



UNIVERSITAS KOMPUTER
INDONESIA



Sistem Dinamik dan Arithmetik

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Sistem Elementer Statik

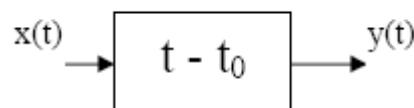


Nama	Deskripsi	Grafik
Soft Limiter	$y = \begin{cases} -y_0 & x < -x_0 \\ y_0 \frac{x}{x_0} & x \leq x_0 \\ y_0 & x > x_0 \end{cases}$	
Hard Limiter	$y = \begin{cases} -y_0 & x < 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ y_0 & x > 0 \end{cases}$	
Half-wave Rectifier	$y = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ y_0 \frac{x}{x_0} & x > 0 \end{cases}$	

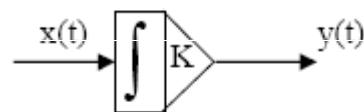


Full-wave Rectifier	$y = y_0 \left \frac{x}{x_0} \right $	A graph showing a symmetric V-shape opening upwards. The vertex is at the origin (0,0). The left branch passes through (-x₀, -y₀) and (0, 0). The right branch passes through (x₀, y₀) and (0, 0). Dotted lines connect the points (-x₀, -y₀), (0, 0), and (x₀, y₀) to the x-axis.
Comparator	$y = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq x_0 \\ y_0 & x > 0 \end{cases}$	A graph showing a step function. For x ≤ x₀, the value is 0. At x = x₀, there is a jump to a constant value y₀. For x > x₀, the value remains constant at y₀. Dotted lines connect the points (x₀, 0) and (x₀, y₀) to the x-axis.
Square-Law Rectifier	$y = y_0 \left(\frac{x}{x_0} \right)^2$	A graph showing a symmetric U-shape opening upwards. The vertex is at the origin (0,0). The left branch passes through (-x₀, y₀) and (0, 0). The right branch passes through (x₀, y₀) and (0, 0). Dotted lines connect the points (-x₀, y₀), (0, 0), and (x₀, y₀) to the x-axis.

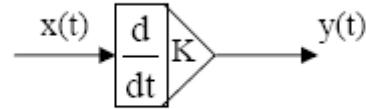
Elemen Dinamik



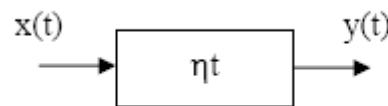
Elemen delay



Gambar 1.20. Simbol elemen integral



Gambar 1.21. Simbol elemen differensiator

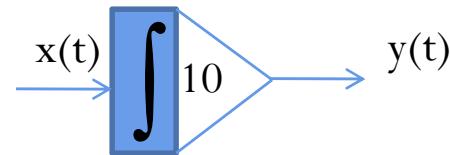


Gambar 1.22 Simbol elemen kompresi

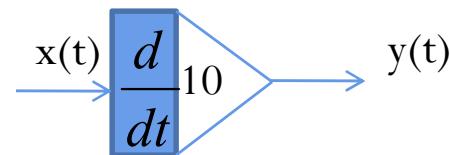
Contoh untuk $x(t)=x_0 u(t)$



$$y(t) = x_0 u(t-4)$$



$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= 10 \int_{-\infty}^t x(t) dt = 10 \int_{-\infty}^t x_0 u(t) dt \\ &= 10 \int_0^t x_0 dt = 10 x_0 [t]_0^t = 10 x_0 t u(t) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= 10 \frac{d}{dt} x(t) = 10 x_0 \frac{d}{dt} u(t) \\ &= 10 x_0 \delta(t) \end{aligned}$$

