

# *Signali i sustavi*

## Auditorne vježbe 4.

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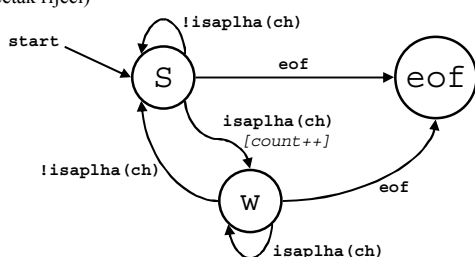
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### *Zadatak 1. Potrebno je projektirati automat koji broji riječi u tekstu*

- Automat slijedno obrađuje tekst, a svaki znak može biti slovo ili razmak
- Početno stanje je S, pa brojač uvećamo pri prijelazu u w (početak riječi)



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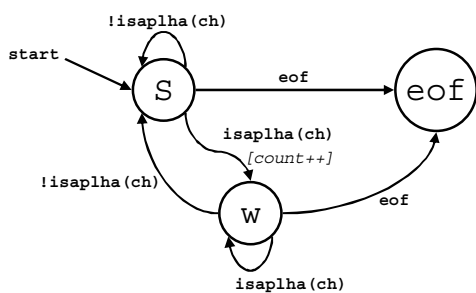
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### *Zadatak 1. Primjer brojanja riječi*

Brojim riječi!? <eof>



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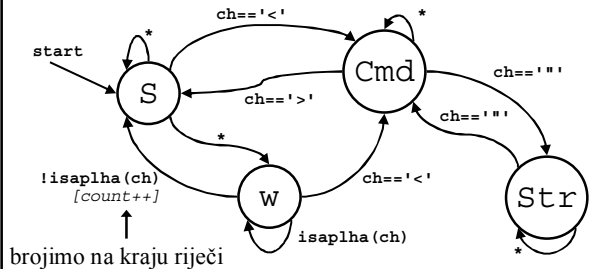
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### Zadatak 2. Potrebno je projektirati automat koji broji riječi u HTML dokumentu

- Automat je proširenje prethodnog jer je potrebno dodatno prepoznati HTML kod koji se nalazi unutar znakova `< i >`



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### Linearnost bezmemorijskih kontinuiranih sustava

#### Definicija

- Sustav  $y = f(x)$  je linearan ako je:

$$f(ax_1 + bx_2) = af(x_1) + bf(x_2), \forall a, b, x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

- Sustav  $y = f(x_1, x_2)$  s više ulaza je linearan ako je:

$$f(ax_{11} + bx_{12}, ax_{21} + bx_{22}) = af(x_{11}, x_{21}) + bf(x_{12}, x_{22})$$

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### Linearnost bezmemorijskih kontinuiranih sustava

- Ako je svaki funkcijski blok sustava linearan i sustav je linearan, tada kažemo da je sustav operacijski i strukturno linearan.
- Obrat ne vrijedi!
- Ako je sustav linearan ne mora biti sastavljen od linearnih funkcijskih blokova.
- Za takav sustav kažemo da je operacijski linearan.

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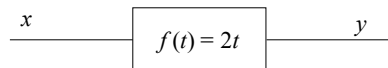
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### Zadatak 3. Ispitajte linearnost zadanog sustava



- Funkcija sustava je  $y = 2x$
- $f(ax_1 + bx_2) = 2(ax_1 + bx_2)$   
 $= 2ax_1 + 2bx_2$   
 $= af(x_1) + bf(x_2)$
- Sustav je linearan operacijski i strukturno.

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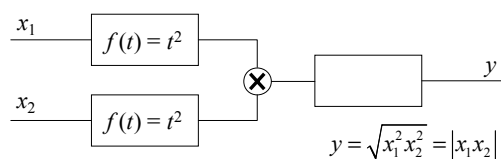
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### Zadatak 4. Ispitajte linearnost zadanog sustava



$$f(ax_{11} + bx_{12}, ax_{21} + bx_{22}) = |(ax_{11} + bx_{12})(ax_{21} + bx_{22})|, \quad (1)$$

$$af(x_{11}, x_{21}) + bf(x_{12}, x_{22}) = a|x_{11}x_{21}| + b|x_{12}x_{22}|, \quad (2)$$

(1)  $\neq$  (2) Sustav nije linearan ni operacijski niti strukturno.

