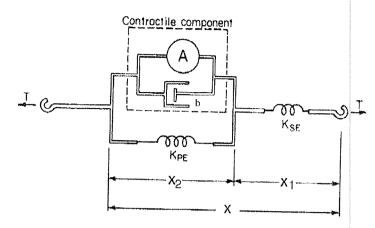
1. Consider the Hill's muscle model.





The governing equation for the muscle is given as follows:

$$\dot{T} = \frac{K_{SE}}{b} \left[ K_{PE} \Delta x + b \dot{x} - \left( 1 + \frac{K_{PE}}{K_{SE}} \right) T + A \right]$$

Here,  $K_{SE}$  = 136 g/cm,  $K_{PE}$  = 75 g/cm, and b = 50 gs/cm.

a) The muscle is held in an isometric condition. For a single twitch, the active force A is given as:

$$A(t) = 48144 \exp(-t/0.0326) - 45845 \exp(-t/0.034)$$

Derive the twitch force T(t) produced by the active force given above.

isometric condition => length = constant In an

TELEPH FOIX! gaverning equation? THER ZEOI ZEREPHELLI

$$\mathring{T} = -\frac{K_{SE}}{b} \left( 1 + \frac{K_{PE}}{K_{SE}} \right) T + \frac{K_{SE}}{b} A$$

$$\mathring{\cdot} \mathring{T}(t) + \frac{1}{b} \left( K_{SE} + K_{PE} \right) T(t) = \frac{K_{SE}}{b} A(t)$$

> The first order differential equation!!

\* general method to solve "제 1社 性級の集 時初生"

이를 풀기다리써 integral factor 를 사용하다.

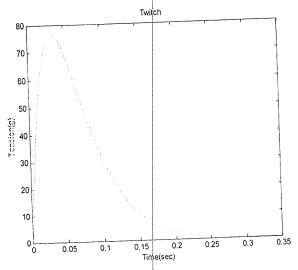
$$e^{SP(x)dx} \frac{dy}{dx} + P(x) e^{SP(x)dx} y = e^{SP(x)dx} g(x)$$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} [e^{SP(x)dx}] = e^{SP(x)dx} g(x)$ 

2 giverning equation: 
$$\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{b}}(K_{SE}+K_{PE})T = \frac{1}{b}A(t)$$
.

2 point active fact  $\pi K_{PE}$   $\pi K_$ 

b) Using the twitch force T(t) derived in (a), simulate the unfused and fused tentanus. Discuss at what frequency you can find the fused tentanus.

```
clc; clear;
%% constants
Kse=136; % g/cm
         % g/cm
Kpe=75;
b=50; % gs/cm
k1 = Kse * 48144/b;
k2 = Kse * 45845/b;
k3 = (Kse+Kpe)/b;
al=1/0.0326;
a2=1/0.034;
c=-(k1/(k3-a1))+(k2)/(k3-a2));
%% Twitch 확인
v=exp(k3*t); integral factor
 T=(k1/(k3-a1))*exp(-a1*t)-(k2/(k3-a2))*exp(-a2*t)+c./v;
 figure(1), plot(t,T)
 title('Twitch'), xlabel('Time(sec)'), ylabel('Tension(g)')
 axis([0 0.35 0 80])
 5% fused tentanus 49!
 was No. 125~ Hz)
 Tension = 0; % total tension
  for i=1:w
    m = t - (i-1)/w;
     Tadd = heaviside(m).*(k1/(k3-a1)*exp(-a1*(m))...
        -k2/(k3-a2) *exp(-a2*(m))+c*exp(-k3*(m)));
     Tension = Tension + Tadd;
  end
  figure(2)
  plot(t, Tension)
  hold on
```



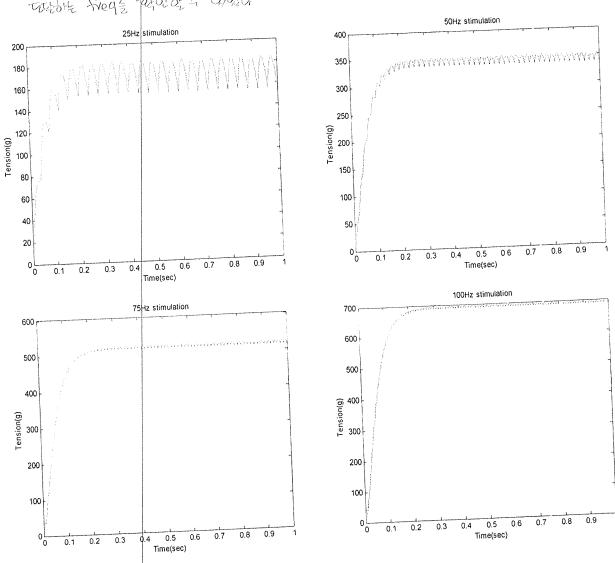
Unfused tentanus 21 fused tentanus ?

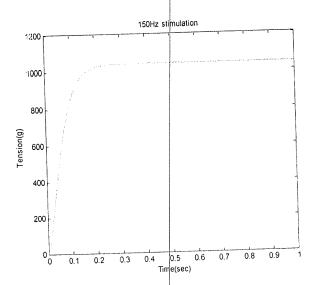
Simulation 3F71 9F04 9FC (a) only E2006

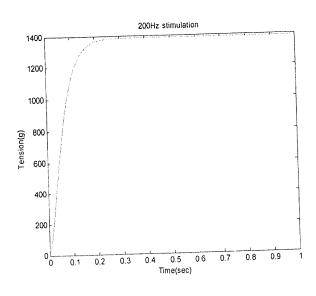
Single twitch ? Plot 3taget

OF Fatatol tentanus? Plot Birll Edith

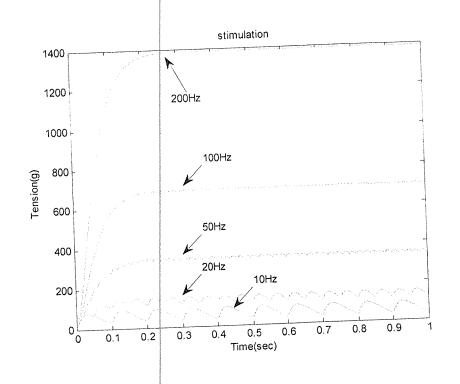
twitch = 各的的 Plot & 限比 Otal コンル型をひ 飞い 25Hz 早日 / 江海 Olelay 시7起 出江州 5H夏 東山 C17江東2 fused tentanuson 玩的性 freq = 在约克克 中 Olelay

