

Signali i sustavi

Auditorne vježbe 13.
Rješavanje jednadžbi diferencija
pomoću \mathcal{Z} transformacije

Zadatak 1.

- Pomoću \mathcal{Z} transformacije nađi rješenje jednadžbe diferencija

$$y[n+2] - 3y[n+1] + 2y[n] = 2u[n+1] - 2u[n]$$

uz pobudu

$$u[n] = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{za } n < 0 \\ n, & \text{za } n \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

i uz zadane početne uvjete $y[-1]$ i $y[-2]$.

Zadatak 1. - prelazak u \mathcal{Z} domenu

- Od interesa nam je samo odziv od koraka nula u kojem počinje pobuda.
- Prebacujemo jednadžbu u \mathcal{Z} domenu:

$$y[n+2] - 3y[n+1] + 2y[n] = 2u[n+1] - 2u[n] \quad / \mathcal{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z^2 Y(z) - z^2 y[0] - zy[1] - 3zY(z) + 3zy[0] + 2Y(z) &= \\ &= 2zU(z) - 2zu[0] - 2U(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (z^2 - 3z + 2)Y(z) - (z^2 - 3z)y[0] - zy[1] &= \\ &= (2z - 2)U(z) - 2zu[0] \end{aligned}$$

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Zadatak 1. - rješenje u \mathcal{Z} domeni

- Rješenje jednadžbe u \mathcal{Z} domeni je

$$Y(z) = \frac{2z-2}{z^2-3z+2}U(z) - \frac{2zu[0]}{z^2-3z+2} + \frac{(z^2-3z)y[0] + zy[1]}{z^2-3z+2}$$

- Odziv ovisi o pobudi $u[n]$ i o početnim stanjima $y[0]$ i $y[1]$ koji pak ovise o $y[-1]$ i $y[-2]$.
- Potrebno je odrediti $y[0]$ i $y[1]$ iz $y[-1]$ i $y[-2]$ korak po korak.

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Zadatak 1. - rješenje u \mathcal{Z} domeni

- Određujemo $y[0]$ i $y[1]$:

$$\begin{cases} y[0] - 3y[-1] + 2y[-2] = 2u[-1] - 2u[-2] \\ y[1] - 3y[0] + 2y[-1] = 2u[0] - 2u[-1] \end{cases}$$

- Pobuda $u[n]$ postoji samo za $n > 0$ pa otpadaju članovi $u[-1]$ i $u[-2]$.

$$\begin{cases} y[0] = -2y[-2] + 3y[-1] \\ y[1] = -2y[-1] + 3y[0] + 2u[0] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y[0] = -2y[-2] + 3y[-1] \\ y[1] = 7y[-1] - 6y[-2] + 2u[0] \end{cases}$$

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Zadatak 1. - rješenje u \mathcal{Z} domeni

- Sada je odziv u \mathcal{Z} domeni

$$Y(z) = \frac{2z-2}{z^2-3z+2}U(z) - \frac{2zu[0]}{z^2-3z+2} + \frac{(z^2-3z)(-2y[-2] + 3y[-1]) + z(7y[-1] - 6y[-2] + 2u[0])}{z^2-3z+2}$$

- Odnosno nakon sređivanja

$$Y(z) = \frac{2z-2}{z^2-3z+2}U(z) + \frac{(3z^3-2z)y[-1] - 2z^2y[-2]}{z^2-3z+2}$$

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Zadatak 1. - inverzna transformacija

- Odziv sustava određujemo inverznom \mathcal{Z} transformacijom.

- Neka je $y[-1] = 0$ i $y[-2] = 0$.

$$y[n] = \mathcal{Z}^{-1} \left[\frac{2z-2}{z^2-3z+2} U(z) \right]$$

- \mathcal{Z} transformaciju pobude $U(z)$ znamo iz tablice.

$$U(z) = \mathcal{Z}[ns[n]] = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$$

- Tada je $Y(z)$

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

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Zadatak 1. - inverzna transformacija

- Rastav na parcijalne razlomke je:

$$Y(z) = \frac{2z}{(z-1)^2(z-2)} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \frac{z}{z-1} + \alpha_2 \frac{z^2}{(z-1)^2} + \alpha_3 \frac{z}{z-2}$$

- Sada određujemo α_0 , α_2 i α_3 :

