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.

PHATACAS

$$\begin{vmatrix} A = 2 \\ y_0 = 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

le mastantine de maiente siti adredence optenit A i yo

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

.. piema salabaliteru:

holius remosi Su?

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

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

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

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

29 A=2, Yo=1 imams y(0+) = 1+4=5 Za k=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 Vremensky domeni:

Provadimo prus partitularus nelevie yp (t)

rejenje pretportanyans u istore obliter

uvistavanjered u dif. ped. dusivamo:

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

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

za {10pm &a A-2... K= 1/2 −11− ia A=1... K=1/4

hausalus particulains ijesenje je dalle:

YP(+) = K. x(t)

Nadines sade totales of.

 $\forall tot(t) = \forall h(t) + \forall p(t)$

Da odiedines yht) potresno je odredst polove homopour. Yh(t) = Ci-e sit viitaranjem u dil-ped.

C151. e Sit + 4 C1. e Sit = \$

C1.esit (51+4) = 0

Karakteristicui polivour

S1=-4
Pol sustava

Yn (t) = C1. e sve-viemenic homogeno vj.

10.A.503.A.9n

vonstantu housens vj. a nalazino iz poè 3

eve-vrementes of.

odnoseo havelno vi.

Poruato je da ytot (o+) = yo+

Odredimo dable C1

$$c_1 + k = y_0^+$$

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

$$= \frac{7}{9} + \frac{7}{9} A$$

$$-11$$
 $A=1$, $y=2$ \Rightarrow $c_1=2+\frac{7}{4}=\frac{15}{4}$

Dahle kanselno tetalno viesenje je:

Such oderdirano odin pomoin & transformaciji (9)
$$y'(t) + 4y(t) = 2u'(t) + u(t)$$

$$3y(s) - y(o^{-}) + 4y(s) - 2su(s) - 2u(o^{-}) + u(s)$$

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

$$y(s) = \frac{2s+1}{s+4}u(s) + \frac{y(o^{-})}{s+4}$$

$$y(s) = H(s) - u(s) + y_{o}(s)$$

$$y(s) = H(s) - U(s) + y_o(s)$$

$$y_m(s)$$

$$y_m(s)$$

$$sustanc na poct.$$

$$stange$$

$$sustanc$$

$$stange$$

Poeposuajeuro de propuesone frukcope
$$H(s)$$

[lasi $H(s) = \frac{2s+1}{s+4}$... Eto se troès u d)

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

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

Radi odtedhanja hu. L'hranstormanjè morano Y(s) rastant u parc. restonelle:

(polovi u mazivniho sy jednostavhi ...)

(5)

$$Y(s) = \frac{C\Lambda}{S} + \frac{CZ}{S+4}$$

$$S(2A+YS)^{+A} = C_1(S+4) + CZ \cdot S$$

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

$$C_1+C_2 = (2A+YS) \cdot C_1 \cdot 4 = A$$

$$C_2 = 2A+YS - C\Lambda = C\Lambda = \frac{A}{4}$$

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

$$= \frac{7}{4}A + YS$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{A_1G}{S} + \frac{7}{4}A + YS$$

Juverson & tract radius po tablici:

Sto je marano potpono jednaho miesenja određenom u vjem. domeni

d) honairo, obsiron de suno H(s) vei promaili

H(s)= $\frac{2s+1}{s+4}$ i obsiron de je tadano de

se radi o hau salvom sustavu podrvije stabilnosti

je lijeva polorannina To

7 T = Re(S1)

Nadimo pol svetere S1?

karanteristicu: pollnom A(s) jednah je
nazivnohn H(s)

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

$$\Rightarrow S_1 = -4$$

$$Re(s_1) = -4 < \emptyset$$
Surtau je stabilau §
$$(2a obje jvupe)$$

MATACAS

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

Lovisno o grupi

$$u(y) = 5 y v(y)$$

a) Kreieno od H(2) Obzirom da se radi o mirusm Sustavu H(2) piremo directuo 12. jedu. dif.

