

## Sustavi i signali

### Kontinuirani sustavi bez memorije

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### Sadržaj

- Funkcijski blok s jednim ulazom
- Funkcijski blok s više ulaza
- Spajanje funkcijskih blokova u sustav
- Eksplicitni i implicitni sustavi
- Prikaz sustava listom spajanja
- Formulacija i rješenje jednadžbi sustava
- Linearnost sustava
- Utjecaji nelinearnosti i povratne veze

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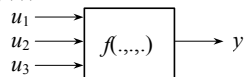
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### Uvod

- Izlaz u trenutku  $t$  ovisi samo o vrijednosti ulaznog signala u trenutku  $t$
- Elementi sustava prikazani funkcijskim blokom
- Funkcijski blok opisan funkcijom

$$y(t) = f(u_1(t), u_2(t), \dots, u_m(t))$$

$$y(t), u_i(t) \in \mathbf{R}$$



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### Funkcijski blok s jednim ulazom i jednim izlazom

- $y(t) = f(u(t))$ , za svaki  $t$
- $f$  je funkcija koja broju pridružuje broj
- Blok označen s  $f$  nazivamo funkcijski blok
- Funkcijska veza ulaza i izlaza može se dati
  - analitičkim izrazom pomoću poznatih funkcija
  - krivuljom u  $x$ - $y$  ravnini
  - tablicom diskretnih vrijednosti

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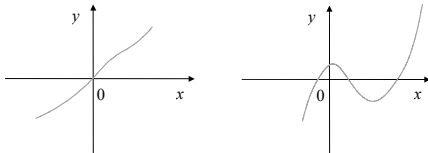
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### Funkcijski blok s jednim ulazom i jednim izlazom



- Svakoј vrijednosti  $x$ -a pridružena je jedna vrijednost  $y$ -a.
- Funkcijski blok upravljan od strane ulaza (apcisa na slici).
- Ulazna varijabla slobodna, a izlazna zavisna (ordinata).

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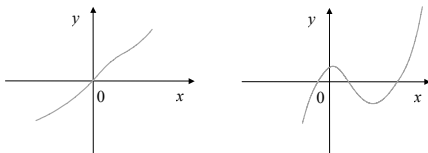
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### Funkcijski blok s jednim ulazom i jednim izlazom



- Prva karakteristika je monotonno rastuća  $\frac{dy}{dx} > 0$
- Druga karakteristika nije monotona  $\frac{dy}{dx} \leq 0$

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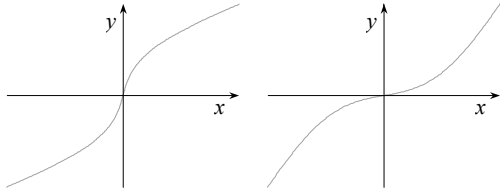
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### Funkcijski blok s jednim ulazom i jednim izlazom

- Monotone funkcije imaju inverziju



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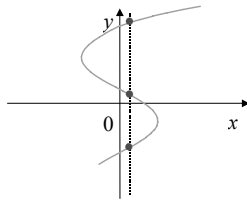
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### Funkcijski blok s jednim ulazom i jednim izlazom

- Relacija – za jednu apcisu imamo više vrijednosti ordinata



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### Funkcijski blok s jednim ulazom i jednim izlazom



- $y = f(x)$  paralelan odsječak s osi  $x$
- Nema inverzije jer je  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$
- Jednoj apcisi odgovara bezbroj ordinata

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## MATLAB

Primjeri funkcijskih blokova s  
jednim ulazom i jednim  
izlazom

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### Skokovite i lomljene karakteristike

linearno pojačalo		$y = x$	
limiter		$y = -1, x < -1$ $y = x, -1 < x < 1$ $y = 1, x > 1$	
komparator jedne razine		$y = \text{sgn}(x), x \neq 0$ $y = 0, x = 0$	
prag		$y = x, x > 0$ $y = 0, x < 0$	

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### Skokovite i lomljene karakteristike

apsolutna vrijednost		$y =  x $	
prag zasasićenjem		$y = 0, x < 0$ $y = x, x > 0$ $y = 1, x > 1$	
mrtva zona		$y = x + 1, x < -1$ $y = 0, -1 < x < 1$ $y = x - 1, x > 1$	
mrtva zona s zasatićenjem		$y = -M + 1, x < -m$ $y = x + 1, -m < x < -1$ $y = 0, -1 < x < 1$ $y = x - 1, 1 < x < m$ $y = M - 1, x > m$	

