

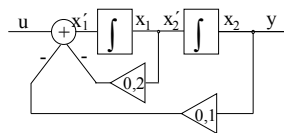
## Signali i sustavi

Auditorne vježbe 8.  
Kontinuirani sustavi

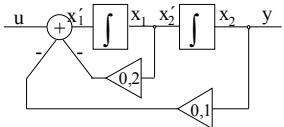
### Zadatak 1.

- Kontinuirani sustav zadan je modelom na slici. Odredite diferencijalnu jednadžbu koja opisuje ovaj sustav i izračunajte odziv na pobudu:

$$u(t) = U \cos(\omega_1 t)$$



### Parametri pobude?



- $y = x_2$
- $x_2' = x_1$
- $x_1' = u - 0,2 x_1 - 0,1 x_2$
- $x_2'' = x_1'$
- $x_2'' = u - 0,2 x_1 - 0,1 x_2$
- $x_2'' = u - 0,2 x_2' - 0,1 x_2$
- $x_2'' + 0,2 x_2' + 0,1 x_2 = u$
- $y'' + 0,2 y' + 0,1 y = u$
- Početni uvjeti neka su:
  - $y(0) = -10, \quad y'(0) = -5.$
- Parametri pobude neka su:
  - $U = 3, \quad \omega_1 = 1,8.$

### Odziv sustava?

- A) Totalno ili ukupno rješenje:

$$y(t) = y_H(t) + y_P(t).$$

- Ukupno rješenje je suma rješenja homogene jednačbe i partikularnog rješenja - to važi za sve linearne jednačbe.

- A.1.) Homogena jednačba:

$$y'' + 0,2 y' + 0,1 y = 0.$$

- Pretpostavimo rješenje oblika:

$$y_H(t) = A e^{st}.$$

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### Rješavamo homogenu ...

- Uvrstimo pretpostavljeno rješenje u jednačbu:

$$s^2 A e^{st} + 0,2 s A e^{st} + 0,1 A e^{st} = 0.$$

Pokratimo sa  $A e^{st}$  (možemo, jer  $A e^{st} \neq 0$ ).

$$s^2 + 0,2 s + 0,1 = 0$$

se naziva karakteristična jednačba sustava.

- Korijeni karakteristične jednačbe su:

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-0,2 \pm \sqrt{0,2^2 - 4 \cdot 0,1}}{2} = -0,1 \pm 0,3j,$$

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### Rješavamo homogenu ...

- pa je rješenje homogene:

$$y_H(t) = A_1 e^{(-0,1+0,3j)t} + A_2 e^{(-0,1-0,3j)t}$$

$$= e^{-0,1t} (A_1 e^{0,3jt} + A_2 e^{-0,3jt})$$

$$= e^{-0,1t} (A_1 \cos 0,3t + A_1 j \sin 0,3t +$$

$$A_2 \cos 0,3t - A_2 j \sin 0,3t).$$

- Uvedemo nove kompleksne konstante:

$$y_H(t) = e^{-0,1t} (C_1 \cos 0,3t + C_2 \sin 0,3t)$$

$$\text{gdje su } C_1 = A_1 + A_2 \quad i \quad C_2 = j(A_1 - A_2).$$

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### Određivanje homogenog rješenja

jednostruka realna vlastita frekvencija $s$	$y_h(t) = C_1 e^{st}$
$k$ -struka realna vlastita frekvencija $s$	$y_h(t) = e^{st} (C_1 + tC_2 + \dots + t^{k-1}C_k)$
konjugirano-kompleksni par oblika $s = \alpha \pm j\beta$	$y_h(t) = e^{\alpha t} (A \cos(\beta t) + B \sin(\beta t))$
$k$ -struki konjugirano-kompleksni par oblika $s = \alpha \pm j\beta$	$y_h(t) = e^{\alpha t} \cos(\beta t) (A_1 + tA_2 + \dots + t^{k-1}A_k) + e^{\alpha t} \sin(\beta t) (B_1 + tB_2 + \dots + t^{k-1}B_k)$

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### Partikularno rješenje ...

