

$$G_0(z) = \frac{y(z)}{u(z)}$$

$$G_{_{0}}\left(s\right)=G_{_{ob}}\left(s\right)\cdot G_{_{ext}}\left(s\right)\\ =G_{_{ob}}\left(s\right)\cdot \frac{1-e^{^{-sT}}}{s}\\ =h_{_{ob}}\left(s\right)\cdot \left(1-e^{^{-sT}}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad g_{_{0}}\left(t\right)=\boldsymbol{\mathit{L}}^{_{1}}\left\{h_{_{ob}}\left(s\right)\cdot\left(1-e^{-sT}\right)\right\} \\ =\boldsymbol{\mathit{L}}^{_{1}}\left\{h_{_{ob}}\left(s\right)\right\}-\boldsymbol{\mathit{L}}^{_{1}}\left\{h_{_{ob}}\left(s\right)\cdot e^{-sT}\right\} \\ =h_{_{ob}}\left(t\right)\cdot\boldsymbol{1}\left(t\right)-h_{_{ob}}\left(t-T\right)\cdot\boldsymbol{1}\left(t-T\right)+h_{_{ob}}\left(t-T\right)\cdot\boldsymbol{1}\left(t-T\right)+h_{_{ob}}\left(t-T\right)\cdot\boldsymbol{1}\left(t-T\right)+h_{_{ob}}\left(t-T\right)+h$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad g_{_{0}}\left(kT\right) = h_{_{ob}}\left(kT\right) \cdot \mathbf{1}\left(kT\right) - h_{_{ob}}\left[\left(k-1\right)T\right] \cdot \mathbf{1}\left[\left(k-1\right)T\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow G_0(z) = H_{ob}(z) - z^{-1} \cdot H_{ob}(z) = (1 - z^{-1}) \cdot H_{ob}(z) = \frac{z - 1}{z} \cdot H_{ob}(z)$$

### Element inercyjny I rzędu:

$$\begin{split} G_{ob}\left(s\right) &= \frac{K_{1}}{1+sT_{1}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad h_{ob}\left(s\right) = \frac{K_{1}}{s\left(1+sT_{1}\right)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad h_{ob}\left(t\right) = K_{1} \cdot \left[1-exp\left(-\frac{t}{T_{1}}\right)\right] \cdot \mathbf{1}(t) \\ &\Rightarrow \quad h_{ob}\left(kT\right) = K_{1} \cdot \left[1-exp\left(-\frac{kT}{T_{1}}\right)\right] \cdot \mathbf{1}(kT) = K_{1} \cdot \left[1-\left(A\right)^{k}\right] \cdot \mathbf{1}(kT) \\ &\Rightarrow \quad H_{ob}\left(z\right) = K_{1} \left[\frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z-A}\right] = K_{1}\left(1-A\right) \frac{z}{\left(z-1\right)\left(z-A\right)} \\ &\Rightarrow \quad G_{0}\left(z\right) = \frac{z-1}{z} H_{ob}\left(z\right) = \frac{z-1}{z} K_{1}\left(1-A\right) \frac{z}{\left(z-1\right)\left(z-A\right)} = \frac{K_{1}\left(1-A\right)}{\left(z-A\right)} \end{split}$$

#### Element całkujący (idealny):

$$\begin{split} G_{ob}\left(s\right) &= \frac{K_{1}}{s} \quad \Rightarrow \quad h_{ob}\left(s\right) = \frac{K_{1}}{s^{2}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad h_{ob}\left(t\right) = K_{1} \cdot t \cdot \mathbf{1}(t) \\ &\Rightarrow \quad h_{ob}\left(kT\right) = K_{1} \cdot kT \cdot \mathbf{1}(kT) \quad \Rightarrow \quad H_{ob}\left(z\right) = K_{1} \frac{zT}{\left(z-1\right)^{2}} \\ &\Rightarrow \quad G_{0}\left(z\right) = \frac{z-1}{z}H_{ob}\left(z\right) \quad = \frac{z-1}{z} \cdot K_{1} \frac{zT}{\left(z-1\right)^{2}} \quad = \frac{K_{1}T}{\left(z-1\right)} \end{split}$$

