## Margin

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## 1 介绍

Margin用来探索整个系统的设计边界,它的输入为 $Component^{[1]}$ ,输出为各个部件的安全系数。

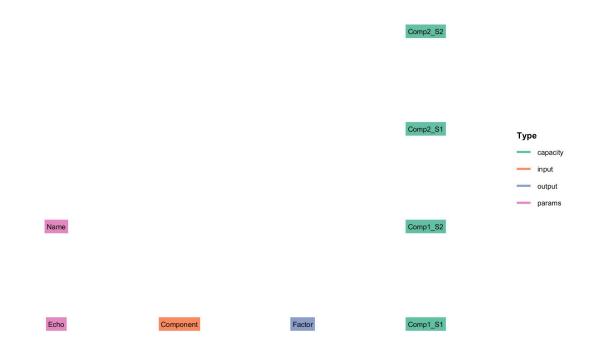
## 2 案例

取两个部件Component1和Component2,作为Margin的输入

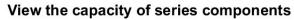
```
inputStruct.a=1;
 2 inputStruct.b=2;
   paramsStruct=struct();
   baselineStruct.S1=2;
   T1=Component1(paramsStruct, inputStruct,baselineStruct);
    T1 = T1.solve();
 7
 8
   inputStruct.a=2;
 9
    inputStruct.b=1;
   paramsStruct=struct();
11
   baselineStruct.S1=2;
12
   T2=Component2(paramsStruct, inputStruct,baselineStruct);
13
    T2 = T2.solve();
14
15
    inputStruct1.Component={T1,T2};
16
    paramsStruct1=struct();
17
    T=method.Margin(paramsStruct1, inputStruct1);
18
   T = T.solve();
19
20
   disp(T.capacity)
21 | PlotStruct(T);
22 | % Help(T)
23 | PlotCapacity(T);
```

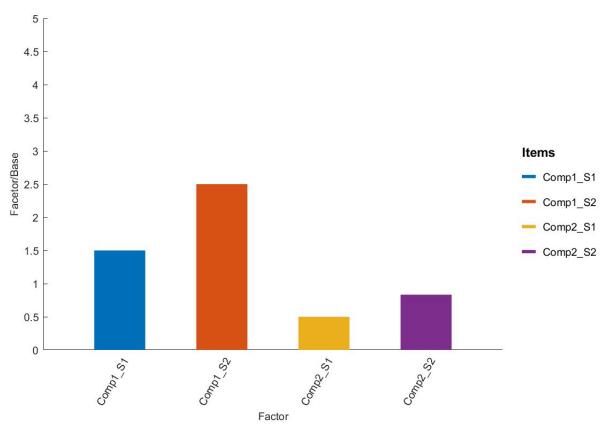
利用PlotStruct()函数查看系统的结构,可以看到各个部件的安全系数已经导入到结构中:

**Object Structure** 



利用PlotCapacity()函数来检查部件的安全余量,可以看到整个部件2的设计余量较低,需要提高。





## 3 参考文献

[1] Component