GRUPA A

Signali i sustavi

Završni ispit - 26. lipnja 2007.

- 1. Kontinuirani kauzalan LTI sustav opisan diferencijalnom jednadžbom y'(t) + 4y(t) = 2u'(t) + u(t) pobuđen je signalom $u(t) = 2 \mu(t)$. Početni uvjet je $y(0^-) = 1$.
 - a) Izračunajte koliki je početni uvjet u $t = 0^+$!
 - b) Odredite odziv sustava na zadanu pobudu rješavanjem jednadžbe u vremenskoj domeni.
 - c) Odredite odziv sustava na zadanu pobudu korištenjem Laplaceove transformacije.
 - d) Odredite prijenosnu funkciju sustava. Je li sustav stabilan?
- **2.** Diskretan kauzalan LTI sustav opisan je jednadžbom 4y(n) + 4y(n-1) + y(n-2) = u(n). Sustav je pobuđen signalom $u(n) = 5 \mu(n)$. Početni uvjeti su jednaki nuli.
 - a) Odredite impulsni odziv sustava i prijenosnu funkciju sustava.
 - b) Je li sustav stabilan?
 - c) Odredite odziv sustava na zadanu pobudu korištenjem $\mathcal Z$ transformacije.
- 3. Prijenosna funkcija kontinuiranog LTI sustava je

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

Odredite matrice A, B, C i D paralelne realizacije.

4. Odredite rastav u Fourierov red signala

$$x(t) = 10\cos(50\pi t) + 5\sin(100\pi t) + \sin(150\pi t + 2\pi/3) + \cos(200\pi t + \pi/4)$$

te skicirajte dobiveni amplitudni i fazni spektar. Ako signal x(t) otipkamo s periodom otipkavanja $T_s = 0.02$ je li došlo do preklapanja spektra?

- 5. Prijenosna funkcija nekog diskretnog LTI sustava je $H(z) = \frac{1}{4 z^{-1}}$, no nije poznato područje konvergencije prijenosne funkcije.
 - a) Koliko ima različitih mogućih područja konvergencije?
 - b) Za svako od područja konvergencije odredite impulsni odziv sustava.
 - c) Nacrtajte amplitudnu i faznu karakteristiku sustava čije područje konvergencije obuhvaća beskonačnost.

GRIPA B

Signali i sustavi

Završni ispit - 26. lipnja 2007.

- 1. Kontinuirani kauzalan LTI sustav opisan diferencijalnom jednadžbom y'(t) + 4y(t) = 2u'(t) + u(t) pobuđen je signalom $u(t) = \mu(t)$. Početni uvjet je $y(0^-) = 2$.
 - a) Izračunajte koliki je početni uvjet u $t = 0^+$!
 - b) Odredite odziv sustava na zadanu pobudu rješavanjem jednadžbe u vremenskoj domeni.
 - c) Odredite odziv sustava na zadanu pobudu korištenjem Laplaceove transformacije.
 - d) Odredite prijenosnu funkciju sustava. Je li sustav stabilan?
- 2. Diskretan kauzalan LTI sustav opisan je jednadžbom 4y(n) 4y(n-1) + y(n-2) = u(n). Sustav je pobuđen signalom $u(n) = 5 \mu(n)$. Početni uvjeti su jednaki nuli.
 - a) Odredite impulsni odziv sustava i prijenosnu funkciju sustava.
 - b) Je li sustav stabilan?
 - c) Odredite odziv sustava na zadanu pobudu korištenjem $\mathcal Z$ transformacije.
- 3. Prijenosna funkcija kontinuiranog LTI sustava je

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

Odredite matrice A, B, C i D paralelne realizacije.

4. Odredite rastav u Fourierov red signala

$$x(t) = 10\cos(50\pi t) + 5\sin(100\pi t) + \sin(150\pi t + 2\pi/3) + \cos(200\pi t + \pi/4)$$

te skicirajte dobiveni amplitudni i fazni spektar. Ako signal x(t) otipkamo s periodom otipkavanja $T_s = 0.01$ je li došlo do preklapanja spektra?