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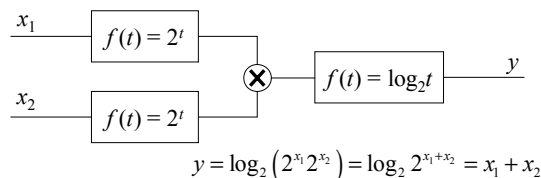
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### Zadatak 5. Ispitajte linearnost zadanog sustava



$$f(ax_{11} + bx_{12}, ax_{21} + bx_{22}) = (ax_{11} + bx_{12}) + (ax_{21} + bx_{22})$$

$$= a(x_{11} + x_{21}) + b(x_{12} + x_{22}) = af(x_{11}, x_{21}) + bf(x_{12}, x_{22})$$

Sustav je linearan i to operacijski, a ne strukturno.

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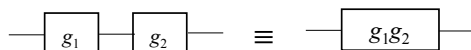


### Pravila iz algebre funkcijskih blokova – spajanje blokova

Paralela



Kaskada



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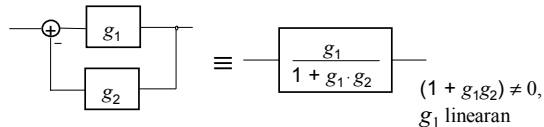
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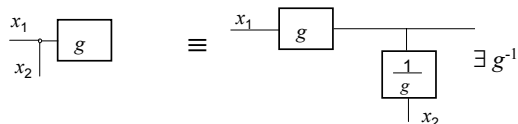


### Pravila iz algebre funkcijskih blokova – spajanje blokova

Povratna veza



Točka računanja udesno



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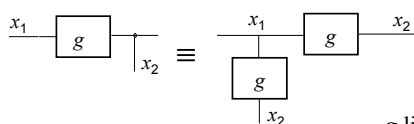
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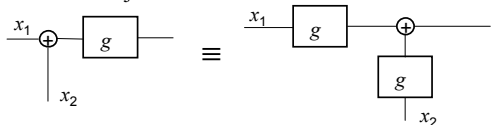


### Pravila iz algebre funkcijskih blokova – spajanje blokova

Točka računanja ulijevo



Točka sumacije udesno



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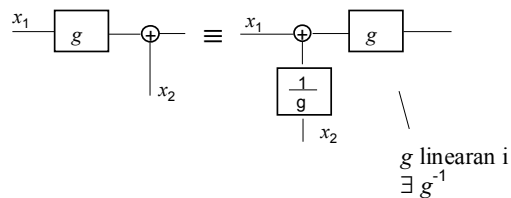
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## Pravila iz algebre funkcijskih blokova – spajanje blokova

Točka sumacije ulijevo



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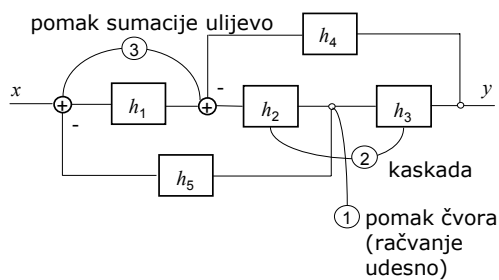
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## Zadatak 6. Primjenom pravila sažeti blok dijagram



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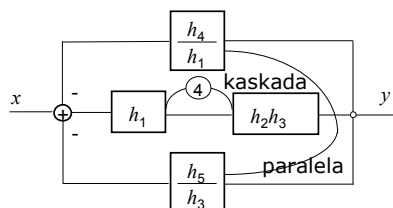
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## Zadatak 6. Primjenom pravila sažeti blok dijagram



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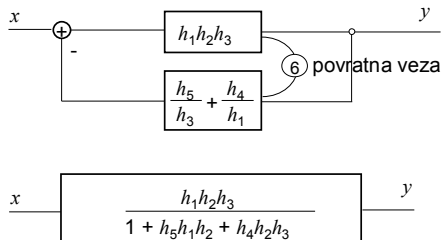
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### Zadatak 6. Primjenom pravila sažeti blok dijagram




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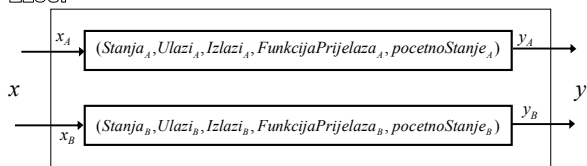
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### Spajanje automata – paralela



- Najjednostavniji način spajanja
- Nema posebnih zahtijeva da bi spajanje bilo moguće
- $Ulazi = Ulazi_A \times Ulazi_B$
- $Izlazi = Izlazi_A \times Izlazi_B$
- $Stanja = Stanja_A \times Stanja_B$

