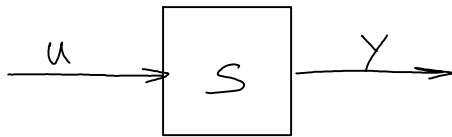


## Sustavi



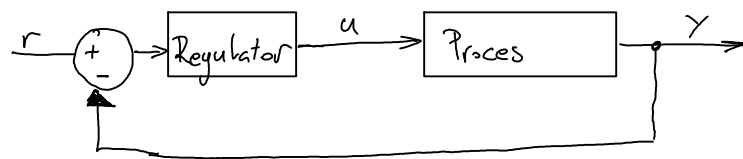
$$f: x \rightarrow y \Rightarrow y = f(x)$$

$$S: u \rightarrow y \Rightarrow y = S(u)$$

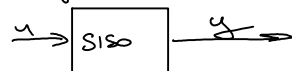
Podjela sustava:

- 1) Kontinuirane -  $u, y$  su kontinuirani
- 2) Diskretni -  $u, y$  su diskretni
- 3) Hibridni -  $u, y$  mogu biti diskretni i kontinuirani

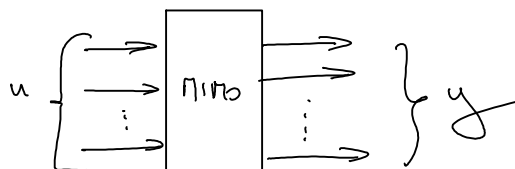
Slika: prica o hibridnim sustavima - nebitno za SIS



- 1) SISO - jedan ulaz, jedan izlaz



- 2) MIMO - više ulaza, više izlaza



- 1) Linearni

- 2) Nelinearni

- 1) Vremenski promjenjivi

- 2) Vremenski nepromjenjivi +

- 1) Kautalni +

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1) Kautalni +

2) Nekautalni

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1) Memorijski

2) Bezmemorijski

2. svibanj 2009  
8:36

- $y(t) = u(t-1)$

$$t=2 \quad y(2) = u(-2)$$

sustav je kausalan jer ovisi o  
pobudi iz "prošlosti"  
Memorijski sustav

- $y(t) = u(t+1)$

$$t=2$$

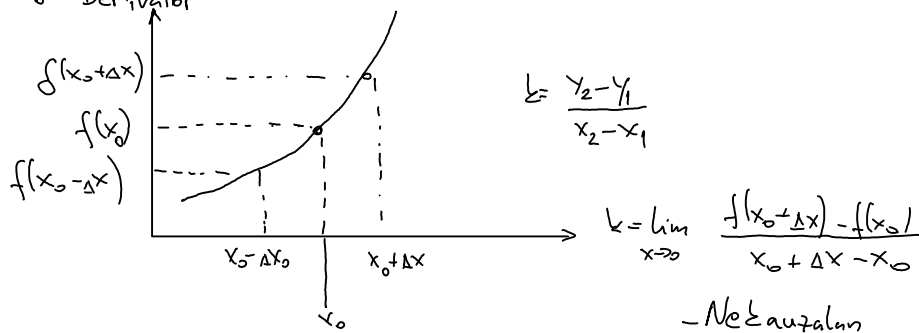
$$y(2) = u(3)$$

Nekausalan  
Memorijski

- $y(t) = u(t^2)$

Nekausalan  
Memorijski

- Derivator



$$k = \lim_{\Delta x} \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0 - \Delta x)}{\Delta x}$$

- kausalan

Na kraju uzimamo da je nekausalan

- Integrator

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t u(\tau) d\tau \quad - \text{kausalan, memorijski}$$

$$y(t) = \int_{t+1}^{\infty} u(\tau) d\tau \quad - \text{nekausalan, memorijski}$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t u(\tau) d\tau \quad - \text{ne kaudan, memorijski}$$