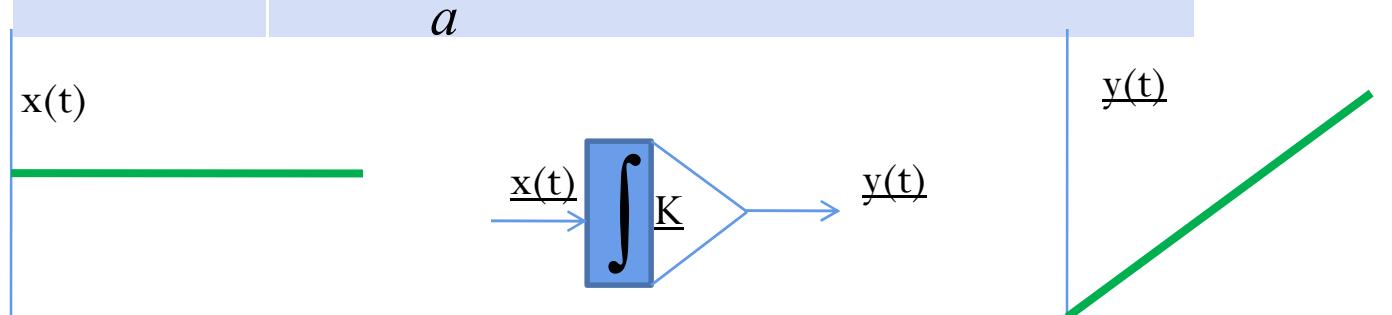


$$y(t) = x_0 u(t-4)$$

Tabel Lengkap Sistem Dinamik

Input	Output Integral
$u(t)$	$Ktu(t)$
$\delta(t)$	$Ku(t)$
$r\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)$	$Ktu(t) - K(t-\tau)u(t-\tau)$
$\cos\omega t$	$\frac{1}{\omega} \sin(\omega t)$
e^{-at}	$-\frac{1}{a} e^{-at}$

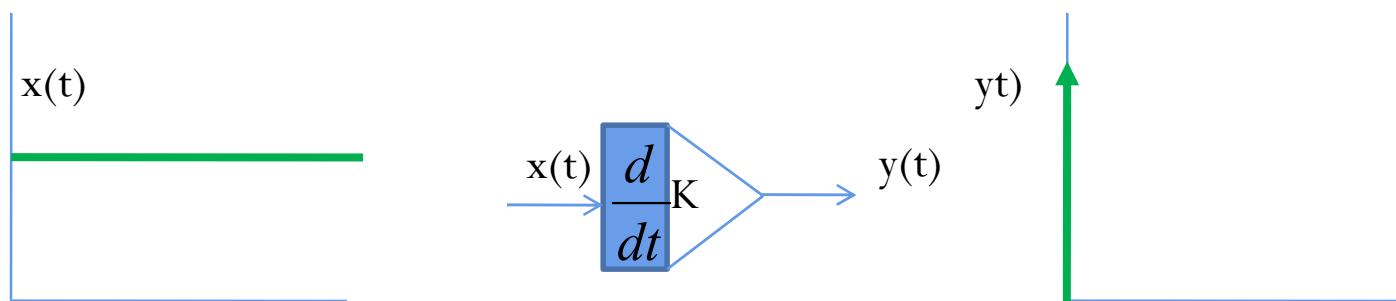
$$y(t) = K \int_{-\infty}^t x(t) dt$$



Tabel Lengkap Sistem Dinamik

Input	Output Differensiator
$u(t)$	$K\delta(t)$
$\delta(t)$	$K\delta'(t)$
$r\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)$	$K\delta(t) - K\delta(t-\tau)$
$\cos\omega t$	$-\omega \sin\omega t$
e^{-at}	$-ae^{-at}$

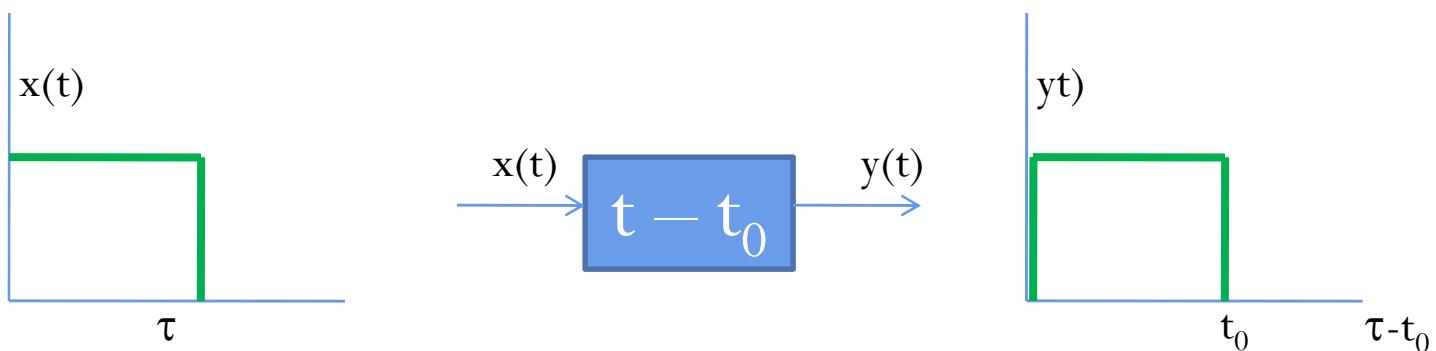
$$y(t) = K \frac{d}{dt} x(t)$$



Tabel Lengkap Sistem Dinamik

Input	Output Delay
$u(t)$	$u(t-t_0)$
$\delta(t)$	$\delta(t-t_0)$
$r\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)$	$r\left(\frac{t-t_0}{\tau}\right)$
$\cos\omega t$	$\cos[\omega(t-t_0)]$
e^{-at}	$\exp[-a(t-t_0)]$

