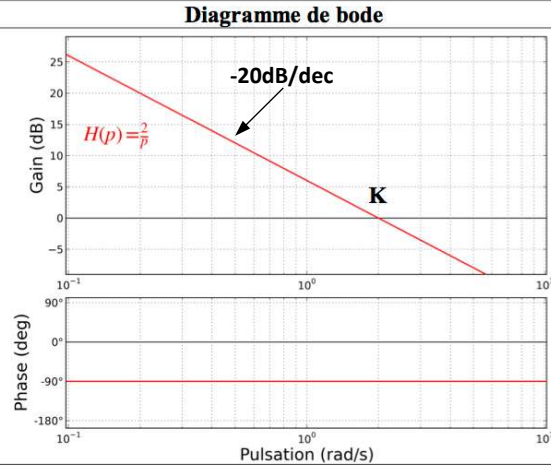


Fonction de transfert

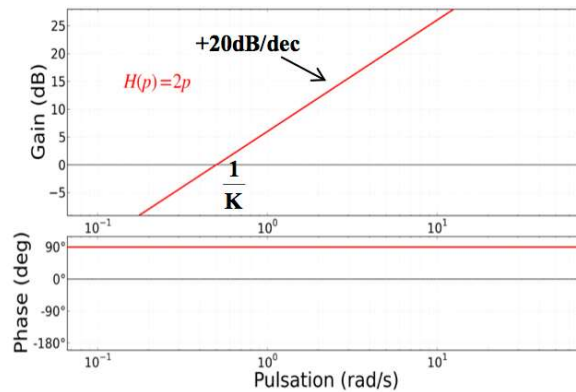
INTEGRATEUR

$$H(p) = \frac{K}{p}$$

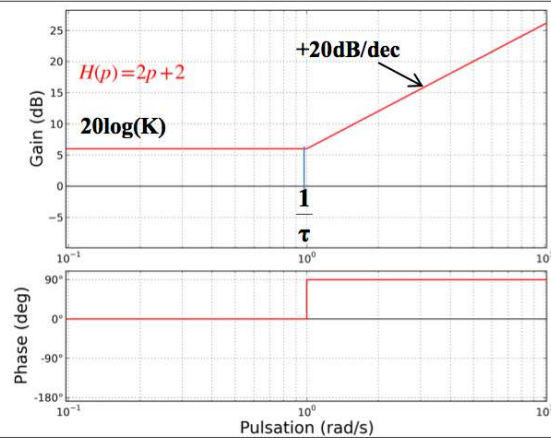


DERIVATEUR PUR

$$H(p) = K \cdot p$$



$$H(p) = K(1 + \tau p)$$

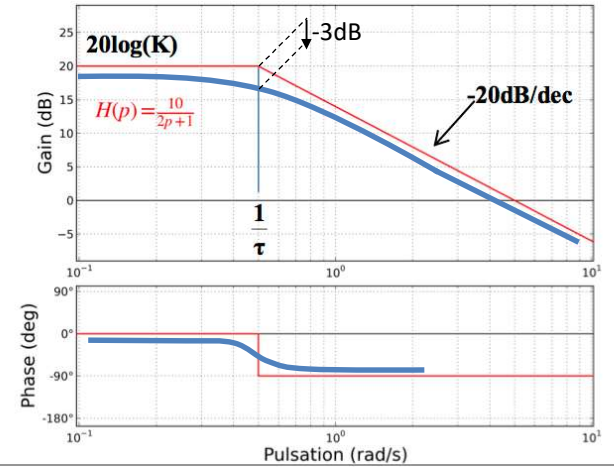


1°Ordre.

$$H(p) = \frac{K}{1 + \tau p}$$

$$\varphi\left(\frac{1}{10\tau}\right) \approx -6^\circ$$

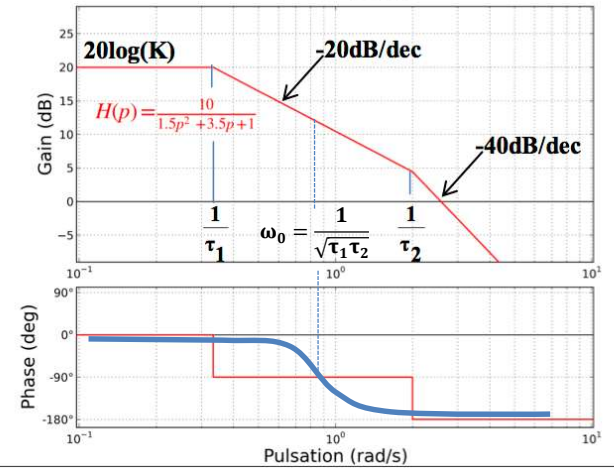
$$\varphi\left(\frac{10}{\tau}\right) \approx -84^\circ$$



2° Ordre

Si $\xi > 1$

$$H(p) = \frac{K}{(1 + \tau_1 p) \cdot (1 + \tau_2 p)}$$



Si $\xi \leq 1$: $H(p) = \frac{K}{1 + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0}p + \frac{1}{\omega_0^2}p^2}$

- $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq \xi \leq 1$: pas de résonance
 - $0 < \xi < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$: résonance
- Q : coef de surtension
- $$Q = \frac{1}{2\xi \cdot \sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} \text{ et }$$

$$\omega_r = \omega_0 \cdot \sqrt{1 - 2\xi^2}$$

