

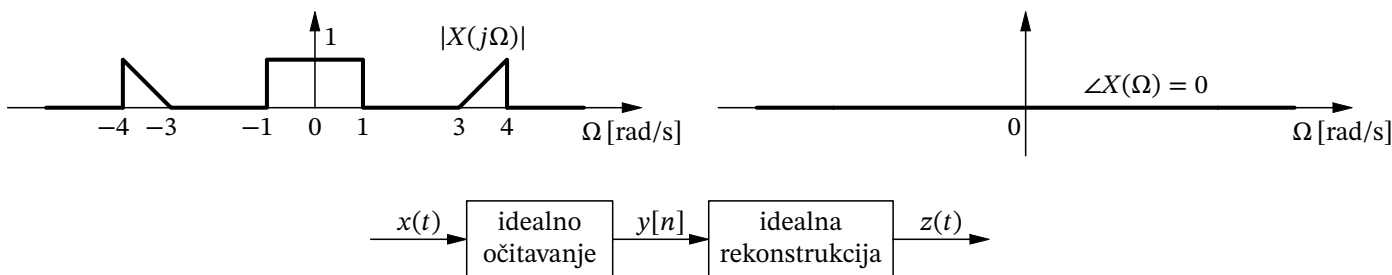
Osnove obradbe signala

Međuispit – 30. studenoga 2021.

1. (6 bodova) Želimo odrediti izraz za rastav signala konačnog trajanja od tri uzorka. Traženi rastav signala mora koristiti sljedeće tri bazne funkcije:

$$\phi_0[n] = \{1, 1, 1\}, \quad \phi_1[n] = \{0, 1, 1\} \quad \text{i} \quad \phi_2[n] = \{0, 0, 1\}.$$

- a) (2 boda) Odredite matrice Φ i G .
- b) (3 boda) Odredite matricu transformacije $T = G^{-1}\Phi^H$.
- c) (1 bod) Odredite rastav signala $x[n] = \{1, 2, 3\}$.
2. (6 bodova) Vremenski kontinuirani signal $x(t)$ čiji spektar $X(\Omega)$ je zadan slikom najprije očitavamo s periodom očitavanja od $T_s = \pi/3$, a zatim ga rekonstruiramo iz dobivenih uzoraka koristeći idealnu interpolaciju kako je prikazano blokovskim dijagramom.



3. (6 bodova) Zadan je vremenski diskretni signal $x[n] = \delta[n] + 2\delta[n - 2] + \delta[n - 4]$.
- a) (2 boda) Izračunajte DTFT transformaciju $X(\omega)$ zadanog signala $x[n]$.
- b) (2 boda) Iz dobivenog $X(\omega)$ izračunajte i skicirajte amplitudni i fazni spektar.
- c) (2 boda) Dobiveni $X(\omega)$ želimo očitati u frekvenciji s korakom $\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{5}$. Odgovara li to nekoj od DFT_N transformacija? Ako odgovara onda objasnite zašto odgovara te odredite pripadni broj točaka N , a ako ne odgovara onda objasnite zašto ne odgovara!

4. (6 bodova) Diskretni linearan vremenski nepromjenjiv sustav je zadan diferencijskom jednačom

$$8y[n] - 6y[n - 1] + y[n - 2] = x[n],$$

gdje je $x[n]$ ulaz i gdje je $y[n]$ izlaz sustava.

- a) (2 boda) Nađite rješenje pripadne homogene jednačbe.
- b) (2 boda) Postupkom u vremenskoj domeni odredite impulsni odziv sustava $h[n]$.
- c) (2 boda) Postupkom u vremenskoj domeni odredite odziv sustava na pobudu $x[n] = 3 \cdot 3^{-n} \mu[n]$ uz početne uvjete $y[-1] = -9$ i $y[-2] = -27$.
5. (6 bodova) Impulsni odziv nekog diskretnog linearnog vremenski nepromjenjivog sustava jest

$$h[n] = \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot 2^{-n} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot 4^{-n} \right) \mu[n].$$