- Partikularno rješenje ima oblik pobude:
- $y_p(t) = Y \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi)$ .
- Trebaju nam još i derivacije:
- $y_p'(t) = -\omega_1 Y \sin(\omega_1 t + \varphi)$ ,
- $y_p''(t) = -\omega_1^2 Y \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi)$ .
- Sve to uvrstimo u diferencijalnu jednadžbu
- $y'' + 0,2 y' + 0,1 y = u$ ,
- $-\omega_1^2 Y \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi) - 0,2 \omega_1 Y \sin(\omega_1 t + \varphi)$
- $+ 0,1 Y \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi) = U \cos \omega_1 t$ .

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### Partikularno rješenje ...

- Prisjetimo se trigonometrijskih jednadžbi:
- $\cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi) = \cos \omega_1 t \times \cos \varphi - \sin \omega_1 t \times \sin \varphi$ ,
- $\sin(\omega_1 t + \varphi) = \sin \omega_1 t \times \cos \varphi + \cos \omega_1 t \times \sin \varphi$ .
- Nakon uvrštenja i grupiranja, naša diferencijalna jednadžba postaje:
- $Y [-\omega_1^2 \cos \varphi - 0,2 \omega_1 \sin \varphi + 0,1 \cos \varphi] \cos \omega_1 t$
- $+ Y [\omega_1^2 \sin \varphi - 0,2 \omega_1 \cos \varphi - 0,1 \sin \varphi] \sin \omega_1 t$
- $= U \cos \omega_1 t$ .

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### Partikularno rješenje ...

Metoda jednakih koeficijenata daje:

- $Y [-\omega_1^2 \cos \varphi - 0,2 \omega_1 \sin \varphi + 0,1 \cos \varphi] = U,$
- $Y [\omega_1^2 \sin \varphi - 0,2 \omega_1 \cos \varphi - 0,1 \sin \varphi] = 0. \quad (Y \neq 0)$
- $\Rightarrow (\omega_1^2 - 0,1) \sin \varphi = 0,2 \omega_1 \cos \varphi$

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{0,2 \omega_1}{\omega_1^2 - 0,1}$$

$$\varphi = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{0,2 \omega_1}{\omega_1^2 - 0,1}, \text{ a iz gornje jednačbe slijedi:}$$

$$Y = \frac{U}{(0,1 - \omega_1^2) \cos \varphi - 0,2 \omega_1 \sin \varphi}$$

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### Partikularno rješenje ...

- Ako uvrstimo konkretne brojke, imamo:
- $U = 3, \omega_1 = 1,8$   
 $\varphi = 0,114151267$
- $Y = -0,949196$
- $y_p = -0,949196 \cos(1,8t + 0,114151267)$   
■  $-\cos x = \cos(x - \pi)$
- $y_p = 0,949196 \cos(1,8t - 3,027441387)$

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### Određivanje partikularnog rješenja

pobuda je $Ae^{at}$ , $a$ nije korijen karakteristične jednačbe	$y_p(t) = C_1 e^{at}$
pobuda je $Ae^{at}$ , $a$ je $k$ -struki korijen karakteristične jednačbe	$y_p(t) = C_1 t^k e^{at}$
pobuda je polinom $k$ -tog stupnja	$y_p(t) = t^k C_k + t^{k-1} C_{k-1} + \dots + C_0$
pobuda je $A \sin(\omega t)$ i $j\omega$ nije korijen karakteristične jednačbe	$y_p(t) = C_1 \sin(\omega t) + C_2 \cos(\omega t)$
pobuda je $A \sin(\omega t)$ i $j\omega$ je $k$ -struki korijen karakteristične jednačbe	$y_p(t) = t^k (C_1 \sin(\omega t) + C_2 \cos(\omega t))$

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### Partikularno rješenje na drugi način...

Specijalni slučaj: pobuda je harmonička, omogućava upotrebu fazora.

- $u = U \cos \omega_1 t$   
 $= \operatorname{Re}[U e^{j\omega_1 t}] = \operatorname{Re}[U e^{s_1 t}]$ ,
- gdje je  $s_1 = j\omega_1$ . Pripremimo  $y_p$  i derivacije:
- $y_p' = s_1 \times Y e^{s_1 t}$ ,
- $y_p'' = s_1^2 \times Y e^{s_1 t}$ .

