

## Zadatak 1.

a) Signal je stanje ili proces koji prenosi neku informaciju.

Kod funkcije u1.m

```
function y = u1(t)
for i = 1 : numel(t)
    y(i) = 0;
    if ( t(i) <= 1 && t(i) >= 0 )
        y(i) = 1;
    end
    if ( 3 <= t(i) & (t(i) <= 4) )
        y(i) = 1;
    end
end
end
```

Kod funkcije u2.m

```
function y = u2(t)
for i = 1 : numel(t)
    y(i) = 0;
    if ( t(i) <= -4 && t(i) >= -5 )
        y(i) = 1;
    end
    if ( t(i) <= -1 && t(i) >= -2 )
        y(i) = -1;
    end
    if ( t(i) <= 2 && t(i) >= 1 )
        y(i) = -2;
    end
end
end
```

Kod funkcije y1.m

function y = y1(t)

for i = 1 : numel(t)

y(i) = 0;

if ( t(i) <= 4 && t(i) >= 0 )

y(i) = -t(i) + 3;

end

end

b) Sustav je cjelina sastavljena od međusobno vezanih objekata gdje svojstva objekata i njihova interakcija određuju vladanje i svojstva cjeline.

$$I) u_1(t) = \mu(t) - \mu(t-1) + \mu(t-3) - \mu(t-4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^t u_1(\tau) d\tau &= \int_{-\infty}^t \mu(\tau) d\tau - \int_{-\infty}^t \mu(\tau-1) d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^t \mu(\tau-3) d\tau - \int_{-\infty}^t \mu(\tau-4) d\tau \\ &= \mu(t) \int_0^t d\tau - \mu(t-1) \int_1^t d\tau + \mu(t-3) \int_3^t d\tau - \mu(t-4) \int_4^t d\tau \\ &= t\mu(t) - (t-1)\mu(t-1) + (t-3)\mu(t-3) - (t-4)\mu(t-4) \end{aligned}$$

$$II) u_2(t) = \mu(t+5) - \mu(t+4) - \mu(t+2) + \mu(t+1) - 2\mu(t-1) + 2\mu(t-2)$$

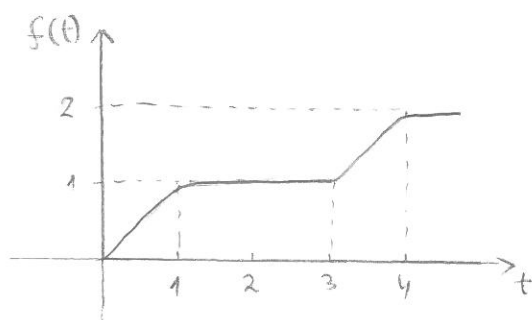
$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^t u_2(\tau) d\tau &= \mu(t+5) \int_{-5}^t d\tau - \mu(t+4) \int_{-4}^t d\tau + \mu(t+1) \int_{-1}^t d\tau - 2\mu(t-1) \int_1^t d\tau + 2\mu(t-2) \int_2^t d\tau \\ &= (t+5)\mu(t+5) - (t+4)\mu(t+4) + (t+1)\mu(t+1) - 2(t-1)\mu(t-1) + 2(t-2)\mu(t-2) \end{aligned}$$