- 5. Prijenosna funkcija nekog diskretnog LTI sustava je $H(z) = \frac{1}{4+z^{-1}}$, no nije poznato područje konvergencije prijenosne funkcije.
 - a) Koliko ima različitih mogućih područja konvergencije?
 - b) Za svako od područja konvergencije odredite impulsni odziv sustava.
 - c) Nacrtajte amplitudnu i faznu karakteristiku sustava čije područje konvergencije obuhvaća beskonačnost.

| MATADAS

y'(t) + 4y(t) = Zu'(t) + u(t)

u(+) = A. µ(+) y(0) = y0

$$A = 2$$

$$y_0 = 1$$

u vastaulue ce maierje siti odiedens optenit A i yo

a) odredite poi wj. y(t) za t=0+

.. piema salabaliteru:

holius remosi so?

$$y'(t) + a_1y(t) = b_0u'(t) + b_1u(t)$$

 $\Rightarrow a_1 = 4$ $b_0 = 2$ $b_1 = 1$

$$y(0^{+}) = y(0^{-}) + \Delta y$$

= $y(0^{-}) + b_0 u(0^{+})$
= $y_0 + 2 \cdot A$

posida je u(0+) = A

29 A=2, Yo=1 imamo y(0+) = 1+4=5 Za A=1, Y5=2 ... y(0+)= 2+2=4

u nastaulu ovaj poè vojet biti ce ornacen sa yot

b) provadimo odriv Meiavanjem dif. jedradise u Vrementuj domeni:

Provadimo prus partitularus nelevie yp (t)

Obsirum da je sue-viennementa poluda oblita (2)

Resentante A, sue-viennementes particularmo

rpeienje pretpostavljama u istore obliter

uvistavanjered u dif. ped. dusivamo:

Yp(+) + 4yp(+) = 2. (A) + A

 $4K = A \implies K = \frac{A}{4}$

za frupu sa A-2... K= 1/2
-11- sa A=1... K= 1/4

hausalus partilulains ijesenje je dalle:

Yp(t)= K. u(t)

Nadimo sade totales of.

Da odiedinas yht) potiesno je odiedoti polove homopour. Yh(t) = Cie Sit viitaranjem u dil-ped.

Casa.esit + 4 Ca.esit = Ø

C1. esit (51+4) = 0

Karakteristicui polivour

S1 = -4

Pul sustava

Suc-niemenio

vonstante housens vj. a valatius it poé 3)

eve- wementho of.

odnoseo havelno vi.

Postato je da ytot (o+) = yo+
Odredimo dable C1

$$c_1 + k = y_0^+$$

$$= \gamma_0 + 2A - \frac{A}{4}$$

$$-11$$
 $A=1$, $Y_0=2$ 0 $C_1=2+\frac{7}{4}=\frac{15}{4}$

Dable kauselno tetalno viesenje je:

(4) Seda određujemo odthe pomoća L transformaciji y'(+) + 4y(+) = Zu'(+) + u(+)) & u(o-) = 0 3 y(s) - y(o-) + 4 y(s) - 254(s) - 24(o-) +4(s)

$$(s+4)y(s) = (2s+1)u(s) + y(o-)$$

$$y(s) = \frac{2s+1}{s+4} u(s) + \frac{y(07)}{s+4}$$

$$\gamma(s) = H(s) - U(s) + \gamma_0(s)$$

Ym(s)

Sustance ha poci.

L'odriv mirrory

Evilance

=> Poepotuajemo de properores funkcion H(s) plasi $H(s) = \frac{2s+1}{s+4}$... Eto se trois u d)

Provadino suda u(s)?
Pruna tatilici Au(t) & A

Paule
$$y(s) = \frac{2s+1}{s+4} \cdot \frac{A}{s} + \frac{y_0}{s+4}$$

$$= \frac{A(2s+1) + y_0 - s}{s(s+4)} = \frac{s(2A+y_0-) + A}{s(s+4)}$$

Radi odtedhanja hu. L'transformacije moramo Y(s) rastavit u parc. razloneke:

(polovi u mazivniho sy jednostavni...)

 $y(s) = \frac{c_1}{s} + \frac{c_2}{s+4} / uaz$ $s(2A+y_0)^{+A} = c_1(s+4) + c_2 \cdot s$

$$S(2A+y_5)^{+A} = C_1(s+4) + C_2 \cdot S$$

= $S(C_1+C_2) + C_1 \cdot 4$

$$= 2A - \frac{A}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{7}{4}A + \frac{1}{4}\sigma$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{44}{s} + \frac{7}{4}A + 40$$

Juverson & tract radius po tablica:

sto je reaseure potpono jederaleo mieseuju odsectenome vomen. domeni

d) honairo, obsiron da suno H(s) vei promaili H(s)= $\frac{25+1}{5+4}$ i obsiron da je tadano da

se radi o kau salvom sustavn podruije stabilnosti je lijeva poluravnina TO

Nadomo pol svetera S1 ? Karauteristicui polinou A(s) jeduar je wazivullu H(s)

$$A(s) = S+4 = \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow S_1 = -4$$

$$Re(s_1) = -4 < \emptyset$$
Surfau je stabilau §

(za obje jupe)

