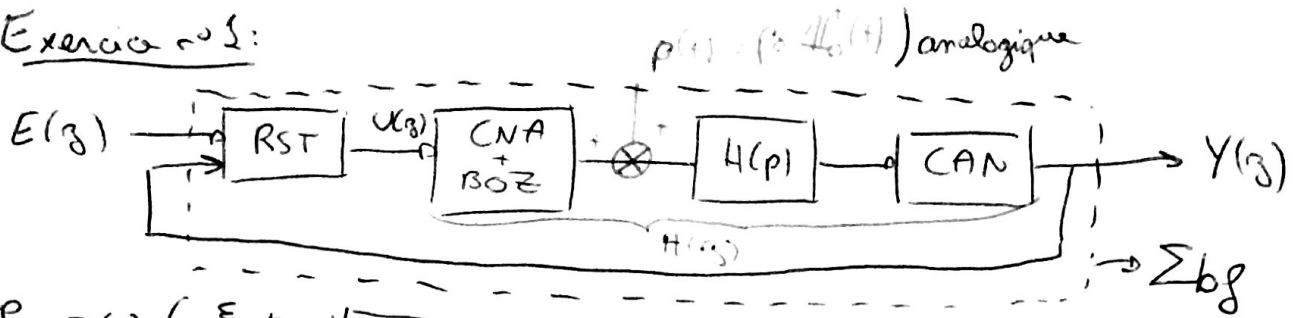


Exercice n°1:

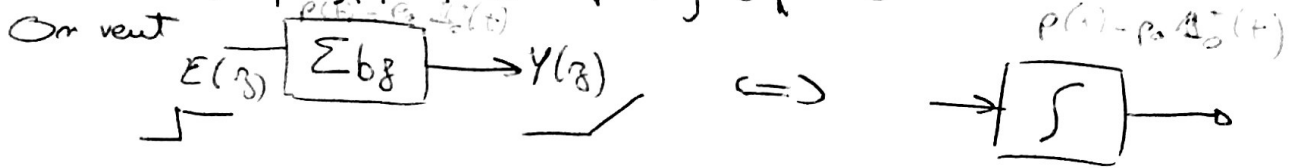


$p(s) = (s - p_0(t))$  analogique

$$\begin{cases} p_{1,2} = \omega_0 (-\xi \pm j\sqrt{1-\xi^2}) & \omega_0 = 1,5 \text{ rad.s}^{-1} \text{ et } \xi = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \approx 0,7 \\ p_3 = -3\omega_0 \end{cases}$$

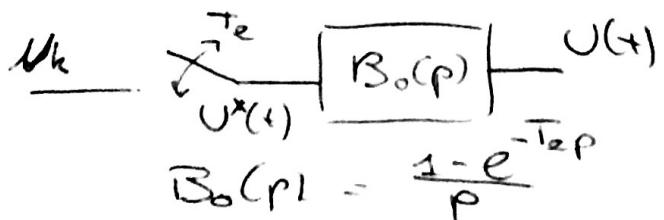
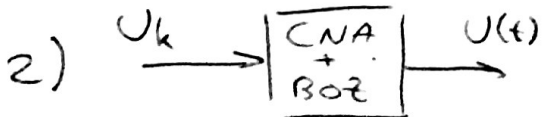
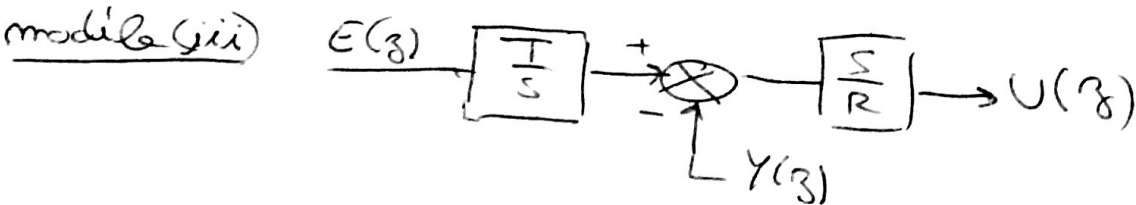
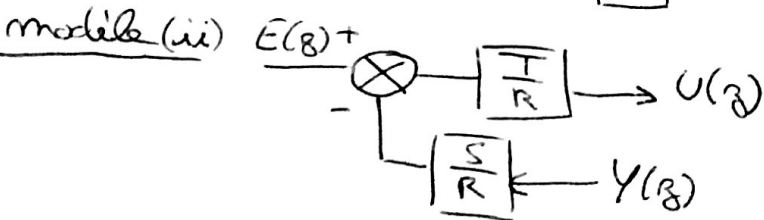
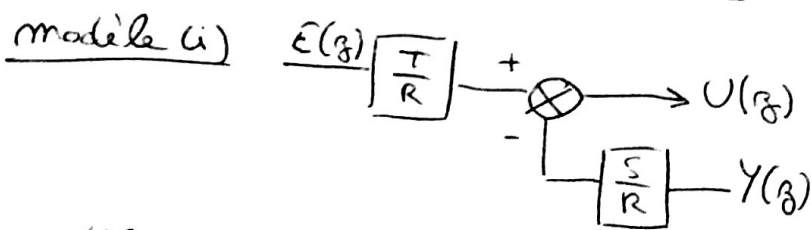
$$B_i = e^{T_e p_i} \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

