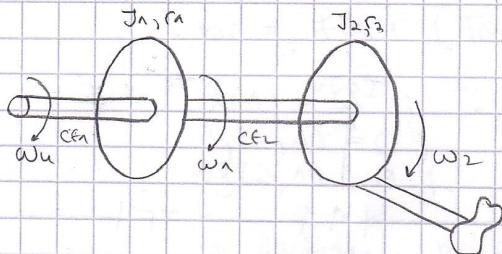


# PRIPREMA ZA UAMENI ISPIT

- 1) Rotacija → Dva koleta i zupčasta maza  
• Pr. fja, vrashite frekv. / bond = ?



$$M_{23} = J_{23} \dot{\omega}_2$$

$$J_{23} = m r^2 = m \left( \frac{v}{\omega_2} \right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 \dot{\omega}_1 &= M_1 - M_2 \\ J_2 \dot{\omega}_2 &= M_2 - M_{23} \\ \ddot{m}_1 &= c f_1 (\Omega_w - \Omega_1) \\ \ddot{m}_2 &= c f_2 (\Omega_1 - \Omega_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$S J_1 \Omega_1 = M_1 - M_2 \quad (1)$$

$$S J_2 \Omega_2 = M_2 - M_{23} \quad (2)$$

$$S M_1 = c f_1 (\Omega_w - \Omega_1) \quad (3)$$

$$S M_2 = c f_2 (\Omega_1 - \Omega_2) \quad (4)$$

$$V = r_2 \Omega_2 \quad (5)$$

$$(2) S J_2 \Omega_2 = M_2 - m r_2^2 S \Omega_2 \rightarrow \Omega_2 (S J_2 + m r_2^2 S) = M_2 \quad \underbrace{S J_2 J_{uk}}_{= M_2}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{V(s)}{S \omega(s)} = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow V = r_2 \Omega_2 = r_2 \left( \frac{M_2}{S J_{uk}} \right) = \frac{r_2}{S J_{uk}} \left( \frac{c f_2 (\Omega_1 - \Omega_2)}{S} \right) = \frac{r_2 c f_2}{S^2 J_{uk}} (\Omega_1 - \Omega_2)$$

V

$$V = \frac{r_2 c f_2}{S^2 J_{uk}} \Omega_1 - \frac{r_2 c f_2}{S^2 J_{uk}} \Omega_2$$

$$\Rightarrow S J_1 \Omega_1 = M_1 - M_2 = \frac{c f_1 (\Omega_w - \Omega_1)}{S} - \frac{c f_2 (\Omega_1 - \Omega_2)}{S} =$$

$$= \frac{c f_1}{S} \Omega_w - \frac{c f_1}{S} \Omega_1 - \frac{c f_2}{S} \Omega_1 + \frac{c f_2}{S} \Omega_2 =$$

$$S J_1 \Omega_1 = \frac{c f_1}{S} \Omega_w - \frac{\Omega_1}{S} (c f_1 + c f_2) + \frac{c f_2}{S} \Omega_2$$

$$\Omega_1 \left( S J_1 + \frac{1}{S} (c f_1 + c f_2) \right) = \frac{c f_1}{S} \Omega_w + \frac{c f_2}{S} \Omega_2$$

$$\Omega_1 \left( \frac{S^2 J_1 + (c f_1 + c f_2)}{S} \right) = \frac{c f_1}{S} \Omega_w + \frac{c f_2}{S} \Omega_2$$

$$\Omega_1 = \frac{c f_1}{S^2 J_1 + (c f_1 + c f_2)} \Omega_w + \frac{c f_2}{S^2 J_1 + (c f_1 + c f_2)} \Omega_2$$