Kod diskretnih

$$\Delta y(n) = y(n+1) - y(n)$$

$$\nabla y(n) = y(n) - y(n+1)$$

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n u(k)$$

Primer 1:

$$y(t) = 3u(t+4)$$

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

$$u(t+4) = \alpha u_1(t+4) + \beta u_2(t+4)$$

$$y_1(t) = 3u_1(t+4) ; y_2(t) = 3u_2(t+4)$$

$$S(\alpha u) = \alpha S(u)$$

$$S(\alpha u_1 + \beta u_2) = S(\alpha u_1) + S(\beta u_2)$$

Sustav je linearan ako zadovoljava svojstvo homogenosti i aditivnosti.

$$y(t) = 3(\alpha u_1(t+4) + \beta u_2(t+4))$$

$$S(u_1) = y_1$$

$$S(u_2) = y_2$$

$$y(t) = \underbrace{\alpha 3u_1(t+4)}_{y_1} + \underbrace{\beta 3u_2(t+4)}_{y_2} = \alpha y_1 + \beta y_2$$

↓  
sustav je linearan

Primer 2:

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

Linearnost

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

$$u(t) = \alpha u_1(t^2) + \beta u_2(t^2)$$

$$y_1(t) = t u_1(t^2) ; y_2(t) = t u_2(t^2)$$

$$y(t) = t(\alpha u_1(t^2) + \beta u_2(t^2)) = \alpha t u_1(t^2) + \beta t u_2(t^2) =$$

$$= \alpha y_1(t) + \beta y_2(t)$$

↓

linearan

Primer 3:

$$u(t)$$

$$y(n) = 2^{u(n)}$$

linearan

$$u(n) = \alpha u_1(n) + \beta u_2(n)$$

$$y_1(n) = 2^{u_1(n)} ; y_2(n) = 2^{u_2(n)}$$

---


$$y(n) = 2^{\alpha u_1(n) + \beta u_2(n)} = 2^{\alpha u_1(n)} \cdot 2^{\beta u_2(n)}$$

sustav je  
nelinearan

Primer 4:

$$y(t) = u(t) + 4$$

linearnost

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

$$y_1(t) = u_1(t) + 4 ; y_2(t) = u_2(t) + 4$$

$$y(t) = \alpha u_1(t) + \beta u_2(t) + 4$$

$$y(t) = \alpha (u_1(t) + 4) + \beta (u_2(t) + 4) - 4\alpha - 4\beta + 4$$

$$y = \alpha y_1 + \beta y_2 + 4(1 - \alpha - \beta)$$

↓  
Nelinearan

Primer 5:

$$y(n) = \frac{n}{u(n)}$$

• linearnost

$$u(n) = \alpha u_1(n) + \beta u_2(n)$$

$$y_1(n) = \frac{n}{u_1(n)} ; y_2(n) = \frac{n}{u_2(n)}$$

---


$$y(n) = \frac{n}{\alpha u_1(n) + \beta u_2(n)} \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha \frac{n}{u_1(n)} + \beta \frac{n}{u_2(n)} = \frac{n(\alpha u_2 + \beta u_1)}{u_1 u_2}$$

ne more biti  
jednako stoga sustav  
je nelinearan

Primer 6:

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \bullet u(t) = \alpha u_1(t) + \beta u_2(t) \\ & u(\tau) = \alpha u_1(\tau) + \beta u_2(\tau) \\ & y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \alpha u_1(\tau) + \beta u_2(\tau) d\tau \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{aligned} y_1(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^t u_1(\tau) d\tau \\ y_2(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^t u_2(\tau) d\tau \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \alpha u_1(\tau) d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^t \beta u_2(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \alpha y_1 + \beta y_2 \Rightarrow \text{sustav je linearan}$$

Primeri

$$\bullet y(n) = \frac{u(n)}{1 + u(n-1)} \Rightarrow \text{nelinearan - problem razdvajanja}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} & u(3n+2) = \alpha u_1(3n+2) + \beta u_2(3n+2) \\ & y_1(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u_1(3n+2) \\ & y_2(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u_2(3n+2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(n) = \underbrace{\alpha \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u_1(3n+2)}_{y_1} + \underbrace{\beta \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u_2(3n+2)}_{y_2} = \underbrace{\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2}_{\text{linearno}}$$