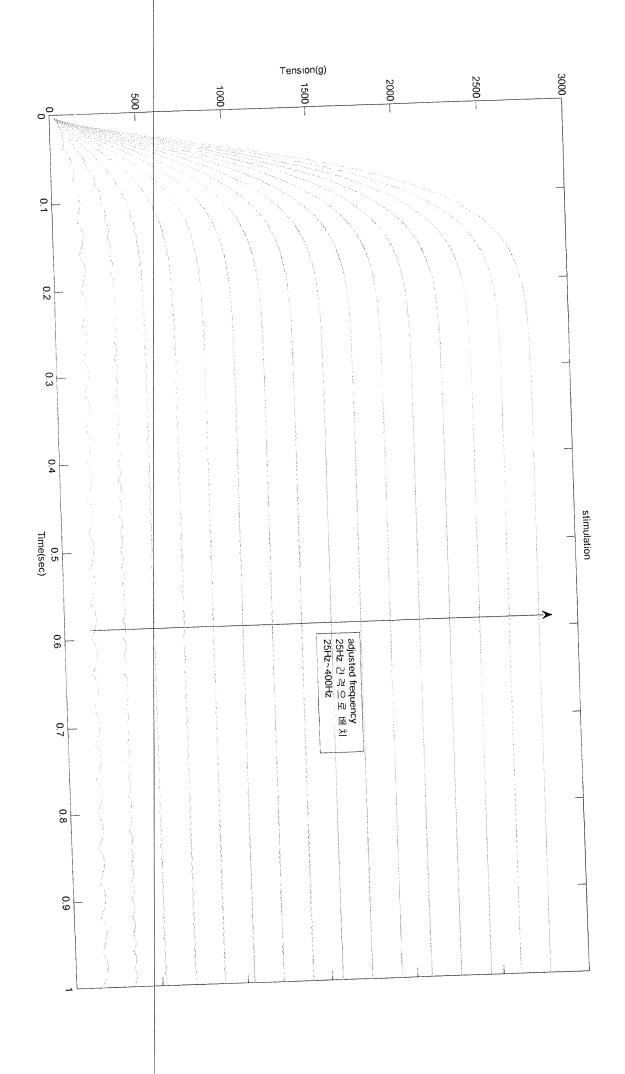


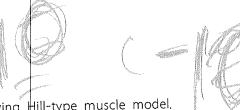




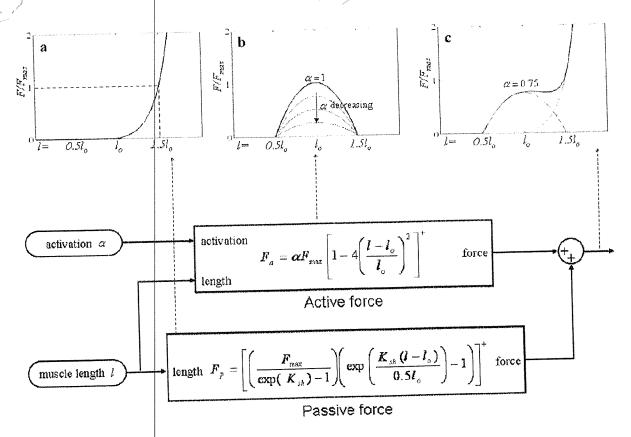
THE frequency OTHER Simulation







2. Consider the following Hill-type muscle model.



The active component of the muscle force Fa is given as:

$$F_a = \alpha F_{\max} \left[ 1 - 4 \left( \frac{l - l_0}{l_0} \right)^2 \right]^+ \quad \text{where, } [u]^+ = \max[u, 0]$$

The passive component of the muscle force Fp is given as:

$$F_p = \left[ \left( \frac{F_{\max}}{\exp(K_{sh}) - 1} \right) \left( \exp\left( \frac{K_{sh}(l - l_0)}{0.5l_0} \right) - 1 \right) \right]^+ \qquad \text{for } l \geq l_0 \text{, otherwise } F_p = 0.$$

The total muscle force is the sum of active and passive components ( $F_{total} = F_a + F_p$ ).

a) Pot the force-length curve by changing the muscle activation  $\alpha$  from 0 to 1. Here, let  $F_{max}$ =45.7N,  $I_o$ =6.6cm, and  $K_{sh}$ =3.

```
clc; clear all, close all
%% constants
                   % N
F_{\text{max}}=45.7;
                   7. CIR
L()=6.6;
K:sh=3;
                   % initializing constants
alpha=0; n=0;
if force curves
for n=0:1:5
    alpha=alpha+0.2*n;
    L=0:0.2:2*L0;
    Salactive force
    Fa=alpha*Fmax*max(1-4*(((L-L0)/L0).^2),0);
    figure(1), plot(L, Fa)
    xlabel('Length(m)'),ylabel('Active Force(N)'),axis([0 2*L0 0 300])
    hold on
       Passive force
    Fp=max((Fmax/(exp(Ksh)-1))*(exp((Ksh*(L-L0))/(0.5*L0))-1),0);
     figure(2),plot(L,Fp)
     xlabel('Lengtr (m)'),ylabel('Passive Force(N)'),axis([0 2*L0 0 300])
     hold on
      a Protal tores
     Ftotal=Fa+Fp;
     figure(3),plot(L,Ftotal)
     hold on
  end
  hold off
```

```
alpha_r=0.75;

Fa=alpha_r*Fmax*max(1-4*(((L-L0)/L0).^2),0);

Fp=max((Fmax/(exp(Ksh)-1))*(exp((Ksh*(L-L0))/(0.5*L0))-1),0);

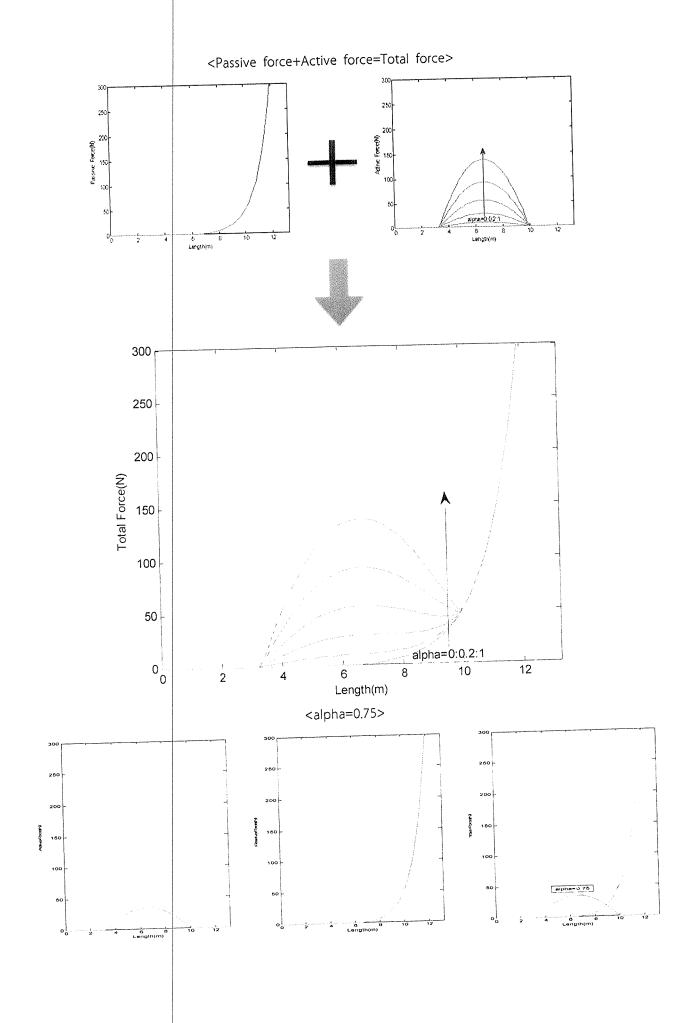
Frotal=Fa+Fp;

figure(4)

subplot(1,3,1),plot(L,Fa)
xlabel('Length(m)'), ylabel('Active Force(N)'),axis([0 2*L0 0 300])

subplot(1,3,2),plot(L,Fp)
xlabel('tength(m)'),ylabel('Passive Force(N)'),axis([0 2*L0 0 300])

subplot(1,3,3)
plot(L,Fa,'--'),hold on
plot(L,Fp,'--'),hold on
plot(L,Ftotal,'r'),hold on
plot(L,Ftotal,'r'),hold on
plot(L,Ftotal,'r'),ylabel('Total Force(N)'),axis([0 2*L0 0 300])
```



b) Now, consider a model with velocity-dependence in addition to the muscle model introduced in Problem 1, as follows:

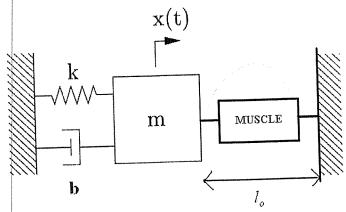
 $F_{total} = [a_1 + a_2 \arctan \left( a_3 + a_4 \dot{i} \right)] (F_a + F_p)$ 

The mass-spring-damper system is driven by the muscle as shown in the figure below. By providing a series of impulses of muscle activation  $\alpha$  with magnitude 1, simulate the fused tentanus with the initial conditions x(0) = 0 and  $\dot{x}(0) = 0$ .

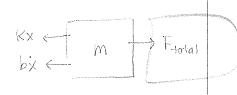
The parameters are given as follows:

m=10kg, k=500N/m, b=200Ns/m.

Also, let  $F_{max}$ =45.7N,  $I_o$ =6.6cm, and  $K_{sh}$ =3, a1=0.8, a2=0.5, a3=0.43, and a4=58s/m.



