

**FAKULTET TEHNIČKIH NAUKA  
GEODEZIJA I GEOINFORMATIKA**

**RAČUN IZRAVNANJA  
- VEŽBA 4 -**

**NOVI SAD, 2024.**

# Izravnanje po metodi posrednih merenja

- Gaus-Markovljev model izravnanja

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{Ax} + \mathbf{f} \quad - \text{funkcionalni model}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_l = \mathbf{Q}_l^{-1}, E(\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{0} \quad - \text{stohastički model}$$

- Funkcionalnim modelom je definisana funkcionalna (matematička) veza između merenih veličina i nepoznatih parametara modela.
- Stohastički model definiše određene pretpostavke u vezi sa merenjima.

# Funkcionalni model

- Funkcije veze

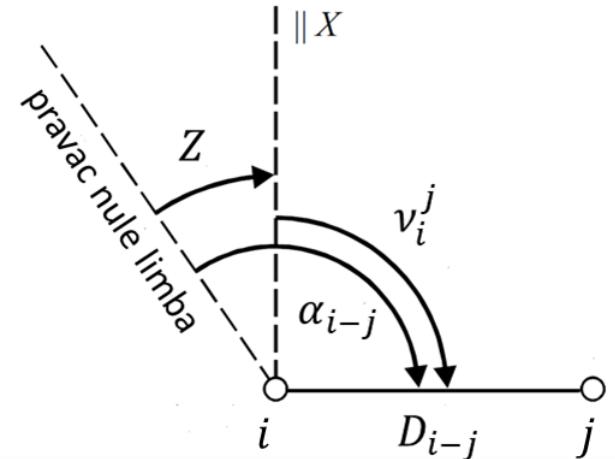
$$\alpha_{i-j} + v_{\alpha_{i-j}} = \arctan\left(\frac{Y_j - Y_i}{X_j - X_i}\right) + Z \quad - \text{horizontalni pravci}$$

$$D_{i-j} + v_{D_{i-j}} = \sqrt{(Y_j - Y_i)^2 + (X_j - X_i)^2} \quad - \text{horizontalne dužine}$$

- Funkcije veze linearizuju se razvojem u Tejlorov red u okolini približnih vrednosti nepoznatih parametara, nakon čega se dobijaju jednačine popravaka:

$$v_{\alpha_{i-j}} = a_{ij} \cdot dX_i + b_{ij} \cdot dY_i + a_{ji} \cdot dX_j + b_{ji} \cdot dY_j + dZ + f_{\alpha_{i-j}}$$

$$v_{D_{i-j}} = A_{ij} \cdot dX_i + B_{ij} \cdot dY_i + A_{ji} \cdot dX_j + B_{ji} \cdot dY_j + f_{D_{i-j}}$$



# Funkcionalni model

- Slobodni članovi

$$f_{\alpha_{i-j}} = \alpha_{i-j}^0 - \alpha_{i-j}, \quad \alpha_{i-j}^0 = v_i^j + Z_0, \quad v_i^j = \arctan\left(\frac{Y_j^0 - Y_i^0}{X_j^0 - X_i^0}\right)$$

$$f_{D_{i-j}} = D_{i-j}^0 - D_{i-j}, \quad D_{i-j}^0 = \sqrt{(Y_j^0 - Y_i^0)^2 + (X_j^0 - X_i^0)^2}$$

$Y_j^0, Y_i^0, X_j^0, X_i^0, Z_0$  - približne  
vrednosti nepoznatih parametara

- Koeficijenti

$$a_{ij} = \left( \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-j}}{\partial X_i} \right)_0 = \frac{\rho'' \sin v_i^j}{D_{i-j}^0}, \quad b_{ij} = \left( \frac{\partial \alpha_{i-j}}{\partial Y_i} \right)_0 = -\frac{\rho'' \cos v_i^j}{D_{i-j}^0}, \quad \rho'' = 206265$$

$$A_{ij} = \left( \frac{\partial D_{i-j}}{\partial X_i} \right)_0 = -\cos v_i^j, \quad B_{ij} = \left( \frac{\partial D_{i-j}}{\partial Y_i} \right)_0 = -\sin v_i^j$$

# Funkcionalni model

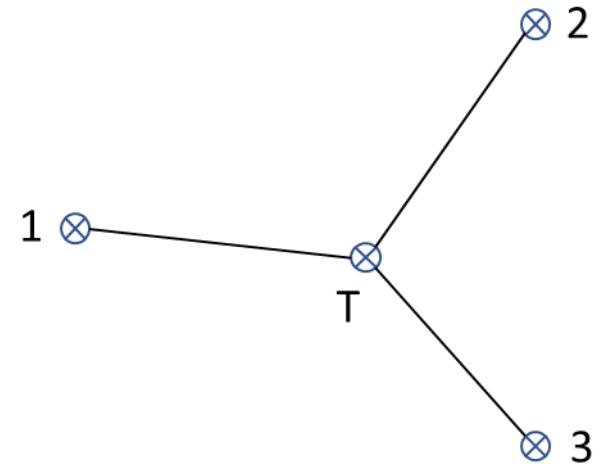
- **Primer 1 – dvodimenzionalna geodetska mreža**

Tačka  $T(Y, X)$  određuje se od tačaka 1, 2 i 3 merenjem dužina i pravaca do istih.