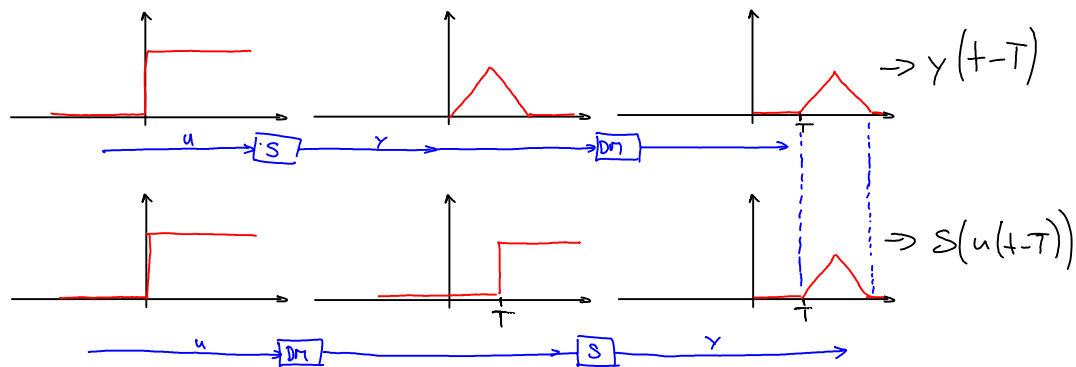


•  $y(t) = u(t) - u(t-1)$  - linear

Vremenska promjenjivost

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

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



Primer 1:

$$y(t) = 3u(t+4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(u(t-T)) &= 3u(t+4) \\ y(t-T) &= 3u(t-T+4) \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \text{vremenski nepromjenjiv}$$

Primer 2:

$$y(t) = tu(t^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(u(t-T)) &= tu(t^2-T) \\ y(t-T) &= (t-T)u((t-T)^2) \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \text{vremenski promjenjiv}$$

Primer 3:

$$y(n) = 2^{u(n)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(u(n-N)) &= 2^{u(n-N)} \\ y(n-N) &= 2^{u(n-N)} \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \text{vremenski nepromjenjiv}$$

Primer 4:

$$y(t) = u(t)+4$$

$$S(u(t-T)) = u(t-T) + 4$$

$$y(t-T) = u(t-T) + 4 \quad \rightarrow \text{vrem. nepromenljiv}$$

Primer 5:

$$y(n) = \frac{n}{u(n)}$$

$$S(u(n-N)) = \frac{n}{u(n-N)}$$

$$y(n-N) = \frac{n-N}{u(n-N)} \quad \rightarrow \neq \text{vremenski promenljiv}$$

Primeri

$$\circ y(t) = u(t) - u(t-1) \quad \text{vrem. nepromenljiv}$$

$$\circ y(n) = \frac{u(n)}{1+u(n-1)} \quad \text{Nepromenljiv}$$

$$\circ y(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(3n+2) \quad \text{promenljiv}$$

$$\circ y(n) = u(2n)$$

$$S(u(n-N)) = u(2n-N)$$

$$y(n-N) = u(2(n-N)) \quad \rightarrow \neq \text{vrem. promenljiv}$$

Zadatak 1:

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t u(\tau) d\tau$$

$$S(u(t-T)) = \int_{\tau=-\infty}^{\tau=t} u(\tau-T) d\tau$$

$$y(t-T) = \int_{-\infty}^{t-T} u(\tau) d\tau$$

Supstitucija

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \tau - T & \tau &= t \\ da &= d\tau & a+T &= t \Rightarrow a = t-T \\ & & \tau \rightarrow t, a &\rightarrow t-T \end{aligned}$$

$$S(u(t-T)) = \int_{-\infty}^{\tau=t} u(a) da \Leftarrow \text{nepravilno}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(u(t-T)) &= \int_{-\infty}^{t-T} u(a) da \xRightarrow{\text{ispravno}} a=b \\ &= \\ y(t-T) &= \int_{-\infty}^{t-T} u(\tau) d\tau \xRightarrow{\tau=b} \tau=b \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(u(t-T)) &= \int_{-\infty}^{t-T} u(b) db \\ y(t-T) &= \int_{-\infty}^{t-T} u(b) db \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\int_{-\infty}^{t-T} u(b) db} \right\} \text{vremenski nepromjenjiv}$$