- a) (2 boda) Odredite \mathcal{Z} transformaciju zadanog impulsnog odziva $H(Z)$ i njeno pripadno područje konvergencije.
- b) (2 boda) Iz izračunate prijenosne funkcije $H(z)$ odredite diferencijsku jednačbu koja opisuje promatrani sustav.
- c) (2 boda) Postupkom u domeni \mathcal{Z} transformacije odredite odziv sustava na pobudu $x[n] = 3^{-n} \mu[n]$ uz sve početne uvjete jednake nuli, dakle $y[-1] = y[-2] = 0$.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \phi_0[n] = \{1, 1, 1\}, \quad \phi_1[n] = \{0, 1, 1\}, \quad \phi_2[n] = \{0, 0, 1\}$$

$$a) \quad \underline{\Phi} = [\phi_0 \ \phi_1 \ \phi_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G = \underline{\Phi}^T \underline{\Phi}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b) \quad \text{Find inverse } G^{-1}:$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \\ & \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$T = G^{-1} \underline{\Phi}^H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c) \quad x[n] = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$s = T x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

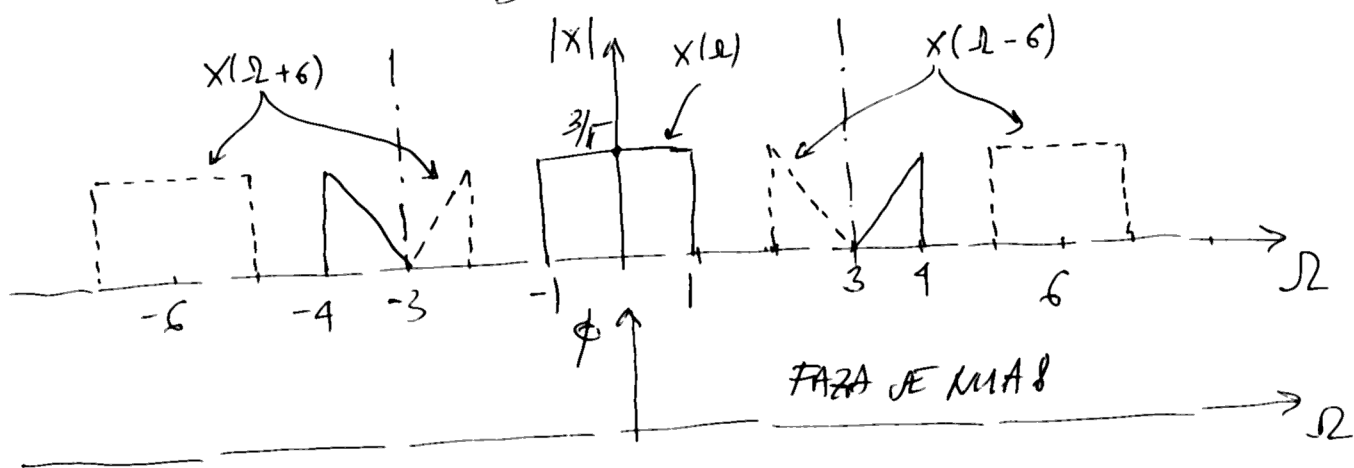
$$x[0] = 1 \cdot \phi_0[n] + 1 \cdot \phi_1[n] + 1 \cdot \phi_2[n]$$

- ② a) Da ne dođe do preklapanja spektra mora biti $T_s < \frac{\pi}{\Omega_{\max}}$,
gdje je Ω_{\max} najveća frekvencija u signalu.