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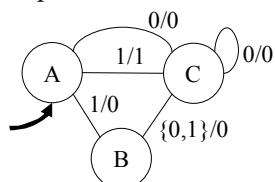
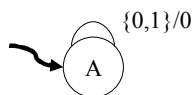
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### Zadatak 7. Odredi paralelu zadanih automata



$Ulazi_A = Izlazi_A = \{0, 1, odsutan\}$

$Ulazi_B = Izlazi_B = \{0, 1, odsutan\}$

- Za paralelni spoj je
- $Stanja = Stanja_A \times Stanja_B$  (ukupno 3 stanja)
- $Ulazi = Ulazi_A \times Ulazi_B$  (ukupno 9 kombinacija)
- $Izlazi = Izlazi_A \times Izlazi_B$  (ukupno 9 kombinacija)

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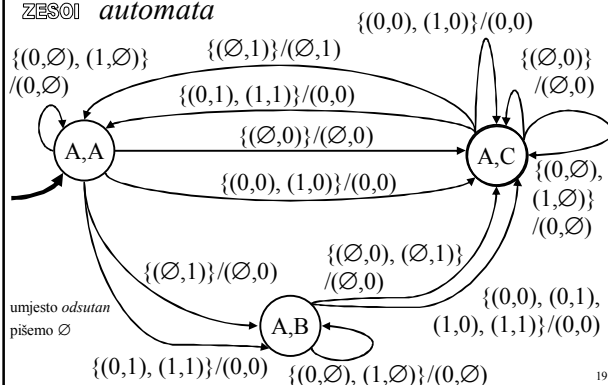
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### Zadatak 7. Odredi paralelu zadanih automata



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### Zadatak 7. Odredi paralelu zadanih automata

Tablica prijelaza je (ulaz  $(\emptyset, \emptyset)$  ne pišemo):

	(0,0)	(0,1)	(1,0)	(1,1)
(A,A)	(A,C),(0,0)	(A,B),(0,0)	(A,C),(0,0)	(A,B),(0,1)
(A,B)	(A,C),(0,0)	(A,C),(0,0)	(A,C),(0,0)	(A,C),(0,0)
(A,C)	(A,C),(0,0)	(A,A),(0,1)	(A,C),(0,0)	(A,A),(0,1)

	(0,∅)	(1,∅)	(∅,0)	(∅,1)
(A,A)	(A,A),(0,∅)	(A,A),(0,∅)	(A,C),(∅,0)	(A,B),(∅,0)
(A,B)	(A,B),(0,∅)	(A,B),(0,∅)	(A,C),(∅,0)	(A,C),(∅,0)
(A,C)	(A,C),(0,∅)	(A,C),(0,∅)	(A,C),(∅,0)	(A,A),(∅,1)

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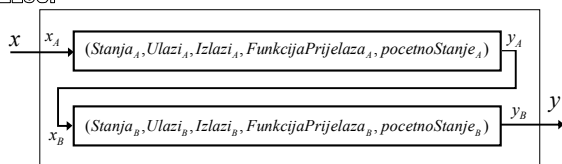
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### Spajanje automata – kaskada



- Izlaz automata A je ulaz u automat B
- Djelovanje ulaza propagira istovremeno kroz kaskadu – sinkronost
- Da bi spoj bio valjan mora vrijediti  $Izlazi_A \subseteq Ulazi_B$

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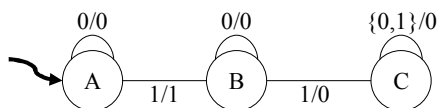
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Zadatak 8. Razmotri kaskadu zadanog automata sa samim sobom. Koja stanja nisu dostupna?



- Najprije određujemo petorku koja definira zadan automata
- Stanja = {A, B, C}
- Ulazi = {0, 1, odsutan}
- Izlazi = {0, 1, odsutan}
- PočetnoStanje = A

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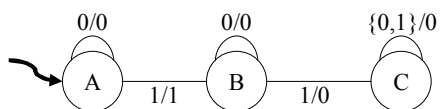
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Zadatak 8. Razmotri kaskadu zadanog automata sa samim sobom. Koja stanja nisu dostupna?



$(Stanje[n+1], Ulaz[n+1]) = FunkcijaPrijelaza(Stanje[n], Ulaz[n])$

Stanje	Ulaz = 0	Ulaz = 1
A	(A, 0)	(B, 1)
B	(B, 0)	(C, 0)
C	(C, 0)	(C, 0)

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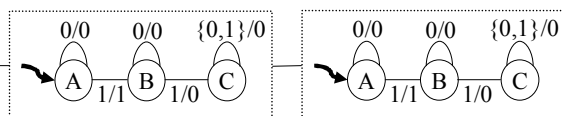
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Zadatak 8. Razmotri kaskadu zadanog automata sa samim sobom. Koja stanja nisu dostupna?



