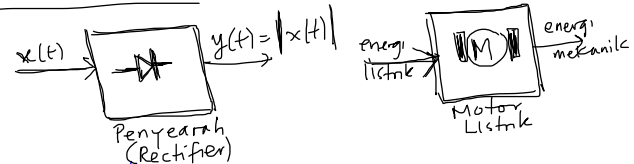


*** Representasi PROSES/SISTEM**
 Dalam Bagan Kotak, **SISTEM/PROSES** di-representasi -kan dgn **KOTAK**
 Kotak **TIDAK** mengawar barikan Bentuk Fisik
 segi empat
 bujur sangkar
 4 p. revey panjang
 lingkungan sistem
 isyarat INPUT masuk-an 'disturbance' (gangguan)
 internal eksistensial
 isyarat OUTPUT keluar-an 'noise' (derau)

*** Notasi Sistem**
 * Kata & kalimat
 * Huruf dan angka
 $x(t) \rightarrow \int dt \ y(t) = \int x(t) dt$
 integrator
 $x \rightarrow K \ y = Kx$
 $K > 1 \rightarrow$ Penguat / Amplifier
 $0 < K < 1 \rightarrow$ Redaman / Attenuator
 $K < 0 \rightarrow$ Penguat membalik (inverting amplifier)

*** Operasi matematik**
 $x(t) \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$
 $x(t) \rightarrow \log|x(t)| \rightarrow y(t)$
 log-amp
*** Simbol khusus**

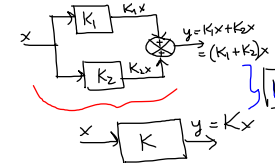


*** Notasi Isyarat**
 * Berupa kata-kata/kalimat
 * Berupa fungsi
 $x(t)$ = isyarat x yang berubah dgn t
 $y(k)$ = isyarat y yang berubah dgn k = 0, 1, 2, 3, ...

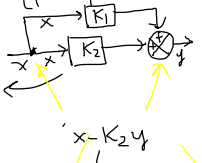
*** ALJABAR BAGAN KOTAK**
Block Diagram Algebra

*** Hubungan serial (cascade)**
 $x \rightarrow K_1 \rightarrow K_2 \rightarrow y$
 $y = K_2 K_1 x$
 $K = K_1 K_2$

*** Hubungan paralel**



*** Hubungan umpan maju (feed forward)**



*** Hubungan umpan-balik (feedback)**

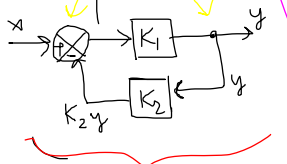
$$y = K_1 [x - K_2 y]$$

$$= K_1 x - K_1 K_2 y$$

$$y + K_1 K_2 y = K_1 x$$

$$[1 + K_1 K_2] y = K_1 x$$

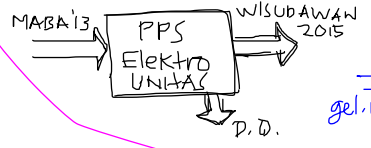
$$y = \frac{K_1}{1 + K_1 K_2} x$$



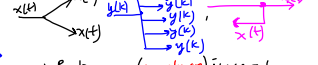
$$K = \frac{K_1}{1 + K_1 K_2}$$

*** Representasi sistem**
 Dalam kuliah ini, sistem direpresentasikan dengan **BAGAN KOTAK (Block Diagram)**, suatu alat matematik untuk mem-visualisasi-sasi sistem
 Representasi isyarat (signal)
 Representasi proses atau sistem
*** Representasi isyarat (signal)**
 Dalam Bagan Kotak, isyarat direpresentasikan dengan 'anal panah' yang ada **USUNG** dan **PANGKAL**-ny

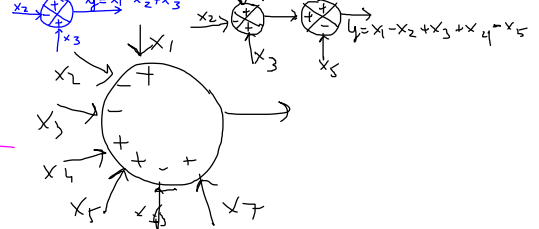
*** Pengertian SISTEM**
 (Oppenheim, et al.)
 A system can be viewed as any process that results in the transformation of signals. Thus, a system has an input and an output which is related to the input through the system transformation.