EXDR

ZADATAL

2.
$$4y(n) \pm 4y(n-1) + y(n-2) = u(n)$$
 $u(n) = 5y(n)$

Lovisno o grupi

a) Kreiemo od H(2) Obeliom da se igdi o mirusm Sustavu H(2) pisemo directus 12. jedu. dif.

$$4y(z) \pm 4y(z) \cdot z^{-1} + y(z) \cdot z^{-2} = U(z)$$

$$y(z)(4 \pm z^{-1}4 + z^{-2}) = U(z)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{y(z)}{u(z)} = \frac{1}{4 \pm 4z^{-1} + z^{-2}} = \frac{1}{A(z)}$$

Radi odietivanja rastava u parc. Vazlomke moramo odrediti polove sustava

$$A(z) = \emptyset \implies 4 \pm 4z^{-1} + 2^{-2} = \emptyset$$

$$Z_{1/2} = \frac{\pm 4}{2 \cdot 4} \pm \sqrt{16 - 16} = \frac{\pm 4}{2 \cdot 4} = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Z_{2} = \frac{\pm 4}{2 \cdot 4} \pm \sqrt{16 - 16} = \frac{\pm 4}{2 \cdot 4} = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Z_{3} = \frac{\pm 4}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4}$$

$$A(z) = \frac{1}{4(1 \pm z^{-1} + 1/4)} = \frac{1}{(1 - 2\sqrt{z}^{-1})(1 - 2zz^{-1})} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$A(z) = \frac{1}{4(1 \pm z^{-1} + 1/4)} = \frac{1}{(1 - 2\sqrt{z}^{-1})(1 - 2zz^{-1})} = \frac{1}{4}z^{2}$$

$$A(z) = \frac{1}{4(1 \pm z^{-1} + 1/4)} = \frac{1}{4(1 \pm 2z^{-1})^{2}} = \frac{1}{4}z^{2}$$

$$A(z) = \frac{1}{4} \pm \frac{1}{2}z^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}z^{2}$$

$$H_{\Lambda}(z) = H(z) \cdot z^{-1} = \frac{\frac{1}{4^{2}}}{(z \pm \frac{1}{2})^{2}} = \frac{CM}{z \pm \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{C_{12}}{(z \pm \frac{1}{2})^{2}} / .uaz$$

$$\frac{1}{4^{2}} = C_{\Lambda\Lambda}(z \pm \frac{1}{2}) + C_{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{4^{2}} = C_{\Lambda\Lambda}z + (C_{12} \pm \frac{1}{2}C_{\Lambda\Lambda})$$

$$C_{12} = \frac{1}{4^{2}}C_{\Lambda\Lambda}$$

 $=\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{8}$

Odvedujemo h[n] invernom 2 transformacijom H(z) U tablici citamo slijedeće parove:

$$H(2) = C_{11} \cdot \frac{2}{2^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2} + C_{12} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 2}{\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}}$$

$$= C_{11} \cdot \frac{2}{2^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2} + 2C_{12} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2}$$

$$h[u] = C_{11} \cdot (\mp \frac{1}{2})^n \mu(u) \mp 2C_{12} \cdot n \cdot (\mp \frac{1}{2})^n \cdot \mu(u)$$

= $(C_{11} \mp 2C_{12}n) (\mp \frac{1}{2})^n \cdot \mu(u)$

Uvistimo odiecture losef. C11, C12

$$h [4] = \left(\frac{1}{4} \mp 2\left(\mp\frac{1}{8}\right)n\right)\left(\mp\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n} \times (4)$$

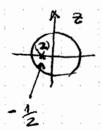
$$= \frac{1}{4}(1+n)\left(\mp\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n} \times (4)$$

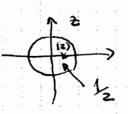
b) Stabiluost ?

12:1<1 ¥i

$$2a \text{ grupu } 5a(+)$$
 $2_1 = 2_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$ $|2_1| = |2_2| = \frac{1}{2} < 1$

=> Stabilar





c) Odziv un u(n) = 5. µ(n)

(g

Kaus se radi o univirour sustavu:

Ytot [4] = Ym[n],

a ymini moiemo odiediti inv. Z transf. Yme)

Po tablici U(2) nalgzimo hao.

$$\begin{array}{l}
2 \left\{ 5\mu(u) \right\} = \frac{52}{2-1}
\end{array}$$

$$y_{m(z)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}z^{2}}{(z\pm\frac{1}{2})^{2}} \cdot \frac{5z}{z-1} = \frac{\frac{5}{4}z^{3}}{(z\pm\frac{1}{2})^{2}(z-1)}$$

