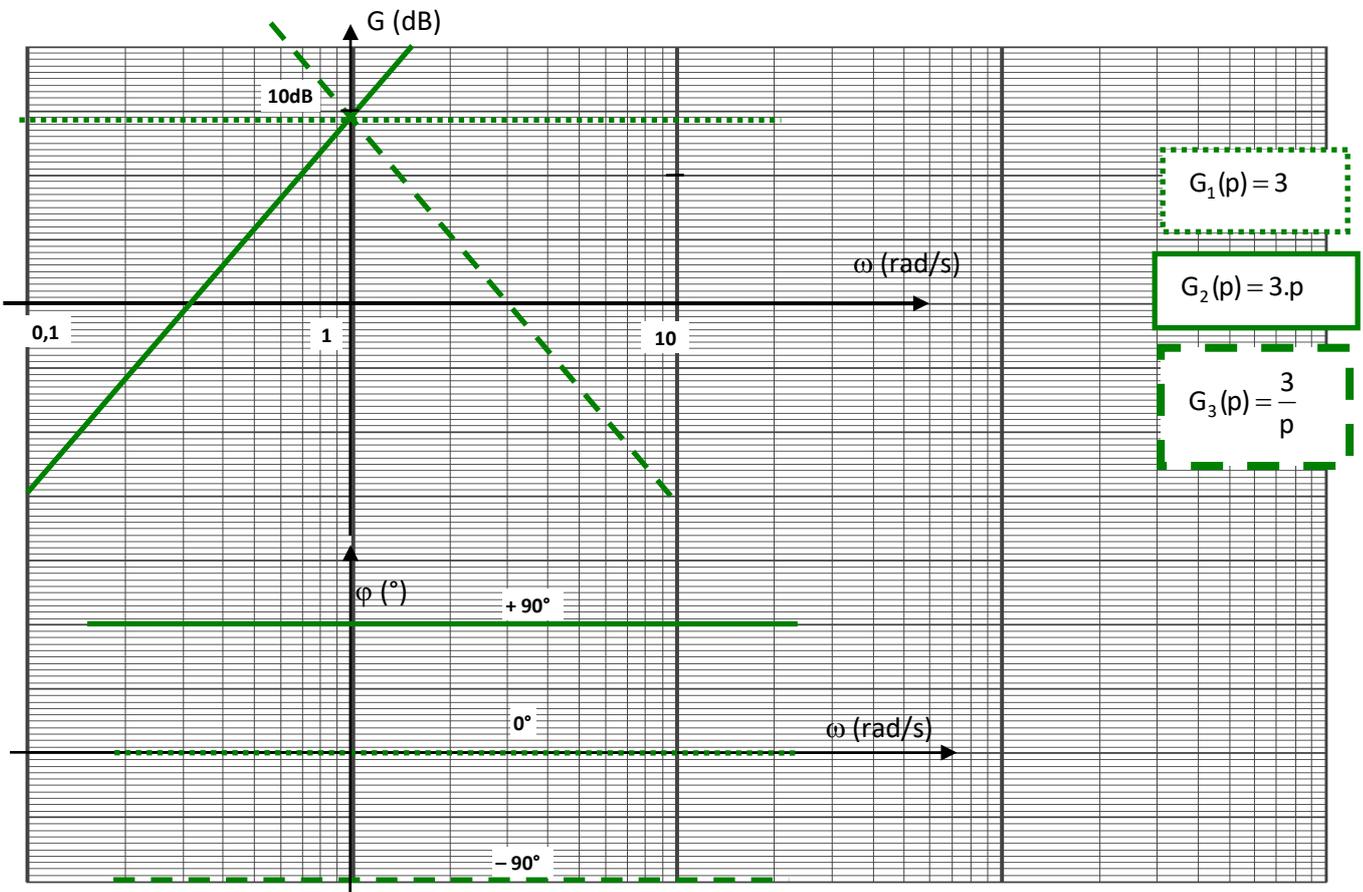
