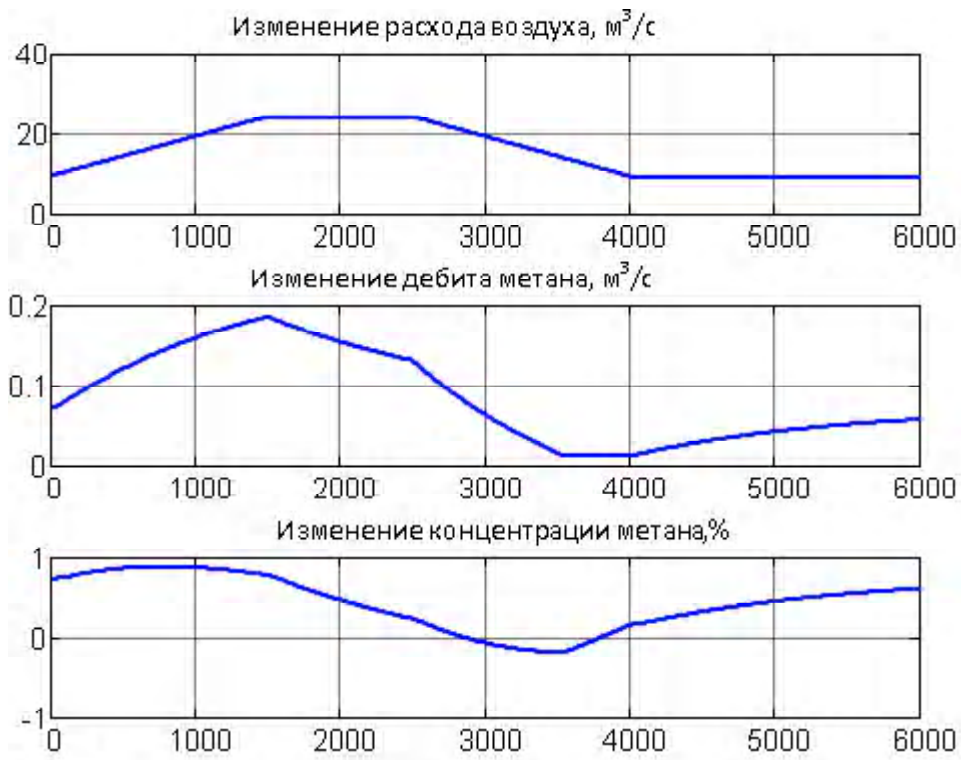


.1.  
 $Q -$

; - ;  $Q -$  ;  $Q -$  ;  $Q -$  ;  $Q -$  ;  $Q -$  ;  $Q -$



.2.

« - » .2. [2].

(q = 0).

(2), (3)

$$\frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{1}{T}q = m\theta U. \quad (5)$$

$$(G, q) \quad (G, q) \quad U - \quad U$$

$[-5 \cdot 10^{-3}; 5 \cdot 10^{-3}]^{-1}$ .

$U = \pm U_m$ .

« » (4, 5),

(0, G) [4]

$$T \frac{dq}{d\tau} - q = -m \cdot U \cdot \theta_m \cdot T; \quad (6)$$

$$dG/d\tau = -U, \quad (7)$$

« » ;  $\tau -$

(6), (7)  $U = \pm U_m$

$$q(G) = \theta \cdot m \cdot T \cdot U_m \cdot (\exp(\text{sign}(\lambda)\lambda/(T U) - 1)), \quad (8)$$

$$\lambda = G - G.$$

[4]

$$\Phi = q - q; \quad (9)$$

$$U = \begin{cases} U_m \cdot \text{sign}(\Phi), & \Phi \neq 0; \\ U_m \cdot \text{sign}(G - G), & \Phi = 0. \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

(8-10)

$$\frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{1}{T}q = m \frac{dG}{dt}, \quad (3)$$

m -

Q

q

[5]

$$dG/dt = U, \quad (4)$$

U -

$$V \frac{d}{dt} + Q = Q, \quad (11)$$

V -

(11)

$$\frac{dk}{dt} + k = q - G,$$

$$= V / Q_0 -$$

$$; k = (-C_0) / C_0 -$$

$$; C_0 -$$

(8-10)

$$q = \frac{dk}{dt} + k + G.$$

$$(12) \quad \frac{dk}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dk}{dt}$$

