

### 5. Kryterium stabilności Routha

$$\begin{array}{l|llll}
 s^n & a_n & a_{n-2} & a_{n-4} & a_{n-6} & \dots \\
 s^{n-1} & a_{n-1} & a_{n-3} & a_{n-5} & a_{n-7} & \dots \\
 s^{n-2} & b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \dots & \\
 s^{n-3} & c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & \dots & \\
 s^{n-4} & d_1 & d_2 & \dots & & \\
 \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & & 
 \end{array} \tag{20}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_n & a_{n-2} \\ a_{n-1} & a_{n-3} \end{vmatrix}}{-a_{n-1}}, \quad b_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_n & a_{n-4} \\ a_{n-1} & a_{n-5} \end{vmatrix}}{-a_{n-1}}, \quad b_3 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_n & a_{n-6} \\ a_{n-1} & a_{n-7} \end{vmatrix}}{-a_{n-1}}, \quad \dots$$

$$c_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{n-1} & a_{n-3} \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{-b_1}, \quad c_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{n-1} & a_{n-5} \\ b_1 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}}{-b_1}, \quad \dots$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}}{-c_1}, \quad d_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}}{-c_1}, \quad \dots$$

$$G(s) = \frac{L(s)}{M(s)}, \quad M(s) = a_n s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 s + a_0 = 0$$

**Przykład**

$$M(s) = (s + 2)(s^2 - s + 4) = s^3 + s^2 + 2s + 8 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l|ll} s^3 & 1 & 2 \\ s^2 & 1 & 8 \\ s^1 & -6 & \\ s^0 & 8 & \end{array} \quad b_1 = -\frac{1}{1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = -6, \quad c_1 = -\frac{1}{-6} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ -6 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 8$$

układ niestabilny, 2 bieguny w prawej półpłaszczyźnie zespolonej

**Przykład**

$$M(s) = s^5 + 2s^4 + 2s^3 + 4s^2 + 11s + 10 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l|lll} s^5 & 1 & 2 & 11 \\ s^4 & 2 & 4 & 10 \\ s^3 & \epsilon & 6 & \\ s^2 & -\frac{12}{\epsilon} & 10 & \\ s^1 & 6 & & \\ s^0 & 10 & & \end{array} \quad b_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \approx \epsilon, \quad b_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 11 \\ 2 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = 6,$$

$$c_1 = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ \epsilon & 6 \end{vmatrix} \approx -\frac{12}{\epsilon}, \quad c_2 = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 10 \\ \epsilon & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 10,$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\epsilon}{12} \begin{vmatrix} \epsilon & 6 \\ -\frac{12}{\epsilon} & 10 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\epsilon}{12} \left( 10\epsilon + 6\frac{12}{\epsilon} \right) \approx 6, \quad e_1 = -\frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{12}{\epsilon} & 10 \\ 6 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 10$$

układ niestabilny, 2 bieguny w prawej półpłaszczyźnie zespolonej

$$p = [1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 4 \ 11 \ 10];$$

$$\text{roots}(p)$$

ans =

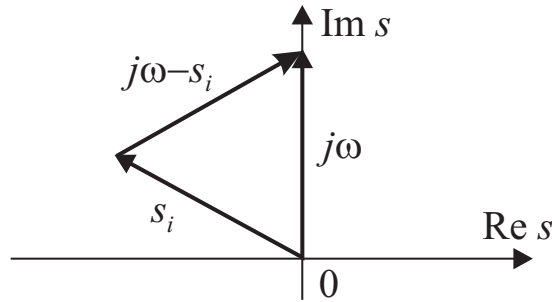
$$\begin{array}{ll} 0.8950 + 1.4561i, & 0.8950 - 1.4561i \\ -1.2407 + 1.0375i, & -1.2407 - 1.0375i \\ -1.3087 & \end{array}$$

### 6. Kryterium Michajłowa (częstotliwościowe)

$$G(s) = \frac{L(s)}{M(s)}, \quad M(s) = a_n s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 s + a_0 =$$

$$= a_n (s - s_1)(s - s_2) \dots (s - s_n)$$

$$M(j\omega) = M(s)|_{s=j\omega} = a_n (j\omega - s_1)(j\omega - s_2) \dots (j\omega - s_n)$$