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### Skokovite i lomljene karakteristike

komparator s dvije razine		$y = -1, x < -1$ $y = 0, -1 < x < 1$ $y = 1, x > 1$	
kvantizator (A/D konvertor)		$y = -mQ,$ $-mq < x < (1 - m)q$ $y = mQ,$ $(m - 1)q < x < mq$	
stepeničasta, linearna funkc.		$y = -mQ,$ $(-1 - m)q < x < -mq$ $y = mQ,$ $mq < x < (m + 1)q$	
stepeničasta, nelinearna funkc.		$y = Q_k, q_{k-1} < x < q_k$	

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### Glatke karakteristike (neprekinuta derivacija)

simetrična nelinearna funkc.		$y = \text{th}(x)$	
asimetrična nelinearna funkc.		$y = e^x - 1$	
parabola (2. stupanj)		$y = x^2$	
neparna parabola (3. stupanj)		$y = -x^2, x < 0$ $y = x^2, x > 0$	

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### Glatke karakteristike (neprekinuta derivacija)

parna parabola višeg reda		$y = x^{2n}$	
neparna parabola višeg reda		$y = x^{2n+1}$	
parabola 3. reda + pravac neg. nagiba		$y = x^3 - x$	

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*Glatke karakteristike  
(neprekinuta derivacija)*

bipolarni kompresor

$y = \text{sh}(x)$       $y = \text{sh}(x)$



bipolarni dekompresor

$y = \text{Arsh}(x)$       $y = \text{Arsh}(x)$



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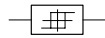
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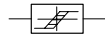
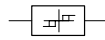


*Relacijski blokovi  
(višeznačne funkcije)*

komparator s histerezom



komparator s dvije razine s histerezom



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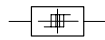
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*Relacijski blokovi  
(višeznačne funkcije)*



$x = f(y)$       $y = f(x)$



horizontalna parabola

$x = y^2$       $x = y^2$



18

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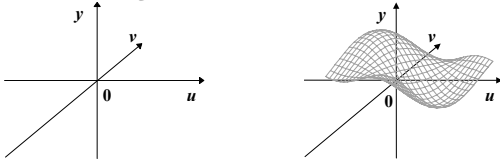
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*Funkcijski blok s više ulaza*



- $u, v$  – ulazne varijable
- $y$  – izlazna varijabla
- Skup krivulja  $y = f(u, v)$ , uz parametar  $v$

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*Funkcijski blok s više ulaza*

- Prikaz funkcijskih veza ulaza i izlaza
  - analitički često pomoću elementarnih funkcija (polinomi, transcendentne funkcije)
  - grafički prikazi
  - tablice numeričkih podataka
- Grublje aproksimacije po odsječcima funkcija
  - linearne funkcije
  - parabolične funkcije

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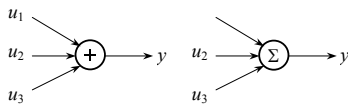
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*Funkcijski blok s više ulaza*

- Složeni funkcijski blokovi mogu se rastaviti na elemente zbrajala i množila

$$y(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) + u_3(t)$$




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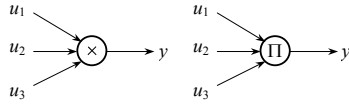
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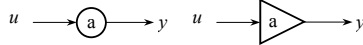
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### Funkcijski blok s više ulaza

$$y(t) = u_1(t) \cdot u_2(t) \cdot u_3(t)$$



$$y(t) = a \cdot u_1(t)$$




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### MATLAB

Zbrajanje dva signala  
Množenje dva signala

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### Funkcijski blok s više ulaza

- Ako je  $f$  polinom
  - $y(t) = a_0 + a_1u + a_2u^2 + \dots + a_nu^n$ ,
  - funkcijski blok se može predstaviti konačnim brojem zbrajala i množila.
- Ako je  $f$  transcendentna funkcija
  - aproksimacija moguća konačnim brojem elemenata.

