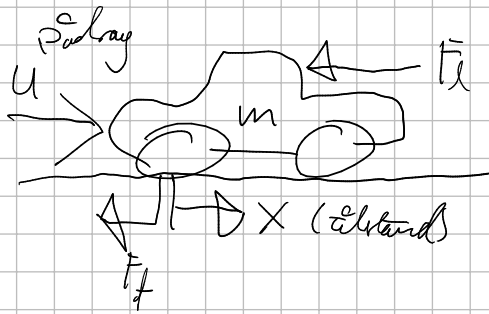


# Kapittel 3

## Ex 4. Modelling for cruise-control

Eng: control =  $N_0$ : regulering  $\neq$   $N_0$ : kontroll



Utgangspunkt  $N_0$ : low

$$\sum F = m \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \ddot{v}$$

$$F_x = k_x v^2$$

$$F_f = k v$$

Ikke linear  
no last i for  $v$  i  $\varnothing$

$$\sum F = m \alpha$$

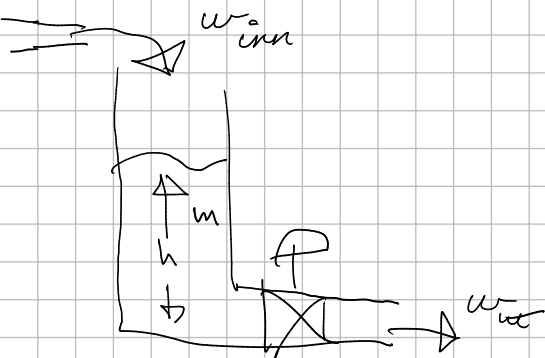
$$U - \cancel{F_x} - F_f = m \ddot{v}$$

$$m \ddot{v} = U - F_f = u - k v$$

$$\ddot{v} = \frac{1}{m}(u - k v)$$

$$\ddot{v} = -\frac{k}{m} v + \frac{1}{m} u$$

## Ex 5 Modelling for nivåregulering



Balanselov: Massebalanse

Endring av masse per tid

$$= \text{massestrøm inn} - \text{massestrøm ut}$$

$$\dot{m} = w_{inn} - w_{ut}$$

$$m = \rho V = \rho A h$$

høyde  
areal  
Tetthet

$$\dot{m} = \frac{d}{dt} = (\rho A h) = w_{inn} - w_{ut}$$

$$\rho A \dot{h} = w_{inn} - w_{ut}$$

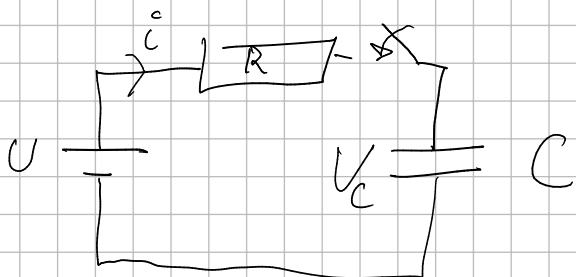
$$\dot{h} = \frac{1}{\rho A} (w_{inn} - w_{ut})$$

$$\omega_{\text{ut}} = k h$$

$$\dot{h} = \frac{1}{sA} (u - k h)$$

$$h = \frac{1}{sA} u - \frac{k}{sA} h$$

Ex 8 RC-krets



$$V_C = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i_C(\tau) d\tau$$

Modet,  $\frac{dV_C}{dt}$  deres  $\tau$

$$\frac{dV_C}{dt} = \frac{1}{C} i_C(\tau)$$

$$\text{Strombalance: } i = i_R = i_C$$

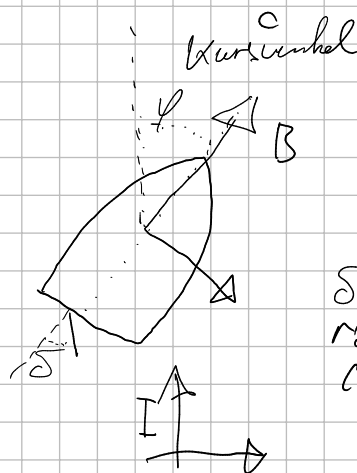
$$\frac{u - V_C}{R} = C \frac{dV_C}{dt}$$