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{2z}{(z-1)^2(z-2)} \Big|_{z=0} = \frac{2 \cdot 0}{(0-1)^2(0-2)} = 0$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{(z-1)^2}{z^2} \frac{2z}{(z-1)^2(z-2)} \Big|_{z=1} = \frac{2}{1(1-2)} = -2$$

$$\alpha_3 = \frac{z-2}{z} \frac{2z}{(z-1)^2(z-2)} \Big|_{z=2} = \frac{2}{(2-1)^2} = 2$$

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Zadatak 1. - konačno rješenje

- Odredili smo $\alpha_0 = 0$, $\alpha_2 = -2$ i $\alpha_3 = 2$. Koefficient α_1 određujemo iz $Y(z)$ za npr. $z = 3$:

$$Y(3) = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{(3-1)^2(3-2)} = 0 + \alpha_1 \frac{3}{3-1} - 2 \frac{3^2}{(3-1)^2} + 2 \frac{3}{3-2}$$

$$\frac{6}{4} = \alpha_1 \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0$$

- Konačno rješenje uz $y[-1] = 0$ i $y[-2] = 0$ je

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

$$y[n] = -2(n+1)1^n + 2 \cdot 2^n, \quad n \geq 0$$

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Zadatak 2.

- Nađi rješenje u \mathcal{Z} domeni jednadžbe diferencija iz prvog zadatka

$$y[n+2] - 3y[n+1] + 2y[n] = 2u[n+1] - 2u[n]$$

ali uz supstituciju $n' = n + 2$. Pobuda je

$$u[n] = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{za } n < 0 \\ n, & \text{za } n \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

i uz zadane početne uvjete $y[-1]$ i $y[-2]$.

Zadatak 2. - prelazak u \mathcal{Z} domenu

- Uvođenjem supstitucije $n' = n + 2$ jednadžba postaje

$$y[n'] - 3y[n'-1] + 2y[n'-2] = 2u[n'-1] - 2u[n'-2]$$

- Ovo je češći način pisanja jednadžbi diferencija jer se koristi operator kašnjenja.
- \mathcal{Z} transformacijom jednadžbe dobivamo

$$\begin{aligned} Y(z) - 3z^{-1}Y(z) - 3y[-1] + 2z^{-2}Y(z) + 2y[-2] + 2z^{-1}y[-1] &= \\ &= 2z^{-1}U(z) + 2u[-1] - 2z^{-2}U(z) - 2u[-2] - 2z^{-1}u[-1] \end{aligned}$$

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Zadatak 2. - konačno rješenje

- Sređivanjem dobivamo

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - 3z^{-1} + 2z^{-2})Y(z) + (-3 + 2z^{-1})y[-1] + 2y[-2] &= \\ &= (2z^{-1} - 2z^{-2})U(z) + (2 - 2z^{-1})u[-1] - 2u[-2] \end{aligned}$$

odnosno

$$\begin{aligned} Y(z) &= \frac{2z-2}{z^2-3z+2}U(z) + \frac{(2z^2-2z)u[-1]-2z^2u[-2]}{z^2-3z+2} \\ &\quad + \frac{(3z^2-2z)y[-1]-2z^2y[-2]}{z^2-3z+2} \end{aligned}$$

- Dobili smo naravno "isti izraz" kao u prethodnom zadatku jer se radi o istom sustavu.

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Zadatak 3.

- Odredi odziv diskretnog sustava zadanog jednačbom diferencija

$$y[n] + y[n-2] = u[n]$$

na pobudu

$$u[n] = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{za } n < 0 \\ 1, & \text{za } n \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

i uz zadane početne uvjete $y[-1] = 0$ i $y[-2] = 0$.

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Zadatak 3. - prelazak u \mathcal{Z} domenu

- Prebacujemo jednačbu $y[n] + y[n-2] = s[n]$ u \mathcal{Z} domenu ($y[-1] = 0$ i $y[-2] = 0$)

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

- Rastav na parcijalne razlomke je

$$Y(z) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \frac{z}{z-1} + \alpha_2 \frac{z}{z-j} + \alpha_3 \frac{z}{z+j}$$

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Zadatak 3. - određivanje koeficijenata