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

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

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

Radi odvedivanja rastava u parc. l'azlomke moramo odrediti polove sustava

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

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

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

$$Z_{3} = \frac{\pm 4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 16}}{2 \cdot 4} = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Z_{4} = 2z = -1/2$$

$$Z_{4} = 2z = 1/2$$

$$Z_{4} = 2z = 1/2$$

$$Z_{5} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$Z_{7} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$Z_{7} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$Z_{7} = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{4}z = C_{11}(z \pm \frac{1}{2}) + C_{12}$$

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$$H(z) = z \cdot H_1(z) = C_{11} \cdot \frac{z}{z^{\frac{1}{2}} / 2} + C_{12} \cdot \frac{z}{(z^{\frac{1}{2}} / 2)^2}$$

Određujemo h[u] invernom 2 transformacijom H(z) U tablici čitamo slijedeće parove:

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

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

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

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

=
$$(c_{11} + 2 c_{12}n) \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n} \mu(u)$$

Uvistimo odiedene loef. C11, C12

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

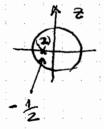
$$= \frac{1}{4}(1+n)\left(\mp\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n} \times (u)$$

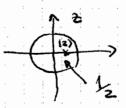
b) Stabiluost ?

12:1<1 ¥i

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

=> stabilar





c) Odziv un u(n) = 5. µ(n)

Kaus se radi o mirror sustavu:

a ymini moiemo odiediti inv. Ztranst. Ymle)

Po tablici U(2) nalazione 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. rationene:

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

Radi valaienja yesenja voje je zajednicito za obje

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

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

JEDN. I

JEDN II

JEDN III

Zbrajanjen

jedr. I i III eliminira se (12

$$-C_{AA}+C_{Z}\left(\frac{1}{4}+\chi\right)=\phi$$

$$-C_{AA} + C_{2}\left(\frac{1}{4} + \infty\right) = \emptyset$$

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

$$C_{2}\left(\frac{5}{4}+\lambda\right) = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$C_{2} = \frac{\frac{5}{4}}{\frac{5}{4}+\lambda} = \frac{5}{5+4\lambda}$$

12 jedu I

$$C_{41} = \frac{5}{4} - C_{2} = \frac{5}{4} - \frac{5}{5+4} = \frac{25+20x-20}{20+16x}$$

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

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

$$C_{12} = \frac{5(1-\frac{\alpha}{2})-10}{20+16\alpha}$$

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

$$\propto = \Lambda$$

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

$$c_{11} = \frac{5+20}{20+16} = \frac{25}{36}$$

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

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

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

$$C_{12} = \frac{15 - 10}{20 - 10} = \frac{-5}{8}$$

$$y_{m}(u) = C_{11}(\frac{-1}{2})^{n} \cdot \mu(u) + 2C_{12} \cdot n \cdot (\frac{-1}{2})^{n} \mu(u) + C_{2} \cdot \mu(u)$$

$$\frac{2a}{y_{M}(u)} = \left[\frac{25}{36} - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{-15}{72} \right) \cdot n \right] \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n} + \frac{5}{9} \right] \mu(u) \\
= \frac{5}{9} \left[\left(\frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{4}n \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n} + 1 \right] \mu(u) \\
= \frac{5}{36} \left[\left(3n + 5 \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n} + 4 \right] \mu(u)$$

Za sluciej sa (-), X=-1 imano:

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

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

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

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

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

Auglojus motems mediti i gorni sludaj d-1

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

3. tadalah:

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

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

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

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

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

C3 = lim
$$(H(s) \cdot (s-3)) = \frac{s^2 + 3s + 7}{(s-1)(s-2)} = \frac{9 + 9 + 2}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{9}{2 \cdot 1}$$

C0 = 10 | let le red siquille may: od reda mazionille 8

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

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

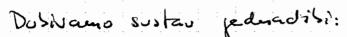
=
$$\frac{S^2(1) + S(3) + (z)}{uqq}$$
 w ok

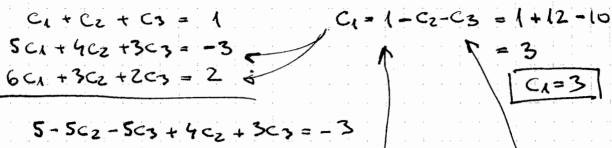
Alternations neui students en mojli umjesto llurera huel odiediti pomod milava pederadisi.