### Element całkujący (rzeczywisty):

$$\begin{split} G_{ob}\left(s\right) &= \frac{K_{1}}{s\left(1+sT_{1}\right)} \ \Rightarrow \ h_{ob}\left(s\right) = \frac{K_{1}}{s^{2}\left(1+sT_{1}\right)} \ \Rightarrow \ h_{ob}\left(t\right) = K_{1}\bigg[\left(t-T_{1}\right)+T_{1}\cdot exp\bigg(-\frac{t}{T_{1}}\bigg)\bigg]\mathbf{1}(t) \\ &\Rightarrow \ h_{ob}\left(kT\right) = K_{1}\bigg[\left(kT-T_{1}\right)+T_{1}\cdot exp\bigg(-\frac{kT}{T_{1}}\bigg)\bigg]\mathbf{1}(kT) \underset{A=exp\left(-\frac{T}{T_{1}}\right)}{=} K_{1}\left(kT-T_{1}+T_{1}\cdot A^{k}\right)\cdot\mathbf{1}(kT) \\ &\Rightarrow \ H_{ob}\left(z\right) = K_{1}\bigg[\frac{zT}{\left(z-1\right)^{2}}-T_{1}\frac{z}{z-1}+T_{1}\frac{z}{z-A}\bigg] = K_{1}\cdot z\frac{T\left(z-A\right)-T_{1}\left(z-1\right)\left(z-A\right)+T_{1}\left(z-1\right)^{2}}{\left(z-1\right)^{2}\left(z-A\right)} \\ &= K_{1}\cdot z\frac{\bigg[T-T_{1}\left(1-A\right)\bigg]z+\bigg[-TA+T_{1}\left(1-A\right)\bigg]}{\left(z-1\right)^{2}\left(z-A\right)} \\ &\Rightarrow \ G_{0}\left(z\right) = \frac{z-1}{z}H_{ob}\left(z\right) = K_{1}\frac{\bigg[T-T_{1}\left(1-A\right)\bigg]z+\bigg[-TA+T_{1}\left(1-A\right)\bigg]}{\left(z-1\right)\left(z-A\right)} \\ &= K_{1}\bigg[T-T_{1}\left(1-A\right)\bigg]\frac{z-\bigg[TA-T_{1}\left(1-A\right)\bigg]}{\left(z-1\right)\left(z-A\right)} \\ &= \frac{-1}{\left[TA-T_{1}\left(1-A\right)\bigg]}K_{1}\bigg[T-T_{1}\left(1-A\right)\bigg]\frac{z-B}{\left(z-1\right)\left(z-A\right)} \\ &= C\frac{z-B}{z^{2}-\left(1-A\right)z+A} \end{split}$$

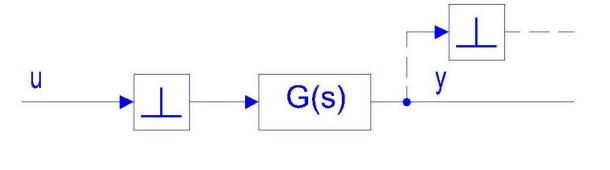
### Element różniczkujący (rzeczywisty):

$$\begin{split} G_{ob}\left(s\right) &= \frac{K_{1} \cdot s}{1 + sT_{1}} & \Rightarrow h_{ob}\left(s\right) = \frac{K_{1}}{1 + sT_{1}} & \Rightarrow h_{ob}\left(t\right) = \frac{K_{1}}{T_{1}} \cdot exp\left(-\frac{t}{T_{1}}\right) \cdot \mathbf{1}(t) \\ & \Rightarrow h_{ob}\left(kT\right) = \frac{K_{1}}{T_{1}} \cdot exp\left(-\frac{kT}{T_{1}}\right) \cdot \mathbf{1}(kT) = \frac{K_{1}}{K_{1}} \cdot A^{k} \cdot \mathbf{1}(kT) \\ & \Rightarrow H_{ob}\left(z\right) = \frac{K_{1}}{T_{1}} \frac{z}{z - A} \end{split}$$

$$\Rightarrow G_0(z) = \frac{z-1}{z}H_{ob}(z) = \frac{z-1}{z}\frac{K_1}{T_1}\frac{z}{z-A} = \frac{K_1}{T_1}\frac{z-1}{z-A}$$

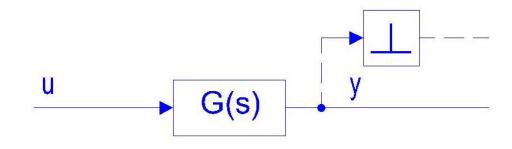
### Uwaga!