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### Važna interpretacija rješenja!!!

- $s_1^2 \times Y e^{s_1 t} + 0,2 s_1 \times Y e^{s_1 t} + 0,1 Y e^{s_1 t} = U e^{s_1 t} \quad /: e^{s_1 t}$
- $Y[s_1^2 + 0,2 s_1 + 0,1] = U$

$$\frac{Y}{U} = H(s_1) = \frac{1}{s_1^2 + 0,2 s_1 + 0,1}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 0,2 s + 0,1} \quad s = j\omega$$

$$\blacksquare H(j\omega) = \underbrace{|H(j\omega)|}_{\text{amplituda}} \cdot \underbrace{e^{j\varphi(\omega)}}_{\text{faza}} \quad \text{Prijenosna funkcija}$$

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### Partikularno rješenje na drugi način, nastavak...

$$H(s_1) = H(j\omega_1) = \frac{1}{(j\omega_1)^2 + 0,2 j\omega_1 + 0,1}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(0,1 - \omega_1^2)^2 + 0,04 \omega_1^2}} e^{-j \arctg \frac{0,2 \omega_1}{0,1 - \omega_1^2}}$$

- $|H(j\omega_1)| = 0,316398667$
- $\varphi = -3,02744$

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... i konačno ...

- $y_p = \operatorname{Re} [H(j\omega_1) \times U e^{j\omega_1 t}]$   
 $= \operatorname{Re} [|H(j\omega_1)| \times e^{j\varphi} \times U e^{j\omega_1 t}]$   
 $= |H(j\omega_1)| \times U \times \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi)$   
 $= 0,949196 \cos(1,8t - 3,02744)$

Totalno (ukupno) rješenje sustava:

- $y(t) = y_H(t) + y_p(t)$   
 $y(t) = (C_1 \cos 0,3t + C_2 \sin 0,3t) e^{-0,1t} +$   
 $0,949196 \cos(1,8t - 3,02744)$

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Konstante?

- $y(0) = -10$ , početni uvjeti
- $y'(0) = -5$

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Konačno rješenje:

- $y(0) = -10$
- $y'(0) = -5$

$\left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} y(0) = -10 \\ y'(0) = -5 \end{matrix}} \right\} \Rightarrow C_1, C_2$  dvije jednačbe s dvije nepoznanice

- $y(t) = C_1 \dots + C_2 \dots$
- $y'(t) = C_1 \dots + C_2 \dots$ ,  $t = 0$
- $C_1 = -9,057$ ,  $C_2 = -20,33$ .
- $y(t) = (-9,057 \cos 0,3t - 20,33 \sin 0,3t) e^{-0,1t}$   
 $+ 0,949 \cos(1,8t - 3,02744).$

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### B1 - Odziv nepobuđenog sustava

- $y_1(t) = ?$
- $y_1'' + 0,2y_1' + 0,1y_1 = 0,$ 
  - $y_1(0) = -10,$
  - $y_1'(0) = -5,$
- $y_1 = y_H = (A_1 \cos 0,3t + A_2 \sin 0,3t) e^{-0,1t}.$

Iz početnih uvjeta slijedi:

- $A_1 = -10,$
- $A_2 = -20,$
- $y_1 = (-10 \cos 0,3t - 20 \sin 0,3t) e^{-0,1t}.$  vlastiti odziv uslijed početnih uvjeta

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### B2 - Odziv pobuđenog mrtvog sustava

- $y_2'' + 0,2y_2' + 0,1y_2 = u,$ 
  - $y_2(0) = 0,$
  - $y_2'(0) = 0,$
- $y_2(t) = (B_1 \cos 0,3t + B_2 \sin 0,3t) e^{-0,1t} + 0,949196 \cos (1,8t - 3,02744).$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y_2(0) = 0 \\ y_2'(0) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} B_1 = 0,943018 \\ B_2 = -0,33436 \end{array}$$

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### B2 - Odziv pobuđenog mrtvog sustava

- $y_2(t) = (0,943018 \cos 0,3t - 0,33436 \sin 0,3t) e^{-0,1t}$   
vlastito titranje uslijed pobude  
 $+ 0,949196 \cos (1,8t - 3,02744)$

stacionarno stanje

■  $y = y_1 + y_2$  Ukupni odziv

Amplitude vlastitog titranja određene su neskladom početnog i stacionarnog stanja!