$$III) y_1(t) = (-t+3)(\mu(t) - \mu(t-4))$$

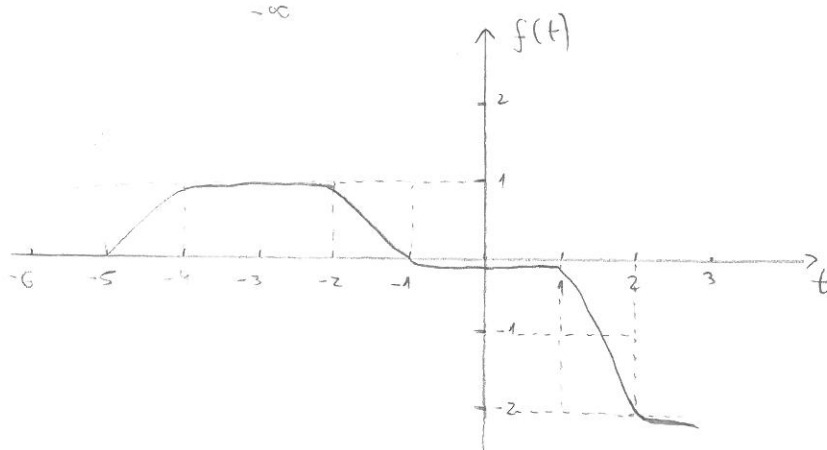
$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^t y_1(\tau) d\tau &= \int_{-\infty}^t (-\tau+3)\mu(\tau) d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^t (\tau-3)\mu(\tau-4) d\tau \\ &= \int_0^t (-\tau+3) d\tau + \int_4^t (\tau-3) d\tau \\ &= -\frac{\tau^2}{2} + 3\tau + \frac{\tau^2}{2} - 3\tau - \frac{4^2}{2} + 3 \cdot 4 \\ &= 4, \quad \text{za } t > 4 \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak ① - nastavak

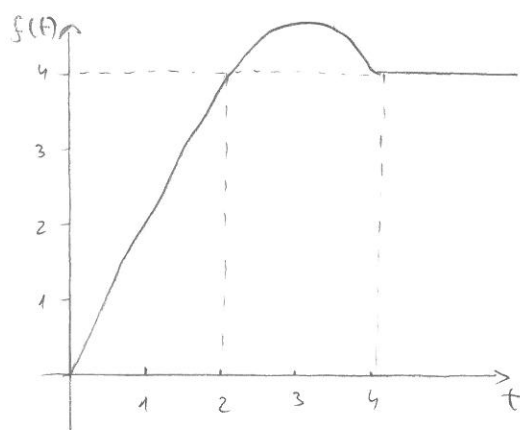
c) i)  $f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t u_1(\tau) d\tau$



ii)  $f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t u_2(\tau) d\tau$



iii)  $f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \gamma_1(\tau) d\tau$



Izračunati integrali su tačni. Integrali dobiveni Simulinkom su neprecizni.



## Zadatak (2.)

Memorijski sustavi (s beskonačnom memorijom) definirani su kao:

$$\forall t \in \mathbb{R} \quad y(t) = S(u_{(-\infty, t]})(t)$$

$$\text{ili } \forall n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad y(n) = S(u_{(-\infty, n]})(n)$$

Kod takvih sustava trenutna vrijednost  $y(t)$  odziva određuje vrijednosti ulaznog signala iz intervala  $(-\infty, t]$  (ne ovisi samo o trenutnoj vrijednosti)

Kauzalni sustavi su definirani prethodno navedenim izrazom.

Kod takvih sustava nije moguće odrediti buduće vrijednosti signala (odziv nikad ne započinje prije djelovanja pobude)

$$a) \rightarrow 1. \quad S_1[u(t)] = u(t)$$

Odziv ovisi samo o trenutnoj vrijednosti pobude pa sustav nije memorijski.

$$\text{npr. } t=5, \quad S_1[u(5)] = u(5)$$

$$\rightarrow 2. \quad S_2[u(t)] = 2u(t-2)$$

$$\text{npr. } t=5, \quad S_2[u(5)] = 2u(3)$$

Ža dobivanje ovog odziva potrebno je poznavati "prošlost" ulaznog signala ( $u(3)$ ). Sustav je memorijski.

$$\rightarrow 3. \quad S_3[u(n)] = u(n-2)$$

$$\text{npr. } n=5, \quad S_3[u(5)] = u(3)$$

Kao i u prethodnom primjeru, sustav ne ovisi samo o trenutnoj vrijednosti. Sustav je memorijski.

$$\rightarrow 4. \quad S_4[u(n)] = u(n+2)$$

U ovom slučaju, odziv ovisi o budućoj vrijednosti pobude (dakle, opet ne ovisi o trenutnoj vrijednosti). Sustav je memorijski.

