Modele motematice de 1/0 de elementelor si sistemelor liniore continue Erma cea mai cuprintatoare de exprimare à informatiei este modelul metematic (thesaire equatie ce descrie compartaree elementului / seitemului in regim plinemic si stationer) Modelul motem. se stobilete pornind de la lapile fisice core puremerso fenomenele core ou loc. Ex: Lepile Klirhoff in word circ. electr. Le considerà ce funtionares unie element/distem, prote fi descrisa de o eg diff. core reps. relatie ce exista marines de 10. Obs: Este posibil ca sisteme son elemente de sistem de noture fisica diferita sa fie descrise de modele motematice Et. un sistem vouevare se prote avil um. eg. dit.

Pt. un sistem societae se prote serie um. It. sor $\frac{d^m y(t)}{dt^m} + a_n \frac{d^{m-1} y(t)}{dt^{m-1}} + \dots + a_m y(t) = \frac{d^m u(t)}{dt^m} + b_n \frac{d^m u(t)}{dt^{m-1}} + \dots + b_m u(t) + \mu(t)$

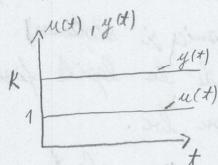
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Modele tip bolosite in outomatica

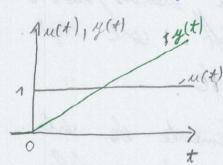
1. Elem. proportional (P.)

$$y(t) = K \cdot u(t)$$

$$K = ct = factor de emplificare$$



Element integrator/integration (I)



$$y(t) = \frac{1}{t_i} \int_{K} u(\tau) d\tau$$

3. Element derivator (b)

$$y(t) = Td \frac{du(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{du(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{c} \cdot i(t) = c \cdot \frac{du(t)}{dt} = i(t)$$

$$u(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

Element de intérsiere de moinel I (T1) Tody (t) + y(t) = K u(t) dt die 1.12.30 2 y(t) = uc(t) $u_i(t) = M_R(t) + u_c(t)$ $\mu_{c}(t) = R \cdot i(t)$ $\mu_{c}(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{c}^{c} i(t) dt = C \int_{c}^{c} d\mu_{c}(t) dt = i(t)$ $T = R \cdot C$; K = 1 $u(t) = R \cdot \dot{u}(t) + \dot{q}(t)$ 3 x (7) = (4) 0 2 (4) W/ + (4) 2 · 5 = (4) 30 34

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$$u(t) = u_{\lambda}(t)$$

$$u_{R}(t) = u_{\lambda}(t)$$

$$u_{R}(t) = u_{\lambda}(t)$$

$$u_{R}(t) = u_{R}(t)$$

$$u_$$

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