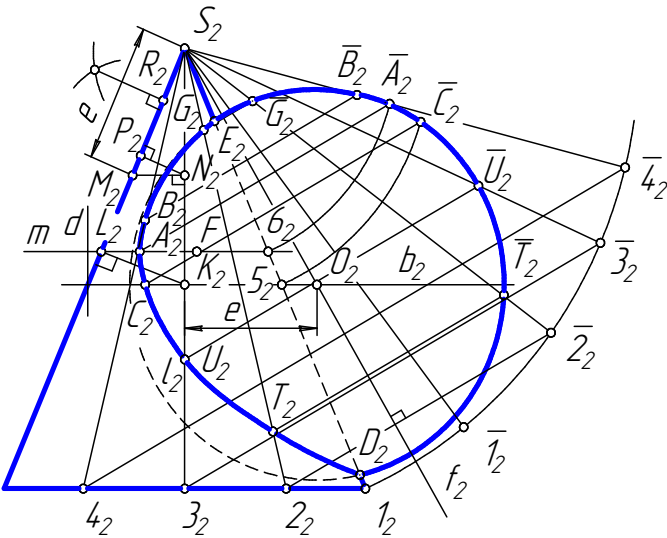


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$l \perp l_1$   $l$   
( .1).

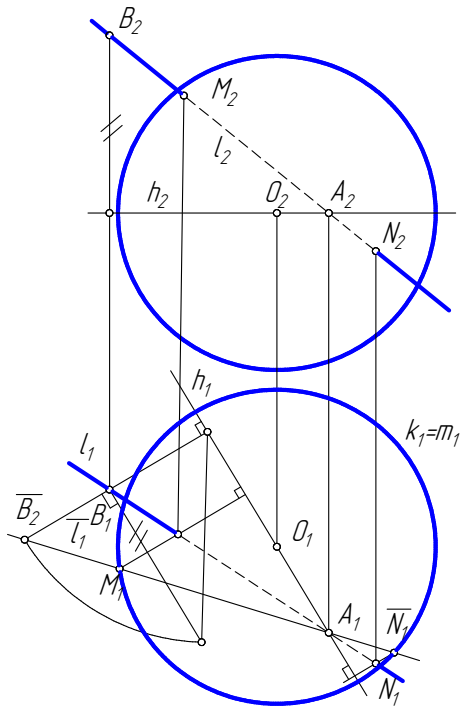


.1.

$f(f_2)$   $S$   
 $f$ ,  
 $S_2(S_2 2_2)$ .  $\Sigma$ ,  $T \ G$   $f$ ,  
 $S_2$   $f$   $S_2 \overline{2_2}$ ,  
 $\overline{2_2}$

			$n$	-
$S_2 l_2.$		$\overline{2}_2$	$n$	-
,	$2_2$	$f_2.$		
$\Sigma$			$\overline{T}_2, \overline{G}_2.$	-
		$T_2, G_2.$	$U_2,$	
$S_2 3_2 = l_2.$	$3_2$		$3$	-
$f_2$	$n$	$\overline{3}_2.$	$S_2 \overline{3}_2.$	$\overline{U}_2$
$S_2 \overline{U}_2$			$U_2.$	-
				-
				-
			$D(D_2), E(E_2)$	-
			$(\ 2)$	-
$b(b_2)$		$5_2$	$S_2 5_2$	-
		$\overline{C}_2.$	$2.$	
$(\ 2) -$		$2$		
		$-$	$4-$	-
		$2.$	$2$	
	$2-$	$-$	$2$	
			$m [1],$	
	$m$		$2=l_2 \ b_2.$	-
$2$		$K_2 L_2$		-
$L_2.$	$L_2$	$m$	$l_2.$	$\overline{6}_2.$
$S_2 6_2$				$2.$
$2.$	$m,$		$(\ F)$	
		$2 \ 2$		-
$l_2.$	$N_2$	$S_2.$	$2.$	$2$
				$M_2 N_2$
$S_2 \ 2$		$N_2 P_2$		-
$S_2 R_2$		$2$	$R_2,$	-
		$d.$	$F.$	-
			$2$	-
				-
	$S_2$	$S_2 \overline{4}_2$	$\overline{B}_2.$	
$\overline{4}_2$	$4$		$4_2.$	
$S_2 4_2,$		$2.$		-
			$A', B \ B',$	-
$C$				-

$C$



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. 2  
 $M, N$   $l$   
 $h,$   $l$   $h$   
 $\Sigma.$   
 $m.$   $m$   $l$   $h$   
 $M, N.$   $\Sigma$   $m$   $l$   
 $l$   
 $\overline{m}_1$   
 $m$   
 $k_1$   
 $\overline{M}_1, \overline{N}_1$   $\overline{l}_1, \overline{m}_1$   
 $M_1, N_1$   $M_2, N_2$

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[1].

$$\Delta: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_N = b$$

$f(x)$

$$f'(x). \quad f = f(x), \quad f'(\cdot) = f'(x), \quad = 0, 1, \dots, N.$$

$S(\cdot)$ ,

:

$$1. \quad \left[ \cdot, \cdot_{+1} \right] S(x) = A_0 + \cdot_1(\cdot - \cdot) + \cdot_2(\cdot - \cdot)^2 + \cdot_3(\cdot - \cdot)^3,$$

$$2. \quad S(x) = f, \quad S'(x) = f', \quad = 0, \dots, N.$$

$$0', \quad 1', \quad 2, \quad 3',$$

$$S(x) = f, \quad S(x_{+1}) = f_{+1}, \quad S'(x) = f', \quad S'(x_{+1}) = f'_{+1}.$$

$$\left[ \cdot, \cdot_{+1} \right]$$

$$S(x) = \varphi_1(t)f + \varphi_2(t)f_{+1} + \varphi_3(t)hf' + \varphi_4(t)hf'_{+1},$$

$$\varphi_1(t) = (1-t)^2(1+2t), \quad \varphi_2(t) = t^2(3-2t), \quad \varphi_3(t) = t(1-t)^2,$$

$$\varphi_4(t) = -t^2(1-t), \quad h = \cdot_{+1} - \cdot, \quad t = (x - x).$$

$$\in \left[ \cdot, \cdot_{+1} \right],$$

,

$$S(x) = f + (x - x) \left[ f' + t(B + tA) \right],$$

$$= -2(f_{+1} - f)/h + (f'_{+1} + f'), \quad = - \cdot + (f_{+1} - f)h - f'.$$

$f$

,

$f'$

,

,

$f'$ .