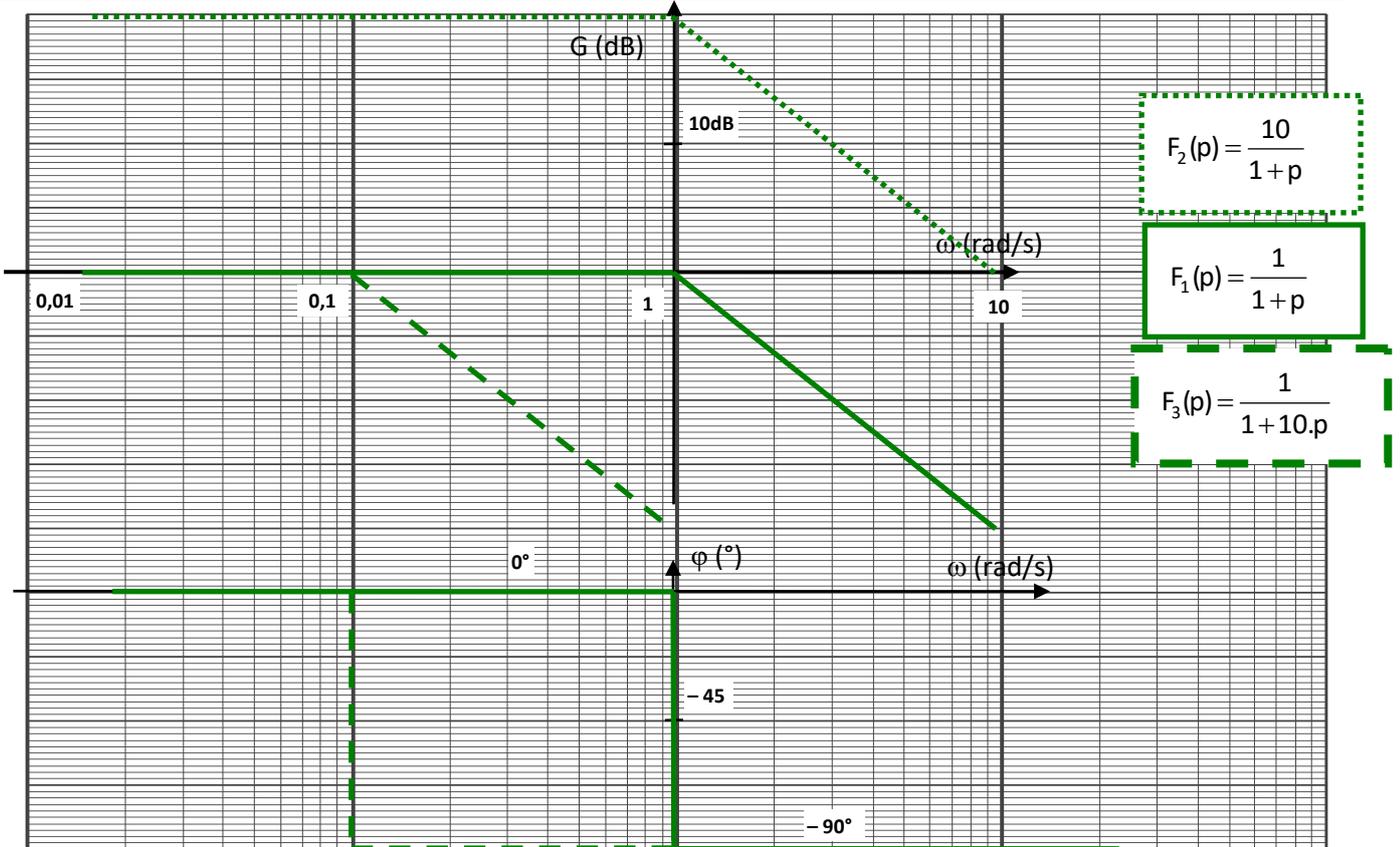
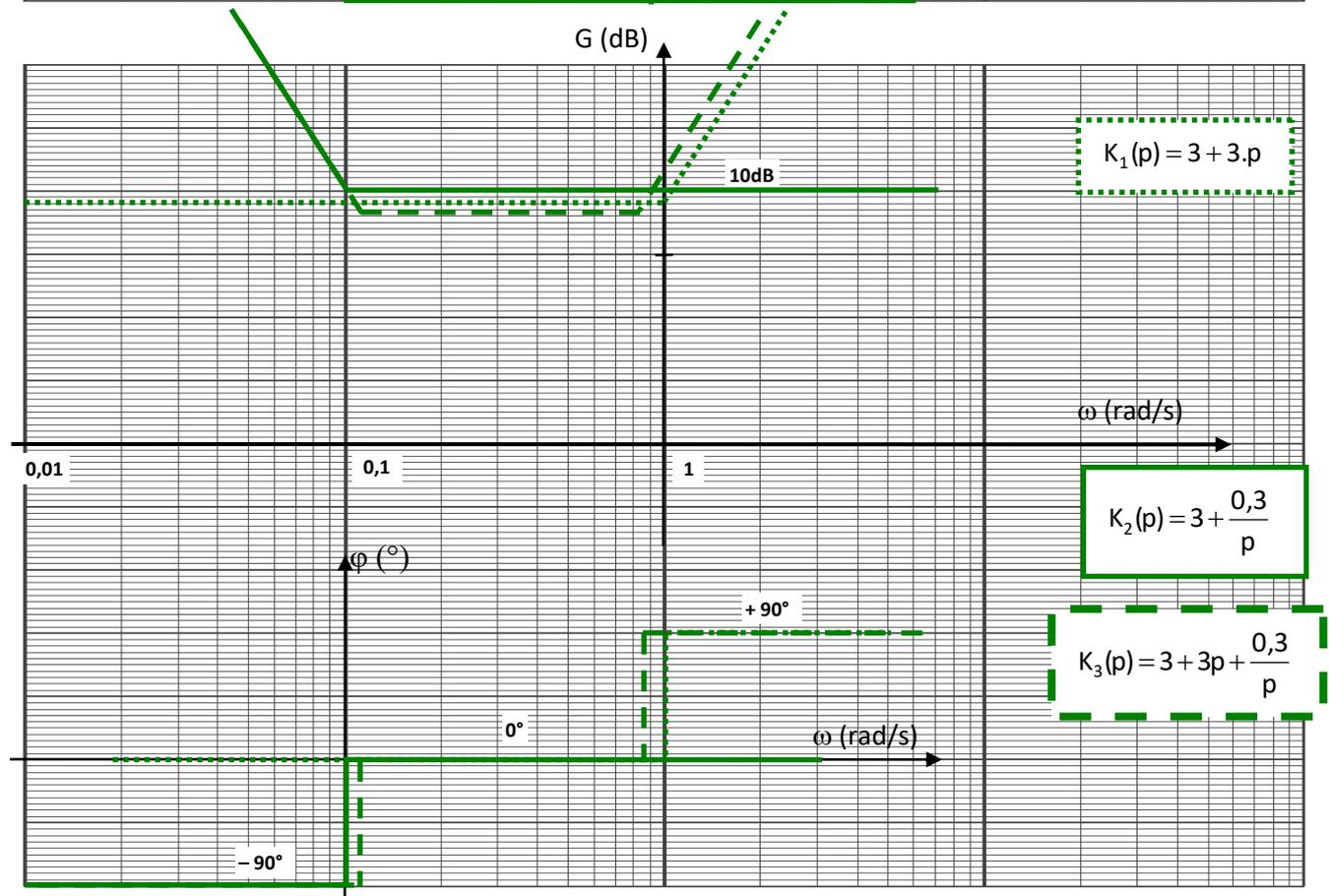
