

DZ5

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IVAN KLABUČÁR

①

$$a) x[n] = 2^n \mu[n] / z$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(z) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2^n \mu[n] z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} 2^n z^{-n} = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (2z^{-1})^n = \frac{1}{1 - 2z^{-1}} \quad az|2z^{-1}| < 1 \end{aligned}$$

kausalni signal

, jer $x[n]=0$ za $n < 0$

$$\left| \frac{2}{z} \right| < 1$$

$$RoC: |z| < |2z|$$

x[n] nema DTFT jer

RoC ne sadrži jedinicu

kružnicu

$$b) x[n] = 2^{-n} \mu[n] \rightarrow \text{kausalni signal}$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2^{-n} \mu[n] z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (2z^{-1})^{-n} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2z}}$$

$$az \left| \frac{1}{2z} \right| < 1$$

$$c) x[n] = 2^n \mu[-n] \rightarrow$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^0 2^n \cdot z^{-n} \quad \begin{cases} \text{anti-kausalni} \\ \text{signal} \end{cases}$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^0 (2z^{-1})^n = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} 2^{-n} \cdot z^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^n = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z}{2}}$$

$$RoC: \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| < |z|$$

x[n] nema DTFT jer

RoC sadrži jedinicu kružnicu.

$$az \left| \frac{z}{2} \right| < 1$$

$$RoC: |z| < 2$$

↓
signal nema DTFT, jer

RoC sadrži jedinicu kružnicu.

1

1) d) $x[n] = 2^{-n} u[-n] \rightarrow$ anti kauzalan signal

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2^{-n} u[-n] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n} \cdot z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^n z^n =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - (2z)}$$

$$|2z| < 1$$

$$\text{RoC: } |z| < \frac{1}{2}$$

↓
signal veća DTFT
jer RoC ne sadrži
jediničnu kravučicu.

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IVAN KLABUČAR ne konzalau signal

$$1. \text{ c)} \quad x[n] = 2^{-|n|}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} 2^n = \frac{1}{1-2} \quad |2| < 1$$

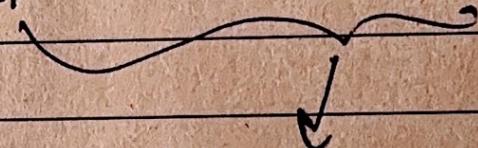
$$\mathcal{Z}[x[n]] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2^{-|n|} \cdot z^{-n} =$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^0 2^n \cdot z^{-n} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} 2^{-n} \cdot z^{-n} - 2^{-1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z}{2}} + \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2z}} - 1$$

$$\text{uyjet } |\frac{z}{2}| < 1$$

$$\text{uyjet } |\frac{1}{2z}| < 1$$



ako je presek prazan
onda Z transformacija

RoC: ne postoji \rightarrow ako nije mreža postoji

$$\frac{1}{2} < |z| < 2$$

Z transformacija postoji

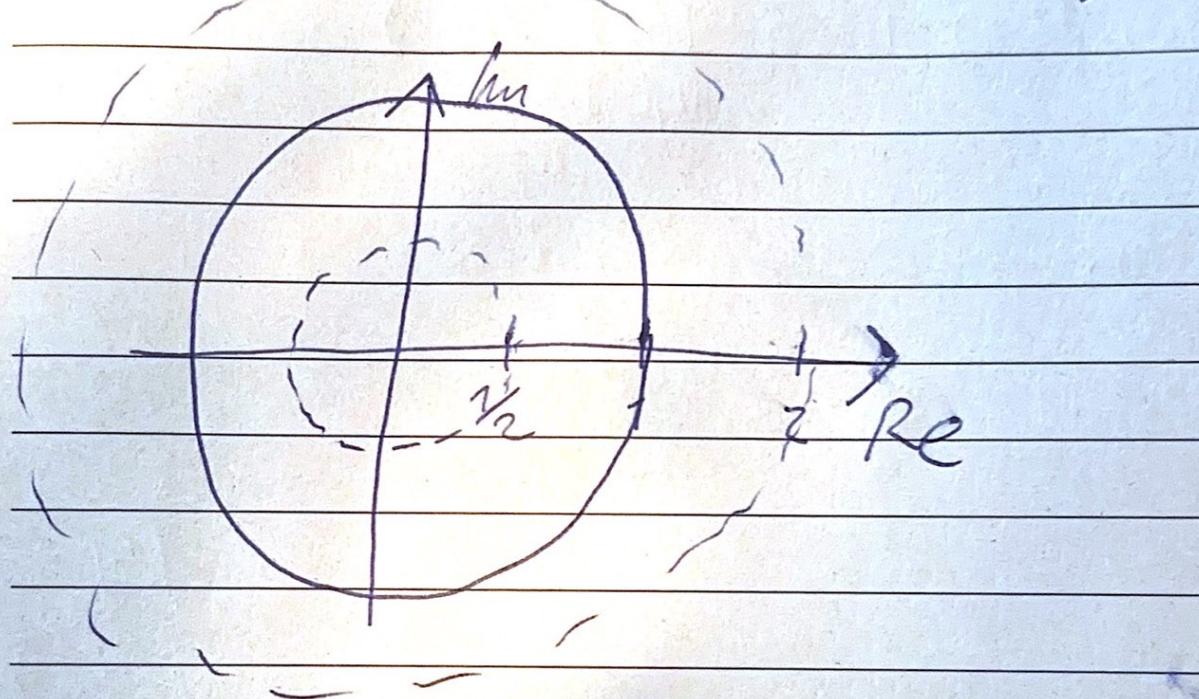


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1. e) nášlavné

$$\frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{2}} + \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}z} - 1 = \frac{1}{(1-\frac{1}{2}z)(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})}$$