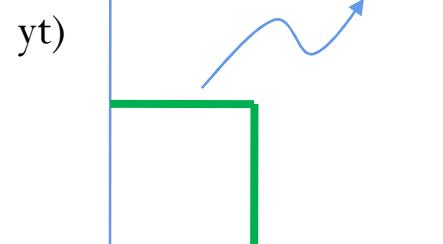
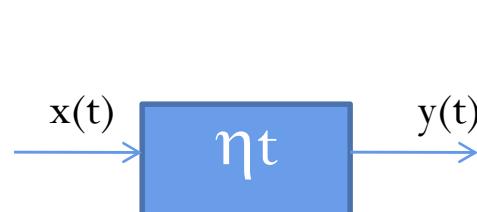
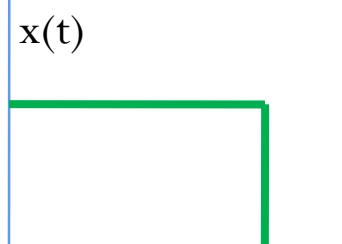
$$y(t) = x(t - t_0)$$



Tabel Lengkap Sistem Dinamik

Input	Output Kompresi
$u(t)$	$u(t)$
$\delta(t)$	$\delta(t)$
$r\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)$	$r\left(\frac{\eta t}{\tau}\right)$
$\cos\omega t$	$\cos(\eta\omega t)$
e^{-at}	$\exp[-a(\eta t)]$

