



Figure 1: Kongsberg Maritimes AUV Hugin.

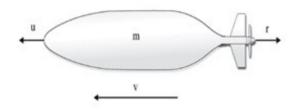


Figure 2: AUV med horisontale krefter.

a)

$$M \cdot \dot{V} = U - V$$

$$m \cdot \dot{j} = 0 - k v$$

$$m\ddot{V}+kv-U=0$$

Dette er en første ordens diff likvins med v som pådras

$$m\dot{y} + ky - U = 0$$

$$\dot{y} = -\frac{k}{m}y + \frac{1}{m}U$$

$$V(t) = \frac{U}{k}\left(1 - e^{-\frac{k}{m}t}\right)$$

$$\dot{V} = -\frac{k}{m}V + \frac{1}{m}U$$

$$T = -\frac{\ell}{\alpha} = -\frac{\ell}{\left(-\frac{k}{m}\right)} = \frac{m}{k}$$

- Tils konstant on bestive hur fort an dift likning vil konvergae.

(II) Om vi oka k vil tids konstanton bli mindre fordi den verdien v

For the lessing
$$\dot{\nabla} = -\frac{k}{m}V + \frac{1}{m}U - \frac{k}{m}v^{2}$$

$$V(L) = \frac{U}{k}(1 - e^{-\frac{k}{m}t}), V(0) = 0$$

Konversene mot vil 61 i laver.

$$V = -\frac{1}{m}V + \frac{1}{m}V$$

$$K = -\left(\frac{1}{m}\cdot\left(-\frac{m}{k}\right)\right)$$

$$K = \frac{1}{k}$$

Nor k øku vil forsterkningen avta. Som i delhe tiltellet belgr at nor motstanden r=kv bliv Større hav pådøget mindre i Si fordi forsterkningen avtav.

Fra forelessing

K = - b Systemed, Contacting

e) m= Lookg og k= lookg/s

$$T = \frac{M}{K}$$

$$= \frac{200 \frac{49}{100 \frac{1}{5}}}{100 \frac{1}{5}} = 25 \frac{1}{100 \frac{1}{5}}$$

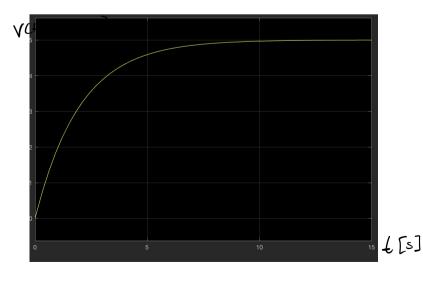
K = 1 [1] = 1. 5 = 3/3 $=\frac{1}{100\%}=0.015/_{15}$

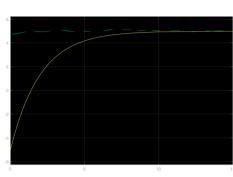
T=1s betyr at elder 25 har AUV'en not 63% au sin endelise Faut

Delle bely at Egstemet 6/in demptent med 0.0(5)

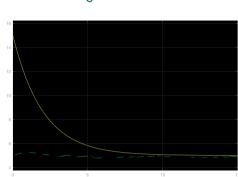


M = 200 kg (U = 500 N/ K = 100 ko/s





Vo=15 m/5



difflikningen konverseren not somme Sluttverdi verhersig av Stant værdien.

h

hue mi u vore for å få en konstant fart på 3m/s?

D ved å regne på forsterkningen til systemet

$$V(t) = \frac{1}{k} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{k}{n}t} \right) = \frac{1}{k} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{k}{n}t} \right)$$

$$V = \frac{1}{k} \cdot U - 1 = K \cdot U$$
Når + -0 \infty
går dette Uttryllul
mot 1

(\mathbb{I})

ved å ante at den deriverte er null i 1 aj

$$m\dot{v} + kv - U = 0$$
 , $\dot{V} = 0$

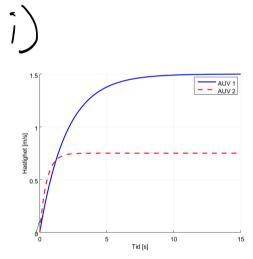
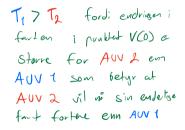
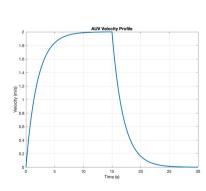


Figure 3: Tidsrespons.