- Stanja kaskade automata su
- Stanja = {A, B, C} × {A, B, C} (9 mogućih stanja)
- PočetnoStanje = (A, A)
- Crtamo novi dijagram ili popunjavamo novu tablicu prijelaza za svih devet mogućih stanja.

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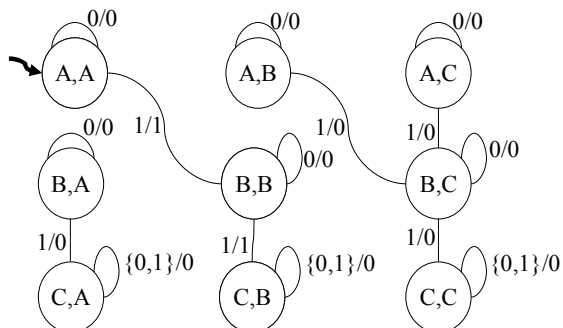
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Zadatak 8. Razmotri kaskadu zadanog automata sa samim sobom. Koja stanja nisu dostupna?



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Zadatak 8. Razmotri kaskadu zadanog automata sa samim sobom. Koja stanja nisu dostupna?

- Nedostupna stanja su  $\{(A,B), (A,C), (B,A), (B,C), (C,A), (C,C)\}$
- Umjesto ovakve detaljne analize mogli smo razmišljati ovako
  1. početno stanje je (A,A) i automat ostaje tamo dok se na ulazu ne pojavi 1
  2. automat prelazi u (B,B) i ostaje tamo sve dok se na ulazu ne pojavi 1
  3. automat prelazi u (C,B) i zauvijek ostaje u tom stanju
  4. sva preostala stanja su nedostupna

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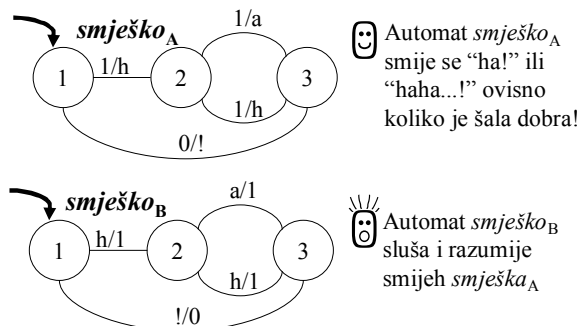
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Zadatak 9. Odredi kaskadu zadanog automata ( $smješko_A \rightarrow smješko_B$ ).



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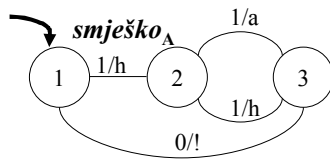
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### Zadatak 9. Odredi kaskadu zadanih automata.

- Najprije određujemo petorku koja definira zadani automat
- Stanja = {1, 2, 3}
- Ulazi = {0, 1, odsutan}
- Izlazi = {h, a, !, odsutan}
- PočetnoStanje = 1



Stanje	Ulaz = 0	Ulaz = 1
1	(1,odsutan)	(2, h)
2	(2,odsutan)	(3, a)
3	(1, !)	(2, h)

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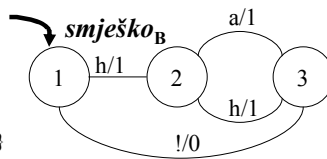
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### Zadatak 9. Odredi kaskadu zadanih automata.

- Najprije određujemo petorku koja definira zadani automat
- Stanja = {1, 2, 3}
- Ulazi = {h, a, !, odsutan}
- Izlazi = {1, 0, odsutan}
- PočetnoStanje = 1



Stanje	Ulaz = h	Ulaz = a	Ulaz = !
1	(2,1)	(1,odsutan)	(1,odsutan)
2	(2,odsutan)	(3,1)	(2,odsutan)
3	(2,1)	(2,odsutan)	(2,0)

