rendello @ stud.pntnu.no MTTK

$$\dot{x} = -\frac{1}{T}x + \frac{1}{T}u, \quad x(0) = 0 \quad (x)$$

$$u = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{T}u, & 0 \leq t \leq \Delta t \end{cases}$$

$$0 \leq t \leq \Delta t$$

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a) 
$$\dot{x} + \frac{1}{T}x = \frac{1}{T}u$$

(=)  $\dot{x}e^{\dagger t} + \frac{1}{T}xe^{\dagger t} = \frac{1}{T}ue^{\dagger t}$ 

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1) Anta 
$$0 \le t \le \Delta t$$
.  $D_{\epsilon} v_{i} \mid u(t) = \frac{1}{\Delta t}$ .

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{t} \frac{e^{t}}{\Delta t} dt$$

$$= \frac{e^{t}}{\Delta t} \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta t} dt$$

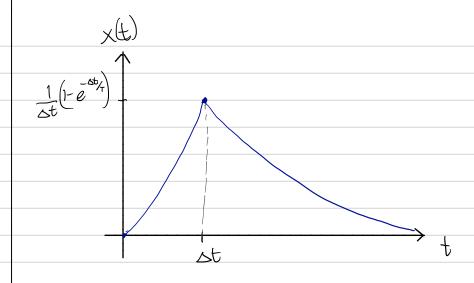
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{t} \frac{e^{t}}{\Delta t} \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta t} dt$$

$$= \frac{e^{t}}{\Delta t} \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta t} dt$$

$$= \frac{e^{t}}{\Delta t} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$= \frac{e^{t}}{\Delta t} - \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$= \frac{e^{t}}{\Delta$$



Vi kars regne ut granson til X(t)  $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$ .

$$X(0^{\dagger}) = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} 1 (1 - e^{-\Delta t})$$

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$$\frac{2}{T}$$

$$X(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} 1 (e^{\Delta t/4} - 1) e^{-t/4}$$

$$\Delta t \to 0 \Delta t$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} 1 e^{\Delta t/4} - t/4$$

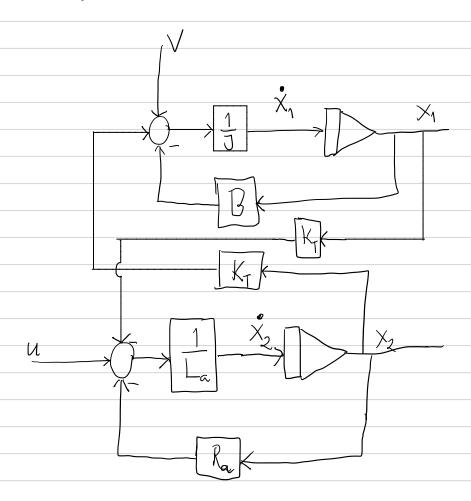
$$= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} 1 e^{\Delta t/4} = 1$$

$$= 1 e^{-t/4}$$

Sã h(t)= lim x(t) = 
$$\begin{cases} 1 e^{-t/4}, & t>0 \\ 0, & t<0 \end{cases}$$

Denne responsen er rimelie siden sperningspulsen U blir veldig kort og veldig stor.

Oppgave 2



Fra eksempel 2.1 i boka har vi

$$\dot{X}_1 = \frac{1}{m_1 c_1} \left( u_1 - g_1(x_1 - x_2) \right)$$

$$\dot{x}_{2} = \frac{1}{m_{2}C_{2}} \left( g_{1}(x_{1} - x_{2}) + g_{1}C_{2}V_{1} - g_{1}C_{2}X_{2} - g_{2}(x_{2} - V_{2}) \right)$$

Siden vann ikke tappes eller strømmer inn må q=0. Vi har og v2=0°C. Debte gir

$$\dot{X}_1 = -\frac{q_1}{m_1 c_1} \times_1 + \frac{q_1}{m_1 c_2} \times_2 + \frac{u_1}{m_1 c_2}$$

$$\dot{X}_2 = \frac{g_1}{m_2 C_2} X_1 - \frac{q_1 + q_2}{m_2 C_2} X_2$$

Definer 
$$\underline{X} = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -g_1 & g_1 \\ g_{m_1 c_1} & -g_1 \\ g_{m_2 c_2} & -g_1 tg_2 \\ m_2 c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ m_1 c_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Da har vi at systemet beskrives av 
$$\dot{X} = A \times b \, \mu$$

Leddet by beskriver pådvaget så hvis vi ser bort ifra det er vantvansterderen beskrevet av

Sexter inn numeriske verdier i A for a finne egenverdiene etc.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.06 & -0.12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = -0,57$$
,  $m_i = \begin{pmatrix} -0.99 \\ 0.13 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\lambda_2 = -0.05$$
,  $M_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.75 \\ -0.67 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$S_{\alpha}^{o} M = \begin{pmatrix} -0.79 & -0.75 \\ 0.13 & -0.67 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.88 & 0.98 \\ -0.18 & -1.30 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.57 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.05 \end{pmatrix}$$
Dette giv

$$\frac{1}{2} = M e^{At} M^{-1}$$

$$= M \left( e^{\lambda_1 t} 6 \right) \left( -0.88 & 0.98 \\ -0.18 & -1.30 \right)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -0.99 & -0.75 \\ 0.13 & -0.67 \end{pmatrix} \left( -0.88e^{\lambda_1 t} & 0.98e^{\lambda_1 t} \\ -0.18e^{\lambda_2 t} & -1.30e^{\lambda_2 t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0.87e^{\lambda_1 t} + 0.14e^{\lambda_2 t} & -0.97e^{\lambda_1 t} + 0.98e^{\lambda_2 t} \\ -0.12e^{\lambda_1 t} + 0.12e^{\lambda_2 t} & 0.13e^{\lambda_1 t} + 0.987e^{\lambda_2 t} \end{pmatrix}$$

c) Vi har at nan 
$$u=0$$
 blir løsningen
$$x(t) = \phi(t)x_{0}$$
Vi har  $x_{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 400 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

Dette gir

$$x(t) = \phi(t) \underline{x_0}$$

=  $x(t) = (400 \cdot (0.87e^{\lambda_1 t} + 0.14e^{\lambda_2 t}))$ 
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Merk at både x, og x går mot null som kommer av energitap til Jongivelser, så det er rinnelig. Plottet debte i matlab.