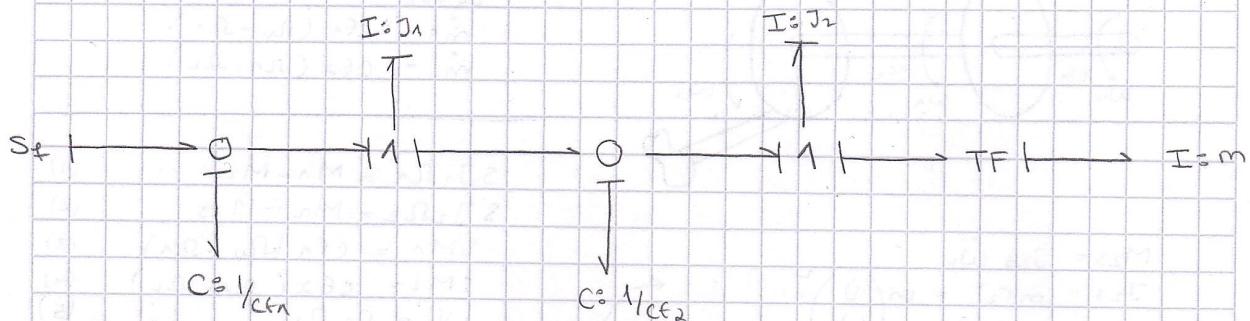
$$\Omega_1 \rightarrow V \quad V = \frac{r_2 c f_2}{S^2 J_{uk}} \frac{c f_1}{S^2 J_1 + (c f_1 + c f_2)} \Omega_w + \frac{r_2 c f_2^2}{S^2 J_{uk} (S^2 J_1 + (c f_1 + c f_2))} \Omega_2 - \frac{r_2 c f_2}{S^2 J_{uk}} \Omega_2$$

$$= \frac{r_2 c f_1 c f_2}{(S^2 J_{uk}) (S^2 J_1 + (c f_1 + c f_2))} \Omega_w + \left( \frac{r_2 c f_2^2}{S^2 J_{uk}} \right) \left( \frac{c f_2 - S^2 J_1 - c f_1 - c f_2}{S^2 J_1 + (c f_1 + c f_2)} \right) \frac{V}{S^2 J_{uk}}$$

$$V(\dots) = V \left( \frac{c f_2 (S^2 J_{uk} (S^2 J_1 + c f_1 + c f_2) + c f_2 (S^2 J_1 + c f_1))}{S^2 J_{uk} \dots} \right) = \dots \Omega_w (\dots) \rightarrow$$

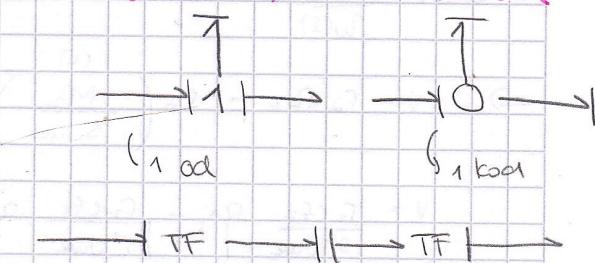
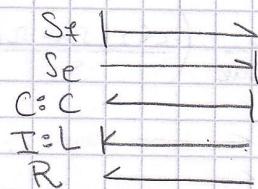
$$\frac{V}{SW} = \frac{r_2 C f_1 c f_2}{s^4 J_{lk} J_n + s^2 (J_{lk}(C_{f1} + C_{f2}) + J_n c f_2)} + C(s)$$

### BOND GRAF



### (2) BOND GRAF i OPIS SUST. u PROSTORU STANJA

#### PRAVILA



$$2a \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} e_1 = e_2 + e_3 \\ f_1 = f_2 = f_3 \end{matrix}$$

$$2a \rightarrow \emptyset \rightarrow \begin{matrix} e_1 = e_2 = e_3 \\ f_1 = f_2 + f_3 \end{matrix}$$