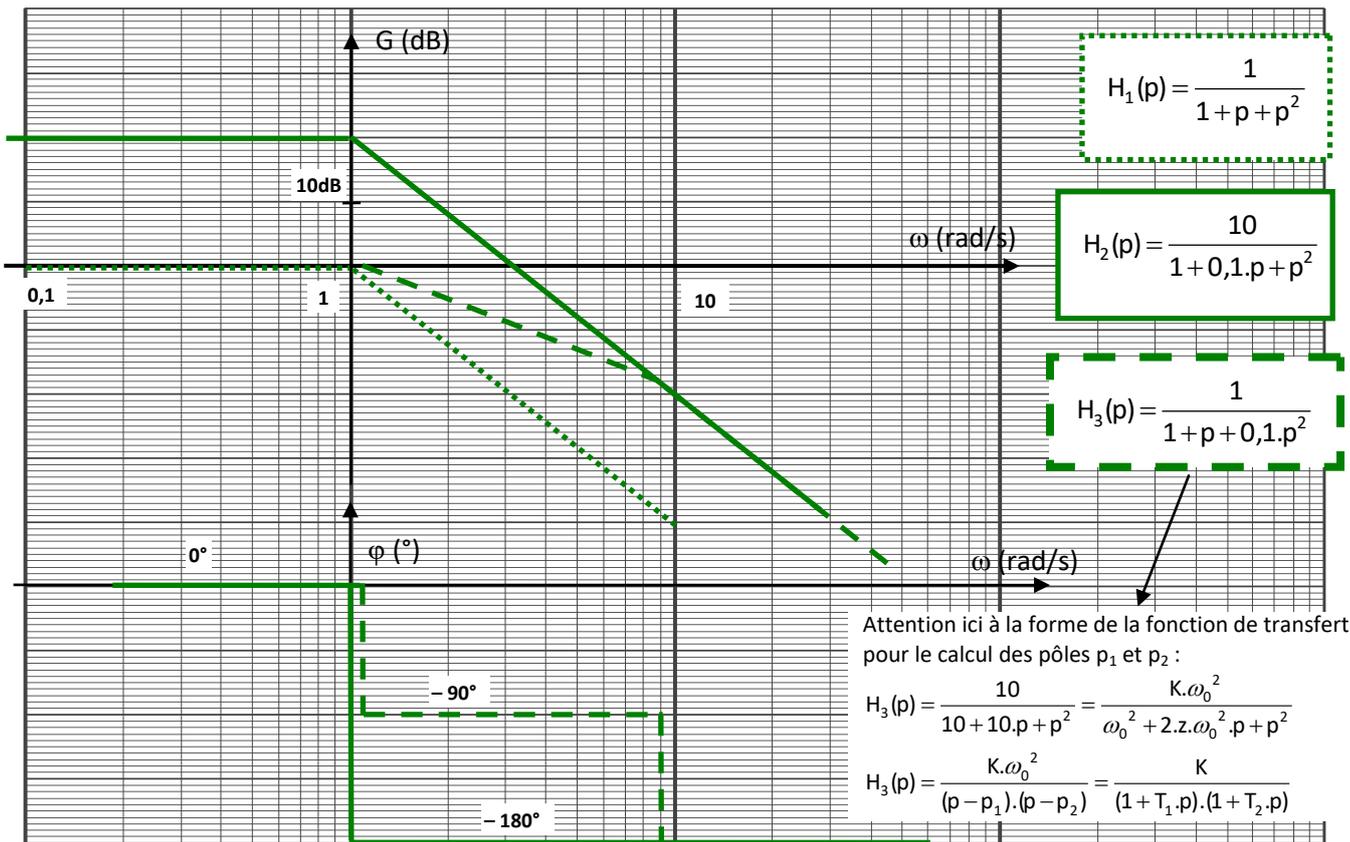