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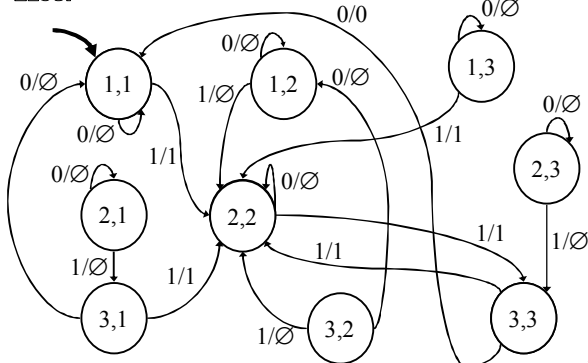
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### Zadatak 9. Kaskada smješko\_A → smješko\_B

umjesto odsutan pišemo ∅



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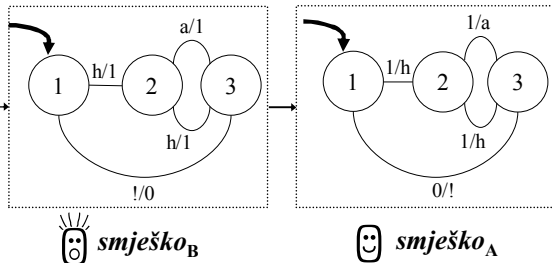
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Zadatak 10. DZ Odredi kaskadu zadanih automata ( $smješko_B \rightarrow smješko_A$ ).



$smješko_B$

$smješko_A$

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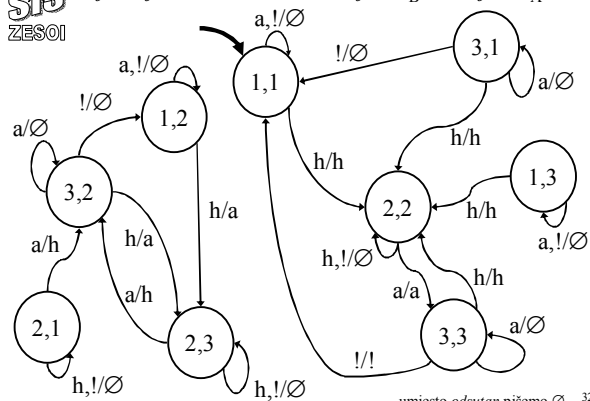
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Rješenje 10. DZ Kaskada  $smješko_B \rightarrow smješko_A$



umjesto odsutan pišemo Ø 32

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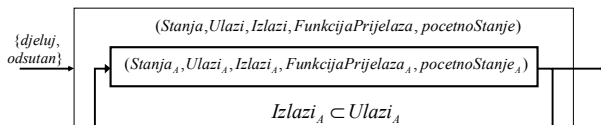
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Spajanje automata – povratna veza



- Osnovni spoj povratne veze je spoj u kojem je izlaz automata ulaz u taj isti automat
- Uvodimo nadomjesni ulazni znak *djeluj* pa je ulazni alfabet  
 $Ulazi = \{djeluj, odsutan\}$

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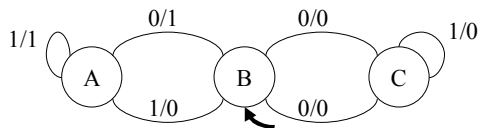
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Zadatak 11. Za zadani automat razmotri spoj u povratnu vezu. Postoje li nedostupna stanja?



- Najprije određujemo petorku koja definira zadani automat
- Stanja = {A, B, C}
- Ulazi = {0, 1, odsutan}
- Izlazi = {0, 1, odsutan}
- PočetnoStanje = B

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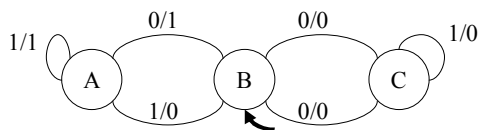
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Zadatak 11. Za zadani automat razmotri spoj u povratnu vezu. Postoje li nedostupna stanja?



$(Stanje[n+1], Ulaz[n+1]) = FunkcijaPrijelaza(Stanje[n], Ulaz[n])$

Stanje	Ulaz = 0	Ulaz = 1
A	(B, 1)	(A, 1)
B	(C, 0)	(A, 0)
C	(B, 0)	(C, 0)

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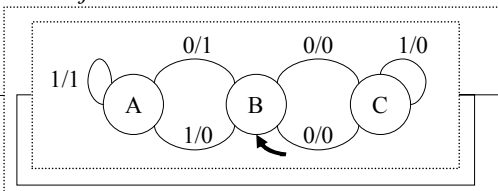
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Zadatak 11. Za zadani automat razmotri spoj u povratnu vezu. Postoje li nedostupna stanja?



Stanje	Ulaz = djeluj
A	(A, 1)
B	(C, 0)
C	(B, 0)

- ♦ Početno stanje je B, a iz njega je moguće preći samo u stanje C
- ♦ Stanje A nije dostupno

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