Za opis u prostoru stanja:

$$\text{na INDUKTIVITET: } \dot{e}_L = \dot{p}_L \Rightarrow p_L = L \dot{q}_L$$

$$\text{na KAPACITET: } \dot{q}_C = \dot{g}_C \Rightarrow g_C = C \dot{e}_C$$

### 3) m fja za Eulerovu metodu integracije

function [y, t] = euler (Ts, Tmax)

br = floor (Tmax / Ts) % broj iteracija

t(1) = 0; % Početni vijeti

y(1, 1) = 0;

y(2, 1) = 0;

% Zadani prijevorni tvr zapisati u prostu stanicu  
% i nite inicijalizirati matrice A i B

A = [ ... ];

B = [ ... ];

% Recimo da je u definivam moj step

u = 1;

% ALGORITAM

for i = 1 : br

$$y_{\text{Diff}}(i+1) = A * y(i, i) + B * u;$$

$$y(i+1) = y(i, i) + y_{\text{Diff}}(i, i) * Ts;$$

$$t(i+1) = t(i) + Ts;$$

end

end

$$G(s) = \frac{y}{u} = \frac{b_2 s^2 + b_0}{s^2 + a_1 s + a_0}$$

$$\circ y = b_2 x'' + b_0 x$$

$$\circ x'' = -a_1 x' - a_0 x + u$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = x; \quad x_2 = x_1' = x'; \quad x_2' = x''$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{x}_2 = -a_1 x_2 - a_0 x_1 + u$$

$$\rightarrow y = b_2 \dot{x}_2 + b_0 x_1 = b_0 x_1 - a_1 b_2 x_2 - a_0 b_2 x_1 + b_2 u$$

$$y = (b_0 - a_0 b_2) x_1 - a_1 b_2 x_2 + b_2 u$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 \end{bmatrix}}_A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_B u$$

zapisati ih u matlab kod

SLSU

JUN

OROB

4

## OPTIMIRANJE SUSTAVVA REGULACIJE PI REG. uz TOČNO ZADANO NADVIŠENJE

### GLAVNA FJA

```
[x,n] = fminsearch ('funkcija', x0);
```

```
function f = funkcija (x)
```

```
% Ovdje postavi parametre regulatora
```

```
sim ('model');
```

```
if time
```

```
if time >= Tsim
```

$$f = 100 * (\max(\text{izlazProcesa}) - \text{izlazProcesa}(\text{end})) / \dots \\ / \text{izlazProcesa}(\text{end}) - \text{zeljeno Nadvišenje}$$

```
else
```

$$f = 10^9 / \text{time}$$

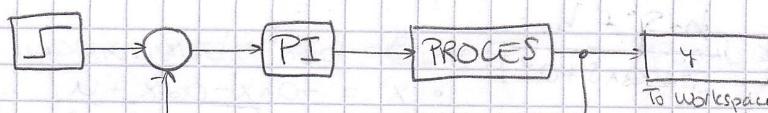
```
end
```

```
else
```

$$f = 10^{15}$$

```
end
```

### SIMULINK



## ALGORITAM POPODNEJ NEWTONOVE METODE (S PRED.)

Odaberi  $x_0 \in G$ ;  $\varepsilon > 0$ ;  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ ;  $i = 1$ ;