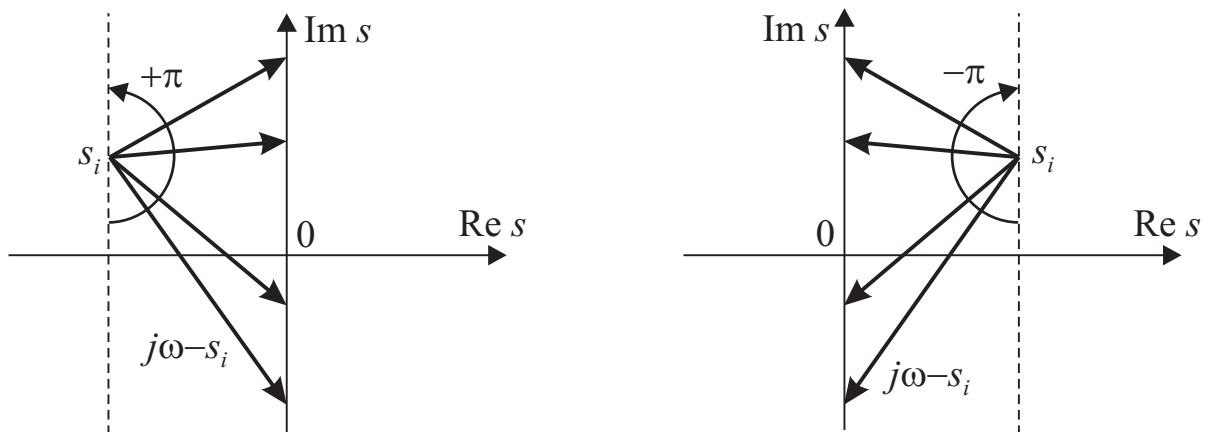


Rys. 18.

$$Z(j\omega) = |Z(j\omega)|e^{j\varphi(\omega)}, \quad \varphi(\omega) = \arg Z(j\omega)$$

$$\text{Re}(s_i) < 0 \Rightarrow \Delta \arg (j\omega - s_i) = +\pi$$

$$\text{Re}(s_i) > 0 \Rightarrow \Delta \arg (j\omega - s_i) = -\pi$$



Rys. 19.

$$\Delta \arg M(j\omega) = \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta \arg(j\omega - s_i) \tag{21}$$

Jeśli w prawej półpł. zespolonej  $l$  pierwiastków  $M(j\omega)$ , to:

$$\Delta \arg M(j\omega) = l(-\pi) + (n - l)\pi = (n - 2l)\pi$$

$-\infty < \omega < \infty$

Jeśli układ asymptotycznie stabilny ( $l = 0$ ), to:

$$\Delta \arg M(j\omega) = n\pi$$

$-\infty < \omega < \infty$

$$\operatorname{Re}[M(-j\omega)] = \operatorname{Re}[M(j\omega)], \quad \operatorname{Im}[M(-j\omega)] = -\operatorname{Im}[M(j\omega)]$$