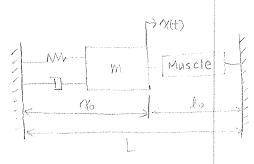
이제 주이건 System Oller 일동방정보은 호크한다. (Equation of Motion)



$$| E = ma |$$

$$\Rightarrow m\mathring{x}(t) = -Kx(t) - b\mathring{x}(t) + | E_{total}(\ell) |$$

OF YOUR PLOT SHOULD TELEPHORE XON THE SHEET SHEE



7位刊 子也 では し、 Moss-spring-damper 子也 を打型で Xo. MUSCLE 子也 を1720章 して回るない し= 1201年 1217年 12日章 しているして、

Mass From the probability of  $\gamma_{t}$  =  $\gamma_{t}$  +  $\gamma_{t}$ 

$$(X, X, Y) = \{0, -X(t)\} \Rightarrow (1-1)^{-1} - X(t)$$

= j(H)= -x'(+)

이 앤게를 통하여 Frodal (1)을 X에 많아 사용을 변활하다

 $F_{total} = \left[ a_{1} + a_{2} \operatorname{arctan}(a_{3} + a_{4} l) \right] \left( \operatorname{Fat} F_{p} \right)$   $= \left[ a_{1} + a_{2} \operatorname{arctan}(a_{3} + a_{4} l) \right] \left( \operatorname{dFmax} \left[ 1 - 4 \left( \frac{l - l_{0}}{l_{0}} \right)^{2} \right] + \left[ \left( \frac{\operatorname{Fmax}}{\operatorname{exp}(K_{Sh}) - 1} \right) \left( \operatorname{exp} \left( \frac{\operatorname{Ksh}(l - l_{0})}{0.5 l_{0}} \right) - 1 \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)$ 

$$= \left[ \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \arctan \left( \alpha_3 - \alpha_4 \tilde{\chi} \right) \right] \left( \sin \omega t + \max \left[ 1 - 4 \left( \frac{\chi}{2 \sigma} \right)^2 \right] + \left[ \left( \frac{F_{max}}{\exp(Ksh) - 1} \right) \left( \exp\left( \frac{-Ksh \chi}{\sigma \cdot 5 l_o} \right) - 1 \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)$$

= Ftotal (x.t)

on Equation of Motion

$$M\ddot{x}(t) + b\ddot{y}(t) + kx(t) = F_{total}(x,t)$$

Mel motion & Simulation 2171 Alan EOM& State-Space form er 248 ofth

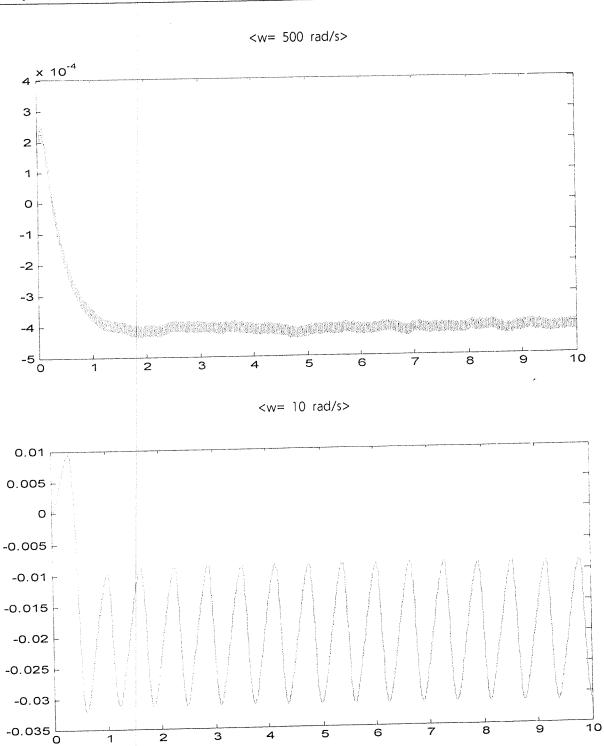
$$X_1 = X$$
  $X_2 = X_1 = X_2$   $X_2 = X_2 = X_1 - \frac{b}{m}X_2 + \frac{F}{m}$ 

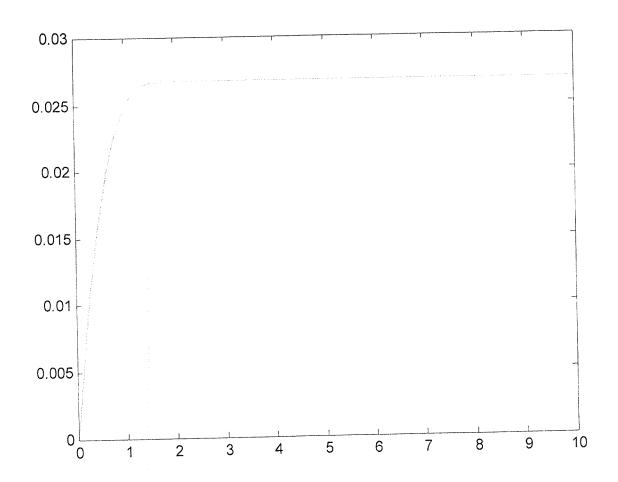
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{k}{m} \\ -\frac{m}{m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{k}{m} \\ -\frac{m}{m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{k}{m} \\ -\frac{m}{m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{k}{m} \\ -\frac{m}{m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{k}{m} \\ -\frac{m}{m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{k}{m} \\ -\frac{m}{m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{k}{m} \\ -\frac{m}{m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{k}{m} \\ -\frac{m}{m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{k}{m} \\ -\frac{m}{m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_2 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\end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{k}{m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{k}{m}$$