$D$ ,

$$D = \lambda \frac{f_{-1} - f_{-1}}{h_{-1}} + \mu \frac{f_{+1} - f}{h}, \quad = 1, 2, \dots, N-1,$$

$$D_0 = (1 + \mu_1) \frac{f_1 - f_0}{h_0} - \mu_2 \frac{f_2 - f_1}{h_1},$$

$$D_N = -\lambda_{N-1} \frac{f_{N-1} - f_{N-2}}{h_{N-2}} + (1 - \lambda_{N-1}) \frac{f_N - f_{N-1}}{h_{N-1}},$$

$$\mu = h_{-1}(h + h_{-1})^{-1}, \quad \lambda_{+1} = 1 - \mu.$$

$$S(x) \quad \Delta. \quad , \quad -$$

$$f(x) - (f''(x) > 0),$$

$$[x, +1] \quad , \quad S''(x) \geq 0, \quad -$$

$$S''(x) = M_i \geq 0.$$

$$= \frac{6(f_{+1} - f)}{h^2} - \frac{2f'_{+1}}{h_i} - \frac{4f'}{h}, \quad (1)$$

$$+1 = -\frac{6(f_{+1} - f)}{h^2} + \frac{4f'_{+1}}{h} + \frac{2f'}{h}. \quad (2)$$

$$f(x) \quad , \quad f' = \frac{f_{+1} - f}{h} - \delta,$$

$$f'_{+1} = \frac{f_{+1} - f}{h} + k_{+1} \delta, \quad k > 0, \quad \delta > 0. \quad (3)$$

$$(1) \quad (2). \\ = \frac{4\delta - 2k_{+1}\delta}{h}; \quad +1 = \frac{4k_{+1}\delta - 2\delta}{h}.$$

$$\geq 0 \quad - k \leq 2; \quad +1 \geq 0 \quad - k \geq 0.5.$$

$$\geq +1, \quad k \leq 1, \quad M \leq +1, \quad k \geq 1.$$

$$\delta_{+1}$$

$$\delta_{+1} = \frac{f_{+2} - f_{+1}}{h} - \frac{f_{+1} - f}{h} - k_{+1} \delta, \quad \delta_{+1} > 0,$$

$$\delta < \frac{f_{+2} - 2f_{+1} + f}{h k_{+1}}. \quad (3).$$

$$f' > \frac{k_{+1}(f_{+1} - f) - f_{+2} + 2f_{+1} - f}{h k_{+1}},$$

:

$$k_{+1} > R_1, \quad R_1 = \frac{2f_{+1} - f_{+2} - f}{h f' - f_{+1} + f}.$$

$$0,5 \leq k \leq 1 \quad M \geq M_{+1}, \quad 0,5 \leq R_1 \leq 1.$$

$$R_1 \geq 0,5$$

$$f' \leq R_2, \quad R_2 = \frac{5f_{+1} - 3f_{+2} - 2f_{+1} + 2}{h}. \quad (4)$$

$$R_1 \leq 1$$

$$f' \geq R_3, \quad R_3 = \frac{3f_{+1} - 2f_{+2} - f_{+1} + 2}{h}. \quad (5)$$

(4) (5)

$$R_2 \leq f' \leq R_3. \quad (6)$$

$$1 \leq k \leq 2 \quad M \geq_{+1}, \quad 1 \leq R_1 \leq 2.$$

$$R_1 \geq 1$$

$$f' \leq R_3. \quad (7)$$

$$R_1 \leq 2$$

$$f' \geq R_4, \quad R_4 = \frac{4f_{+1} - 3f_{+2} - 2f_{+1} + 2}{h}. \quad (8)$$

(7) (8)

$$R_4 \leq f' \leq R_3. \quad (9)$$

$$, \quad f', \quad D -$$

$$(6), \quad \geq_{+1}, \quad (9), \quad \leq_{+1},$$

$$S''(x) \geq 0.$$

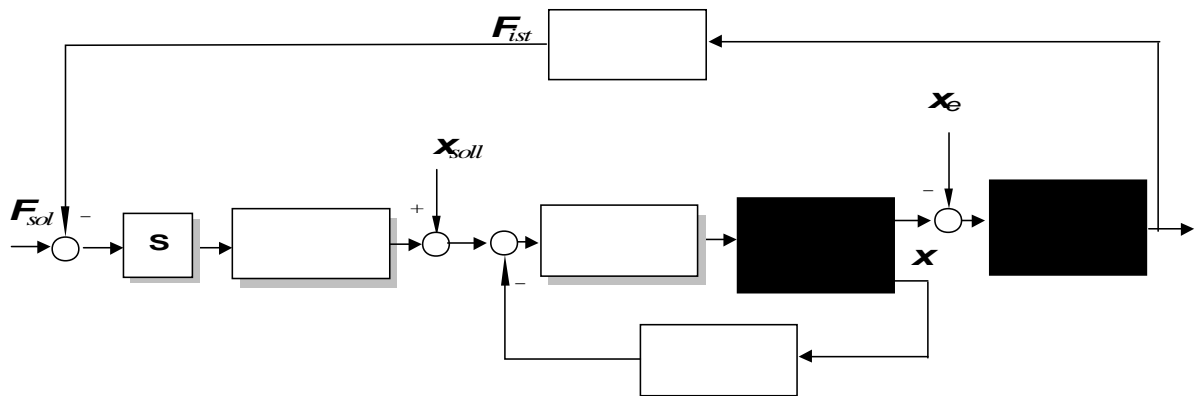
$$, \quad S''(x),$$

$$S(x).$$

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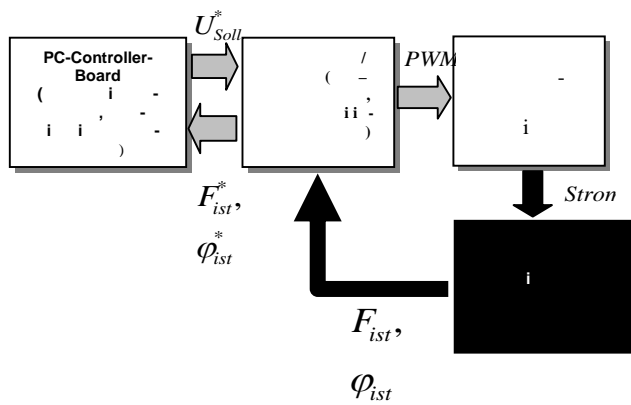