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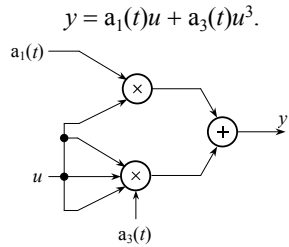
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## Vremenski promjenljivi funkcijski blok

- Primjer vremenski promjenljivog sustava:



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## Spajanje funkcijskih blokova u sustav

- Pravila za spajanje elemenata ili funkc. blokova:
  - Izlazi dva bloka se ne spajaju.
  - Svaki ulaz bloka se spaja na izlaz nekog bloka ili je ulaz u spojeni sustav.
  - Samo jedan izlaz bloka je izlaz spojenog sustava. Svi ostali izlazi moraju biti spojeni na ulaze nekih blokova.
- Rezultirajući sustav će opet biti sustav s više ulaza i jednim izlazom.

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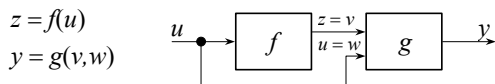
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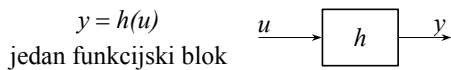
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## Spajanje funkcijskih blokova u sustav



- Jednadžbe spajanja:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v = z \\ w = u \end{array} \right\} y = g(f(u), u)$$



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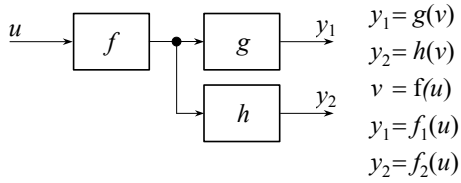
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### Spajanje funkcijskih blokova u sustav

- Sustav s jednim ulazom i više izlaza



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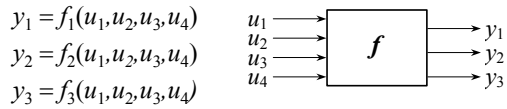
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### Spajanje funkcijskih blokova u sustav

- Sustav s više ulaza i više izlaza



Uvođenjem vektora:

ulaz:  $[u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m]^t$   
 izlaz:  $[y_1, y_2, \dots, y_r]^t$

$y = f(u) \dots$  gdje je  $f$  vektorska funkcija

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### Eksplicitni i implicitni sustavi

- Dvije grupe sustava bez memorije
  - eksplicitni sustavi
  - implicitni sustavi
- Podjela prema tome da li signal na svom putu kroz sustav ne čini petlju
- Eksplicitni sustav – nema petlje
- Implicitni sustav – ima jednu ili više petlji

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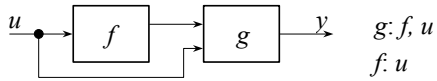
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### Prikaz sustava listom spajanja



- Svaki funkcijski blok ima jedan redak u listi
- Izlazne varijable označene su oznakom funkcijskog bloka
- Ulazne varijable označene su
  - ulazima u dotični blok
  - oznakama bloka čiji izlaz ulazi u dotični blok

31

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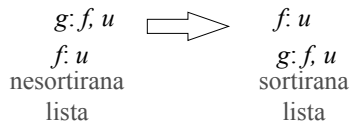
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### Prikaz sustava listom spajanja

- Sortirana lista
  - Kada su retci u listi spajanja složeni tako da u svakom retku ime funkcije ili varijable desno od dvotočke možemo naći lijevo od dvotočke negdje iznad tog retka ili je to ulaz sustava, kažemo da je lista sortirana



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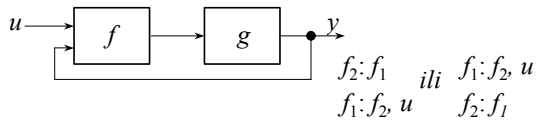
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### Prikaz sustava listom spajanja



- Lista se ne može sortirati –> sustav je implicitan
- Implicitni sustav je sustav s povratnom vezom
- Spojna lista je način ustanovljavanja da li je sustav eksplicitni ili implicitni u slučaju da to nije moguće ustanoviti vizualnom inspekcijom

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## MATLAB

Eksplicitni sustav

Implicitni sustav

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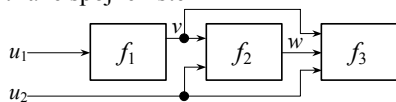
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### Formulacije i rješenje jednažbi sustava (eksplicitni sustav)

