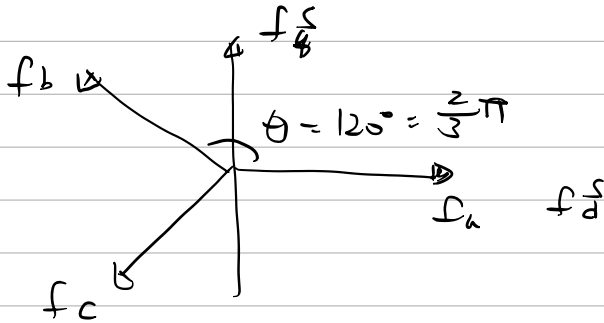


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$$f_{\frac{\pi}{2}} = f_a = f_b + f_b(\cos(\theta)) + f_c(\cos(-\theta))$$

$$f_{\frac{5}{4}} = f_a \cdot \sin(\alpha) + f_b \sin(\theta) + f_c \sin(-\theta)$$

$$f_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{1}{\beta} + \sum f_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{1}{\beta} - \sum \beta_{\alpha}.$$

θ의 cos, sin은 알지.

$$f_{\theta}^s = -f_a \sin(\theta) - f_b \sin(-\theta) - f_c \sin(\theta)$$

$$f_d^c = f_a \cos(\theta) + f_b \cos(-\theta) + f_c \cos(\theta)$$

$\theta = \frac{2}{3}\pi$ 앞미 | < 2 계수 power 3 < 21

$$f_a^s, f_b^s \text{ are } \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } \frac{1}{2} \text{ on } f_a, f_b, f_c \text{ are } \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$$

ಹುಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾವಲಿ ಬಣ್ಣ

$$f_a, f_b, f_c \cong \text{해당 } a \text{ 및 } b \text{ 등 } \text{정리}$$

하버 강은 의미

f_a 는 $\theta=0$ 도 회전

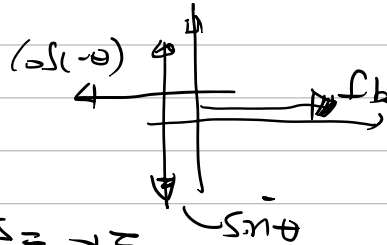
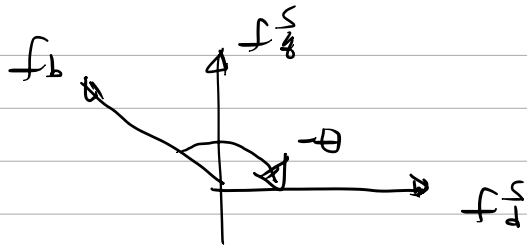
f_b 는 $-\theta$ 도 회전

f_d 에 의 비례하면

f_b 는 $-\theta$ 도 회전 후

$\cos(-\theta)$ 만큼 f_d 를 곱함

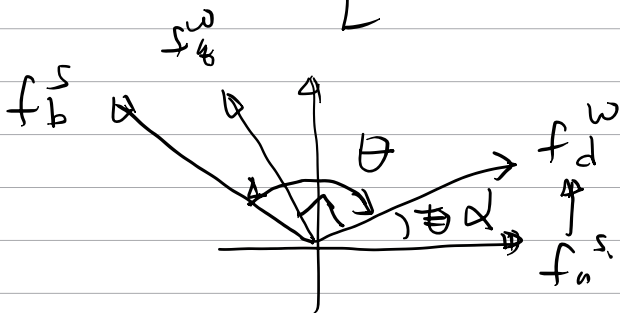
$\sin(-\theta)$ 만큼 f_s 를 이득



전체 변환 $f_{dgn}^w = T(\alpha) f_{abc}$

$\theta = \frac{2}{3}\pi$

$$T(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos(\alpha - \theta) & \cos(\alpha + \theta) \\ -\sin \alpha & -\sin(\alpha - \theta) & -\sin(\alpha + \theta) \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$



- θ 이동 후 α 만큼 이동한

정규화 값을

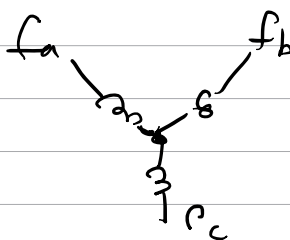
$\alpha - \theta$ 만큼 이동한 경우와
동일

$$\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \text{회전} \quad f_a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} f_d^s$$

$$f_{dgn}^s = T(\alpha) f_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_a \\ f_b \\ f_c \end{bmatrix}$$

Clark's Transformation.

$$f_a + f_b + f_c = 0$$



$$f_n^s = \frac{f_a + f_b + f_c}{3} = 0$$

$$f_d^s = f_a \quad f_q^s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (f_b - f_c)$$

$T(\alpha)$ 를 역변환 하면 f_a, f_b, f_c 를 구할 수 있음.

정기 좌표계 $\rightarrow$ 회전 좌표계

$\theta = \gamma \frac{2}{3}\pi$ 만큼이 돌후 α 만큼 shift rotation

$$f_d^e = \cos \alpha f_d^s + \sin \alpha f_q^s$$

$$f_q^e = \cos(\alpha + 90^\circ) f_d^s + \sin(\alpha + 90^\circ) f_q^s$$

$$f_{dq}^e = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_d^s \\ f_q^s \end{bmatrix}$$

Park's Transformation.