SNR:  $(p - p_{c1})(p - p_{c2}) = p^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 p + \omega_0^2$



1)  $R(z)U(z) = -S(z)Y(z) + T(z)E(z)$

- ↳ structures :
- (i)  $U(z) = \frac{-S}{R} Y(z) + \frac{T}{R} E(z)$  causalité des correcteurs  
σ SP  
τ SP
  - (ii)  $U(z) = \frac{T}{R} [E(z) - \frac{S}{T} Y(z)]$  τ SP  
σ ST
  - (iii)  $U(z) = \frac{S}{R} [\frac{T}{S} E(z) - Y(z)]$  σ SP  
τ SO



$$U(p) = B_0(p) U^*(p)$$

$$Y(p) = H(p)U(p) + H(p)P(p) \text{ où } P(p) = \frac{P_0}{p}$$

$$Y(p) = H(p) B_0(p) U^*(p) + H(p) \frac{P_0}{p}$$

$$= A(p) U^*(p) - e^{-T_e p} A(p) U^*(p) + A(p) P_0 \text{ où } A(p) = H(p) = \mathcal{L}\{a(t)\}$$

Posons  $B(p) = A(p) U^*(p)$

$\downarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \}$

$$b(t) = a(t) * U^*(t)$$

$$Y(t) = b(t) - b(t - T_e) + a(t) P_0 \xrightarrow[\tau = mT_e]{\text{discrétisation}}$$

$$Y_m = b_m - b_{m-1} + a_m P_0$$

$\downarrow \mathcal{Z}\{ \}$

$$Y(z) = B(z) - z^{-1} B(z) + A(z) P_0$$

or,  $b_m = a_m * U_m$  donc  $B(z) = A(z)U(z)$

Ainsi,  $Y(z) = (1 - z^{-1}) A(z) U(z) + A(z) P_0$

$$= \underbrace{(1 - z^{-1}) A(z) U(z)}_{H(z)U(z)} + \underbrace{\frac{z^{-1}}{z} A(z) \frac{P_0 z}{z-1}}_{H(z)P(z)}$$

$$= H(z)U(z) + H(z)P(z) \text{ avec } P(z) = \frac{P_0 z}{z-1} = \mathcal{Z}\{P_0\}$$

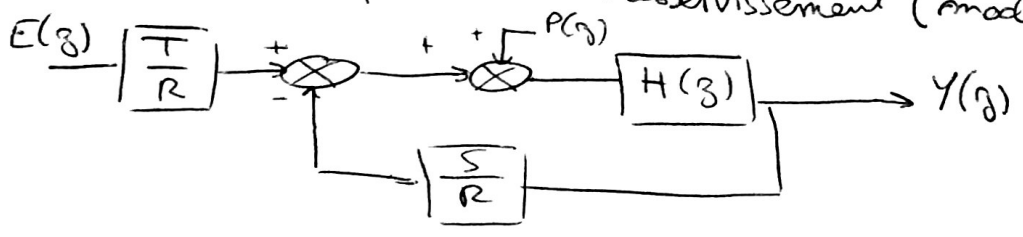
$$Y(z) = H(z) (U(z) + P(z))$$

$\rightarrow$  NB: Pour  $p(t)$  qq  $Y(z) = H(z)U(z) + \mathcal{Z}\{ * \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ H(p)P(p) \} \}$

