

# PRIPREMA ZA 3. LABOS 12

## SIGNALA I SUSTAVA

$$z.313 a) 1.) y(n) - y(n-1) + 0,34 y(n-2) = u(n) \quad u(n) = \delta(n)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1} + 0,34 z^{-2}} = \frac{z^2}{z^2 - z + 0,34} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a^2 = 0,34 \\ a = \sqrt{0,34} \\ \alpha_0 = 0,54 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{z(z - 0,57)}{z^2 - z + 0,34} = \frac{0,5 \cdot z}{z^2 - z + 0,34} + \frac{1,67 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{0,34} \cdot \sin 0,54}}{z^2 - 2\sqrt{0,34} \cos 0,54 + 0,34}$$

$$h(n) = a^n \left[ \cos \alpha_0 n + 1,67 \sin \alpha_0 n \right] \mu(n) \\ = \sqrt{0,34}^n \left[ \cos 0,54 n + 1,67 \sin 0,54 n \right] \mu(n)$$

$$u(n) = \mu(n)$$

$$Y(z) = H(z) \cdot \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{z}{(z^2 - z + 0,34)(z-1)}$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{z} = \frac{Az+B}{z^2 - z + 0,34} + \frac{C}{z-1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Az^2 - Az + Bz - B + Cz^2 - Cz + 0,34C = z^2 \\ A+C=1 \quad -B+0,34C=0 \\ -A-C+B=0 \quad C-1+C+0,34C=0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{-1,94 z^2 + z}{z^2 - z + 0,34} + 2,94 \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$\underline{A = -1,94} \quad \underline{B = 1} \quad \underline{C = 2,94}$$

$$= -1,94 \frac{z(z-0,5)}{z^2 - z + 0,34} + \frac{0,03 z}{z^2 - z + 0,34} + 2,94 \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$y(n) = \left( \sqrt{0,34}^n \cdot [-1,94 \cos 0,54 n - 3,23 \sin 0,54] + 2,94 \right) \mu(n)$$

$$23/3 a) 2.) \quad y(n) - \sqrt{2} y(n-1) + y(n-2) = u(n)$$

$$u(n) = \delta(n)$$

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a=1 \\ \omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \frac{z(z - \cos \frac{\pi}{4})}{z^2 - \sqrt{2}z + 1} + \frac{z \sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{z^2 - \sqrt{2}z + 1}$$

$$h(n) = \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} n + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} n \right) \mu(n)$$

$$u(n) = \mu(n)$$

$$Y(z) = \left( \frac{z^2}{z^2 - \sqrt{2}z + 1} \right) \left( \frac{z}{z-1} \right)$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{z} = \frac{Az+B}{z^2 - \sqrt{2}z + 1} + \frac{C}{z-1}$$

$$Az^2 - Az + Bz - B + Cz^2 - \sqrt{2}Cz + C = z^2$$

$$A+C=1 \quad -A+B-\sqrt{2}C=0 \quad -B+C=0$$

$$C-1+C-\sqrt{2}C=0$$

$$A=1-C=-0,707$$

$$C=1,707$$

$$B=1,707$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{-0,707z^2 + 1,707z}{z^2 - \sqrt{2}z + 1} + 1,707 \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$= -0,707 \frac{z(z-0,707)}{z^2 - \sqrt{2}z + 1} + 1,707 \frac{0,707z}{z^2 - \sqrt{2}z + 1} + 1,707 \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$y(n) = \left( -0,707 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} n + 1,707 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} n + 1,707 \frac{z}{z-1} \right) \mu(n)$$



2313a) 3.)  $y(n) - 2y(n-1] + y(n-2) = u(n)$

$$u(n) = \delta(n)$$

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

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

$$Az - A + B = z$$

$$A = 1 \quad A = 1 \quad B = 1$$

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

$$h(n) = (n+1) \mu(n)$$

$$u(n) = \mu(n)$$

$$V(z) = H(z) \cdot \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{z^3}{(z-1)^3}$$

$$\frac{V(z)}{z} = \frac{A}{z-1} + \frac{B}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{C(z+1)}{(z-1)^3}$$

$$Az^2 - 2Az + A + Bz - B + Cz + C = z^2$$

$$\boxed{A=1}$$

$$-2+B+C=0 \quad 1+C-B=0$$

$$2C=1$$

$$\boxed{C = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{B = \frac{3}{2}}$$

