

03.03.2021

WYBRANE ZAG. TO.  
WYKŁAD 1

- Zaliczenie: test - czasem pyt. i odp. (czasem obrączki, głos. test próbny)
- Max 2 nieobecności - jest możliwość odrobienia w razie czego
- Dostępne info na stronie e-portal  $\rightarrow$  513170

TRANSFORMATA LAPLACE'A:

- Nauczyć się odtwórzć; prawa- i lewostronna, dwustronna;
- Przerobić pojęcie Laplace'a do ust. zajęć, Laplace prawostronny

TRANSMITANCJE - ZASTOSOWANIA TRANSMITANCJI

- na za 2 tygodnie (plik wykład 9)
- lista zadań - do zrobienia



# WZTÓ: Zadanie

## ZADANIE 1:

a)  $y''(t) + 2y'(t) + 4y(t) = 2x(t)$

$$s^2 Y(s) + 2s Y(s) + 4 Y(s) = 2 X(s) \rightarrow Y(s)(s^2 + 2s + 4) = 2 X(s)$$

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{2}{s^2 + 2s + 4} = \frac{2}{(s + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{15}{4}}$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{2}{(\omega^2 + 2j\omega + 4)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \frac{1}{2} \\ B &= \sqrt{\frac{15}{4}} \\ \omega &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

ODP. IMPULSOWA:

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{G(s)\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{2}{s^2 + 2s + 4}\right\} = \dots \quad \text{JAKIES DZWONEK RZECZY}$$

$$C = 4 F$$

~~c)  $2y''(t) + 3y'(t) = 2x''(t) + x'(t) + x(t)$~~

~~$$2s^2 Y(s) + 3s Y(s) = 2s^2 X(s) + s X(s) + X(s)$$~~

~~$$Y(s)(2s^2 + 3s) = X(s)(2s^2 + s + 1)$$~~

~~$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{2s^2 + s + 1}{2s^2 + 3s}$$~~

a) odp. impulsowa:

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{G(s)\} \xrightarrow{T=\frac{1}{2}, B=\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \cdot \sin\left(\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0.5 =$$

$$= \frac{0.5}{0.5 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \cdot e^{-t} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 2t\right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-t} \sin\left(\sqrt{3}t\right)$$

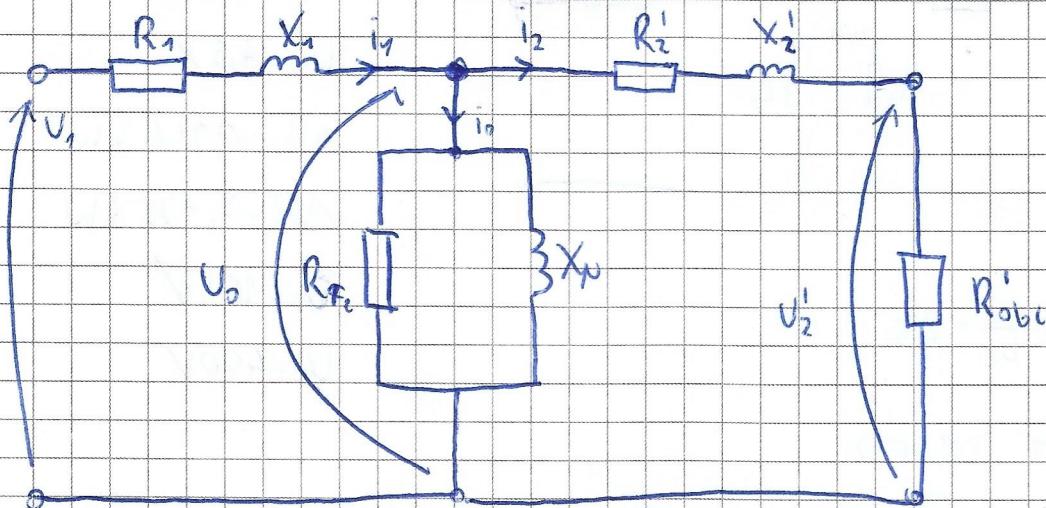
$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{G(s)}{s}\right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{0.5}{s(s^2 + 2s + 4)}\right\} \xrightarrow{T=\frac{1}{2}, B=\frac{1}{2}} 1 - \frac{0.5}{\sqrt{1 - 0.5^2}} e^{-\frac{0.5t}{\sqrt{1 - 0.5^2}}} \sin\left(\sqrt{1 - 0.5^2} t + \varphi\right) =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{0.5}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} e^{-t} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{0.5} + \varphi\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-t} \sin\left(\sqrt{3}t + 60^\circ\right)$$

$$\varphi = \arctg\left(\frac{\sqrt{1 - 0.5^2}}{0.5}\right) = 60^\circ$$

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### OBWÓD ZASTĘPCZY TRANSFORMATORA:



