Laboratorijas darbs 4

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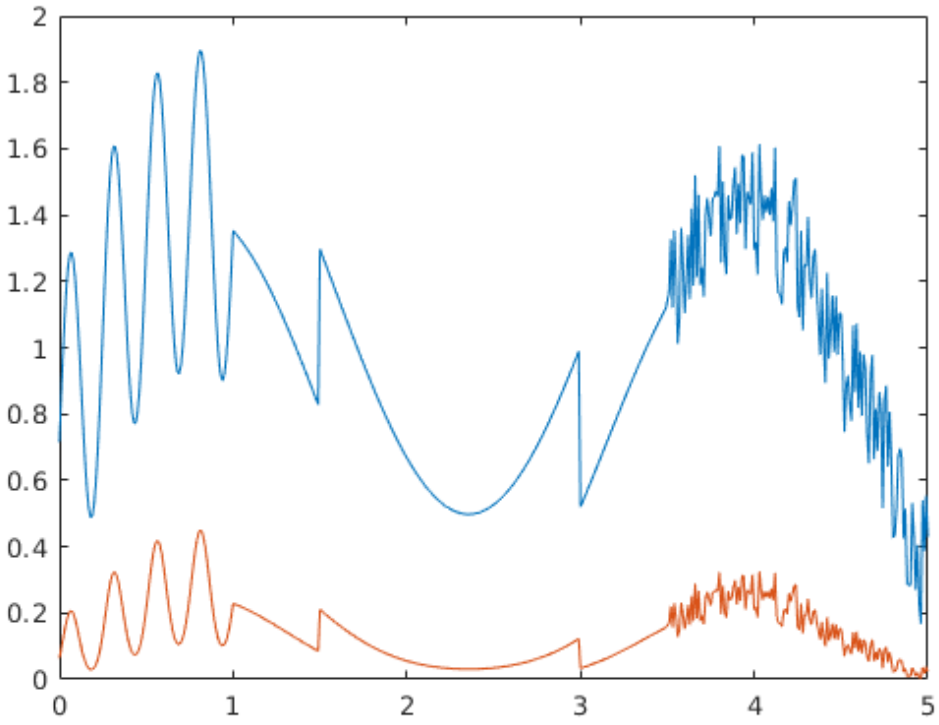
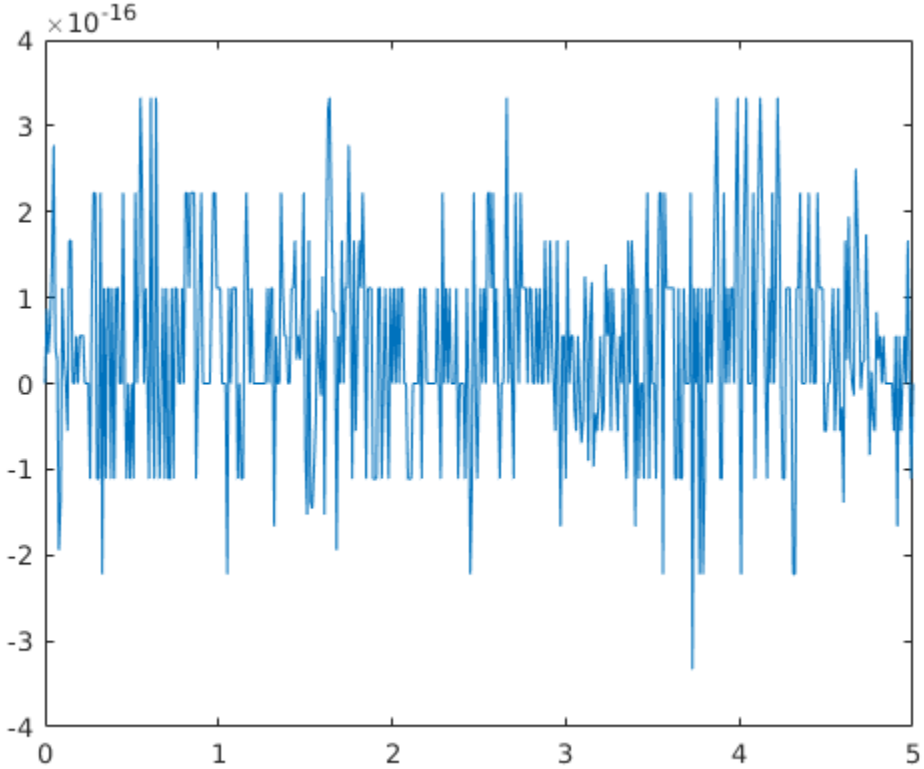
Maksims Vecenans

```
R1=1;R2=2;R3=3;R4=4;R5=5;R6=3;R7=7;R8=8;
t = 0:0.01:5;
E1 = sin(2*t);
E2 = lab3_final(t);
J3 = 3;
R= [ R8+R6  -R6 0;
    -R6 R6+R7+R5 -R7;
    0 -R7 R7+R4+R3+R2+R1];
E=[E1;E2+J3*R7;-E1-J3*(R7+R4+R3)];
Ik = R\E;
IR8= Ik(1,:);
UR8=IR8*R8;
plot(t,UR8)
PR8=UR8.*IR8;
hold on
plot(t,PR8)
%Utst = UR8+UR6-E1
IR6=Ik(1,:)-Ik(2,:);
UR6=IR6*R6;
Utst = UR8+UR6-E1;
figure,plot(t,Utst)
```


2
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
0
1
2
3
4
5


×10-16
4
3
2
1
0
-1
-2
-3
-4
0
1
2
3
4
5

Secinajumi:

```
%Ar matlab programaturu var atrisinat uzdevumus ETP,un uzzimet
 grafikus,
%kuri rada spriegumu no laika un jaudu no  laika. Ka ari var parbaudit
%rezultatus ar kirhofa sprieguma likumu. Matlab lauj atri un vienkarsi
 visus vajadzigus lielumus.
```

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