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### Zadatak 2.

- Metodom varijacije parametara riješi diferencijalnu jednačbu

$$y''(t) - 4y(t) = u(t)$$

uz pobudu

$$u(t) = \frac{2}{e^{2t} + 1}$$

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### Zadatak 2. homogena jednačba

- Pripadna homogena jednačba je

$$y''(t) - 4y(t) = 0$$

- Karakteristična jednačba je

$$s^2 - 4 = 0$$

- Opće rješenje homogene jednačbe je

$$y_h(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{2t}$$

- Za metodu varijacije konstante rješenje nehomogene pretpostavljamo u obliku

$$y(t) = C_1(t) e^{-2t} + C_2(t) e^{2t}$$

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### Zadatak 2. varijacija parametara

- Opće rješenje je oblika  $y = C_1 f_1 + \dots + C_m f_m$

- Kako je potrebno  $m$  uvjeta da bi odredili funkcije  $C_1 \dots C_m$  tražimo da vrijedi

$$f_1 C_1' + f_2 C_2' + \dots + f_m C_m' = 0$$

$$f_1^{(1)} C_1' + f_2^{(1)} C_2' + \dots + f_m^{(1)} C_m' = 0$$

$\vdots$

$$f_1^{(m-2)} C_1' + f_2^{(m-2)} C_2' + \dots + f_m^{(m-2)} C_m' = 0$$

$$f_1^{(m-1)} C_1' + f_2^{(m-1)} C_2' + \dots + f_m^{(m-1)} C_m' = u(t)$$

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### Zadatak 2. varijacija parametara

- Dobivamo sustav s nepoznicama  $C_1'$  i  $C_2'$

$$e^{-2t}C_1'(t) + e^{2t}C_2'(t) = 0$$

$$-2e^{-2t}C_1'(t) + 2e^{2t}C_2'(t) = \frac{2}{e^{2t} + 1}$$

- Rješenja ovog sustava su

$$C_1'(t) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & e^{2t} \\ \frac{2}{e^{2t}+1} & 2e^{2t} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^{-2t} & e^{2t} \\ -2e^{-2t} & 2e^{2t} \end{vmatrix}} = -\frac{e^{2t}}{2e^{2t} + 2}$$

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### Zadatak 2. varijacija parametara

$$C_2'(t) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^{2t} & 0 \\ -2e^{-2t} & \frac{2}{e^{2t}+1} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^{-2t} & e^{2t} \\ -2e^{-2t} & 2e^{2t} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{e^{-2t}}{2e^{2t} + 2}$$

- Očito je

$$C_1(t) = \int \frac{e^{2t}}{2e^{2t} + 2} dt \quad \text{i} \quad C_2(t) = \int \frac{e^{-2t}}{2e^{2t} + 2} dt$$

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### Zadatak 2. varijacija parametara

- Pomoću tablica određujemo  $C_1(t)$  i  $C_2(t)$

$$C_1(t) = \int \frac{e^{2t}}{2e^{2t} + 2} dt = \frac{1}{4} \ln(2 + 2e^{2t}) + A$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_2(t) &= \int \frac{e^{-2t}}{2e^{2t} + 2} dt = \int \frac{e^{-2t}}{2e^{2t} + 2} \frac{de^{2t}}{2e^{2t}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{(e^{2t} + 1)e^{4t}} de^{2t} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{4} \ln(2 + 2e^{-2t}) + B \end{aligned}$$

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### Zadatak 2. konačno rješenje

- Rješenje jednadžbe je sada

$$y(t) = \left( -\frac{1}{4}e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{4}\ln(2 + 2e^{-2t}) + B \right) e^{2t} + \left( \frac{1}{4}\ln(2 + 2e^{2t}) + A \right) e^{-2t}$$

