

Signali i sustavi
Završni ispit (grupa A) – 14. lipnja 2011.

1. Promatramo kontinuirani signal $x(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & -\frac{3}{2} < t < \frac{5}{2} \\ 0, & \text{inače} \end{cases}$.

- a) Izračunajte Fourierovu transformaciju signala $x(t)$.
- b) Navedite teorem očitavanja.
- c) Očitajte zadani signal s periodom očitavanja $T = 1$, odnosno odredite signal $y(n) = x(nT)$.
- d) Izračunajte Fourierovu transformaciju signala $y(n)$ iz c) podzadatka.

2. Promatramo kauzalan sustav opisan diferencijalnom jednačbom

$$y''(t) + 6y'(t) + 8y(t) = u'(t) + 2u(t).$$

Neka su početni uvjeti $y(0^-) = 1$ i $y'(0^-) = -2$.

- a) Odredite impulsni odziv sustava.
- b) Korištenjem Laplaceove transformacije odredite odziv sustava na intervalu $t \in [0, +\infty)$ za pobudu $u(t) = e^{-2t} \mu(t)$.
- c) Odredite odziv sustava za svaki $t \in \mathbb{R}$ za pobudu $u(t) = 4$.
- d) Koliko iznose početni uvjeti u trenutku $t = 0^+$ za svaki od prethodnih podzadataka?

3. Promatramo kauzalan sustav opisan diferencijalnom jednačbom $y'(t) + 6y(t) = u(t)$.

- a) Odredite prijenosnu funkciju zadanog sustava.
- b) Ispitajte unutrašnju stabilnost zadanog sustava.
- c) Postoji li frekvencijska karakteristika zadanog sustava? Ako postoji izračunajte i skicirajte frekvencijsku karakteristiku, a ako ne postoji objasnite zašto ne postoji!
- d) Nađite prisilni odziv sustava na pobudu $u(t) = 6 + \sqrt{12} \sin(\sqrt{12}t + \frac{\pi}{6})$.

4. Promatramo kauzalan sustav opisan diferencijalnom jednačbom

$$7y(n) + y(n-1) = 7u(n) + 5u(n-1) + 2u(n-2)$$

uz početne uvjete jednake nuli.

- a) Odredite prijenosnu funkciju zadanog sustava.
- b) Odredite impulsni odziv zadanog sustava korištenjem inverzne \mathcal{Z} transformacije.
- c) Ispitajte unutrašnju stabilnost zadanog sustava.
- d) Postoji li frekvencijska karakteristika zadanog sustava? Ako postoji izračunajte je, a ako ne postoji objasnite zašto ne postoji!
- e) Nađite prisilni odziv sustava na pobudu $u(n) = 50 \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}n + \frac{\pi}{7})$.

5. Promatramo vremenski KONTINUIRANI kauzalan sustav za kojeg je poznato su matrice prikaza u prostoru stanja:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{C} = [-1 \quad 2] \quad \mathbf{D} = [1 \quad 0]$$

- a) Koliko ulaza, koliko izlaza i koliko varijabli stanja ima zadani sustav?
- b) Odredite matricu karakterističnih frekvencija.
- c) Odredite prijenosnu matricu sustava.
- d) Izračunajte odziv mirnog sustava na kauzalnu pobudu $u(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \mu(t) \\ e^{-t} \mu(t) \end{bmatrix}$.

$$1. \quad x(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & -\frac{3}{2} < t < \frac{3}{2} \\ 0, & \text{inače} \end{cases}$$

A

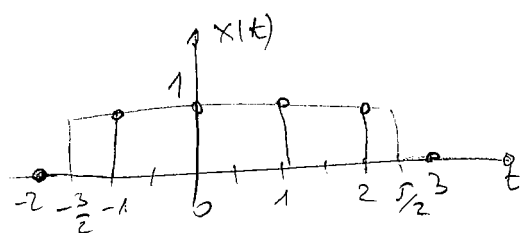
a) CTFT

$$\begin{aligned} X(j\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-3/2}^{3/2} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \left. \frac{e^{-j\omega t}}{-j\omega} \right|_{-3/2}^{3/2} = \frac{1}{-j\omega} (e^{-j\omega \frac{3}{2}} - e^{j\omega \frac{3}{2}}) \\ &= \frac{1}{-j\omega} e^{-j\omega \frac{3}{2}} (e^{j\omega \frac{3}{2}} - e^{-j\omega \frac{3}{2}}) = \frac{1}{-j\omega} e^{-j\omega \frac{3}{2}} (2j \sin \frac{3\omega}{2}) = e^{-j\omega \frac{3}{2}} \frac{2 \sin \frac{3\omega}{2}}{\omega} \end{aligned}$$