Zadatak 2:

$$y(t) = \int_1^t u(\tau) d\tau$$

$$S(u(t-T)) = \int_1^t u(\tau-T) d\tau = \left. \begin{array}{l} \tau-T=a \\ d\tau=da \\ \tau=t \\ a+T=t \\ a=t-T \end{array} \right\} = \int_{1-T}^{t-T} u(a) da$$

$$y(t-T) = \int_1^{t-T} u(\tau) d\tau$$

vremenski pomjerju

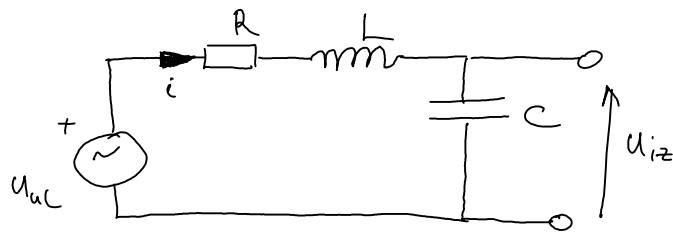
Zadatak 3:

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n \frac{u(k)}{n-k}$$

$$S(u(n-N)) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n \frac{u(k-N)}{n-k} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Samo probu} \\ \text{mjenjamo} \\ k-N=a \\ k=a+N \\ k=N \\ a+N=n \\ a=n-N \end{array} \right\} = \sum_{a=-\infty}^{n-N} \frac{u(a)}{n-a-N} = \sum_{a=-\infty}^{n-N} \frac{u(a)}{n-a-N}$$

$$y(n-N) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n-N} \frac{u(k)}{n-k-N} = \left. \begin{array}{l} k=a \\ \text{mjenjamo} \\ \text{u-a-e} \end{array} \right\} = \sum_{a=-\infty}^{n-N} \frac{u(a)}{n-a-N} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{vrem.} \\ \text{nepromjenju} \end{array}$$

## Kontinuirani sustavi



$$u_{uL} = u_R + u_L + u_C$$

$$u_R = iR$$

$$u_L = \frac{di}{dt} L$$

$$u_{i2} = u_C = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i(\tau) d\tau = u_{i2}$$

$$u_{uL} = iR + L \frac{di}{dt} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i(\tau) d\tau}_{u_{i2}}$$

$$u_{uL} = iR + \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i(\tau) d\tau \right) + u_{i2}$$

$$u_{i2} = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i(\tau) d\tau$$

$$C u_{i2} = \int_0^t i(\tau) d\tau \Rightarrow C u_{i2}' = i$$

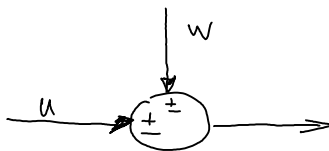
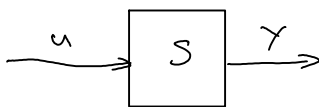
$$u_{uL} = C u_{i2}' R + L \frac{d(C u_{i2}')}{dt} + u_{i2}$$

$$u_{uL} = C u_{i2}' R + L C u_{i2}'' + u_{i2}$$

$$u = u_{uL} \quad y = u_{i2}$$

$$u = LC y'' + RC y' + y$$

## Blockovski diagram



$$y'' - 3y' + 5y = u$$

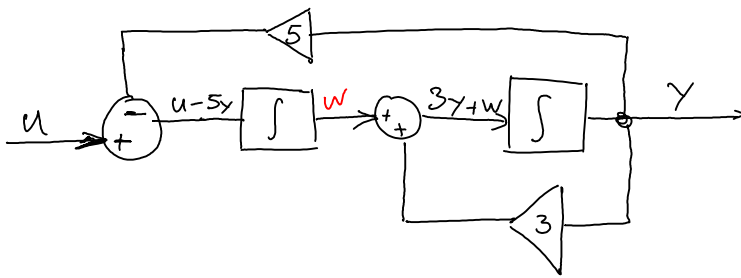
$$y'' = u + 3y' - 5y \quad / \quad \int \int$$