- Ulazno izlazne jednažbe na osnovu sortirane spojne liste



$$\begin{array}{ll}
 f_1: u_1 & v = f_1(u_1) \\
 f_2: f_1, u_2 & w = f_2(v, u_2) \\
 f_3: f_1, f_2, u_2 & y = f_3\{f_1(u_1), f_2[f_1(u_1), u_2], u_2\}
 \end{array}$$

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### Formulacije i rješenje jednažbi sustava (eksplicitni sustav)

- Na temelju poznavanja  $u_1$  i  $u_2$  možemo odrediti funkciju  $y = h(u_1, u_2)$

▪ Primjer:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 f_1(u_1) = u_1^2 & v = u_1^2 \\
 f_2(v, u_2) = v + u_2 & w = v + u_2 \\
 f_3(v, w, u_2) = vwu_2 & y = vwu_2 \\
 y = u_1^2(u_1^2 + u_2)u_2 = u_1^4u_2 + u_1^2u_2^2
 \end{array}$$

Uz  $u_1 = -2$  i  $u_2 = 1$  izlazi  $v = 4$ ,  $w = 5$ ,  $y = 20$

- Lako izračunavanje odziva, pogodno i za računalo

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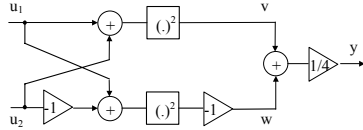
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**Formulacije i rješenje jednažbi sustava (eksplicitni sustav)**

- Primjer: Analogni multiplikator



$$v = (u_1 + u_2)^2$$

$$w = -(u_1 - u_2)^2$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}(w + v) \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1}{4}[(u_1 + u_2)^2 - (u_1 - u_2)^2] = u_1 u_2$$

37

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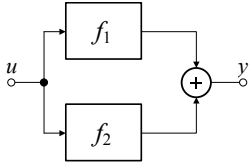
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**Formulacije i rješenje jednažbi sustava (spajanje u paralelni slog)**



$$y = y_1 + y_2$$

$$y_1 = f_1(u)$$

$$y_2 = f_2(u)$$

$$y = f(u) = f_1(u) + f_2(u)$$

$$f = f_1 + f_2$$

- Paralelni spoj ili slog
- Veći broj sustava složenih paralelno

$$y = f(u) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(u)$$

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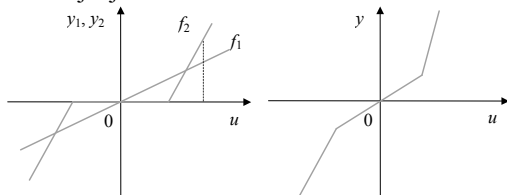
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**Formulacije i rješenje jednažbi sustava (spajanje u paralelni slog)**

- Karakteristika paralelnog sloga dobiva se zbrajanjem karakteristika blokova



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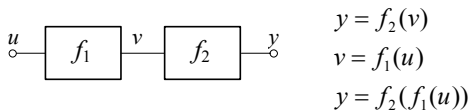
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**Formulacije i rješenje jednadžbi sustava (spajanje u kaskadu)**



- Kaskada sustava
- Funkcija kaskade je kompozicija funkcija  
 $f = f_1 \circ f_2$
- Za kaskadu s većim brojem blokova vrijedi  
 $y = f_n(f_{n-1}(f_{n-2}(\dots(f_1(u))\dots)))$   
 $f = f_n \circ f_{n-1} \circ f_{n-2} \circ \dots \circ f_1$

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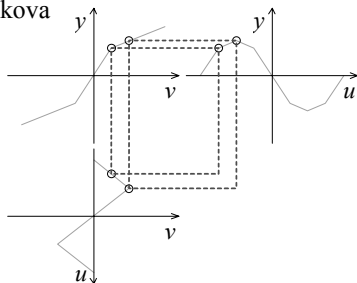
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**Formulacije i rješenje jednadžbi sustava (spajanje u kaskadu)**

- Funkcija kaskade ovisi o redoslijedu blokova



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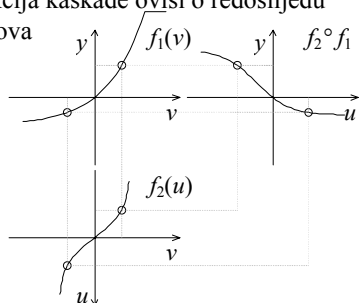
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**Formulacije i rješenje jednadžbi sustava (spajanje u kaskadu)**