Radi odietivanje ym [4] morano ym (2) rastaviti u parc. rationelle:

$$\sqrt{M_{1}(z)} = \sqrt{M_{1}(z) \cdot z^{-1}} = \frac{\frac{5}{4}z^{2}}{(z \pm \frac{1}{2})^{2}(z-1)} = \frac{C_{11}}{z \pm \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{C_{12}}{(z \pm \frac{1}{2})^{2}} + \frac{C_{2}}{z-1} / M_{11}$$

$$\frac{5}{4}z^{2} = C_{11}\left(z \pm \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(z - 1\right) + C_{12}\left(z - 1\right) + C_{2}\left(z \pm \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}$$

Radi valgiens yesens voje je injednicho en obje

$$X = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{2a grupu sa}(+) \\ -1 & -11 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{5}{4}z^{2} = z^{2}(C_{11}+C_{2}) + z((\frac{1}{2}x-1)c_{11}+C_{12}+xC_{2}) + (-x(\frac{1}{2}c_{11}-c_{12}+\frac{1}{4}c_{2})$$

$$= 5$$

JEDN. I

JEDN II

JEDN III

jedn. I i III eliminira se M2

$$\mathbb{I} + \mathbb{I} \dots - C_{AA} + C_2 \left(\frac{1}{4} + \mathcal{K} \right) = \emptyset$$

 $c_{M}+c_{2}=\frac{5}{4}>+$

$$c_2\left(\frac{5}{4}+\lambda\right)=\frac{5}{4}$$

 $C_2\left(\frac{5}{4}+\lambda\right) = \frac{5}{4}$ $C_2 = \frac{\frac{5}{4}}{\frac{5}{7}+\lambda} = \frac{5}{5+4\lambda}$

12 jedu I

$$C_{11} = \frac{5}{4} - C_2 = \frac{5}{4} - \frac{5}{5+4\lambda} = \frac{25+20\lambda-20}{20+16\lambda}$$

$$C_{11} = \frac{5 + 2000}{20 + 1600}$$

$$C_{12} = \frac{1}{4}C_2 - \frac{\alpha}{2}C_{11} = \frac{5}{20 + 16\alpha} - \frac{\frac{\alpha}{2}.5 + \frac{20}{2}\alpha^2}{20 + 16\alpha}$$

Nadimo sada reserje za oba slviaja d=1, d=-1

$$\propto = \Lambda$$

$$C_2 = \frac{5}{5+4} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$c_{\text{H}} = \frac{5+20}{20+16} = \frac{25}{36}$$

$$C_{12} = \frac{5}{2} - 10 = -15$$

$$C_2 = \frac{5}{5-4} = 5$$

$$C_{11} = \frac{5-20}{20-16} = \frac{-15}{4}$$

$$C_{12} = \frac{15}{2} - 10 = \frac{-5}{8}$$

Za sluid sa (+), ti d=1 sumo:

$$y_{M}(u) = \left[\left(\frac{25}{36} - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{-15}{72} \right) \cdot n \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n} + \frac{5}{9} \right] \mu(u)$$

$$= \frac{5}{9} \left[\left(\frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{4} n \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n} + 1 \right] \mu(u)$$

$$= \frac{5}{36} \left[\left(3n + 5 \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n} + 4 \right] \mu(u)$$

$$= \frac{5}{36} \left[\left(3n + 5 \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n} + 4 \right] \mu(u)$$

$$= \frac{5}{36} \left[\left(-\frac{15}{4} + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{8} \right) \cdot n \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n} + 5 \right] \mu(u)$$

$$= \left[\left(-\frac{15}{4} + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{8} \right) \cdot n \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n} + 5 \right] \mu(u)$$

$$= \left[5 - \frac{5}{4} \left(n + 3 \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n} \right] \cdot \mu(u)$$

$$= 5 \cdot \left[1 - \frac{n+3}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n} \right] \cdot \mu(u)$$

$$= 5 \cdot \left[1 - \left(n + 3 \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n+2} \right] \mu(u)$$

Auglojus moteurs mediti i gorni sludaj del

= 5. [1- (u+3).2-(n+2)] p(4)

3. tadalah:

H(5)=
$$\frac{5^2+35+2}{(5-1)(3-2)(5-3)}$$

En pasalelus realización moramo H(s) rastaviti y parcifalme rastonable. 12 nastonable je ocito da sustavima tri jednostrula realia pola, pa paralelua realizacija ima clavove prvoj reda (nema potiete za upai iranjem konj. hompi. pasara)

$$H(s) = \frac{(s-1)(s-2)(s-3)}{s^2+3s+2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2} + \frac{c_2}{c_3} + c_0$$

$$C_1 = \lim_{s \to 1} \left(H(s) \cdot (s-1) \right) = \frac{s^2 + 3s + 2}{(s-2)(s-3)} = \frac{1 + 3 + 2}{(-1)(-2)} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$C_2 = long(H(s)(s-2)) = \frac{s^2 + 3s + 2}{(s-1)(s-3)} = \frac{4+6+2}{1 \cdot (-1)} = \frac{12}{-1} = -12$$

$$C_3 = \lim_{s \to 3} \left(H(s) \cdot (s-3) \right) = \frac{s^2 + 3s + 7}{(s-1)(s-2)} = \frac{9 + 9 + 2}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$C_3 = \lim_{s \to 3} \left(\frac{1}{s-1} \right) \left(\frac{1}{s-2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Co=18 per le red propulée mani od rede néstrolle à Proviera:

$$H(s) = \frac{3}{s-1} - \frac{12}{s-2} + \frac{10}{s-3} = \frac{3(s-2)(s-3)-12(s-1)(s-3)+10(s-1)(s-2)}{(s-1)(s-2)(s-3)}$$

$$= \frac{3(5^2-55+6)-12(5^2-45+3)+10(5^2-35+2)}{(5-1)(5-2)(5-3)} = \frac{5^2(3-12+10)+5(-15+48-30)}{+(18-36+20)}$$

=
$$\frac{S^2(1) + S(3) + (2)}{u_{a}}$$
 w ok

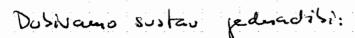
Alternations neui students en mojli umjesto llurera wel- odiediti pomod milava pederadisi

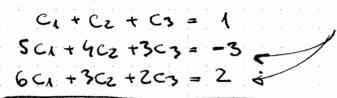
$$S^{2}+35+2 = C_{1}(S^{2}-55+6)+C_{2}(S^{2}-45+3)+C_{3}(S^{2}-35+2)$$

$$= S^{2}(C_{1}+C_{2}+C_{3})+S(-5C_{1}-4C_{2}-3C_{3})+(6C_{1}+3C_{2}+2C_{3})$$

$$= -1$$

$$= -3$$





$$5-5c_2-5c_3+4c_2+3c_3=-3$$

 $6-6c_2-6c_3+3c_2+2c_3=2$

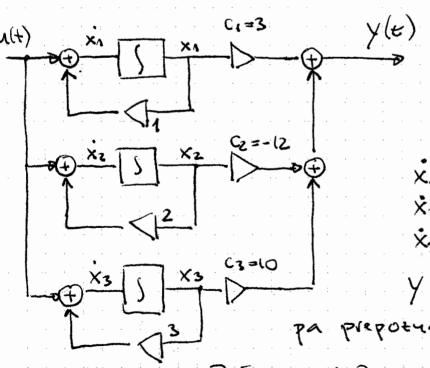
$$c_{2} + 2c_{3} = 8$$
 $c_{2} = 8 - 2c_{3}$
 $3c_{2} + 4c_{3} = 4$
 $24 - 6c_{3} + 4c_{3} = 4$
 $-2c_{3} = -20$

1 C3 = 10]

$$= 3$$

$$\boxed{ C_{\lambda} = 3 }$$

Paraletra realización surtava ima slipedei oblivi



Blaze interratara odasivemo hau varyable tayle x1 Xzi Xz. 12 structure cilamo:

$$\dot{X}_{1} = 1 \cdot \dot{X}_{1} + \dot{U}$$
 $\dot{X}_{2} = 2 \cdot \dot{X}_{2} + \dot{U}$
 $\dot{X}_{3} = 3 \cdot \dot{X}_{3} + \dot{U}$

prepotrajemo:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{X}_{\Lambda} \\ \dot{X}_{1} \\ \dot{X}_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} X_{1} \\ X_{2} \\ X_{3} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot U$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -12 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset \end{bmatrix}$$

Kuração meisera ji:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -12 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

=> polovi so icalul i

jednostruli, red Stajalla

uazimilia... dahle imano

io opet vizi od reda

tri paralelus reucije

proof reda bez diretime

Za druju grupa priperosna functive je:

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

$$H(s) = \frac{C_1}{s+1} + \frac{C_2}{s+2} + \frac{C_3}{s+3}$$

$$C_1 = \lim_{s \to -1} \left\{ (s+i) H(s) \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{5^2 - 35 + 2}{(5+2)(5+3)} = \frac{1+3+2}{1\cdot 2} = \frac{6}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$C_2 = \lim_{s \to -2} \left\{ (s+z)H(s) \right\} = \frac{s^2 - 3s + 2}{(s+1)(s+3)} - \frac{4+6+2}{(-1)\cdot(1)} = -12$$

$$C_3 = \lim_{s \to -3} \left\{ (s+3)H(s) \right\} = \frac{s^2 - 3s + 2}{(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{9 + 9 + 2}{(-2)(-1)} = \frac{20}{2} = 10$$