izračunaj  $f'(x_i) = \nabla f(x_i)$

dok je  $f'(x_i) \neq 0$

izračunaj  $f''(x_i) = \nabla^2 f(x_i)$

izračunaj  $f''(x_i) = h(x_i)$

% Određivanje duljine koraka

ako je  $\|f''(x_i)\|^{-1} < \varepsilon^{-1}$

$$\Delta x_i = -[f''(x_i)]^{-1} \cdot f'(x_i)$$

inace

$$\Delta x_i = -f'(x_i)$$

$t = 1$

$$y = x_i + t \Delta x$$

$$G = f(y) - f(x_i) + \alpha(f'(x_i), \Delta x_i)$$

dok je  $y \neq Q$   $\vee \delta \geq 0$

$t = ts$

$$y = x_i + t \Delta x_i$$

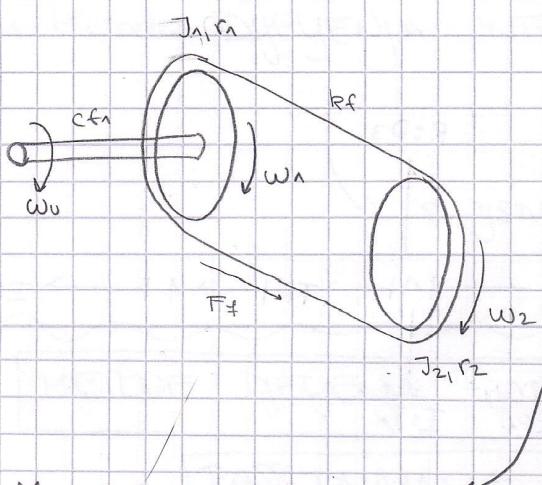
$$G = f(y) - f(x_i) + \alpha(f'(x_i), \Delta x_i)$$

$$x_i = y; c = c + 1$$

(6)

ROTAC. S.  $\rightarrow$  2 MASE POVEZANE RETUENOM

$$G = \frac{\Omega_1}{\Omega_2} \quad ; \text{frekv. bond}$$



$$M_{12} = s J_2 \Omega_2 \quad ?$$

$$s M_1 = c f_1 (\Omega_2 - \Omega_1)$$

$$M_1 - M_{12} = J_1 s \Omega_1$$

$$M_{12} = r_1 F$$

$$\frac{dF}{dt} = k_f (\Omega_1 - \Omega_2)$$

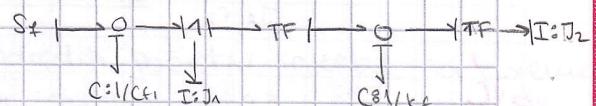
$$\Omega_1 = r_1 \omega_1 \quad \Omega_2 = r_2 \omega_2$$

$$M_{12} = r_1 F$$

$$SF = k_f (\Omega_1 - \Omega_2) = k_f (r_1 \omega_1 - r_2 \omega_2)$$

$$M_{12} = \frac{r_1 k_f}{s} (r_1 \Omega_1 - r_2 \Omega_2)$$

### BOND



$$(1) \quad M_{12} = \frac{r_1 k_f}{s} (r_1 \Omega_1 - r_2 \Omega_2) = s J_2 \Omega_2$$

$$\frac{r_1^2 k_f}{s} \Omega_1 = \left( s J_2 + \frac{r_2 r_1 k_f}{s} \right) \Omega_2 = \left( \frac{s^2 J_2 + r_1 r_2 k_f}{s} \right) \Omega_2$$

$$\Omega_1 = \left( \frac{s^2 J_2 + r_1 r_2 k_f}{r_1^2 k_f} \right) \Omega_2$$

$$(2) \quad M_1 = \frac{c f_1}{s} \Omega_1 - \frac{c f_1}{s} \Omega_2 = J_1 s \Omega_1 + J_2 s \Omega_2$$

$$\frac{c f_1}{s} \Omega_1 - J_2 s \Omega_2 = \Omega_1 \left( J_1 s + \frac{c f_1}{s} \right) = \left( \frac{s^2 J_1 + c f_1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{s^2 J_2 + r_1 r_2 k_f}{r_1^2 k_f} \right) \Omega_2$$