b) Vremenski kontinuiran signal $x(t)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$, s Amplitudom ne većim od f_{max} , može biti egzaktno rekonstruiran iz svojih odčitaka $x(n) \triangleq x(nT)$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, ako je očitavanje provedeno frekv. $f_s = \frac{1}{T}$ koja je veća od $2 \cdot f_{max}$.

c) $y(n) = x(nT)$
 $T = 1$

$$y(n) = \{0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, \dots\}$$



d) DTFT

$$\begin{aligned} X(e^{j\Omega}) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) e^{-j\Omega n} \\ &= 1 \cdot e^{j\Omega} + 1 + e^{-j\Omega} + e^{-2j\Omega} \\ &= 2 \cos \Omega + e^{-j\Omega} (e^{j\Omega} + e^{-j\Omega}) \\ &= 2 \cos \Omega (1 + e^{-j\Omega}) \end{aligned}$$

2. $y''(t) + 6y'(t) + 8y(t) = u'(t) + 2u(t)$

A

a) $u(t) = \delta(t)$

$R_A''(t) + 6h_A'(t) + 8h_A(t) = 0$

$s^2 + 6s + 8 = 0$

$(s+4)(s+2) = 0$

$s_1 = -4 \quad s_2 = -2$

$h_A(t) = C_1 e^{-4t} + C_2 e^{-2t}$

$h_A(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 0$

$h_A'(t) = -4C_1 e^{-4t} - 2C_2 e^{-2t}$

$h_A'(0) = -4C_1 - 2C_2 = 1$

$2C_1 + 2C_2 = 0$

$h_A(t) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-4t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2t}$

$-2C_1 = 1$

$C_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$

$C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$

$h_A'(t) = 2e^{-4t} - e^{-2t}$

$h(t) = 2e^{-4t} - e^{-2t} - e^{-4t} + e^{-2t}$

$h(t) = e^{-4t} \mu(t)$

b) $s^2 y(s) - sy(0^-) - y'(0^-) + 6(sy(s) - y(0^-)) + 8y(s) = sU(s) - u(0^-) + 2U(s)$

$y(s) / (s^2 + 6s + 8) = U(s) (s+2) - u(0^-) + sy(0^-) + y'(0^-) + 6y(0^-)$

$y(s) = \frac{s+2}{s^2+6s+8} U(s) + \frac{-0 + s \cdot 1 - 2 + 6}{s^2+6s+8} = \frac{1+s+4}{s^2+6s+8}$

$= \frac{A}{s+4} + \frac{B}{s+2}$

$A+B=1$

$2A+4B=5$

$-2A-2B=-2$

$= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}$

$2B=3$

$B=\frac{3}{2} \quad A=-\frac{1}{2}$

$u(t) = e^{-2t} \mu(t)$

$u(0^-) = 0$

$U(s) = \frac{1}{s+2}$

$y(t) = \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-4t} + \frac{3}{2} e^{-2t} \right) \mu(t)$