DANE:  $S_n$ ,  $U_2$ ,  $\Delta P_{Fe}$ ,  $\Delta P_{cv}$ ,  $U_H$ ,  $U_L$ ,  $U_{Ha}$ ,  $U_{Ld}$ ,  $I_m$ ,

$$R_{Fe} = \frac{U_{Ha}^2}{\Delta P_{Fe}} \quad I_{Fe} = \frac{U_{Ha}}{R_{Fe}} \quad (U_{Ha} = \frac{U_H}{\sqrt{3}})$$

$$I_o = \sqrt{I_{Fe}^2 + I_N^2} \rightarrow I_N = \sqrt{I_o^2 - I_{Fe}^2} \quad \text{STAN JĄŁOWY}$$

$$X_N = \frac{U_{Ha}}{I_N}$$

$$L_N = \frac{X_N}{2\pi f}$$

$$R_1 + R_2' = \frac{\Delta P_{cv}}{3 \cdot I_{in}^2} \quad R_1 \approx R_2'$$

$$R_2 = \frac{R_2'}{U^2}$$

$$\Sigma = \frac{U_{Ha} - U_2}{I_{in}}$$

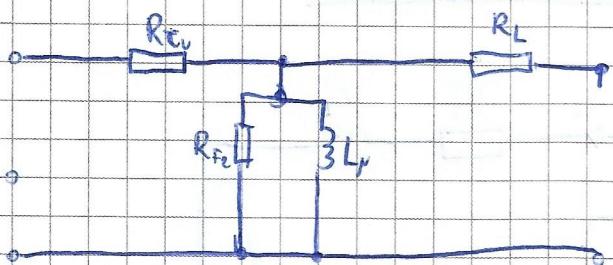
$$X_1 + X_2' = \sqrt{\Sigma^2 - (R_1 + R_2')^2}$$

$$X_1 \approx X_2'$$

$$X_2'' = \frac{X_2'}{U^2}$$

STAN ZWARCIA

$$R_{obc} = \frac{U_{Ld}^2 \cos \varphi}{P_{obc}}$$



$$z\ell = \frac{U_h}{U_2} = 25$$

$$S_s = 315 \text{ kVA}$$

$$V_{zw} = 4,5\%$$

$$\Delta P_{Fe} = 0,944 \text{ kW}$$

$$\Delta P_a = 5,195 \text{ kW}$$

$$B_h = 10 \text{ kV}$$

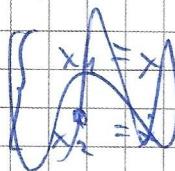
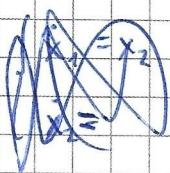
$$U_L = 400 \text{ V}$$

PARAM. TRAFO:



ZAPIS JAKO RÓWNAŃIE 1. RZĘDU ZAMIĘSI 2. RZĘDU

$$\dot{x} = x + x^3 = 0 \quad \ddot{x} = x - x^3$$



$$x_1 = x \quad x_2 = \dot{x}$$

$$f_1 \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_1 - x_1^3 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = 0 \quad x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = 0$$

$$f_2 \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_1 - x_1^3 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = 0 \quad x_1 - x_1^3 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(0,0) \quad (0,1)$$

$$x_1(1-x_1^2) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$Df = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1-3x_1^2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_1=0 \quad x_1=1$$

$$\det(Df - \lambda I) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 0-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 0-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 1 \quad \lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_2 = -1$$

wyznaczyć stabilność?

ZADANIA NA KOLOSKI I R-vekt → 1 waga

II punkty równowagi

III jacobian, wartości własne

IV analiza 2



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$$Df_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1-3x_1^2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{(x_1, x_2) = (-2, 6)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-3 \cdot (-2)^2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -11 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

WARTOŚCI WŁASNE:

$$Df_1 \Big|_{x_0} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 3 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) - 3 = (-1-\lambda + \lambda + \lambda^2) - 3 = \lambda^2 - 4$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2 \quad \lambda_2 = -2 \quad \text{jest}$$

~~Stab, punkt  $(0, 0)$ , jest punktem węzłowym~~ ~~siedzawin~~ jest punktem węzłowym i jest nie stabl. węzlowym

$$Df_2 \Big|_{x_0} = \begin{vmatrix} -11-\lambda & 1 \\ 3 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-11-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) - 3 = (11+11\lambda+\lambda^2) - 3 = \lambda^2 + 12\lambda + 8$$

$$\Delta = 144 - 32 = 112 \quad \sqrt{\Delta} = 4\sqrt{7} \quad \lambda_1 = \frac{-12 - 4\sqrt{7}}{2} \approx -11,29 \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{-12 + 4\sqrt{7}}{2} \approx -0,71$$

