

Diszkrét modellek

Fibonacci számok

$$x(t+2) = x(t) + x(t+1)$$

$$t = 2 \quad x(2) = x^1(0) + x^1(1) = 2$$

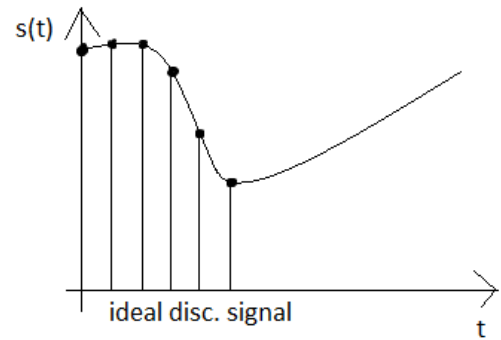
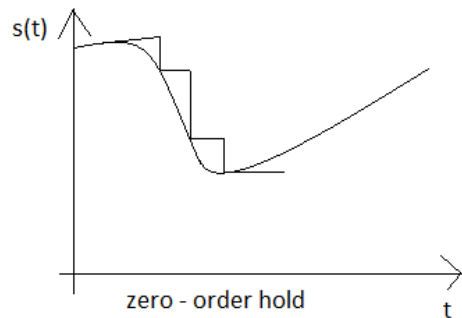
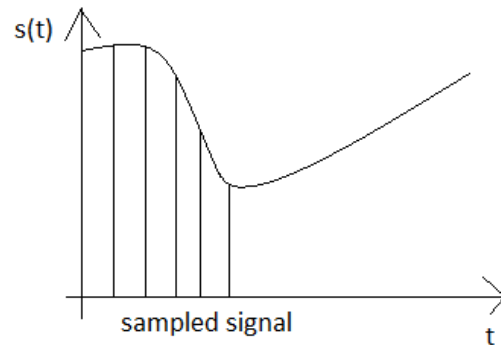
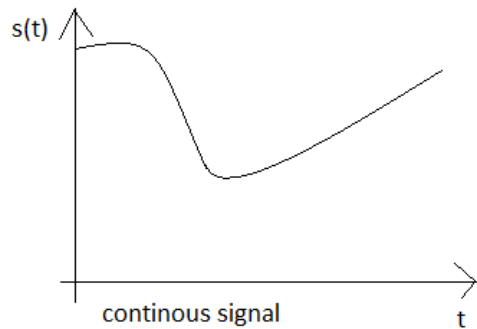
$$t = 3 \quad x(3) = x^1(1) + s^2(2) = 3$$

$$t = 4 \quad x(4) = x^2(2) + x^3(3) = 5$$

1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21,

Diferencia egyenletek

- A diszkrét rendszerek differenciaegyenletek segítségével vannak leírva. A rendszer csak bizonyos időpontokban változtatja állapotát.



$$x(t+1) = f(x(t), t)$$

$$x((t+1)\Delta) = f(x(\Delta t), \Delta t)$$

$t \in N$, Δ lépéshossz

$$x(t+1) = F(x(t-(n-1)), x(t-(n-2)), \dots, x(t))$$

$$x_1(t) = x(t-(n-1))$$

$$x_2(t) = x(t-(n-2))$$

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$$x_n(t) = x(t)$$

Általános alak

$$x(t+1) = F(x(t-(n-1)), x(t-(n-2)), \dots, x(t))$$

$$x_1(t) = x(t-(n-1))$$

$$x_2(t) = x(t-(n-2))$$

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$$x_n(t) = x(t)$$

$$x_1(t+1) = x_2(t)$$

$$x_2(t+1) = x_3(t)$$

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$$x_{n-1}(t+1) = x_n(t)$$

$$x_n(t+1) = F(x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t))$$

Unit delay block

$$x(t) \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{z}} \rightarrow x(t-1)$$

Példa (Kmet_disk_str_8_ruk)