Tracés de diagrammes de Bode - Corrigé



$$H_3(p) = \frac{1}{1+p+0,1.p^2} \rightarrow H_3(p) = \frac{1}{(1+0,88.p)(1+0,113.p)}$$



On transforme les fonctions de transfert pour retrouver des fonctions élémentaires :

$$K_1(p) = 3.(1+p) ; K_2(p) = \frac{0,3}{p} . (1+10p) ; K_3(p) = \frac{0,3}{p} . (1+10p+10p^2) = \frac{0,3}{p} . (1+8,9.p).(1+1,13.p)$$

Réponses temporelles et harmoniques d'un système - Corrigé

Q.1. Q.2.

Système du second ordre avec

$$z < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

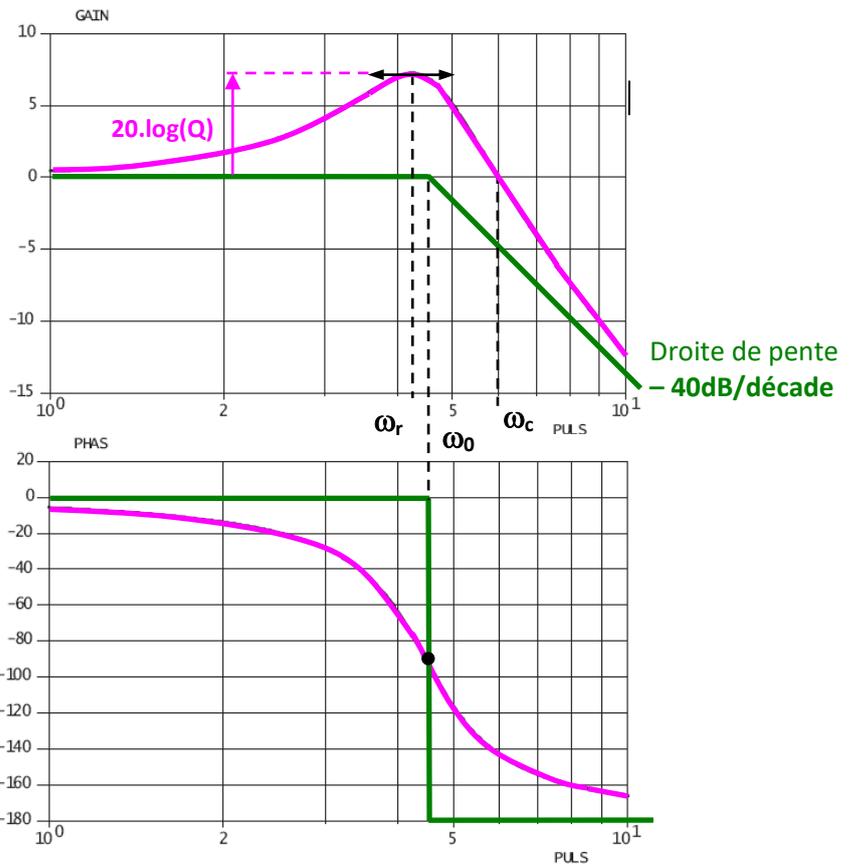
Graphiquement on lit :

- $\omega_0 \approx 4,5 \text{ rad/s}$
- $\omega_r \approx 4,2 \text{ rad/s}$
- $\omega_c \approx 6 \text{ rad/s}$
- $20 \log(K) = 0$
- $20 \log(Q) \approx 7.5 \text{ dB}$

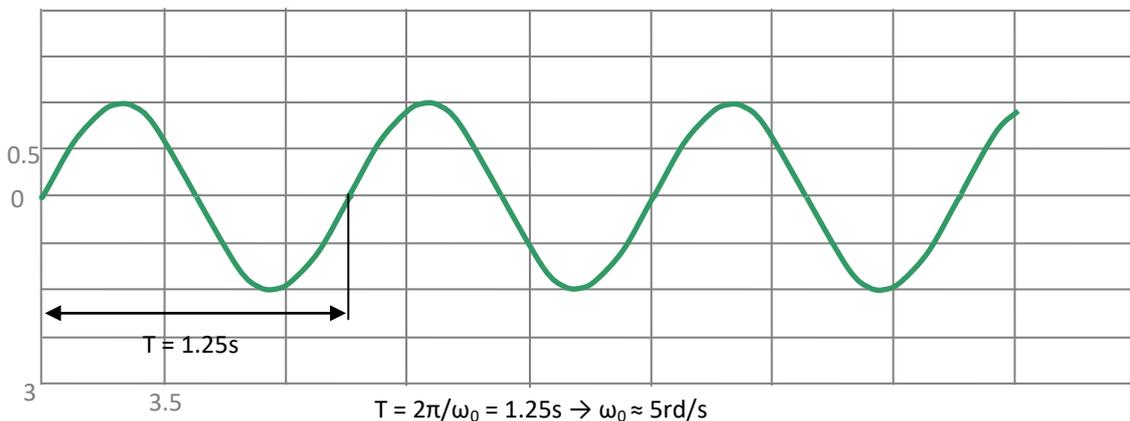
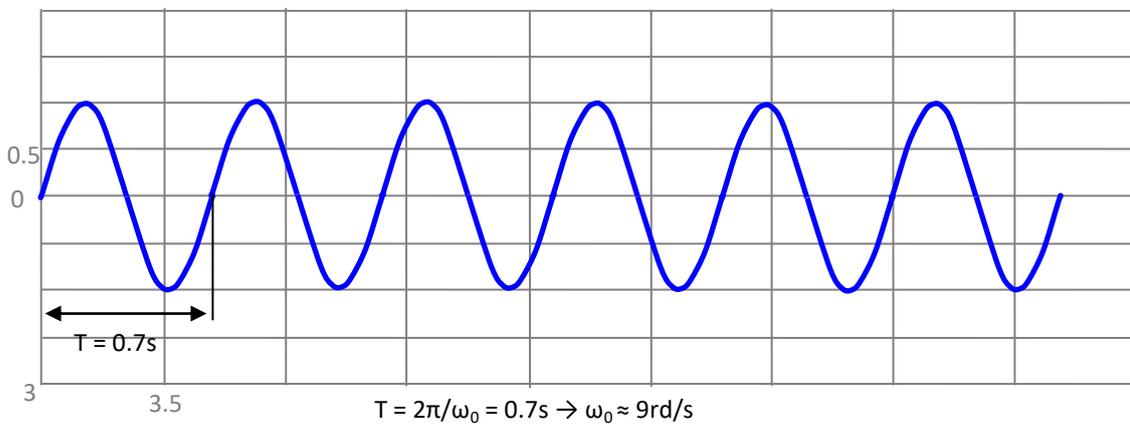
Soit :