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

$$y(n) = \left( 1 + \frac{3}{2}n + \frac{1}{2}n^2 \right) \mu(n)$$

z 313 a) 4)

$$y(n) - 4y(n-1) + 13y(n-2) = u(n) \quad u(n) = \delta(n)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{z^2}{z^2 - 4z + 13} = \begin{cases} \alpha^2 = 13 & \alpha = \sqrt{13} \\ \angle \alpha = 0,98 \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{z(z - 0,555)}{z^2 - 4z + 13} + 0,668 \cdot \frac{0,83z}{z^2 - 4z + 13}$$

$\nearrow \cos \angle \alpha$        $\nearrow \sin \angle \alpha$

$$h(n) = (\sqrt{13})^n (\cos 0,98n + 0,668 \sin 0,98n) \mu(n)$$

$$u(n) = \mu(n)$$

$$Y(z) = \left( \frac{z}{z-1} \right) \cdot H(z) = \frac{z^3}{z^2 - 4z + 13}$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{z} = \frac{Az + B}{z^2 - 4z + 13} + \frac{C}{z-1}$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{\frac{9}{10}z^2 + \frac{13}{10}z}{z^2 - 4z + 13} + \frac{1}{10} \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$= \frac{9}{10} \frac{z(z - 0,555)}{z^2 - 4z + 13} + \frac{18}{0,83} \frac{0,83z}{z^2 - 4z + 13} + \frac{1}{10} \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} Az^2 - Az + Bz + C = z^2 \\ A+C=1 \\ -A+B-4C=0 \\ -B+13C=0 \end{cases}$$

$$C-1+13C=0$$

$$C = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$A = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$B = \frac{13}{10}$$

$$y(n) = (\sqrt{13})^n (0,9 \cos 0,98n + 2,17 \sin 0,98n + 0,1) \mu(n)$$



z 3(4) 1a)

poludba :

$$u(m) = A \cos(R_0 m)$$

$$u(m) = A \sin(R_0 m)$$

part. rješenje :

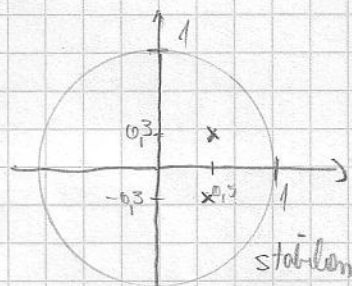
$$y_p = C_1 \cos R_0 m + C_2 \sin R_0 m$$

- kada se frekvencija polude ( $R_0$ ) poklopi sa vlastitom freq. sustava, part. rješenje ima oblik  $y_{p1}(m) = m \cdot y_p$ , tj. sustav se linearno naspinja  $\rightarrow$  nestabilan je
- pojava se zove REZONANCIJA

z 3.15 a)

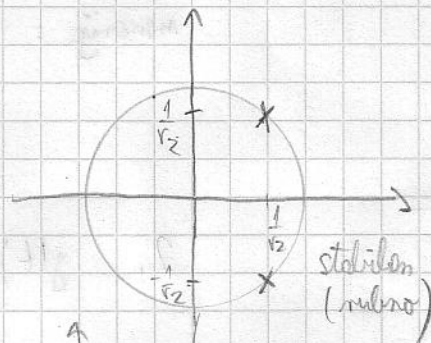
$$1. \quad y(m) - y(m-1) + 0,34 y(m-2) = u(m)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{z^2}{\left(z - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 0,3i\right)\right)\left(z - \left(\frac{1}{2} + 0,3i\right)\right)}$$



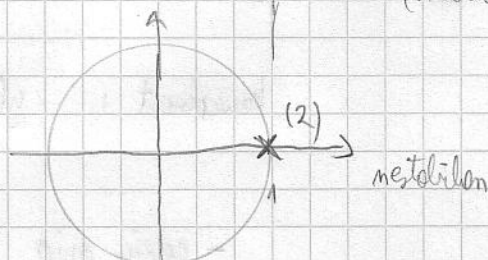
$$2. \quad y(m) - \sqrt{2} y(m-1) + y(m-2) = u(m)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{z^2}{\left(z - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\right)\right)\left(z - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\right)\right)}$$