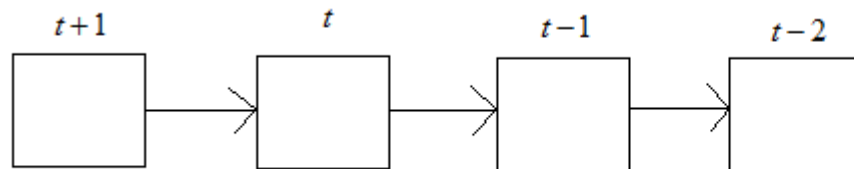
$$x(t+1) = x(t) + x(t-1) + x(t-2)$$

$$t=0 \quad x(1) = \overset{1}{x(0)} + \overset{1}{x(-1)} + \overset{1}{x(-2)} = 3$$

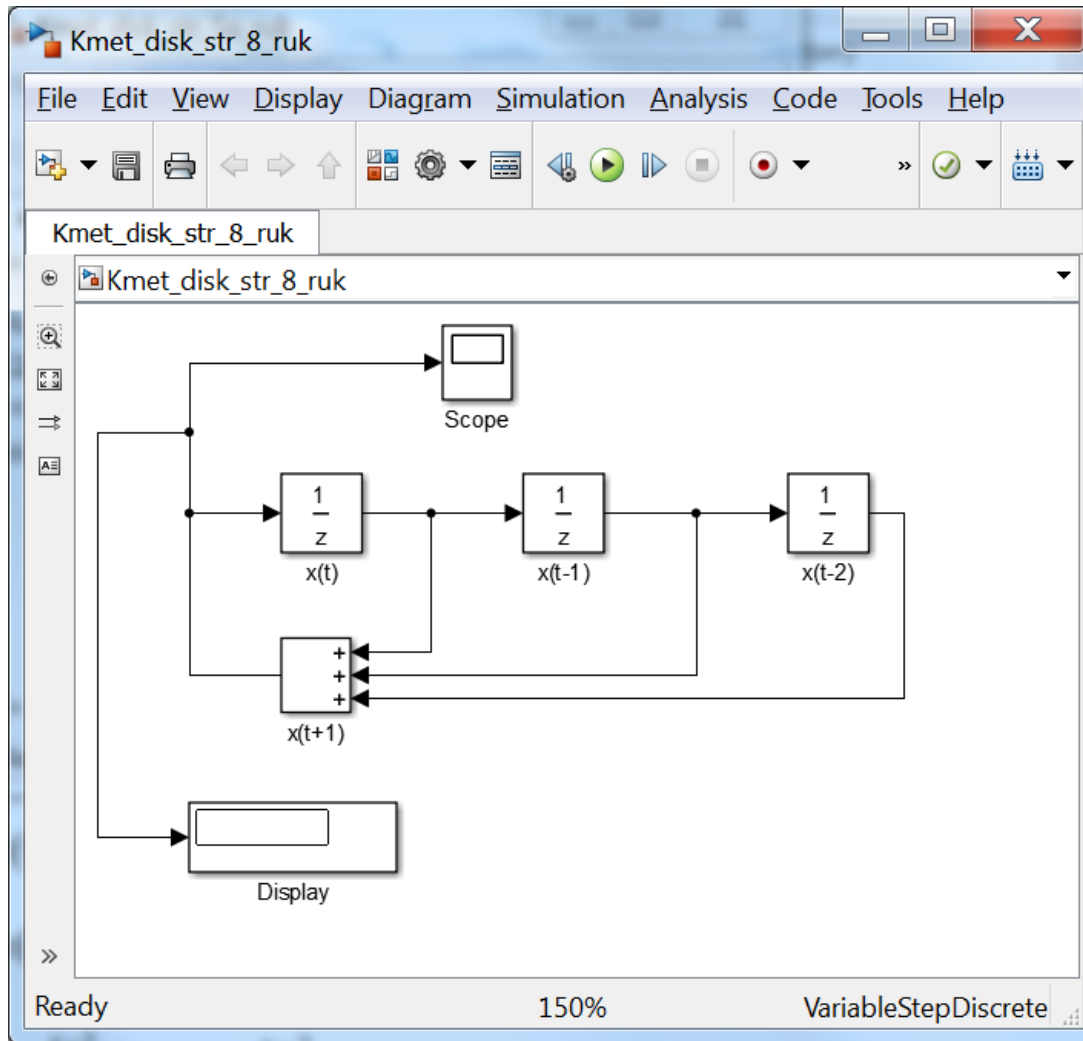
$$t=1 \quad x(2) = \overset{3}{x(1)} + \overset{1}{x(0)} + \overset{1}{x(-1)} = 5$$

$$t=2 \quad x(3) = \overset{5}{x(2)} + \overset{3}{x(1)} + \overset{1}{x(0)} = 9$$

$$t=3 \quad x(4) = \overset{9}{x(3)} + \overset{5}{x(2)} + \overset{3}{x(1)} = 17$$



