

第5回 システムの要素と表現（1）

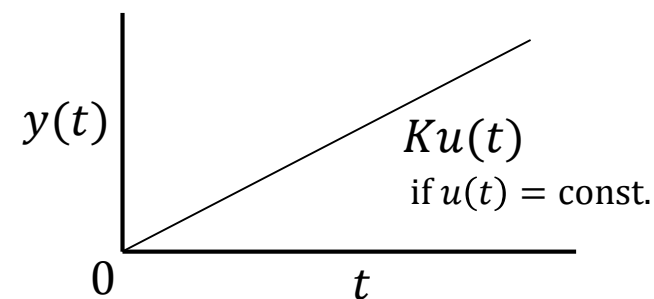
(a) 比例要素 (proportional element)

入力と出力に時間的遅れが無く、しかも比例関係にあるとき最も基本的な要素

$$y(t) = Ku(t)$$

K : 比例ゲイン

入力 $u(t)$
出力 $y(t)$



(b) 積分要素 (integral element)

入力を積分したものが出力となる要素

$$y(t) = K \int_0^t u(\tau) d\tau$$

入力 $u(t)$
出力 $y(t)$

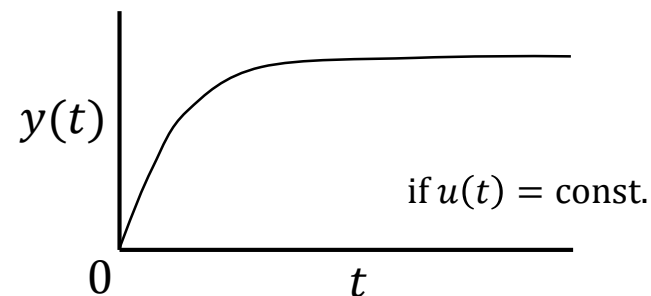
(c) 微分要素 (derivative element)

入力を微分したものが出力となる要素

$$y(t) = K \frac{du(t)}{dt} \quad \text{入力 } u(t), \text{ 出力 } y(t)$$

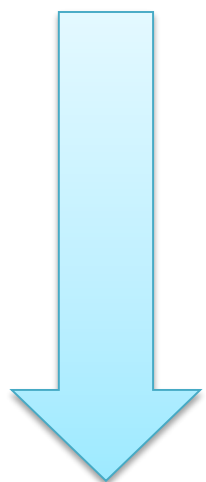
(d) 一次遅れ要素 (first-order lag element)

$$T \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = u(t)$$



(e) 二次遅れ要素 (second-order lag element)

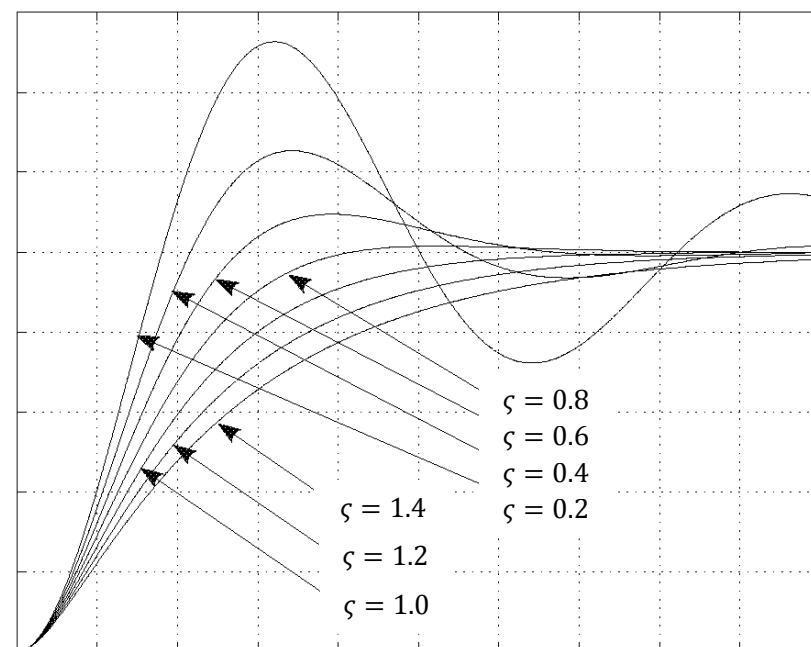
$$a_2 \frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + a_1 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + a_0 y(t) = a_0 u(t)$$