c) $u(t) = 4 \rightarrow u'(t) = 0$

$y_p(t) = 1$

$y_p = K$

$8K = 8$

$K = 1$

$y_{tot}(t) = C_1 e^{-4t} + C_2 e^{-2t} + 1$

$y_{tot}'(t) = -4C_1 e^{-4t} - 2C_2 e^{-2t}$

$y_{tot}(0) = C_1 + C_2 + 1$

$y_{tot}'(0) = -4C_1 - 2C_2$

$y(0) = 1$

$C_1 + C_2 + 1 = 1$

$-4C_1 - 2C_2 = -2$

$C_1 + C_2 = 0$

$-2C_1 - C_2 = -1$

$-C_1 = -1$

$C_1 = 1$

$C_2 = -1$

$y'(0) = -2$

$y_{tot}(t) = e^{-4t} - e^{-2t} + 1$

d) ze a) disradatke

$h(0^+) = e^{-4 \cdot 0} \mu(0) = 1$

$h'(t) = -4e^{-4t} \mu(t) + e^{-4t} \delta(t)$

$h'(0^+) = -4$

ze b) disradatke

$y(0^+) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 1$

$y'(t) = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot (-4) e^{-4t} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot (-2) e^{-2t} \right) \mu(t) + \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-4t} + \frac{3}{2} e^{-2t} \right) \delta(t)$

$y'(0^+) = 2 - 3 = -1$

ze c) disradatke

$y(0^+) = 1 - 1 + 1 = 1$

$y'(t) = -4e^{-4t} + 2e^{-2t} \rightarrow y'(0^+) = -4 + 2 = -2$

$$3. \quad y'(t) + 6y(t) = u(t)$$

1A

$$a) \quad sy(s) + 6y(s) = U(s)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{1}{s+6}$$

$$b) \quad \text{POL } s+6=0 \\ s=-6$$

$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} < 0 \rightarrow$ STABILAN SUSRAV

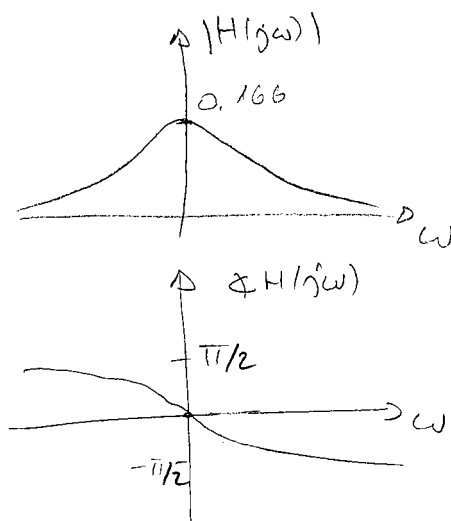
c) Kako je sustav stabilan, frekvencijska karakteristika postoji.

$$s = j\omega$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega+6} \\ = \frac{6-j\omega}{36+\omega^2}$$

$$|H(j\omega)| = \sqrt{\frac{36}{(36+\omega^2)^2} + \frac{\omega^2}{(36+\omega^2)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{36+\omega^2}}$$

$$\angle H(j\omega) = -\arctg \frac{\omega}{6}$$



$$d) \quad u(t) = 6 + \sqrt{12} \sin(\sqrt{12}t + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{12}$$

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{36+12}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{48}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\angle H(j\omega) = -\arctg \frac{\sqrt{12}}{6} = -\arctg \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\omega = 0$$

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{36}} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\angle H(j\omega) = -\arctg 0 = 0$$

$$y(t) = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \sqrt{12} \cdot \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sin(\sqrt{12}t + \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$\boxed{y(t) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin(\sqrt{12}t)}$$

$$4. \quad 7y(n) + y(n-1) = 7u(n) + 5u(n-1) + 2u(n-2)$$

A

$$a) \quad 7y(z) + z^{-1}y(z) = 7U(z) + 5z^{-1}U(z) + 2z^{-2}U(z)$$

$$y(z)(7 + z^{-1}) = U(z)(7 + 5z^{-1} + 2z^{-2})$$

$$H(z) = \frac{y(z)}{U(z)} = \frac{7 + 5z^{-1} + 2z^{-2}}{7 + z^{-1}} = \frac{7z^2 + 5z + 2}{7z^2 + z}$$

b) Impulzni odziv

$$u(n) = \delta(n) \rightarrow U(z) = 1$$

$$y(z) = \frac{7z^2 + 5z + 2}{7z^2 + z} \quad / : z$$

$$\frac{y(z)}{z} = \frac{7z^2 + 5z + 2}{z^2(7z + 1)} = \frac{A}{z} + \frac{B}{z^2} + \frac{C}{7z + 1}$$