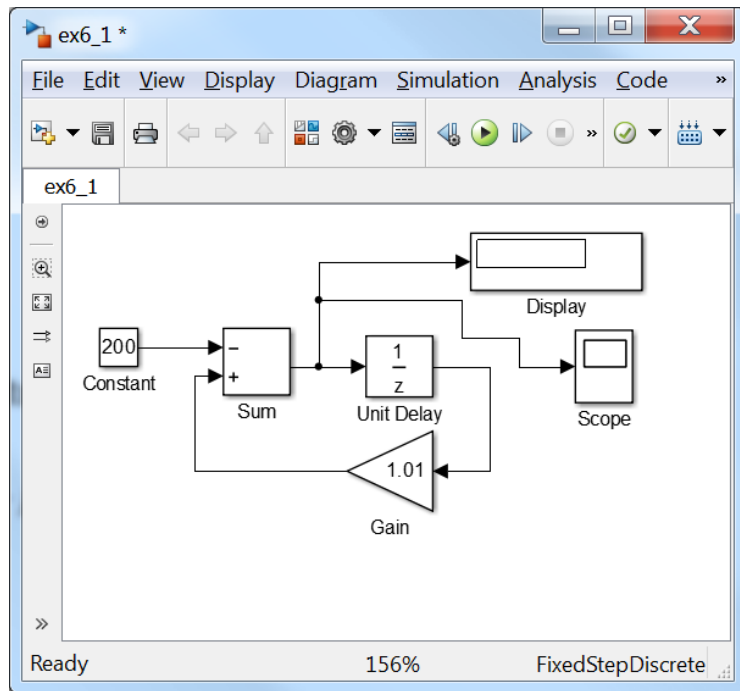
sample time 1



Kölcsöntörlesztés

ex6_1.mdl

- $b(t)$ - kölcsön, $p(t)$ - havi törlesztés, i - havi kamat



$$b(t) = rb(t-1) - p(t)$$

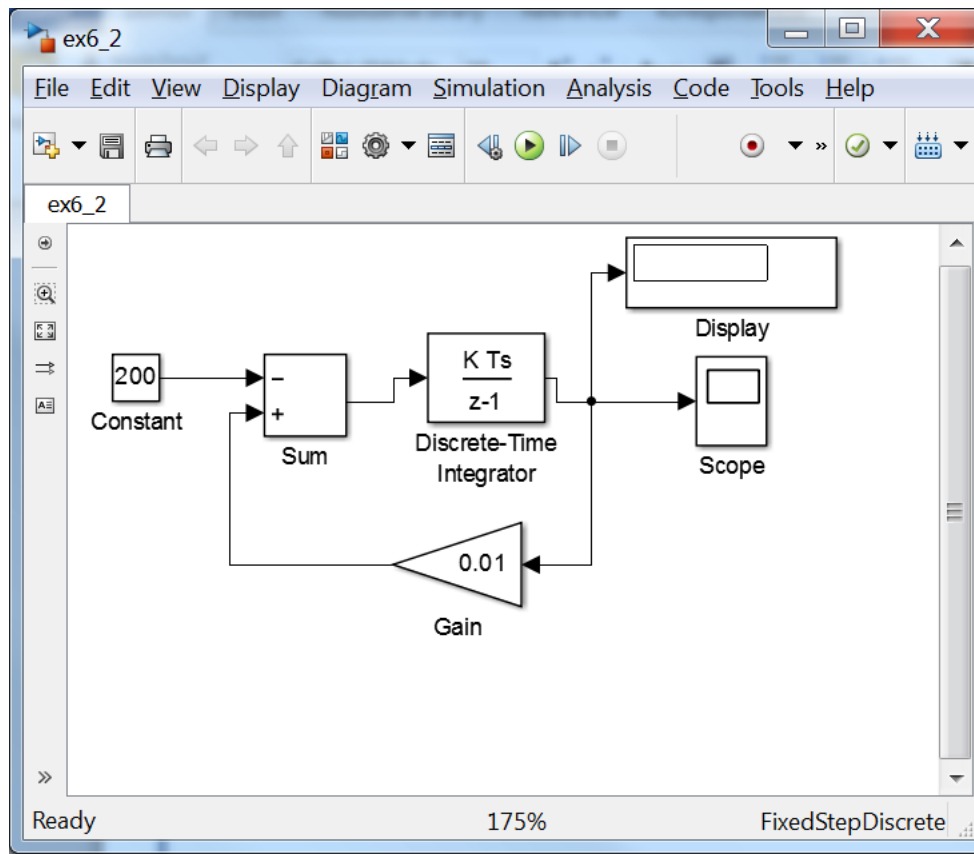
$$r = i + 1$$

2. Discrete – time integrator block

ex6_2.mdl

$$x(t) = x(t-1) + \int_{\Delta(t-1)}^{\Delta t} y(r) dr$$

$$b(t) = b(t-1) + \int_{\Delta(t-1)}^{\Delta t} (ib(u-1) - p(u)) du$$



Exponenciális növekedés modellje

Jelöljük $x_t = x(t)$, akkor

$$x_1 = x_0 + rx_0, x_2 = x_1 + rx_1, x_{t+1} = x_t + rx_t$$