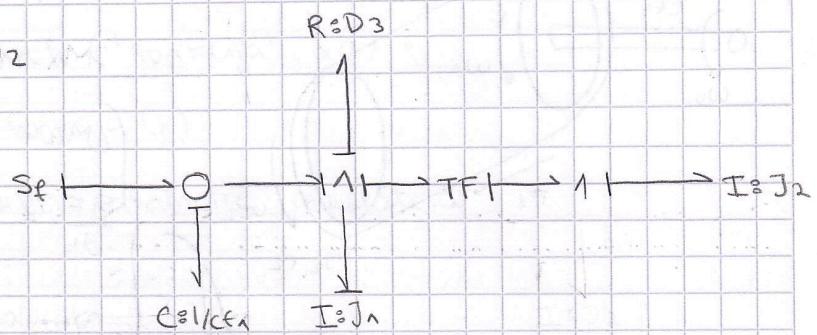
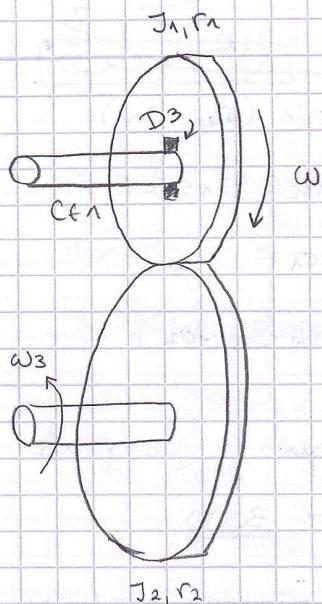
$$\frac{c f_1}{s} \Omega_1 = \left( \frac{(s^2 J_1 + c f_1)(s^2 J_2 + r_1 r_2 k_f)}{s r_1^2 k_f} + J_2 s \right) \Omega_2$$

$$\frac{\Omega_1}{\Omega_2} = \left( \frac{s^4 J_1 J_2 + s^2 (J_1 r_1 r_2 k_f + c f_1 J_2) + r_1 r_2 k_f c f_1 + J_2 r_1^2 k_f s^2}{r_1^2 k_f c f_1} \right)$$

$$G(s) = \frac{\Omega_2}{\Omega_1} = \frac{r_1^2 k_f c f_1}{s^4 J_1 J_2 + s^2 (J_1 r_1 r_2 k_f + c f_1 J_2) + r_1^2 k_f J_2 s^2 + r_1 r_2 k_f c f_1}$$



7 ROT. SUST. S 2 MASE  $\rightarrow$  NASTOJENJE JEDNA NA DRUGU  
 → BOND GRAF



8 METODE OPTIMIRANJA - najbrža, najrobustnija itd.

RASPODJELA METODA OPTIMIRANJA PREMA SLOŽENOSTI RAČUNANJA

1) Optimiranje uz računanjem samo FUNKCIJE CIJELNE (skalarni ili vektorski argument) Nelder i Mead

2) Optimiranje uz računanje FJE CIJELNE i njene DERIVACIJE (gradienteve metode)

3) Optimiranje uz računanje FJE CIJELNE i njene PRVE (DRUGE) DERIVACIJE (Newtonova metoda)

RASPODJELA METODA OPTIMIRANJA S OBZIREM NA OGRANIČENJA

1) Metode optimiranja S OGRANIČENJEM (linearna/nelinearna programiranje, metoda deljenja intervala)

2) Metode optimiranja BEZ OGRANIČENJA (Simplex metode, građivne metode)

Problem ograničenja  $\rightarrow$  KRAZENA FUNKCIJA se uobičajeno

→ Približenje ograničenju povećava vrijednost fje cilja

PRIMJENJIVO KOD SVIH METODA OPTIMIRANJA, A UIMA MAJU ETIKASNOST IER SPORE KONVERGIJU

Metode s obzirom  
na vrstu funkcije

- 1) Linearno programiranje
- 2) Nelinearno programiranje
- 3) Kvadratno progr.

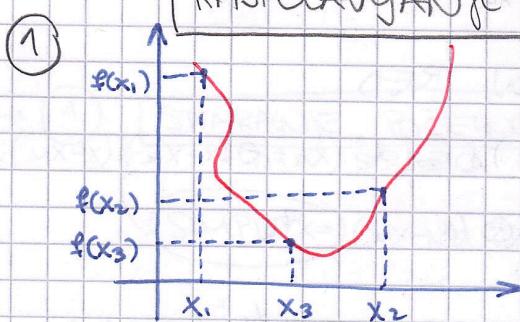
OGRAĐENJA  
LINEARNA

## Metode DIFERENCIJALNOG PROGRAMIRANJA

SVOJSINA }  
 1) Raščlanjivanje intervala  
 2) Zlatni rez }  
 ograničeni intervali i primjepup se  
 kod skalarnog optimiziranja, tj.  
 optimiziranje jedne varijable