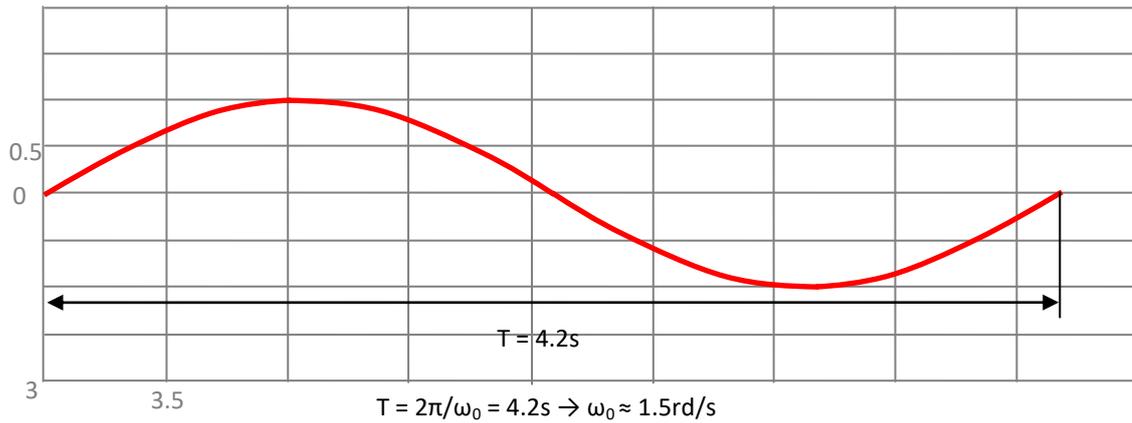
- $\log(K)=0 \rightarrow K=1$
 - $Q = 2,3 = \frac{1}{2z \cdot \sqrt{1-z^2}}$
- $\rightarrow z \approx 0,22$