### 3) Calcul de R & S

a) On choisit une structure de RST  $\begin{cases} S \in R \\ Z \in R \end{cases}$

b) Mise en équation de l'asservissement (modèle ci)



$\rightarrow$  Rappel:  $H(z) = \frac{b_1 z + b_0}{z^2 + a_1 z + a_0} = \frac{b_1 z + b_0}{(z-1)(z-D)}$  avec  $D = e^{-T_e/2}$

numériquement:  $\left. \begin{array}{l} b_1 \approx 0,07576 \\ b_0 \approx 0,052868 \\ a_1 \approx -1,3679 \\ a_0 \approx 0,3679 \end{array} \right\} H(z) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}$

$m = \deg A = 2$   
 $m = \deg B = 1$

$$Y(z) = \frac{BT}{AR+BS} E(z) + \frac{BR}{AR+BS} P(z)$$

c) Formulation du pb de placement de pôles

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_d(z) &= (z-z_1)(z-z_2)(z-z_3) \\ &= z^3 + c_2 z^2 + c_1 z + c_0, \quad q = \deg(\Pi_d) = 3 \end{aligned}$$

où  $c_2 = -(e^{-\delta \omega_0 T_e} + 2e^{-\omega_0 T_e} \cos(\Omega T_e))$  où  $\Omega = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \xi^2}$

$$c_1 = (e^{-2\omega_0 T_e} + 2e^{-4\omega_0 T_e} \cos(\Omega T_e))$$

$$c_0 = -e^{-5\omega_0 T_e}$$

Ainsi  $\begin{cases} c_2 \approx -2,1106 \\ c_1 \approx -1,4912 \\ c_0 \approx -0,34623 \end{cases}$

$\forall E(z)$ , on voudrait pour  $n \rightarrow \infty$  que  $y(n)$  soit indépendant de  $p$  pour  $E(z) = 0$   
on veut  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z-1}{z} Y(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z-1}{z} \frac{P_0 R}{AR+BS} = \frac{P_0}{z-1}$

Or, on veut aussi  $AR+BS = \Pi_d \rightarrow$  Eq diophantaine.

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{B R P_0}{AR+BS} = 0 \Leftrightarrow R(z) = (z-1)^p \tilde{R}(z)$$

On prend  $p=1$  par simplicité.

Eq diophantaine devient:  $A(z)(z-1)\tilde{R}(z) + B(z)S(z) = \Pi_d(z)$   
 $\tilde{A}(z)R(z) + B(z)S(z) = \Pi_d(z)$  et  $\begin{cases} \tilde{p} = \deg(\tilde{R}) \\ \tilde{m} = \deg(\tilde{A}) = m+1 = 3 \end{cases}$

(2) Egalité des degrés des polynômes

(i)  $\deg(\tilde{A}\tilde{R} + BS) = \deg(\Pi_d) \Leftrightarrow \deg(\tilde{A}\tilde{R}) = 3$

(ii) égalité du nombre d'inconnues avec nombre d'équation  $\Leftrightarrow \tilde{m} + \tilde{p} = q$  car  $q = \deg(\Pi_d)$

$\tilde{p} + \sigma + 1 = q = \tilde{m} + \tilde{p} \Leftrightarrow \sigma = \tilde{m} - 1$

(iii) Causalité

$\sigma \leq \tilde{p} + 1 \Leftrightarrow \tilde{m} - 1 \leq q - \tilde{m} + 1 \Leftrightarrow q \geq 2\tilde{m} - 2 = 4$

NB: But original du TD:

Δce n'est pas vérifié pour  $q=3$

Trouver un polynôme  $\frac{BT}{AR+BS} = \frac{Bd}{\Pi_d} \frac{Ak}{A_0}$  polynôme auxiliaire de degré  $k$  inconnu.

eq diophantaine devient  $AR+BS = \Pi_d A_0$

$\Leftrightarrow \tilde{A}\tilde{R} + BS = \Pi_d A_0$

(i) égalité de degrés  $\tilde{m} + \tilde{p} = q + k$

(ii) égalité du nombre d'inconnues et du nombre d'équation

$\tilde{p} + \sigma + 1 = q + k$   
 $= \tilde{m} + \tilde{p}$   $\rightarrow \sigma = \tilde{m} - 1 = 2$

$$(iii) \sigma \leq \rho = \hat{\rho} + 2 \Leftrightarrow \tilde{m} - 1 \leq q + k - \tilde{m} + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k \geq 2\tilde{m} - 2 - q = k_{\min} = 1$$

