

Priprema

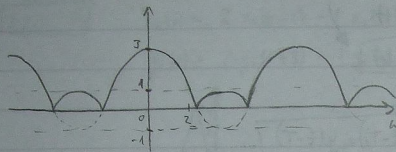
Damir Bućar

0056438657

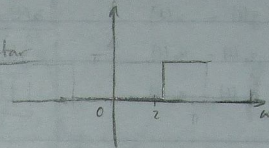
varijanta C, lab 2

3.1.1-a  $x_1(n) = \{ \dots, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, \dots \}$ ,  $N=3$  uzoraka razdijeljena od nule  
 $X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) e^{-j\omega n} = \sum_{n=-1}^2 x(n) e^{-j\omega n} = 1 \cdot e^{-j\omega(-1)} + 1 \cdot e^{-j\omega \cdot 0} + 1 \cdot e^{-j\omega \cdot 1} =$   
 $= e^{j\omega} + 1 + e^{-j\omega} = 1 + 2 \cos \omega$

amp. spektral  $|1 + 2 \cos \omega|$



fazni spektral

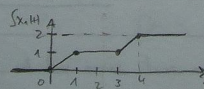
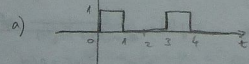


3.2.1-a

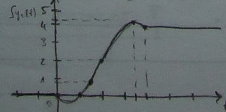
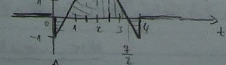
Shannonov teorem odvajanja • minimalni kontinuirani signal  $x(t)$ , s frekvencijama ne većim od  $F_{max}$ , može biti egzaktno rekonstruiran iz svojih uzoraka  $x(n) \triangleq x(nT)$ , ako je otprilike provedeno s frekvencijom  $F_s = \frac{1}{T}$  koja je veća od  $2F_{max}$ .  
 = minimalna frekvencija odvajanja za koju je moguća rekonstrukcija signala  $x$  iz uzoraka  $x_s$  - NYQUISTOVA FREKVENCISA ( $F_s = 2F_{max}$ )

•  $x(t)$ ,  $F_{max} = 8 \text{ kHz} \rightarrow F_s \geq 2F_{max} \rightarrow F_s \geq 16 \text{ kHz} \quad T = \frac{1}{F_s} = 6,25 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ s}$

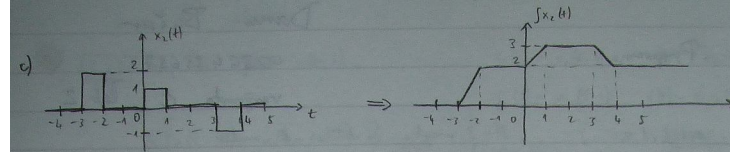
3.3.1-a



b)  $y_1(t) = \begin{cases} 2t-1, & [0, 2) \\ 2g-2t, & [2, 4) \\ 0, & \text{inače} \end{cases}$



$t=2 \rightarrow \text{int} = (3 - \frac{3}{2} - 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2$   
 $t=4 \rightarrow \text{int} = 0$   
 $t=\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \text{int} = (2 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$   
 $t=\frac{9}{4} \rightarrow \text{int} = 2 + (3 \cdot \frac{3}{2} - 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{13}{4}$   
 $t=4 \rightarrow \text{int} = \frac{13}{4} - (1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 4$



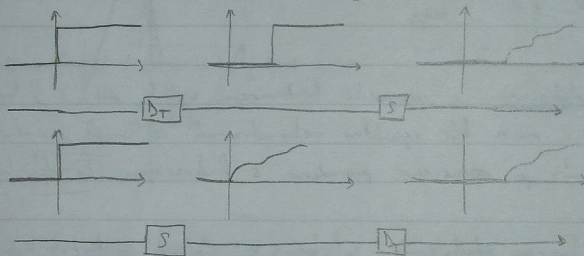
3.3.3 a) LINEARNI SUSTAV

- Sustav je linearan ako vrijedi:

$y(t) = u(t)$   
 $y_1(t) = u_1(t)$   
 $y_2(t) = u_2(t)$   
 $u(t) = \mathcal{L}u_1(t) + \mathcal{P}u_2(t)$   
 $y(t) = \mathcal{L}u_1(t) + \mathcal{P}u_2(t)$   
 $y(t) = \mathcal{L}y_1(t) + \mathcal{P}y_2(t)$