~~Stab, punkt  $(2, 6)$~~  jest punktem stabilnym

$$Df_3 \Big|_{x_0} = \begin{vmatrix} -11-\lambda & 1 \\ 3 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 12\lambda + 8$$

analogicznie do poprzedniego,

$$\lambda_1 \approx -11,3 \quad \lambda_2 \approx -0,7$$

Wtedy punkty  ~~$(0, 0)$ ,  $(-2, 6)$~~ ,  $(-2, 6)$  jest punktem stabilnym



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$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_1 - x_1^3 + x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = 3x_1 - x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = 0 \rightarrow x_1 - x_1^3 + x_2^2 = 0 \rightarrow x_2^2 = x_1^3 - x_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 = 0 \rightarrow 3x_1 = x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = 3x_1 \\ x_2 = x_1^3 - x_1 \end{cases}$$

$$3x_1 = x_1^3 - x_1 \rightarrow x_1^3 - 4x_1 = 0$$

$$\text{stąd: } x_1(x_1^2 - 4) = 0$$

$$x_1(0, -2)(x_1 + 2) = 0$$

(czyli  $x_1 \in \{0, 2, -2\}$ )

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}x_2 = x_1 \\ x_2 = x_1^3 - x_1 \end{cases} \rightarrow x_2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}x_1\right)^3 - \frac{1}{3}x_1 \rightarrow x_2 = \frac{1}{27}x_1^3 - \frac{x_1}{3}$$

$$x_2 = \cancel{x_2} \left( \cancel{\left(\frac{1}{27}x_1^2 - \frac{1}{3}\right)} \right) = \cancel{\frac{1}{3}x_2} \left( \cancel{\left(\frac{1}{3}x_1^2 - 1\right)} \right) =$$

$$x_2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}x_1\right)^3 - \frac{1}{3}x_1 \rightarrow 0 = \left(\frac{1}{3}x_1\right)^3 - \frac{4}{3}x_1$$

$$\frac{1}{27}x_1^3 - \frac{4}{3}x_1 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}x_1 \left(\frac{1}{3}x_1^2 - 4\right) = 0 \quad | : \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\cancel{x_1} \quad x_1 \left(\frac{1}{3}x_1^2 - 4\right) = 0 \quad | \cdot 9$$

$$x_1(x_1 - 6)(x_1 + 6)$$

PUNKTY RÓWNOWAĞI:  $x_1 \in \{0, 2, -2\}$   $x_2 \in \{0, 6, -6\}$

(czyli P:  $\{(0,0), (0,6), (0,-6), (2,6), (2,-6), (2,0), (-2,0), (-2,6), (-2,-6)\}$ )

$$Df = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-3x_1^2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{(czyli stabilność zależy od } x_1)$$

$$Df_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1-3x_1^2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-0 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Df_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1-3x_1^2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{(2,6)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-3 \cdot 4 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -11 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



WZTO

SYNTEZA OBWODÓW

$$F(s) = \frac{s^4 + 4s^2 + 3}{s^3 + 2s}$$

$$\begin{matrix} n=4 \\ m=3 \end{matrix}$$

$$n-m=-1$$

$$N(s) = s^4 + 4s^2 + 3 = \sqrt{5-2} = (s^2+1)(s^2+3)$$

$$D(s) = s^3 + 2s = s(s^2+2) = s(s+j\sqrt{2})(s-j\sqrt{2})$$

$$F(s) = \frac{(s^2+1)(s^2+3)}{s(s^2+2)}$$

biegun piersienny, biegun koniczny; staut  $\zeta_p$

$$\begin{aligned} Z(s) &= \frac{s^4 + 4s^2 + 3}{s^3 + 2s} = \frac{\cancel{s^3+2s}}{\cancel{s^3+2s}} \cdot \frac{1}{s} \\ Z(s) &= \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{s^2+3}} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{DZIĘLENIE} \\ &\frac{1}{s} \\ &(s^3 + 2s) : (s^4 + 4s^2 + 3) \\ &- s^3 - 4s - \frac{3}{s} \\ &- 2s - \frac{3}{s} = \frac{-2s^2 - 3}{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &s^4 + 4s^2 + 3 : -2s \\ &\frac{1}{s} \\ &s^4 + 4s^2 + 3 : (s^3 + 2s) \\ &- s^4 - 2s^2 \\ &2s^2 + 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$Z(s) = s + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}s + \frac{0,5s}{2s^2+3}} = s + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}s + \frac{1}{2s^2+3}} = s + \frac{1}{0,5s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{2}s \\ &s^3 + 2s : 2s^2 + 3 \\ &- s^3 - \frac{3}{2}s \\ &\frac{1}{2}s \end{aligned}$$

$$Z(s) = s + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}s + \frac{1}{4s+\frac{3}{0,5s}}} = s + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}s + \frac{1}{4s+\frac{1}{0,5s}}} = s + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}s + \frac{1}{6s}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{4s}{2s^2+3} : \frac{1}{2}s \\ &- 2s^2 - 2s \\ &3 - 2s \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_1 = s$$

$$Y_2 = \frac{1}{2s}$$

$$Z_2 = 4s$$

$$Y_4 = \frac{1}{6}s$$