Standardi merenja su: 2" - za pravce i 3mm + 3mm/km - za dužine. Oceniti koordinate tražene tačke i sračunati elemente absolutne elipse grešaka.

**Date tačke: 1, 2 i 3**

**Nepoznata tačka: T**



Jednačine popravaka:

$$v_{\alpha_{T-1}} = a_{T1} \cdot dX_T + b_{T1} \cdot dY_T + dZ + f_{\alpha_{T-1}}, \quad f_{\alpha_{T-1}} = (\nu_T^1 + Z_0) - \alpha_{T-1}$$

$$v_{\alpha_{T-2}} = a_{T2} \cdot dX_T + b_{T2} \cdot dY_T + dZ + f_{\alpha_{T-2}}, \quad f_{\alpha_{T-2}} = (\nu_T^2 + Z_0) - \alpha_{T-2}$$

$$v_{\alpha_{T-3}} = a_{T3} \cdot dX_T + b_{T3} \cdot dY_T + dZ + f_{\alpha_{T-3}}, \quad f_{\alpha_{T-3}} = (\nu_T^3 + Z_0) - \alpha_{T-3}$$

$$Z_{0,1} = \alpha_{T-1} - \nu_T^1$$

$$v_{D_{T-1}} = A_{T1} \cdot dX_T + B_{T1} \cdot dY_T + f_{D_{T-1}}, \quad f_{D_{T-1}} = D_{T-1}^0 - D_{T-1}$$

$$Z_{0,2} = \alpha_{T-2} - \nu_T^2$$

$$v_{D_{T-2}} = A_{T2} \cdot dX_T + B_{T2} \cdot dY_T + f_{D_{T-2}}, \quad f_{D_{T-2}} = D_{T-2}^0 - D_{T-2}$$

$$Z_{0,3} = \alpha_{T-3} - \nu_T^3$$

$$v_{D_{T-3}} = A_{T3} \cdot dX_T + B_{T3} \cdot dY_T + f_{D_{T-3}}, \quad f_{D_{T-3}} = D_{T-3}^0 - D_{T-3}$$

$$Z_0 = \frac{Z_{0,1} + Z_{0,2} + Z_{0,3}}{3}$$

# Funkcionalni model

- **Primer 1 – dvodimenzionalna geodetska mreža**

Formiranje matrice dizajna  $\mathbf{A}$  i vektora slobodnih članova  $\mathbf{f}$ :

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} dX_T & dY_T & dZ \\ a_{T1} & b_{T1} & 1 \\ a_{T2} & b_{T2} & 1 \\ a_{T3} & b_{T3} & 1 \\ A_{T1} & B_{T1} & 0 \\ A_{T2} & B_{T2} & 0 \\ A_{T3} & B_{T3} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \alpha_{T-1} \\ \alpha_{T-2} \\ \alpha_{T-3} \\ D_{T-1} \\ D_{T-2} \\ D_{T-3} \end{matrix} \quad \mathbf{f} = \begin{bmatrix} f_{\alpha_{T-1}} \\ f_{\alpha_{T-2}} \\ f_{\alpha_{T-3}} \\ f_{D_{T-1}} \\ f_{D_{T-2}} \\ f_{D_{T-3}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Napomene:

- Slobodna članove za horizontalne pravce izraziti u sekundama.
- Slobodne članove za dužine izraziti u milimetrima.
- Pri računanju koeficijenata  $a_{ij}$  i  $b_{ij}$ , dužine  $D_{i-j}^0$  izraziti u milimetrima.