- Funkcija kaskade ovisi o redoslijedu blokova



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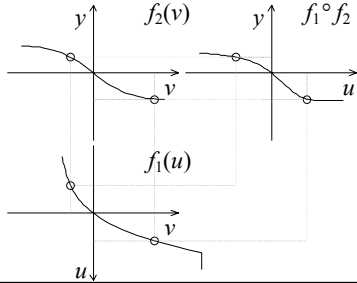
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### Formulacije i rješenje jednažbi sustava (spajanje u kaskadu)

- Obrnuti redosljed kaskada



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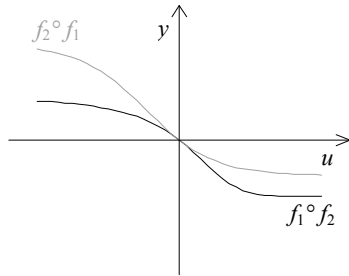
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### Formulacije i rješenje jednažbi sustava (spajanje u kaskadu)



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### MATLAB

Spajanje u paralelni slog  
Spajanje u kaskadu

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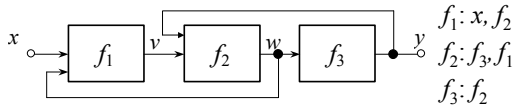
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### Formulacije i rješenje jednažbi sustava (implicitni sustavi)

- Formulacija jednažbi provodi se prekidom petlje povratne veze kako bi se dobio eksplicitni sustav
- Dodavanje jednažbi koje izražavaju zatvaranje petlji



46

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### Formulacije i rješenje jednažbi sustava (implicitni sustavi)

$f_1: x, q_1$        $v = f_1(x, q_1)$       Dodatni uvijeti:  
 $f_2: q_2, f_1$        $w = f_2(q_2, v) \Rightarrow q_1 = w$   
 $f_3: f_2$        $y = f_3(w) \Rightarrow q_2 = y$

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$q_1 = w = f_2(q_2, f_1(x, q_1))$        $q_1 = f_2(f_3(q_1), f_1(x, q_1))$   
 $q_2 = f_3(q_1)$        $q_1 = \varphi(x, q_1) \rightarrow q_1 = \psi(x)$   
 $y = q_2$        $y = q_2 = f_3(q_1) = f_3(\psi(x)) = \lambda(x)$

47

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### Formulacije i rješenje jednažbi sustava (implicitni sustavi)

- Dobivene implicitne jednažbe
- Ponekad se mogu riješiti analitički i dobiti  $y = f(x)$  ili  $x = f^{-1}(y)$
- Redovito se mogu riješiti numerički, iterativnim postupkom
  - krene se od nekih pretpostavljenih vrijednosti za  $q_1$
  - Izračuna se novi  $q_1$  na osnovu pretpostavljenog
  - postupak se ponavlja dok nije postignuta zadovoljavajuća točnost

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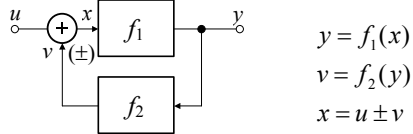
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### Formulacije i rješenje jednažbi sustava (implicitni sustavi)



- Spajanje u prsten dva bloka s jednim ulazom i izlazom
- Sustav s povratnom vezom
  - pozitivna :  $x = u + v$
  - negativna :  $x = u - v$

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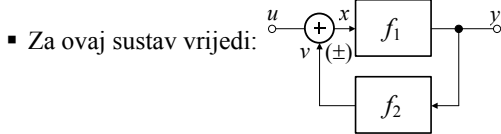
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### Formulacije i rješenje jednažbi sustava (implicitni sustavi)



$$u = x \mp v = f_1^{-1}(y) \mp f_2(y)$$

$$y = f(u); f = (f_1^{-1} \mp f_2)^{-1}$$

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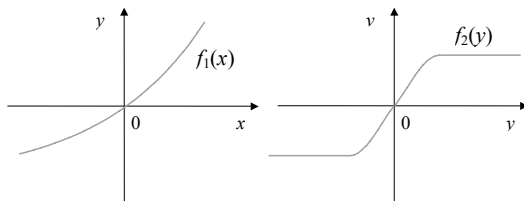
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### Formulacije i rješenje jednažbi sustava (implicitni sustavi)