$$7Az^2 + Az + 7Bz + B + Cz^2 = 7z^2 + 5z + 2$$

$$7A + C = 7$$

$$A + 7B = 5$$

$$B = 2$$

$$A = 5 - 7 \cdot 2 = -9$$

$$C = 7 - 7A$$

$$= 7(1 - A) = 7 \cdot 10 = 70$$

$$y(z) = -9 + 2z^{-1} + \frac{70}{7z + 1} = -9 + 2z^{-1} + \frac{10}{z + \frac{1}{7}}$$

$$\boxed{y(n) = -9\delta(n) + 2\delta(n-1) + 10\left(-\frac{1}{7}\right)^n \mu(n)}$$

c) POL $7 + z^{-1} = 0$

$$z_1 = -\frac{1}{7} \quad |z_1| < 1 \rightarrow \text{rustav je stabilan}$$

d) Kako je rustav stabilan - frekvencijska karakteristika postoji:

$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = \frac{7e^{2j\Omega} + 5e^{j\Omega} + 2}{7e^{2j\Omega} + e^{j\Omega}}$$

$$e) \quad u(n) = 50 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n + \frac{\pi}{7}\right)$$

$$\Omega = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$H(e^{j\pi/2}) = \frac{7e^{j\pi} + 5e^{j\pi/2} + 2}{7e^{j\pi} + e^{j\pi/2}} = \frac{7(-1) + 5(j) + 2}{7(-1) + j} = \frac{5j - 5}{-7 + j} = \frac{-35j + 35 + 5 + 5j}{49 + 1}$$

$$|H(e^{j\pi/2})| = \sqrt{\frac{25 + 25}{49 + 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{25 \cdot 2}{25 \cdot 2}} = 1$$

$$\angle H(e^{j\pi/2}) = \arctg \frac{-\frac{3}{5}}{\frac{4}{5}} = -\arctg \frac{3}{4}$$

$$y(n) = 50 \cdot 1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n + \frac{\pi}{7} - \arctg \frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$\boxed{y(n) = 50 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n + \frac{\pi}{7} - \arctg \frac{3}{4}\right)}$$

5.

A

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = [-1 \quad 2] \quad D = [1 \quad 0]$$

a) Sistem ima - 2 variable stanja
 - 2 ulazne
 - 1 izlaz

$$\begin{aligned} b) \phi(s) &= (sI - A)^{-1} \\ &= \left(s \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} = \left(\begin{bmatrix} s & 0 \\ 0 & s \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} s+2 & -2 \\ 0 & s+4 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{(s+2)(s+4)} \begin{bmatrix} s+4 & 2 \\ 0 & s+2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+2} & \frac{2}{(s+2)(s+4)} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s+4} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) H(s) &= C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D \\ &= [-1 \quad 2] \cdot \frac{1}{(s+2)(s+4)} \begin{bmatrix} s+4 & 2 \\ 0 & s+2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + [1 \quad 0] \\ &= [-(s+4) \quad -2+2s+4] \cdot \frac{1}{(s+2)(s+4)} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + [1 \quad 0] \\ &= \frac{1}{(s+2)(s+4)} [-2(s+4) \quad 2(s+1)] + [1 \quad 0] \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-2}{s+2} & \frac{2(s+1)}{(s+2)(s+4)} \end{bmatrix} + [1 \quad 0] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s}{s+2} & \frac{2(s+1)}{(s+2)(s+4)} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d) u(t) &= \begin{bmatrix} m(t) \\ e^{-t} m(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad U(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s} \\ \frac{1}{s+1} \end{bmatrix} \\ Y(s) &= H(s) \cdot U(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s}{s+2} & \frac{2(s+1)}{(s+2)(s+4)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s} \\ \frac{1}{s+1} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{2}{(s+2)(s+4)} \\ &= \frac{s+6}{(s+2)(s+4)} \\ &= \frac{A}{s+2} + \frac{B}{s+4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A+B &= 1 \\ 4A+2B &= 6 \\ 2A+B &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \\ B &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$y(t) = (2e^{-2t} - e^{-4t})m(t)$$

Signali i sustavi
Završni ispit (grupa B) – 14. lipnja 2011.