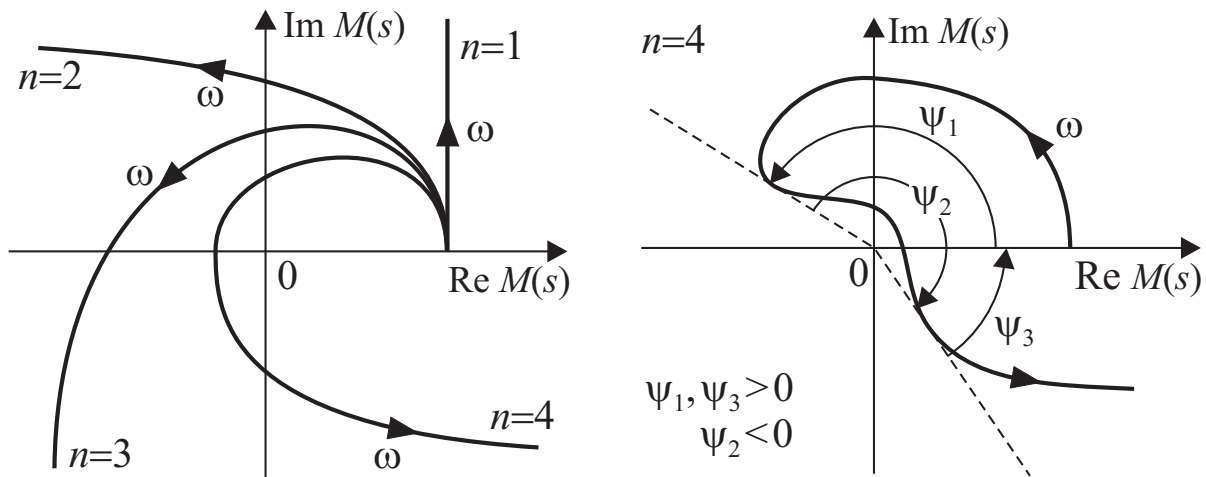
$$-\infty < \omega < \infty \quad \rightarrow \quad 0 \leq \omega < \infty$$

$$\Delta \arg M(j\omega) = n\frac{\pi}{2} \quad (\Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(s_i) < 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (22)$$

$0 \leq \omega < \infty$

$$\Delta \arg M(j\omega) = (n - 2l)\frac{\pi}{2} \quad (23)$$

$0 \leq \omega < \infty$



(a) układy stabilne

(b) układ niestabilny

Rys. 20.

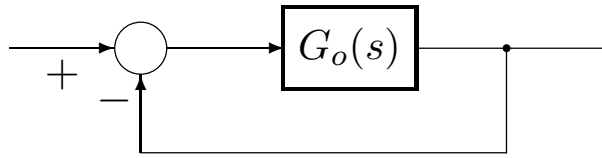
układ niestabilny ponieważ

$$\Delta \arg M(j\omega) = \psi_1 + \psi_2 + \psi_3 = 0$$

$0 \leq \omega < \infty$

$$(n - 2l)\frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{dla } n = 4 \text{ jest } l = 2$$

## 7. Kryterium Nyquista



Rys. 21.

$$G_o(s) = \frac{L_o(s)}{M_o(s)} \rightarrow G_z(s) = \frac{G_o(s)}{1 + G_o(s)} = \frac{L_o(s)}{L_o(s) + M_o(s)} \quad (24)$$

równ. charakteryst. ukł. otwartego:  $M_o(s) = 0$ ;

równ. charakteryst. ukł. zamkniętego:  $M_z(s) = L_o(s) + M_o(s) = 0$ ;

wielom. charakt.  $M_z(s)$  ma te same miejsca zerowe, co wyrażenie:

$$1 + G_o(s) = \frac{L_o(s) + M_o(s)}{M_o(s)}$$

jeśli  $G(j\omega) = |G(j\omega)|e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$ , to ozn.  $\arg[G(j\omega)] = \varphi(\omega)$

$$\Delta_{0 \leq \omega < \infty} \arg[1 + G_o(j\omega)] = \Delta_{0 \leq \omega < \infty} \arg \underbrace{[L_o(j\omega) + M_o(j\omega)]}_{M_z(j\omega)} - \Delta_{0 \leq \omega < \infty} \arg[M_o(j\omega)] \quad (25)$$

Jeśli ukł. zamknięty jest stabilny, wówczas na podst. kryterium Michajłowa:

$$\Delta_{0 \leq \omega < \infty} \arg[M_z(j\omega)] = \Delta_{0 \leq \omega < \infty} \arg[L_o(j\omega) + M_o(j\omega)] = n \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (26)$$

( $n = \text{st. } M_z(s) = \text{st. } M_o(s)$  gdyż  $\text{st. } L_o(s) \leq \text{st. } M_o(s)$ )