- Sada određujemo α_0 , α_1 , α_2 i α_3 :

$$\alpha_0 = \left. \frac{z^3}{(z-1)(z-j)(z+j)} \right|_{z=0} = 0$$

$$\alpha_1 = \left. \frac{z-1}{z} \frac{z^3}{(z-1)(z-j)(z+j)} \right|_{z=1} = \frac{1^2}{(1-j)(1+j)} = \frac{1}{1-j+j+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \left. \frac{z-j}{z} \frac{z^3}{(z-1)(z-j)(z+j)} \right|_{z=j} = \frac{j^2}{(j-1)2j} = \frac{-1}{2(-1-j)} = \frac{1-j}{4}$$

$$\alpha_3 = \left. \frac{z+j}{z} \frac{z^3}{(z-1)(z-j)(z+j)} \right|_{z=-j} = \frac{(-j)^2}{(-j-1)(-2j)} = \frac{-1}{2(-1+j)} = \frac{1+j}{4}$$

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Zadatak 3. - konačno rješenje

- Sada je

$$Y(z) = 0 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{1-j}{4} \frac{z}{z-j} + \frac{1+j}{4} \frac{z}{z+j}$$

- Što nakon inverzne transformacije postaje

$$y[n] = \frac{1}{2} 1^n + \frac{1-j}{4} j^n + \frac{1+j}{4} (-j)^n$$

$$y[n] = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} (e^{j\pi n/2} + e^{-j\pi n/2}) - \frac{j}{4} (e^{j\pi n/2} - e^{-j\pi n/2})$$

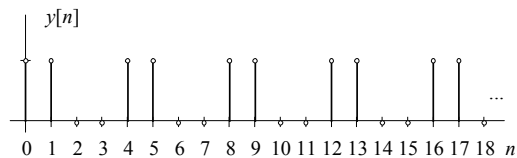
$$y[n] = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\pi n}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi n}{2}, \quad n \geq 0$$

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Zadatak 3. - konačno rješenje

- Nacrtajmo još dobiveno rješenje

$$y[n] = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\pi n}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi n}{2}, \quad n \geq 0$$



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Zadatak 4.

- Diskretni sustav opisan je jednačbama

$$y_1[n] + y_2[n-1] = u_1[n-1] + 2u_2[n]$$

$$y_1[n-1] + y_2[n] = 2u_1[n] + u_2[n-1]$$

Neka su početna stanja jednaka nuli,

$\mathbf{x}[0] = \mathbf{0}$, i neka je pobuda

$$\mathbf{u}[n] = \begin{bmatrix} u_1[n] \\ u_2[n] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta[n] \\ s[n] \end{bmatrix}$$

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Zadatak 4. - nastavak

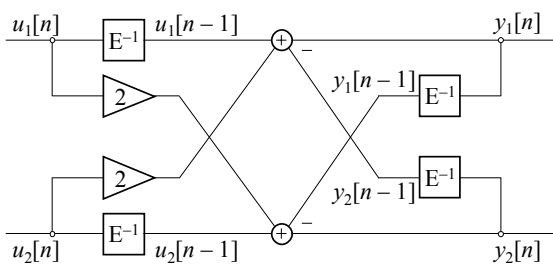
- Potrebno je
 - Nacrtati model sustava.
 - Odabrati varijable stanja te napisati jednadžbe sustava u matričnom obliku.
 - Nacrtati model sustava prema jednadžbama stanja.
 - Pronaći odziv sustava na zadanu pobudu.
 - Odrediti transfer-matricu sustava.
 - Odrediti impulsni odziv sustava.
 - Transformirati sustav u kanonski oblik te nacrtati model.

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Zadatak 4. - model sustava

$$y_1[n] = -y_2[n-1] + u_1[n-1] + 2u_2[n]$$

$$y_2[n] = -y_1[n-1] + 2u_1[n] + u_2[n-1]$$



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Zadatak 4. - varijable stanja

- Želimo sustav

$$y_1[n] = -y_2[n-1] + u_1[n-1] + 2u_2[n]$$

$$y_2[n] = -y_1[n-1] + 2u_1[n] + u_2[n-1]$$
 opisati varijablama stanja pomoću jednadžbi

$$\mathbf{x}[n+1] = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}[n] + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}[n]$$

$$\mathbf{y}[n] = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}[n] + \mathbf{D}\mathbf{u}[n]$$
- Početne jednadžbe odgovaraju izlaznoj jednadžbi $\mathbf{y}[n] = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}[n] + \mathbf{D}\mathbf{u}[n]$. Potrebno je odabrati takve varijable stanja koje eliminiraju $\mathbf{y}[n-1]$ i $\mathbf{u}[n-1]$.