1. Promatramo kontinuirani signal $x(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & -\frac{5}{2} < t < \frac{3}{2} \\ 0, & \text{inače} \end{cases}$.

- a) Izračunajte Fourierovu transformaciju signala $x(t)$.
- b) Navedite teorem očitavanja.
- c) Očitajte zadani signal s periodom očitavanja $T = 1$, odnosno odredite signal $y(n) = x(nT)$.
- d) Izračunajte Fourierovu transformaciju signala $y(n)$ iz c) podzadatka.

2. Promatramo kauzalan sustav opisan diferencijalnom jednačbom

$$y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 3y(t) = u'(t) + u(t).$$

Neka su početni uvjeti $y(0^-) = 1$ i $y'(0^-) = -1$.

- a) Odredite impulsni odziv sustava.
- b) Korištenjem Laplaceove transformacije odredite odziv sustava na intervalu $t \in [0, +\infty)$ za pobudu $u(t) = e^{-t} \mu(t)$.
- c) Odredite odziv sustava za svaki $t \in \mathbb{R}$ za pobudu $u(t) = 3$.
- d) Koliko iznose početni uvjeti u trenutku $t = 0^+$ za svaki od prethodnih podzadataka?

3. Promatramo kauzalan sustav opisan diferencijalnom jednačbom $y'(t) + 3y(t) = u(t)$.

- a) Odredite prijenosnu funkciju zadanog sustava.
- b) Ispitajte unutrašnju stabilnost zadanog sustava.
- c) Postoji li frekvencijska karakteristika zadanog sustava? Ako postoji izračunajte i skicirajte frekvencijsku karakteristiku, a ako ne postoji objasnite zašto ne postoji!
- d) Nađite prisilni odziv sustava na pobudu $u(t) = 3 + \sqrt{3} \sin(\sqrt{3}t + \frac{\pi}{6})$.

4. Promatramo kauzalan sustav opisan diferencijalnom jednačbom

$$7y(n) + y(n-1) = 7u(n) + 4u(n-1) + 3u(n-2)$$

uz početne uvjete jednake nuli.

- a) Odredite prijenosnu funkciju zadanog sustava.
- b) Odredite impulsni odziv zadanog sustava korištenjem inverzne \mathcal{Z} transformacije.
- c) Ispitajte unutrašnju stabilnost zadanog sustava.
- d) Postoji li frekvencijska karakteristika zadanog sustava? Ako postoji izračunajte je, a ako ne postoji objasnite zašto ne postoji!
- e) Nađite prisilni odziv sustava na pobudu $u(n) = 50 \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}n + \frac{\pi}{7})$.

5. Promatramo vremenski KONTINUIRANI kauzalan sustav za kojeg je poznato su matrice prikaza u prostoru stanja:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{C} = [2 \quad -1] \quad \mathbf{D} = [0 \quad 1]$$

- a) Koliko ulaza, koliko izlaza i koliko varijabli stanja ima zadani sustav?
- b) Odredite matricu karakterističnih frekvencija.
- c) Odredite prijenosnu matricu sustava.
- d) Izračunajte odziv mirnog sustava na kauzalnu pobudu $u(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-4t} \mu(t) \\ \mu(t) \end{bmatrix}$.

1.

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & -\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & \text{inače} \end{cases}$$

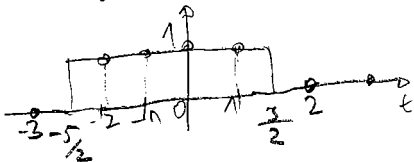
a) CTFT

$$\begin{aligned} X(j\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \left. \frac{e^{-j\omega t}}{-j\omega} \right|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{-j\omega} (e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}\omega} - e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}\omega}) \\ &= \frac{j}{\omega} e^{j\frac{\omega}{2}} (e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}} - e^{j\frac{\omega}{2}}) = \frac{j}{\omega} e^{j\frac{\omega}{2}} (-2j \sin \frac{\omega}{2}) \\ &= \frac{2}{\omega} e^{j\frac{\omega}{2}} \sin \frac{\omega}{2} = 2 e^{j\frac{\omega}{2}} \frac{\sin \frac{\omega}{2}}{\omega} \end{aligned}$$

b) Vremenski kontinuiran signal $x(t)$, $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$, s frekvencijske re-
 nedim od f_{\max} , može biti egzaktno rekonstruiran iz svojih
 uzoraka $x(n) \triangleq x(nT)$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$, ako je odabiranje provedeno frekv. $f_s = \frac{1}{T}$
 koje je veća od $2f_{\max}$.