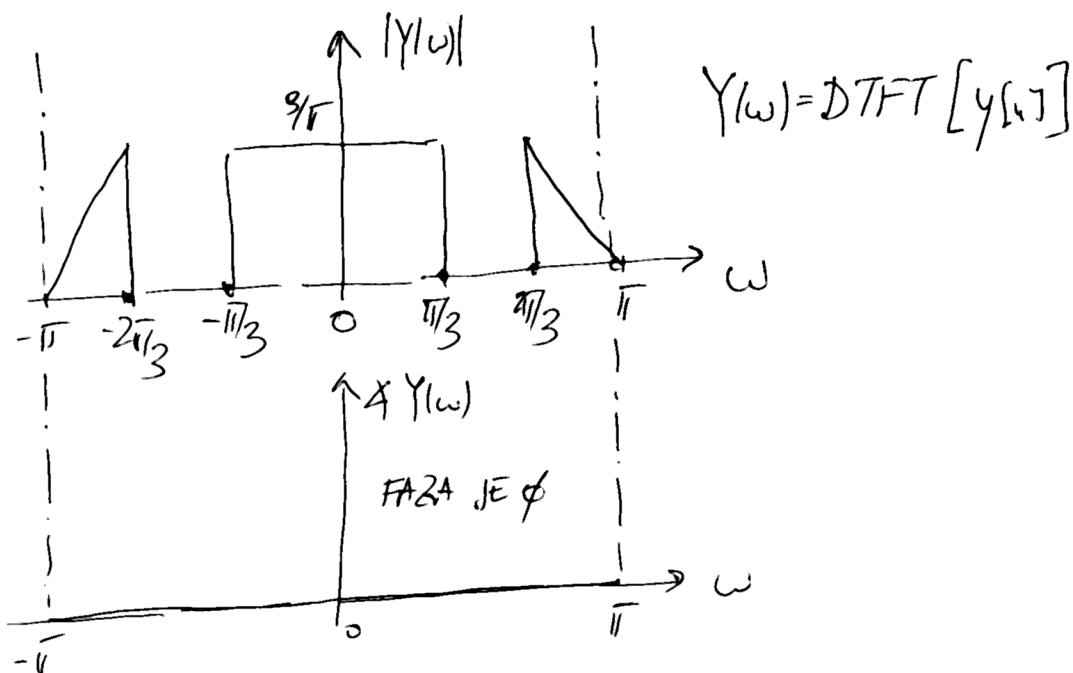
$$\Omega_{\max} = 4, \quad T_s = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow T_s = \frac{\pi}{3} > \frac{\pi}{\Omega_{\max}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Zadani period NE ZADOVOLJAVLJA Nyquistov uslov.

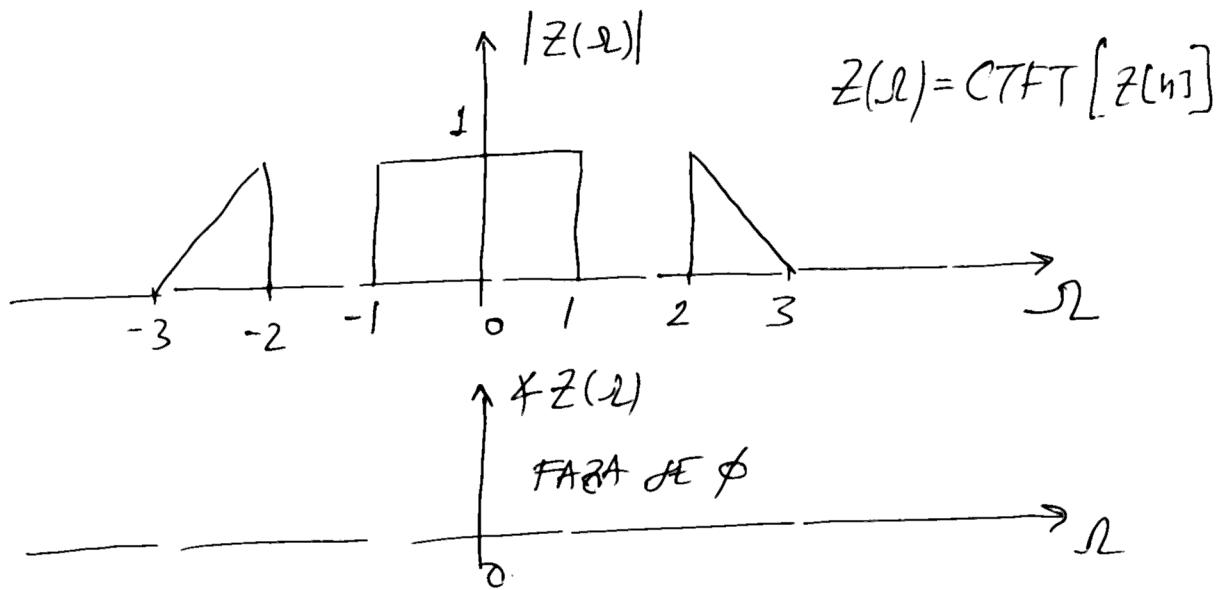
b) $\Omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T_s} = \frac{2\pi}{\pi/3} = 6$



Spektr signala $y[n] = x[nT_s]$ u temeljnom periodu jest:



c) Idealul interpolării este următorul:



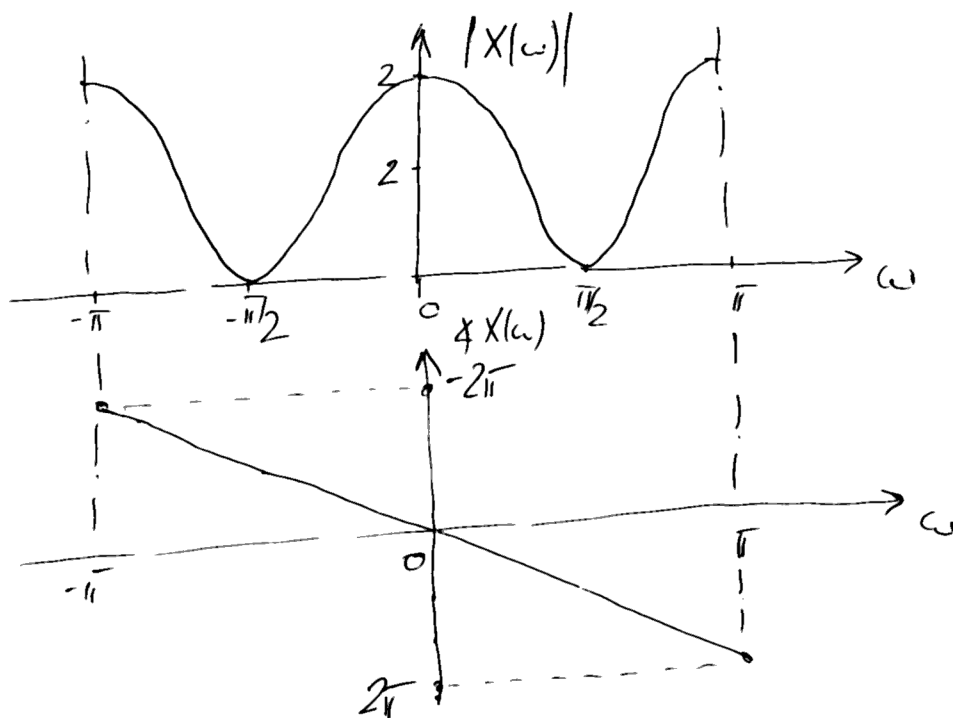
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$$x[n] = \delta[n] + 2\delta[n-2] + \delta[n-4]$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad X(\omega) &= \text{DTFT}[x[n]] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j\omega n} = 1 + 2e^{-2j\omega} + e^{-4j\omega} = \\ &= e^{-2j\omega} (e^{+2j\omega} + 2 + e^{-2j\omega}) = e^{-2j\omega} (2 + 2\cos(2\omega)) \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \quad |X(\omega)| = |2 + 2\cos(2\omega)| \quad \text{AMPLITUZNI SPEKTAR}$$

$$\angle X(\omega) = -2\omega \quad \text{FAZNI SPEKTAR}$$



$$c) \quad \omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{5} \Rightarrow \omega_k = \frac{2\pi}{5} \cdot k$$

$$X(\omega_k) = e^{-2j \frac{2\pi}{5} \cdot k} \left(2 + 2\cos\left(2 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{5} \cdot k\right) \right)$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{5} \cdot k = 2\pi \Rightarrow k = 5 \quad \text{NAJVEČA DOZVOLENA DOLŽINA SIGNALA}$$

Čistotone frekvencijski s korakom $\frac{2\pi}{5}$ odgovorne DFT₅ transformaciji polarnog signala je polarni signal duljine (trajanja) do 5 uzoraka.

④

$$8y[n] - 6y[n-1] + y[n-2] = x[n]$$

a) $8 - 6z^{-1} + z^{-2} = 0 \Rightarrow 8z^2 - 6z + 1 = 0$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 32}}{16} = \frac{6 \pm 2}{16} = \left\{ \frac{8}{16}, \frac{4}{16} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4} \right\}$$

$$y_h[n] = K_1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + K_2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n$$

b) IMPULSNI ODZIV: $x[n] = \delta[n]$, $y[n] = 0$ za $n < 0$

$n=0$: $8y[0] = 1 \Rightarrow y[0] = \frac{1}{8} = K_1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 + K_2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^0$