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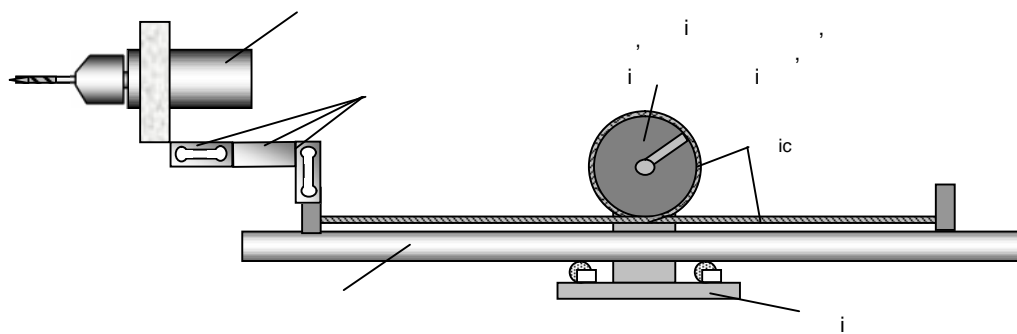
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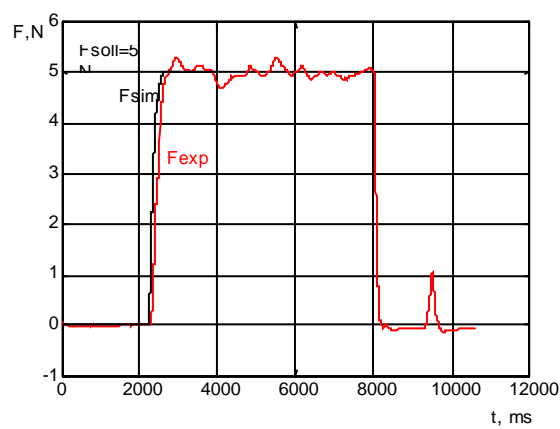
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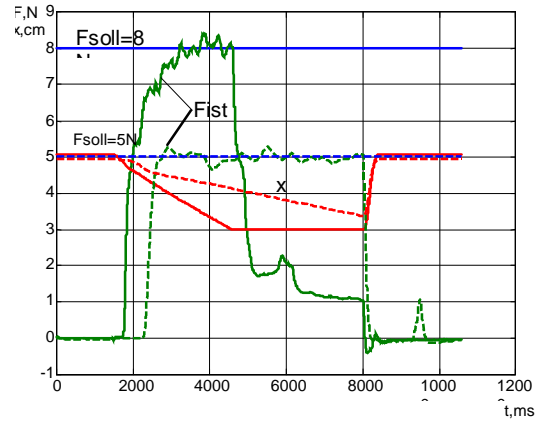
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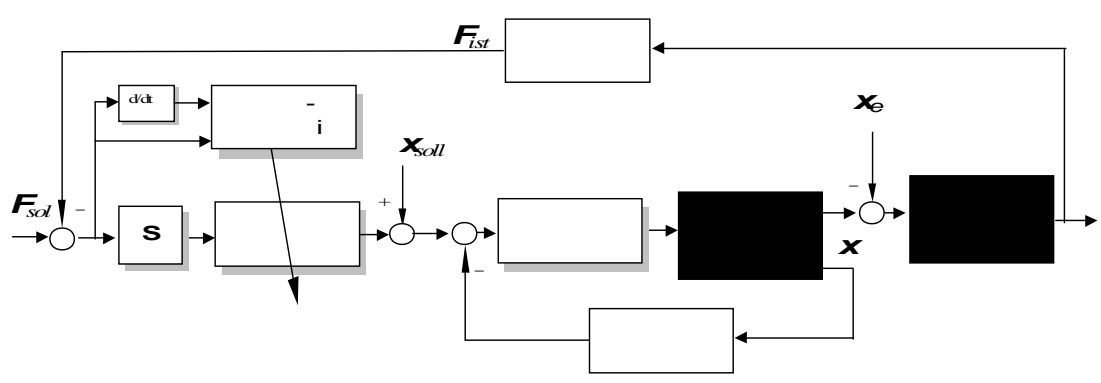
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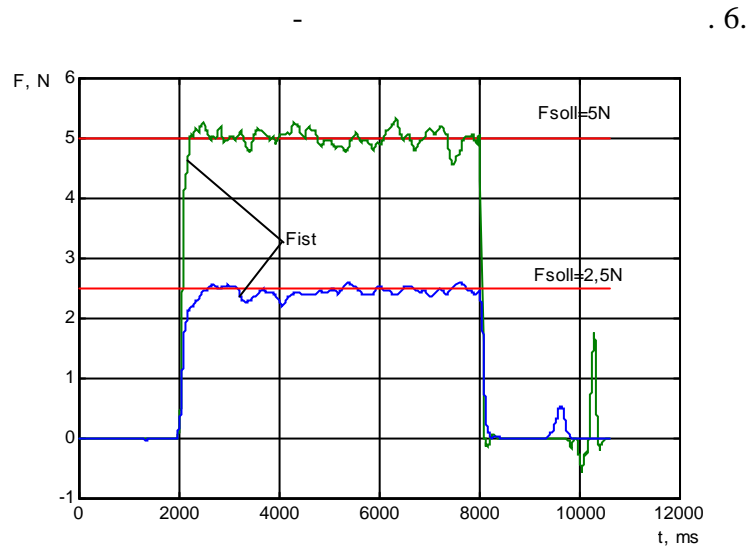
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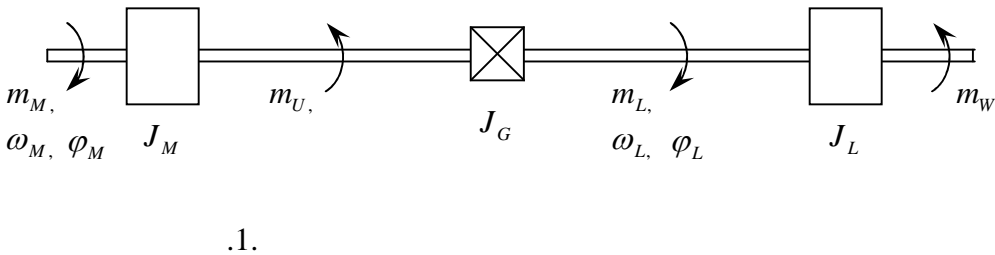