c) $T=1$

$$y(n) = x(nT) = \{0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, \dots\}$$



d) DTFT

$$\begin{aligned} X(e^{j\omega}) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) e^{-j\omega n} = 1 e^{j2\omega} + e^{j\omega} + 1 + e^{-j\omega} \\ &= e^{j\omega} (e^{j\omega} + e^{-j\omega}) + (e^{j\omega} + e^{-j\omega}) = 2 \cos \omega \cdot (1 + e^{j\omega}) \end{aligned}$$

2. $y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 3y(t) = u'(t) + u(t)$

$$y(0^-) = 1$$

$$y'(0^-) = -1$$

a) IMPULSWOZGIV

$$s^2 + 4s + 3 = 0$$

$$(s+3)(s+1) = 0$$

$$s = -3 \quad s = -1$$

$$h_A(t) = c_1 e^{-3t} + c_2 e^{-t}$$

$$h_A'(t) = -3c_1 e^{-3t} - c_2 e^{-t}$$

$$h_A(0^+) = c_1 + c_2 = 0$$

$$h_A'(0^+) = -3c_1 - c_2 = 1$$

$$c_1 = -c_2$$

$$2c_2 = 1$$

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad c_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$h_A(0^-) = 0 = h_A(0^+)$$

$$h_A'(0^-) = 1 = h_A'(0^+)$$

$$h_A'(0^+) - h_A'(0^-) = u(0^+) = 0$$

$$h_A(t) = \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \right) \mu(t)$$

$$h_A'(t) = \frac{3}{2} e^{-3t} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t}$$

$$h(t) = \frac{3}{2} e^{-3t} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-t}$$

$$h(t) = e^{-3t} \mu(t)$$

b) $u(t) = e^{-t} \mu(t) \quad u(0^-) = 0 \quad U(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}$

$$s^2 y(s) - s y(0^-) - y'(0^-) + 4(s y(s) - y(0^-)) + 3y(s) = s U(s) - u(0^-) + U(s)$$

$$y(s) (s^2 + 4s + 3) = U(s) (s+1) - u(0^-) + s y(0^-) + y'(0^-) + 4 y(0^-)$$

$$y(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2+4s+3} U(s) = \frac{0 + s \cdot 1 + 1 + 4}{s^2+4s+3} = \frac{1}{s^2+4s+3} + \frac{s+3}{s^2+4s+3}$$

$$= \frac{s+4}{s^2+4s+3}$$

$$= \frac{A}{(s+3)} + \frac{B}{s+1}$$

$$= -\frac{1/2}{s+3} + \frac{3/2}{s+1}$$

$$A+B=1$$

$$A+3B=4$$

$$2B=3$$

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

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

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

$$c) \quad u(t) = 3$$

$$y_p(t) = k$$

$$3k = 3$$

$$k = 1$$

$$y_+(t) = c_1 e^{-3t} + c_2 e^{-t} + 1$$

$$y'_+(t) = -3c_1 e^{-3t} - c_2 e^{-t}$$

$$y_+(0) = c_1 + c_2 + 1 = 1$$

$$y'_+(0) = -3c_1 - c_2 = -1$$

$$c_1 + c_2 = 0$$

$$-3c_1 - c_2 = -1$$

$$-2c_1 = -1$$

$$c_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$c_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_+(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-3t} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} + 1$$

d) re a) dis radatta

$$h(t) = e^{-3t} \mu(t)$$

$$h'(t) = -3e^{-3t} \mu(t) + e^{-3t} \delta(t)$$

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

$$h'(0^+) = -3$$

re c) dis radatta

$$y_+(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-3t} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} + 1$$

$$y'_+(t) = -\frac{3}{2} e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-t}$$

$$y_+(0^+) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 1$$

$$y'_+(0^+) = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = -1$$

re b) dis radatta

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

$$y'(t) = \left(\frac{3}{2} e^{-3t} - \frac{3}{2} e^{-t} \right) \mu(t) + \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-3t} + \frac{3}{2} e^{-t} \right) \delta(t)$$

$$y(0^+) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 1$$

$$y'(0^+) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

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

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$$a) \quad sy(s) + 3y(s) = U(s)$$