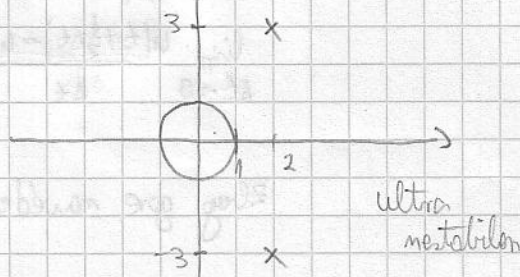
$$3. \quad y(m) - 2 y(m-1) + y(m-2) = u(m)$$

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



$$4. \quad y(m) - 4 y(m-1) + 13 y(m-2) = u(m)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z - (2-3i))(z - (2+3i))}$$



Z 321 a) 1.  $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t u(\tau) d\tau$

kauzalnost:  $y(t) = S(u_{(-\infty, t]})(t)$  <sup>własny</sup>  
 - odzivi samo o prošlosti signala, pa je  
 kauzalan!

linearnost:  $u(t) = \alpha u_1(t) + \beta u_2(t)$   
 $y_1(t) = S(u_1(t))$ ,  $y_2(t) = S(u_2(t))$   
 $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \alpha u_1(\tau) + \beta u_2(\tau) d\tau$   
 $= \alpha \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^t u_1(\tau) d\tau}_{y_1} + \beta \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^t u_2(\tau) d\tau}_{y_2} = \alpha y_1 + \beta y_2$

LINEARAN JE

memorija: odziv ovisi o cijeloj prošlosti pobude,  
 pa je sustav memorijski

2.  $y(t) = \frac{d}{dt} u(t)$

kauzalnost:  $y(t) = \frac{d}{dt} u(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(t + \Delta t) - u(t)}{\Delta t}$

- odziv ovisi o bliskoj budućnosti (točnije i o bliskoj prošlosti)  
 vlasta, jer se derivacija može i ovako definirati:

$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(t + \frac{1}{2}\Delta t) - u(t - \frac{1}{2}\Delta t)}{\Delta t}$  pa je sustav NEKAUZALAN.

Zbog gore navedenoga, sustav je i MEMORIJSKI



linearnost :  $u(t) = \alpha u_1(t) + \beta u_2(t)$

$$y_1(t) = \frac{d}{dt} u_1(t), \quad y_2(t) = \frac{d}{dt} u_2(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= \frac{d}{dt} (\alpha u_1(t) + \beta u_2(t)) = \alpha \underbrace{\frac{d}{dt} u_1(t)}_{y_1(t)} + \beta \underbrace{\frac{d}{dt} u_2(t)}_{y_2(t)} \\ &= \alpha y_1(t) + \beta y_2(t) \end{aligned}$$

LINEARAN JE

Z 322 a) 1.  $y''(t) + 2y'(t) + 15y(t) = u(t) \quad u(t) = \delta(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} H(s) &= \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 15} = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 14} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \frac{\sqrt{14}}{(s+1)^2 + (\sqrt{14})^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$h(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(H(s)) = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \cdot e^{-t} \sin \sqrt{14} t \right) \mu(t)$$

2.  $y''(t) + 17y(t) = u(t)$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 17} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{17}}{s^2 + (\sqrt{17})^2}$$

$$h(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(H(s)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \sin(\sqrt{17} t) \mu(t)$$

$$3.) \quad y''(t) = u(t)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$h(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(H(s)) = t \mu(t) \quad /$$

$$4.) \quad y''(t) - 2y'(t) + 10y(t) = u(t)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 - 2s + 10} = \frac{1}{(s-1)^2 + 9}$$

