Uloha:

Scaleva rounic:

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2$$
 $\dot{x}_2 = -a_0 x_1 - a_1 x_2 + b_0 A$

preplite do maticového tvaru

teda
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

watio A

$$0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

vektor b

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ a \end{bmatrix}$$

<u>Uloha:</u>
Diferencialnu rounicu $a_{2j} + a_{1j} + a_{0} = b_{0}u$ rounicu na scistavu rounicu 1. radu

Diesenic

Upravme:
$$\ddot{\beta} = -\frac{a_1}{a_2}\dot{\beta} - \frac{a_0}{a_2}\dot{\beta} + \frac{b_0}{a_2}\dot{\alpha}$$

Zuoline
$$x_1 = \frac{1}{3}$$
 (prva stavová veličina nech je výstupna veličina) $\dot{x}_1 = \dot{\theta}$

Zuoline $\dot{x}_1 = \dot{\theta} = x_2$ (druha stavová veličina nech je takáto...) $\dot{x}_2 = \dot{\theta}$

a teda: $\dot{x}_2 = -\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} x_2 - \frac{\alpha_0}{\alpha_2} x_1 + \frac{b_0}{\alpha_2} x_1$

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2$$

1. dif. rounica:
$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2$$

2. dif rounica: $\dot{x}_2 = -\frac{a_0}{a_2}x_1 - \frac{q_1}{a_1}x_2 + \frac{b_0}{a_2}x_1$

Cloha: Najdite analyt. r. d.r. (CHR)
$$5 + ay = 0 \qquad y(a) = y,$$

Uloha: Najdite analytiché r. d.r. (CHR metoda)

$$\dot{\beta} + (\alpha + \beta) \dot{\beta} + \alpha \beta = \beta \qquad \beta(\alpha) = \beta_0$$

$$\dot{\beta} = \lambda \qquad \beta(\alpha) = \beta_0$$

konkrét.
$$C_1, C_2$$
 $y(x) = y_0 = c_1 + c_2 \Rightarrow c_1 = y_0 - c_2$

$$j(a) = 2$$
 $j(b) = c_1 e^{-at}(-a) + c_2 e^{-bt}(-b) = -ac_1 - bc_2 = 2$

$$-a(7_0-l_2)-bl_2=20$$

$$-a_0+al_2-bl_2=20$$

$$c_2=\frac{20+a_0}{(a-b)}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{20 + 0.00}{(0.00)} = \frac{20 - 0.00}{(0.00)} = \frac{20 - 0.00}{(0.00)}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{-0.00 - 20}{(0.00)}$$

Diesenie

$$\frac{d}{dt}(sT(s) - J(0))$$

$$2(sT(s) - J(0)) + 4(sT(s) - J(0)) + JT(s) = U(s)$$

$$U(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$U(s) - 3s - (-2) + 4sT(s) - 12 + 3T(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$U(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$Y_{1}(s) = \frac{3 s + 10}{s^{2} + 4s + 3}$$

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 12}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm 2}{2} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$g(\xi) = 4e^{-t} - \frac{1}{3}e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$S'(s) - g(a) + a_0'(s) = b_0U(s) \qquad U(s) = 1$$
Uprava:
$$Y(s) \left(s + a_0\right) = f_0 + b_0$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{f_0}{s + a_0} + \frac{b_0}{s + a_0} + \frac{b_0}{s + a_0}$$

$$Inverted LT$$

$$g(t) = f_0 e^{a_0t} + b_0 e^{a_0t} = (f_0 + b_0) e^{a_0t}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(2\Upsilon(\sigma)-\beta(\varnothing)\right)$$

$$2\left(2\Upsilon(\sigma)-\gamma(\varnothing)\right)-\dot{\gamma}(\varnothing)+(\alpha+b)\left(2\Upsilon(\sigma)-\beta(\varnothing)\right)+\alpha b\Upsilon(\sigma)=\varnothing$$

$$27(s) - 27_0 - 20 + (a+b) 27(s) - (a+b) 7_0 + ab7(s) = 8$$

$$47(s) (3^2 + (a+b) s + ab) = 27_0 + (20 + (a+b) 7_0)$$

$$(c) = \frac{(c^2 + (a+b) + ab)}{(c^2 + (a+b) + ab)}$$

Laplaceou obraz niewenia

historic originals:

$$Y(s) = \frac{9jo+2o+(a+b)}{(s+a)(s+b)} = \frac{A}{(s+a)} + \frac{B}{(s+b)}$$

$$S_{0} + 2_{0} + (\alpha + b)_{0} = A(S+b) + B(S+a)$$

$$S_{0} + 2_{0} + \alpha_{0} + b_{0} = A(-\alpha + b) \Rightarrow A = \frac{Z_{0} + b_{0}}{-\alpha + b}$$

$$S_{0} + 2_{0} + \alpha_{0} + b_{0} = A(-\alpha + b) \Rightarrow B = \frac{Z_{0} + \alpha_{0}}{-\alpha + b}$$

$$S_{0} + 2_{0} + \alpha_{0} + b_{0} = A(S+b) + B(S+a)$$

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$$S_{0} + 2_{0} + \alpha_{0} + a_{0} + a_$$

$$b(t) = \frac{20 + b \cdot j_0}{-a + b} = \frac{20 + a_b \cdot j_0}{-b + a} = \frac{20 + a_b \cdot j_0}{-b + a}$$

