

1.) Altalános eset:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x' = a \cdot x + b \cdot u, \text{ ahol } a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{gerjesztés: } u(t) = U_0 \cdot q(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ U_0, & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x(0) = 0 \quad (t < 0 \text{ esetén energia mentes})$$

$$\rightarrow x = x_f + x_g \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(x_f + x_g) = \frac{d}{dt}x_f + \frac{d}{dt}x_g$$

$$\cdot x_f' = a x_f \rightarrow x_f = M e^{\lambda t} \quad (\text{miért? } \frac{dx_f}{dt} = a x_f)$$

viszakhelyettesítve

$$\lambda M e^{\lambda t} = a M e^{\lambda t}$$

$$(\lambda - a) M \cdot e^{\lambda t} = 0$$

$$\lambda - a = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = a}$$

$$\frac{dx_f}{x_f} = a \cdot dt \rightarrow \int \frac{1}{x_f} dx_f = \int a dt$$

$$\ln x_f = a \cdot t$$

$$x_f = e^{at} \quad (!)$$

• gyújtójelhez hasonló  $x_g$   
 $t \gg 0 \Rightarrow u = U_0 = \text{áll.} \rightarrow$  a gyújtó jel összehasonlításban  
állandó

$$x_g = K = \text{áll.}$$

$$x_g' = 0 = a \cdot x_g + b \cdot u$$

$$0 = a \cdot K + b \cdot U_0 \rightarrow K = -\frac{b \cdot U_0}{a}$$

• Rendelti érték meghatározása

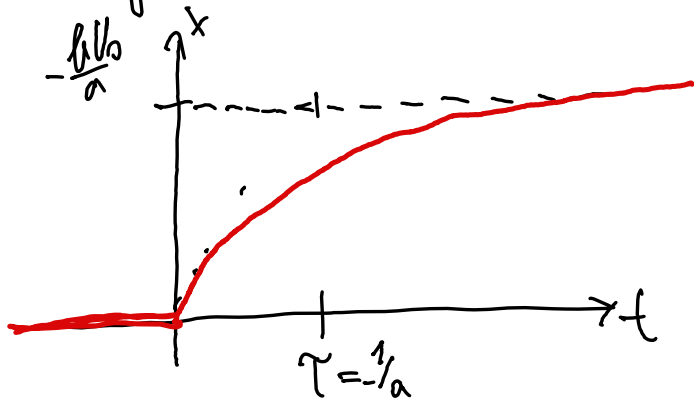
$$x(0) = 0 = (M e^{at} + K)|_0 = M \cdot e^0 + K = M + K$$

$$M = -K$$

• teljes megoldás  $x = M \cdot e^{at} + K = \frac{b U_0}{a} e^{at} - \frac{b U_0}{a}$

$$x = \left( -\frac{b U_0}{a} \right) \cdot (1 - e^{at})$$

megoldás ábrázolása



változó ( $y$ ) kifejezése:  
 $(c^T, d \in \mathbb{R})$

$$y = c^T \cdot x + d \cdot u =$$

$$= c^T \cdot \left(-\frac{b \cdot b_0}{a}\right) (1 - e^{at}) + d \cdot v_0 =$$

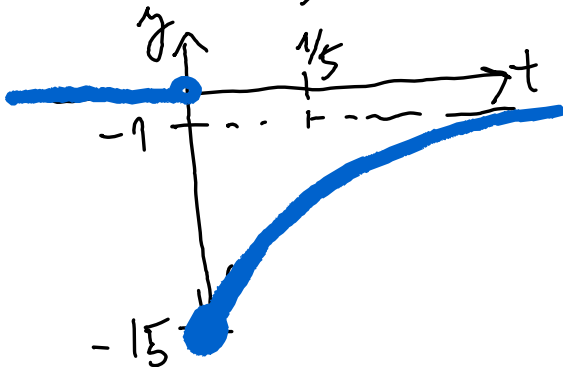
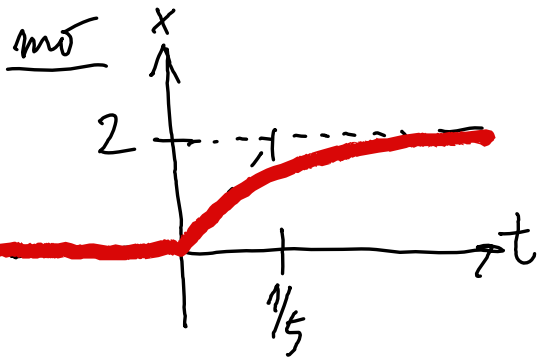
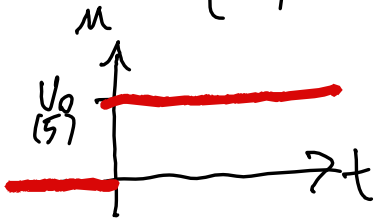
$$= \left(-\frac{b \cdot b_0}{a} \cdot c^T + d \cdot v_0\right) + \frac{c^T \cdot b \cdot b_0}{a} e^{at}$$