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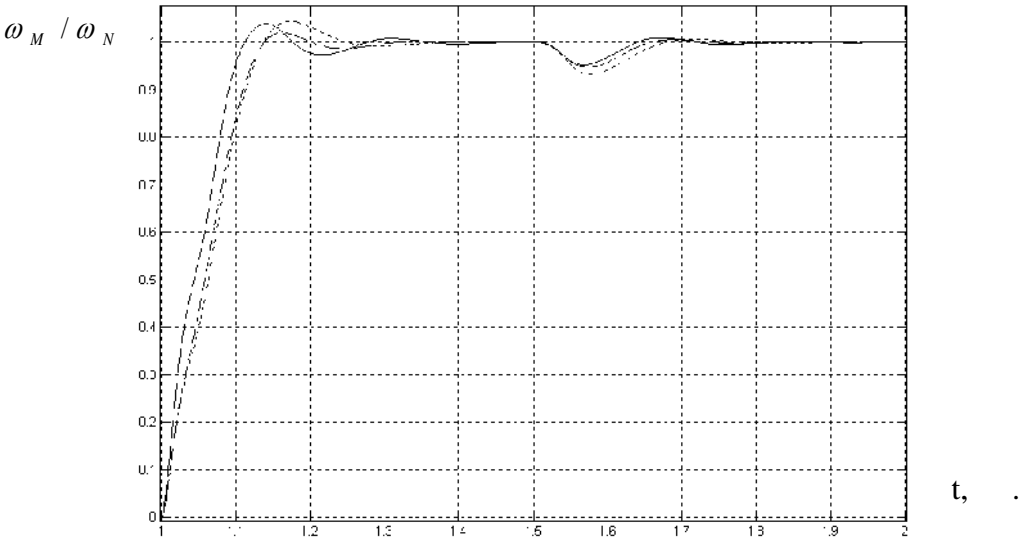
: 1. Schraft R.D., Volz H. Serviceroboter. Innovative Technik in Dienstleistung und Versorgung. – Berlin: Springer Verlag, 1990. 2. Alici G., Daniel R.W. Force-control-based robotic drilling in hazardous environments // International Journal of Robotics and Automation, 1996, Vol. 11, No.2.- Pp. 62-73. 3. Gorinevsky D.M., Schneider A. Yu. Force control in locomotion of legged vehicle over rigid and soft surfaces // International Journal of Robotics Research, 1990, 9/2. – Pp. 4-23. 4. Palis F., Rusin V. Adaptive impedance control of robot systems with mechanical constraints / 10<sup>th</sup> International Workshop on Robotics in ALPE-ADRIA-DANUBE REGION, RAAD'61.-Vienna, 2001.

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot ( \dots ) \\ & \cdot ( \dots ) \end{aligned}$$

1.



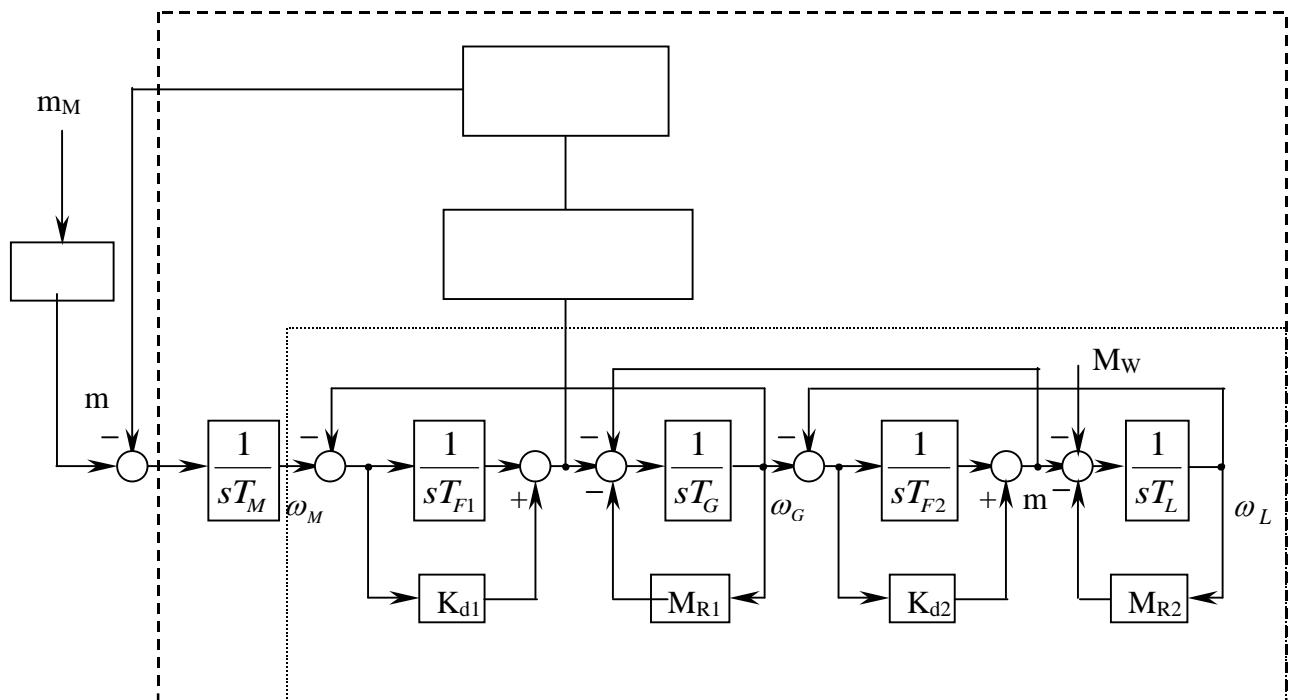
(Zustandsregler mit dem Beobachter 2.Art, Zustandsregler mit dem Beobachter 3.Art).