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```
function xdot = musclehill( t,x )
NUNTITLED Summary of this function goes here
% Detailed explanation goes here
%% constants
Fmax=45.7;
               % N
L0=0.066;
               % m
Ksh=3;
m = 10;
               's Ro
k = 500;
               ≒ N/m
                                                                  10000 -
b=200;
               % Ns/m
a1=0.8;
a2 = 0.5;
a3=0.43;
a4=58;
               ъ s/m
w = 500;
               % rad/s
%% For active force Fa
if x(1) \le 0.5 \times L0 && x(1) \ge -0.5 \times L0
   Fa=\sin(w*t)*Fmax*(1-4*(-x(1)/L0)^2);
else
   Fa=0;
end
12 For passive force Fp
if x(1) \ge 0
   Fp=(Fmax/(exp(Ksh)-1))*(exp(-2*Ksh*x(1)/L0)-1);
else
   Fp=0;
end
Sa Ftotal
Ftotal=(a1+a2*atan(a3-a4*x(2)))*(Fa + Fp);
xdot=zeros(2,1);
xdot(1) = x(2);
xdot(2) = -k/m*x(1) - b/m*x(2) + Ftotal/m;
```

<command window>
>> [t,x]=ode45('musclehill',[0 10],[0 0]);
>> plot(t,x(:,1))



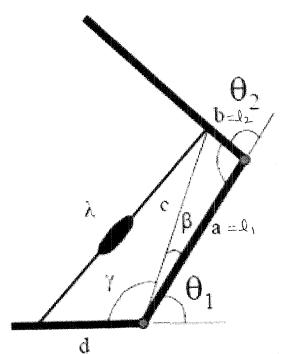


$$d=1 \text{ Size in }$$

$$F_{total} = \left[\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \arctan \left(\alpha_3 - \alpha_4 x^2\right)\right] \left(F_{max}\left[1 - 4\left(\frac{-x}{l_o}\right)^2\right] + \left[\left(\frac{F_{max}}{\exp(K_{sh}) - l_o}\right)\left(\exp\left(\frac{-K_{sh} x}{o.5 l_o}\right) - l_o\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$$

$$= 2 \text{ original motion } 2 \text{ Simulation Fight}$$

c) The two-link arm with shoulder and elbow joints in the horizontal plane is driven by the muscle model as shown in the figure below. Derive the equation between he endpoint force  $F_{\text{ext}}$  and the total muscle force  $F_{total}$ . Here, lengths of upper and lower arms are given as  $l_1$  and  $l_2$ .



Muscle 의 수육이 의해 방법한 행(force)가 다는 Joint on 자용하는 트로(torque)로 전병된 欧州 ZHOILU OLTHE 空气的 PHON VIANAL WOVE Principle = NYSOLCH

Work = force · displacement, work = torque · joint angular change

Zga 36 (force) 千年 理程 AA 电信 控制性 Ellon 智是 与的知识。 joint onkler 空气 torque ISF Joint argular change el dot product Obforct

工量的创建地制造、各个的创建、工程对社会、各种组织、

OTHORK! Force & St torque T'& multi-dimensional vector out.

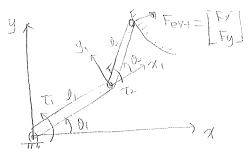
alog displacement of infinitesimal ordine (8), 2900) Jawkian matrix J & Herograph

J=da ; Jacobion - the derivative of the length change in joint angle

=> [T=-JTf] -> the relationship to convert a force in muscle coordi into a torque in joint wordinates

T=-JT= 91 张州是 客湖 Muscle force 宇宙日 岩 这种 OI OUTER TOYQUE T是 空面好见了 아제 가 Jointel torque 로봇티 endpoint on 저렇도는 force Fext Krolel 로서는 것이가 한다.

Upper & lower dring your my like of tink 2 FI 75 Joint ON/KIEI torque Ti. To ZHEI Ink 3/012+ end point position though geometric Term  $\gamma = \ell_1 \cos \theta_1 + \ell_2 \cos (\theta_1 + \theta_2)$   $\psi = \ell_1 \sin \theta_1 + \ell_2 \sin (\theta_1 + \theta_2)$ Or  $\gamma = \ell_1 \sin \theta_1 + \ell_2 \sin (\theta_1 + \theta_2)$ end point force Fext Little DEHIZ STENTIS TON



$$\sum_{y=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \right)$$

$$d\vec{x} = J_e d\vec{\theta}$$
, where  $J_e = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 100, & 3 \times 100 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{d\vec{x}}{d\vec{\theta}}$ 

Jeint eller Trollage torque on gran Joint jetren lightage of work of Gorel Teath 이는 Endpoint 로 제면되는 Text 7+ 하게 된 일간 등인하지다

3 principal of virtual work on 215H

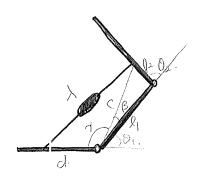
Jawbian 29461 Je= do = do - Do AX= Je 09

이바 문제에서 건강되죠는 Muscle force Froter + endpoint force Fext HOISI DEATE TRAILE THORK OF ENDINE JOINT TOYQUE THE DUTH OFTH

$$T = -\int_{e}^{T} F_{total}$$
.

 $T = \int_{e}^{T} F_{ext}$ 
 $T = \int_{e}^{T} F_{ext}$ 

DEM. Muscle force Ftotal -> Joint torque T Kroisi Salaviran & FORTI Stoth arm structure & THI Stot



$$C = \sqrt{l_1^2 + l_2^2 + 2l_1 l_2 \omega_5 l_2}$$

Sme ध्रिश्वा रवारा

$$\frac{\sin \beta}{J_{2}} = \frac{\sin \theta_{2}}{C} \Rightarrow \beta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{J_{2} \sin \theta_{3}}{C}\right)$$

$$\lambda = \int d^{2} + C^{2} + 2 dC \cos(\beta + \theta_{1})$$

$$\sin\beta = \frac{l_2 \sin \theta_2}{c} \cdot \cos\beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{0^2 \sin^2 \theta_2}{c^2}}$$

=) 
$$\lambda = \frac{1}{1 + c^2 + 2dc} \left( \frac{1 - \frac{l_2^2 \sin^2 \theta_2}{c^2} \cos \theta_1 - \frac{l_2 \sin \theta_2}{c} \sin \theta_1}{c} \right)$$

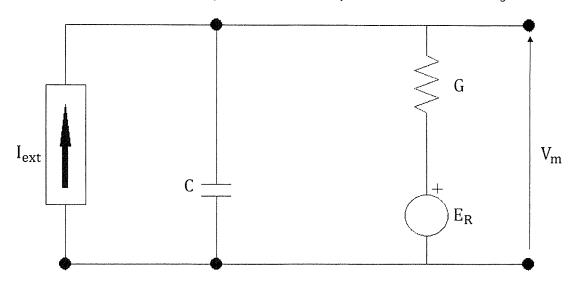
$$C = \sqrt{l_1^2 + l_2^2 + 2 l_1 l_2 \cos \theta_2}$$

$$\mathcal{T} = \frac{dh}{d\theta} = \left[ \frac{d\theta}{d\theta_1} \frac{dh}{d\theta_2} \right]$$

THERE JOINT FORGER T -D ENDPOINTE FOYCE FEXT

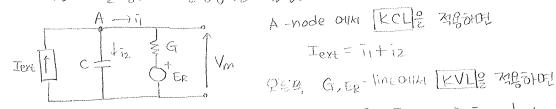
$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{e}^{e} \left[ \frac{-J_{1}\sin\theta_{1} - J_{2}\sin(\theta_{1}+\theta_{2})}{J_{1}\cos\theta_{1} + J_{1}\cos(\theta_{1}+\theta_{2})} - J_{2}\sin(\theta_{1}+\theta_{2})}{J_{2}\cos(\theta_{1}+\theta_{2})} \right]$$

3. Consider the circuit model of a nerve membrane. The resting potential of the cell is represented by The source  $E_R$ . The current source  $I_{ext}$  represents a current injected into the cell through an electrode.



a) Compute the membrane potential  $V_m$  with  $I_{ext}=0$  and initial condition  $V_m(0)=0$ .

유신 회작을 통해서 비빔 방정식을 도둑한다



$$V_m = Gii + E_R$$
  $\Rightarrow i_1 = \frac{1}{G}V_m - \frac{E_R}{G}$ 

Capacitor OILM TOG 12 21 Vm 21 ZETHE THERE TECH.

$$\operatorname{Text} = \left(\frac{1}{G} V_m - \frac{E_R}{G}\right) + \left(C \frac{dV_m}{dt}\right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dV_m}{dt} + \frac{1}{CG} V_m = \frac{1}{C} \left(\operatorname{Text} + \frac{E_R}{G}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\frac{1}{12}} e^{\frac{1}{12}} e^{\frac{1}{12}} V_m = e^{\frac{1}{12}}$$

THE THE Secret Vm = 
