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The aim of this paper is to demonstrate that bifunctional rocket thrust vector control systems can easily be adapted to modern flight control systems of space rocket stages with mass asymmetry that changes during the flight. A bifunctional thrust vector control system based on separate counteraction to random and deterministic disturbing factors is considered. It is shown that its adaptation to modern rocket stage control systems significantly widens the range of actuator control efforts at low power consumption for control without affecting high dynamic qualities and the accuracy of control systems, increases the reliability and performance characteristics of actuators, and reduces the power consumption for space rocket flight control.

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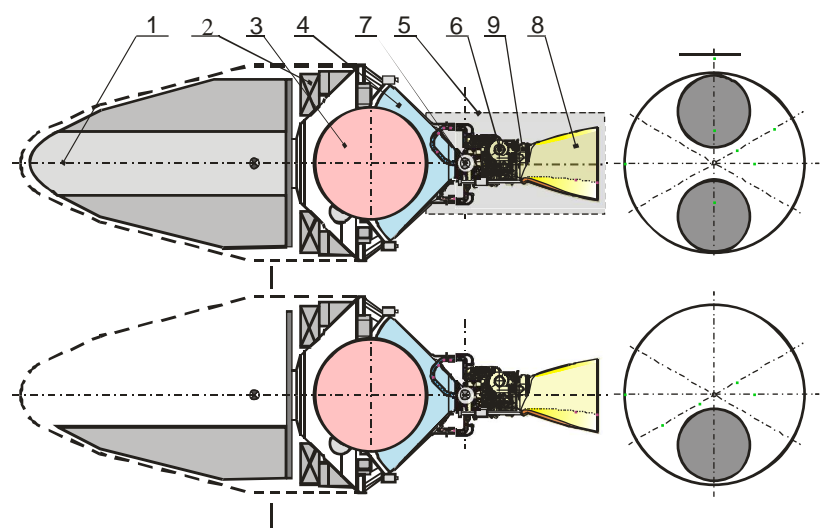
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[10]:
 $\infty = 78,5$;
 $I = 3237$ / ;
 $\dagger_{\Sigma} = 470$;



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$$\Delta \leq 2 \cdot 10^{-3} ;$$

$$\Delta \leq 2 \cdot 10^{-3} ;$$

()
{ ≤ 15' ;

$$\Delta \leq 5 \cdot 10^{-2} .$$

[10]

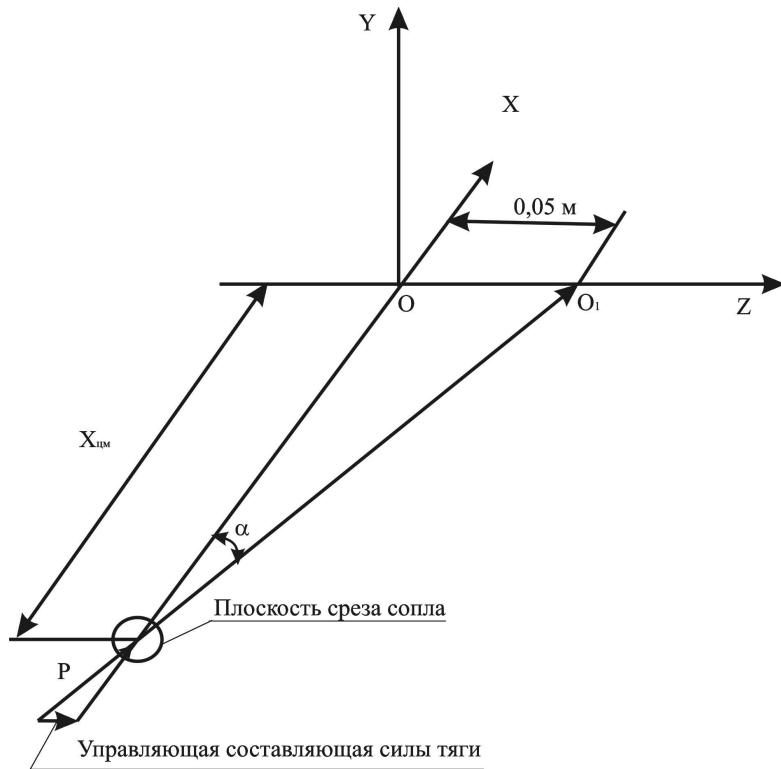
$$t_1 = 100 , \quad - \quad t_2 = 400 .$$

()

$$\Delta \leq 0,05 .$$

2:
 $t = 0,$

$$t_1 = 100 , \quad -$$



. 2

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$$t_1 = \infty \cdot \sqrt{\Delta^2 + \Delta^2 + \dots \cdot \sin^2 \{ \dots \}} = 1,08 \dots$$

(

$$\Delta t_2 = t_2 - t_1 = 300 \dots$$

$$t_2 = \infty \left(\Delta + \sqrt{\Delta^2 + \Delta^2 + \dots \cdot \sin^2 \{ \dots \}} \right) = 5,01 \dots$$

$$(\Delta t_3 = t_3 - t_2 = 70 \dots)$$

$$t_3 = 1,08 \dots$$

() (t_\Sigma)

$$I = \frac{1}{\dots} (t_1 \cdot \Delta t_1 + t_2 \cdot \Delta t_2 + t_3 \cdot \Delta t_3) = 554,5 \dots$$

) () (\Delta t_2)

$$I = \frac{1 \cdot \dot{I}_\Sigma}{1} = 163,7 \text{ . . .}$$

$$\frac{I}{I} = 29,5 \% \quad I ,$$

$$\frac{I}{I_\Sigma} = 0,44 \% \quad (I_\Sigma = P_\infty \cdot \dot{I}_\Sigma = 36,9 \cdot 10^3 \text{ . . .})$$

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 (I = 3237 /) « » -
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$$\Delta m_A = \frac{I_A - I_C}{I} = 120,7 \text{ .}$$

(, ~ 1000)
 9000) 120,7 ~ 1000
 [10].

« » (15 16,11 68,15 44).

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02.10.2017