# Stohastički model

- **Primer 1 – dvodimenzionalna geodetska mreža**

Formiranje matrice težina  $\mathbf{P}$ :

Težine merenja  $P_i$  predstavljaju stepen poverenja u rezultate merenja.

$$\sigma_{\alpha_{i-j}} = 2''$$

$$\sigma_{D_{T-1}} = 3 \text{ mm} + 3 \frac{\text{mm}}{\text{km}} \cdot D_{T-1}^0 [\text{km}]$$

$$\sigma_{D_{T-2}} = 3 \text{ mm} + 3 \frac{\text{mm}}{\text{km}} \cdot D_{T-2}^0 [\text{km}]$$

$$\sigma_{D_{T-3}} = 3 \text{ mm} + 3 \frac{\text{mm}}{\text{km}} \cdot D_{T-3}^0 [\text{km}]$$

Za  $\sigma_0$  usvojiti vrednost 1!

$$P_{\alpha_{T-1}} = \frac{\sigma_0^2}{\sigma_{\alpha_{T-1}}^2}, P_{D_{T-1}} = \frac{\sigma_0^2}{\sigma_{D_{T-1}}^2}$$

$$P_{\alpha_{T-2}} = \frac{\sigma_0^2}{\sigma_{\alpha_{T-2}}^2}, P_{D_{T-2}} = \frac{\sigma_0^2}{\sigma_{D_{T-2}}^2}$$

$$P_{\alpha_{T-3}} = \frac{\sigma_0^2}{\sigma_{\alpha_{T-3}}^2}, P_{D_{T-3}} = \frac{\sigma_0^2}{\sigma_{D_{T-3}}^2}$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} P_{\alpha_{T-1}} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & P_{\alpha_{T-2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & P_{\alpha_{T-3}} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & P_{D_{T-1}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & P_{D_{T-2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & P_{D_{T-3}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & P_{D_{T-3}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \alpha_{T-1} \\ \alpha_{T-2} \\ \alpha_{T-3} \\ D_{T-1} \\ D_{T-2} \\ D_{T-3} \end{matrix}$$

**Kompletno rešenje zadatka dostupno je u fajlu *Račun izravnanja - Vežba 4.xlsx*.**

# Primena metoda najmanjih kvadrata (MNK)

- Sistem normalnih jednačina

$$\mathbf{N}\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{N} = \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{A}$$

$$\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{f}$$

- Ocena nepoznatih parametara i popravaka merenih veličina

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = -\mathbf{Q}_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}} \cdot \mathbf{n}, \quad \mathbf{Q}_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}} = \mathbf{N}^{-1}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{v}} = \mathbf{A}\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{f}$$

Kontrola računanja:  
 $\hat{\mathbf{v}}^T \mathbf{P} \hat{\mathbf{v}} \equiv \mathbf{f}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{f} + \mathbf{n}^T \hat{\mathbf{x}}$

- Ocena disperzionog koeficijenta

$$m_0^2 = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{v}}^T \mathbf{P} \hat{\mathbf{v}}}{f}$$

$f = n - u$ ,  $n$  – broj merenja,  $u$  – broj nepoznatih parametara

# Matrične funkcije u Excelu

- Excel funkcije za rad sa matricama:

**MMULT** – množenje matrica;

**MINVERSE** – inverzija matrice;

**TRANSPOSE** – transponovanje matrice;

**MDETERM** – determinanta matrice.

## Tutorijal – Matrični račun u Excelu

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "Tutorijal – Matrični račun u Excelu". The spreadsheet contains three examples of matrix operations:

- transponovanje**: A matrix A (2x3) is transposed into a matrix A<sup>T</sup> (3x2). The original matrix A is highlighted in orange and has values [1, 2, 3; 4, 5, 6]. The transpose A<sup>T</sup> has values [1, 4; 2, 5; 3, 6].
- množenje**: Matrix A (2x3) is multiplied by matrix B (3x2). The result is matrix C (2x2) with values [20, 10; 40, 20]. The matrices A, B, and C are highlighted in orange. The values of A are [1, 2, 3; 4, 5, 6] and the values of B are [2, 0, 8; 0, 10, 10; 8, 9, 27].
- množenje skalarom**: Matrix A (2x3) is multiplied by the scalar 2. The result is matrix D (2x3) with values [2, 4, 6; 8, 10, 12]. The matrices A and D are highlighted in orange. The values of A are [1, 2, 3; 4, 5, 6] and the value of the scalar is 2.

# Globlani test na grube greške

- Hipoteze

$$H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2 \text{ protiv } H_a: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2,$$

pri čemu je  $\sigma^2 = M(m_0^2)$ , a  $M$  operator matematičkog očekivanja.

- Test statistika

$$T = \frac{m_0^2}{\sigma_0^2} \sim F_{1-\alpha, f, \infty}$$

Excel:  $F_{1-\alpha, f, \infty} \rightarrow \text{FINV}(\alpha, f, 10000)$

Ukoliko je  $T < F_{1-\alpha, f, \infty}$ , nulta hipoteza se ne odbacuje, tj. nema grubih grešaka.

Ukoliko je  $T \geq F_{1-\alpha, f, \infty}$ , nulta hipoteza se odbacuje, pa konstatujemo da su u merenjima prisutne grube greške.

# *Data snooping* test

- *Data snooping* test se primenjuje ukoliko je primenom globalnog testa utvrđeno da postoje grube greške u merenjima.
- Hipoteze

$$H_0: E(\delta_i) = 0 \text{ protiv } H_1: E(\delta_i) \neq 0,$$

pri čemu je  $\delta_i$  gruba greška kojom je opterećeno merenje  $l_i$ .

