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Response Analysis; 2.8.1 The Nyquist Diagram
2.8.2 Deriving Closed Loop Response from Nyquist Diagrams
2.8.3 The Nichols Chart; 2.8.4 Graphical Methods - Summary Comments and Suggestions; 2.9 Chapter Summary; 3 Control System Compensation Techniques; 3.1 Control System Requirements; 3.2 Compensation Methods; 3.2.1 Proportional Plus Integral Control; 3.2.2 Proportional Plus Integral Plus Derivative Control; 3.2.3 Lead-Lag Compensation; 3.2.4 Lag-Lead Compensation; 3.2.5 Feedback Compensation; 3.3 Applications of Control Compensation; 3.3.1 Proportional Plus Integral Example; 3.3.2 Lead-Lag Compensation Example
3.3.3 Class 2 System Design Example
3.4 Chapter Summary; 4 Introduction to Laplace Transforms; 4.1 An Overview of the Application of Laplace Transforms; 4.2 The Evolution of the Laplace Transform; 4.2.1 Proof of the General Case; 4.3 Applying Laplace Transforms to Linear Systems Analysis; 4.3.1 Partial Fractions; 4.4 Laplace Transforms - Summary of Key Points; 4.5 Root Locus; 4.5.1 Root Locus Construction Rules; 4.5.2 Connecting Root Locus to Conventional Linear Analysis; 4.6 Root Locus Example; 4.7 Chapter Summary; 5 Dealing with Nonlinearities; 5.1 Definition of Nonlinearity Types
5.2 Continuous Nonlinearities
5.2.1 Engine Fuel Control System Example; 5.3 Discontinuous Nonlinearities; 5.3.1 Stability Analysis with Discontinuous Nonlinearities; 5.4 The Transport Delay; 5.5 Simulation; 5.6 Chapter Summary; 6 Electronic Controls; 6.1 Analog Electronic Controls; 6.1.1 The Operational Amplifier; 6.1.2 Building Analog Control Algorithms; 6.2 The Digital Computer as a Dynamic Control Element; 6.2.1 Signal Conversion; 6.2.2 Digital Controller Architectures; 6.3 The Stability Impact of Digital Controls; 6.4 Digital Control Design Example; 6.5 Creating Digital Control Algorithms
6.5.1 The Integrator

Sommario/riassunto

In the current climate of increasing complexity and functional integration in all areas of engineering and technology, stability and control are becoming essential ingredients of engineering knowledge. Many of today's products contain multiple engineering technologies, and what were once simple mechanical, hydraulic or pneumatic products now contain integrated electronics and sensors. Control theory reduces these widely varied technical components into their important dynamic characteristics, expressed as transfer functions, from which the subtleties of dynamic behaviours can be analyzed and u