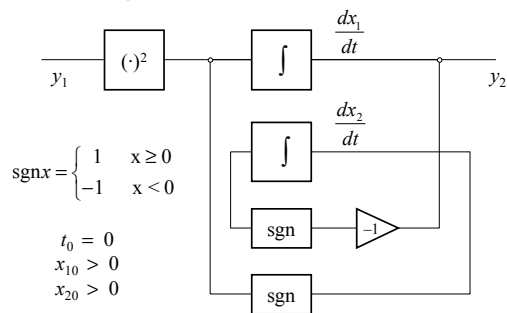
- Nakon sređivanja dobivamo

$$y(t) = Ae^{-2t} + Be^{2t} + \frac{1}{4} \left( e^{-2t} \ln(2 + 2e^{2t}) + e^{2t} \ln(2 + 2e^{-2t}) - 1 \right)$$

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### Zadatak 3.

Za sustav na slici naći trajektoriju u ravнини stanja, te vremenske promjene varijabli stanja i izlaznih varijabli.



### Rješenje:

$$y_1 = \left[ \int_0^t y_2(\tau) d\tau + x_{10} \right]^2,$$

$$y_2 = -\text{sign} \left[ \int_0^t \text{sign} \left( \int_0^\tau y_2(\lambda) d\lambda + x_{10} \right) d\tau + x_{20} \right].$$

- Bez sumnje, složena zadaća za analitičko rješavanje!

Jednadžbe stanja:

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = -\text{sgn}x_2,$$

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = \text{sgn}x_1.$$

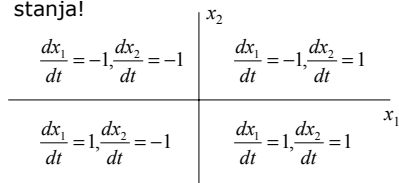
Izlazne jednadžbe:

$$y_1 = x_1^2,$$

$$y_2 = -\text{sgn}x_2.$$

- Problem je jednostavnije riješiti pomoću varijabli stanja (izabrati  $x_1$  i  $x_2$ ).

Problem ćemo riješiti geometrijski u ravnini stanja!



- Kako  $\frac{dx_1}{dt}$  i  $\frac{dx_2}{dt}$  poprimaju jednu od dvije vrijednosti  $\{-1, 1\}$ , slijedi:

2. i 4. kvadrant

$$\frac{dx_2}{dx_1} = 1.$$

1. i 3. kvadrant

$$\frac{dx_2}{dx_1} = -1.$$

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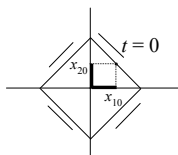
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$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = -1, \frac{dx_2}{dt} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{dx_2}{dx_1} = -1.$$

- Ovu činjenicu ćemo iskoristiti u crtanju trajektorije varijabli stanja
- Ograničimo se na 1. kvadrant ( $x_{10}, x_{20} > 0$ )
- Dakle, trajektorija je pravac!

Kako će se mijenjati stanje?



Imamo periodičko kruženje!

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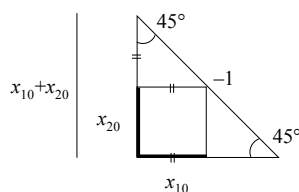
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- Nacrtajmo još jednom prvi kvadrant.

- Nagib pravca je  $-1$ , to znači  $45^\circ$ .
- Onda su označene dužine jednake (na slici  $||$ ) !!
- Nadalje, očigledno je:




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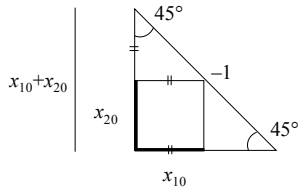
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- Iz slike zaključujemo da  $x_1$  i  $x_2$  imaju svoj maksimum koji je  $|x_{10}| + |x_{20}|$ , dok je minimum  $-|x_{10}| - |x_{20}|$ .
- Nadalje, kada jedna varijabla stanja postiže maksimum (minimum) druga prolazi kroz nulu.
- Oba stanja se mijenjaju po periodičnim funkcijama perioda  $4(|x_{10}| + |x_{20}|)$  – što će biti jasnije iz narednih slika.