Jeśli ukł. otwarty jest stabilny, to

$$\Delta_{0 \leq \omega < \infty} \arg[M_o(j\omega)] = n \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad (27)$$

a jeśli niestabilny ( $l$  biegunów w prawej półpł. zesp.), to

$$\Delta_{0 \leq \omega < \infty} \arg[M_o(j\omega)] = (n - 2l) \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad (28)$$

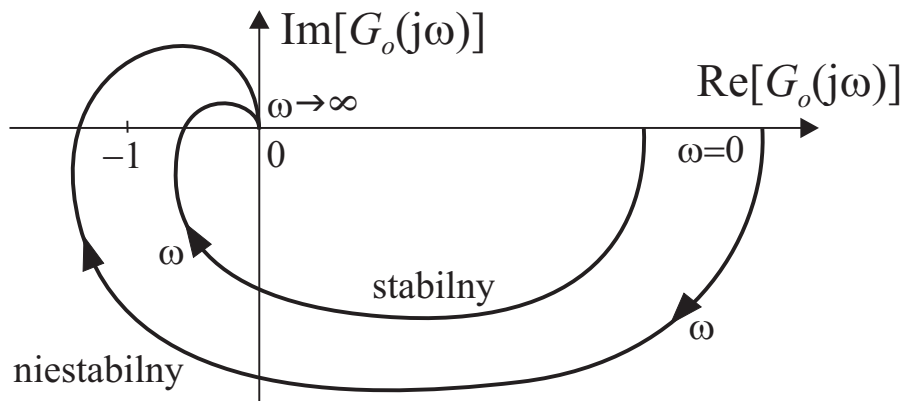
Jeśli ukł. otwarty jest stabilny, to ukł. zamkn. też stabilny jeśli

$$\Delta \arg [1 + G_o(j\omega)] = n \frac{\pi}{2} - n \frac{\pi}{2} = 0, \quad (29)$$

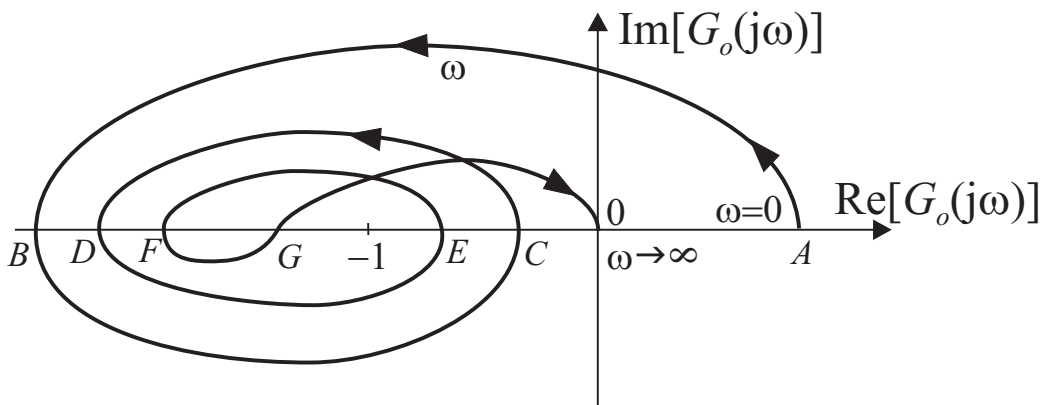
a jeśli ukł. otwarty jest niestabilny, to ukł. zamkn. stabilny jeśli

$$\Delta \arg [1 + G_o(j\omega)] = n \frac{\pi}{2} - (n - 2l) \frac{\pi}{2} = l\pi = \frac{l}{2} \cdot 2\pi \quad (30)$$

$$(-1, j0), \quad l = k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3 + \dots$$



Rys. 22.



Rys. 23.

$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} AB : \Delta_1\varphi = \pi, & EF : \Delta_5\varphi = \pi, \\ BC : \Delta_2\varphi = \pi, & FG : \Delta_6\varphi = 0, \\ CD : \Delta_3\varphi = \pi, & G0 : \Delta_7\varphi = -\pi, \\ DE : \Delta_4\varphi = \pi, & \end{array} \right\} \Delta\varphi = \sum \Delta_i\varphi = 4\pi$$