### METODE DIFERENCIJALNOG PROGRAMIRANJA

#### RASPOLAŽIVANJE INTERVALA



#### POSTUPAK

- Odrediti početni interval na kojem se sigurno nalazi minimum  $x \in [x_1, x_2]$
- Podjeliti taj interval na dva jednaka dijela

$$x_3 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$$

- Dalje se radi samo na jednom intervalu pa neba odbacit' onaj na kojem se sigurno ne nalazi minimum:

$$\text{if } f(x_1) > f(x_2) \quad x_1 = x_3$$

$$\text{else } x_2 = x_3$$

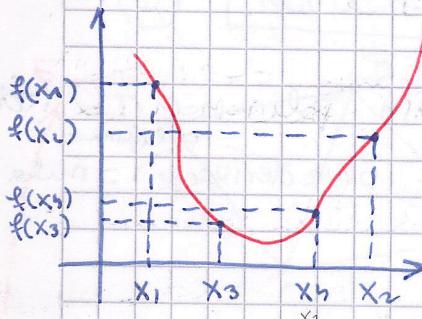
/ Ako je ovo ispunjeno min se sigurno ne nalazi na prvoj polovici pa kada dolje vrijednost postavljaju x3  
 / Inace x3 postavljaju kao gornji vr. intervala

#### SVOJSINA ZLATNOG REZA

- Interval duljine I podijeli na veći dio  $F_2 \approx 0.618$  i manji dio  $F_1 \approx 0.382$   
 - OVIJERI:  $F_1 + F_2 = 1$   $\frac{1}{F_2} = \frac{F_2}{F_1}$

9)

#### METODA ZLATNOG REZA



- Početni interval  $[x_1, x_2]$

#### ALGORITAM

$$I = x_2 - x_1$$

$$F_1 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad F_2 = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}$$

$$x_3 = x_1 + F_1 \cdot I$$

$$x_4 = x_1 + F_2 \cdot I$$

else

$$x_2 = x_4 ; x_1 = x_3$$

$$I = x_2 - x_1$$

/ Def. novi  $x_3$

$$x_3 = x_1 + F_1 \cdot I$$

#### ODBACUJANJE INTERVALA

if  $f(x_3) > f(x_4)$

(min se nalazi na drugom dijelu)

$$x_1 = x_3 ; x_3 = x_4$$

$$I = x_2 - x_1$$

→ Moramo novi  $x_3$  def:

$$x_3 = x_1 + F_2 \cdot I$$

10

## SIMPLEX METODA OPTIMIRANJA

- **fminsearch** - minimizira višedimenzionalne nelinearne funkcije bez ograničenja

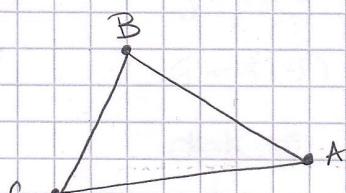
- KORACI :
  - ① Stvaranje početnog simpleksa
  - ② REFLEKSIJA
  - ③ EKSPANSIJA
  - ④ KONTRAKCIJA
  - ⑤ SAVRŠEVANJE