$$\dot{V}_C = \frac{1}{C} \left( \frac{u - V_C}{R} \right)$$

$$\dot{V}_C = -\frac{1}{RC} V_C + \frac{1}{RC} u$$

Linear krets

Ex 9 Modell for autogulningsdesign



$\delta$ : roorvinkel  
 $r$ : vilhastighet  
 (rad/s)

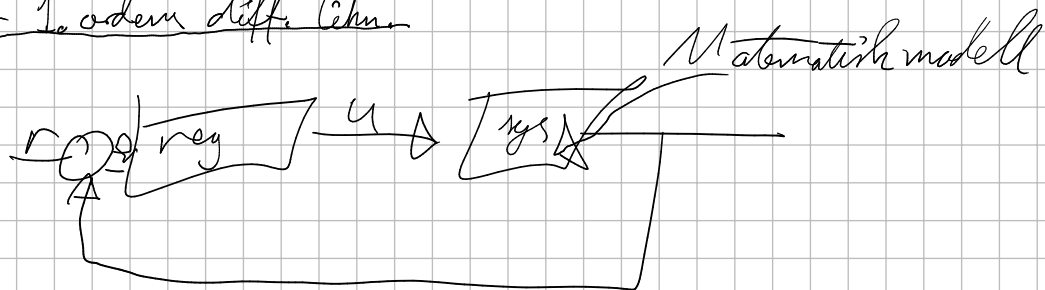
$$\dot{r} = -\frac{1}{T} r + \frac{K}{T} \delta$$

Normet - modell

$$\dot{\psi} = r$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{T} \quad b = \frac{K}{T} \quad T = \text{tidkonstant}$$

Lösung av 1. ordens diff. län.



$$\dot{x} = ax + b$$

gömmar  $u(\tau)$  för i la reg före för nå

$$\frac{dx}{d\tau} = ax + b$$

$$\int \frac{1}{ax + b} \frac{dx}{d\tau} d\tau = \int 1 d\tau$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \ln(ax + b) = \tau + C_1$$

$$|ax + b| = e^{a(\tau + C_1)} > 0$$

$$ax + b = e^{a\tau} \underbrace{e^{aC_1}}_{C_2}$$

$$x(\tau) = C e^{a\tau} - \frac{b}{a} \quad C = \frac{C_2}{a}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{a} e^{aC_1} \text{ är vilkåligt}$$

$$x(0) = x_0$$

$$x(0) = C e^{0\tau} - \frac{b}{a} = x_0$$

$$C = x_0 + \frac{b}{a}$$

$$x(\tau) = \left(x_0 + \frac{b}{a}\right) e^{a\tau} - \frac{b}{a}$$

$$= x_0 e^{a\tau} + \frac{b}{a} e^{a\tau} - \frac{b}{a}$$

$$x(\tau) = x_0 e^{a\tau} + \frac{b}{a} (e^{a\tau} - 1)$$

Kapitel 1:

$$\frac{0}{1} = -\frac{k}{C} T + \frac{1}{C} (P + k T_{\text{room}})$$

Learning:

$$T(\tau) = T_0 e^{-\frac{k}{C} \tau} - \frac{P + k T_{\text{room}}}{k} \left( e^{-\frac{k}{C} \tau} - 1 \right)$$

$$T(0) = 20^\circ \text{C}$$

$$P = 500 \text{ W}$$

$$k = 2 \text{ W/}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{\text{room}} = 20^\circ$$

$$C = 400 \text{ J/K}$$



Cruise Control

$$\ddot{v} = -\frac{k}{m} v + \frac{1}{m} u - k_g v^2$$

$$v(\tau) = \frac{u}{k} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{k}{m} \tau} \right), \quad v(0) = v_0 = 0$$