- Test statistika

$$w_i = \frac{|\nu_i|}{\sigma_0 \sqrt{Q_{\hat{\nu}_i \hat{\nu}_i}}} \sim N(0,1),$$

gde je  $\nu_i$  popravka  $i$ -tog opažanja,  $\sigma_0$  *a priori* standardna devijacija,  $Q_{\hat{\nu}_i \hat{\nu}_i}$   $i$ -ti dijagonalni element kofaktorske matrice popravaka  $\mathbf{Q}_{\hat{\nu}}$  i  $N$  standardizovana normalna raspodela.

$$\mathbf{Q}_{\hat{\nu}} = \mathbf{P}^{-1} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{Q}_{\hat{x}}\mathbf{A}^T$$

# *Data snooping* test

- Ukoliko je  $w_i \geq N_{1-\alpha/2}$ , merenje  $l_i$  opterećeno je grubom greškom. Sa druge strane, ako je  $w_i < N_{1-\alpha/2}$ , merenje  $l_i$  nije opterećeno grubom greškom.

Excel:  $N_{1-\alpha/2} \rightarrow \text{NORMINV}(1 - (\alpha/2), 0, 1)$
- Kada je više merenja opterećeno grubom greškom, merenje sa najvećom vrednošću test statistike  $w_i$  proglašava se grubom greškom i odbacuje iz merenja.
- Postupak izravnjanja se ciklično ponavlja sve dok se sva merenja sa grubim greškama ne identifikuju i odbace.

# Definitivna kontrola izravnjanja

Izravnate koordinate:

$$\hat{Y}_i = Y_i^0 + dY_i$$

$$\hat{X}_i = X_i^0 + dX_i$$

$$\hat{Z} = Z_0 + dZ$$

Merene veličine iz izravnatih koordinata:

$$\hat{\alpha}_{i-j} = \hat{\nu}_i^j + \hat{Z}, \quad \hat{\nu}_i^j = \arctan\left(\frac{\hat{Y}_j - \hat{Y}_i}{\hat{X}_j - \hat{X}_i}\right)$$

$$\hat{D}_{i-j} = \sqrt{(\hat{Y}_j - \hat{Y}_i)^2 + (\hat{X}_j - \hat{X}_i)^2}$$

Kontrola izravnjanja:

$$u_{\alpha_{i-j}} = \hat{\alpha}_{i-j} - \alpha_{i-j}$$

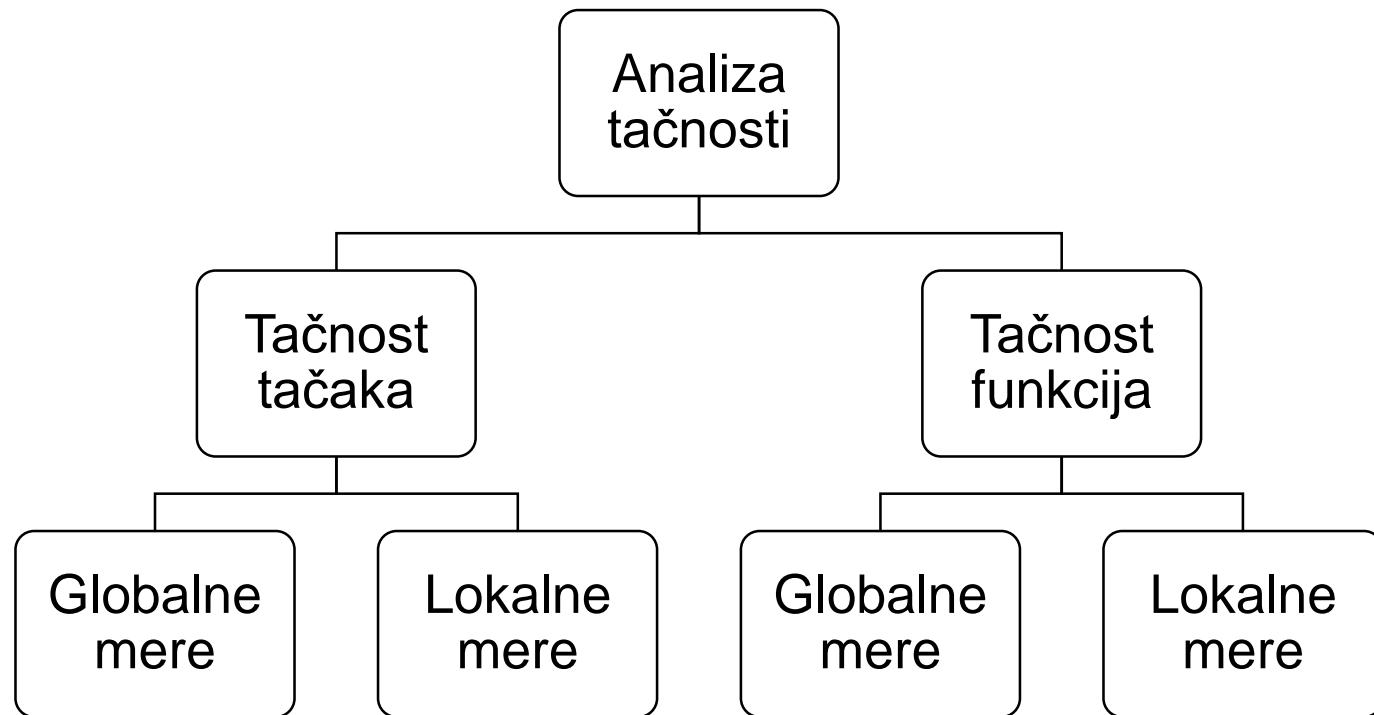
$$u_{D_{i-j}} = \hat{D}_{i-j} - D_{i-j}$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ u_{\alpha_{i-j}} \\ \vdots \\ u_{D_{i-j}} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{u} - \hat{\mathbf{v}} \equiv \mathbf{0}$$