On prend  $k=2$  même si il faut en général prendre  $k$  le plus petit possible

$A_0(z) \rightarrow$  monique

Rappel:  $Y(z) = \frac{B^T}{AR+BS} E(z) + \frac{BR}{AR+BS} P(z)$

$$= \underbrace{\left( \frac{Bd}{\pi d} \right)}_{Hd(z)} E(z) + \frac{BR}{\pi d A_0} P(z)$$

$A_0(z) \rightarrow$  racines stables, et plus rapides que ces pôles  $P_i$

$$A_0(z) = (z-0)^k = z^k$$

$$\pi d A_0 = z^3 + \tilde{c}_4 z^4 + \tilde{c}_3 z^3 + \tilde{c}_2 z^2 + \dots$$

$$k=2 \rightarrow \sigma=2 \rightarrow S(z) = a_2 z^2 + a_1 z + a_0$$

$$\tilde{\rho}=2 \rightarrow \tilde{R}(z) = z^2 + \tilde{r}_1 z + \tilde{r}_0$$

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{c}_4 = c_2 \\ \tilde{c}_3 = c_1 \\ \tilde{c}_2 = c_0 \end{cases}$$

$\tilde{\rho}$  colonnes  $\rightarrow \sigma+1$  colonnes

$$\tilde{A} \tilde{R} + BS = \pi \tilde{d} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \tilde{a}_2 & 1 & b_1 & 0 & 0 \\ \tilde{a}_1 & \tilde{a}_2 & b_0 & b_1 & 0 \\ \tilde{a}_0 & \tilde{a}_1 & 0 & b_0 & b_1 \\ 0 & \tilde{a}_0 & 0 & 0 & b_0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ r_0 \\ d_2 \\ d_1 \\ d_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{c}_4 - \tilde{a}_2 \\ \tilde{c}_3 - \tilde{a}_1 \\ \tilde{c}_2 - \tilde{a}_0 \\ \tilde{c}_1 \\ \tilde{c}_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

h)  $Hd(z) = \frac{Bd(z)}{\pi d(z)}$  ?

$$E(z) = \frac{E_0 z}{z-1}$$

"  $\xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}\{E_0\}}$   $\boxed{Hd(z)}$   $\rightarrow Y(z) = \frac{E_0 T_e z}{(z-1)^2} = \mathbb{Z}\{E_0 T_e k\}$

$$Y(z) = Hd(z) \bar{E}(z)$$

$$\frac{E_0 T_e z}{(z-1)^2} = Hd(z) \frac{E_0 z}{z-1}$$

$$\boxed{Hd(z) = \frac{T_e}{z-1}} = \frac{Bd(z)}{\pi d(z)}$$

$$\text{or, } H(z) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} = \frac{b_1 z + b_0}{z^2 + a_1 z + a_0}$$

$$n-m = 2-1 = 1$$

$$q-p = 1-0 = 1$$

$$\boxed{q-p \geq n-m} \text{ OK}$$

critère de ~~stabilité~~ d'un zéro = stabilité conforme

Les zéros sont-ils conforme (stable)?

$$B(z) = b_1 \left( z + \frac{b_0}{b_1} \right) \quad \left| -\frac{b_0}{b_1} \right| < 1 \rightarrow \text{zéro conforme}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  simplifiable ou non

$$\left| -\frac{b_0}{b_1} \right| \geq 1 \rightarrow \text{zéro non conforme}$$

non-simplifiable.

$$T_e = z \quad D = z^{-2} \quad \sigma$$

$$a_1, b_0 = T_e (1 - 2D) \approx 0,052848$$

$$b_1 = T_e D \approx 0,073576$$

$$\text{donc } \left| \frac{b_0}{b_1} \right| < 1$$

En bg, on veut aussi  $P_d, P_2d, P_3d$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{A_d(z)} = \underbrace{\tilde{A}_0(z)}_{\text{monique}} (z - P_{2d}) (z - P_{3d})$$

$$H_d(z) = \frac{B_d}{T_d} \cdot \frac{A_0}{A_0} \Rightarrow \frac{BT}{AR+BS} = \frac{B_d \cdot A_0}{T_d \cdot A_0}$$

$$BT = B_d A_0 \quad \text{et} \quad AR + BS = T_d A_0$$

Rappel:  $Y(z) = \frac{BT}{AR+BS} \tilde{E}(z) + \frac{BR}{AR+BS} P(z)$  pour  $E(z) = 0$  &  $P(z) = \frac{b_3}{z-1}$