$$\zeta \equiv \frac{a_1}{2\sqrt{a_0 a_2}} \quad \text{減衰係数}$$

$$\omega_n \equiv \sqrt{\frac{a_0}{a_2}} \quad \text{固有角振動数}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 2\zeta\omega_n \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + \omega_n^2 y(t) = \omega_n^2 u(t)$$



(f) むだ時間要素 (**dead time element**)

入力に対して($t - L$)の時間 L だけ時間遅れが生じる系

$$v_0(t) = v_i(t - L)$$

(g) 高次系要素 (high-order element)

出力の3次以上の項を含む要素. 複数の要素の結合

ラプラス変換 $F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t)e^{-st} dt$ $F(s) = L[f(t)]$

逆ラプラス変換 $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{c-j\infty}^{c+j\infty} F(s)e^{st} ds$ $f(t) = L^{-1}[F(s)]$

● 比例要素のラプラス変換と伝達関数

$$y(t) = Ku(t) \quad \longrightarrow \quad L[Ku(t)] = KU(s) \quad \longrightarrow \quad G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = K$$

● 積分要素のラプラス変換と伝達関数

$$y(t) = K \int_0^t u(\tau) d\tau \quad \longrightarrow \quad L\left[A \frac{dy(t)}{dt}\right] = sAY(s) \quad \longrightarrow \quad G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{1}{sA} = \frac{1}{sT_I}$$

$$\frac{1}{K} \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = u(t) \quad \longrightarrow \quad L[u(t)] = U(s) \quad \longrightarrow \quad A \equiv T_I \text{ 積分時間}$$

● 微分要素のラプラス変換と伝達関数

$$y(t) = K \frac{du(t)}{dt} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} L \left[K \frac{du(t)}{dt} \right] &= sKU(s) \\ L[y(t)] &= Y(s) \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = sK$$

● 一次遅れ要素のラプラス変換

$$T \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = u(t) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} L \left[T \frac{dy(t)}{dt} \right] &= sTY(s) \\ L[y(t)] &= Y(s) \\ L[u(t)] &= U(s) \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad G(s) = \frac{1}{sT + 1}$$

$G(s) = \frac{K}{sT + 1}$

T : 時定数

● 二次遅れ要素のラプラス変換

$$\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + 2\zeta\omega_n \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + \omega_n^2 y(t) = \omega_n^2 u(t)$$

$$L\left[\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2}\right] = s^2Y(s) \quad L\left[2\zeta\omega_n \frac{dy(t)}{dt}\right] = 2\zeta\omega_n sY(s) \quad L[\omega_n^2 y(t)] = \omega_n^2 Y(s) \quad L[\omega_n^2 u(t)] = \omega_n^2 U(s)$$

➡ $G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$

$$= \frac{K/\omega_n^2}{(1 + T_1 s)(1 + T_2 s)} \quad T_1, T_2 \equiv \frac{1}{\omega_n(\zeta \pm \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2})}$$

● 高次要素のラプラス変換

$$\begin{aligned}
 & a_n \frac{d^n y(t)}{dt^n} + a_{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} y(t)}{dt^{n-1}} + a_{n-2} \frac{d^{n-2} y(t)}{dt^{n-2}} + \cdots + a_0 y(t) \\
 & = b_m \frac{d^m x(t)}{dt^m} + b_{m-1} \frac{d^{m-1} x(t)}{dt^{m-1}} + b_{m-2} \frac{d^{m-2} x(t)}{dt^{m-2}} + \cdots + b_0 x(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rightarrow & a_n s^n Y(s) + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} Y(s) + a_{n-2} s^{n-2} Y(s) + \cdots + a_0 Y(s) \\
 & = b_m s^m X(s) + b_{m-1} s^{m-1} X(s) + b_{m-2} s^{m-2} X(s) + \cdots + b_0 X(s)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rightarrow & Y(s)(a_n s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + a_{n-2} s^{n-2} + \cdots + a_0) \\
 & = X(s)(b_m s^m + b_{m-1} s^{m-1} + b_{m-2} s^{m-2} + \cdots + b_0)
 \end{aligned}$$