**Na ovaj način se kontrolišu sve moguće greške u postupku izravnjanja.**

# Analiza tačnosti geodetskih mreža

- Ocena tačnosti može biti globalna ako se određuje jedna vrednost kao reprezent za ceo skup veličina u geodetskoj mreži ili lokalna ocena tačnosti ako se ona odnosi na pojedine veličine.



# Analiza tačnosti geodetskih mreža

- *A posteriori* standardna devijacija (globalna mera tačnosti)

$$m_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\mathbf{v}}^T \mathbf{P} \hat{\mathbf{v}}}{f}},$$

pri čemu je  $f = n - u$  broj stepeni slobode.

$$\mathbf{Q}_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}} = \begin{bmatrix} Q_{\hat{Y}_1 \hat{Y}_1} & Q_{\hat{Y}_1 \hat{X}_1} & \dots & \dots \\ Q_{\hat{X}_1 \hat{Y}_1} & Q_{\hat{X}_1 \hat{X}_1} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \dots & \dots & Q_{\hat{Y}_m \hat{Y}_m} & Q_{\hat{Y}_m \hat{X}_m} \\ \dots & \dots & Q_{\hat{X}_m \hat{Y}_m} & Q_{\hat{X}_m \hat{X}_m} \end{bmatrix}$$

- Standardne devijacije koordinata tačaka (lokalne mere tačnosti)

$$\hat{\sigma}_{Y_i} = m_0 \sqrt{Q_{\hat{Y}_i \hat{Y}_i}}, \quad \hat{\sigma}_{X_i} = m_0 \sqrt{Q_{\hat{X}_i \hat{X}_i}},$$

pri čemu su  $Q_{\hat{Y}_i \hat{Y}_i}$ ,  $Q_{\hat{X}_i \hat{X}_i}$  dijagonalni elementi kofaktorske matrice  $\mathbf{Q}_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}}$ .

- Standardne devijacije položaja tačaka (lokalne mere tačnosti)

$$\hat{\sigma}_{P_i} = \sqrt{\hat{\sigma}_{Y_i}^2 + \hat{\sigma}_{X_i}^2}$$

# Analiza tačnosti geodetskih mreža

- Elementi apsolutnih elipsi grešaka (lokalne mere tačnosti)

$$\lambda_{1,i} = \frac{1}{2}(Q_{\hat{X}_i\hat{X}_i} + Q_{\hat{Y}_i\hat{Y}_i} + k), \quad \lambda_{2,i} = \frac{1}{2}(Q_{\hat{X}_i\hat{X}_i} + Q_{\hat{Y}_i\hat{Y}_i} - k),$$

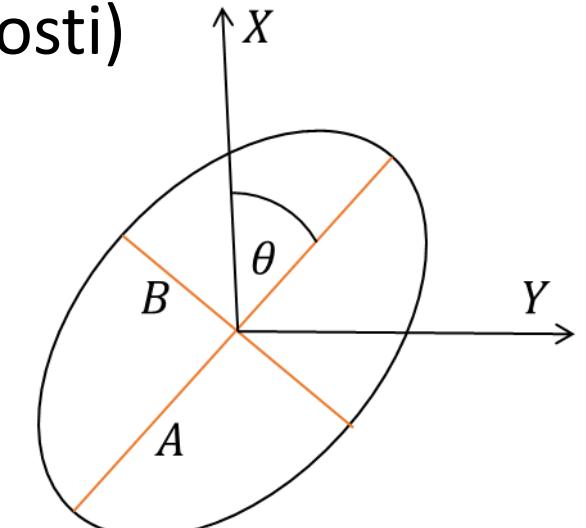
$$k = \sqrt{(Q_{\hat{X}_i\hat{X}_i} - Q_{\hat{Y}_i\hat{Y}_i})^2 + 4Q_{\hat{X}_i\hat{Y}_i}^2}$$

$$A_i = m_0 \sqrt{\lambda_{1,i} \cdot \chi_{1-\alpha,f}^2}, \quad B_i = m_0 \sqrt{\lambda_{2,i} \cdot \chi_{1-\alpha,f}^2},$$