$n=1$: $8y[1] - 6y[0] = 0 \Rightarrow y[1] = \frac{6}{64} = K_1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + K_2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^1$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = 8K_1 + 8K_2 & / \cdot (-2) \\ 6 = 32K_1 + 16K_2 \end{cases}$$

$$6 - 2 = (32 - 16)K_1 = 16K_1 \Rightarrow K_1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$8K_2 = 1 - 8 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = -1 \Rightarrow K_2 = -\frac{1}{8}$$

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

$$c) \quad x[n] = 3 \cdot 3^{-n} \mu[n], \quad y[-1] = -9, \quad y[-2] = -27$$

TRAZIMO $y[0]$ e $y[1]$:

$$8y[0] - \underbrace{6 \cdot (-9)}_{=-54} + (-27) = 3 \cdot 3^{-0} \mu[0] = 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y[0] = \frac{3 + 27 - 54}{8} = -\frac{24}{8} = -3$$

$$8y[1] - \underbrace{6 \cdot (-3)}_{=-18} + (-9) = 3 \cdot 3^{-1} \mu[1] = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y[1] = \frac{1 + 9 - 18}{8} = -\frac{8}{8} = -1$$

TRAZIMO $y_p[n] = K \cdot 3^{-n}$

$$8 \cdot K \cdot 3^{-n} - 6 \cdot K \cdot 3^{-n+1} + K \cdot 3^{-n+2} = 3 \cdot 3^{-n}$$

$$8K - 3 \cdot 6K + 3^2 \cdot K = 3$$

$$K(8 - 18 + 9) = 3 \rightarrow K = -3$$

TRAZIMO $y[n] = y_h[n] - 3 \cdot 3^{-n}$ para $n \geq 0$

$$\begin{cases} y[0] = -3 = K_1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 + K_2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^0 - 3 \cdot 3^{-0} \\ y[1] = -1 = K_1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + K_2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^1 - 3 \cdot 3^{-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} K_1 + K_2 = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}K_1 + \frac{1}{4}K_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow K_1 = K_2 = 0$$

$$y[n] = -3 \cdot 3^{-n}, \quad n \geq 0$$

(5)

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

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad H(z) &= \mathcal{Z}[h[n]] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} h[n] z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot 2^{-n} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot 4^{-n} \right) z^{-n} = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (2z)^{-n} - \frac{1}{8} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (4z)^{-n} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{4 - 2z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{8 - 2z^{-1}} = \frac{8 - 2z^{-1} - 4 + 2z^{-1}}{32 - 8z^{-1} - 16z^{-1} + 4z^{-2}} = \\ &= \frac{4}{32 - 24z^{-1} + 4z^{-2}} = \frac{1}{8 - 6z^{-1} + z^{-2}}, \quad \text{ROC: } \frac{1}{2} < |z| \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$8y[n] - 6y[n-1] + y[n-2] = x[n]$$

c)

$$x[n] = 3^{-n} \mu[n], \quad y[-1] = y[-2] = 0$$

$$X(z) = \mathcal{Z}[3^{-n} \mu[n]] = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}, \quad \text{ROC: } \frac{1}{3} < |z|$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y(z) &= X(z) \cdot H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{8 - 6z^{-1} + z^{-2}} = \\ &= \frac{3}{(3 - z^{-1})(2 - z^{-1})(4 - z^{-1})} = \frac{A}{3 - z^{-1}} + \frac{B}{2 - z^{-1}} + \frac{C}{4 - z^{-1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \lim_{z^{-1} \rightarrow 3} (3 - z^{-1}) Y(z) = \frac{3}{(2-3)(4-3)} = \frac{3}{(-1) \cdot 1} = -3$$

$$B = \lim_{z^{-1} \rightarrow 2} (2 - z^{-1}) Y(z) = \frac{3}{(3-2)(4-2)} = \frac{3}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$C = \lim_{z^{-1} \rightarrow 4} (4 - z^{-1}) Y(z) = \frac{3}{(3-4)(2-4)} = \frac{3}{(-1) \cdot (-2)} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y(z) &= \frac{-3}{3 - z^{-1}} + \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{2 - z^{-1}} + \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{4 - z^{-1}} = \\ &= \frac{-1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} + \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{\frac{3}{8}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$y(u) = \left(-1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^u + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^u + \frac{3}{8} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^u \right) u[u]$$