

Øving 3

Laga
al
Ever
Finner 

① Uttrykk for $\cos \theta$, gitt at vi vet τ, d, c :

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{d}, l = -c\tau$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{-c\tau}{d}$$

② Gitt:

$$f = \frac{c\tau}{d}$$

a) $\left| \frac{\Delta \tau}{\tau} \right|_{\max} = 0.01$

$\left| \frac{\Delta d}{d} \right|_{\max} = 0.02$

Maks relativ Feil blir:

$$\left| \frac{\Delta \tau}{\tau} \right|_{\max} + \left| \frac{\Delta d}{d} \right|_{\max} = 0.01 + 0.02 = \underline{0.03}$$

b) Siden det er snakk om maks relativ Feil, er den ikke avhengig av noen av nevnte.

c)

```

1 import numpy as np
2 N = 10000
3 tau = 1.0
4 d = 1.0
5 c = 3.0e8
6
7 # Generate random noise for tau and d
8 tau_noise = np.random.randn(N) * 0.01
9 d_noise = np.random.randn(N) * 0.02
10
11 # Calculate the estimated frequency f
12 f = c / (2 * np.pi * d * tau)
13
14 # Calculate the relative error in f
15 rel_error_f = (tau_noise / tau + d_noise / d) / f
16
17 # Calculate the maximum relative error
18 max_rel_error_f = np.max(np.abs(rel_error_f))
19
20 # Print the results
21 print(f'Maks relativ feil i frekvensestimert: {max_rel_error_f * 100} %')
22 print(f'Teoretisk relativ feil: 3.00 %')

```

③ Gitt:

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} f = \cos^{-1} \frac{c\tau}{d}$$

a) Vi skal utlede et uttrykk for maks relativ Feil for θ :

Fra oppg. over:

$$\left| \frac{\Delta f}{f} \right|_{\max} = \left| \frac{\Delta \tau}{\tau} \right|_{\max} + \left| \frac{\Delta d}{d} \right|_{\max}, \text{ løser for } |\Delta f|_{\max}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\Delta f|_{\max} = |f| \left(\left| \frac{\Delta \tau}{\tau} \right|_{\max} + \left| \frac{\Delta d}{d} \right|_{\max} \right)$$

Vi har at

$$\frac{d\theta}{df} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-f^2}}$$

Som gir:

$$|\Delta \theta|_{\max} \approx \left| \frac{d\theta}{df} \right| |\Delta f|_{\max} = \frac{|\Delta f|_{\max}}{\sqrt{1-f^2}}$$

Som igjen gir:

$$\left| \frac{\Delta \theta}{\theta} \right|_{\max} \approx |f| \left(\left| \frac{\Delta \tau}{\tau} \right|_{\max} + \left| \frac{\Delta d}{d} \right|_{\max} \right) \frac{1}{\cos^{-1}(f) \cdot \sqrt{1-f^2}}$$

$$\left| \frac{\Delta \theta}{\theta} \right|_{\max} = \frac{\left| \frac{c\tau}{d} \right|}{\left| \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{c\tau}{d}\right) \right| \cdot \sqrt{1-\left(\frac{c\tau}{d}\right)^2}} \left(\left| \frac{\Delta \tau}{\tau} \right|_{\max} + \left| \frac{\Delta d}{d} \right|_{\max} \right)$$

b) Den maksimale relative Feilen er avhengig av alle størrelsene (c, τ, d og θ)!

Dette kommer av at $\theta = \cos^{-1}(f)$ er veldig sensitiv.

c)

```

1 import numpy as np
2 N = int(10e4)
3 tau_error = 0.01
4 d_error = 0.02
5
6 c = 3.0e8
7 d0 = 1.0meters
8
9 theta_arr = np.deg2rad([0, 30, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180])
10
11 results = []
12
13 for theta in theta_arr:
14     f0 = np.cos(theta) #Hz
15     tau0 = d0 * f0 / c #seconds
16
17     scale_tau = (1 + 2 * tau_error * (np.random.rand(N) - 0.5))
18     scale_d = (1 + 2 * d_error * (np.random.rand(N) - 0.5))
19
20     vector_tau = tau0 * scale_tau
21     vector_d = d0 * scale_d
22     vector_f = c0 * vector_tau / vector_d
23
24     is_valid_fvec = np.abs(vector_f) <= 1.0
25     vector_f_valid = vector_f[is_valid_fvec]
26
27     vector_theta = np.arccos(vector_f_valid)
28
29     rel_error_theta = (vector_theta - theta) / theta
30     max_rel_error_theta = np.max(np.abs(rel_error_theta))
31
32     results.append((theta, max_rel_error_theta, is_valid_fvec.mean()))
33
34 for theta, max_rel_err, valid_frac in results:
35     print(f'Theta: (np.rad2deg(theta):{theta:1f}) deg | Maks relativ feil i vinkelestimert: {max_rel_err * 100:.2f} % | Gyldige estimater: {valid_frac * 100:.2f} %')

```

4) Vi er givet de relative standard afvikene

$$\frac{\sigma_F}{F} = 0.01$$

$$\frac{\sigma_d}{d} = 0.02$$

Vi skal finde $\left(\frac{\sigma_\theta}{\theta}\right)$:

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{\sigma_F}{F}\right)^2 &= \left(\frac{\sigma_F}{F}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_d}{d}\right)^2 \\ &= \sqrt{0.01^2 + 0.02^2} \approx 0.02236\end{aligned}$$

Vi har at:

$$\sigma_\theta = \left| \frac{d\theta}{dF} \right| \sigma_F, \text{ dette er lineær fejlforplantning}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{dF} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-F^2}}$$

$$\Downarrow \\ \sigma_\theta = \frac{\sigma_F}{\sqrt{1-F^2}}$$

Dette giver:

$$\frac{\sigma_\theta}{\theta} = \frac{\sigma_F}{\theta \sqrt{1-F^2}} = \frac{|F|}{\cos^{-1}(F) \sqrt{1-F^2}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_F}{F}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_d}{d}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_\theta}{\theta} = \frac{\frac{cT}{d}}{\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{cT}{d}\right) \sqrt{1-\left(\frac{cT}{d}\right)^2}} \sqrt{0.01^2 + 0.02^2}$$

Et vigtig poeng her at vinkelbestemmelser bliver stærkt usikkert når lyden kommer næsten ret på mikrofonerne