N

# Numerikus pilda

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x' &= -5x + 2u \\ y &= 7x - 3u \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 5, & t > 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\cdot \lambda = a = -5$$

$$\cdot x_g = K = \text{all.}$$

$$0 = -5 \cdot K + 2 \cdot u_0 = -5K + 2 \cdot 5$$

$$\boxed{K = \frac{10}{5} = 2}$$

$$\cdot x(0) = 0 = M \cdot e^{-5t} + 2$$

$$\boxed{M = -2}$$

$$\cdot x(t) = 2 + (-2)e^{-5t} = 2(1 - e^{-5t}) \quad (t > 0)$$

$$\cdot y = 7 \cdot x - 3u =$$

$$= 7 \cdot 2 \cdot (1 - e^{-5t}) - 3 \cdot 5 =$$

$$= (14 - 15) - 14e^{-5t} = (-1) - 14e^{-5t}$$

Milyen értéke lehet az "a" paraméternek?

→ válasz!  $-\infty < a < \infty$

→ rendszer legyen stabil, nem szálhat el!

(pl. konstans gőzítés esetén, hosszán idő után  
erre konstans értéket tartson az állagjelváltozás  
értéke)

lisd megoldás

$$x = M + K \cdot e^{at} \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t) \stackrel{!}{=} M$$

erőse  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} K e^{at} = 0$ , ami valóban  $\boxed{a < 0}$   
erőse valóban így

## 2. Peldu Kibernetikası İygenmet

$$\begin{cases} x' = -5x + 2u \\ y = 7x - 3u \end{cases}$$

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} U_0, & t < 0 \\ 0, & t > 0 \end{cases} \quad U_0 = 10$$

→ İstediği çıktı :  $t < 0$ , olgıca mint an 1. Peldi mnd  $t \rightarrow \infty$

$$x \rightarrow X_0 = \text{all.} \Rightarrow 0 = -5X_0 + 2 \cdot U_0 \rightarrow X_0 = \frac{20}{5} = 4$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & t > 0 \quad u \equiv 0 \Rightarrow x_g = 0 \\ & \lambda = a = -5 \end{aligned} \right\} x(t) = M e^{-5t}, \quad t > 0$$

İkinci  $t=0$ -ban  $x(0) = X_0 = 4$

$$M e^{-5t} \Big|_0 = x(0) = 4 \Rightarrow M = \frac{4}{1} = 4$$

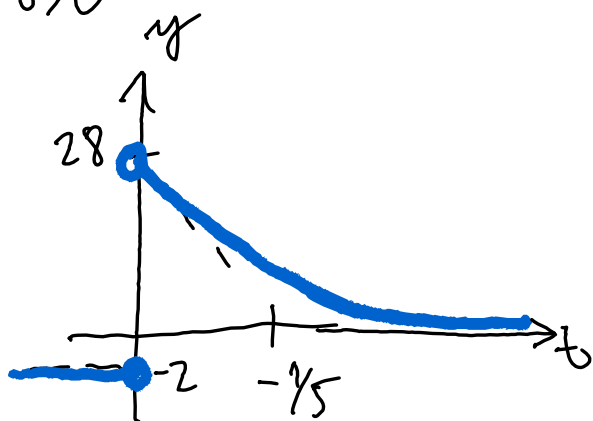
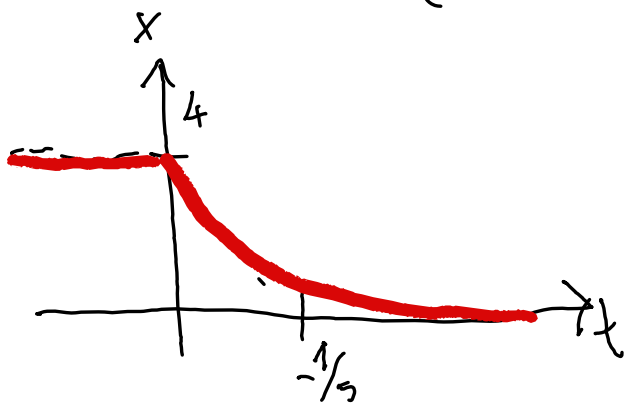
$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 4, & t < 0 \\ 4 e^{-5t}, & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$y(t) = 7x(t) - 3u(t)$  ("sima" beldeyettirirler)