$$x_1 = x_0(1+r), x_2 = x_0(1+r)^2, x_{t+1} = x_0(1+r)^{t+1}$$

Geometriai sorozat, konvergál ha $|1+r| < 1$, tehát

$$r \in (-2, 0)$$

Diszkrét modellek tulajdonságai

Definíció: Az $s^* \in \mathbb{R}^n$ pontot az F függvény

$F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, fixpontjának nevezzük,

ha érvényes $s^* = F(s^*)$.

Linearizálás $\frac{\partial F(s^*)}{\partial x}$ saját értékei $|\lambda_i| < 1$, akkor a fixpont

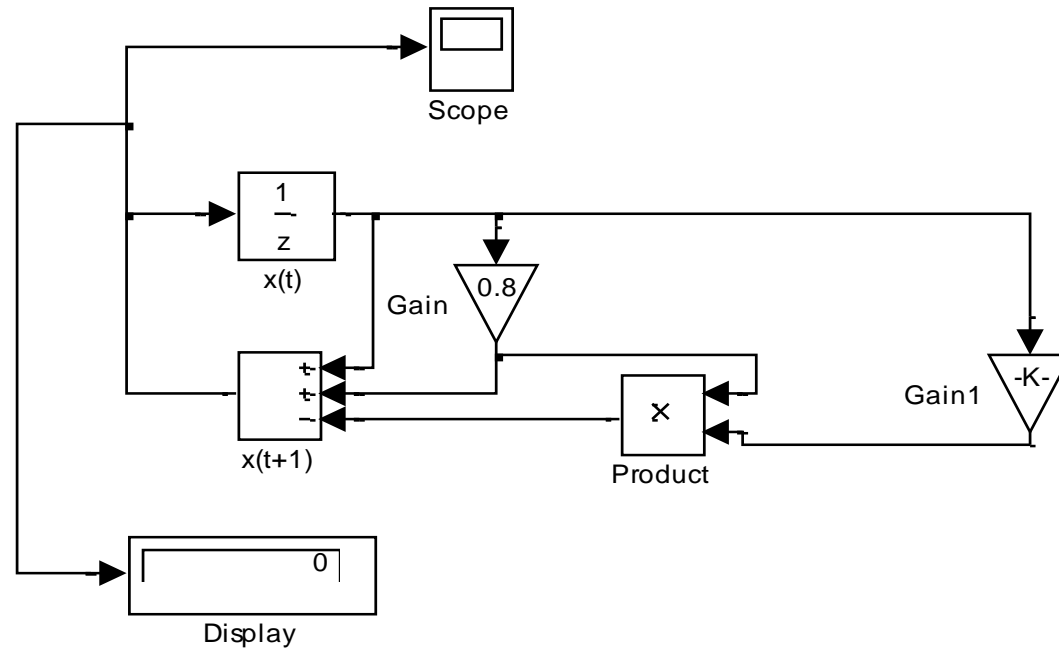
aszimptotikusan stabil. Ha $|\lambda_i| > 1$, instabil.

