

Denne kolonnen er
forbeholdt sensor

This column is for
external examiner

Oppgave 1

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad x &= d_1 + q_1 \\ y &= d_2 + q_2 \\ z &= -d_3 - q_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad q_1 &= x - d_1 \\ q_2 &= y - d_2 \\ q_3 &= -d_3 + z \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) \quad v &= r\dot{w} & (1) \\ j\dot{w} &= T - F_L & (2) \\ m\dot{v} &= F - F_f = F - d\dot{w} + K & (4) \\ T_L &= F_f & (3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m\dot{v} &= F - F_f \quad (\text{setter inn (1) og (3)}) \\ m \cdot r\dot{w} &= \frac{T_L}{r} - F_f \quad | \cdot r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} mr^2\dot{w} &= T_L - F_f r \quad (\text{adderer med (2)}) \\ mr^2\dot{w} + j\dot{w} &= T_L - F_f r + T - T_L \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{(j + mr^2)\dot{w} = T - rF_f}$$

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- d) (2) : momentbalanse
(4) : Newtons andre lov, kraftbalanse

$$e) T = -\frac{1}{a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(J+mr^2)\dot{\omega} &= T - rF_f \\ &= T - r(dw+k) \\ &= T - dr\omega - rk \\ &= -dr\omega + T - rk\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\omega} = \frac{-dr}{J+mr^2}\omega + \frac{T-rk}{J+mr^2}$$

Ser da at $a = \frac{-dr}{J+mr^2}$

$$T = -\frac{1}{\frac{-dr}{J+mr^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{J+mr^2}{dr}$$

- f) Når $t \rightarrow \infty$ vil $\dot{\omega} \rightarrow 0$ og $(\omega_r - \omega) \rightarrow e_s$
Det gjør at

$$\dot{\omega} = -\frac{dr}{J+mr^2}\omega + \frac{k_p(\omega_r - \omega) - rk}{J+mr^2}$$

blir til (går mot)

$$0 = -\frac{dr}{J+mr^2}\omega_s + \frac{k_p e_s - rk}{J+mr^2}$$

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$$0 = -drw_s + k_p e_s - kr$$

$$\text{Har at: } w_s = w_r - e_s$$

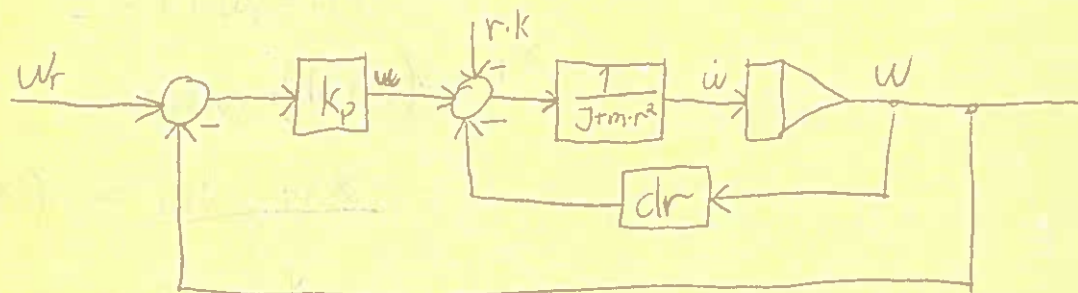
$$kr = -drw_r + dres + k_p e_s$$

$$= -drw_r + (d + k_p)r e_s$$

$$e_s = \frac{k_f + drw_r}{(d + k_p)r}$$

$$= \frac{k + d w_r}{d k_f + k_p} \cdot r$$

g)



- h) En PI-regulator fordi i løkket vil håndtere den konstante forstyrrelsen.
- i) Kalles dødgang og den fører til at systemet blir ulineært og vanskeligere å håndtere

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Oppgave 2

Hvis $\dot{x} = -3x$ vil

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= x_n + h \cdot (-3x_n) \\ &= x_n(1-3h) \end{aligned}$$

Kravet sier at:

$$|x_{n+1}| \leq |x_n|$$

$$|x_n(1-3h)| \leq |x_n|$$

$$\begin{aligned} |x_n| |1-3h| &\leq |x_n| \\ |1-3h| &\leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3} - h \right| \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq h \leq \frac{2}{3}$$

Nedre grense: $h=0$

Øvre grense: $h=\frac{2}{3}$

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oppgave 3

a) Koeffisientene har ulike fortegn så vi kan på grunnlag av det si at systemet er ustabilt. Et stabilt 2.ordens system vil ha negative ~~real~~ røtter (real del) for den karakteristiske ligningen. Her er ligningen $r^2 - 2r + 4 = 0$, som har røtter $r_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4 \cdot 4}}{2}$, som viser at det har en positiv real del. 2

$$b) \ddot{x} - 2\dot{x} + 4x = -k_p x - k_d \dot{x}$$

$$\ddot{x} + (2 + k_d)\dot{x} + (4 + k_p)x = 0$$

Må ha et underdempet stabilt system for å få asymptotisk stabilitet.