→

b)  $\rightarrow 1. \quad S_1[u(t)] = Su(t)$

Odziv započinje kod i pobuda. Sustav je kauzalan.

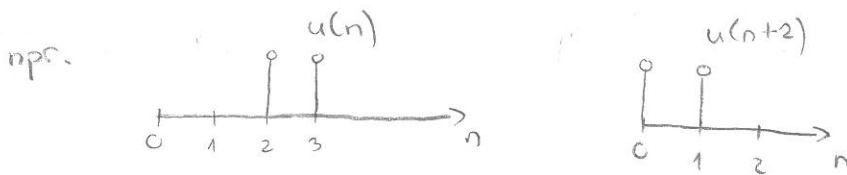
$\rightarrow 2. \quad S_2[u(t)] = 2u(t-2)$

Pobuda započinje prije odziva (a ne poslije), pa je sustav opet kauzalan.

$\rightarrow 3. \quad S_3[u(n)] = u(n-2)$

Kao i u prethodnom primjeru, nije moguće odrediti buduće vrijednosti signala. Sustav je kauzalan.

$\rightarrow 4. \quad S_4[u(n)] = u(n+2)$



Odziv počinje prije djelovanja pobude. Sustav je nekauzalan.

c)

### Zadatak 3.

Vremenski stalni sustavi su sustavi koji ne mijenjaju parametre tijekom vremena.

Sustav  $S$  je vremenski stalan ako za bilo koji pobudu  $u(n)$  daje odziv  $y(n)$ , a za zakašnjeli ulaz  $E^{-n_k}(u)(n)$  daje zakašnjeli odziv  $E^{-n_k}(y)(n)$ .

a)

$$\rightarrow 1. S_1[u(t)] = Su(t)$$

Neka je  $u(t)$  pobuda, a  $y(t)$  odziv sustava:  $y(t) = Su(t)$

Ako pobuda kasni za neki  $M$ , tada vrijedi:  $u_1(t) = u(t-M)$

Tada je odziv:  $y_1(t) = Su_1(t) = Su(t-M)$

Ako odziv kasni:  $y(t-M) = Su(t-M)$

$y_1(t) = y(t-M)$  Sustav je vremenski stalan jer ne mijenja parametre tijekom vremena.

$$\rightarrow 2. S_2[u(t)] = \sin(t)u(t)$$

$$y(t) = \sin(t)u(t)$$

za  $u_1(t) = u(t-M)$ , odziv je  $y_1(t) = \sin(t)u(t-M)$

$$y(t-M) = \sin(t-M)u(t-M)$$

$y_1(t)$  i  $y(t-M)$  nisu isti za svaki  $M$ , pa je sustav vremenski promjenjiv

$$\rightarrow 3. S_3[u(n)] = (-1)^n u(n)$$

$$y(n) = (-1)^n u(n)$$

$$u_1(n) = u(n-M) \rightarrow y_1(n) = (-1)^n u(n-M)$$

$$y(n-M) = (-1)^{n-M} u(n-M)$$

$y_1(n)$  i  $y(n-M)$  nisu isti za svaki  $M$ , pa je sustav vremenski promjenjiv

→

$$\rightarrow 4. \quad S_4[u(n)] = e^{j\pi n} u(n)$$

$$y(n) = e^{j\pi n} u(n)$$

$$u_1(n) = u(n-M) \quad \rightarrow \quad y_1(n) = e^{j\pi n} u(n-M)$$

$$y(n-M) = e^{j\pi(n-M)} u(n-M)$$

$y_1(n)$  i  $y(n)$  nisu isti za svaki  $M$ , pa je sustav vremenski promjenjiv



# Zadatak (4.)

Linearni sustavi su sustavi kod kojih vrijede svojstva: homogenost, aditivnost i superpozicija.