$$\int e^{\frac{1}{CG}t} V_m = \int e^{\frac{1}{CG}t} \frac{ER}{CG} dt = \frac{ER}{CG} \frac{1}{2G} e^{\frac{1}{CG}t} + K_1 = ERe^{\frac{1}{CG}t} + K_1$$

: 
$$V_m(t) = E_R(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{c_q}t})$$

- b) Now compute the membrane potential as a function of time with  $l_{ext}=l_0$ , a constant, and  $V_m(0)$ equal to the steady state value found with lext=0.
- (a) OH 互至 Vm 의 则知识特殊处理 dVm + CG Vm = (Iext + ER) OTO

IZI I EXX = O STUH Vm ? (a) OHM FOLKUL TEUL OFZUR TECL.

OTECH Steady-State The L->00 STEHT THE

$$V_{m.ss} = \lim_{t \to \infty} V_{m(t)} = \lim_{t \to \infty} E_R(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{c}}) = E_R$$

ICHON LE PANIONINO ICE VM(0) = ER OI EID, I ext = I. (const.) of 78971 EICH

$$\frac{dV_m}{dE} + \frac{1}{CG}V_m = \frac{1}{C}(I_0 + \frac{E_R}{G}) = A$$

integral factor = (a) 2+ 5050FMI e Stade = etat 7+ 500.

$$\Rightarrow e^{\frac{1}{16}t} \frac{dV_m}{dt} + \frac{1}{16}e^{\frac{1}{16}t} V_m = Ae^{\frac{1}{16}t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left[ e^{\frac{1}{Cart}} V_m \right] = A e^{\frac{1}{Cart}}$$

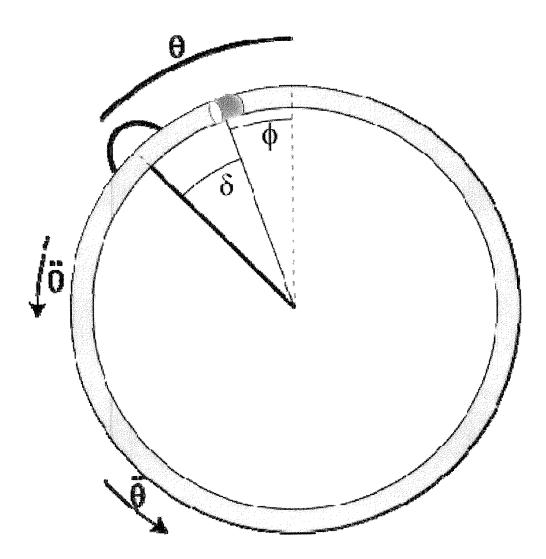
$$= \angle G \cdot \frac{1}{2} (I_0 + \frac{E_R}{G}) e^{\frac{1}{C_G}t} + K_2 = (G_{I_0} + E_R) e^{\frac{1}{C_G}t} + K_2$$

$$V_m = (GI_0 + E_R) + K_2 e^{-\frac{1}{CG}t}$$

$$K_2 = -GT_0$$

0 (-10)

4. The vestibular organ in the inner ear includes three semicircular canals as shown in the figure below. Each canal can be considered a thin circular tube containing a viscous liquid(endolymph). Within a swollen region of each canal known as the ampulla, a flap called the cupula deflects as the enclolymph moves under inertial forces. Deflections of the cupula are detected by hair cells and reported to the brain. Consider the model on the right. The cupula is considered to be a movable piston having the same density as the endolymph, When the skull is in motion,  $\delta$  measures the cupula deflection from rest. The mass of the fluid plus cupula is M, the viscous resistance to flow of endolymph is B, the radius of the center line of the canal is a, and the position of the skull in space is  $\theta$ . Thus, the angular position of the cupula in space is  $\phi = \theta - \delta$ . A spring with stiffness K acts to return the cupula to  $\delta$ =0.

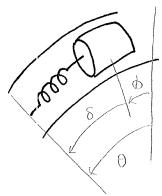


Using matlab, draw the bode plot of the transfer function between the angular velocity of the tube  $(\dot{\theta})$  and the movement of between the tube and the endolymph( $\delta$ ).

Let M=0.01, B=1, and K=0.2. Based on the bode plot, explain the so-called vestibulo-ocular reflex. Discuss when your vision gets blurry and when you feel dizzy.

angular velocity of the tube (8) St tube St endolymph Morel movement (8)
Morel transfer function & Folia.

thin. Newton's 2nd law on other. IF = ma.



$$M\mathring{x} = KaS + Ba\mathring{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow M\mathring{\phi} = K\mathring{q}S + B\mathring{q}\mathring{s} \Rightarrow \text{if } M\mathring{\phi} = K\mathring{s} + B\mathring{s}$$

$$\mathcal{D} = 0 - S \text{ or } u = 0$$

$$M(\mathring{o} - \mathring{s}) = KS + B\mathring{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow M\mathring{o} = M\mathring{s} + B\mathring{s} + K\mathring{s}$$

ZFEZIL (Laplace) HEL (Transformation) 3101

 $Ms^2 \Theta(s) = (Ms^2 + Bs + K) S(s)$ 

BELS MOISE Transfunction & SD(S) RE S(S) & FORTH & LEGO = SD(S)

: Transfer function  $\frac{S(s)}{S0(s)} = \frac{Ms}{Ms^2+Bs+K}$ 

OF HESPE Bade NEW 2867 (Using Mallab)

고개판 보고 북의하기 70대 Vestibulo-ocular veflex 에 대해 Ofortth

VESTIBULO-OCULAR FE-FLEX 는 CHOUTH 물건이는 당행과 바다바탕행으로 물각에서 시아 오난 장머를

CH21も るは 含みのは、切め、かれれ 含ないに 含むい 生の 正材を1の QLCH3 Yetina (Df04) の11と
 正対包 ない ロリるけい 安立、以のい 工程10日 head Wovement Pr 出口はおき、それる ちらな ちらなり
 子科のもの 耳見るける

clc; clear;

%% constants

M=0.01; B=1; K=0.2;

%% transfer function num=[M 0]; den=[M B K];

sys=tf(num, den); bode(num, den) grid

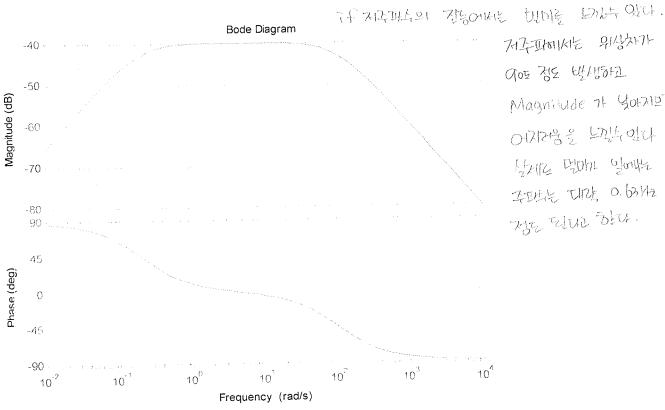
Transfer function:

0.01 s

 $0.01 \text{ s}^2 + \text{ s} + 0.2$ 

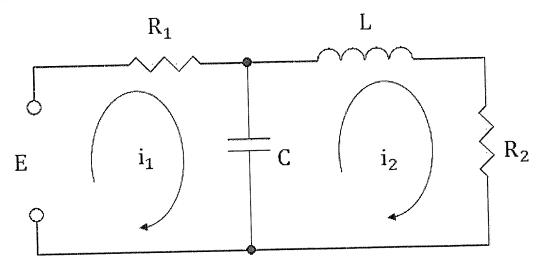
Bode HISE YOU Magnitude OHLY TUZE frequency of 1~10 对约1 到时能 对 手間 集體 柴塊 Exologically I obstance of the That Stational 이는 4017 할머지는 것은 의미한다.

> 于 brate 知行m 笔题处 ten (Requency 个) MOET DETRILL WO.



和李亚的居 别给打 and se मिसाइमा Magnitude of YOFXIDE 어디전을 되는 있다 िर्माद धिर्मा धुनामर 子吐光 TIPE, 0.63/14 you reluce 3/4.

## 5. Consider the circuit shown below.



## a) Obtain a mathematical model.

Left mesh: 
$$E = R_1 i_1 + \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t} (i_1 - i_2) dt$$

Right mesh:  $\frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t} (i_2 - i_1) dt + L \frac{di_2}{dt} + R_2 i_2 = 0$ 
 $\Rightarrow \text{Laplace fransform}$ 
 $E = R_1 i_1 + \frac{1}{CS} (i_1 - i_2)$ 
 $\frac{1}{CS} (i_2 - i_1) + LS_{12} + R_{2} i_2 = 0$ 

$$\left(R + \frac{1}{CS}\right)_{11} = E + \frac{1}{CS}_{12} \rightarrow I_{11} = \frac{ES}{R_{1}CS + 1} \left(\frac{ECS + I_{2}}{ES}\right) = \frac{ECS + I_{2}}{R_{1}CS + 1}$$

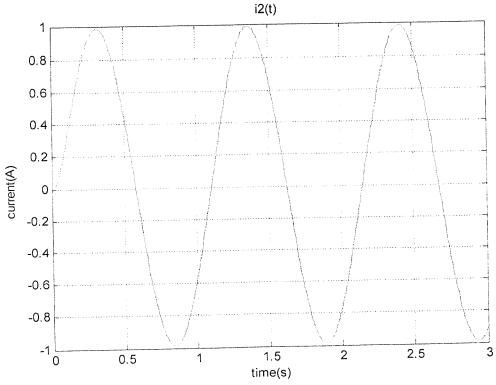
$$\frac{1}{CS}\left[I_{2} - \frac{ECS + I_{2}}{R_{1}CS + 1}\right] + LS_{12} + R_{2}_{12} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{CS}\left[\frac{1}{12} - \frac{EC_S}{R_1C_S+1} - \frac{\overline{1}_2}{R_1C_S+1}\right] + L_S_{12} + R_{2}_{12} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{E}{R_1C_S+1} + \left[\frac{R_1}{R_1C_S+1} + L_S + R_2\right] \cdot \frac{1}{12} = 0$$

$$\frac{E}{R_1LCs^2 + (R_1R_2C+L)s + (R_1+R_2)}$$

b) Assuming that E(t) is given aas E(t)= $\sin(6t)$  with zero initial conditions, simulate the current  $i_2(t)$  through  $R_2$  using matlab, Let  $R_1$ =0.03,  $R_2$ =0.95, C=1.5, and L=0.01.



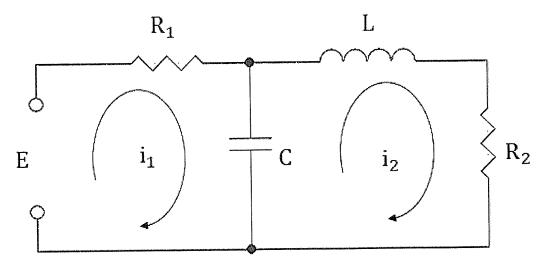
```
clc; clear;
%; constants
Rl=0.03;R2=0.95;C=1.5;L=0.01;

