#### **Table of Contents**

```
Secinajumi: 6
%%vid#j#s un efekt#v#s v#rt#bas apr##ins
%%vid#j#s v#rt#bas apr##ins
t = 0:0.1:7;
N = length(t);
• ar formulu 3a
xvid3a=1/(N-1)*sum(sig(t(1:end-1)))
xvid3a =
 -0.0643

    ar formulu 3b

xvid3b = 1/(N-1)*sum(sig(t((1:end-1)+1)))
xvid3b = 1/(N-1)*sum(sig(t(2:end)))
xvid3b =
 -0.0571
• ar formulu 3c
h = (t(end)-t(1))/(N-1)
xvid3c = 1/(N-1)*sum(sig(t(1:end-1)+(h/2)))
h =
  0.1000
xvid3c =
 -0.0786
```

• ar formulu 4
xvid4 = (1/(N-1))\*(((sig(t(1))+sig(t(end)/2))+sum(sig(t(2:end-1)))))
xvid4 =
 -0.0643

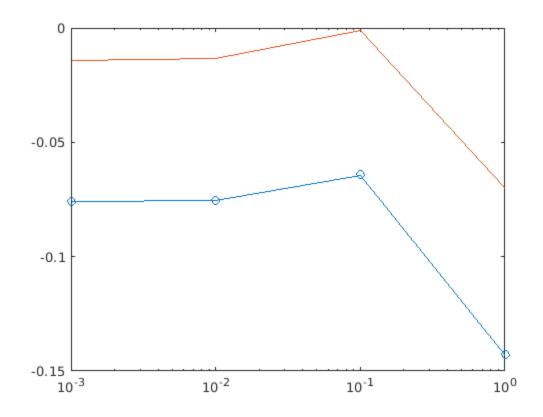
### #st#s vid#j#s v#rt#bas apr##in#šana

· sinuso#da

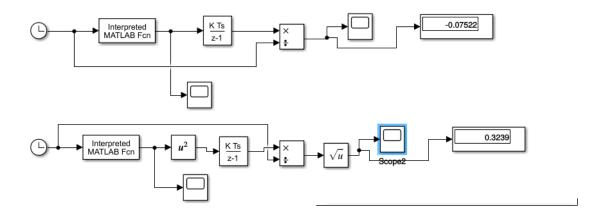
```
syms tsin
A0=0;A=0.5;T=(0.5-1.5)/5;f=1/T;delay=1.5;
ysin=A0+A*sin(2*pi*xvid3am*f*(tsin-delay));
int_sin = int(ysin, tsin, 1.5, 3);
syms tsaw
k=(1-0)/(6.5-7);
ysaw=k*(tsaw-7);
int_saw = int(ysaw, tsaw, 6.5, 7);
syms tconst
y05 = -0.5;
int\_const = int(-0.5, tconst, 0, 1.5);
liekam visu kop#
ista_vv = double(1/7*(int_const+int_saw+int_sin))
ista_vv =
   -0.0699
             -0.0009 -0.0134
                                -0.0143
```

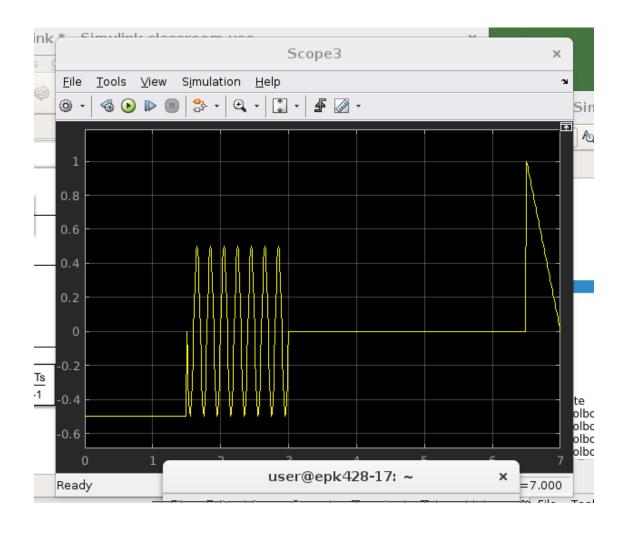
### sal#dzin#sim 3a formulu ar #sto vid#jo v#rt#bu

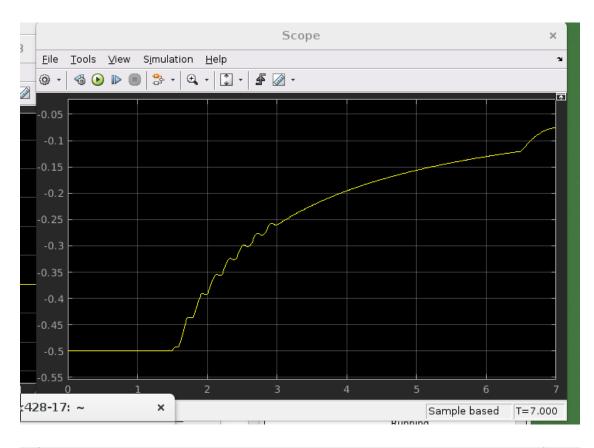
```
dt = [1 0.1 0.01 0.001];%šie b#s laika solis
xvid3am = [];
for dtc = dt
    t = 0:dtc:7;
    N = length(t);
    xvid3a=1/(N-1)*sum(sig(t(1:end-1)));
    xvid3am = [xvid3am, xvid3a];
end
semilogx(dt, xvid3am,'-o', dt,dt*0+ista_vv)
```

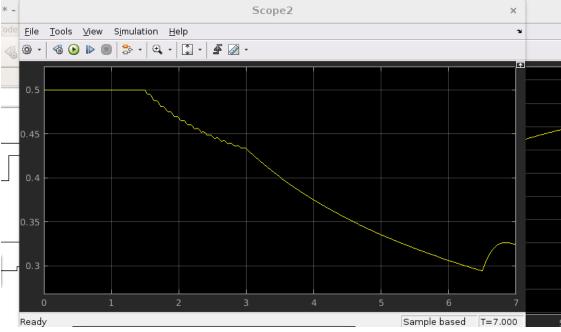


# Simulink









### **Piezime**

Lai palaistu simulink palaistos vajadzetu definet dt = 0.01

## Secinajumi:

Izmanotjot Matlab programmaturu ir iespejams aprekinat dotas funkcijas videjo vertibu un dotas funkcijas efektivo vertibu. Ar Simulink palidzibu ir iespejams modelet dotas funkcijas videjo un efektivo vertibu aprekina formulas un tas vertibas noteikt. Ari pateicoties Simulink ir iespeja attelot grafiski gan doto funkciju, gan ari attelot funkcijas momentano videjo un efektivo vertibu katrai x vertibai.

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