$$y = \int \int u d\tau d\tau + 3 \int \int y' d\tau d\tau + 5 \int \int y d\tau d\tau$$

$$y = \int \int u d\tau d\tau + 3 \int y d\tau - 5 \int \int y d\tau d\tau$$

$$= \int \left[ 3y + \int u d\tau - 5 \int y d\tau \right] d\tau =$$

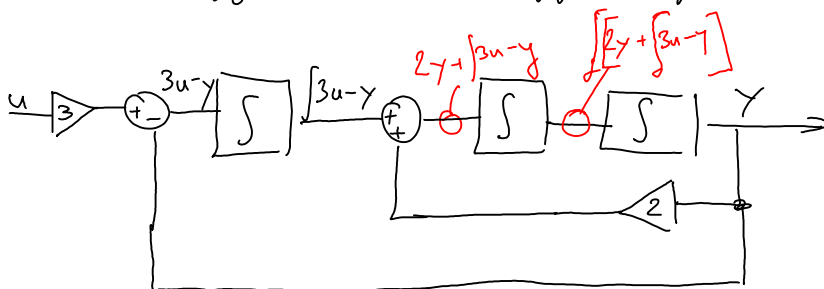
$$y = \int \left[ 3y + \underbrace{\int (u - 5y) d\tau}_w \right] d\tau$$



$$y''' - 2y' + y = 3u$$

$$y''' = 3u + 2y' - y \quad / \quad \int \int \int$$

$$y = \int \int \int 3u + 2y' - y = \int \int 2y + \int 3u - y$$



Dobivanje diff. jed. iz diagrama

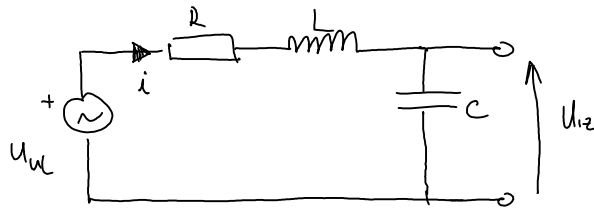
$$y = \int \left[ \int \left[ 2y + \int (3u - y) d\tau \right] d\tau \right] d\tau \quad |||$$

$$y''' = 2y' + 3u - y$$

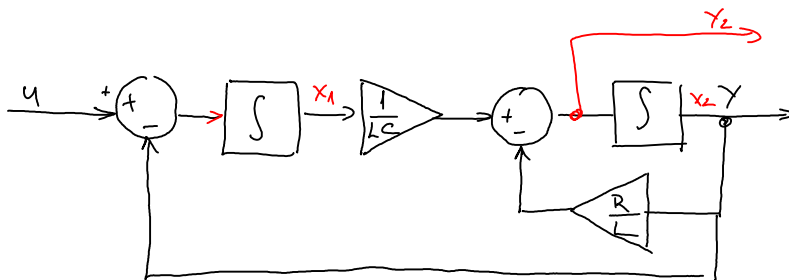
$$y''' - 2y' + y = 3u \quad \checkmark \checkmark$$



Variable stanja



$$LCy'' + RCy' + y = u$$



x - stanje sustava  
u - ulazna posuda  
y - izlaz

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}u$$

vektori

$$y = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{D}u$$

$$x_1 = \int (u - y) d\tau / 1$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = u - y$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = u - x_2$$

$$y = x_2$$

$$x_2 = \int \left( \frac{1}{LC} x_1 - \frac{R}{L} y \right) d\tau / 1$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{LC} x_1 - \frac{R}{L} x_2$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = u - x_2 \quad \dot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{LC} x_1 - \frac{R}{L} x_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{LC} & -\frac{R}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} n \times 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{A} \begin{bmatrix} n \times n \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} n \times 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{B} \begin{bmatrix} n \times m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \times 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

vektorne  
matrice

x - stanje sustava - n  
u - ulazna posuda - m  
y - broj izlaza - k

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{LC} & -\frac{R}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \end{bmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{k \times 1} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{k \times n} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{n \times 1} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{k \times m} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{m \times 1}$

$$y_1 = x_2$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{LC} x_1 - \frac{R}{L} x_2$$

