



① a)  $\dot{x} = ax$   
 $\frac{dx}{dt} = ax$   
 $\int \frac{dx}{x} = \int a dt$   
 $\ln x = at + C$   
 $x = e^{at+C} = e^{at} \cdot e^C$   
 $x = C \cdot e^{at}$   
 $x(0) = C \cdot e^0 = x_0$   
 $C = x_0$   
 $x(t) = x_0 e^{at}$

b)  $T = \frac{1}{a}$   
 $x_0 e^{at} = \frac{1}{2} x_0$   
 $at = \ln \frac{1}{2}$   
 $t_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{a} \ln \frac{1}{2}$   
 $t_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{a} \ln 2$

c)  $\dot{x} = ax + u$   
 Steady state  $\dot{x} = 0$   
 $ax + u = 0$   
 $K = \frac{x}{u} = -\frac{1}{a} = T = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \cdot 138 = \underline{177 \cdot 10^3}$

d)  $K = \frac{x_s}{u} \Rightarrow u = \frac{x_s}{K} = \frac{10}{177 \cdot 10^3} = \underline{5,9 \cdot 10^{-7}}$

② a) Newton's Kraft + Balance, 7. law

b)  $v = k(v_r - v)$  Monovariabel og ulinær

c)  $V(n) = V(n-1) + h \cdot \left( \frac{1}{m} \cdot ((k \cdot p(v_r - V(n-1)) - k \cdot V(n-1)) - k \cdot 1 \cdot V(n-1)^2) \right)$

d)  $m\dot{v} = -kv + k_p v_r - k_p v$

$v(k \cdot \Delta t) = k_p v_r$

$v = \frac{k_p}{k + k_p} v_r$

$e_s = (v_r - \frac{k_p}{k + k_p} v_r) = \left( 1 - \frac{k_p}{k + k_p} \right) v_r = \underline{\underline{\frac{k}{k + k_p} v_r}}$

③ a)  $\dot{\rho} = p$

$\dot{\rho} = k_1 \rho + k_2 \rho + u$

$u = 0$

$\dot{\rho} = k_1 \rho + k_2 \rho$

$\dot{\rho} - \frac{k_1}{s} \rho - \frac{k_2}{s} \rho = 0$

$\omega_0^2 = \frac{-k_2}{s} = \frac{-8,9 \cdot 10^8}{1,4 \cdot 10^9} = 0,252$

$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k_2}{s}} = \sqrt{\frac{-8,9 \cdot 10^8}{1,4 \cdot 10^9}} = 0,252$

$2\omega_0 s = -\frac{k_1}{s}$

$s = \frac{-k_1}{2\omega_0 s} = \frac{-1,5 \cdot 10^9}{2 \cdot 0,252 \cdot 1,4 \cdot 10^9} = \underline{0,213}$

c)  $\rho^2 + 0,113 \cdot 0,252 \cdot 2 \cdot \rho + 0,252^2 = 0$

$\rho^2 + 0,107 \rho + 0,064 = 0$

$\sqrt{0,107^2 - 4 \cdot 0,064} = \sqrt{0,25}$

Overdampet

d)  $\dot{\rho} - \frac{k_1}{s} \rho + \left( \frac{k_0 - k_2}{s} \right) \rho = 0$

$\omega_0^2 = \frac{k_0 - k_2}{s} = \frac{5 \cdot 10^8 + 8,9 \cdot 10^8}{1,4 \cdot 10^9} = 0,254$

$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k_0 - k_2}{s}} = \sqrt{\frac{5 \cdot 10^8 + 8,9 \cdot 10^8}{1,4 \cdot 10^9}} = 0,254$

$\frac{0,254 - 0,252}{0,252} = \underline{2,78\%}$

③ d) Ustabilitet gjennom metning

e) V.I forusette at skipet går i sikter, og fungerer der/lis med

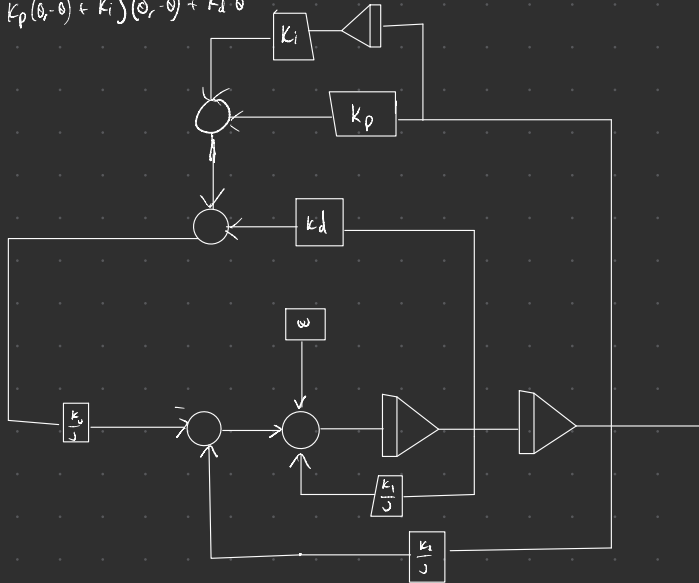
$$f) \ddot{p} - \left(\frac{k_1 + k_p}{j}\right) \dot{p} - \frac{k_1}{j} p = 0$$

$$-\frac{k_1 + k_p}{j} = 2\omega_n \zeta$$

$$k_p = 2\omega_n \zeta \cdot j + k_1 = 512 \cdot 0.252 \cdot 1.41 \cdot 10^{10} - 1.5 \cdot 10^9 = \underline{\underline{6.17 \cdot 10^8}}$$

g) 
$$v = k_p(\theta_r - \theta) + k_i \int (\theta_r - \theta) + k_d \dot{\theta}$$

h)



i) Forve kobling

④ ikke pensum

⑤ a)  $f_s \geq 2f_{max}$   
 $f_{max} \leq \frac{f_s}{2} = \frac{10kHz}{2} = \underline{\underline{5kHz}}$

b) Nedbøtling er at samplingen skjer for sakte noe som medfører feil i målingene