$\chi_{1-\alpha,f}^2$  - kvantil  $\chi^2$  raspodele za nivo značajnosti  $\alpha$  i broj stepeni slobode  $f$

Za  $\alpha$  usvojiti vrednost 0.05, broj stepeni slobode  $f$  iznosi 2 jer kod 2D mreža tačke imaju dve koord.

$\chi_{0.95,2}^2 = 5.99$ , za  $\alpha = 0.05$  i  $f = 2$ .



Excel:  $\chi_{1-\alpha,f}^2 \rightarrow \text{CHIINV}(\alpha, f)$

# Analiza tačnosti geodetskih mreža

$$\theta_i = \frac{1}{2} \left( \arctan \left( \frac{2Q_{\hat{X}_i \hat{Y}_i}}{Q_{\hat{X}_i \hat{X}_i} - Q_{\hat{Y}_i \hat{Y}_i}} \right) + KV \right)$$

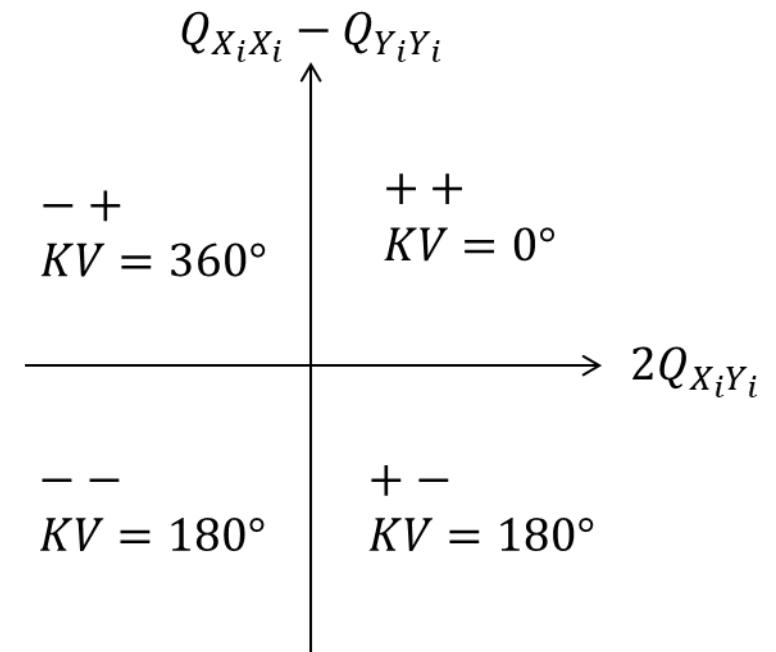
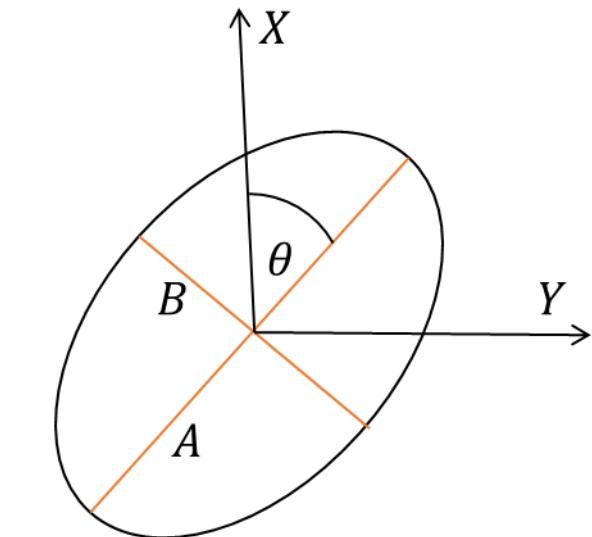
**Primer:**

$$2Q_{\hat{X}_i \hat{Y}_i} = -2$$

$$Q_{\hat{X}_i \hat{X}_i} - Q_{\hat{Y}_i \hat{Y}_i} = -2$$

$$KV = 180^\circ$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left( \arctan \left( \frac{-2}{-2} \right) + KV \right) = \frac{1}{2} (45^\circ + 180^\circ)$$