Logisztikai növekedés modellje

$$x(t+1) = x(t) + rx(t) \left(1 - \frac{x(t)}{K} \right)$$

$$x(0) = x_0$$

Logisztikai növekedés Simulink modellje



Fixpont meghatározása

$$x = F(x(t), t) = x + rx \left(1 - \frac{x(t)}{K} \right), \text{ ahol } r > 0 \text{ és } K > 0$$

$$\text{tehát } rx \left(1 - \frac{x(t)}{K} \right) = 0, x^* = 0, x^* = K$$

$$\text{Linearizálás } \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 1 + r \left(1 - \frac{x}{K} \right) - \frac{rx}{K}$$

$$\frac{\partial F(0)}{\partial x} = 1 + r \left(1 - \frac{0}{K} \right) - \frac{r \cdot 0}{K} = 1 + r > 1, \text{ instabil}$$

$$\frac{\partial F(K)}{\partial x} = 1 + r \left(1 - \frac{K}{K} \right) - \frac{rK}{K} = 1 - r, \text{ feltétel stab. } |1 - r| < 1, \text{ tehát } 0 < r < 2$$

Feigenbaum diagramm

Jelöljük $x_t = x(t)$.

Próbáljuk meghatározni az

$$x_{t+2} = x_{t+1} + rx_{t+1}\left(1 - \frac{x_{t+1}}{K}\right),$$

értékét az x_t segítségével, ahol

$$x_{t+1} = x_t + rx_t\left(1 - \frac{x_t}{K}\right).$$

Behelyettesítés után a következő kifejezést kapjuk:

$$x_{t+2} = x_t + rx_t\left(1 - \frac{x_t}{K}\right) + rx_t + rx_t\left(1 - \frac{x_t}{K}\right) \left(1 - \frac{x_t + rx_t\left(1 - \frac{x_t}{K}\right)}{K}\right).$$

Feigenbaum diagramm

Keressük a következő egyenlet megoldását, ami az $f^2(x)$ függvény fixpontja

$$x = x + rx \left(1 - \frac{x}{K}\right) + rx + rx \left(1 - \frac{x}{K}\right) \left(1 - \frac{x + rx \left(1 - \frac{x}{K}\right)}{K}\right)$$

