

Developing Linear Models

One of the most effective means to do so is by using the Taylor series.

The general form of the Taylor series expansion is the following:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} \cdot (x - a)^n$$

When used to linearize non-linear functions, the Taylor series expansion is reduced to the following:

$$f(\theta) = f(\theta_r) + \left(\frac{df}{d\theta} \right)_{\theta=\theta_r} (\theta - \theta_r), \text{ where } r \text{ is the reference point}$$

System Modelling

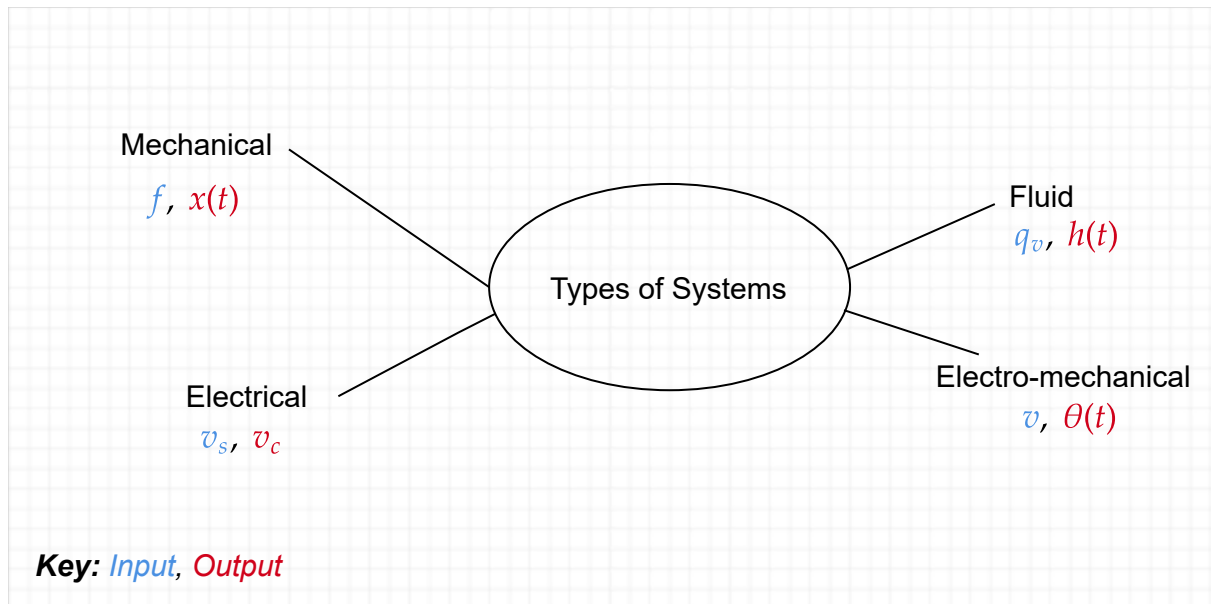
What is a System?

System $\xrightarrow[\text{of}]{\text{collection}}$ *Subsystems* $\xrightarrow[\text{of}]{\text{collection}}$ *Components to perform a task*

The way systems are modelled is by lumping their elements (eg. mass, spring, damper) into simpler systems.

Essentially what is then created is an approximation of reality, a model. Specifically, a mathematical model.

Types of Systems



- Mechanical systems: mass, damper, springs
- Electrical systems: electrical components (resistor, inductor, capacitor)
- Fluid systems: container
- Electro-mechanical systems: eg. rotational potentiometer