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$$\dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + u$$
 $y = 3x_1 - x_2 = -2x_2 + u$ $-12x_2 + x_3 = -3x_5 + u$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot U$$

$$A$$

$$B$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 3 - 12 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset \end{bmatrix} \cdot u$$

4 ZADATAK

x(t) = 10 cos (50 ut) + 5 SIM (100 Tt) FR? + siu (150 IIt + 24/3) + cos (200 11 + 11/4)

Moramo odredite period ovoj siprala To

Frekvencije ujejovsh kumponeut su:

$$W_1 = 50 \text{ || } rad/s$$
 $\Rightarrow T_1 = \frac{211}{W_1} = \frac{211}{50 \text{ || }} = \frac{1}{25} \text{ || } S$
 $W_2 = 100 \text{ || } rad/s$ $\Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{211}{W_2} = \frac{1}{50} \text{ || } S$
 $W_3 = 150 \text{ || } rad/s$ $\Rightarrow T_3 = \frac{211}{W_2} = \frac{1}{75} \text{ || } S$
 $W_4 = 200 \text{ || } rad/s$ $\Rightarrow T_4 = \frac{211}{W_2} = \frac{1}{100} \text{ || } S$

tajeduichi period ouch siquale To, jednah je periodu najsportie homponente Tr jer.

$$T_{1} = T_{0} = \frac{1}{25} [5]$$

$$T_{2} = \frac{T_{0}}{2}, \quad T_{3} = \frac{T_{0}}{3}, \quad T_{4} = \frac{T_{0}}{4}$$

Dalle, osnovui period to pri razvoju ovoj sipuala jednah je to = 1 [5], a osnovna krvina freuvencija je 211 = 120 = 5011 (ad/s

Frehvencije komponenata sipuala en stopa:

W1= 1.20, W2=250, W3=350, W4=450

Odredimo sada hoeficiente 1970/9 u FR

$$\times (t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \times_{k} \cdot e^{ikRot}$$
, gdje:

Koef. Xk uppie mijo potrebro odredivatr honsileajeu jourief izvaza, jer je ocito da svaha humponeuta sijuala jenerira jedan par kompl. exponencijala.

Auo cos raspiseuro leao sumo exp. mamo:

$$10 \cdot \cos(50 \sqrt{1t}) = 10 \cdot \cos(\omega_1 t) = 10 \cdot \cos(1 \cdot \Omega_0 t)$$

$$= 10 \cdot (e^{i \cdot \Omega_0 t} + e^{-i \cdot N_0 t})$$

$$= (10 \cdot e^{i \cdot 0}) \cdot e^{i \cdot \Omega_0 t} + (10 \cdot e^{i \cdot 0}) \cdot e^{-i \cdot N_0 t}$$

$$= X_1 \cdot e^{i \cdot N_0 t} + X_{-1} \cdot e^{-i \cdot N_0 t}$$

Prepornajemo da prva homponente s/puela se u razvoju u FR vidi ua koefic/pentena X1 i X-1 hoji /znose X1 = 5.edo X-1 = X1 = 5.edo

Arcalogno vadimo i za presstale 3 mompomente Signala:

7.
$$5. \sin(10011t) = 5. \sin(\omega_2 t) = 5. \sin(2.00t)$$

 $kww1' = 5. \cos(2.00t - T_2) = \frac{5}{2} (e^{j(2.00t - T_2)} + e^{-j(2.00t - T_2)})$
 $= (\frac{5}{2} \cdot e^{-jT_2}) \cdot e^{j(2.00t)} + (\frac{5}{2} \cdot e^{jT_2}) e^{-j(2.00t)}$
 $= \times_2 \cdot e^{j(2.00t)} + \times_{-2} \cdot e^{-j(2.00t)}$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{5}{2} \cdot e^{-\delta \frac{\pi}{2}} \quad x_{-2} = x_2^* = \frac{5}{2} \cdot e^{\delta \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

3 kmmp: $sim(150\overline{11}t + 2\overline{11}3) = sim(wst + 2\overline{11}3) = sim(3.720t + 2\overline{11}3)$ $= cos(3.00t - 11 + 2\overline{11}3) = cos(3.00t + \frac{-3+4}{6}11) = cos(3.00t + \overline{11}6)$ $= \frac{1}{2}(ed(3.00t + \overline{11}6) + e-j(3.00t + \overline{11}6)) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot ed(6.ed(3.00t + 16)) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot ed($ Kouains i zadoga homponenta:

$$cos(200\pi t + \pi_{4}) = cos(\omega_{4}t + \pi_{4}) = cos(4\pi s t + \pi_{4})$$

