yun) = g. (t.y.y, y--yun-1), w) + g2 (t, y, j, --yun-1)) ii 476 + 8 1.2. 160324 2 xn=y(n-1)- g2(te.g.y, --y(n-3))u X1=y , X2=y , X2=y1), ... Xn-1=y(n-2).  $y_{1} = y_{1} - g_{2}(t, x_{1}, ..., x_{n+1})\dot{u} - (\frac{g_{2}}{3t} + \frac{g_{2}}{3t} \cdot \dot{x}_{1} + ... + \frac{g_{3}}{3x_{n+1}} \dot{x}_{n+1})$ : Xn = g, lt, x, ... Xn+1, xn +g, u, u)-(3/2+ +9/2; /2+--+ 392 JXn-1(Xn-924)) 二次在模型为 XI = Q X2 X7 = X2 Xn-1 = >n+ 92 (t,71, 1/2 -- 1 /2n-1 )u Xn=9, (t, X1, · · · ; Xn-1 00 · , Xn+9, u · , u) - ( 392 + 392 / χ2 + - + 392 (Xn+9, u)) u y = X1  $i_s$   $i_s$ 展ア 7,= ØL. Yz= Uc. : X1 = Q1 = V1 = Vc = X2. X = Vc = i. - = = - Iis - Vc - i\_7 : X>= - 7 25 - Josink X1 - - X2] (b). 71=71. 72= Uc. i = i = lokuskør. Ør iky wskør. L. A ir Vitis 多数更强.

1.60. - il = 1. de + udi.

(a).  $\gamma_1 = \phi_2$ ,  $\gamma_2 = \vartheta_2$ .

対195 1.9相同、対1=X2.

 $\dot{X}_{3} = \dot{\mathcal{Y}}_{c} = \frac{1}{C} Z \dot{i}_{3} - \dot{i}_{1} - \frac{\mathcal{V}_{c}}{R} Z . \dot{i}_{1} = L\phi_{L} + \mu\phi_{L}^{2} = Lx_{1} + \mu x_{1}^{2}$   $\vdots \dot{X}_{3} = \frac{1}{C} Z \dot{i}_{3} - Lx_{1} - \mu x_{1}^{2} - \frac{1}{R} X_{2} Z .$ 

いか、is=0. 表 x2=Uc=0. 例 V2=0. 例 i1= L·d1+ルウi=0
:1. 小方常数

: 当的多人一口、即为一口时为年龄处。

WI - MI - W. M. J. J. Fint = LIN

((NHA) -16 + + 18 -16 + 36 - 16 - (NION OF NION OF NIO

is to sink de

一切、全点:10多米高额

73-10 18

X X Just - 28 I - 10 eX