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

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

$$= -1$$





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

$$-c_2 - 2c_3 = -8$$

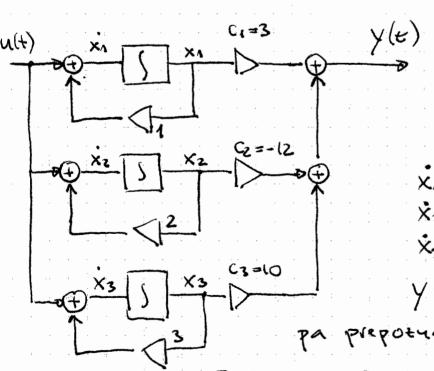
$$\frac{-3c_2-4c_3=-4}{c_2+2c_3=8}$$

$$\frac{-3c_2+4c_3=-4}{c_2+4c_3=4}$$

$$\frac{-3c_2-4c_3=-4}{c_2-12}$$

$$\frac{-3c_2-4c_3=-4}{c_2-12}$$

Paraletra realización surtava ima slipedei oblivi



Blaze interratara odasivemo hau variable Marie XI Xz i Xz. 17 structure cilamo:

$$X_1 = 1 \cdot X_1 + U$$

$$X_2 = 2 \cdot X_2 + U$$

prepotuajemo:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \dot{x}_{1} \\ \dot{x}_{2} \\ \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - U$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \dot{x}_{1} \\ \dot{x}_{2} \\ \dot{x}_{3} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -12 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - U$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \dot{x}_{1} \\ \dot{x}_{2} \\ \dot{x}_{3} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -12 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ \dot{x}_{2} \\ \dot{x}_{3} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - U$$

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

=> polovi so icalul i

jednostruli, red Stajalla

uazimilia... dalle imano

io opet vizi od reda

til paralelus kucije

proof reda bez diretime

Za druju grupa priperosna functione je:

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

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

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

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

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

$$C_3 = \lim_{s \to -3} \left\{ (s+3)H(s) \right\} = \frac{s^2 - 3s + 2}{(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{9+9+2}{(-2)(-4)} = \frac{20}{2} = (0)$$

Dayle
$$H(s) = \frac{3}{5+1} - \frac{12}{5+2} + \frac{10}{5+3}$$

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$$\dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + u$$
 $y = 3x_1 - x_2 = -2x_2 + u$ $-12x_2 + x_3 = -3x_4 + u$

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

$$A$$

$$B$$

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

4. ZADATAK

$$x(t) = 10 \cos(50 \, \text{u} \, t)$$

+ 5 Sim (100 $\text{u} \, t$)
+ Sim (150 $\text{u} \, t + 2 \, \text{u} \, 3$)
+ cos (200 $\text{u} \, t + \frac{11}{4}$)

Moramo odrediti period ovoj signala To

Frehvencije ujejovsh kumponeut su:

$$W_1 = 50 \text{ if } rad/s$$
 $W_2 = 100 \text{ if } rad/s$
 $W_3 = 150 \text{ if } rad/s$
 $W_4 = 200 \text{ if } rad/s$
 $W_4 = 200 \text{ if } rad/s$
 $W_7 = 150 \text{ if } rad/s$

Zajednichi period oveh siquala To, jednah je Periodo 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, osnovni period to pri razvoju ovoj sipraha jednah je to = 4 [5], a osnovna krvina freuvencija je 20 = 50 11 (ad/s

Frehvencije komponenata sipuala su stopa: W1=1.20, w2=250, w3=350, w4=450

Odredimo sada hoeficiente 1970/4 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:

$$\begin{aligned} &10 \cdot \cos(50 \sqrt{1}t) = 10 \cdot \cos(\omega_1 t) = 10 \cdot \cos(1 \cdot \Omega_0 t) \\ &= 10 \cdot (e^{i \cdot \Omega_0 t} + e^{-i \cdot \Omega_0 t}) \\ &= (10 \cdot (e^{i \cdot \Omega_0 t}) \cdot (e^{i \cdot \Omega_0 t}) \cdot (e^{-i \cdot \Omega_0 t})$$

Prepoznajemo da prva homponente sijnala se u razvoju u FR vidi ua koeficijentima X1 i X-1 hoji iznose X1=5.edo X-1=X1=5.edo

Arcalogno vadimo i za presstale 3 mompomente Signala:

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

 $= 5. \cos(2.00t - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{5}{2} (e^{j(2.00t - \frac{\pi}{2})} + e^{j(2.00t - \frac{\pi}{2})})$
 $= (\frac{5}{2} \cdot e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}) \cdot e^{j(2.00t + (\frac{5}{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}})} e^{-j(2.00t + \frac{\pi}{2})})$
 $= (x_2 \cdot e^{j(2.00t + \frac{\pi}{2})} + x_{-2} \cdot e^{-j(2.00t + \frac{\pi}{2})})$