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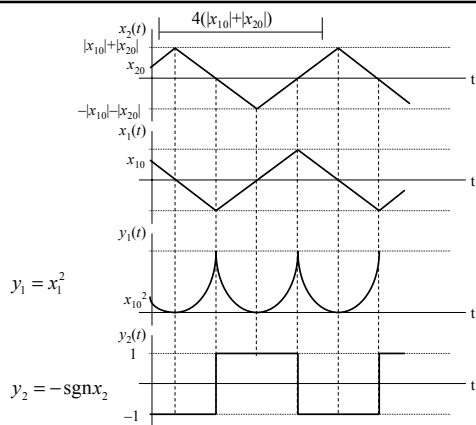
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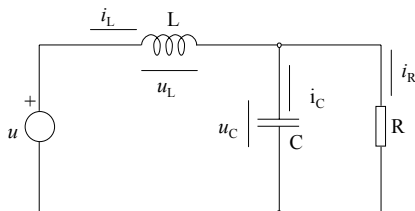
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#### Zadatak 4.

Napisati jednadžbe stanja i izlazne jednadžbe za električnu mrežu prikazanu slikom.  $u$  je ulaz u sustav, a  $i_R$  izlaz iz sustava.




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### Odabir varijabli stanja (sustavi s memorijskim elementima)

- $L$  i  $C$  su memorijski elementi.

$$u_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{di_L}{dt} = \frac{u_L}{L} \quad \begin{array}{c} u_L \rightarrow \triangleleft 1/L \rightarrow \boxed{\int} \rightarrow i_L \end{array}$$

$$i_C = C \frac{du_C}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{du_C}{dt} = \frac{i_C}{C} \quad \begin{array}{c} i_C \rightarrow \triangleleft 1/C \rightarrow \boxed{\int} \rightarrow u_C \end{array}$$

- Varijable stanja električne mreže su  $i_L$ ,  $u_C$ .
- Za jednadžbe stanja treba naći

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### Način rješavanja

- Zadana električna mreža je linearna.
- Koristit će se teorem superpozicije.
- Doprinos pojedinog "aktivnog" elementa mreže određuje se tako da se "isključuje" sve preostale "aktivne" komponente.
- "Isključiti", to znači:  
 $C, u \rightarrow$  kratko spojiti,  
 $L, i \rightarrow$  odspojiti,
- gdje su  $u, i \rightarrow$  nezavisni naponski ili strujni izvori.
- Ukupni odziv jednak je sumi doprinosa pojedinih aktivnih elemenata.

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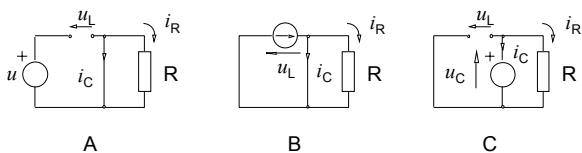
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Slučaj	A	B	C
Uključen	$u$	$L$	$C$
Isključen	$L, C$	$u, C$	$u, L$



$$u_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = u + 0 \cdot i_L - u_C$$

$$i_C = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = 0 \cdot u + i_L - 1/R u_C$$

$$i_R = 0 \cdot u + 0 \cdot i_L + 1/R u_C$$

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- Ako podijelimo jednađbe s L, odnosno C dobijemo:

$$\frac{di_L}{dt} = \frac{1}{L}u - \frac{1}{L}u_C,$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt} = \frac{1}{C}i_L - \frac{1}{RC}u_C,$$

- što su željene jednađbe stanja, uz već poznatu izlaznu jednađbu:

$$i_R = \frac{1}{R}u_C.$$

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- U matričnom obliku, to izgleda ovako:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{di_L}{dt} \\ \frac{du_C}{dt} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{L} \\ \frac{1}{C} & -\frac{1}{RC} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_L \\ u_C \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u,$$

$$i_R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{R} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_L \\ u_C \end{bmatrix} + 0 \cdot u.$$

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