Diejevie: LT:

$$2 \gamma(s) - \gamma(0) + \alpha_0 \gamma(s) = b_0 U(s)$$
 $U(s) = \frac{1}{s}$ Uprava:

$$\beta(\epsilon) = \left(\beta_0 - \frac{\beta_0}{\alpha_0}\right) e^{\beta_0 \epsilon} + \frac{\beta_0}{\alpha_0}$$

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Uloha Majme $\dot{x} = A \times \times \in \mathbb{R}^n$ Ekvilibrium & Stabilita &

Riesenie odpoved

Ekvilibrium = Ustalený rounovážny stav

Vtedy x=\omega

+o je vtomto pripada možné len ak

x=\omega

ekvilibrium

Stabilta

x=Ax
je lineary system

preto, ak póły systemu maju Zapornú reżhu zast ekvilibrium systemu je stabilne! (ak kladnú – nestabilne!) (ak nulovú – na hranici stability)

Poly systemy si vlastne cirla matice A.

Uloha: Majme djnamický systém v tvare:

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\alpha_0 & -\alpha_1 \end{bmatrix} \times + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix} \mu$$

Urzit prenosovú funtaju ...

Riesenie:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -a_0 - a_1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix}$ $c = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ a v tomto pripade: $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$

X=Ax+bu

s 4 operator derivacie ...

$$\times \Rightarrow SX$$
 aviak \times je vektor, preto $SI \times = S[A \otimes X][X_1][X_2]$

$$sI \times = s \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \infty \\ \infty & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} s & \infty \\ \infty & s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s \times 1 \\ s \times 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s \times 1 \\ s \times 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s \times 1 \\ s \times 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

aplikovenie LT:

$$SI_{\times} - A_{\times} = bM$$

 $(SI - A)_{\times} = bM$
 $\times = (SI - A)_{bM}$
 $A = cT_{\times}$
Leda: $(S) = \overline{C}(SI - A)_{b}(U(S))$
 $\frac{Y(S)}{U(S)} = \overline{C}(SI - A)_{b}$

Konkretne:

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S & 0 \\ 0 & S \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_A \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S & -1 \\ a_0 (S+a_A) \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ S(S+a_A) + a_0 & -a_0 & S \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S+a_1 & 1 \\ S^2+a_1S+a_0 & S^2+a_2S+a_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ b_0 & S^2+a_1S+a_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

pozni inversia modice:

$$\overline{A}^{1} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d-b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \infty \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{b_0}{s^2 + a_1 s + a_0} \\ \frac{b_0 s}{s^2 + a_1 s + a_0} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{b_0}{s^2 + a_1 s + a_0} = G(s)$$

Riesenie poly systèmu su korene charakteristického polynòmu.
CHP:
$$A(s) = s^2 + (c+d)s + cd$$

korene $s_1 = -c$
 $s_2 = -d$

Pripadne podľa vztahu pre kovene kvadratického poljnómu:

$$S_{1/2} = \frac{-(c+d) \pm \sqrt{(c+d)^2 - 4cd}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-(c+d) \pm \sqrt{(c-d)^2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-(c+d) \pm \sqrt{(c-d)^2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-(c+d) \pm (c-d)}{2} = \frac{-\frac{2d}{2}}{2} = -d$$

$$\frac{-c+d + c-d}{2} = \frac{-2d}{2} = -c$$

Uloha: nájst diferenciálnu romicu zodpovedajúcu $G(s) = \frac{b_0}{s^2 + a_1 s + a_0}$ Riesenie: podľa def. $G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)}$ $Y(s) = \frac{b_0}{s^2 + a_1 s + a_0}$ $Y(s)(s^2 + a_1 s + a_0) = b_0 U(s)$ $Y(s)(s^2 + a_1 s + a_0) = b_0 U(s)$

Uloha: Najet diferencialnu rovnicu pre G(s) = \frac{b_1s}{s_{+9,8+90}}

Riesenie

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} \qquad Y(s) = \frac{b_1 s}{s + a_1 s + a_0} U(s)$$

$$Y(s)(s^2+a_1s+a_2) = b_1s U(s)$$

 $Y(s)(s^2+a_1s+a_2) = b_1s U(s)$

inverzna LT

Uloha: uncit charakteristický polynóm systému daného prenosovou funkciou: $G(s) = \frac{be^2 + b_1 s + b_0}{a_3 s^2 + a_3 s^2 + a_3 s + a_4}$

Riesenie:

Charakteristický poljudní je poljudní v menovatelí prenosovej funkcie.

Oznazuje sa (Gpicky) A(s)

 $\Delta(s) = a_3 s^3 + a_2 s^2 + a_3 s + a_0$

Uloha: najdite prenosovu funkcia aj + ao y = bo M

Riesenie: kedze T.F. Łak y(0)=0

a aplikujne (uplatnine?) LT

$$a_1(sY(s)-y(0)) + a_0Y(s) = b_0U(s)$$

$$(\alpha_1 s + \alpha_0) Y(s) = b_0 U(s)$$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{b_0}{q_1 s + q_0}$$

najst prenosovú funkcia pre j+a,j+a,j=box

Picienie: kedže T.F. tak g(0)=0

Uplatnime LT:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(2 \Upsilon(s) - \gamma^{(Q)} \right)$$

 $g(s) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} ds + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}$

 $(2) \cup (3) \cup (3)$

$$Y(s)\left(s^2+a_1s+a_0\right)=b_0U(s)$$

 $\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{b_0}{s^2 + q_1 s + q_0}$