$$x_1[n] = -y_2[n-1] + u_1[n-1]$$

$$x_2[n] = -y_1[n-1] + u_2[n-1]$$

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Zadatak 4. - varijable stanja

- Izlazna jednadžba je tada

$$\begin{aligned} y_1[n] &= \overbrace{-y_2[n-1] + u_1[n-1]}^{x_1[n]} + 2u_2[n] \\ y_2[n] &= \overbrace{-y_1[n-1] + u_2[n-1]}^{x_2[n]} + 2u_1[n] \end{aligned}$$

odnosno sređeno

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1[n] \\ y_2[n] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1[n] \\ u_2[n] \end{bmatrix}$$

- Potrebno je još odrediti jednadžbu stanja.

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Zadatak 4. - varijable stanja

- Odabrali smo varijable stanja kao

$$x_1[n] = -y_2[n-1] + u_1[n-1]$$

$$x_2[n] = -y_1[n-1] + u_2[n-1]$$

- Zamijenimo n s $n+1$. Dobivamo

$$\begin{cases} x_1[n+1] = -y_2[n] + u_1[n] \\ x_2[n+1] = -y_1[n] + u_2[n] \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_2[n] = -x_1[n+1] + u_1[n] \\ y_1[n] = -x_2[n+1] + u_2[n] \end{cases}$$

- Ubacimo sada to u početne jednadžbe sustava

$$\begin{aligned} -x_2[n+1] + u_2[n] & \searrow y_1[n] = \overbrace{-y_2[n-1] + u_1[n-1]}^{x_1[n]} + 2u_2[n] \\ -x_1[n+1] + u_1[n] & \nearrow y_2[n] = \overbrace{-y_1[n-1] + u_2[n-1]}^{x_2[n]} + 2u_1[n] \end{aligned}$$

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Zadatak 4. - varijable stanja

- Nakon sređivanja dobivamo

$$x_1[n+1] = -x_2[n] - u_1[n]$$

$$x_2[n+1] = -x_1[n] - u_2[n]$$

- Tada su jednadžbe stanja u matričnom obliku

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1[n+1] \\ x_2[n+1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1[n] \\ u_2[n] \end{bmatrix}$$

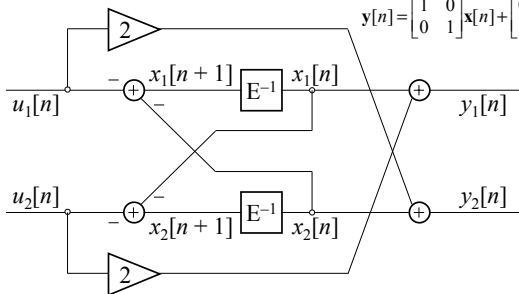
$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1[n] \\ y_2[n] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1[n] \\ u_2[n] \end{bmatrix}$$

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Zadatak 4. - model sustava

$$\mathbf{x}[n+1] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}[n] + \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}[n]$$

$$\mathbf{y}[n] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}[n] + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}[n]$$



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Zadatak 4. - odziv sustava

- Odziv određujemo pomoću \mathcal{Z} transformacije

$$\mathbf{x}[n+1] = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}[n] + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}[n] \quad / \mathcal{Z}$$

$$\mathbf{y}[n] = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}[n] + \mathbf{D}\mathbf{u}[n] \quad / \mathcal{Z}$$

- Jednadžbe u \mathcal{Z} domeni su

$$z\mathbf{X}(z) - z\mathbf{x}[0] = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}(z) + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{U}(z)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}(z) = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{X}(z) + \mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}(z)$$

- Nakon sređivanja dobivamo odziv sustava

$$\mathbf{Y}(z) = \underbrace{\mathbf{C}z(\mathbf{z}\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}}_{\text{fundamentalna matrica sustava } \Phi(z)} \mathbf{x}[0] + \underbrace{(\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{z}\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{D})}_{\text{transfer-matrica sustava } \mathbf{H}(z)} \mathbf{U}(z)$$

fundamentalna matrica
sustava $\Phi(z)$

transfer-matrica
sustava $\mathbf{H}(z)$

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Zadatak 4. - odziv sustava

- Da bi odredili odziv moramo prvo odrediti fundamentalnu matricu $\Phi(z)$ i transfer-matricu $\mathbf{H}(z)$.
- No za ovaj zadatak su zadani početni uvjeti jednaki nuli, $\mathbf{x}[0] = 0$, te nam ne treba $\Phi(z)$.
- Potrebno je samo odrediti $\mathbf{H}(z)$.

$$\mathbf{H}(z) = \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{z}\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{D}$$

- Odredimo prvo $(\mathbf{z}\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}$.