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

3 kump: $sim(150\overline{11} + 2\overline{11}_3) = sim(wst + 2\overline{11}_3) = sim(3520t + 2\overline{11}_3)$ $= cos(350t - \overline{11}_2 + 2\overline{11}_3) = cos(350t + \frac{-3+4}{6}\overline{11}) = cos(350t + \overline{11}_6)$ $= \frac{1}{2}(ed(350t + \overline{11}_6) + e^{-j(350t + \overline{11}_6)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot ed^{\overline{11}_6} \cdot e^{j350t} + \frac{1}{2}ed^{\overline{11}_6}e^{j350}$ $= \chi_3 ed^{350t} + \chi_{-3}e^{j350t} \Rightarrow \chi_3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot ed^{\overline{11}_6} \cdot \chi_{-3} \times \chi_3^* = \frac{1}{2}e^{j\overline{11}_6}$ Kougius i zadaya homponenta:

$$cos(20011t+T_4) = cos(\omega_4t+T_4) = cos(450t+T_4)$$

= $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{i(4.80t+T_4)} + e^{-i(4.80t+T_4)} \right] =$

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

Ovo se moie za pisati i pomoin homederoug deltla impulsa hav:

Koeficjente XK Smo odsedili "prepoznavanjem"
wetrijenate ne ilanove rezvoja n FR. Pohathmo
da smo do Istor rezultate mogil dois i
primjenom directanoj izraze za XK...
za ilustracju uzanimo samo prvu kumpomenti

$$X_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{X_1(t)} \cdot e^{-\int_{t}^{t} K \Omega ot} dt = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{0}^{t_0} [se^{\int_{t}^{t} u \cdot t} s \cdot e^{\int_{t}^{t} u \cdot t}] \cdot e^{\int_{t}^{t} u \cdot t} dt$$

integral je jednak vuli jer: ed(1-h) soto ed=

ejzū(1-le)_1 =

Po analyjiji ovaj integral je jednah 5 Za k=-1, a jednah uvli za ove ostaleh

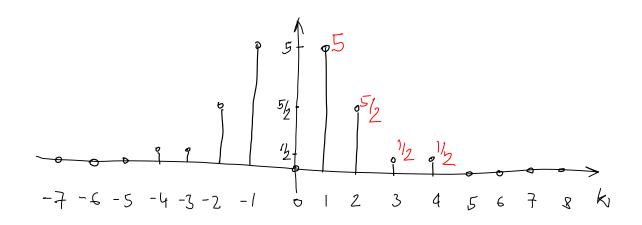
1-1=0, for $1-k\in\mathbb{Z}$, a nazivnih f(1-k) so je $\neq 0$ Specijahno za k=1 integalinace Clipdeii oblihi.

1 5. edorate = 1 55 dt = 5

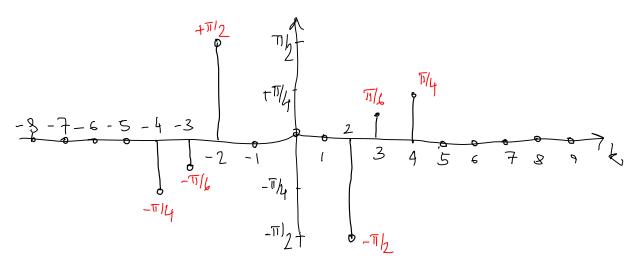
tahljuivieuro de je prvi ilan jednah 5 za k=1, a jednah uvli za sve oslale k

Vidama da proa kome pomenta siquala KA(t) inna u ratuoju u FR duijè hompomente XA i X-A, a lovefodjenti iznose XI=5, X-I=5, tj.

Xu=5.8[k-1] + 5.8[u+1] Shicus moienno napraviti de preside 3 hours. Soprala.



FAZM SPEKTAR & X(k)



Da prilium otipharanje ne docte do popare
prehlapanja spectre fremencije otipharanje fs
more bite barene 2 puta viša od majvile
fremencije sipnala fruax
U najem primjeru fruax - wmax - wy
zu =

= 200 II = 100 HZ ... francerija 4. hampunente

 $f_s > 2 \cdot f_{max} = 2 \cdot 100 = 200 \text{ Hz} \dots \text{ da ueura}$ V prediapauja V pednoj prediapauja V daugi propi V daugi propi

Vidius da je za obje jupe fo < Z. fuer pa zahljuinjenes da dolazi do popuse prehlapanja epetitia, jer je frelwencija otiphavanja medondino vicolea.