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

$$b) \quad s+3=0$$

$$s = -3$$

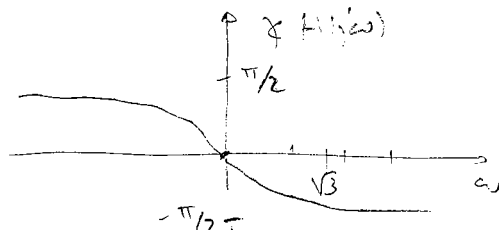
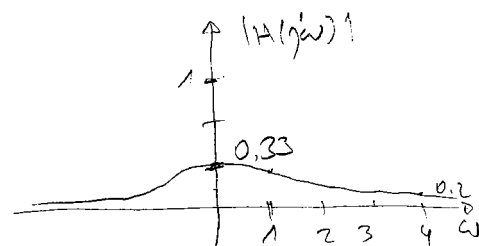
$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} < 0 \rightarrow$ sustav je stabilan

c) Kako je sustav stabilan - Amplitudna karakteristika postoji

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega+3} = \frac{3-j\omega}{3-j\omega} = \frac{3-j\omega}{9+\omega^2}$$

$$|H(j\omega)| = \sqrt{\frac{9+\omega^2}{(9+\omega^2)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9+\omega^2}}$$

$$\angle H(j\omega) = -\arctan \frac{\omega}{3}$$



$$d) \quad u(t) = 3 + \sqrt{3} \sin(\sqrt{3}t + \frac{\pi}{6}) = 3 \cos(0t) + \sqrt{3} \sin(\sqrt{3}t + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{3}$$

$$|H(j\sqrt{3})| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\angle H(j\sqrt{3}) = -\arctan \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\omega = 0$$

$$|H(j0)| = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\angle H(j0) = 0$$

$$y(t) = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \sin(\sqrt{3}t - \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$y(t) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin(\sqrt{3}t)$$

4. $\nabla y(n) + y(n-1) = \nabla u(n) + 4u(n-1) + 3u(n-2)$

a) $\nabla y(z) + z^{-1}y(z) = \nabla u(z) + 4z^{-1}u(z) + 3z^{-2}u(z)$
 $y(z) [7 + z^{-1}] = u(z) [7 + 4z^{-1} + 3z^{-2}]$

$$H(z) = \frac{7 + 4z^{-1} + 3z^{-2}}{7 + z^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{7z^2 + 4z + 3}{7z^2 + z}$$

b) $\frac{H(z)}{z} = \frac{7z^2 + 4z + 3}{z^2(7z + 1)} = \frac{A}{z} + \frac{B}{z^2} + \frac{C}{7z + 1}$

$$Az(7z + 1) + Cz^2 + B \cdot 7z + B = 7z^2 + 4z + 3$$

$$7Az^2 + Az + Cz^2 + 7Bz + B = 7z^2 + 4z + 3$$

$$7A + C = 7$$

$$A + 7B = 4$$

$$B = 3$$

$$A = 4 - 7 \cdot 3 = 4 - 21 = -17$$

$$C = 7 - 7A = 7 - 7(-17) = 7 + 119 = 126$$

$$H(z) = -17 + \frac{3}{z} + \frac{126z}{7z + 1} = -17 + \frac{3}{z} + \frac{18z}{z + \frac{1}{7}}$$