→ ①

### STVARANJE POČETNOG SIMPLEXA

-  $n+1$  STRANICA**SIMPLEX**

- Najelementarniji lik koji se može osnovati u  $n$ -dimenzionalnom prostoru

→ npr.  $n=2$ 

→ Dvije dimenzije

→ Simplex ima 3 stranice, odnosno 3 točke  
→ Jednu točku zadaje koordinati, ostale se računaju

$$P_n = P_0 + \lambda e_n$$

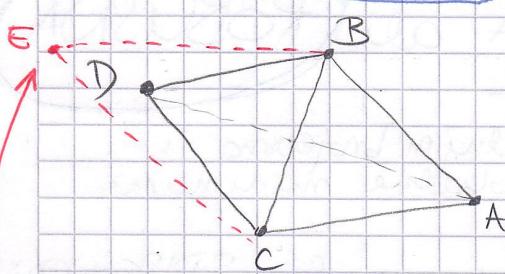
$$f(A) > f(B) > f(C)$$

A je najlošija točka  $\rightarrow$  radi se REFLEKSIJA

→ ②

### REFLEKSIJA

→ Dobiva se  $(n+2)$ -ta točka kada reflektuje se na gore točke preko preostalih



→ ③

### EKSPANSIJA

**if**  $f(D) < f(C)$  tada je  $f(C)$   
najbolja točka simplex-a  
smjer je dobar te u tom smjeru  
radi se ekspanzija

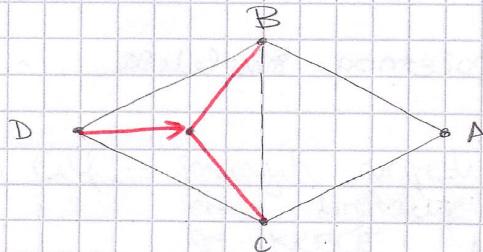
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## KONTRAKCIJA

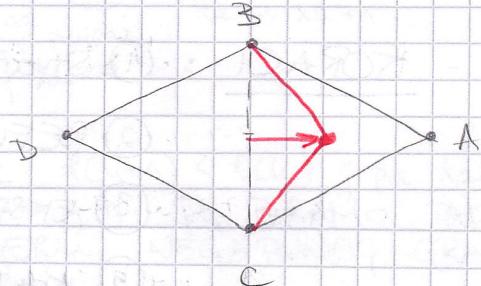
VANJSKA  $f(D) \in (f(C), f(A))$ 

UNUTARNJA

VANJSKA KONTRAKCIJA

if  $f(D) > f(C) \& f(D) < f(A)$ 

UNUTARNJA KONTRAKCIJA

if  $f(D) > f(A)$ 

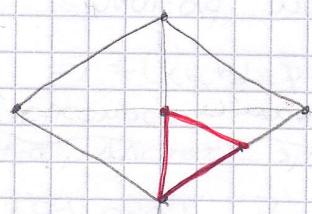
5

## SADJMANJE

 $f(D) > f(C) \& f(D) > f(B) \& f(D) < f(A)$ 

(

Uzroči se razimanje postupcem. Nakon toga, smanjujući stranice na polovicu oko najbolje točke C.



→ ITERACIJSKI POSTUPAK ZAURŠAVA KADA:

- Dijametar simpleksa  $<$  tolerancije (zadano)
- $f_{\max} - f_{\min} <$  toleranca
- iter = iter (max)

MANJE

- SPORA METODA ali ROBUSTNA

PREDS.

- Radi samo s realnim brojevima i
- Pronalazi samo lokalne minimume

( ) All pronalazi minimume za SDISKONTINUITETIMA

(11) Pr. fja. sustava istog reda brojnika i nazivnika  
 ↳ zapis u prostoru stanja

$$G(s) = \frac{b_2 s^2 + b_1 s + b_0}{a_2 s^2 + a_1 s + a_0} = \frac{y}{u} = \frac{y}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{u}$$

i)

$$y = (b_2 s^2 + b_1 s + b_0) x$$

ii)

$$x = \left( \frac{1}{a_2 s^2 + a_1 s + a_0} \right) u$$

i)

$$y = b_2 x'' + b_1 x' + b_0 x$$

ii)

$$u = a_2 x'' + a_1 x' + a_0 x$$

Rješavamo

$$\text{i)} \quad a_2 x'' = u - a_1 x' - a_0 x$$

$$x'' = \frac{1}{a_2} u - \frac{a_1}{a_2} x' - \frac{a_0}{a_2} x$$

Definiramo  $\Rightarrow$

$$x_1 = x \quad ; \quad x_2 = x' = x_1' \quad ; \quad x_2' = x''$$

$$\rightarrow x_2 = \frac{1}{a_2} u - \frac{a_1}{a_2} x_2 - \frac{a_0}{a_2} x_1$$