On veut  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} y_k = 0 \quad \forall P_0$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z-1}{z} Y(z) = 0 \quad \forall P_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z-1}{z} \frac{BR}{T_d A_0} \frac{P_0(z)}{z-1} = 0 \quad \forall P_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{BR P_0}{T_d A_0} = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow R(z) = (z-1)^p \tilde{R}(z) \quad \text{et} \quad p \geq 2$$

on prend  $p=2$  et  $\tilde{R}(z)$  monique

$$AR + BS = T_d A_0$$

$$\underbrace{A(z)(z-1)^2 \tilde{R}(z)}_{\tilde{A}(z)} + B(z) S(z) = T_d(z) A_0(z)$$

or,  $B(z) = B_s(z) B_m(z)$  or  $B_s(z)$  contient 2 zéro à simplifier

$$\text{on a } \frac{B_s B_m S}{\tilde{A} \tilde{R} + B_s B_m S} = \frac{B_d A_0}{T_d A_0} \quad \text{et} \quad R(z) = B_s(z) \check{R}(z)$$

$B_s(z) = (z + \frac{b_0}{b_1})$  monique  $\check{R}$  deg  $(\check{R})$

$$B_m(z) = b_2$$

eq diophantine  $\tilde{A} \check{R} + B_m S = T_d A_0 = \tilde{T}_d$

$$\tilde{m} = \text{deg}(\tilde{A}) = m + p = 4$$

$$m_{ms} = \text{cdeg}(B_{ms}) = 0 \quad m_{ms} < \tilde{m}$$

i)  $\tilde{m} + \check{p} = q + k$  avec  $k \geq 3$

ii)  $\check{p} + \sigma + 2 = q + k \Rightarrow \sigma = \tilde{m} - 2 = 3$

iii) causalité  $\text{c.g. } \frac{S(z)}{R(z)} \quad \sigma \leq p$

$$\tilde{m} - 1 \leq p + m_s + \check{p} = p + m_s + q + k - \tilde{m}$$

$$k \geq 2\tilde{m} - 1 - q - p - m_s = 2 \times 4 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 1 = 3$$

On choisit  $k = k_{\min} = 3$   $\check{p} = q + h - \tilde{m} = 1 + 3 - 4 = 0$

$$\check{R}(z) = 1$$

$$R(z) = (z-2)^2 \left(z + \frac{b_0}{b_1}\right)$$

$$A_0(z) = (z - p_{2d})(z - p_{2d})(z - p_{2d})$$

$$A_0(z) = z^3 + c_2 z^2 + c_1 z + c_0 \quad c_0, c_1, c_2 \text{ donnés précédemment}$$

or,  $B_{ns}(z) = b_1$

$$S(z) = \frac{1}{b_2} (\pi_d(z) A_0(z) - \tilde{A}(z)) = d_3 z^3 + d_2 z^2 + d_1 z + d_0$$

avec  $d_j = \frac{\tilde{c}_j - \tilde{a}_j}{b_1}$   $j = 0, 1, 2, 3$

où  $\tilde{\pi}_d(z) = \pi_d(z) A_0(z) = z^4 + \tilde{c}_3 z^3 + \tilde{c}_2 z^2 + \tilde{c}_1 z + \tilde{c}_0$

où  $\tilde{c}_3 = c_2 - 1$   $\tilde{c}_1 = c_0 - c_3$

$\tilde{c}_2 = c_1 - c_2$   $\tilde{c}_0 = -c_0$

$$\tilde{A}(z) = (z-1)^2 A(z) = z^4 + \tilde{a}_3 z^3 + \tilde{a}_2 z^2 + \tilde{a}_1 z + \tilde{a}_0$$

avec  $\tilde{a}_3 = a_1 - 2$

$\tilde{a}_2 = 1 - 2a_1 + a_0$

$\tilde{a}_1 = a_1 - 2a_0$

$\tilde{a}_0 = a_0$

$$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha B_{ns}(z) T(z) = B_d(z) A_0(z)$$

$\alpha = \frac{T_0}{b_1} \rightarrow \boxed{T(z) = \frac{T_0}{b_1} A_0(z)}$