Grafički prikaz:  $\mathcal{L}u_1 \rightarrow \boxed{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}y_1$

$Bu_2 \rightarrow \boxed{S} \rightarrow By_2$

$\mathcal{L}u_1 + Bu_2 \rightarrow \boxed{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}y_1 + By_2$

Sustav će biti linearan ako za  $\forall \mathcal{L}$  i  $\forall B$  vrijedi:

$$y_1 = S(u_1), y_2 = S(u_2)$$

$$\text{Homogenost: } S(\mathcal{L}u_1) = \mathcal{L}S(u_1) = \mathcal{L}y_1$$

$$S(Bu_2) = BS(u_2) = By_2$$

$$\text{Aditivnost: } S(\mathcal{L}u_1) + S(Bu_2) = \mathcal{L}y_1 + By_2$$

$$\text{Superpozicija: } S(\mathcal{L}u_1 + Bu_2) = \mathcal{L}S(u_1) + BS(u_2)$$

a)

$$\rightarrow 1. S_1[u(t)] = S u(t)$$

$$y(t) = S u(t)$$

$$\text{za pobudu } u(t) = \mathcal{L}u_1(t) + Bu_2(t)$$

$$\text{dobivamo odziv } \underline{y(t) = S\mathcal{L}u_1(t) + SBu_2(t)}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y_1(t) = S u_1(t) \\ y_2(t) = S u_2(t) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} y_{12}(t) = \mathcal{L}y_1(t) + By_2(t) \\ \underline{y_{12}(t) = S\mathcal{L}u_1(t) + SBu_2(t)} \end{array}$$

$y_{12}(t)$  i prethodno dobiveni odziv  $y(t)$  su jednaki:

$$y_{12}(t) = y(t)$$

Sustav je linearan.

$$\rightarrow 2. \quad S_2[u(t)] = t u(t) + 3$$

$$y(t) = t u(t) + 3$$

$$\text{za pobudu } u(t) = \alpha u_1(t) + \beta u_2(t)$$

$$\text{odziv je } y(t) = t \alpha u_1(t) + t \beta u_2(t) + 3$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_1(t) &= t u_1(t) + 3 \\ y_2(t) &= t u_2(t) + 3 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} y_{12}(t) &= \alpha y_1(t) + \beta y_2(t) \\ y_{12}(t) &= t \alpha u_1(t) + 3\alpha + t \beta u_2(t) + 3\beta \end{aligned}$$

$$y(t) \neq y_{12}(t) \quad \text{Sustav nije linearan.}$$

$$\rightarrow 3. \quad S_3[u(n)] = u(n) + 2u(n-1)$$

$$y(n) = u(n) + 2u(n-1)$$

$$\text{za pobudu } u(n) = \alpha u_1(n) + \beta u_2(n)$$

$$\text{odziv je } y(n) = \alpha u_1(n) + \beta u_2(n) + 2\alpha u_1(n-1) + 2\beta u_2(n-1)$$

$$y(n) = \alpha [u_1(n) + 2u_1(n-1)] + \beta [u_2(n) + 2u_2(n-1)]$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_1(n) &= u_1(n) + 2u_1(n-1) \\ y_2(n) &= u_2(n) + 2u_2(n-1) \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} y_{12}(n) &= \alpha y_1(n) + \beta y_2(n) \\ y_{12}(n) &= \alpha [u_1(n) + 2u_1(n-1)] + \beta [u_2(n) + 2u_2(n-1)] \end{aligned}$$

$$y(n) = y_{12}(n) \quad \text{Sustav je linearan.}$$

$$\rightarrow 4. \quad S_4[u(n)] = e^{u(n)}$$

$$\text{za pobudu } u(n) = \alpha u_1(n) + \beta u_2(n)$$

$$\text{odziv je } y(n) = e^{\alpha u_1(n) + \beta u_2(n)}$$

$$y(n) = e^{\alpha u_1(n)} \cdot e^{\beta u_2(n)}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_1(n) &= e^{u_1(n)} \\ y_2(n) &= e^{u_2(n)} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} y_{12}(n) &= \alpha y_1(n) + \beta y_2(n) \\ y_{12}(n) &= \alpha e^{u_1(n)} + \beta e^{u_2(n)} \end{aligned}$$