Nie w każdym przypadku daje się wyznaczyć transmitancie dyskretna

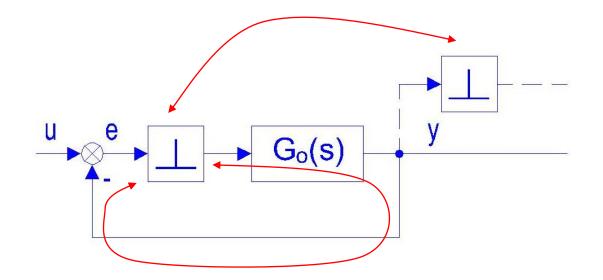


$$y(z) = G(z) \cdot u(z) = \mathbf{Z} \left\{ \mathbf{L}^{-1} \left[ G(s) \right] \right|_{t=kT} \right\} \cdot u(z)$$

... ale zawsze można wyznaczyć transformatę **Z** odpowiedzi układu



$$y\!\left(z\right) = Gu\!\left(z\right) \; = \boldsymbol{Z}\!\left\{\!\boldsymbol{L}^{\!-1}\!\left[G\!\left(s\right)\!\cdot\!u\!\left(s\right)\right]\!\right|_{t=kT}\!\right\}$$

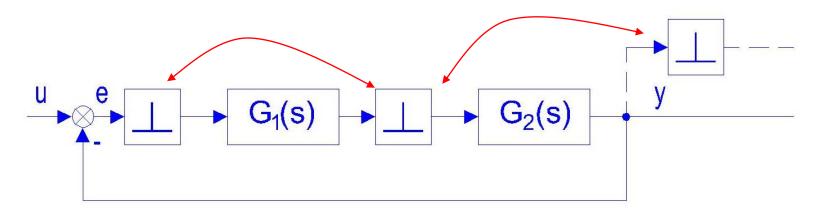


$$y(z) = \mathbf{Z} \left\{ \mathbf{L}^{-1} \left[ G_o(s) \right] \right|_{t=kT} \right\} \cdot e(z) = G_o(z) \cdot e(z)$$
$$e(\bullet) = u(\bullet) - y(\bullet)$$

$$e(z) = u(z) - G_o(z) \cdot e(z) \quad \Rightarrow \quad e(z) + G_o(z) \cdot e(z) = u(z) \quad \Rightarrow \quad e(z) = \frac{u(z)}{1 + G_o(z)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y(z) = \frac{G_o(z)}{1 + G_o(z)} \cdot u(z)$$

$$G(z) = \frac{G_o(z)}{1 + G_o(z)}$$

$$G_{eu}(z) = \frac{1}{1 + G_o(z)}$$



$$G(z) = \frac{G_o(z)}{1 + G_o(z)} \qquad G_o(z) = G_1(z) \cdot G_2(z) \quad \Rightarrow \quad G(z) = \frac{G_1(z) \cdot G_2(z)}{1 + G_1(z) \cdot G_2(z)}$$

$$\begin{split} G_1(s) &= \frac{K_1}{s(1+sT_1)} \implies g_1(t) = K_1 \left(1-e^{-\frac{t}{T_1}}\right) \cdot \mathbf{1}(t) \implies g_1(kT) = K_1 \left(1-e^{-\frac{kT}{T_1}}\right) \cdot \mathbf{1}(kT) \qquad A = exp\left(-\frac{T}{T_1}\right) \\ & \Rightarrow \quad G_1(z) = K_1 \left(\frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z-A}\right) = K_1 \cdot z \frac{(z-A) - (z-1)}{(z-1)(z-A)} = K_1(1-A) \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-A)} \\ & G_2(s) = \frac{K_2}{s} \qquad \Rightarrow \quad g_2(t) = K_2 \cdot \mathbf{1}(t) \quad \Rightarrow \quad g_2(kT) = K_2 \cdot \mathbf{1}(kT) \quad \Rightarrow \quad G_2(z) = K_2 \cdot \frac{z}{z-1} \end{split}$$

$$G_o(z) = K_1(1-A)\frac{z}{(z-1)(z-A)} \cdot K_2\frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{K_1 \cdot K_2(1-A)z^2}{(z-1)^2(z-A)}$$

$$G(z) = \frac{G_o(z)}{1 + G_o(z)}$$

$$G(z) = \frac{G_o(z)}{1 + G_o(z)}$$

$$G_{o}\left(s\right) = G_{1}\left(s\right) \cdot G_{2}\left(s\right) \\ = G_{12}\left(s\right) \\ \Rightarrow G\left(z\right) = \frac{G_{12}\left(z\right)}{1 + G_{12}\left(z\right)} \\ G_{12}\left(s\right) = \frac{K_{1}}{s\left(1 + sT_{1}\right)} \\ \frac{K_{2}}{s} = \frac{K_{1} \cdot K_{2}}{s^{2}\left(1 + sT_{1}\right)} \\ \frac{K_{2}}{s} = \frac{K_{1} \cdot K_{2}}{s} = \frac{K_{1} \cdot K_{2}}{s$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad g_{12}\left(t\right) = K_1 \cdot K_2 \left[\left(t - T_1\right) + T_1 \cdot exp\left(-\frac{t}{T_1}\right)\right] \mathbf{1}\left(t\right) \\ \Rightarrow \quad g_{12}\left(kT\right) = K_1 \cdot K_2 \left[\left(kT - T_1\right) + T_1 \cdot exp\left(-\frac{kT}{T_1}\right)\right] \mathbf{1}\left(kT\right)$$