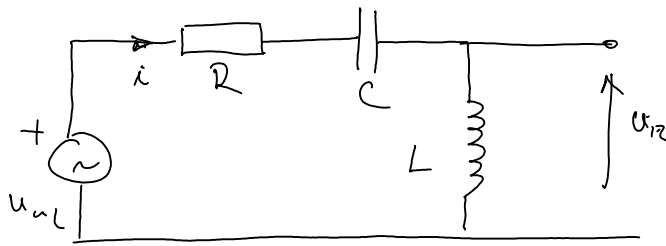

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A - matrica dinamike sustava  $n \times n$

B - ulazna matrica sustava  $n \times m$

C - izlazna matrica sustava  $k \times n$

D - ulazno-izlazna dimenzija sustava  $k \times m$



$$u_{uL} = u_R + u_C + u_L$$

$$u_{uL} = iR + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i(\tau) d\tau + \frac{di}{dt} L$$

$$\left[ \begin{aligned} u_{iL} &= \frac{di}{dt} L \\ \frac{u_{iL}}{L} &= \frac{di}{dt} \\ i &= \int \frac{u_{iL}}{L} d\tau \end{aligned} \right]$$

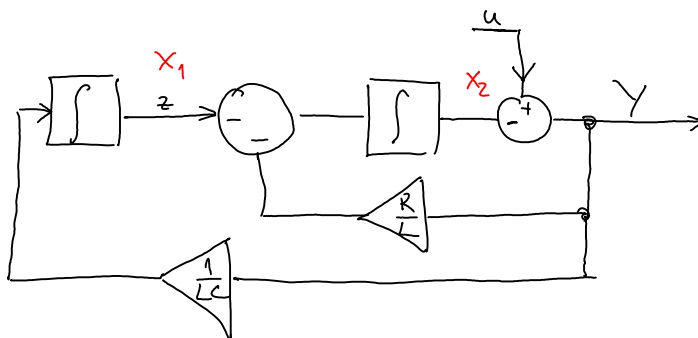
$$u_{uL} = \frac{R}{L} \int u_{iL} d\tau + \frac{1}{LC} \iint u_{iL} d\tau d\tau + u_{iL}$$

$$u_{uL}'' = \frac{R}{L} u_{iL}' + \frac{1}{LC} u_{iL} + u_{iL}''$$

$$u'' = \gamma'' + \frac{R}{L} \gamma' + \frac{1}{LC} \gamma$$

$$\gamma = \iint u'' - \frac{R}{L} \iint \gamma' - \frac{1}{LC} \iint \gamma$$

$$\gamma = u - \int \left[ -\frac{R}{L} \gamma - \frac{1}{LC} \int \gamma \right]$$



$$\dot{x}_1 = \frac{1}{LC} y$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = (-x_1 - \frac{R}{L} y) d\tau$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = \frac{1}{LC} y = \frac{1}{LC} u - \frac{1}{LC} x_2$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -x_1 - \frac{R}{L} y = -x_1 - \frac{R}{L} u - \frac{R}{L} x_2$$

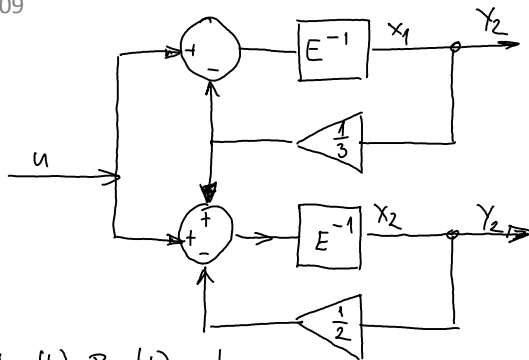
$$\dot{x}_1 = \frac{1}{LC} y = \frac{1}{LC} u - \frac{1}{LC} x_2$$

$$\boxed{\dot{x}_1 = \frac{1}{LC} u - \frac{1}{LC} x_2}$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -x_1 - \frac{R}{L} y = -x_1 - \frac{R}{L} u - \frac{R}{L} x_2$$