Egyszerűsítés után

$$x(K - x)(r^3 x^2 - r^2 K(r + 2)x + rK^2(r + 2)) = 0$$

Fixpontok $\bar{x} = 0$, $\bar{x} = K$,

Feigenbaum diagramm

További fixpontok és kritikus értékek

$$r_1 = 2,$$

$$x_+ = K \frac{r + 2 + \sqrt{r^2 - 4}}{2r}$$

$$x_- = K \frac{r + 2 - \sqrt{r^2 - 4}}{2r}$$

Feigenbaum diagramm

$$f(x) = x + rx \left(1 - \frac{x}{K}\right)$$

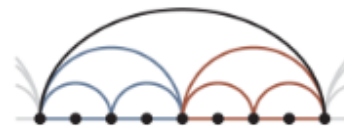
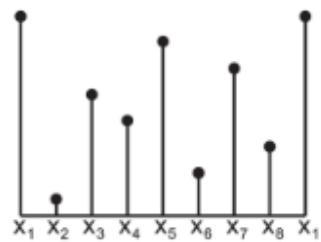
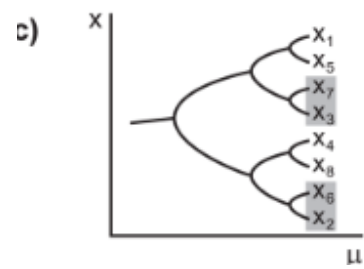
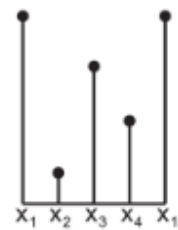
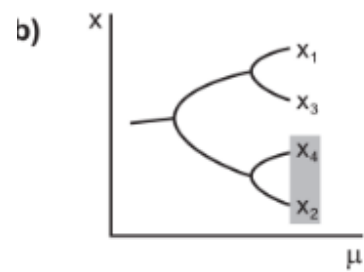
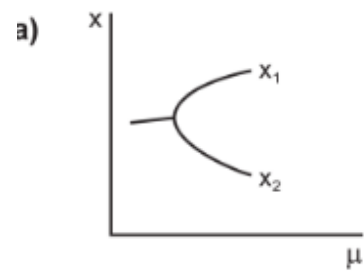
$$f(x_+) = K \frac{r+2+\sqrt{r^2-4}}{2r} + rK \frac{r+2+\sqrt{r^2-4}}{2r}$$

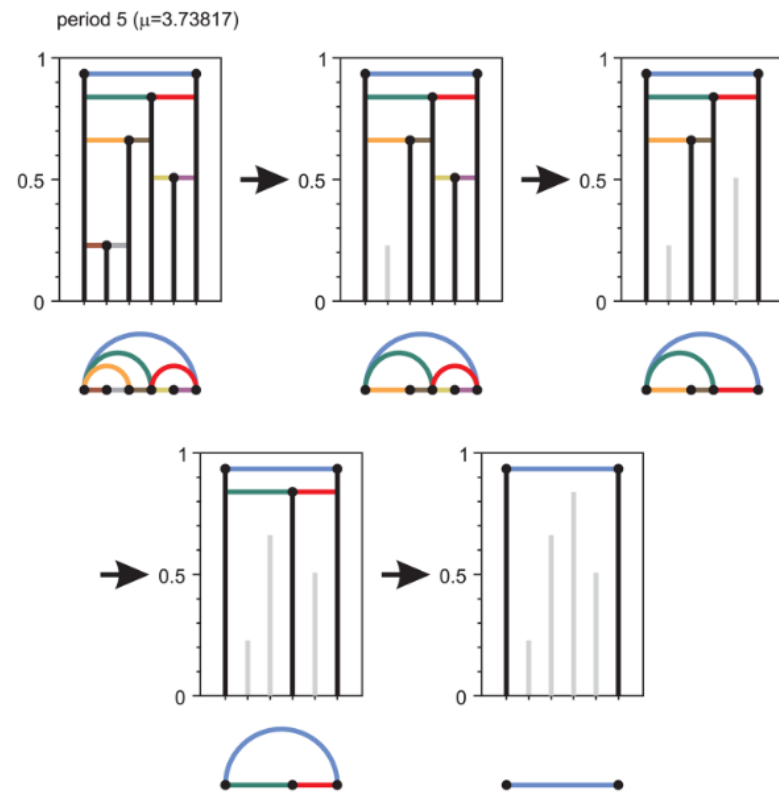
$$\left(\begin{array}{c} K \frac{r+2+\sqrt{r^2-4}}{2r} \\ 1 - \frac{K \frac{r+2+\sqrt{r^2-4}}{2r}}{K} \end{array} \right) = K \frac{r+2-\sqrt{r^2-4}}{2r}$$