(.3)

$$dx/dt + = k(t),$$

(13)

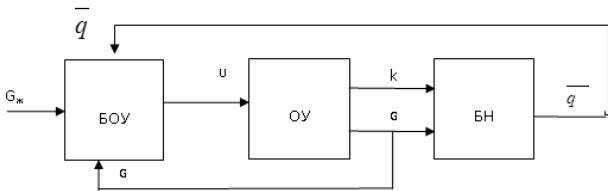
( ≈2000 ).

$$dx/dt \approx dk/dt.$$

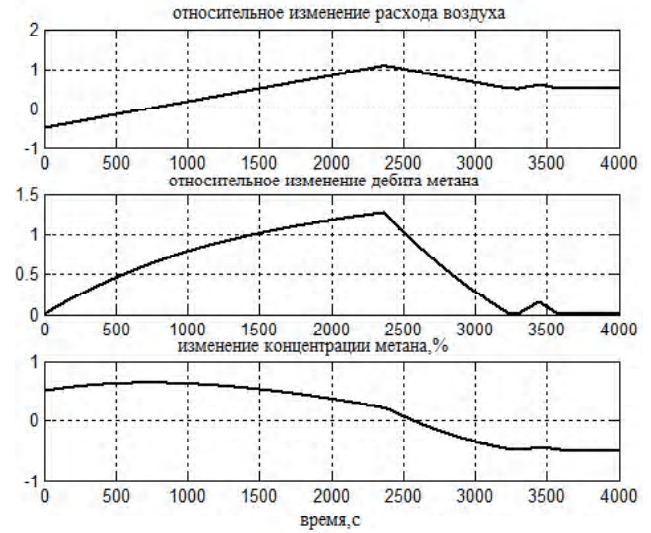
$$\bar{q}$$

(.3)

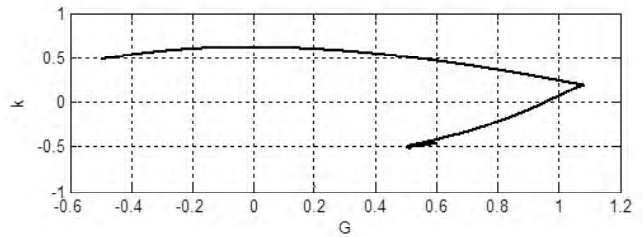
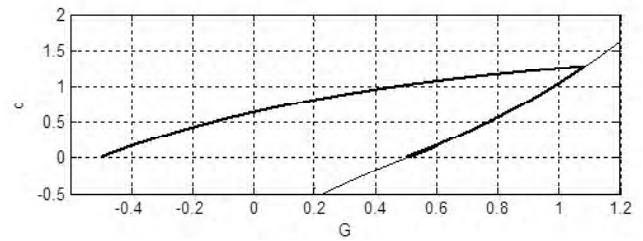
$$\bar{q} = \frac{dx}{dt} + k + G.$$



.3.



a)



)

.4.

$$G = 0,5$$

(0, -0,5)

(0,5, -0,5)

(t=50 c)

(k-G).

$$G = 0,5.$$

(q-G)

[3].

$$= 10 \quad (.4).$$

(.4, )

$$(q-G) \quad (k-G) \quad (.4, ).$$

(0, 0,5)

(-0,5, 0,5)

(q-G)

(k-G).

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#### SYNTHESIS OF SPEED-OPTIMAL CONTROL FOR THE OBJECT WITH AN ALTERNATING-SIGN TRANSITION FUNCTION

The synthesis of speed-optimal control for object with alternating-sign characteristic – excavation site of coal mines – was considered. The task comes to establishment of the desired mode of object operation with minimal time due to significant inertia process. Alternating-sign characteristic of methane concentration leads to release of methane, which complicates the synthesis of control system and complicates the control law. To improve the performance of control system the original new approach to the synthesis of the control law was proposed. For the control law it is proposed to use unipolar variable clearly identified at the regulated coordinate – methane concentration. Approbation of developed control was done with methods of mathematical modeling. It is shown that the proposed control law provides sustainable management and a significant acceleration of testing of the specified mode at the object. The results will be used in the aero-gas informational complex, implemented by 60 mines of Donbas.

**Keywords:** phase plane, optimal control, alternating-sign characteristic of the object, surveillance unit, working site, ventilation mode.

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