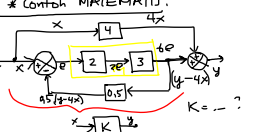
*** Percabangan (branching) isyarat**



*** Pertemuan (junction) isyarat**



Contoh-contoh



Carai Dengan Aljabar Bagan Kotak

Hubungan serial
 $K_1 = 2 \times 3 = 6$
 Hubungan umpan-balik
 $K_2 = \frac{4}{1 + (4)(5)} = 1.5$
 Hubungan umpan-balik
 $K = K_2 + 4 = 5.5$

Carai Dengan Percabangan & Pertemuan Isyarat

$$e = x - (0.5)(y - 4x)$$

$$= x - (0.5y - 2x)$$

$$= x - 0.5y + 2x = 3x - 0.5y$$

$$6e = y - 4x$$

$$6(3x - 0.5y) = y - 4x$$

$$18x - 3y = y - 4x$$

$$4y = 22x$$

$$y = 5.5x$$

SAMA!

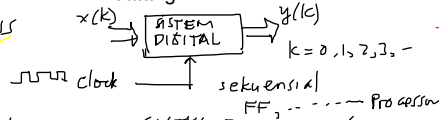
K = 5.5

* Sistem Kausal/Non-Kausal

DEFINISI

Suatu sistem dikatakan non-kausal jika keluaran dan keadaannya pada saat ini bergantung pada masukan, keadaan dan/atau keluarannya pada masa yang akan datang

Contoh MATEMATIS



SISTEM A

$$y(k) = 10(k+1)x(k)$$

Kausal

k	x(k)	y(k)
0	1	10
1	0	0
2	1	30

SISTEM B

$$y(k) = 10kx(k+1)$$

non kausal

k	x(k)	y(k)
0	1	0
1	0	?
2	1	?

non-realizable

Sistem yang 'seolah-olah' NON-KAUSAL, padahal sebenarnya KAUSAL

$$y(k) = 2x(k+1) + 3y(k+3)$$

Jika mundur 3 langkah

$$y(k-3) = 2x(k-2) + 3y(k)$$

$$3y(k) = y(k-3) - 2x(k-2)$$

$$y(k) = \frac{1}{3}y(k-3) - \frac{2}{3}x(k-2)$$

$$y(0) = \frac{1}{3}y(-3) - \frac{2}{3}x(-2)$$

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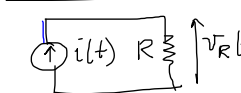
$$y(0) = \frac{1}{3}y(-3) - \frac{2}{3}x(-2)$$

$$y(0) = \frac{1}{3}y(-3) - \frac{2}{3}x(-2)$$

$$y(0) = \frac{1}{3}y(-3) - \frac{2}{3}x(-2)$$

$$y(0) = \frac{1}{3}y(-3) - \frac{2}{3}x(-2)$$

Contoh ELEKTRIK



$$v_R(t) = R i(t)$$

(tanpa ingatan)



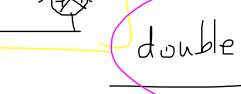
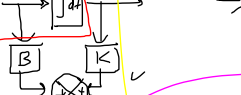
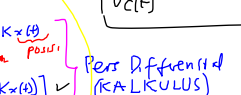
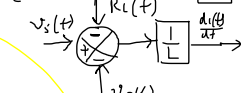
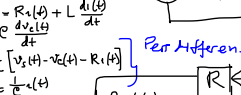
$$v_L(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