• VREMENSKI NEPROMENLJIV SUSTAV

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



• MEMORIJSKI SUSTAV

- ako za računanje trenutnog odziva treba poznavati prošle ili buduće vrijednosti signala

b) 1.  $y(t) = \frac{1}{u(t)}$

$y_1(t) = \frac{1}{u_1(t)}$   $y_2(t) = \frac{1}{u_2(t)}$

$u(t) = \mathcal{L}u_1(t) + \mathcal{P}u_2(t)$   
 $y(t) = \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}u_1(t) + \mathcal{P}u_2(t)} \neq \mathcal{L}y_1(t) + \mathcal{P}y_2(t)$   
 NIJE LINEARAN

$S(u(t-T)) = \frac{1}{u(t-T)}$   
 $y(t-T) = \frac{1}{u(t-T)}$   
 VREMENSKI NEPROMENLJIV

BEZMEMORIJSKI - potrebno znati samo trenutnu u t

2.  $y(t) = t^2 u(t) + 2$

$y_1(t) = t^2 u_1(t) + 2$

$u(t) = \mathcal{L}u_1(t) + \mathcal{P}u_2(t)$

$y(t) = t^2 [\mathcal{L}u_1(t) + \mathcal{P}u_2(t)] + 2 = t^2 \mathcal{L}u_1(t) + t^2 \mathcal{P}u_2(t) + 2 \neq \mathcal{L}y_1(t) + \mathcal{P}y_2(t)$

NIJE LINEARAN

$S(u(t-T)) = t^2 u(t-T) + 2$   
 $y(t-T) = (t-T)^2 u(t-T) + 2$   
 VREMENSKI PROMENLJIV

BEZMEMORIJSKI



3.3.3 b) 3.  $y(t) = u(t-1)$

$y_1(t) = u_1(t-1)$   $u(t) = \alpha u_1(t) + \beta u_2(t)$

$y_2(t) = u_2(t-1)$   $y(t) = \alpha u_1(t-1) + \beta u_2(t-1) = \alpha y_1(t) + \beta y_2(t)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S(u(t-1)) &= u(t-1-T) \\ y(t-T) &= u(t-1-T) \end{aligned} \right\} \text{VREM. MEPPROMISEJIV}$$

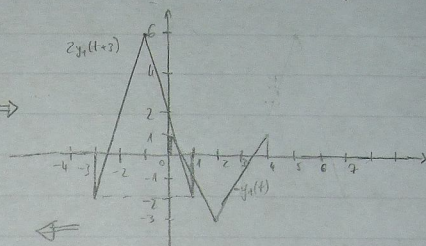
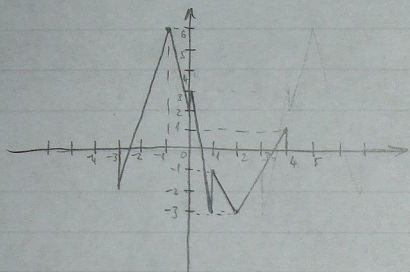
LINEARAN

MEMORISIRAN - za izracun potrebno poznavati vrijednost iz proš

3.3.4 - a

$x_1(t) = 2x_1(t+3) - 1x_1(t)$

$y_2(t) = 2y_1(t+3) - 1y_2(t) \Rightarrow$



3.3.5 - b

$y(n+1) = 1.07 \cdot (y(n) + 1090)$

$y(0) = 0$

$y(n+1) = 1.07 y(n) + 1090$

hom

$y(n+1) - 1.07 y(n) = 0$

$y_h(n) = C \cdot 1.07^n$

$C \cdot 1.07^n (1.07 - 1.07) = 0 \quad | 1.07 - 1.07$

$y_p(n) = C \cdot 1.07^n$

part

$u(n) = 1090 \rightarrow y_p(n) = k$

$y_p(n) = -15285.71$

$k - 1.07k - 1090 = 0$

$k = \frac{1090}{-0.07} = -15285.71$

$y(n) = C \cdot 1.07^n - 15285.71$

$y(0) = C \cdot 1.07^0 - 15285.71 = 0$

$C = 15285.71$

$y(n) = 15285.71 \cdot 1.07^n - 15285.71$

$y(15) = 26888.05$

$\Rightarrow$

$\approx 26$  godina