- Rješavanje grafičkim postupcima
- Primjer:



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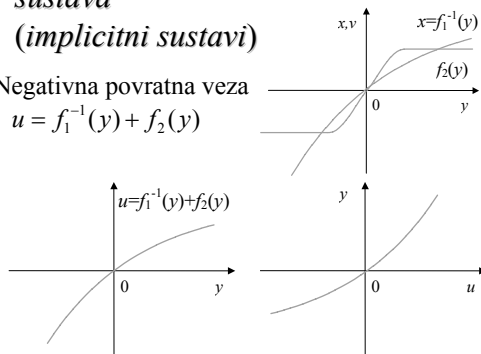
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**Formulacije i rješenje jednažbi sustava (implicitni sustavi)**

- Negativna povratna veza  
 $u = f_1^{-1}(y) + f_2(y)$



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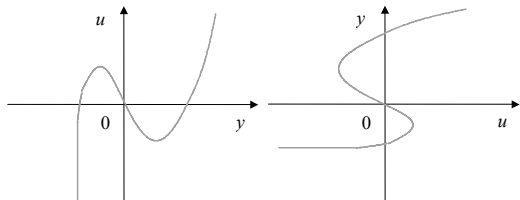
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**Formulacije i rješenje jednažbi sustava (implicitni sustavi)**

- Pozitivna povratna veza  
 $u = f_1^{-1}(y) - f_2(y)$



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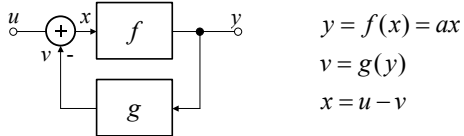
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**Formulacije i rješenje jednažbi sustava (implicitni sustavi)**

- Primjer: Sustav s povratnom vezom za dobivanje inverzne funkcije



- Blok  $f$  je pojačalo velikog pojačanja ( $a \gg 1$ )

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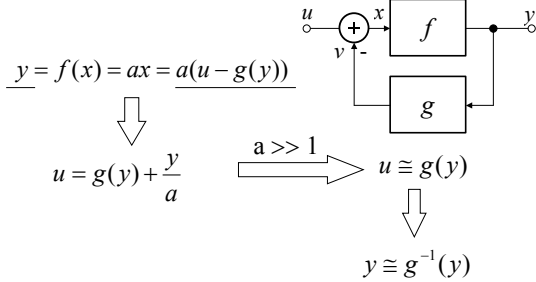
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### Formulacije i rješenje jednadžbi sustava (implicitni sustavi)



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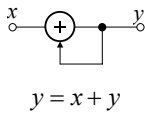
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### Formulacije i rješenje jednadžbi sustava (implicitni sustavi)

- Implicitni sustavi mogu biti i relacijski
- Rješenje ne mora postojati
- Primjer: zbrajalo s povratnom vezom



- $x = 0, y = 0$
- $x \neq 0$ , nema rješenja

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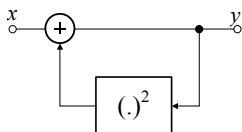
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### Formulacije i rješenje jednadžbi sustava (implicitni sustavi)



$$y = y^2 + x$$

- Uz  $x = 0$  jednadžba zadovoljena za  $y = 0$  i  $y = 1$
- Pitanje egzistencije i jednoznačnosti rješenja
- Implicitni sustavi su generalno karakterizirani relacijama

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### Ekvivalencija i aproksimacija sustava

- Dva sustava su ekvivalentna ako su za sve moguće ulazne vrijednosti njihovi ulazno – izlazni odnosi identični
- Dva sustava su aproksimativno ekvivalentna ako za sve moguće identične ulaze imaju aproksimativno jednake izlaze
- Više je načina za definiciju aproksimativno jednakih signala

58

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### Ekvivalencija i aproksimacija sustava

- Definicije aproksimativno jednakih signala
  - najveći iznos apsolutnog odstupanja

$$\varepsilon_m = \max |y_1(x) - y_2(x)| < \varepsilon_{md} \quad a \leq x \leq b$$

- integral kvadrata odstupanja (efektivna greška)

$$\varepsilon_{ef} = \int_a^b [y_1(x) - y_2(x)]^2 dx < \varepsilon_{efd} \quad a \leq x \leq b$$