(dengan ingatan)



$$i(t) = C \frac{dv(t)}{dt}$$

(dengan ingatan)



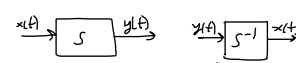
double integrator

next = Mekanisme

* Sistem Invertible dan non-invertible

DEFINISI

Suatu sistem dikatakan invertible jika memiliki inverse



Invertibility: penting dalam "signal processing"

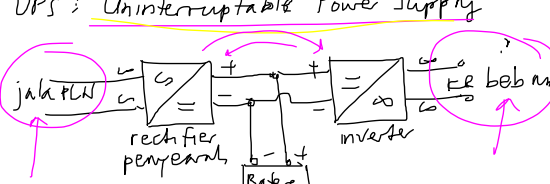
Sistem INVERSE

Sistem	INVERSE
Recorder	Play back
MIC	SPEAKER
Encoder	Decoder
Pemancar (TX)	Penerima (RX)
Modulator	Demodulator
Encrypt	Decrypt
Scrambler	Descrambler
Multiplexer (MUX)	Demultiplexer (DEMUX)

"INVERTER" inverse "RECTIFIER" ???

Bukan, rectifier non-invertible

UPS: Uninterruptable Power Supply



$$x(t) \rightarrow \text{Rectifier} \rightarrow y(t) = |x(t)|$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) = 1 &\rightarrow y(t) = 1 \\ x(t) = -1 &\rightarrow y(t) = 1 \end{aligned} \rightarrow x(t) = ?$$

Umumnya suatu sistem invertible karena terjadi pemetaan SATU-ke-SATU (one-to-one mapping) antara masukan dan keluaran



Bandingkan: $y(t) = [x(t)]^2 = \text{non-invertible (REAL)}$
dengan $y(t) = [x(t)]^3 = \text{invertible}$

* Sistem LINIER dan TAK LINIER

Suatu sistem dikatakan linier, jika kombinasi linier isyarat masukan SELALU menghasilkan kombinasi linier isyarat keluaran

- Jika suatu sistem
- diberikan masukan $x_1(t)$ menghasilkan keluaran $y_1(t)$
 - diberikan masukan $x_2(t)$ menghasilkan keluaran $y_2(t)$
 - lalu dengan α_1 dan α_2 REAL $\neq 0$, diberikan masukan $x(t) = \alpha_1 x_1(t) + \alpha_2 x_2(t)$ maka keluarannya SELALU $y(t) = \alpha_1 y_1(t) + \alpha_2 y_2(t)$ untuk sembarang $x_1(t), x_2(t), \alpha_1$ dan α_2

Dengan TABEL :

Masukan	Keluaran
$x_1(t)$	$y_1(t)$
$x_2(t)$	$y_2(t)$
sembarang α_1, α_2	$y(t) = \alpha_1 y_1(t) + \alpha_2 y_2(t)$

Contoh :

* Buktikan penguat $y(t) = Kx(t)$ adalah penguat linier!

Jawab :

Masukan	Keluaran
$x_1(t)$	$y_1(t) = Kx_1(t)$
$x_2(t)$	$y_2(t) = Kx_2(t)$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 : x(t) = \alpha_1 x_1(t) + \alpha_2 x_2(t) \rightarrow y(t) = Kx(t) = K[\alpha_1 x_1(t) + \alpha_2 x_2(t)]$$

$$= K\alpha_1 x_1(t) + K\alpha_2 x_2(t) = \alpha_1(Kx_1(t)) + \alpha_2(Kx_2(t)) = \alpha_1 y_1(t) + \alpha_2 y_2(t)$$

KOMBINASI LINIER ISYARAT KELUARAN

Terbukti bahwa Penguat ini LINIER

* Bagaimana dengan penguat $y(t) = Ke^{-t}x(t)$?

Jawab : Penguat $y(t) = Ke^{-t}x(t)$ adalah sistem linier!