%; transfer function
num=[1];
den=[R1*L*C (R1*R2*C+L) (R1+R2)];

t=0:0.01:3;
sys=tf(num,den);
E=sin(6*t);
[i2,t]=lsim(sys,E,t,0); % input E, time t, initial condition 0

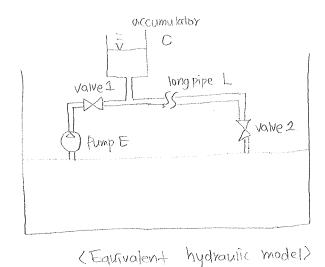
plot(t,i2),hold on,grid
title('i2'(t)')
xlabel('time(s)'),ylabel('current(A)')
```

c) Draw an equivalent hydraulic model.

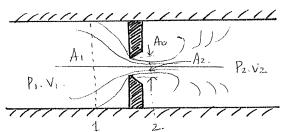


(equivalent element)

resistance R. 
$$\rightarrow$$
 valve  $\bowtie$  copacitor  $\longrightarrow$  accumulator  $\varinjlim$  Inductor  $\longrightarrow$  long pipe  $\Longrightarrow$  Source  $\longrightarrow$  pump  $\bigcirc$ 

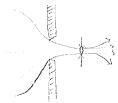


6. An orifice is a sudden restriction of short length in a flow passage. Because of the continuity law, the yelocity of flow through an orifice must increase above that in the upstream region. In the figure below, the pressure drop across the orifice is caused by the acceleration of the fluid from the upstream velocity to the higher jet velocity. This situation arises when Reynolds numbers are high. The downstream flow becomes turbulent.



a) Derive the orifice equation starting from Bernoulli's equation and continuity equation. You may introduce proper coefficients.

; downstream OIKI 3/7801 7/78 3/2 7/78/2 DESECT



Orifice OILH 97% Strot CUI 450 Vena Contracta XIMOILH STROKEII

OILE Vena Contractor of Theory Convergence of Joseph South of the Hotel NEHAM EURON I HERON REFRON Vena Contrabta 77 7/201 FULCE

Bernoulti's equation 
$$\frac{P_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{P_9} + \frac{V_2^2}{29}}{\frac{P_1 - P_2}{P_9}} = \frac{1}{29} (V_1^2 - V_2^2)$$

Continuity equation  $A_1V_1 = A_2V_2$  :  $A_1 = \left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)V_2$  $\Rightarrow \frac{P_1 - P_2}{QQ} = \frac{1}{2Q} \left\{ \sqrt{2} - \left( \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)^2 \sqrt{2} \right\} = \frac{V_2^2}{2Q} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)^2 \right]$  $\therefore Vz = \frac{1}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{A^2}{A}\right)^2\right]} \frac{P}{P}$ 

ideal discharge Q: A2V2 32 vena contracta attorno 1843 Theta 성제로는 Vena Contracta 는 Orffice 로보이 어느성들의 간자를 된 지점이고 Orifice of Too A. You The Table Type! Trapped Table 1256

Ac=CaAo Za uninotu.

Objoilly Cot Contraction Coefficient Ott.

$$\therefore Q = C_{c} \cdot C_{v} Q_{i} = \frac{C_{d} A_{o}}{\left[ - \left( \frac{C_{c} A_{o}}{A_{i}} \right)^{2} \right]} \sqrt{\frac{2(P_{i} - P_{i})}{P}}$$

TORULA OVIFILE -1126. "  $Q = CA_0 \sqrt{\frac{2(P_1 - P_2)}{P}}$ "  $\Rightarrow C = flow coefficient$ 

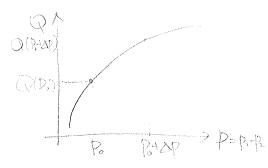
b) Derive a linear version of orifice equation by linearization.

$$Q = (A_0, \sqrt{\frac{2(P_1 - P_2)}{P}}) \Rightarrow Q = f(P) = (A_0, \sqrt{\frac{2P}{P}})$$

Orifice 91269 PON Itol LINER GOICH

OF TIMEARIZATION 7個器 OTBOXET KEESENTHA. PI-B=RQ TOSENON TIMEOR VERKIONS चर्कार्य कोटा. (कारावामा १९ म्याब्ह्रस्तिः)

\* Taylor 74 Modery



到晚日本初日、河野岛山市岛山岛山

处物的 湖 经 外的时间 强气 7色双对 轻 KIRDONKIRI 722 DE DHETES OISTON 了好子 五色的长 巴特

→ 다녀된 12+01분까지 프라이지는 Notion는 Notion

자동정 P. 구체에서의 Taylor 급하이용

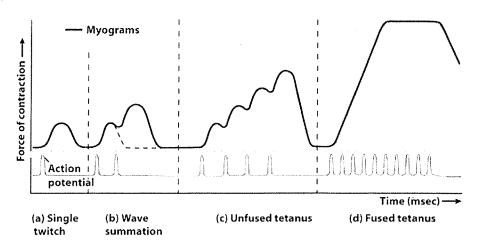
$$Q(p) = Q(p_0) + \frac{1}{1!} \frac{dQ}{dp}|_{p=p_0} (p-p_0) + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^2Q}{dp^2}|_{p=p_0} (p-p_0)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \frac{d^2Q}{dp^3}|_{p=p_0} (p-p_0)^2 + \cdots$$

"
$$Q(p) - Q(p_0) = \frac{dQ}{dp}|_{p p_0} (p - p_0)$$

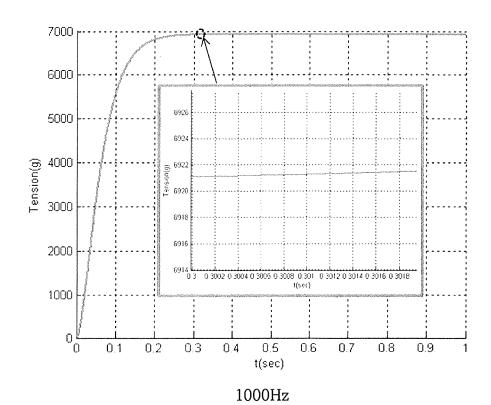
$$Q = \frac{CA_{1}}{R} D = KD \Rightarrow \frac{dD}{dP} = \frac{K}{2D} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{R} = \frac{dD}{dP} D = \frac{K}{2D}$$