Real-Time-Workshop-Toolbox (Matlab, The  
Hardware-in-the-loop-Simulation

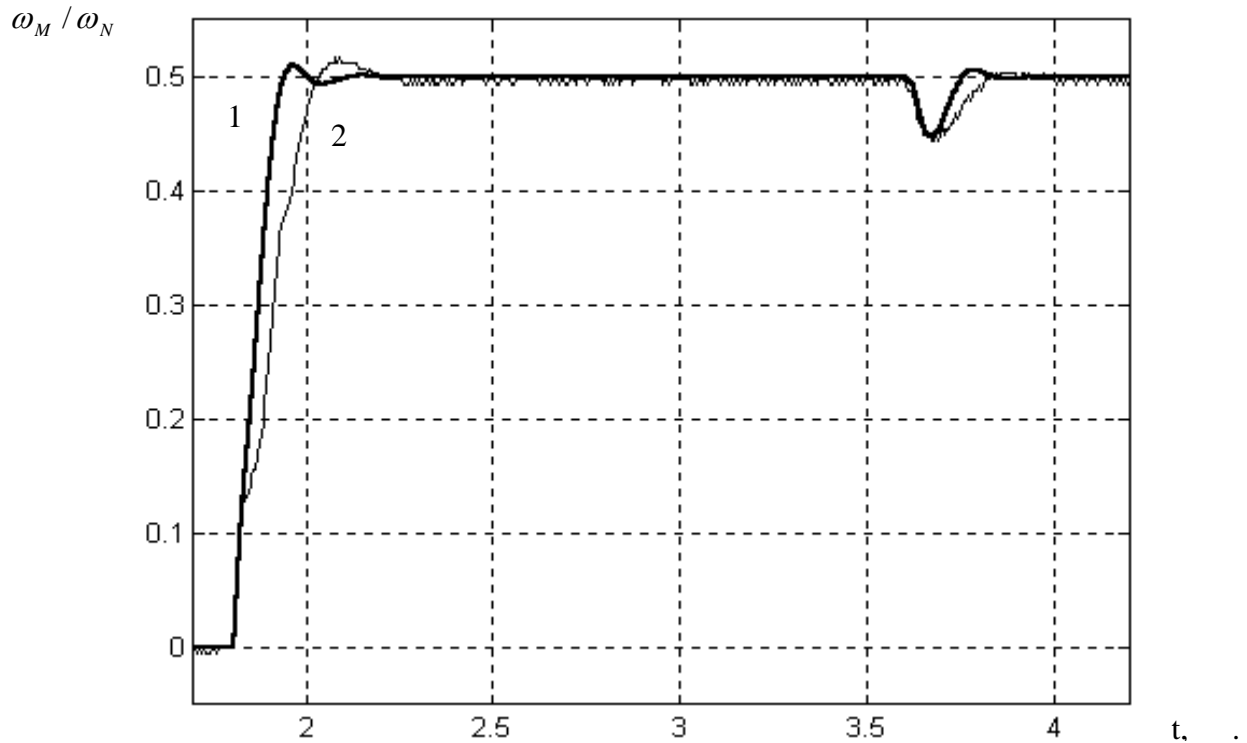
$$(\quad), \quad (\quad)$$

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Hardware-in-the-

. 4 , Hardware-in-the-loop-Simulation. 2 ,



. 4. Hardware-in-the-loop-Simulation (1- , 2- )

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: 1. Riefenstahl U.: Elektrische Antriebstechnik. Stuttgart-Leipzig, B.G. Teubner, 2000. 2. Schröder D.: Elektrische Antriebe 2. Berlin Heidelberg, SpringerVerlag, 1995. 3. Schütte F., Bünte A., Grotstollen H.: Hardware-in-the-loop-Simulation elektro-mechanischer Systeme, Universität-Gesamthochschule Paderborn, FB 14, Leistungselektronik und elektrische Antriebstechnik, Paderborn, 2000. 4. Vöckel E.: Optimierung drehzahl geregelter elektrischer Antriebe mit drehelastischer Mechanik, MSR, Berlin, 1987. 5. Föllinger O.: Regelungstechnik, Heidelberg: Hüting Verlag, 1990.

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The diagram illustrates a two-link robotic arm. The base is a vertical axis with a revolute joint labeled  $q_1$  and a distance  $d_1$  to the first link. The first link has mass  $m_1$ , length  $a_1$ , and a revolute joint labeled  $q_2$ . The second link has mass  $m_2$ , length  $a_2$ , and a prismatic joint labeled  $q_3$ . A third revolute joint labeled  $q_4$  is located at the end of the second link. Coordinate frames are defined as follows:  $\{0\}$  at the base,  $\{1\}$  at the first joint,  $\{2\}$  at the second joint, and  $\{3\}$  at the end effector. The frames  $\{1\}$ ,  $\{2\}$ , and  $\{3\}$  are all rotated by  $45^\circ$  relative to the horizontal. The end effector is a horizontal bar of length  $a_3$  with a revolute joint labeled  $q_4$ .

( ) SCARA-

1)

$$\mathbf{q} = T^{-1}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{R}) . \quad (1)$$

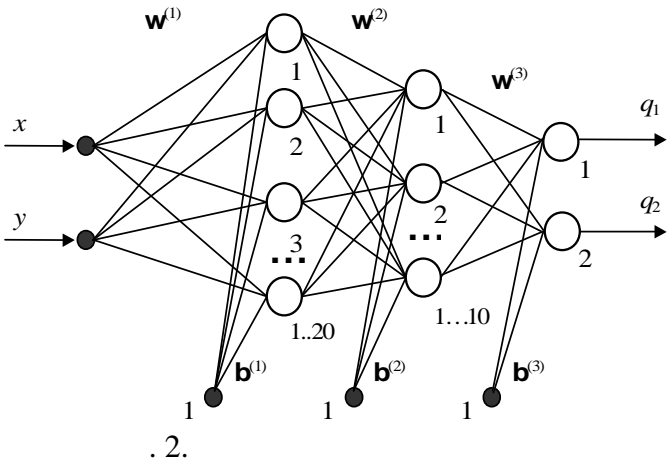
;

SCARA

[2]

SCARA

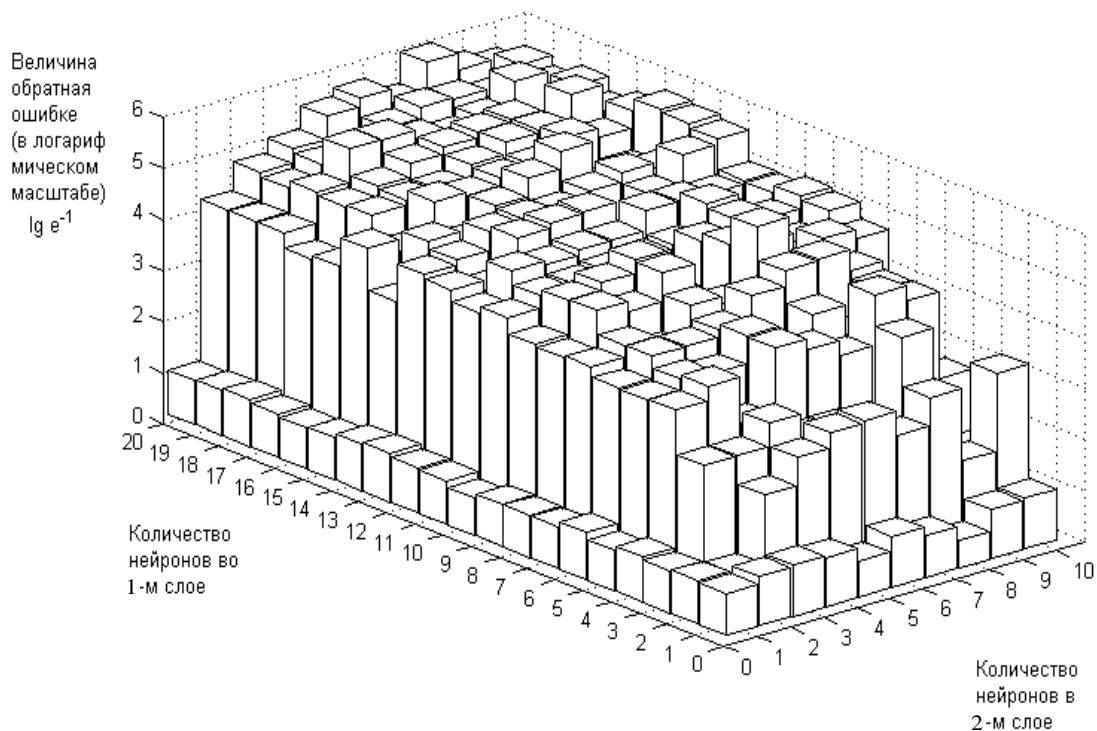
$(q_1, q_2)$  -  
 $(x, y)$   $X_0Y_0Z_0$ , . . . 1 . z  
 $q_3,$   $q_1$   $q_2$   
 $q_4$  .