$$\text{Stabilitet (like fortegn): } -2 + k_d > 0 \Rightarrow k_d > -2$$

$$4 + k_p > 0 \Rightarrow k_p > -4$$

$$\text{Underdempet: } 0 < \zeta < 1, \text{ har også } \omega_0^2 > 0$$

$$\zeta < 1: 2\zeta\omega_0 = -2 + k_d$$

$$\zeta = \frac{-2 + k_d}{2\omega_0} < 1$$

$$k_d < 2\omega_0 + 2$$

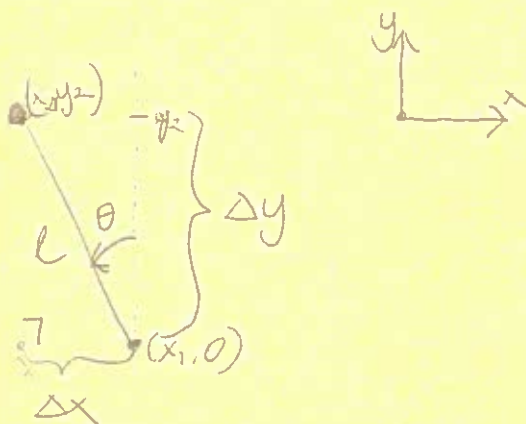
$$\Rightarrow k_d < 2\sqrt{4 + k_p} + 2$$

$$(\text{sidan } \omega_0^2 = 4 + k_p)$$

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oppgave 4

a)



$$\Delta x = x_1 - x_2 = x_1 - l \sin \theta \quad (i)$$

$$\Delta y = y_2 - y_1 = -l \cos \theta \quad (ii)$$

(i) gir: $x_2 = x_1 - l \sin \theta$

(ii) gir: $y_2 = -l \cos \theta$

Deriverer uttrykkene m.h.p. tid:

$$\dot{x}_2 = \dot{x}_1 - l \dot{\theta} \cos \theta$$

$$\dot{y}_2 = l \dot{\theta} \sin \theta$$

b) $L = K - V$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}_2^2 + \dot{y}_2^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} M \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m ((\dot{x}_1 - l \dot{\theta} \cos \theta)^2 + (l \dot{\theta} \sin \theta)^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} M \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}_1^2 - 2 \dot{x}_1 l \dot{\theta} \cos \theta + l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 \cos^2 \theta + l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} M \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}_1^2 - 2 \dot{x}_1 l \dot{\theta} \cos \theta + l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 (\underbrace{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}_{=1}))$$

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$$K = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}_1^2 - 2 \dot{x}_1 l \dot{\theta} \cos \theta + l^2 \dot{\theta}^2)$$

$$V = m g \cdot l \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$L = K - V$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} M \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}_1^2 - 2 \dot{x}_1 l \dot{\theta} \cos \theta + l^2 \dot{\theta}^2) - m g l \cos \theta$$

$$2 \cdot L = M \dot{x}_1^2 + m \dot{x}_1^2 - 2 m \dot{x}_1 l \dot{\theta} \cos \theta + m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 - 2 m g l \cos \theta$$

$$2L = (M+m) \dot{x}_1^2 - 2 m l \cos \theta (\dot{x}_1 \dot{\theta} + g) + m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$L = \frac{(M+m)}{2} \dot{x}_1^2 - 2 m l \cos \theta (\dot{x}_1 \dot{\theta} + g) + \frac{m l^2}{2} \dot{\theta}^2$$

~~14)~~

c) ~~(14)~~ ~~et~~ ~~h~~ ~~er~~ ~~et~~ ~~multivariabelt~~ ~~system~~ ~~fordi~~ ~~to~~ ~~t~~ ~~il~~ ~~st~~ ~~ør~~ ~~er~~ ~~end~~ ~~re~~ ~~er~~ ~~av~~ ~~h~~ ~~en~~ ~~g~~ ~~i~~ ~~g~~ ~~av~~ ~~et~~ ~~p~~ ~~å~~ ~~l~~ ~~ag~~ ~~-~~ ~~l~~ ~~i~~ ~~n~~ ~~g~~ ~~a~~ ~~n~~ ~~g~~ ~~.~~ ~~fun~~ ~~k~~ ~~j~~ ~~ø~~ ~~n~~ ~~s~~ ~~i~~ ~~n~~ ~~p~~ ~~o~~ ~~t~~ ~~e~~ ~~n~~ ~~s~~ ~~e~~ ~~r~~ ~~o~~ ~~s~~ ~~v~~ ~~.~~

Det er multivariabelt fordi to tilstander endrer seg avhengig av et pådrag (inngang).

d) konstant $\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = \dot{\theta} = 0$

$$(15) \text{ gir da } l \cdot 0 - g \cdot \sin(0) = \ddot{x}_1 \cdot \cos 0$$

$$\ddot{x}_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{x}_1 = C$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = Ct + D$$

~~Konstant fart~~

Vogna har konstant fart, C, og vil beveges seg lineært.