$$t < 0 \quad y = 7 \cdot X_0 - 3 \cdot U_0 = 7 \cdot 4 - 3 \cdot 10 = -2$$

$$t > 0 \quad y = 7 \cdot 4 e^{-5t} - 3 \cdot 0 = 28 e^{-5t}$$

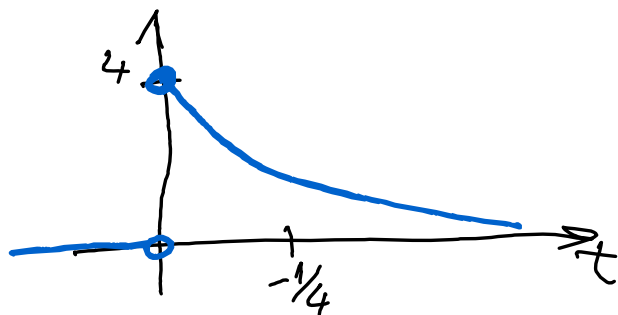
$$y(t) = \begin{cases} -2, & t < 0 \\ 28 e^{-5t}, & t > 0 \end{cases}$$



3. Peldé

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x' &= -5x + 2 \cdot u \\ y &= 7x - 3u \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$u(t) = 4 e^{-4t} \varepsilon(t)$$



• sajátérték  $\boxed{\lambda = -5}$

• gyújtott összetaró

$$x_g \sim u, \text{ amon } x_g = K e^{-4t}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_g' = -5x_g + 2u \Rightarrow -4 \cdot K e^{-4t} = -5 \cdot (K e^{-4t}) + 2 \cdot 4 e^{-4t}$$

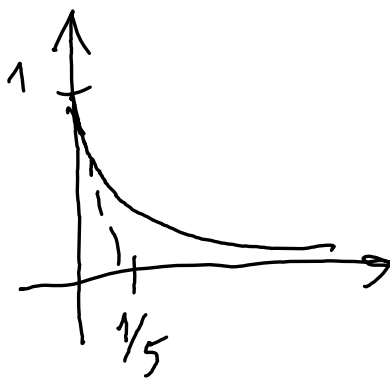
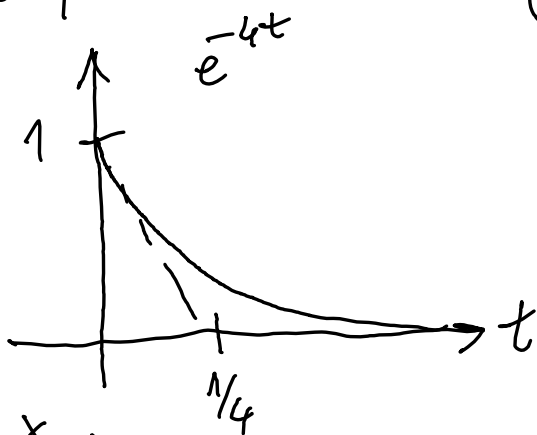
$$\Rightarrow -4K = -5K + 8 \Rightarrow \boxed{K = \frac{8}{5 \cdot 4} = 8}$$

• kezdeti feltétel ( $t=0$ )  $\boxed{x(0) = 0}$

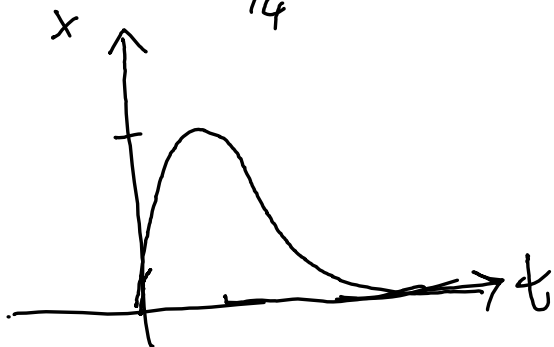
teljes m.:  $M e^{-5t} + 8 e^{-4t} = x(t)$

$$x(0) = (M e^{-5t} + 8 e^{-4t})|_0 = M + 8 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{M = -8}$$

teljes m.:  $x(t) = (-8) e^{-5t} + 8 e^{-4t}, t > 0$



$e^{-4t}$  lassabban  
lecsengő, mint  $e^{-5t}$



Maximum?

$$(-8 e^{-5t} + 8 e^{-4t})' = 0$$

$$40 e^{-5t} - 32 e^{-4t} = 0$$

$$\frac{e^{-5t}}{e^{-4t}} = e^{-t} = \frac{32}{40} \rightarrow \boxed{t = -\ln\left(\frac{32}{40}\right)} \quad (t > 0)!$$

$$(40 e^{-5t} - 32 e^{-4t})' = -200 e^{-5t} + 128 e^{-4t} =$$

välkommen till föreläsning:

$$y = 7x - 3u = 7(-8e^{-5t} + 8e^{-4t}) - 3 \cdot 4e^{-4t} =$$

$$= -56e^{-5t} + e^{-4t}(56 - 12) =$$

$$= -56e^{-5t} + 44 \cdot e^{-4t}$$