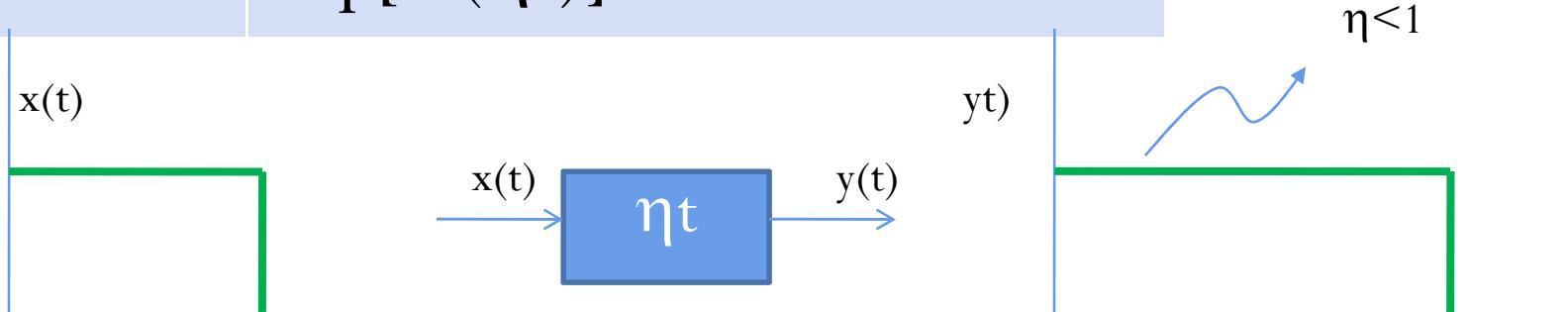
$$y(t) = x(\eta t)$$



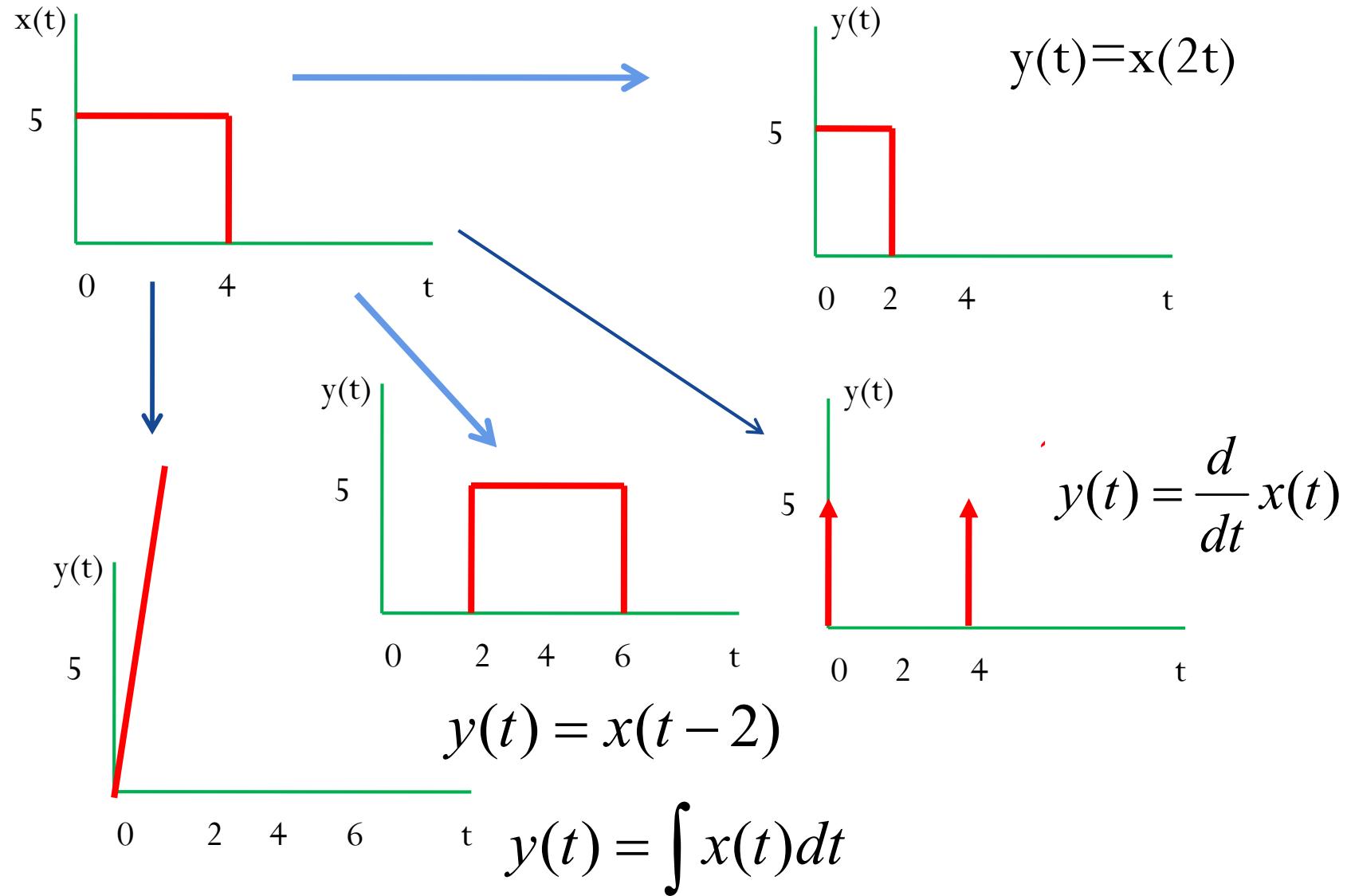
Tabel Lengkap Sistem Dinamik

Input	Output Kompresi
$u(t)$	$u(t)$
$\delta(t)$	$\delta(t)$
$r\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)$	$r\left(\frac{\eta t}{\tau}\right)$
$\cos\omega t$	$\cos(\eta\omega t)$
e^{-at}	$\exp[-a(\eta t)]$