Bukti : Masukan $\rightarrow$ Keluaran

$x_1(t)$	$y_1(t) = Ke^{-t}x_1(t)$
$x_2(t)$	$y_2(t) = Ke^{-t}x_2(t)$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 : x(t) = \alpha_1 x_1(t) + \alpha_2 x_2(t) \rightarrow y(t) = Ke^{-t}x(t) = Ke^{-t}[\alpha_1 x_1(t) + \alpha_2 x_2(t)]$$

$$= Ke^{-t}\alpha_1 x_1(t) + Ke^{-t}\alpha_2 x_2(t) = \alpha_1 Ke^{-t}x_1(t) + \alpha_2 Ke^{-t}x_2(t) = \alpha_1 y_1(t) + \alpha_2 y_2(t)$$

* Sistem "TIME VARYING" dan "TIME INVARIANT"

Definisi : Suatu sistem dikatakan "time invariant" jika pergeseran waktu (time-shifting, ditunda atau dimajukan) pada masukan HANYA akan mengakibatkan pergeseran waktu pada keluaran

Contoh : Penguat A $\rightarrow$ Penguat B



Masukan $x_1(t)$, menghasilkan keluaran :

$$y_1(t) = Kx_1(t) \quad y_1(t-\Delta) = Kx_1(t-\Delta)$$

Masukan $x_2(t) = x_1(t-\Delta)$, menghasilkan keluaran :

$$y_2(t) = Kx_2(t) = Kx_1(t-\Delta) = y_1(t-\Delta)$$

TIME INVARIANT

* Linierkah rangkaian penyearah $y(t) = |x(t)|$?

Jawab : Tidak, penyearah ini tak linier!

BukanBukti :

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(t) &= 2 \rightarrow y_1(t) = |x_1(t)| = |2| = 2 \\ x_2(t) &= 3 \rightarrow y_2(t) = |x_2(t)| = |3| = 3 \\ \alpha_1 = 4, \alpha_2 = 5 &\rightarrow \alpha_1 y_1(t) + \alpha_2 y_2(t) = 4 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot 3 = 23 \\ x(t) &= \alpha_1 x_1(t) + \alpha_2 x_2(t) = 4 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot 3 = 23 \rightarrow y(t) = |x(t)| = |23| = 23 \end{aligned}$$

Bukti yang benar, silakan cari sendiri!

* Buktikan bahwa modulator fasa :

$$y(t) = A \sin[\omega t + x(t)]$$

Bukti :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Masukan} &\rightarrow \text{Keluaran} \\ \text{Pada } t=0 &\rightarrow y(t) = A \sin(x(t)) \\ x_1(t) &= \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad} \rightarrow y_1(t) = A \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = A \\ x_2(t) &= \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ rad} \rightarrow y_2(t) = A \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}A \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_1 = 1, \alpha_2 = 1 \rightarrow \alpha_1 y_1(t) + \alpha_2 y_2(t) = 1 \cdot A + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}A = \frac{3}{2}A$$

$$x(t) = \alpha_1 x_1(t) + \alpha_2 x_2(t) = 1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \rightarrow y(t) = A \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}A\sqrt{3}$$

Terbukti sistem tak linier!

BAB I Pengenalan SISTEM

BAB II Permodelan SISTEM

* Pentingnya permodelan SISTEM !

- * Model-Model Sistem
 - * Model STATIK
 - * Model DINAMIK
 - Model Transfer Function
 - Model State Space

* Model Statik

- Disebut juga model watale-alih (transfer characterstic) (model steady state) (keadaan tunak)
- Tidak melibatkan waktu t

Misalnya : * Penguat (Amplifier)