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Zadatak 4. - transfer-matrica sustava

- Računamo inverz $(z\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}$ prema

$$(z\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} = \text{adj}(z\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) / \det(z\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})$$
- Odredimo prvo $z\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}$ pa $\det(z\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})$ te $\text{adj}(z\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})$.

$$z\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A} = z\mathbf{I} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z & 1 \\ 1 & z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(z\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) = z^2 - 1 = (z-1)(z+1)$$

$$\text{adj}(z\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) = \begin{bmatrix} z & -1 \\ -1 & z \end{bmatrix}$$

- Konačno dobivamo

$$(z\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z+1)} \begin{bmatrix} z & -1 \\ -1 & z \end{bmatrix}$$

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Zadatak 4. - transfer-matrica sustava

- Sada određujemo $\mathbf{H}(z)$

$$\mathbf{H}(z) = \mathbf{C}(z\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{D}$$

$$\mathbf{H}(z) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{(z-1)(z+1)} \begin{bmatrix} z & -1 \\ -1 & z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{H}(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z+1)} \begin{bmatrix} -z & 1 \\ 1 & -z \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Na kraju dobivamo transfer-matricu sustava $\mathbf{H}(z)$

$$\mathbf{H}(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z+1)} \begin{bmatrix} -z & 2z^2 - 1 \\ 2z^2 - 1 & -z \end{bmatrix}$$

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Zadatak 4. - odziv sustava

- Sada možemo odrediti odziv sustava

$$\mathbf{Y}(z) = \mathbf{C}\Phi(z)\mathbf{x}[0] + \mathbf{H}(z)\mathbf{U}(z)$$

- Početni uvjeti su $\mathbf{x}[0] = \mathbf{0}$ dok je pobuda

$$\mathbf{u}[n] = \begin{bmatrix} \delta[n] \\ s[n] \end{bmatrix}$$

- Odziv u \mathcal{Z} domeni je

$$\mathbf{Y}(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z+1)} \begin{bmatrix} -z & 2z^2 - 1 \\ 2z^2 - 1 & -z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{z}{z-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

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Zadatak 4. - odziv sustava

- Nakon sređivanja dobivamo

$$Y(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)^2(z+1)} \left[\frac{2z^3 - z^2}{2z^3 - 3z^2 - z + 1} \right]$$

- Potrebno je odrediti dvije inverzne \mathcal{Z} transformacije, i to od

$$Y_1(z) = \frac{2z^3 - z^2}{(z-1)^2(z+1)}$$
$$Y_2(z) = \frac{2z^3 - 3z^2 - z + 1}{(z-1)^2(z+1)}$$

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Zadatak 4. - odziv sustava $Y_1(z)$

- Rastav na parcijalne razlomke je

$$Y_1(z) = \frac{2z^3 - z^2}{(z-1)^2(z+1)} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \frac{z}{z-1} + \alpha_2 \frac{z^2}{(z-1)^2} + \alpha_3 \frac{z}{z+1}$$

- Određujemo α_0 , α_2 i α_3

$$\alpha_0 = \left. \frac{2z^3 - z^2}{(z-1)^2(z+1)} \right|_{z=0} = 0$$

$$\alpha_2 = \left. \frac{(z-1)^2}{z^2} \frac{2z^3 - z^2}{(z-1)^2(z+1)} \right|_{z=1} = \frac{2 \cdot 1 - 1}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha_3 = \left. \frac{z+1}{z} \frac{2z^3 - z^2}{(z-1)^2(z+1)} \right|_{z=-1} = \frac{2(-1)^2 - (-1)}{(-1-1)^2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

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Zadatak 4. - odziv sustava $y_1[n]$

