



- 1) $\rightarrow e)$
 2) $\rightarrow a)$
 3) $\rightarrow d)$
 4) $\rightarrow c)$
 5) $\rightarrow b)$

c) Moment/balans

b) $J\ddot{\omega} = -k\omega \rightarrow M\ddot{\theta}$

$\ddot{\omega} = -\frac{k}{J}\omega + \frac{mg}{J}$

$T = -\frac{1}{\omega} = -\frac{1}{-\frac{k}{J}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{J}{k}}}$

c) $\ddot{\omega} = -\frac{k}{J}\omega + \frac{mg}{J}$ siden J er stor vil ikke J_p endre mye
 på systemet

$T_E = \frac{J_p}{k}$

so $\frac{J_p + J}{k} \approx \underline{\underline{\frac{J}{k}}}$

d) Likespenningmotor

e) $L \frac{d}{dt} i_a = -R_a i_a - k_E \omega + u$ (1)

$J \ddot{\omega} = k_m i_a - c \omega$ (2)

integrer (2)

$J \dot{\omega} = k_m \frac{d}{dt} i_a - c \omega$

f) $\frac{d}{dt} i_a = \frac{1}{L_a} (-R_a i_a - k_E \omega + u)$

g) $J \ddot{\omega} = -\frac{k_m R_a i_a}{L_a} - \frac{k_m k_E \omega}{L_a} + \frac{k_m u}{L_a} - c \omega$

$\ddot{\omega} = -\frac{k_m}{J L_a} \omega - \frac{k_m k_E}{J L_a} \omega - \frac{k_m}{J L_a} (R_a i_a - u)$

$\ddot{\omega} + \frac{k_m}{J} \omega + \frac{k_m k_E}{J L_a} \omega + \frac{k_m}{J L_a} (R_a i_a - u)$

h) $33 \text{ rpm} \rightarrow \frac{\text{rad}}{s} = \frac{2\pi \cdot \text{rpm}}{60} \rightarrow \frac{33 \cdot 2\pi}{60} = \underline{\underline{\frac{11}{10} \pi}}$

$\omega_r = \frac{11}{10} \pi$

i) $\ddot{\omega} + \frac{k_m}{J} \omega + \frac{k_m k_E}{J L_a} \omega + \frac{k_m}{J L_a} (R_a i_a - \frac{k_m k_p \omega_r}{J L_a} + \frac{k_m k_p \omega}{J L_a} + \frac{k_m k_d \dot{\omega}_r}{J L_a} - \frac{k_m k_d \dot{\omega}}{J L_a})$

$\ddot{\omega} + \left(\frac{k_m}{J} - \frac{k_m k_d}{J L_a} \right) \ddot{\omega} + \left(\frac{k_m k_E}{J L_a} + \frac{k_m k_p}{J L_a} \right) \dot{\omega} - \frac{k_m}{J L_a} k_p \omega_r = 0$

$\omega_0^2 = \frac{k_m (k_E + k_p)}{J L_a}$

$2\omega_S = \frac{k_m k_d}{J L_a}$

$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k_m (k_E + k_p)}{J L_a}}$

$\xi = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{k_m k_d}{J L_a} \right) \sqrt{\frac{J L_a}{k_m (k_E + k_p)}}$

h) $\frac{k_m k_d}{J L_a} > 0$

$\frac{k_m (k_E + k_p)}{J L_a} > 0$

$k_d < \frac{k_E L_a}{k_m}$

$k_p > -k_E$

i) $\left(\frac{k_m k_E}{J L_a} + \frac{k_m k_p}{J L_a} \right) \dot{\omega} - \frac{k_m}{J L_a} k_p \omega_r = 0$

$\omega = \frac{(k_E + k_p)}{k_p} \omega_r$

j) 1-ledd i regulatoren

k) $\omega_S \geq 2\omega_{max}$

$\omega_{max} = \frac{\omega_S}{2} = \frac{44,1 \text{ kHz}}{2} = \underline{\underline{22,05 \text{ kHz}}}$

③ $\dot{x} = ax + b \cdot u$
 $T = 2 \quad T = \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{T} = -\frac{1}{2} = -0.5$

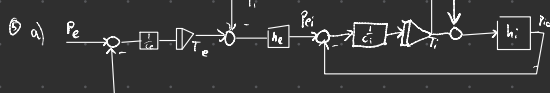
$k = \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow b = a \cdot k = 2$

$\dot{x} = -2x + 2u(t-2)$

④ a) $x = \cos q_1 \cdot l_2 + d_1 \cdot q_1$
 $y = \sin q_2 \cdot l_2$

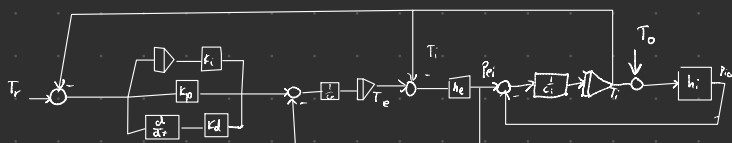
b) $q_1 = a_1 \arcsin(y, x)$

$q_1 = \arcsin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - d_1$



b) $T_e(n) = T_e(n-1) + h \cdot \left(\frac{1}{c_i} (P_e - h_e(T_e(n-1) - T_i(n-1))) \right)$
 $T_i(n) = T_i(n-1) + h \cdot \left(\frac{1}{c_i} (h_e(T_e(n-1) - T_i(n-1)) - h_i(T_i(n-1) - T_o)) \right)$

c) $P_e = u = b \int e dt + k_p e + H \dot{e}$



d) $k_{PK} = 506 \quad T_E \approx 12$

$k_p = 0,6 \cdot 506 = 304$

$T_i = 0,5 \cdot 12 = 6$

$T_d = 0,115 \cdot 12 = 1,38$

$k_i = \frac{304}{6} = 50,6$

$k_d = 304 \cdot 1,38 = 420$

e) 1,5