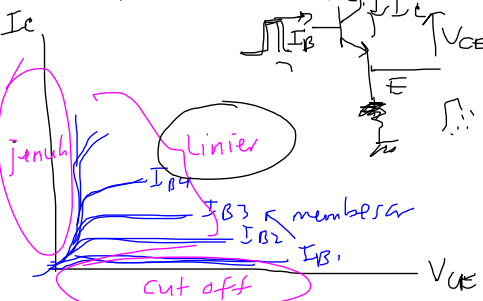
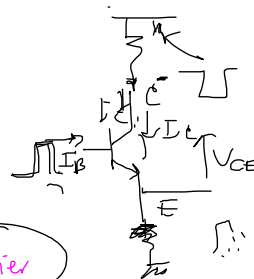
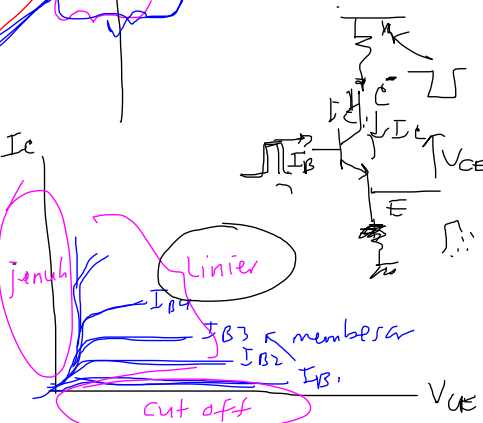
Model STATIK mi kurang bermanfaat untuk sistem LINIER, tapi untuk SISTEM TAK LINIER ia SANGAT BERMANFAAT =

* Saturating amplifier (Penguat jenuh)

x : Isyarat masukan
y : Isyarat keluaran

Relay
Hysteresis terak
Schmitt Trigger
Pembanding (window comparator)

DEAD ZONE



βB_3 memberan

cut off

I_{B1}

I_{B2}

I_{B3}

V_{CE}

I_C

I_{B1}

I_{B2}

I_{B3}

V_{CE}

I_C

I_{B1}

I_{B2}

I_{B3}

V_{CE}

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I_C

I_{B1}

I_{B2}

I_{B3}

V_{CE}

I_C

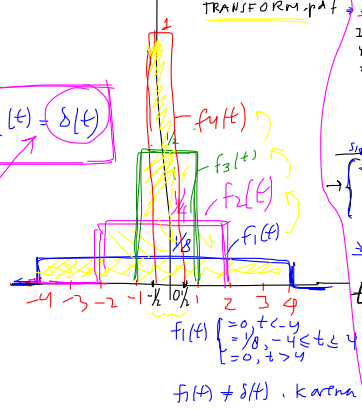
I_{B1}

I

$x(t) \xrightarrow{g(t)} y(t)$
 Jika $x(t) = \delta(t) \rightarrow y(t) = g(t)$
 maka $y(t)$ adalah konvolusi antara $g(t)$ dan $x(t)$
 $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(\tau) \cdot x(t-\tau) d\tau$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(\tau) \cdot \delta(t-\tau) d\tau$

Untuk menghindari kerumitan integral konvolusi, dapat digunakan Transf. Laplace
 (lihat <http://www.unhas.ac.id/fhizad/rip/kuliah/TRANSFORM.pdf>)

$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f_k(t) = \delta(t)$



MODEL MIBRAIL-ALIH (Transfer Function)

Apa itu MIBRAIL-ALIH?
 What is a Transfer Function?
 Jawab: MIBRAIL-ALIH adalah tanggapan dari suatu sistem terhadap impuls.
 A Transfer Function is the impulse response.

Apa itu impuls dengan satuan?
 What is a unit impulse?

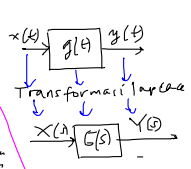
Isyarat $\delta(t)$ suatu isyarat matematis yang TIDAK ADA realisasi fisiknya. Ada beberapa fenomena yang mendekati sifat-sifat suatu impuls: 1. durasi sangat kecil, 2. amplitudo sangat besar, 3. luas area = 1.
 * Sifat $\delta(t)$:
 * Hanya ada pada $t=0$
 * Luas bidang antara $\delta(t)$ dengan sumbu $t=1$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$

Bagaimana membuat $\delta(t)$?