```
Problem 1.
a) A(t) = \left( \frac{1}{1 + 1} \frac{K_{PE}}{K_{CE}} \right) T(t) + \frac{b}{K_{CE}} \tilde{T}(t)
                          2000 Alt) KEE = 136 g/cm, KPE = 75g/cm, b = 50 g. s/cm = [40]3/07
                          \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}
                         ( T(t) 36月 79月高 13 25月 3月 31 9년에 50/136章 나뉘ろ면
                  -> T(t) + 4 22 T(t) = 130950 e (-t/0.0326) - 124700 e (+10.034) - @
                      \int 30\% f(1)+0T(1) = 6\% \text{ Model 2000 of Model 2019} = 6\% -26\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\% -124\% + 6\%
                      -> d(T(t) e 4.>>t) = 130950 e -26.4548t -124700 e -25.1918t 3
                      ( श्रिम ०६ ष्टिक रण सभी स्प्रिकेल
                     (44) of M2 e 4. >> t 3 44 M
                                     > T(t) = 4950(e-29.4118t - e-30.6748t) + C
                                            \left( -29.4118 = -1/0.034, -30.6748 = -1/0.0326 923 \right)
                                             T(t) = 4950 \left( e^{-t/0.037} - e^{-t/0.0326} \right) + C - 5
                                                    ( 373건 T(0)=0 을 식 ⑤이) 대인하면
                                                                     T(v) = 4950 (1-1) + C = 0
                                                        \rightarrow (=0 -(6)
                                                    (40011 M 701 C = 4001 MOJOLD
                                                        T(t) = 4950 \left(e^{-t/0.034} - e^{-t/0.0326}\right)
```

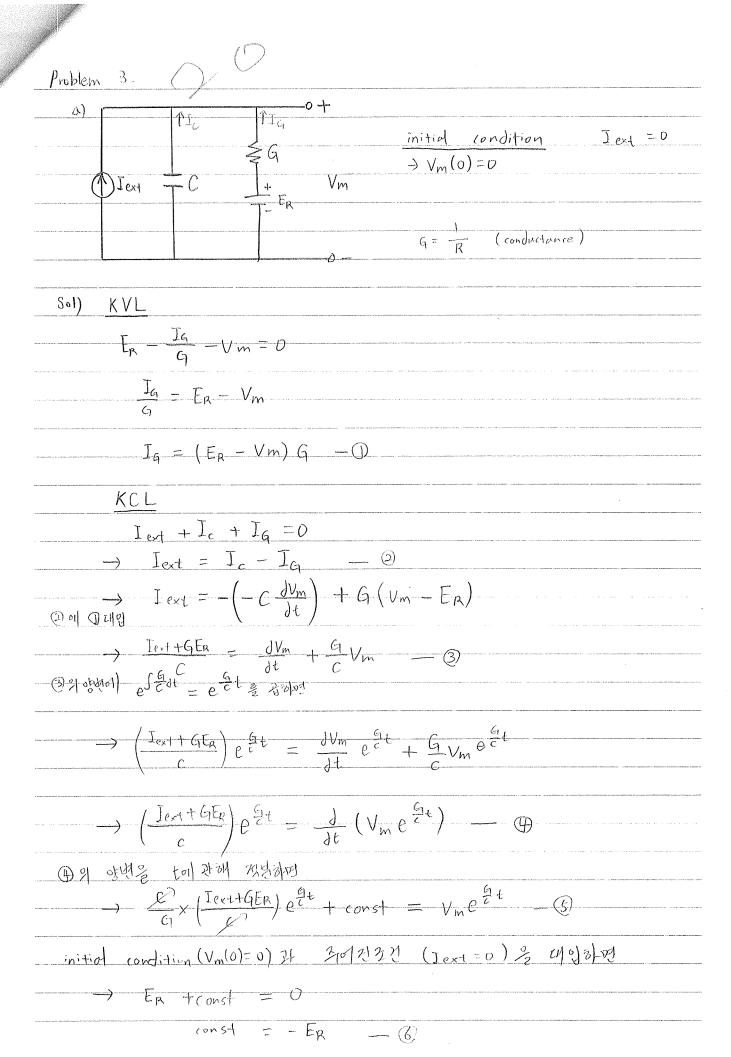
relax between stimuli.



- 위 그림에서 보여주듯이 muscle fiber가 relax 되기 시작하는데 걸리는 시간보다 짧은 주기의 주파수에서 자극을 가할 경우 fused tetanus가 발생한다. 이전 페이지의 시뮬레이션 결과를 살펴볼 때, 100Hz정도 이상의 주파수로 자극을 가했을 때 거의 fused tetanus가 발생한다. 확대한 그림을 보면 force가 아주 조금씩은 요동치기 때문에 완벽한 fused tetanus라고는 말하기에는 모호하다. 주파수를 더 높여본 결과, 이러한 현상은 약 1000Hz 정도의 주파수를 가했을 때에 완벽히 사라졌다.



ii) end point of Mal stated of all torque Test endpoint force Feet of 241/4		
- principle of virtual worked   2/21		
Fext DN = TeT DD 9		
- ofellst 智可 Jacobian matrix多 为了		
- (D) 2 9 of c/g		
$F^{\dagger}_{ext} \cdot J_{e} \triangle 0 = T_{e}^{T} \triangle 0$		
TeT = Fext Je		
$T_{e} = J_{e}^{T} T - D$		
- Je = 7 (+in) 9ill net y = 001 2tit 403 781		
y = 1, $(050) + 1$ , $(05) + 02y = 1, \sin 0, y = 1, \sin (0.+0.2)$		
J = (2.516) (0.402)		
$- J_e = \begin{bmatrix} -1, \sin \theta_1 - 1, \sin (\theta_1 + \theta_2) & -1, \sin (\theta_1 + \theta_2) \end{bmatrix}$		
$- J_{e} = \begin{bmatrix} -1, \sin \theta_{1} - 1, \sin (\theta_{1} + \theta_{2}) & -1, \sin (\theta_{1} + \theta_{3}) \\ 1, \cos \theta_{1} + 1, \cos (\theta_{1} + \theta_{2}) & 1, \cos (\theta_{1} + \theta_{2}) \end{bmatrix} $		
iii) end point 에서의 외경을 포함한 전체 시스템은		
M(q)q + C(q,q) + G(q) - C + Ce		
321 (D) on =   34		
$M(9)\ddot{q} + ((9, \dot{q}) + G(q) = -J^{T}Ftdol + Je^{T}Fext$		
Je Feet = M (1) 9+ C(9,9) + G(1) + J T Ftotal		
· · Fext = (JeT) / M(q) q+ C(q,q) + G(q) + JTF+otal}		