Rješavamo

$$\text{i)} \quad y = b_2 x'' + b_1 x' + b_0 x$$

$$y = b_2 x_2' + b_1 x_2 + b_0 x_1$$

$$= b_1 x_2 + b_0 x_1 + \frac{b_2}{a_2} u - \frac{a_1 b_1}{a_2} x_2 - \frac{a_0 b_2}{a_2} x_1$$

$$\rightarrow y = x_2 \left( \frac{b_1 (a_2 - a_1)}{a_2} \right) + x_1 \left( a_0 b_0 - a_0 b_2 \right) + \frac{b_2}{a_2} u$$

Matični zapis

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{a_0}{a_2} & -\frac{a_1}{a_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{b_2}{a_2} \end{bmatrix} [u]$$

$$[y] = \left[ \left( a_0 b_0 - a_0 b_2 \right) \left( \frac{b_1 (a_2 - a_1)}{a_2} \right) \right] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{b_2}{a_2} \end{bmatrix} [u]$$

Imamo izlaz!  $D \neq 0$   
 jer je red brojnika = nazivniku

## (12) KAKO OPISATI KONT. MODELE PROCESA?

1. LINEARNI MODEL  
- Pr. fja  
- Opis u prostoru stanja  
- Simulink
2. NELINEARNI MODEL - Simulink
3. MODELI S PRAVIM MRTVIM VREHENJOM - Simulink
- (1) za diskretni

## (13) FUNKCIJA CIJA + INTEGRACIJSKI KRITERIJ

- FUNKCIJA CIJA → Svalo odstupanje pogreske od nule povećava kriterij
  - Minimizirati vrijednost kriterija pogreske različite od 0

- INTEGRACIJSKI KRITERIJ :
  - ISE  $I = \int e^2 dt$
  - ITSE  $I = \int te^2 dt$
  - ISTSE  $I = \int t^2 e^2 dt$
  - IAE  $I = \int |e| dt$
  - ITAE  $I = \int |te| dt$
  - Krit.  $\rightarrow$  dodatnom  $I = \int (e^2(t) + k_1 u^2(t)) dt$  težinskom

## (14) ALGEBARSKA PETLJA

- Petlja povratne veze bez memorijских svojstava
- Nemoguće odrediti redoslijed računanja

Moći će se - Ručno primjeniti toplošku implicitnu shemu da se izbegne alg. petlja

Preputiti Matlabu da on to sam odredi  $\rightarrow$  last!!

→ Rješava implicitnu Newtonovu metodu (iterativna metoda), jako usporava proces

↳ Ubačivanje NP filtra i elementa s masnjem

## 15) EULER - općenito o postupku

- jednotkoraci postupali s fiksnim korakom
  - određuje rešenje diferencijalne jednadžbe  $\dot{y} = f(y, t)$ 
    - neprekidna, jednoznačna, derivabilna
- { - aproksimacija funkcije  $y$  u trenutku  $k+1$  pomoći razvoja funkcije  $y$  u Taylorov red u točki  $t_k$
- KORAK INTEGRACIJE -  $h = t_{k+1} - t_k$

OSNOVA EULEROVE METODE - određivanje funkcije  $y$  u  $k+1$  koraku na osnovi poznate derivacije  $\frac{dy}{dt}$  u  $k$ -tom koraku

EULER APROKSIMIRA GRESKU KONSTANTOM DOK RUNGE KUTTA APROKSIMIRA KRIJUVJOM II-og REDA

## 16) RUNGE KUTTA o postupku

- aproksimacija derivacije funkcije  $f = y'$  funkcijom  $\phi$  na segmentu  $[t_k, t_{k+1}]$