$\delta(t)$ dapat dibuat secara matematis dengan berbagai cara, antara lain sbb:

$f_1(t) = \delta(t)$ karena $f_1(t)$ tidak punya area pada $t=0$
 $f_2(t) = \delta(t)$ karena $f_2(t)$ tidak punya area pada $t=0$
 $f_3(t) = \delta(t)$ karena $f_3(t)$ tidak punya area pada $t=0$
 $f_4(t) = \delta(t)$ karena $f_4(t)$ tidak punya area pada $t=0$



$Y(s) = G(s) X(s)$
 $G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)}$

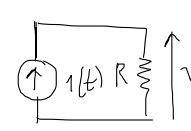
Contoh: * Tentukan $\mathcal{L}\{\delta(t)\}$!

$\mathcal{L}\{\delta(t)\} = \frac{G(s)}{X(s)} = 1$
 Transf. Laplace
 $\mathcal{L}\{\delta(t)\} = 1$

t : real variable
 s : pembah Laplace (complex variable)

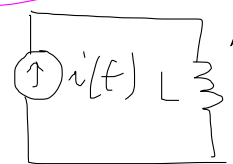
$\mathcal{L}\{x(t)\} = X(s) \leftrightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{X(s)\} = x(t)$
 $\mathcal{L}\{g(t)\} = G(s) \leftrightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{G(s)\} = g(t)$

* Konsep IMPEDANSI



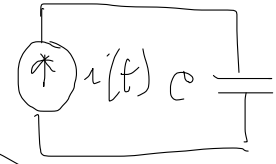
$v_R(t) = R i(t)$
 Transf. Laplace
 $V_R(s) = R I(s)$

$Z_R(s) = \frac{V_R(s)}{I(s)} = R$



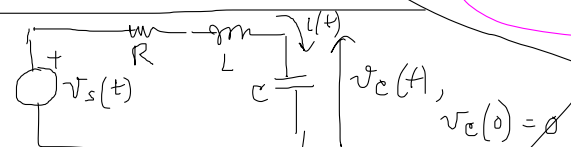
$v_L(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt}$
 Transf. Laplace
 $V_L(s) = L s I(s)$

$Z_L(s) = \frac{V_L(s)}{I(s)} = L s$



$v_C(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i(t) dt$
 Transf. Laplace:

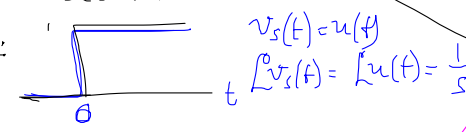
$V_C(s) = \frac{1}{C s} I(s) \rightarrow Z_C(s) = \frac{V_C(s)}{I(s)} = \frac{1}{C s}$



$G(s) = \frac{V_C(s)}{V_s(s)} = \frac{Z_C}{Z_R + Z_C}$

$G(s) = \frac{Z_C}{Z_R + Z_C} = \frac{1/C s}{R + 1/C s} = \frac{1}{C s R + 1}$

* Analisis Transien: $v_C(t)$:



$V_s(s) = \frac{1}{s}, G(s) = \frac{1}{C s R + 1}$

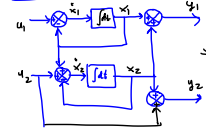
$V_C(s) = G(s) V_s(s) = \frac{1}{s(C s R + 1)}$

$v_C(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{V_C(s)\} \rightarrow$ lihat tabel

* Analisis Steady State
 $x(t)$ periodik $\rightarrow x(t) = A \sin(\omega t + \phi)$
 ω : omega [rad/sec]
 ϕ : phase [rad]
 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ [second]
 $s = j\omega = j\sqrt{f}$
 $G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{LC^2 + RCs + 1} = \frac{1}{LC^2 + RCj\omega + 1}$
 $A_f = |G(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC^2 + R^2C^2\omega^2}}$
 $\phi = \angle G(j\omega) = -\tan^{-1}(\frac{RC\omega}{1})$
 $I_m = A_f R C \text{ Re} \{1 - \omega^2 LC\}$
 $v_C(t) = A_f A \sin(\omega t + \phi) \rightarrow$ Diagram Bode