Roč sadrži jedinicu
bražnicu \leftrightarrow DTFT
postoji



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KLARUČÁR

② a) $y[n] + 2y[n-1] = x[n]$ / \mathcal{Z} jednostrana

$y[-1]$ je početni uvjet

$$Y(z) + 2z^{-1}Y(z) = X(z)$$

$+2y[-1]$

Ako rješimo jednadžbu

s jednostranim \mathcal{Z} transformacijom
onda pretpostavljamo kauzalnost
signala

$\text{RoC } r < |z|$

Ako rješimo jednadžbu
obosstranom ond pretpostavljamo

$$r_1 < |z| < r_2$$

Ako rješimo jednadžbu DTFT-om
pretpostavljamo signale ograničene
energije



$$(2) \rightarrow Y(z) + 2(z^{-1}Y(z) + y[-1]) = X(z)$$

$$Y(z)(1+2z^{-1}) = X(z) - 2y[-1]$$

$$Y(z) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{1+2z^{-1}}}_{X(z)} X(z) + \frac{-2y[-1]}{1+2z^{-1}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[h[n]] = H(z) \cdot 1$$

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)}$$

$$b) H(z) = \frac{1 \cdot z^{-\phi}}{1 \cdot z^{-\phi} + 2z^{-1}} = \frac{1}{1+2z^{-1}}$$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{C}{1-a \cdot z^{-1}}\right] = C \cdot a^n \cdot u[n]} \rightarrow \text{Zapam.}$$

$$c) h[n] = C \cdot (-2)^n \cdot u[n]$$

! formula, a formule

$$d) Y(z) = H(z) \cdot X(z) + \frac{-2y[-1]}{1+2z^{-1}}$$



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(2.c)

$$y[n] + 2y[n-1] = x[n], \quad y[-1] = 1$$

$x[n]$

$$Y(z) = \frac{1}{1+2z^{-1}} \cdot X(z) + \frac{-2 \cdot y[-1]}{1+2z^{-1}}$$

$\frac{2}{1-z^{-1}}$

$$= \frac{1}{1+2z^{-1}} \cdot \frac{2}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{-2}{1+2z^{-1}}$$

$$2 - 2(1-z^{-1})$$

$$= \frac{(1+2z^{-1})(1-z^{-1})}{2}$$

$$2z^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{(1+2z^{-1})(1-z^{-1})}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{2}{3} \quad B = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{1+2z^{-1}} + \frac{2}{1-z^{-1}} + ?$$



nista je red
polovina u maximu

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2.e) uastavak

$$\frac{2z^{-1}}{z^2 - 2(1+2z^{-1})} = A + \underbrace{(1+2z^{-1})(\dots)}_{\Rightarrow \neq}$$

$$A = \lim_{z^{-1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} (1+2z^{-1}) \frac{2z^{-1}}{(1+2z^{-1})(1-z^{-1})} = \frac{2(-\frac{1}{2})}{1-(\frac{-1}{2})} =$$

$$B = \frac{2-1}{1+2-1} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{-2}{3} //$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{-\frac{2}{3}}{1+2z^{-1}} + \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{1-z^{-1}}$$

$$y[n] = -\frac{2}{3}(-2)^n \mu[n] + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1^n \cdot \mu[n]$$

$$y[n] = -\frac{2}{3}(-2)^n + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1^n \quad \text{za } n \geq 0$$

A što se događalo za $n < 0$?

reci: ne znams jer samo koristili jednostavnu transformaciju



(3)

$$2) h_y[n] + h_y[n-1] + h_y[n-2] = x[n]$$

 \mathcal{Z}
 a)

$$\begin{aligned} & hY(z) + h(z^{-1}Y(z) + y[-1]) + (z^{-2}Y(z) + y[-2] + y[-3]) \\ &= X(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$Y(z) \left(h + hz^{-1} + z^{-2} \right) = X(z) - h[y[-1]] - \frac{y[-2]}{z^{-1}} - \frac{y[-3]}{z^{-2}}$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{1}{h + hz^{-1} + z^{-2}} \cdot X(z) + \frac{y[-1](-hz^{-1}) - y[-2]}{h + hz^{-1} + z^{-2}}$$

$$b) H(z) = \frac{1}{h + hz^{-1} + z^{-2}} \quad z_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$c) H(z) = \frac{1}{4(1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})^2}$$

$$\frac{z^2}{(z-a)^2} \cdot \frac{z^{-2}}{z^{-2}} = \frac{1}{(1-az^{-1})^2}$$

$$h[n] = (h+1) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, n \geq 0$$