# Funkcionalni model

- Jednačine popravaka – visinske razlike (geometrijski nivelman)

$$\widehat{\Delta h}_{i-j} = \Delta h_{i-j} + v_{\Delta h_{i-j}} \quad (1)$$

$$\widehat{\Delta h}_{i-j} = \widehat{H}_j - \widehat{H}_i \quad (2)$$

Na osnovu izraza (1) i (2) može se napisati:

$$v_{\Delta h_{i-j}} = (\widehat{H}_j - \widehat{H}_i) - \Delta h_{i-j}, \quad \widehat{H}_j = H_j^0 + dH_j \text{ i } \widehat{H}_i = H_i^0 + dH_i,$$

$$v_{\Delta h_{i-j}} = H_j^0 + dH_j - H_i^0 - dH_i - \Delta h_{i-j},$$

a onda:

$$v_{\Delta h_{i-j}} = dH_j - dH_i + f_{\Delta h_{i-j}}, \quad f_{\Delta h_{i-j}} = (H_j^0 - H_i^0) - \Delta h_{i-j}.$$

# Funkcionalni model

- **Primer 2 – jednodimenzionalna geodetska mreža**

Na osnovu prikupljenih merenja izravnati slobodnu geodetsku mrežu geometrijskog nivelmana po metodi posrednih merenja. Za kotu repera 1 usvojiti vrednost 100 m.

Približne visine repera:

Usvajamo  $H_1 = 100$  m, reper 1 smatra se datim.

$$H_2^0 = H_1 + \Delta h_{1-2}, \quad H_3^0 = H_1 + \Delta h_{1-3}, \quad H_4^0 = H_1 - \Delta h_{4-1}$$

Jednačine popravaka:

$$v_{\Delta h_{1-2}} = dH_2 + f_{\Delta h_{1-2}}, \quad f_{\Delta h_{1-2}} = (H_2^0 - H_1) - \Delta h_{1-2}$$

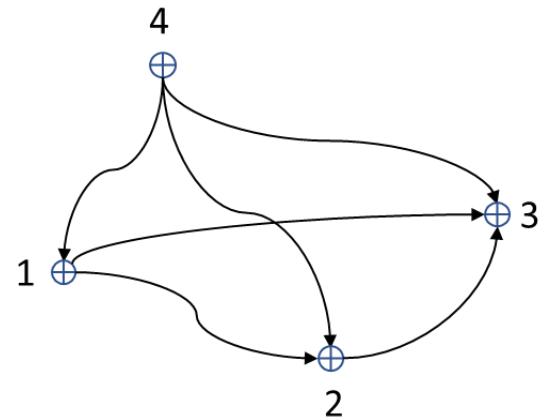
$$v_{\Delta h_{2-3}} = dH_3 - dH_2 + f_{\Delta h_{2-3}}, \quad f_{\Delta h_{2-3}} = (H_3^0 - H_2^0) - \Delta h_{2-3}$$

$$v_{\Delta h_{1-3}} = dH_3 + f_{\Delta h_{1-3}}, \quad f_{\Delta h_{1-3}} = (H_3^0 - H_1) - \Delta h_{1-3}$$

$$v_{\Delta h_{4-1}} = -dH_4 + f_{\Delta h_{4-1}}, \quad f_{\Delta h_{4-1}} = (H_1 - H_4^0) - \Delta h_{4-1}$$

$$v_{\Delta h_{4-2}} = dH_2 - dH_4 + f_{\Delta h_{4-2}}, \quad f_{\Delta h_{4-2}} = (H_2^0 - H_4^0) - \Delta h_{4-2}$$

$$v_{\Delta h_{4-3}} = dH_3 - dH_4 + f_{\Delta h_{4-3}}, \quad f_{\Delta h_{4-3}} = (H_3^0 - H_4^0) - \Delta h_{4-3}$$



# Funkcionalni model

- **Primer 2 – jednodimenzionalna geodetska mreža**

Formiranje matrice dizajna  $\mathbf{A}$  i vektora slobodnih članova  $\mathbf{f}$ :

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} dH_2 & dH_3 & dH_4 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} v_{\Delta h_{1-2}} \\ v_{\Delta h_{2-3}} \\ v_{\Delta h_{1-3}} \\ v_{\Delta h_{4-1}} \\ v_{\Delta h_{4-2}} \\ v_{\Delta h_{4-3}} \end{matrix} \quad \mathbf{f} = \begin{bmatrix} f_{\Delta h_{1-2}} \\ f_{\Delta h_{2-3}} \\ f_{\Delta h_{1-3}} \\ f_{\Delta h_{4-1}} \\ f_{\Delta h_{4-2}} \\ f_{\Delta h_{4-3}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Napomena:

- Slobodna članove  $f_{\Delta h_{i-j}}$  izraziti u milimetrima.