59

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### Ekvivalencija i aproksimacija sustava

- Razvoj u Taylor – ov red u okolini jedne točke

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_0(x) &= [y_1(x) - y_2(x)]_{x=x_0} = \\ &= \delta(x_0) + \delta'(x_0) \frac{\Delta x}{1!} + \delta''(x_0) \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{2!} + \dots \\ &\quad + \delta^{(n)}(x_0) \frac{(\Delta x)^n}{n!} + R \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta x = x - x_0$$

- Greška se procjenjuje (n + 1) članom

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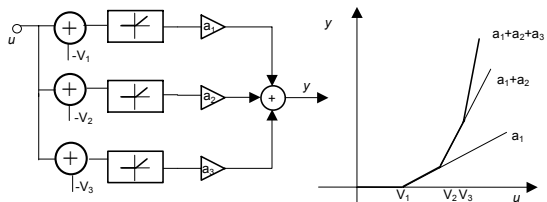
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### Realizacije nekih karakteristika



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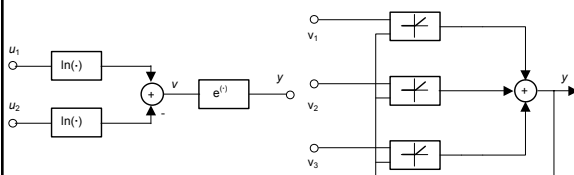
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### Realizacije nekih karakteristika



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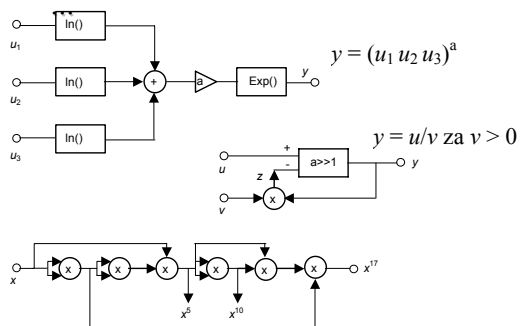
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### Realizacije nekih karakteristika



63

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## MATLAB

Realizacija karakteristike s nekoliko blokova tipa prag

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## Linearnost sustava

- Definicija:
  - Sustav s jednim ulazom  $x$  i jednim izlazom  $y$  je linearan ako zadovoljava uvjet
 
$$f(a \cdot x_1 + b \cdot x_2) = a \cdot f(x_1) + b \cdot f(x_2)$$
 za sve realne vrijednosti  $a, b, x_1, x_2$ , gdje su  $x_1$  i  $x_2$  bilo koje dvije vrijednosti ulaza

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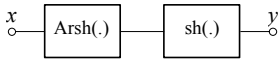
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## Linearnost sustava

- Složeni sustav koji zadovoljava uvjet linearnosti ne mora nužno biti sastavljen od elemenata koji su linearni
- Primjer:
 
- Elementi sustava su nelinearni, a sustav je linearan
  - sustav nije strukturno linearan
- Svaki sustav koji je strukturno linearan (svi elementi linearni) linearan je i operacijski

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### Linearnost sustava

- Sustav s dva ulaza  $x_1$  i  $x_2$  je linearan ako vrijedi  $f(ax_1 + bx_2, ax_2 + bx_2) = af(x_1, x_2) + bf(x_2, x_2)$
- Linearni sustav s  $n$  ulaza karakterizira se ulazno izlaznom relacijom:

$$y = \sum_1^n a_i x_i = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & \dots & a_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

- Linearni sustav s  $n$  ulaza može se se promatrati kao suma  $n$  identičnih sustava (superpozicija)

$$y = f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = f(x_1, 0, 0) + f(0, x_2, 0) + f(0, 0, x_3)$$

67

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### Linearnost sustava

- Sustav s  $m$  ulaza i  $n$  izlaza

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nm} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Ax}$$

68

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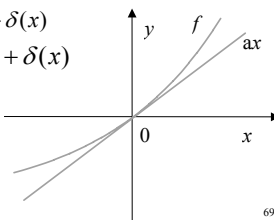
### Aproksimacija nelinearnog sustava linearnim