$$H(2) = \frac{1}{9+\sqrt{2^{-1}}}$$
 $X=1... \approx 1 \text{ edus}$
 $X=-1 \approx druy = 0.00$

a) Spetimo se ... kod duoitrame 2-trasformacija ulazni sustan je mojao biti hanzalan ili anti-hanzalan, pa da za oba slučeja dobijamo jednam prijemom funkcija ali homplementano podrodje monuserjemacije

Razmotrino pro lavelei slocaj....

navedni impolsni odsiv h(4) dobivano običnom

pedenostranom inversama Z-trant.

la tablice ditamo par:

renuai plimier $k = \frac{1}{4}$ $k = \frac{4}{4}$ $k = \frac{4}{4}$

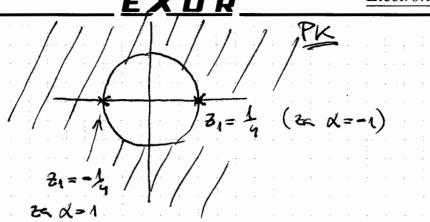
$$H(z) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)z^{-1}} \qquad h[u] = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n} \cdot \lambda(u)$$

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

Zer kauschi sustan pudnik unsverjeerije je

12/>/21/= 1/4

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



Druga respirant je da sustav ma anti-leaveali impulsai odziv oblitea:

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

jer duostiana Z-trast. ovalung audi-househof imp. odere daje isti (radami) oblih H(2) Policilius to:

$$= \sum_{N=-\infty}^{-1} -\left(\frac{z_1}{z}\right)^N = -\sum_{q=\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{z_1}\right)^N = -\frac{\varrho}{1-\varrho}$$

$$= \frac{1-\varrho}{1-\varrho}$$

$$= \frac{1-\varrho}{1-\varrho}$$

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

$$H(z) = -\frac{z}{21} \cdot \frac{\left(-\frac{z_1}{z}\right)}{\left(-\frac{z_1}{z}\right)}$$
 hower for city fearm. reds.

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

U naisem primiera jos imamo i honstantui clan K= /4 , pa dable lunaus auti-hautahni par 2 dostrana 2-transl.

- 4 (21) n. x (-n-1)

SI ONIE, O Enbi

za prupu sa d=1 $2_1=-1_1$ pa lump. odthe

(last: hac (4) = -
$$\frac{1}{4} \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n}$$
, $\omega(4-1)$

anti-lantalui = (-1) n+1. 1 (-4-1)

odnomo & propu sa d=-1 == 4,...

$$Nac(n) = \frac{-1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n} \cdot \mu(-n-1)$$

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

Podrocie konverpenché se auti-harrelui sludaj..

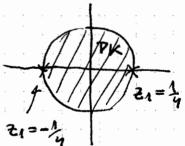
Poleazali mo: |2|=|= |21 <1

= 12/</= 1

Dalle realises o propi

s (via) je: 12/< 1

PK za anti-leauzalui



C) Odiedit: H(elu) ze sustau ĉije PK Uliljuduje bestionadurant... oĉito daje to sluĉaj za kauzelini lump. odzlu.

4+dcosw-jdslyw

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

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

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

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

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

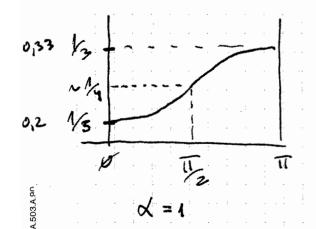
$$|H(e^{i\theta})| = \frac{1}{17+8} = \frac{1}{5} \qquad |H(e^{i\theta})| = \frac{1}{3}$$

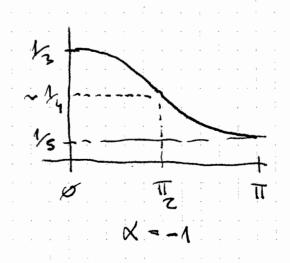
$$|H(e^{i\pi})| = \frac{1}{17-8} = \frac{1}{3} \qquad |H(e^{i\pi})| = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$|H(e^{i\pi}/2)| = \frac{1}{17+8} = \frac{1}{3} \qquad |H(e^{i\pi}/2)| = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$|H(e^{i\pi}/2)| = \frac{1}{17+8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$|H(e^{i\pi}/2)| = \frac{1}{17+8} = \frac{1}{4}$$





Shino valatino i fazro-frewerijshu hardh.

Za par haralterissicuit fremencoja (way, 1,11)

$$\lambda = 1$$

 $\alpha = -1$