where $J = J\Lambda$ $J^2 + C^2 + 2Jc \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{b^2 \sin^2 \theta}{c^2}} \cos \theta_1 - \frac{b \sin \theta_2}{c} \sin \theta_1 \right)$		
$\int_{e} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.\sin\theta_{1} - 2.\sin(\theta_{1} + \theta_{2}) & -1.\sin(\theta_{1} + \theta_{2}) \\ 1.\cos\theta_{1} + 1.\cos(\theta_{1} + \theta_{2}) & 1.\cos(\theta_{1} + \theta_{2}) \end{bmatrix}$		



92 901 Held 19	
> Vme = Iext+GEn e et - ER -	
Delogual e-智t 多 を対 2009 → Vm = Intthen Exe = 豊t	. (8)
Iet: 0% 119479 -> Vm = ER - ER e - Ct - 9 . Vm	$= E_R - E_R e^{-\frac{G}{c}t}$
b) Jext=D 習知 steady state valueを a)의 文 句에 七=の意 るなりを2023	
Vm(∞) = ER < Jost = Jogth Vm(	o) = E <sub>R</sub>
099 9 00 Vm(0)= ER21- Jext = 	10= H9317
(on st = <u>Io</u> 식 @ 을 식 ⑤ 에 다시 다이하면	(16)
- Jo+GER e きt Jo = Vme きt _ の	
$V_{m} = E_{R} + \frac{I_{o}}{G} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{G}{C}t}\right)$	
	$V_m = E_R + \frac{I_o}{G} (1 - e)$



a) 
$$\frac{R_1}{m_1}$$
  $\frac{V_1}{m_2}$   $\frac{V_2}{m_1}$   $\frac{V_3}{m_2}$   $\frac{V_4}{m_2}$   $\frac{V_4}{m_1}$   $\frac{V_4}{m_2}$   $\frac{V_4}{m_2}$   $\frac{V_4}{m_2}$   $\frac{V_4}{m_2}$   $\frac{V_4}{m_1}$   $\frac{V_4}{m_2}$   $\frac{V_4}{m_2}$   $\frac{V_4}{m_1}$   $\frac{V_4}{m_2}$   $\frac{V_4}{m_2}$   $\frac{V_4}{m_1}$   $\frac{V_4}{m_2}$   $\frac{V_4}{m_2}$ 

Sol)

KVL

$$E - R_1 i_{R_1} - V_c = 0 \qquad \rightarrow \qquad i_{R_1} = \frac{E - V_c}{R_1} \qquad - \mathbb{D}$$

$$V_c - L \frac{di_L}{dt} - R_2 i_2 = 0 \qquad \qquad - \mathbb{D}$$

KCL

수 ③ 이 식 이 의를 내일

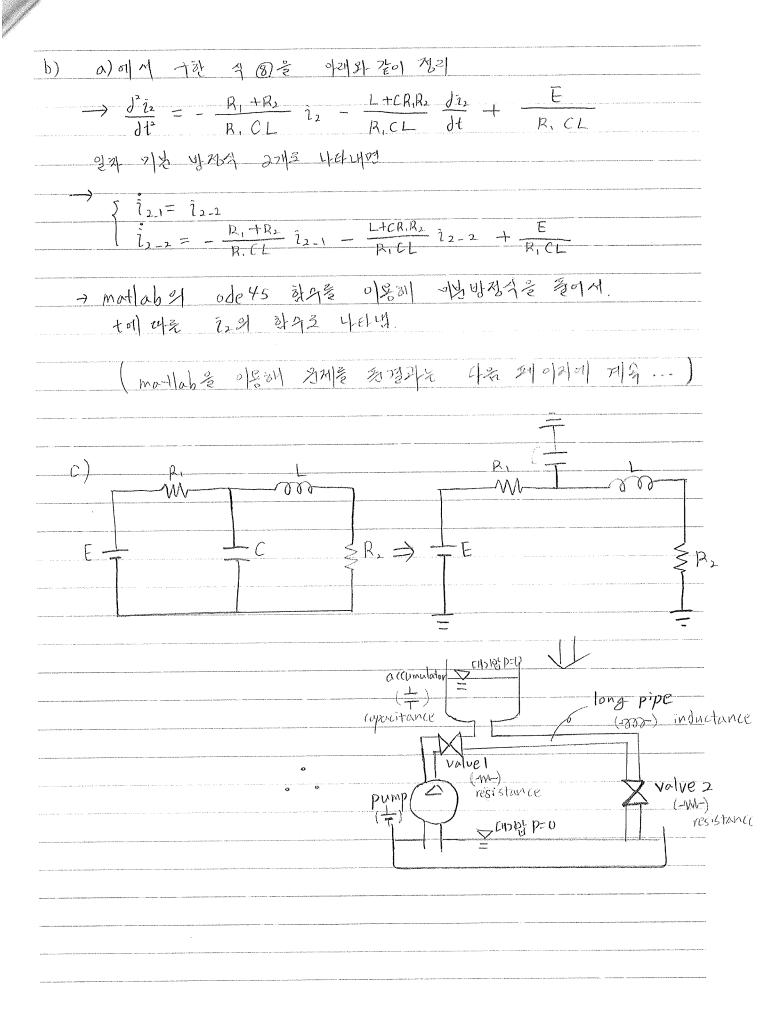
수 있 에 식  $\Theta$  등 대입  $\rightarrow$   $V_c - L \frac{di_2}{dt} - R_2 i_2 = 0$ 

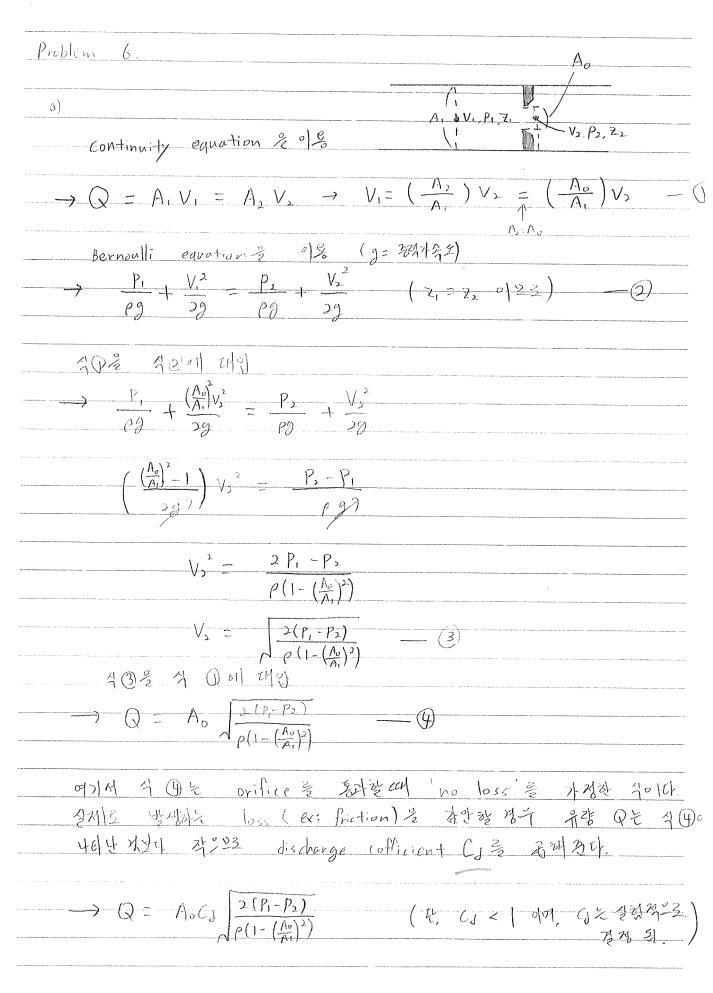
$$V_C = L \frac{Ji_2}{Jt} + R_2 i_2 \qquad \qquad = C$$

7 50 7 6 8 49

$$\rightarrow \frac{E}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_1} \left( L \frac{di_2}{dt} + R_2 i_2 \right) - i_2 - C \frac{d}{dt} \left( L \frac{di_2}{dt} + R_2 i_2 \right) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 ... RICL  $\frac{J^2 i_2}{Jt^2} + (L + CR_1R_2)\frac{Ji_2}{Jt} + (R_1 + R_2)i_2 - E = 0$  - (8)





 $Q = A_0 C_d \sqrt{\frac{2(P_1 - P_2)}{2(1 - 1A_0)^2}}$ 

b) a) 에서 구한 Q에 관한 식을 P, -P2 에 관한 식으로 정의 화면
$Q = A_0 C_0 \sqrt{\frac{2(R - P_0)}{\rho(1 - (\frac{A_0}{A_1})^2}}$
$\Rightarrow Q^2 = A_0^2 C_0^2 \frac{2(P_1 - P_2)}{\rho(1 - (\frac{A_1}{P_1})^2)}$
$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{P_1 - P_2}{2} = \frac{P(1 - (\frac{A_0}{A_0})^2)Q^2}{2 A_0^2 C_0^2} = \int (Q) < \text{nonlinear}$
Taylor series expansion $= 0.950000$ $f(Q) = 1$ linearization of $0.0000$
$f(Q) = f(Q_0) + f'(Q_0) (Q - Q_0)$
$= \frac{\rho(1-(A_0/A_1)^2)Q_0^2}{2A_0^2C_0^2} + \frac{2\rho(1-(A_0/A_1)^2)Q_0}{2A_0^2C_0^2} (Q - Q_0)$
$=\frac{2\rho Q_{o}\left(1-\left(\Lambda _{o}/\Lambda _{i}\right)^{2}\right)}{2\Lambda _{o}^{2}\left(s^{2}\right)}Q=\frac{\rho Q_{o}^{2}}{2\Lambda _{o}^{2}\left(s^{2}\right)}$
$P_{1} - P_{2} - f(Q) = \frac{2\rho Q_{0}(1 - (A_{0}/A_{1})^{2})}{2A_{0}^{2}C_{0}^{2}}Q - \frac{2\rho Q_{0}(1 - (A_{0}/A_{1})^{2})}{2A_{0}^{2}C_{0}^{2}}$
(d(0) = Qo though linear old.