K₁>K₂ fordi dempinson i K₂ er storre ernn dempinson i K₁ som gjør at AVV 2 ille vil në like stor fart





Denne grefen ligner horden an kondensator ledes appl og giv fre søg enegi.

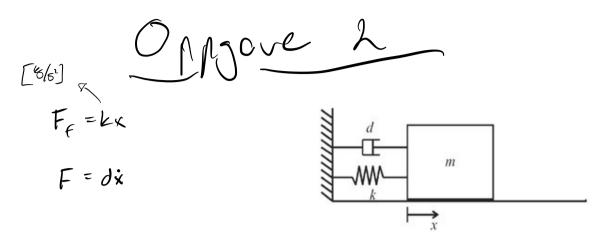


Figure 4: Masse-fjær-demper system.

A) Kraft balanse
$$\Sigma F = Ma$$

$$-F_f - F_J = M \ddot{x}$$

$$M \ddot{x} + F J + F_f = 0$$

$$M \ddot{x} + d \dot{x} + k \dot{x} = 0$$

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{d}{m} \dot{x} + \frac{k}{m} \dot{x} = 0$$

Delle er en λ orders diff likning

Sidm vi har $\ddot{x} + d = 0$

Delle er en λ orders diff likning

The freeze vi to initial verdie λ or λ

for a fine losninger

$$\ddot{\chi} + \frac{4}{2}\dot{\chi} + \frac{6}{2}\chi = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \cdot 3}}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-8}}{2} = -\frac{1 \pm i\sqrt{2}}{2} = -1 \pm i\sqrt{2}$$

$$x(t) = e^{at}(C\cos bt + D\sin bt)$$

$$x_0 = x_{00} = 1$$

$$X(t) = e^{-t} (C \cos \sqrt{2}t + D \sin \sqrt{2}t)$$

$$X(0) = 1 = e^{0} (C \cos \sqrt{2}t + D \sin \sqrt{2}t)$$

$$= 1 \cdot (C \cdot 1 + D \cdot 0)$$

$$1 = C$$

$$\dot{X}(t) = -e^{-t} (C \cos \sqrt{2}t + D \sin \sqrt{2}t)$$

$$- \dot{X}e^{-t} (C \sin \sqrt{2}t - D \cos \sqrt{2}t)$$

$$\dot{X}(0) = -1 (C \cdot 4 + D \cdot 0) - R(C \cdot 0 - D \cdot 1)$$

$$O = -C + RD$$

$$D = \frac{1}{R}$$

$$X(t) = e^{-t} (C \cos \sqrt{2}t + \frac{1}{R^{2}} \sin \sqrt{2}t)$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

d)
$$w = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$
 og $s = \frac{d}{2\sqrt{km}}$ $wo : Udenpet resonans fækvens

S: relativ dempings faktor

zeta$

$$\dot{X} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \dot{x} + \frac{\kappa}{\kappa} \dot{x} = 0$$

$$\ddot{X} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{km}} \cdot \frac{0}{0} \dot{X} + \left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{k}}\right)^2 \dot{X} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 2 \cdot 2}}}} = \sqrt{1 + 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2 \cdot 2}}{\sqrt{1 + 2 \cdot 2}}} = \sqrt{1 + 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2 \cdot 2}}{\sqrt{1 + 2 \cdot 2}}} = \sqrt{1 + 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2 \cdot 2}}{\sqrt{1 + 2 \cdot 2}}} = \sqrt{1 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}$$

Hor 3 forskjellije tilfelle

e)
$$W_{d} = W_{0} \int_{7-8}^{7-8} = \int_{m}^{2} \cdot \int_{7-8}^{7-8} \int_{7-8}^{7-$$

$$f = \frac{\omega J}{\lambda \pi U} = \frac{1}{2\pi U} \approx 0.159 \text{ Hz}/V$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\chi_1 = \chi_1 & \dot{\chi}_1 = \chi_2 \\
\chi_2 = \dot{\chi} & \dot{\chi}_2 = -\rho \chi_1 - q \chi_1
\end{array}$$

$$\dot{X}_1 = X_2$$

$$\dot{X}_2 = -\frac{d}{m} X_1 - \frac{k}{m} X_1$$

X, e systemels posisjon / tilstand og to a systemels endring av posisjon (tilstand