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$$e) \quad \ddot{\theta} = \dot{\theta} = 0 \quad \text{og} \quad \theta = \theta^*$$

$$(M+m)\ddot{x}_1 - m\cancel{l\ddot{\theta}\cos\theta} + m\cancel{l\dot{\theta}^2\sin\theta} = F \quad (14)$$

$$F = (M+m)\ddot{x}_1$$

$$l\ddot{\theta} - g \cdot \sin\theta^* = \ddot{x}_1 \cdot \cos\theta^* \quad (15)$$

$$\ddot{x}_1 = -g \cdot \tan\theta^*$$

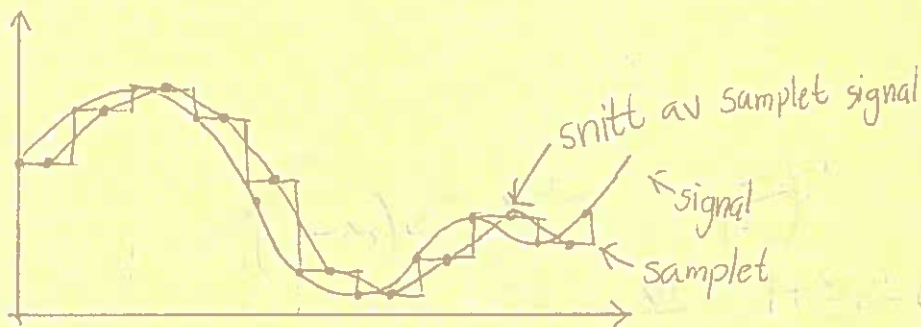
$$\Rightarrow \underline{F = -g(M+m) \cdot \tan(\theta^*)}$$

f) D-leddet vil dempe svingninger.

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Oppgave 5

a)



Det grønne signalet viser hvordan samplingssignalet i praksis ligger bak det faktiske signalet.

Tidsforsinkelsen er halvparten av samplingstiden, eller:

$$\tau_s = \frac{1}{2f_s} \text{ hvor}$$

hvor f_s er samplingstrekvensen

b) (Antar første ordens system)

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

Tidskonstanten er $T = -\frac{1}{a}$

Løser systemet:

$$\dot{x} - ax = b \quad | \cdot e^{-at}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(x e^{-at}) = b e^{-at}$$

$$x e^{-at} = -\frac{b}{a} e^{-at} + C$$

$$x(t) = C e^{at} - \frac{b}{a}$$

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Antar at $a < 0$ for å få et stabilt system.
Antar at $x(0) = x_0$

$$x(0) = x_0$$

$$x_0 = C \cdot e^{-\frac{b}{a}}$$

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

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

Når $t \rightarrow \infty$ vil $x(t) \rightarrow -\frac{b}{a}$

$$\Rightarrow x_s = -\frac{b}{a}$$

Forholdet mellom $x(T)$ og x_s blir da:

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

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

$$= +1 + \frac{x_0}{x_s} e^{-1} + e^{-1}$$

$$= \left(+1 + e^{-1}\right) - \frac{x_0}{x_s} e^{-1} \quad | \cdot x_s$$

$$x(T) = +x_0 e^{-1} + (e^{-1} + 1)x_s$$

$$x(T) = 0,63 x_s + 0,63 x_0$$

$$\underline{x(T) = 0,63(x_s + x_0)}$$

Hvis $x_0 = 0$ ser vi at $x(T) = 0,63 x_s$ men det vil gjelde for alle x_0 .

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$$c) \quad K_p = 0,6 \cdot K_{PK}$$

$$K_i = \frac{K_p}{T_i} = \frac{K_p}{0,5 T_K}$$

$$K_d = K_p T_d = K_p \cdot 0,125 T_K$$

$$K_p = 0,6 \cdot 20 = 12$$

$$T_K = 2 \Rightarrow K_i = \frac{12}{0,5} = 12$$

$$K_d = 12 \cdot 0,125 \cdot 2 = 3$$

$$\underline{K_p = 12, K_i = 12, K_d = 3}$$

Oppgave 6

Ser at vi får svingninger som betyr at det verken er kritisk dempet eller overdempet så de må være underdempet. (i) ~~ikke~~