( ) [3],

$\square_i = 10^{-2} \cdot e_i^{-1} \cdot n_i^{-2},$  (2)

$\square_i$  -  $i$ - (  $i$ - ),  
 $i$  -  $i$ - ,  
 $n_i$  -  $i$ - .



. 3.

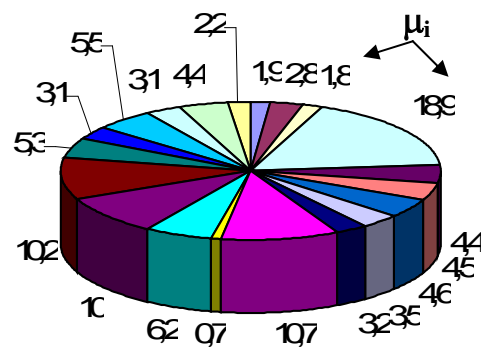
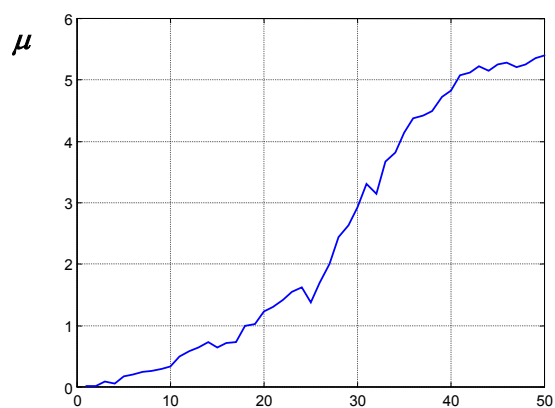
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•  $2,5 \cdot 10^{-6}$  ,

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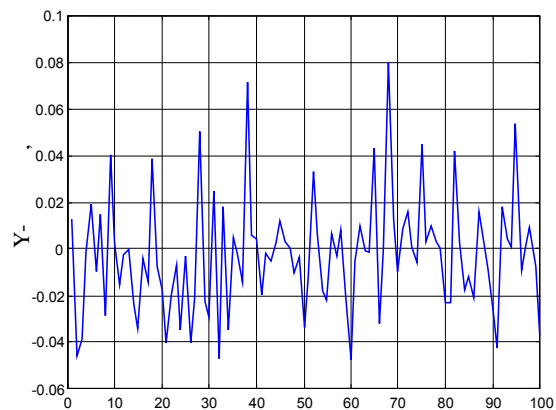
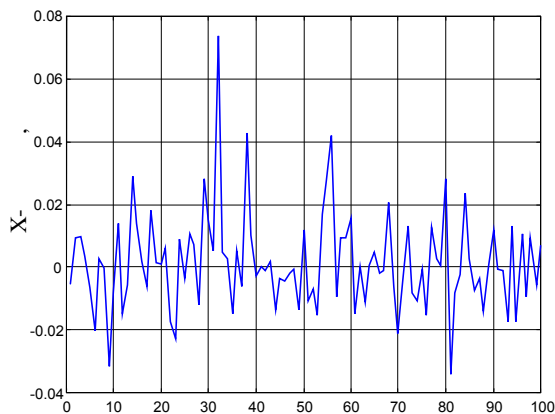
SCARA-

$(\theta_i)$ .

$(q_1, q_2)_i$ .

$(x, y)_i$

$(\theta_i)$ .



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( ) y- ( )

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: , 1989, ISBN 5-03-000805-5. 2. Wloka D. et al. Anwendungsstand Künstlicher Neuronaler Netze in der Robotik. In Neuronale Netze in der Automatisierungstechnik. Hrsg. Hafner, S. München, Wien: Oldenburg, 1994, 48-73, ISBN 3-486-22878-1. 3. Schoeneburg E. Genetische Algorithmen und Evolutionsstrategie: Eine Einfuehrung in Theorie und Praxis der simulierten Evolution. – Bonn; Paris; Reding, Mass: Addison-Wesley, 1996, 488 s, ISBN 3-89319-493-2.

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$$a_3 \frac{d^3 y(t)}{dt^3} + a_2 \frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + a_1 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = x(t) \quad (1)$$

3-

:

$$W(s) = \frac{k}{a_3 p^3 + a_2 p^2 + a_1 p + 1}; \quad (2)$$

$$y(t) = \frac{y(t)}{y(\infty)}, \quad y(0) = 0 -$$

;

$$x(t) = \frac{x(t)}{x(\infty)} -$$

;

$i, b_i$  -

:

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = F_1 + b_1; \\ a_2 = F_2 + b_2 + b_1 F_1; \\ a_3 = F_3 + b_3 + b_2 F_1 + b_1 F_2. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$F_i$ ,

:

$$F_1 = \int_0^{\infty} [1 - y(t)] dt \quad (4)$$

$$F_2 = F_1^2 \int_0^{\infty} [1 - y(t)] \cdot [1 - \theta(t)] d\theta \quad (5)$$

$$F_3 = F_1^3 \int_0^{\infty} [1 - y(t)] \cdot (1 - 2\theta + \frac{\theta^2}{2}) d\theta \quad (6)$$

$$\theta = \frac{t}{F_1} -$$

(2)

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1.

$\Delta t = 0.01$  (

0,3 ),

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 $2\Delta t$ 

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2.