$$\boxed{\dot{x}_2 = -x_1 - \frac{R}{L} u - \frac{R}{L} x_2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{LC} \\ -1 & -\frac{R}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \end{bmatrix}$$



$$x(k+1) = Ax(k) + Bu(k)$$

$$y(k) = Cx(k) + Du(k)$$

sklop za  
kasnjenje

$$x_1(k) = E^{-1} \left[ u(k) - \frac{1}{3} x_1(k) \right]$$

$$x_1(k) = u(k-1) - \frac{1}{3} x_1(k-1)$$

$$x_1(k+1) = u(k) - \frac{1}{3} x_1(k)$$

$$y_1(k) = x_1(k)$$

$$x_2(k) = E^{-1} \left[ u(k) - \frac{1}{2} x_2(k) + \frac{1}{3} x_1(k) \right]$$

$$x_2(k) = u(k-1) - \frac{1}{2} x_2(k-1) + \frac{1}{3} x_1(k-1)$$

$$x_2(k+1) = u(k) - \frac{1}{2} x_2(k) + \frac{1}{3} x_1(k)$$

$$y_2(k) = x_2(k)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_2(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(k)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u(k)$$

## Diskretni sustavi

Odziv sustava

$$y[n] = \begin{cases} Cx(0) + Du(0) & , n=0 \\ CA^n x(0) + \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} CA^{n-1-m} Bu(m) & , n>0 \end{cases}$$

Odziv stanja sustava

$$x(n) = A^n x(0) + \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} A^{n-1-m} Bu(m) , n>0$$

Primer

$$x_1(k+1) = x_1(k) + x_2(k)$$

$$x_2(k+1) = x_1(k)$$

$$x(0) = 1$$

$$x_2(0) = 3$$

$$y(k) = y(k) - u(k)$$

$$u(k) = 4\mu(k)$$

$$x_1(1) = x_1(0) + x_2(0) = 1 + 3 = 4$$

$$x_2(1) = x_2(0) = 3$$

$$x_1(2) = x_1(1) + x_2(1) = 4 + 3 = 7$$

$$x_2(2) = x_2(1) = 3$$

?

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

odziv stanja nepodudarnog sustava?

$$x(n) = A^n x(0) + \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} A^{n-1-m} Bu(m) , n>0$$

posto nema  
podudarnosti to je jednako 0

$$x(n) = A^n x(0)$$

$$A \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \overset{x_1}{1} & \overset{x_2}{1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

odziv stazn neposrednogo sustava?

$$x(n) = A^n x(0) + \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} A^{n-1-m} B u(m), \quad n \geq 0$$

posto nema  
pobude to je jednako 0

$$x(n) = A^n x(0)$$

$$A \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{A^n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}} \Rightarrow x(n) = \begin{matrix} 2 \times 2 & 2 \times 1 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3n+1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$x_1(50) = 151$$

$$x_2(50) = 3$$

6

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

odziv neposrednog sustava?

$$y(n) = CA^n x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$A \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = n+1$$

7

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u(0) = ?$$

$$u(1) = ?$$

$$x_1(k+1) = x_1(k) + x_2(k) \Rightarrow x_1(2) = x_1(1) + x_2(1) = 0$$

$$x_2(k+1) = x_1(k) + u(k) \Rightarrow x_2(2) = x_1(1) + u(1) = 0$$

$$x_1(1) = x_1(0) + x_2(0) = a + b$$

$$x_2(1) = x_1(0) + u(0) = a + u(0)$$

$$x_1(1) + x_2(1) = 0$$

$$a + b + a + u(0) = 0$$

$$u(0) = -2a - b$$

$$x_1(1) + u(1) = 0$$

$$a + b + u(1) = 0$$

$$u(1) = -a - b$$



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(4)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$   $x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $u(0) = u(1) = ?$   
 $x_1(k+1) = x_2(k)$   
 $x_2(k+1) = u(k)$   
 $x_1(2) = x_2(1) = 1$   
 $x_2(2) = u(1) = 2$   
 $x_1(1) = x_2(0) = 0$   
 $x_2(1) = u(0) = 1$