- Odredili smo $\alpha_0 = 0$, $\alpha_2 = 1/2$ i $\alpha_3 = 3/4$. Odredimo α_1 za $z = 2$

$$Y_1(2) = \frac{2 \cdot 2^3 - 2^2}{(2-1)^2(2+1)} = \frac{12}{3} = 0 + \alpha_1 \frac{2}{2-1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2^2}{(2-1)^2} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{2}{2+1} = 2\alpha_1 + \frac{5}{2}$$

- Sada je $\alpha_1 = 3/4$. Dobivamo $Y_1(z)$ i $y_1[n]$

$$Y_1(z) = \frac{3}{4} \frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{z^2}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{z}{z+1}$$

$$y_1[n] = \frac{3}{4} 1^n + \frac{1}{2} (n+1) 1^n + \frac{3}{4} (-1)^n, \quad n \geq 0$$

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Zadatak 4. - odziv sustava $Y_2(z)$

- Rastav na parcijalne razlomke je

$$Y_2(z) = \frac{2z^3 - 3z^2 - z + 1}{(z-1)^2(z+1)} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \frac{z}{z-1} + \alpha_2 \frac{z^2}{(z-1)^2} + \alpha_3 \frac{z}{z+1}$$

- Određujemo α_0 , α_2 i α_3

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{2z^3 - 3z^2 - z + 1}{(z-1)^2(z+1)} \Big|_{z=0} = \frac{1}{1^2 \cdot 1} = 1$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{(z-1)^2}{z^2} \frac{2z^3 - 3z^2 - z + 1}{(z-1)^2(z+1)} \Big|_{z=1} = \frac{2 \cdot 1^3 - 3 \cdot 1^2 - 1 + 1}{1^2(1+1)} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha_3 = \frac{z+1}{z} \frac{2z^3 - 3z^2 - z + 1}{(z-1)^2(z+1)} \Big|_{z=-1} = \frac{2(-1)^3 - 3(-1)^2 - (-1) + 1}{(-1)(-1-1)^2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

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Zadatak 4. - odziv sustava $y_2[n]$

- Odredili smo $\alpha_0 = 1$, $\alpha_2 = -1/2$ i $\alpha_3 = 3/4$. Odredimo α_1 za $z = 2$

$$Y_2(2) = \frac{2 \cdot 2^3 - 3 \cdot 2^2 - 2 + 1}{(2-1)^2(2+1)} = \frac{3}{3} = 1 + \alpha_1 \frac{2}{2-1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2^2}{(2-1)^2} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{2}{2+1} = 2\alpha_1 - \frac{1}{2}$$

- Sada je $\alpha_1 = 3/4$. Dobivamo $Y_2(z)$ i $y_2[n]$

$$Y_2(z) = 1 + \frac{3}{4} \frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{z^2}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{z}{z+1}$$

$$y_2[n] = \delta[n] + \frac{3}{4} 1^n - \frac{1}{2} (n+1) 1^n + \frac{3}{4} (-1)^n, \quad n \geq 0$$

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Zadatak 4. - ukupni odziv $y[n]$

- Sada možemo napisati odziv sustava $y[n]$

$$y[n] = \begin{bmatrix} y_1[n] \\ y_2[n] \end{bmatrix}, \quad n \geq 0$$

$$y[n] = \begin{bmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2}n + \frac{7}{4} \right) 1^n + \frac{3}{4} (-1)^n \\ \delta[n] - \left(\frac{1}{2}n + \frac{1}{4} \right) 1^n + \frac{3}{4} (-1)^n \end{bmatrix}, \quad n \geq 0$$

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Zadatak 4. - impulsni odziv

- Impulsni odziv određujemo kao $\mathcal{Z}^{-1}[\mathbf{H}(z)]$.

$$\mathbf{H}(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z+1)} \begin{bmatrix} -z & 2z^2-1 \\ 2z^2-1 & -z \end{bmatrix}$$

- Potrebno je odrediti samo $\mathcal{Z}^{-1}[H_{11}(z)]$ i $\mathcal{Z}^{-1}[H_{12}(z)]$ jer je transfer-matrica $\mathbf{H}(z)$ simetrična matrica.