$$h(n) = -17 \delta(n) + 3 \delta(n-1) + 18 \left(-\frac{1}{7}\right)^n \mu(n)$$

c) Poč $z_0 = -\frac{1}{7}$ $|z| < 1$ STABILNO

d) Sustav stabilan - Adekvencija karakteristika postoji

$$(H(e^{j\Omega})) = \frac{7e^{j2\Omega} + 4e^{j\Omega} + 3}{7e^{j\Omega} + 1} = \frac{7 \cos 2\Omega + 4 \cos \Omega + 3 + j(7 \sin 2\Omega + 4 \sin \Omega)}{7 \cos \Omega + \cos \Omega + j(7 \sin \Omega + \sin \Omega)}$$

$$|H(e^{j\Omega})| = \sqrt{\frac{(7 \cos 2\Omega + 4 \cos \Omega + 3)^2 + (7 \sin 2\Omega + 4 \sin \Omega)^2}{(7 \cos \Omega + \cos \Omega)^2 + (7 \sin \Omega + \sin \Omega)^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{9 + 56(\cos 2\Omega \cos \Omega + \sin 2\Omega \sin \Omega) + 65 + 42 \cos 2\Omega + 24 \cos \Omega}{65 + 14(\cos 2\Omega \cos \Omega + \sin 2\Omega \sin \Omega)}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{74 + 80 \cos \Omega + 42 \cos 2\Omega}{50 + 14 \cos \Omega}}$$

$$\angle H(e^{j\Omega}) = \arctg \frac{7 \sin 2\Omega + 4 \sin \Omega}{7 \cos 2\Omega + 4 \cos \Omega + 3} - \arctg \frac{7 \sin \Omega + \sin \Omega}{7 \cos \Omega + \cos \Omega}$$

e) $u(n) = 50 \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}n + \frac{\pi}{4})$ $H(e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}) = \frac{-7 + 3 + j \cdot 4}{-7 + j} = \frac{-4 + 4j}{-7 + j} = \frac{28 - 28j + 4j + 4}{49 + 1} = \frac{32 - 24j}{50}$

$$|H(e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}})| = \sqrt{\frac{16 + 16}{49 + 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{16 \cdot 2}{25 \cdot 2}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\angle H(e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}) = \arctg \frac{-24}{32} = \arctg \frac{-3}{4} = -\arctg \frac{3}{4}$$

$$y(n) = 40 \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}n + \frac{\pi}{4} - \arctg \frac{3}{4})$$

5. $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ $D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

- a) Sustav ima - 2 varijable stanja
 - 1 ulaz
 - 2 ulaza

- b) Matrica karakterističnih frekvencija

$$\phi(s) = (sI - A)^{-1} = \left(s \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} s+2 & 0 \\ -2 & s+5 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{(s+2)(s+5)} \begin{bmatrix} s+5 & 0 \\ 2 & s+2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+2} & 0 \\ \frac{2}{(s+2)(s+5)} & \frac{1}{s+5} \end{bmatrix}$$

- c) Prijenosna matrica

$$H(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{(s+2)(s+5)} \begin{bmatrix} s+5 & 0 \\ 2 & s+2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(s+2)(s+5)} \begin{bmatrix} 2s+10-2 & -5s+2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(s+2)(s+5)} \begin{bmatrix} 2s+8 & -5(s+2) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2(s+4)}{(s+2)(s+5)} & \frac{-5}{s+5} + 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2(s+4)}{(s+2)(s+5)} & \frac{s}{s+5} \end{bmatrix}$$

d) $u(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-4t} p(t) \\ p(t) \end{pmatrix}$

$$U(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+4} \\ \frac{1}{s} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y(s) = H(s) \cdot U(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2(s+4)}{(s+2)(s+5)} & \frac{s}{s+5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+4} \\ \frac{1}{s} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{(s+2)(s+5)} + \frac{1}{s+5}$$

$$= \frac{2 + s+2}{(s+2)(s+5)} = \frac{s+4}{(s+2)(s+5)}$$

$$y(s) = \frac{A}{s+2} + \frac{B}{s+5}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{s+5}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ 5A+2B=4 \\ -2A-2B=-2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3A=2 \\ A=\frac{2}{3} \end{cases} \quad B=1-\frac{2}{3}=\frac{1}{3}$$

$$y(t) = \left(\frac{2}{3} e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{3} e^{-5t} \right) p(t)$$