Érvényes $f(x_+) = x_-$, $f(x_-) = x_+$, tehát

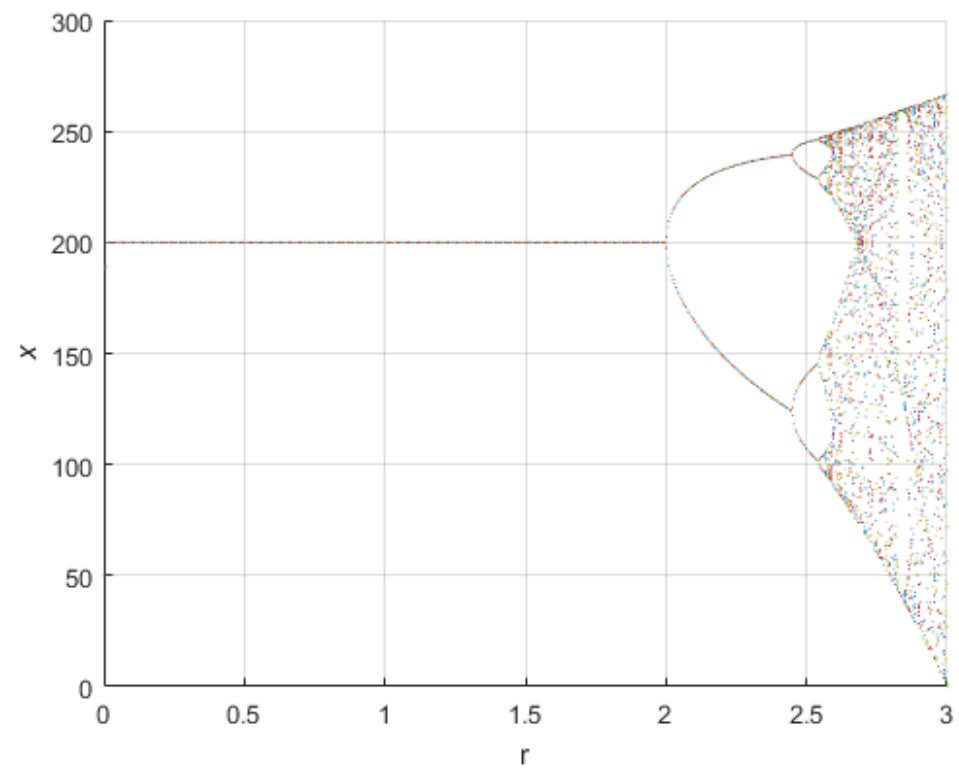
$$f^2(x_+) = x_+, f^2(x_-) = x_-$$

$$r_2 = 2,2449, r_3 = 2,544, r_4 = 2,828$$





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PtfPDfoF-iY>



Példa : Logisztikai növekedés modellje (Kmet_disk_str_7_ruk)

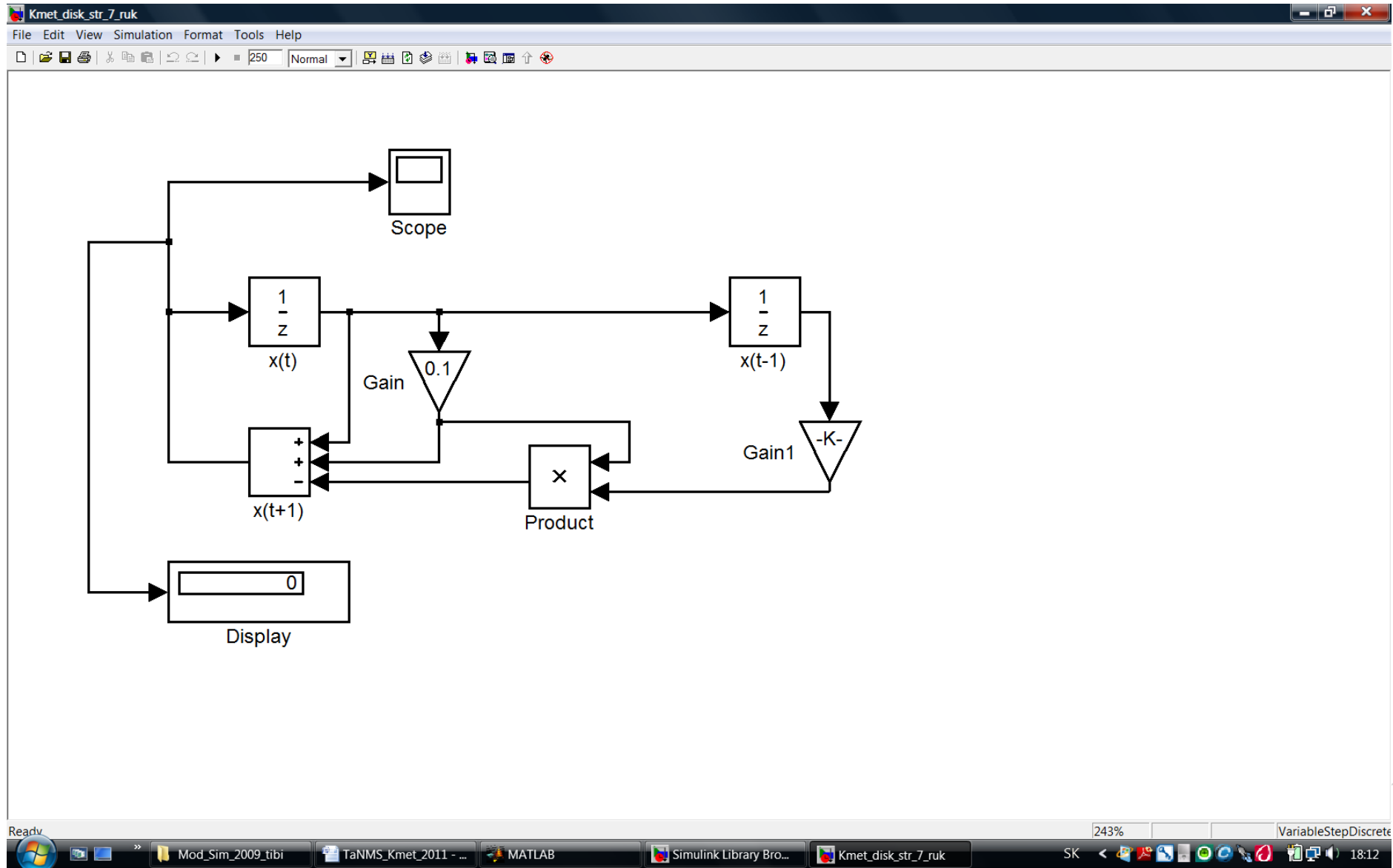
$$x(t+1) = x(t) + rx(t)\left(1 - \frac{x(t-1)}{K}\right)$$