= $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{i(4\pi s t + \pi_{4})} + e^{-i(4\pi s t + \pi_{4})} \right] =$

79 hljvirjano FR se sastop od 8 ilanova za 1kl E[1,2,3,4], dok su svi ostali koef. Xu jednaki Ø

$$X_{k} = \begin{cases} 5 \cdot e^{10} & 2a & k=1 \\ 5/2 \cdot e^{-10/2} & 2a & k=2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 5 \cdot e^{10/2} & 2a & k=-2 \\ 1/2 \cdot e^{-10/6} & 2a & k=3 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 1/2 \cdot e^{-10/6} & 2a & k=-3 \\ 1/2 \cdot e^{-10/4} & 2a & k=4 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 1/2 \cdot e^{-10/4} & 2a & k=-4 \\ 0 & 2a & sue of tale \end{cases}$$

Ovo se moie zapisats i pomoin homedreroug delta impulsa hav:

Koeficijente XK Smo odsedili "prepoznavanjem"
wetocijenate ne ilanove rezvoja u FR. Pohathmo
da smo do istor rezultate magni doci i
primjenom directanoj izraze za XK...
za ilustracju uzanimo samo prvu kumpomenti

\[
 \lambda_1(t) = | 0 \cos (50\text) = 5 \cdot \end{above} + 5 \cdot \end{above}
 \]
 \[
 \text{Ovaj signal \times (t) bi dao:}
\]

$$X_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{X_1(k)} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{5}k \cdot x_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{0}^{T_0} \left[s e^{\frac{1}{5}k \cdot x_0 t} \right] \cdot e^{\frac{1}{5}k \cdot x_0 t} dt$$

integral je jednak uvli jes: $e^{j(1-h)} x_0 T_0 = e^{jx} = e^{jx} (1-h) x_0 T_0 = e^{jx} = e^{jx}$

Po analyssis ovaj integral je jednah 5 Za k=-1, a jednah unli za ove ostalek

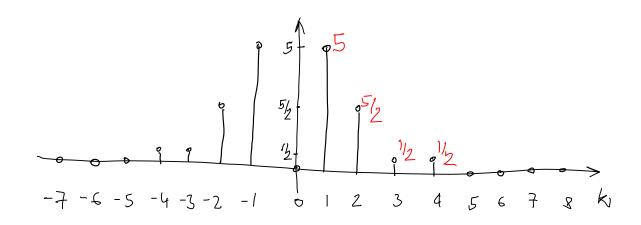
1-1=0, for $1-k\in\mathbb{Z}$, a nazivnih f(x-k) so je $\neq 0$ Specijahno za k=1 Integal inac Elipadeii oblih:

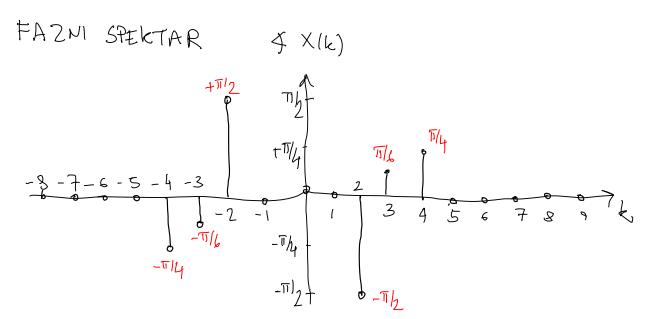
tabljuivjeuro de je prvi ilan Jedrah 5 za k=1, a jednah usli za sve oslale k

Vidama da proa kome pomenta siquala KA(t) ima u ratuoju u FR duije hompomente XA i X-A, a lovefoldenti iznose XI=5, X-1=5, tj.

Xu=5.8[k-1] + 5.8[u+1]
Slices moienne napraviti de pressere 3 hours. Sprala.

AMPLITUDIN SPERTAR (X(K)





Da prilimm otipharanja ne docte do popare premapanja spertre fremencija otipharanja fs mora bite barera 2 pura visa od majudie frewercije soprata france

U najem plingern frax - whear = wy =

= 200 II = 100 Hz ... fremencija 4. kompunente

fs > 2 · frax = 2 · 100 = 200 Hz ... da ueura prehiapauja

U jednoj supi fs = 1 = 1 = 50Hz u drysi frei fr = 1 = 100 Hz

Vidius da je za obje prupe fs < Z.fran pa racilivivieres da dolar do popure prechapanja specitia, fer je fielmencija otiphavanja medovdjuo Vicolea.

ZADATAK 5.