- Razvoj nelinearne funkcije  $f(x)$  u Taylorov red u okolini točke  $x_0$

$$f(x_0 + x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)x + \delta(x)$$

$$y = f(x_0 + x) - f(x_0) = ax + \delta(x)$$

- $ax$  – linearni član
- $\delta(x)$  – odstupanje od linearnosti



69

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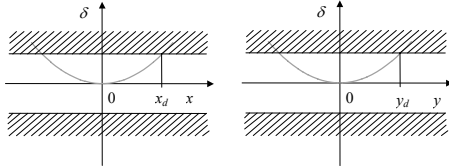
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### Aproksimacija nelinearnog sustava linearnim



- Grafički prikaz odstupanja
- analiza za mali signal  $\implies$  linearna analiza
- analiza za veliki signal  $\implies$  nelinearna analiza

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### Aproksimacija nelinearnog sustava linearnim

- Karakterizacije odstupanja od linearnosti

- relativna pogreška linearnosti

$$\delta_r = \frac{\delta}{y} = \frac{y - ax}{ax}$$

- apsolutna diferencijalna pogreška linearnosti

$$\varepsilon = \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) - a$$

- relativna diferencijalna pogreška linearnosti

$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{\frac{dy}{dx} - a}{a}$$

71

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### Aproksimacija nelinearnog sustava linearnim

- Diferencijalna pogreška se može napisati u

obliku  $\frac{dy}{dx} - a = a\varepsilon_r(y), \quad y \doteq ax$

- Integracija po  $x$  odnosno  $y$  daje:

$$y - ax = a \int_0^x \varepsilon_r d\xi = a \int_0^y \varepsilon_r \frac{d\eta}{a},$$

pa vrijedi veza između pogreški

$$\delta(y) = \int_0^y \varepsilon_r d\eta$$

72

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### Aproximacija nelinearnog sustava linearnim

- Apsolutna greška se može dobiti integracijom diferencijalne pogreške po izlazu ili relativne diferencijalne pogreške po ulazu

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### MATLAB

Linearizacija sustava

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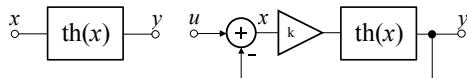
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### Utjecaj povratne veze na linearnost

- Primjer nelinearnog funkcijskog bloka



$$x = u - y, \quad y = \text{th}(k \cdot x), \quad k \cdot x = \text{Arth}(y)$$

$$u = x + y = y + \frac{1}{k} \text{Arth}(y)$$

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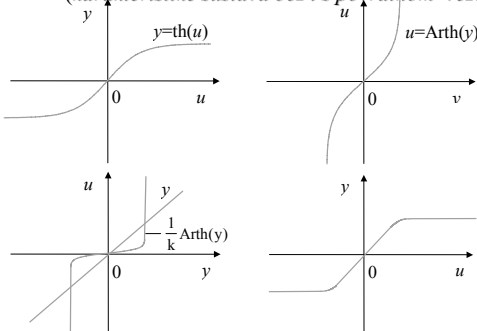
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### Utjecaj povratne veze na linearnost (karakteristike sustava bez i s povratnom vezom)



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### Utjecaj povratne veze na linearnost

- Povratna veza popravlja linearnost unutar raspoloživih granica izlaza

$$u = y + \frac{1}{k} \text{Arth}(y)$$

- Veće pojačanje, a manje odstupanje od linearnosti

77

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### Linearizacija funkcijskog bloka s više ulaza i izlaza

- Taylorov razvoj za sve izlaze kao funkcije više varijabli

$$y_i = f_i(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

razvoj daje

$$y_i = f_i(u_{10}, u_{20}, \dots, u_{m0}) + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial u_1} \Delta u_1 + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial u_2} \Delta u_2 + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial u_m} \Delta u_m + \text{članovi višeg reda}$$

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### Linearizacija funkcijskog bloka s više ulaza i izlaza

- Napisano pomoću Jacobijeve matrice

$$\Delta \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta y_1 \\ \Delta y_2 \\ \vdots \\ \Delta y_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial u_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial u_m} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial u_2} & & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial u_m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_r}{\partial u_1} & \dots & & \frac{\partial f_r}{\partial u_m} \\ \hat{a}_1 & & & \hat{a}_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta u_1 \\ \Delta u_2 \\ \vdots \\ \Delta u_m \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \hat{\mathbf{u}}} \Delta \mathbf{u}$$

- U okolini točke  $\mathbf{y}_0$  vrijedi  $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Ax}$

79

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