$$H(p) \approx \frac{1}{1 + 0,1p + 0,05.p^2}$$

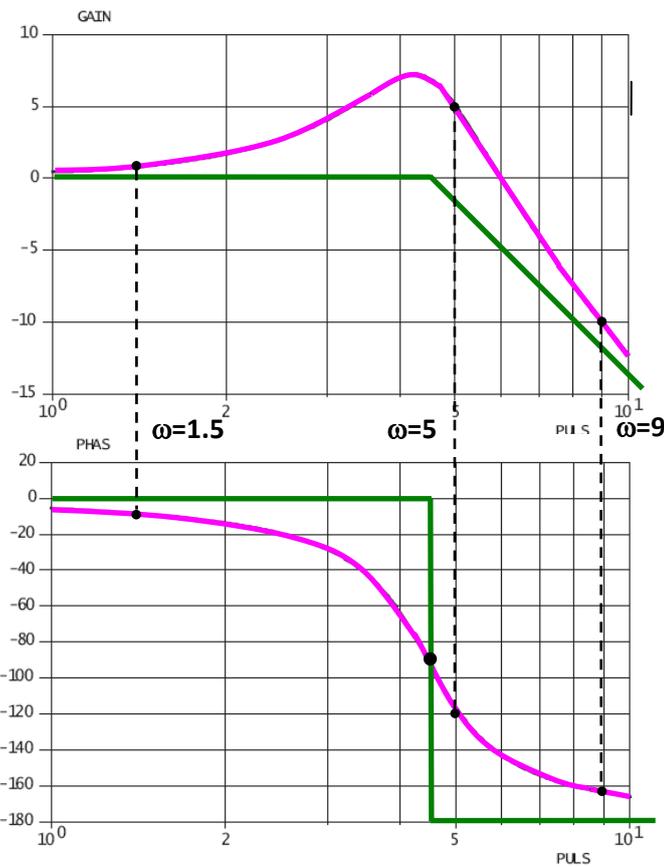


Q.3.





Q.4.