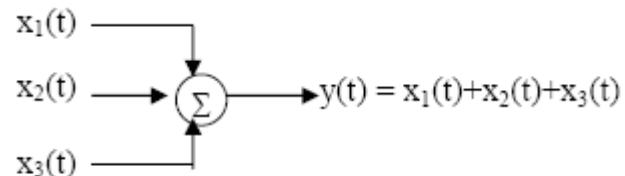
$$y(t) = x(\eta t)$$



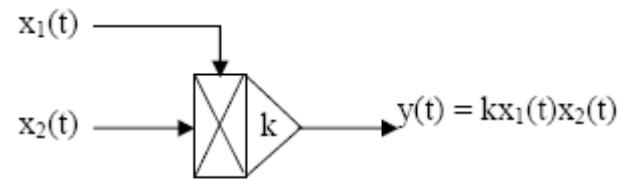
Sebutkan proses apa yang terjadi



Elemen Arithmatik



Gambar 1.23. Simbol elemen penjumlahan



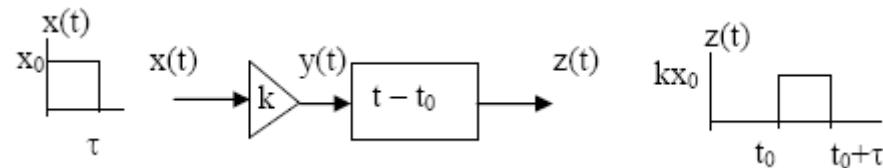
Gambar 1.24. Simbol elemen perkalian

Contoh

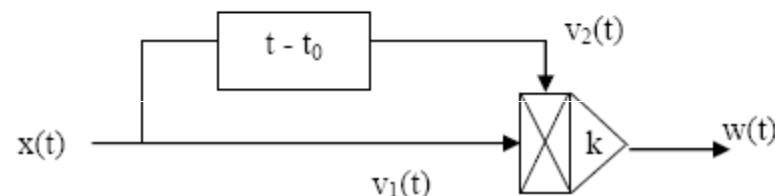
$$r\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right) = u(t) - u(t - \tau)$$