# Stohastički model

- **Primer 2 – jednodimenzionalna geodetska mreža**

Formiranje matrice težina:

$$P_{\Delta h_{i-j}} = \frac{1}{n_{i-j}},$$

$n_{i-j}$  – broj stanica.

$$P_{\Delta h_{1-2}} = \frac{1}{n_{1-2}} \quad P_{\Delta h_{4-1}} = \frac{1}{n_{4-1}}$$

$$P_{\Delta h_{2-3}} = \frac{1}{n_{2-3}} \quad P_{\Delta h_{4-2}} = \frac{1}{n_{4-2}}$$

$$P_{\Delta h_{1-3}} = \frac{1}{n_{1-3}} \quad P_{\Delta h_{4-3}} = \frac{1}{n_{4-3}}$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} P_{\Delta h_{1-2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \Delta h_{1-2} \\ 0 & P_{\Delta h_{2-3}} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \Delta h_{2-3} \\ 0 & 0 & P_{\Delta h_{1-3}} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \Delta h_{1-3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & P_{\Delta h_{4-1}} & 0 & 0 & \Delta h_{4-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & P_{\Delta h_{4-2}} & 0 & \Delta h_{4-2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & P_{\Delta h_{4-3}} & \Delta h_{4-3} \end{bmatrix}$$

**Kompletno rešenje zadatka dostupno je u fajlu *Račun izravnanja - Vežba 4.xlsx*.**

# Primena metoda najmanjih kvadrata (MNK)

- Sistem normalnih jednačina

$$\mathbf{N}\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{N} = \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{A}$$

$$\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{f}$$

- Ocena nepoznatih parametara i popravaka merenih veličina

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = -\mathbf{Q}_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}} \cdot \mathbf{n}, \quad \mathbf{Q}_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}} = \mathbf{N}^{-1}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{v}} = \mathbf{A}\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{f}$$

Kontrola računanja:  
 $\hat{\mathbf{v}}^T \mathbf{P} \hat{\mathbf{v}} \equiv \mathbf{f}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{f} + \mathbf{n}^T \hat{\mathbf{x}}$

- Ocena disperzionog koeficijenta

$$m_0^2 = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{v}}^T \mathbf{P} \hat{\mathbf{v}}}{f}$$

$f = n - u$ ,  $n$  – broj merenja,  $u$  – broj nepoznatih parametara

# Globlani test na grube greške

- Hipoteze

$$H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2 \text{ protiv } H_a: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2,$$

pri čemu je  $\sigma^2 = M(m_0^2)$ , a  $M$  operator matematičkog očekivanja.

- Test statistika

$$T = \frac{m_0^2}{\sigma_0^2} \sim F_{1-\alpha, f, \infty}$$

**Excel:**  $F_{1-\alpha, f, \infty} \rightarrow \text{FINV}(\alpha, f, 10000)$

Ukoliko je  $T < F_{1-\alpha, f, \infty}$ , nulta hipoteza se ne odbacuje, tj. nema grubih grešaka.

Ukoliko je  $T \geq F_{1-\alpha, f, \infty}$ , nulta hipoteza se odbacuje, pa konstatujemo da su u merenjima prisutne grube greške.

# Definitivna kontrola izravnjanja

Izravnate kote repera:

$$\hat{H}_i = H_i^0 + dH_i$$

Merene veličine iz izravnatih kota repera:

$$\widehat{\Delta h}_{i-j} = \hat{H}_j - \hat{H}_i$$

Kontrola izravnjanja:

$$u_{\Delta h_{i-j}} = \widehat{\Delta h}_{i-j} - \Delta h_{i-j}$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ u_{\Delta h_{i-j}} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{u} - \hat{\mathbf{v}} \equiv \mathbf{0}$$

**Na ovaj način se kontrolišu sve moguće greške u postupku izravnjanja.**

# Analiza tačnosti geodetskih mreža

- *A posteriori* standardna devijacija (globalna mera tačnosti)

$$m_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\mathbf{v}}^T \mathbf{P} \hat{\mathbf{v}}}{f}},$$

pri čemu je  $f = n - u$  broj stepeni slobode.

- Standardne devijacije visina repera (lokalne mere tačnosti)

$$\hat{\sigma}_{H_i} = m_0 \sqrt{Q_{\hat{H}_i}}$$

$\sigma_0$  - *a priori* standardna devijacija

$Q_{\hat{H}_i}$  - dijagonalni elementi kofaktorske matrice  $\mathbf{Q}_{\hat{x}}$

$$\mathbf{Q}_{\hat{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} Q_{\hat{H}_1} & \cdots & \cdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \cdots & \cdots & Q_{\hat{H}_m} \end{bmatrix}$$