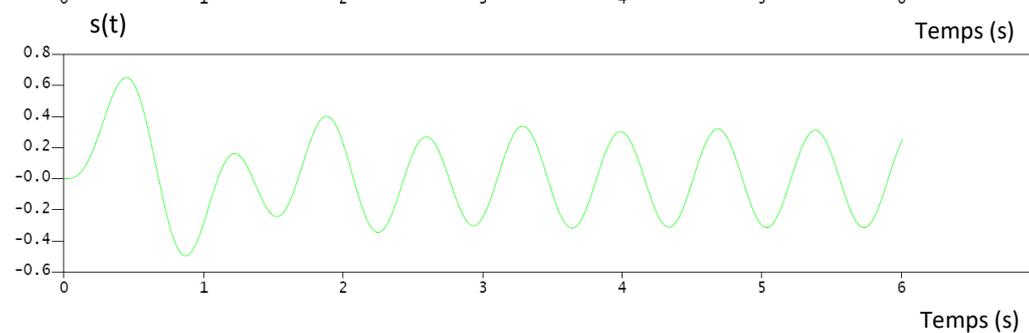
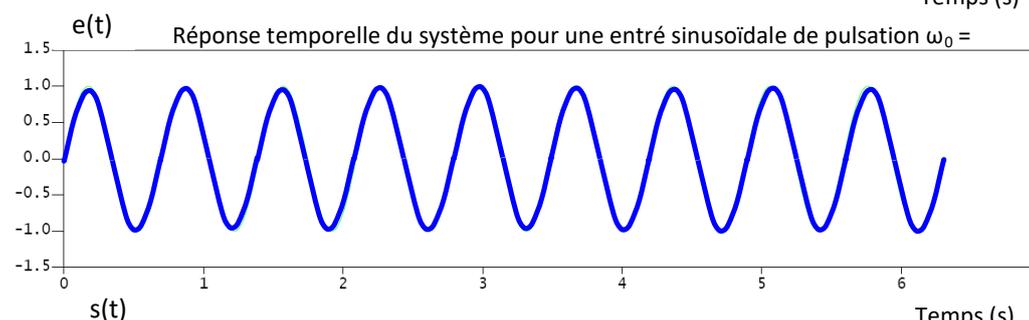
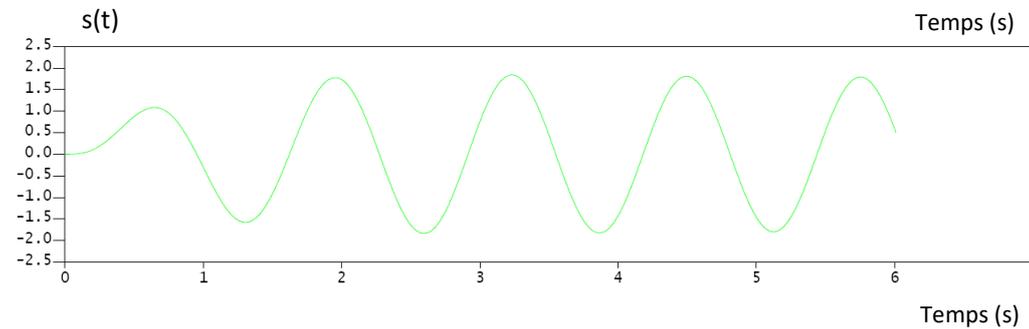
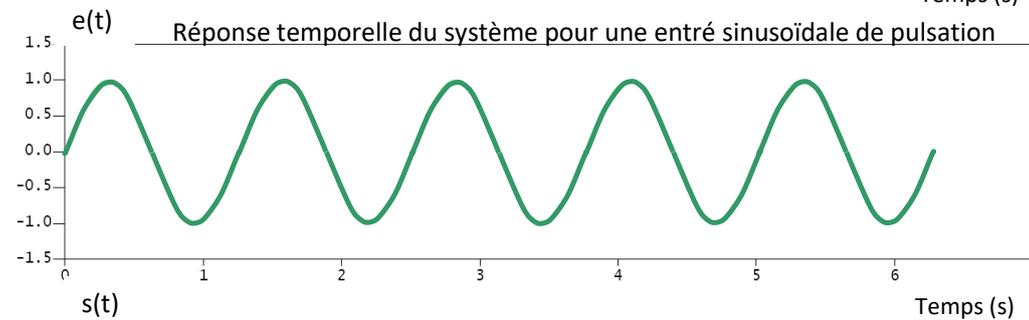
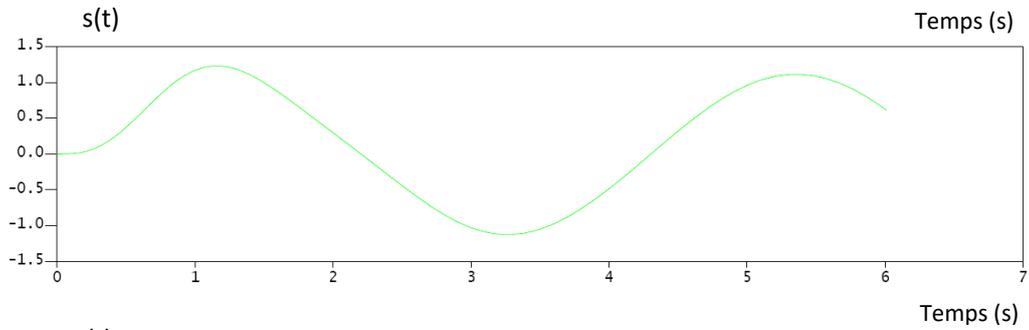
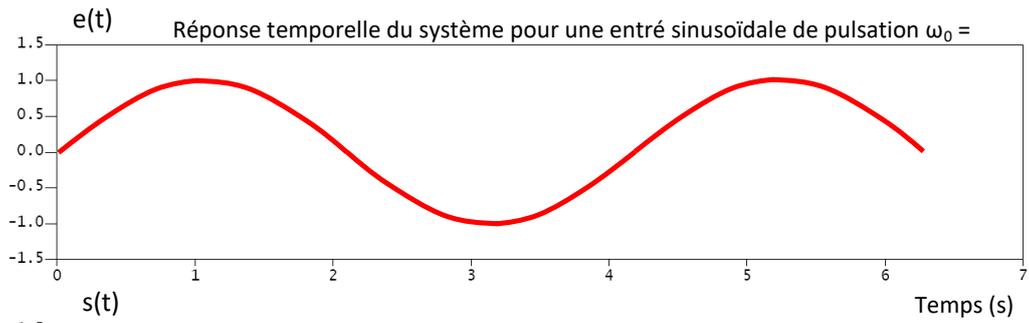


Graphiquement on lit sur le diagramme de Bode :

Pour $\omega_0 = 9 \text{ rad/s}$ le gain est d'environ -10dB soit $G \approx 0,32$ et la phase de -160° .

Pour $\omega_0 = 1,5 \text{ rad/s}$ le gain est d'environ $0,5\text{dB}$ soit $G \approx 1,05$ et la phase de -10° .

Pour $\omega_0 = 5 \text{ rad/s}$ le gain est d'environ 5dB soit $G \approx 1,8$ et la phase de -120° .



Identification de fonction de transfert sur diagramme de Bode - Corrigé