Modulasi Amplituda:
 $y(t) = B \cos(\omega_c t) x(t)$

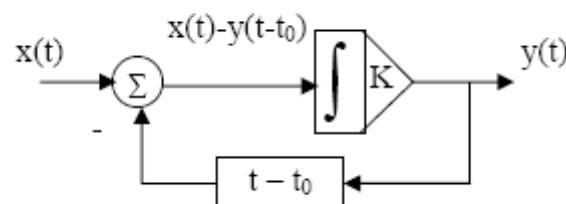
Diagram Blok



Serial

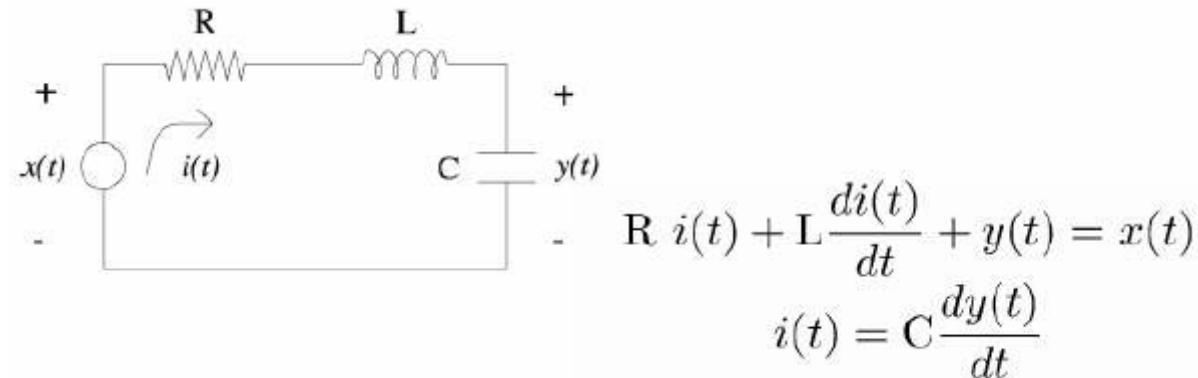


Paralel

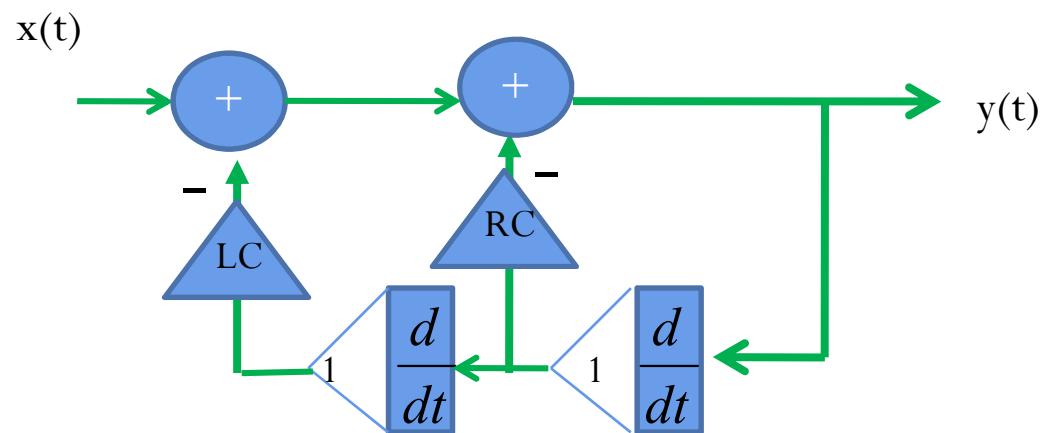


Umpam Balik

Contoh Pemodelan Listrik RLC

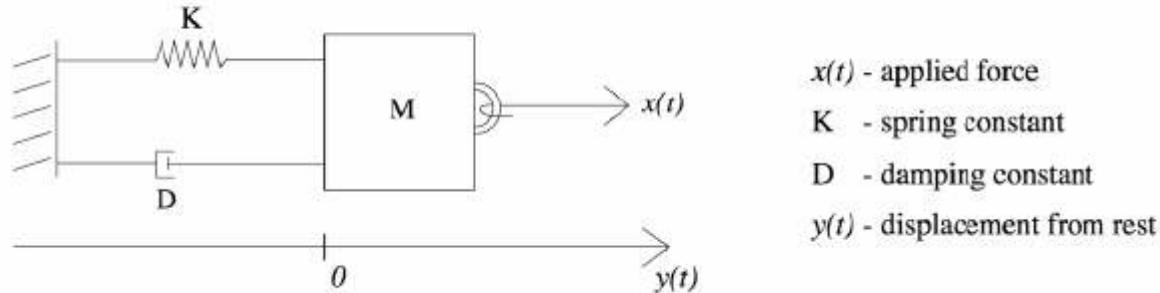


$$LC \frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + RC \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = x(t)$$



Contoh Pemodelan Mekanik

(b) Sistem Mekanik



$x(t)$ - applied force

K - spring constant

D - damping constant

$y(t)$ - displacement from rest

Force Balance:

$$M \frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} = x(t) - Ky(t) - D \frac{dy(t)}{dt}$$

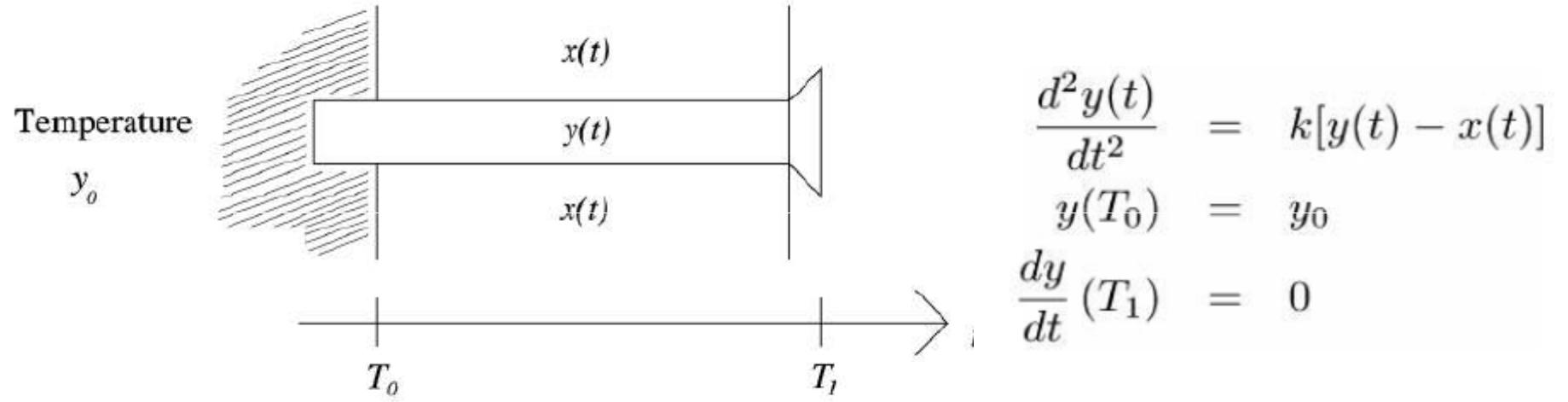
$$\Downarrow$$
$$M \frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + D \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + Ky(t) = x(t)$$

Contoh Pemodelan Sensor



(c) Sistem Termal

Cooling Fin in Steady State



t = distance along rod

$y(t)$ = Fin temperature as function of position

$x(t)$ = Surrounding temperature along the fin