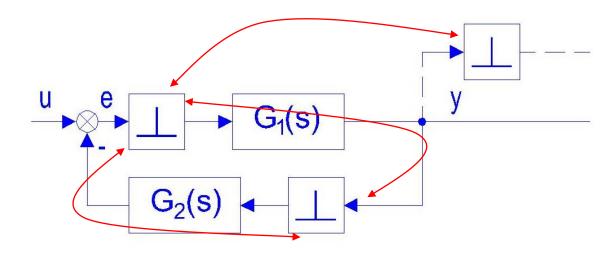
$$\Rightarrow \quad G_{12}\left(z\right) = K_{1} \cdot K_{2}\left[\frac{zT}{\left(z-1\right)^{2}} - T_{1}\frac{z}{z-1} + T_{1}\frac{z}{z-A}\right] = K_{1} \cdot K_{2} \cdot z\frac{T\left(z-A\right) - T_{1}\left(z-1\right)\left(z-A\right) + T_{1}\left(z-1\right)^{2}}{\left(z-1\right)^{2}\left(z-A\right)} \qquad \quad A = exp\left(-\frac{T}{T_{1}}\right) = K_{1} \cdot K_{2} \cdot z\frac{T\left(z-A\right) - T_{1}\left(z-1\right)\left(z-A\right) + T_{1}\left(z-1\right)^{2}}{\left(z-1\right)^{2}\left(z-A\right)} = K_{1} \cdot K_{2} \cdot z\frac{T\left(z-A\right) - T_{1}\left(z-1\right)\left(z-A\right) + T_{1}\left(z-1\right)^{2}}{\left(z-A\right)} = K_{1} \cdot K_{2} \cdot z\frac{T\left(z-A\right) - T_{1}\left(z-A\right) - T_{1}\left(z-A\right) + T_{1}\left(z-A\right)}{\left(z-A\right)} = K_{1} \cdot K_{2} \cdot z\frac{T\left(z-A\right) - T_{1}\left(z-A\right) - T_{1}\left(z-A\right)}{\left(z-A\right)} = K_{1} \cdot K_{2} \cdot z\frac{T\left(z-A\right) - T_{1}\left(z-A\right) - T_{1}\left(z-A\right)}{\left(z-A\right)} = K_{1} \cdot K_{2} \cdot z\frac{T\left(z-A\right) - T_{1}\left(z-A\right)}{\left(z-A\right)} = K_{1} \cdot K_{2} \cdot z\frac{T\left(z-A\right)}{\left(z-A\right)} = K_{1} \cdot K_{2} \cdot z\frac{T\left(z-A\right)}{\left(z-A\right)} = K_{1} \cdot x^{2} \cdot z^{2} \cdot z\frac{T\left(z-A\right)}{\left(z-A\right)} = K_{1} \cdot x^{2} \cdot z^{2} \cdot z\frac{T\left(z-A\right)}{\left(z-A\right)} = K_{1} \cdot x^{2} \cdot z^{2} \cdot z^{2}$$

 $B = \frac{\lfloor TA - T_1(1-A) \rfloor}{\lceil T - T_1(1-A) \rceil}$ 

 $C = K_1 \lceil T - T_1 (1 - A) \rceil$ 

$$= K_1 \cdot K_2 \cdot z \frac{T(z-A) - T_1(z-1)(1-A)}{\left(z-1\right)^2 \left(z-A\right)} \\ = K_1 \cdot K_2 \cdot z \frac{\left[T - T_1(1-A)\right]z - \left[TA - T_1(1-A)\right]}{\left(z-1\right)^2 \left(z-A\right)}$$