$$y(n) \neq y_{12}(n) \quad \text{Sustav nije linearan}$$

# Zadatak 5.

$$a) \quad u_1(t) = \mu(t) - \mu(t-1) + \mu(t-3) - \mu(t-4)$$

$$y_1(t) = (-t+3)(\mu(t) - \mu(t-4))$$

$$u_2(t) = \mu(t+5) - \mu(t+4) - \mu(t+2) + \mu(t+1) - 2\mu(t-1) + 2\mu(t-2)$$

$$y_2(t) = ?$$

$$u_2(t) = \mu(t+5) - \mu(t+4) + \mu(t+2) - \mu(t+1) - 2\mu(t+2) + 2\mu(t+1) - 2\mu(t-1) + 2\mu(t-2)$$

$$u_2(t) = u_1(t+5) - 2u_1(t+2)$$

LTI sustav  $\rightarrow$  pošto je sustav linearan i vremenski stalan :

$$y_2(t) = y_1(t+5) - 2y_1(t+2)$$

$$= (-t-5+3)(\mu(t+5) - \mu(t+5-4)) - 2(-t-2+3)(\mu(t+2) - \mu(t+2-4))$$

$$y_2(t) = (-t-2)(\mu(t+5) - \mu(t+1)) - 2(-t+1)(\mu(t+2) - \mu(t-2))$$



## Zadatak (6.)

Sustav je BIBO stabilan (engl. Bounded Input Bounded Output) ako je za svaki omeđeni ulaz njegov odziv također omeđen.

Za stabilan vremenski kontinuiran sustav vrijedi:

$$|u(t)| \leq M_u < \infty \implies |y(t)| \leq M_y < \infty, \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

Za stabilan vremenski diskretan sustav vrijedi:

$$|u(n)| \leq M_u < \infty \implies |y(n)| \leq M_y < \infty, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

a)

$$\longrightarrow 1. S_1[u(t)] = \int_0^t u(t) e^{-2t} dt$$

$$y(t) = \int_0^t u(t) e^{-2t} dt$$

pobudimo li sustav omeđenom pobudom  $u(t) = \mu(t)$ , vrijedi:

$$y(t) = \int_0^t \mu(t) e^{-2t} dt = \int_0^t e^{-2t} dt = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2t} \Big|_0^t = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{2}$$

Sustav je BIBO stabilan jer i za  $t \rightarrow \infty$ , odziv je omeđen ( $y(\infty) = \frac{1}{2}$ )

$$\longrightarrow 2. S_2[u(t)] = \int_0^t u(t) dt$$

sustav pobudujemo s  $u(t) = \mu(t)$

$$y(t) = \int_0^t \mu(t) dt = \int_0^t dt = t$$

Sustav nije BIBO stabilan jer odziv nije omeđen.

$$\longrightarrow 3. S_3[u(n)] = \sum_{k=0}^n u(k) \cdot 2^k$$

ako je  $u(n) = \mu(n)$ :

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n \mu(k) \cdot 2^k = \sum_{k=0}^n 2^k = \frac{2^{n+1} - 1}{2 - 1} = 2^{n+1} - 1$$

Sustav nije BIBO stabilan jer za  $n \rightarrow \infty$  daje beskonačan odziv. Nije omeđen.

$$\longrightarrow 4. \quad S_y[u(n)] = \sum_{k=0}^n u(k) \cdot 2^{-k}$$

ako je  $u(n) = \mu(n)$  :

$$\begin{aligned} y(n) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \mu(k) \cdot 2^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} - 1}{\frac{1}{2} - 1} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 1}{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \left(2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right)}{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$y(n) = 2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

Kada  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , odziv  $y(n) = 2$  odnosno odziv je omeđen.

Sustav je BIBO stabilan.