X=-1 za druja.

a) Spetimo se ... kod dvoitrance z-tranformacije vlasni sustan je mojao bit havralan ili auti-harralan, pa da re oba sluige dobigenes jednalu pijenom frekcim ali homplementains podrodje wonserfencije

Parmotrius pro lavalui slucaj ... havedi impolsui odelu h(4) dobivamo običnom jederottamen inversion Z-Kard.

la tablice ditamo par:

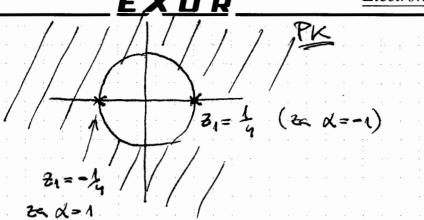
 $k = \frac{1}{4}$ $z_1 = -\frac{2}{4}$ pol sustava ter nai plimet

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)z^{-1}} \qquad h[u] = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n} \cdot \lambda(u)$$

Ovino o frupi
$$3_1 = -\frac{1}{4}$$
 (zer $d=1$)
 $3_1 = \frac{1}{4}$ (zer $d=-1$)

Za hauschi sustar pudnik unvergeerije je 12/>/31/-4

Dable à obje prope podrudje honvergenchie havzaludy sustava je 12/> 14



Druga mojuinost je da sustan ma anti-leauzahi impulsai odzu Oblilea:

$$h(u) = -(z_1)^n \cdot \mu(-u-1)$$

jer duostrana Z-trast. ovalurg andi-lecutellog surp. odelsa daje isti (zadani) oslih H(z)

Polici mo to:

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} -\left(\frac{z_1}{z}\right)^n = -\sum_{q=\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{z_1}\right)^n = -\frac{2}{1-q}$$
qeom. Yed.

 $H(2) = -\frac{\frac{2}{21}}{1 - \frac{2}{31}} \cdot \frac{\left(-\frac{21}{2}\right)}{\left(-\frac{21}{2}\right)}$

houverfunctio peam. reds.

 $M(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z_1 z^{-1}}$

V maisem pilmern jos imamo i konstantui clan

K= 14, pa dable Imamo anti-havrahni par

Du duostrana 2-transt.

24



ZI OUIS!

za prupu sa d=1 =1=-la pa lump. odra

hac (4) = - 1 (-1) 1. 264-1)

anti-havealui

 $= \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^{N+1} \mu(-N-1)$

odnomo ec propu sa d=-1 21= 4

Mac(n) = -1. (1). L(-4-1) $= -\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{N+1} \nu(-4-1)$

Področje komerfænche za aut-hærzelni sludaj.

boraseli pro:

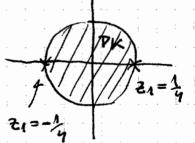
18 = 121 = 121 <1

→ 12/<121/= 1

Dalle uzailus o propi

slucias je:

15/<7



c) Odiedit: H(eiw) ze sustair ĉije PK Unijvovje besturaçõest ... ocito daje to slucaj za hav zalud lung. odzlu.

4+dcosw-jdslyw



$$|H(e^{i\omega})| = \frac{1}{|(4+d\cos \omega)^2 + d^2\sin^2 \omega}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|16+8d\cos \omega + d^2\cos^2 \omega + d^2\sin^2 \omega}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|17+8d\cos \omega|}$$

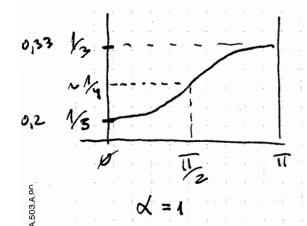
... ourres o grupi X=1 ili X=-1

Odredimo (H(esw)) u neholites haract. tocalia

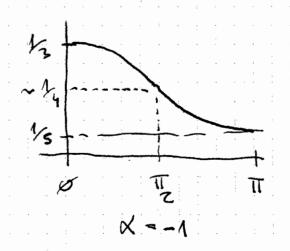
$$|H(ei)| = \frac{1}{17+8} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$|H(ei)| = \frac{1}{17+8} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$|H(ei)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17-8}} = \frac{1}{3}$$



$$|H(ei^{3})| = \frac{1}{3}$$
 $|H(ei^{3})| = \frac{1}{5}$
 $|H(ei^{3})| = \frac{1}{5}$



Shirm valations i fares-frewereighen hardle.

 $\alpha = -1$

X=1

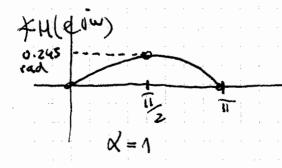
= atanz
$$(\emptyset, 3)$$

= atanz (1, 9)

= 0.245 rad

= atanz (-1, 4)

= -0.245 rad



XH(eiw) - 0.245