Contoh:

Contoh Mekanisme



Tentukan Model Ruang Keadaan dari sistem di sebelah kiri:

Jawab $m=2$ $n=2$ $k=2$

Dimensi $A [2 \times 2]$, $B [2 \times 2]$, $C [2 \times 2]$, $D [2 \times 2]$

Pers Keadaan: $\dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + u_1$

$\dot{x}_2 = x_1 - x_2 + u_2$

Pers. Keluaran: $y_1 = x_1 + x_2$

$y_2 = x_2 + u_2$

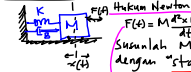
$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A [2 \times 2]$ $B [2 \times 2]$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$C [2 \times 2]$ $D [2 \times 2]$

Contoh MEKANIK



Hukum Newton: $F(t) = M \frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2} + B \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + Kx(t)$

Susunlah Model Ruang Keadaan dengan "state assignment":

Jawab:
Pers. Keadaan:
 $\dot{x}_1 = \frac{dx_1}{dt} = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = x_2$
 $\dot{x}_2 = \frac{dx_2}{dt} = \frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2} = \frac{1}{M} (F(t) - Bx_2 - Kx_1)$

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{M} x_2$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -\frac{K}{M} x_1 - \frac{B}{M} x_2 + \frac{1}{M} u$$

Pers. Keluaran: $y = x(t) = x_1$

Dimensi Matrix: $m=1$, $n=2$, $k=1$

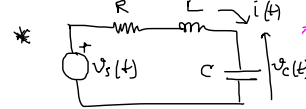
$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{K}{M} & -\frac{B}{M} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{M} \end{bmatrix} u$$

$A [2 \times 2]$ $B [2 \times 1]$ $C [1 \times 2]$ $D [1 \times 1]$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

* Gambarkan bagan kotak dengan 2 integrator seperti pada contoh matematis

* Tentukan Model Nisbah Alihnya:



Hukum Ohm:
 $v_s(t) - v_c(t) = Ri(t) + L \frac{di(t)}{dt}$... (1)
 $i(t) = C \frac{dv_c(t)}{dt}$... (2)

Tentukan model Ruang Keadaan dengan "state assignment":
 $u \triangleq v_s(t)$ $x_1 \triangleq i(t)$
 $y \triangleq v_c(t)$ $x_2 \triangleq v_c(t)$

* Model Ruang Keadaan (State Space)

$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$
 $y = Cx + Du$

u = masukan $u(t)$ = INPUT

y = keluaran $y(t)$ = OUTPUT

x = peubah keadaan STATE VARIABLE

$x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ x_3(t) \\ \vdots \\ x_n(t) \end{bmatrix}$ vektor $[n \times 1]$ untuk n buah peubah keadaan

* Dimensi matrix A, B, C dan D

$A [n \times n]$ $B [n \times m]$
 $C [k \times n]$ $D [k \times m]$

Contoh: Suatu sistem memiliki 5 buah masukan, 6 buah keluaran dan 7 buah peubah keadaan. Tentukan dimensi matrix A, B, C dan D!!

Jawab: $m=5$ $n=7$ $k=6$

Jawab: $A [7 \times 7]$, $B [7 \times 5]$, $C [6 \times 7]$, $D [6 \times 5]$

Catatan: * Jika semua matrix A, B, C dan D berisi KONSTANTA, maka sistem adalah LINEAR TIME-INVARIANT (LTI)

* Jika ada di antara matrix A, B, C dan D yang berisi suatu fungsi waktu (berubah dengan waktu t) maka sistem adalah LINEAR TIME VARIING (LTV)

* Selain yang di atas adalah NON-LINEAR

Model Nisbah-Alih