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Zadatak 4. - impulsni odziv $H_{11}(z)$

- Rastav $H_{11}(z)$ na parcijalne razlomke je

$$H_{11}(z) = \frac{-z}{(z-1)(z+1)} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \frac{z}{z-1} + \alpha_2 \frac{z}{z+1}$$

- Određujemo α_0 , α_1 i α_2

$$\alpha_0 = \left. \frac{-z}{(z-1)(z+1)} \right|_{z=0} = 0$$

$$\alpha_1 = \left. \frac{z-1}{z} \frac{-z}{(z-1)(z+1)} \right|_{z=1} = \frac{-1}{1+1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \left. \frac{z+1}{z} \frac{-z}{(z-1)(z+1)} \right|_{z=-1} = \frac{-1}{(-1-1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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Zadatak 4. - impulsni odziv $H_{12}(z)$

- Rastav $H_{11}(z)$ na parcijalne razlomke je

$$H_{11}(z) = \frac{2z^2-1}{(z-1)(z+1)} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \frac{z}{z-1} + \alpha_2 \frac{z}{z+1}$$

- Određujemo α_0 , α_1 i α_2

$$\alpha_0 = \left. \frac{2z^2-1}{(z-1)(z+1)} \right|_{z=0} = \frac{-1}{1 \cdot (-1)} = 1$$

$$\alpha_1 = \left. \frac{z-1}{z} \frac{2z^2-1}{(z-1)(z+1)} \right|_{z=1} = \frac{2 \cdot 1^2 - 1}{1 \cdot (1+1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \left. \frac{z+1}{z} \frac{2z^2-1}{(z-1)(z+1)} \right|_{z=-1} = \frac{2 \cdot (-1)^2 - 1}{(-1)(-1-1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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Zadatak 4. - impulsni odziv $\mathbf{h}[n]$

- Sada je impulsni odziv $\mathbf{H}(z)$ i $\mathbf{h}[n]$

$$\mathbf{H}(z) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{z+1} & 1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{z+1} \\ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{z+1} & -\frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{z+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{h}[n] = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} 1^n + \frac{1}{2} (-1)^n & \delta[n] + \frac{1}{2} 1^n + \frac{1}{2} (-1)^n \\ \delta[n] + \frac{1}{2} 1^n + \frac{1}{2} (-1)^n & -\frac{1}{2} 1^n + \frac{1}{2} (-1)^n \end{bmatrix}$$

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Zadatak 4. - kanonski oblik

- Potrebno je pronaći matricu transformacije \mathbf{T} koja ortogonalizira matricu sustava \mathbf{A} .
- Znamo da su svojstvene vrijednosti matrice \mathbf{A} različite i iznose $z_1 = 1$ i $z_2 = -1$. Matricu \mathbf{T} u tom slučaju sastavljamo od redaka matrice $\text{adj}(z\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})$ za $z = z_1 = 1$ i $z = z_2 = -1$.

$$\text{adj}(z\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) = \text{adj} \begin{bmatrix} z & 1 \\ 1 & z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z & -1 \\ -1 & z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 & z_2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Zadatak 4. - kanonski oblik

- Sada odredimo \mathbf{T}^{-1} pa onda računamo matrice kanonskog oblika $\mathbf{A}^* = \mathbf{T}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{T}$, $\mathbf{B}^* = \mathbf{T}^{-1}\mathbf{B}$, $\mathbf{C}^* = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{T}$ i $\mathbf{D}^* = \mathbf{D}$.

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{T}^{-1} = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^* = \mathbf{T}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 & 0 \\ 0 & z_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B}^* = \mathbf{T}^{-1}\mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Zadatak 4. - kanonski oblik

$$\mathbf{C}^* = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{D}^* = \mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Sada su jednačbe stanja u kanonskom obliku

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1[n+1] \\ x_2[n+1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1[n] \\ u_2[n] \end{bmatrix}$$

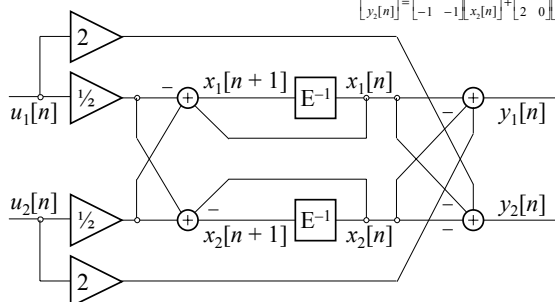
$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1[n] \\ y_2[n] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1[n] \\ u_2[n] \end{bmatrix}$$

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Zadatak 4. - model sustava

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1[n+1] \\ x_2[n+1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1[n] \\ u_2[n] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1[n] \\ y_2[n] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1[n] \\ u_2[n] \end{bmatrix}$$



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