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

$$h(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(H(s)) = \frac{1}{3} e^t \sin 3t \mu(t) \quad /$$

z 322 b) k.j. ovah sustav su narušeni prijenosni dijelovi  $H(s)$

$$1. \quad s^2 + 2s + 15 = 0$$

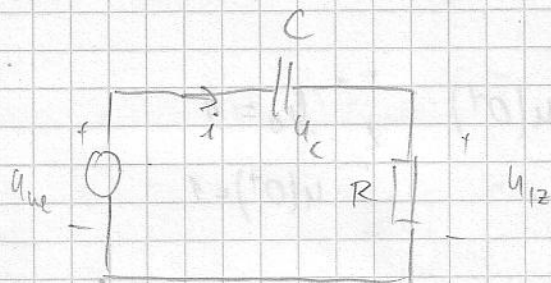
$$2. \quad s^2 + 17 = 0$$

$$3. \quad s^2 = 0$$

$$4. \quad s^2 - 2s + 10 = 0 \quad /$$



$\approx 325 \text{ m}$



$$u_{ue} = u_c + u_{12}$$

$$u_c = \frac{1}{C} \int i \, dt$$

$$i = \frac{u_{12}}{R}$$

$$u_{12} + \frac{1}{RC} \int u_{12} \, dt = u_{ue} \quad \left| \frac{d}{dt} \right|$$

$$u_{12}' + \frac{1}{RC} u_{12} = u_{ue}'$$

→ da, jolka stina

$$R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega, \quad C = 10 \mu\text{F}$$

$$y'(t) + 100 y(t) = u'(t)$$

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} \sin(t), & -\infty < t < 0^- \\ 1, & 0^+ < t < +\infty \end{cases}$$

ajmo prvo nači poi. uvjete!

Sustav je u stoc. stanju od  $-\infty$  do 0 zbog djelovanja harmonijskog poluda. Početni uvjeti su ne istinski, pa je potrebno nači samo part. rješi.

$$y_p = A \sin t + B \cos t$$

$$A \cos t - B \sin t + 100 A \sin t + 100 B \cos t = \cos t$$

$$A + 100 B = 1$$

$$-B + 100 A = 0$$

$$10001 A = 1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{10001}$$

$$B = \frac{100}{10001}$$

$$y_p = 0,0001 \sin t + 0,01 \cos t$$

$$t=0^-$$

$$y(0^-) = 0,01$$

$$y(0^+) - y(0^-) = b_0 \cdot u(0^+) , \quad b_0 = 1$$

$$u(0^+) = 1$$

$$y(0^+) = 0,01 + 1$$

$$y(0^+) = 1,01$$

z 327 a)

$$y'' + 2 \zeta \omega_n y' + \omega_n^2 y = A \omega_n^2 u$$

$$\omega_n = 0,4 \quad A = \frac{1}{\omega_n^2}$$

$$y''(t) + 0,8 \zeta y'(t) + 0,16 y(t) = u(t)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 0,8 \zeta s + 0,16}$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(0,16 - \omega^2) + 0,8 \zeta \cdot \omega \cdot j}$$

1.)  $\zeta = -0,125$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{0,16 - \omega^2 - 0,1 \omega j}$$

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(0,16 - \omega^2)^2 + (0,1\omega)^2}}$$

$$\arg(H(j\omega)) = \arctan \frac{-0,1 \omega}{(0,16 - \omega^2)}$$



$$2.) \quad \zeta = 0,25$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{0,16 - \omega^2 + 0,2j\omega}$$

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(0,16 - \omega^2)^2 + (0,2\omega)^2}}$$

$$\arg(H(j\omega)) = -\arctan \frac{0,2\omega}{0,16 - \omega^2}$$

$$3.) \quad \zeta = 1$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{0,16 - \omega^2 + 0,8j\omega}$$

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(0,16 - \omega^2)^2 + (0,8\omega)^2}}$$

$$\arg(H(j\omega)) = -\arctan \frac{0,8\omega}{0,16 - \omega^2}$$

$$\approx 327 \text{ C}) \quad u(t) = \cos t \quad \rightarrow \omega = 1$$

$$1) \quad y(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(0,16-1)^2 + 0,1^2}} \cos\left(t + \arctan \frac{0,1}{0,16-1}\right)$$

$$= 1,114 \cos(t - 0,1185) //$$

$$2) \quad y(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(0,16-1)^2 + 0,2^2}} \cos\left(t - \arctan \frac{0,2}{0,16-1}\right)$$

$$= 1,158 \cos(t + 0,2337) //$$

$$3) \quad y(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(0,16-1)^2 + 0,8^2}} \cos\left(t - \arctan \frac{0,8}{0,16-1}\right)$$

$$= 0,862 \cos(t - 0,761) //$$