 $\Delta t$  $y(\infty)$  ,

-

 $\sigma =$  /  $y(\infty)$ 

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t,c	y	$\sigma$	$1-\sigma$		1-	$(1-\sigma) \cdot (1-\sigma^2/2)$	$1-\sigma^2/2$	$(1-\sigma)(1-\sigma^2/2)$
0	1466,15	0	1.0	0	1	1	1	1
0.01	1464,085	0.0026	0.9974	0.562	0.9438	0.9414	0.8893	0.887
0.02	1462,02	0.0051	0.9949	0.1123	0.8877	0.8831	0.7817	0.7777
0.03	1453,73	0.0154	0.9846	0.1685	0.8315	0.8187	0.6773	0.6668
0.04	1445,5	0.0256	0.9744	0.2246	0.7754	0.7555	0.5760	0.5612
0.05	1437,24	0.0359	0.9641	0.2808	0.7192	0.6934	0.4779	0.4607
0.06	1424,85	0.0513	0.9487	0.3369	0.6631	0.6291	0.3829	0.3633
0.07	1412,46	0.0667	0.9333	0.3931	0.6069	0.5665	0.2911	0.2717
0.08	1400,07	0.0821	0.9179	0.4492	0.5508	0.5056	0.2024	0.1858
0.09	1383,55	0.1026	0.8974	0.5054	0.4946	0.4439	0.1169	0.1049
0.1	1354,64	0.1385	0.8615	0.5616	0.4384	0.3777	0.346	0.0298
0.11	1300,95	0.2051	0.7949	0.6177	0.3823	0.3039	-0.0446	-0.0355
0.12	1280,3	0.2308	0.7692	0.6739	0.3261	0.2509	-0.1207	-0.0928
0.13	1239	0.2821	0.7179	0.73	0.27	0.1938	-0.1936	-0.1390
0.14	1214,22	0.3128	0.6872	0.7862	0.2138	0.1469	-0.2633	-0.1809
0.15	1160,53	0.3795	0.6205	0.8423	0.1577	0.0978	-0.3299	-0.2047
0.16	1123,36	0.4256	0.5744	0.8985	0.1015	0.0583	-0.3933	-0.2256
0.17	1073,8	0.4872	0.5128	0.9546	0.0454	0.0233	-0.4536	-0.2326
0.18	1027,28	0.5077	0.4923	1.0108	-0.0108	-0.0053	-0.5177	-0.2514
0.19	1003,59	0.5744	0.4256	1.0670	-0.067	-0.0285	-0.5647	-0.2404
0.2	982,94	0.6	0.4	1.1231	-0.1231	-0.0492	-0.6155	-0.2462
0.21	949,9	0.6410	0.3590	1.1793	-0.1793	-0.0644	-0.6632	-0.2381
0.22	908,8	0.6923	0.3077	1.2354	-0.2354	-0.0724	-0.7077	-0.2178
0.23	879,69	0.7282	0.2718	1.2916	-0.2916	-0.0792	-0.7491	-0.2036
0.24	863,17	0.7487	0.2513	1.3477	-0.3477	-0.0874	-0.7873	-0.1978
0.25	821,87	0.8	0.2	1.4039	-0.4039	-0.0808	-0.8223	-0.1645
0.26	784,7	0.8462	0.1538	1.4600	-0.46	-0.0708	-0.8542	-0.1314
0.27	751,66	0.8872	0.1128	1.5162	-0.5162	-0.0582	-0.883	-0.0996
0.28	722,75	0.9231	0.0769	1.5724	-0.5724	-0.0440	-0.9086	-0.0699
0.29	697,97	0.9538	0.0462	1.6285	-0.6285	-0.029	-0.9310	-0.043
0.3	681,45	0.9744	0.0256		-0.6847	-0.0176	-0.9503	-0.0244
			18.3077			7.9767		2.0369

3.

 $F_1, F_2, F_3$ :

4.

$$F_1 = \Delta t \left[ \sum_{i=0}^n [1 - \sigma(i\Delta t)] - 0,5[1 - \sigma(0)] \right] \quad (7)$$

$$F_2 = F_1^2 \Delta\theta \left[ \sum_{i=0}^n [1 - \sigma(i\Delta\theta)] [1 - i\Delta\theta] - 0,5[1 - \sigma(0)] \right] \quad (8)$$

$$F_3 = F_1^3 \Delta\theta \left[ \sum_{i=0}^n [1 - \sigma(i\Delta\theta)] \left[ 1 - 2i\Delta\theta + \frac{(i\Delta\theta)^2}{2} \right] - 0,5[1 - \sigma(0)] \right] \quad (9)$$

k

:

$$k = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}, \quad (10)$$

Matlab [3],

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:

$$a_1 = F_1 = 0.1781; \quad a_2 = F_2 = 0.0133; \quad a_3 = F_3 = 4.8736 \cdot 10^{-4}.$$

$\Delta y$  – :

$$\Delta y = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = 805.4, \quad (11)$$

 $\Delta x$  –

,

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:

$$W(p) = \frac{805.4}{4.874 \cdot 10^{-4} p^3 + 1.331 \cdot 10^{-2} p^2 + 0.1781 p + 1} \quad (12)$$

Matlab,

-

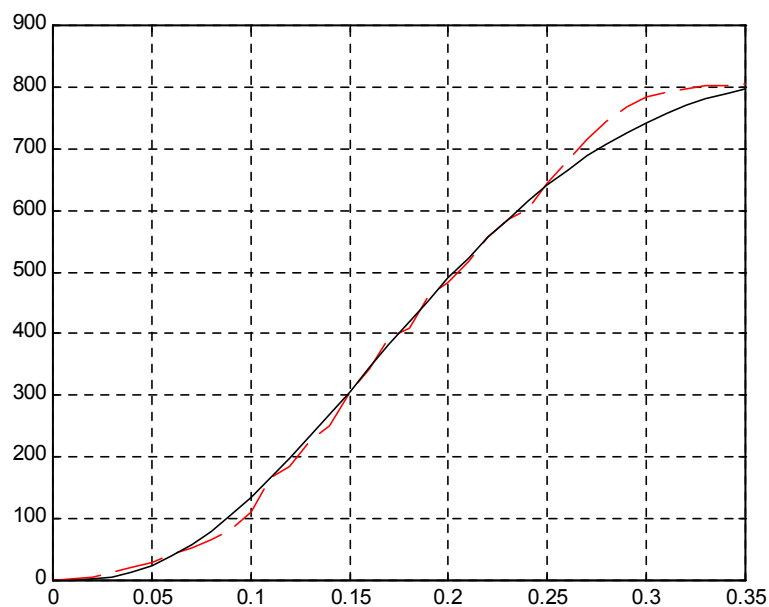
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atlab:

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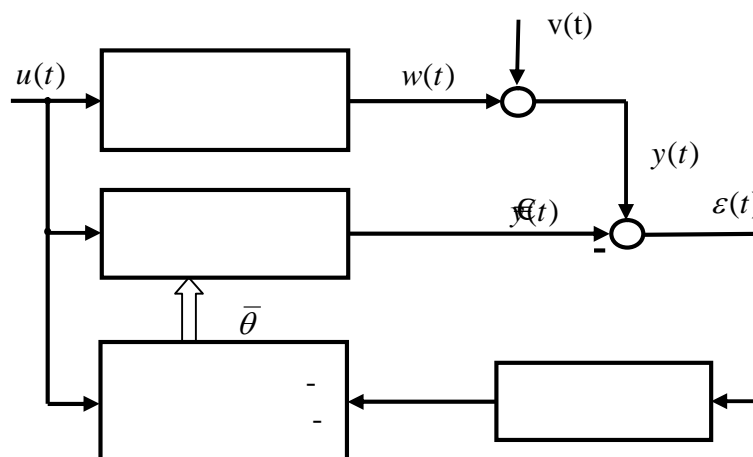
delt=0.01; tfin=0.35;
t=0:delt:tfin;
p2=[1466.15 1464.085 1462.02 1453.76 1445.5 1437.24 1424.85
1412.46 1400.07 1383.55 1354.64 1300.95 1280.3 1239 1214.22
1160.53 1123.36 1073.8 1057.28 1003.59 982.94 949.9 908.6
879.69 863.17 821.87 784.7 751.66 722.75 697.97 681.45 673.19
669.06 664.93 662.865 660.8];
yd=p2(1)-p2;
k=yd(36)
y=yd./k;
col3=1-y;
s3=sum(col3);
f1=delt*(s3-0.5*(1-y(1)))
delth=t(2)/f1
col4=t./f1;
col5=1-col4;
col6=col3.*col5;
col7=1-2.*col4+(col4.^2)./2;
col8=col3.*col7;
s6=sum(col6)
s8=sum(col8)
f2=f1^2*delth*(s6-0.5*(1-y(1)))
f3=f1^3*delth*(s8-0.5*(1-y(1)))
num1=k; den1=[f3 f2 f1 1]; %num1=yd(31);
sys1=tf(num1,den1)
[yp1,t,x]=step(sys1,t);
plot(t,yd,'r--',t,yp1,'k-'),grid;

```

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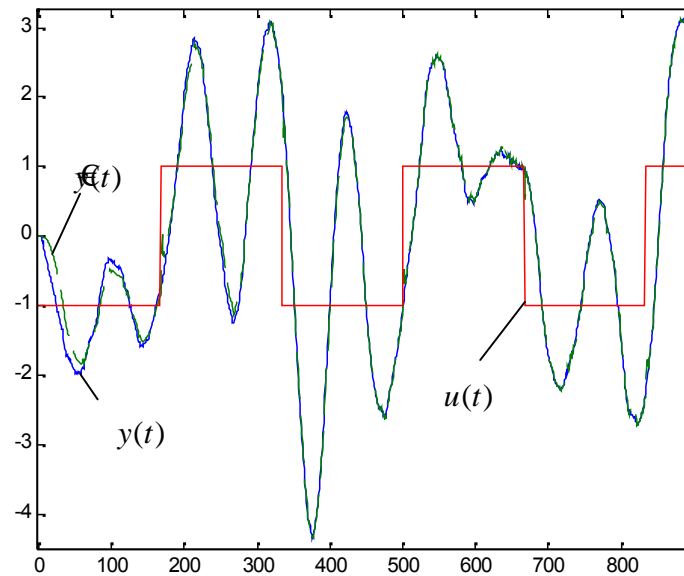


. 1.



$u(t)$  - , ;  
 $e(t)$  - .

. 2.



. 2.

ARARMAX-

 $y(t)$      $e(t)$ 

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[1]. -

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$i=[t_1, t_2, \dots, t_N]$ ,  
i - ;

N - ;

$T_i$  - i- ;

$t_N$  - i- .

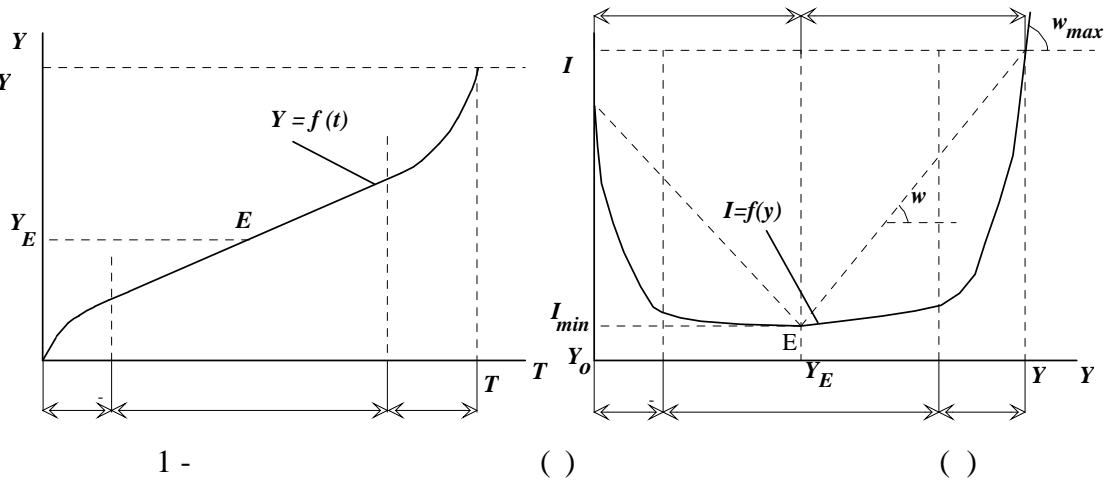
( 1 ) -

Y.

1 -

	T	Y
1	12.01.99	0.1
2	15.01.99	3.4
...	...	...
7	31.01.99	6.3

$Y=f(t)$  ( 1 ),



$$I=f(Y) \quad (1),$$

$$Y_j = \frac{Y_{j-1} + Y_j}{2};$$

$$I_j = \frac{Y_j - Y_{j-1}}{T_j - T_{j-1}}.$$

1/3.

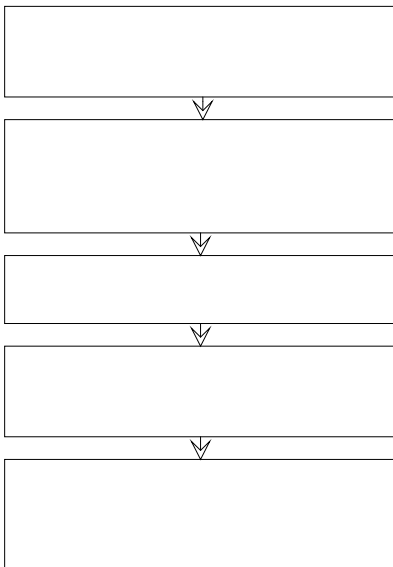
f(t)

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{\sigma_N \sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(t-t_N)^2}{2\sigma_N^2}\right),$$

 $\square_N, t_N -$  $v_N$ 

$$v_N = \frac{\sigma_N}{t_N}.$$

( 2).



[2]:

$$I = I_{\min} + \begin{cases} f(y), & y \leq Y_E \quad ( ) \\ f(y), & y > Y_E \quad ( ) \end{cases}$$

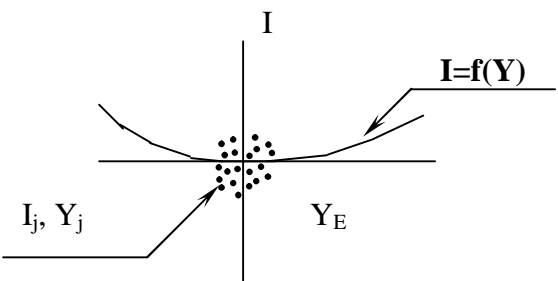
f (y) -

f (y) -

( 3).

 $Y_E$ 

. 2. -



. 3.

$Y_E$

6-

»

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«model»

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«model»

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«model»

30.

$Y \quad T,$

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