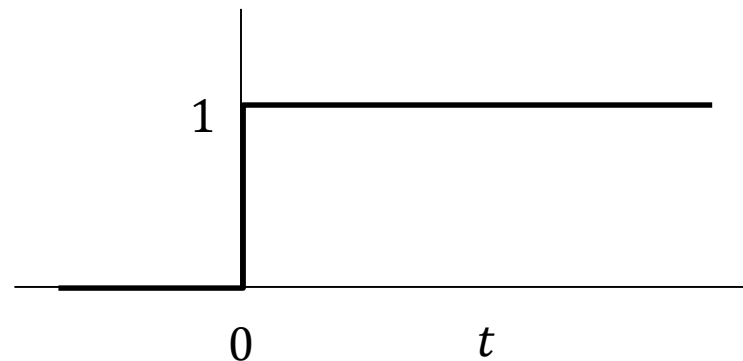
$$\rightarrow G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{b_m s^m + b_{m-1} s^{m-1} + b_{m-2} s^{m-2} + \cdots + b_0}{a_n s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + a_{n-2} s^{n-2} + \cdots + a_0}$$

5.3 基本的な入力関数(basic step functions)

● 単位ステップ関数

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & (t > 0) \\ 0 & (t < 0) \end{cases}$$

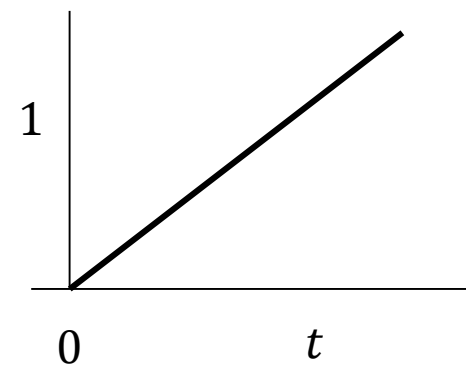
$$L[u(t)] = \frac{1}{s}$$



● ランプ関数

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} t & (t \geq 0) \\ 0 & (t < 0) \end{cases} \quad u(t) = \begin{cases} Kt & (t \geq 0) \\ 0 & (t < 0) \end{cases}$$

$$L[u(t)] = K \frac{1}{s^2}$$

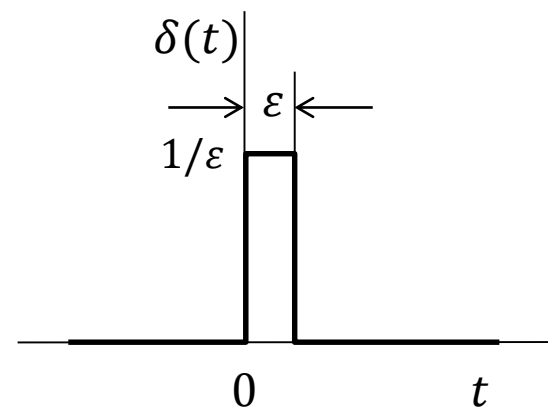


5.3 基本的な入力関数(basic step functions)

● 単位インパルス関数

$$\delta(t) = \begin{cases} 1/\varepsilon & 0 \leq t \leq \varepsilon \\ 0 & t < 0 \text{ or } t > \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$$L[\delta(t)] = \frac{1 - e^{-s\varepsilon}}{s\varepsilon}$$



(デュラクの) デルタ関数を導入

$$\delta(t) = \begin{cases} \infty & t = 0 \\ 0 & t \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$L[\delta(t)] = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{-s\varepsilon}}{s\varepsilon} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{se^{-s\varepsilon}}{s} = 1 \quad L[\delta(t)] = 1$$