$$x_1(t) = x(t-1)$$

$$x_2(t) = x(t)$$

$$x_1(t+1) = x_2(t)$$

$$x_2(t+1) = x_2(t) + rx_2(t)\left(1 - \frac{x_1(t)}{K}\right)$$



LV modell

x – zsákmány

y – ragadozó

$$x_{t+1} = x_t + x_t (a - by_t), \quad y_{t+1} = y_t + y_t (cx_t - d)$$

Linearizálás alakja

$$\frac{\partial F\left(\frac{d}{c}, \frac{a}{b}\right)}{\partial x(y)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -b\frac{d}{c} \\ c\frac{a}{b} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Saját értékek $\det \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & -b\frac{d}{c} \\ c\frac{a}{b} & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + ad + 1 = 0$$

Megoldás

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 1 \pm i\sqrt{da}, \text{ tehát } \left| \lambda_1 = 1 + i\sqrt{da} \right| > 1$$

Harvesting modell

$$x(t+1) = x(t) + rx(t)\left(1 - \frac{x(t)}{K}\right) - b$$

$$x(0) = x_0$$

Fixpont

$$x = F(x(t), t) = x + rx\left(1 - \frac{x}{K}\right) - b$$

$$\text{tehát } rx\left(1 - \frac{x}{K}\right) - b = 0, x_1^* = \frac{r + \sqrt{r\left(r - \frac{4b}{K}\right)}}{2\frac{r}{K}},$$

$$x_2^* = \frac{r - \sqrt{r\left(r - \frac{4b}{K}\right)}}{2\frac{r}{K}}, r > \frac{4b}{K}$$

Linearizálás $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 1 + r(1 - \frac{x}{K}) - \frac{rx}{K}$

$$\frac{\partial F(x_2)}{\partial x} = 1 + \sqrt{r(r - \frac{4b}{K})}$$

$$\frac{\partial F(x_1)}{\partial x} = 1 - \sqrt{r(r - \frac{4b}{K})}$$

feltétel stab. $\left| 1 - \sqrt{r(r - \frac{4b}{K})} \right| < 1,$

$$\sqrt{r(r - \frac{4b}{K})} < 2, \frac{4b}{K} < r < \frac{2b}{K} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{2b}{K}\right)^2 + 1}$$

Lineáris modell

Kmet_disk_str_5a_ruk

