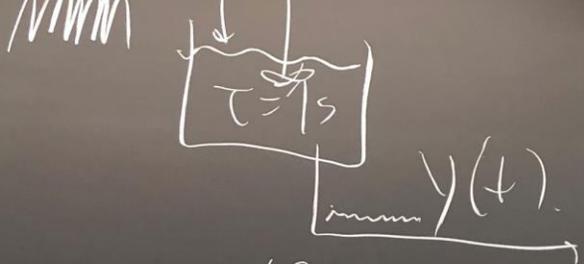


Blackboard Lecture

15 October 2020

This material is uploaded to compensate for the technical problems with the video recording

$$u = M_0 \sin(\omega t) \quad \omega = 1 \text{ rad/s}$$



$$\Delta t = 0.785$$

$$AR = |g(j\omega)| = \sqrt{0.5^2 + 0.5^2} = \sqrt{2} = 0.707$$

$$\angle g(j\omega) = \arctan\left(\frac{I}{R}\right) = \arctan(-1) = -45^\circ = -\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ rad.}$$

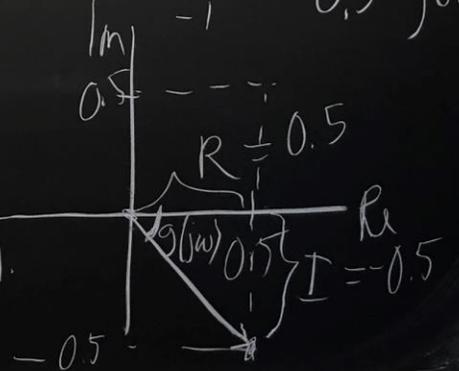
$$\Delta t = \frac{-\varphi}{\omega} = \frac{\pi/4 \text{ rad}}{1 \text{ rad/s}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ s} = 0.785 \text{ s}$$

$$g(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + 1} = \frac{1}{1+j}$$

Two ways.

$$g(j\omega) = \frac{1-j}{(1+j)(1-j)} = \frac{1-j}{2}$$

$$\frac{1-j}{2} = 0.5 - j0.5$$



NB!
 Use all projections and the 3D system, use the...
 Select the source you wish to use with the four...
 To turn the projector off, you need to press the...
 If the projector will not start, it might be that...
 All speakers...
 2008

$$g(s) = \frac{k}{Ts+1}$$

$\varphi =$

$$g(j\omega) = \frac{k}{j\omega T + 1} = \frac{g_1}{g_2}$$

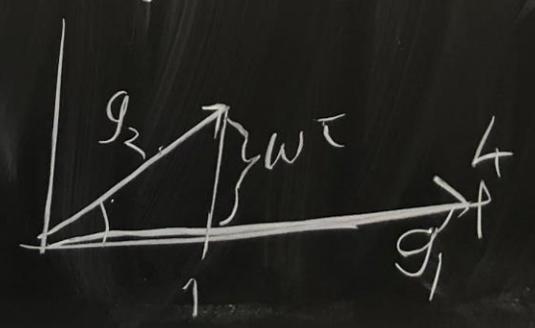
$$AR = |g(j\omega)| = \frac{|g_1|}{|g_2|} = \frac{k}{\sqrt{(\omega T)^2 + 1}}$$

rad/s]

$$\varphi = -\omega \Delta t$$

rad rad/s s

$$g_2 = 1 + j\omega T$$



$$\varphi = \angle g(j\omega) = \angle g_1 - \angle g_2 = 0^\circ - \arctan\left(\frac{\omega T}{1}\right)$$

$$= -\arctan(\omega T)$$

Frequency

ωT	$ g(j\omega) $	$\angle g(j\omega)$
0	k	0°
0.1	$k/\sqrt{1.01}$	$-\arctan(0.1) = -5.7^\circ = -0.1$
1	$k/\sqrt{2}$	$-\arctan(1) = -0.78 \text{ rad} = -45^\circ$
2	$k/\sqrt{5}$	
10	$\frac{k}{\sqrt{101}} \times \frac{k}{10}$	$-\arctan(10) = -84.3^\circ$

↙
→

Bode plot

A_R and ϕ are function of ω