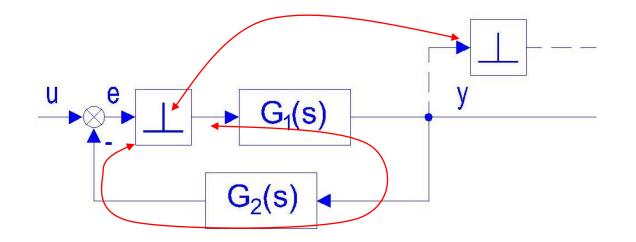
$$= K_{1} \cdot K_{2} \cdot \left[T - T_{1}(1 - A)\right] \cdot z \frac{z - \frac{\left[TA - T_{1}(1 - A)\right]}{\left[T - T_{1}(1 - A)\right]}}{\left(z - 1\right)^{2}(z - A)} \\ = K_{2} \cdot C \cdot \frac{z(z - B)}{\left(z - 1\right)^{2}(z - A)} \neq \frac{K_{1} \cdot K_{2}(1 - A)z^{2}}{\left(z - 1\right)^{2}(z - A)}$$



$$y(z) = G_1(z) \cdot e(z)$$
  $e(z) = u(z) - G_2(z) \cdot y(z)$ 

$$\Rightarrow \quad y(z) = G_1(z) \cdot \left[ u(z) - G_2(z) \cdot y(z) \right] \quad \Rightarrow \quad y(z) + G_1(z) \cdot G_2(z) \cdot y(z) = G_1(z) \cdot u(z)$$

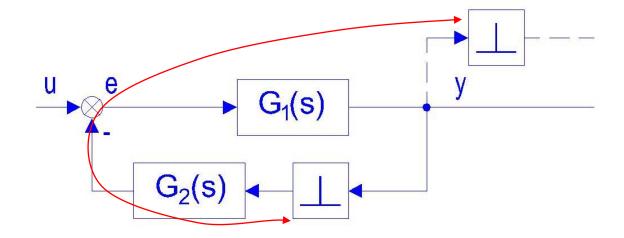
$$\Rightarrow G(z) = \frac{y(z)}{u(z)} = \frac{G_1(z)}{1 + G_1(z) \cdot G_2(z)}$$



$$y(z) = G_1(z) \cdot e(z) \qquad e(z) = u(z) - G_{12}(z) \cdot e(z) \quad \Rightarrow \quad e(z) = \frac{u(z)}{1 + G_{12}(z)}$$

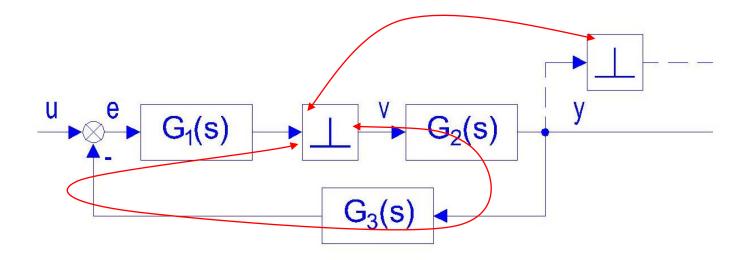
$$\Rightarrow y(z) = G_1(z) \cdot \frac{u(z)}{1 + G_{12}(z)}$$

$$\Rightarrow G(z) = \frac{y(z)}{u(z)} = \frac{G_1(z)}{1 + G_{12}(z)}$$



$$y(z) = \mathbf{Z} \left\{ \mathbf{L}^{-1} \left[ G_1(s) \cdot u(s) \right] \right|_{t=kT} \right\} - G_{12}(z) \cdot y(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(z) = \frac{Z\{L^{-1}[G_1(s) \cdot u(s)]|_{t=kT}\}}{1 + G_{12}(z)}$$

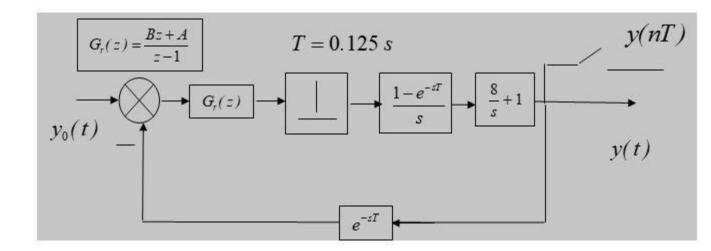


$$y\!\left(z\right)\!=G_{_{2}}\!\left(z\right)\!\cdot\!v\!\left(z\right) \qquad \quad v\!\left(z\right)\!=\!\left.\boldsymbol{Z}\!\left\{\!\boldsymbol{L}^{_{-1}}\!\left[G_{_{1}}\!\left(s\right)\!\cdot\!u\!\left(s\right)\right]\right|_{t=kT}\!\right\}\!-G_{_{123}}\!\left(z\right)\!\cdot\!v\!\left(z\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad v\left(z\right) + G_{123}\left(z\right) \cdot v\left(z\right) = \mathbf{Z}\left\{\mathbf{L}^{-1}\left[G_{1}(s) \cdot u(s)\right]\right|_{t=kT}\right\} \\ \Rightarrow \quad v\left(z\right) = \frac{\mathbf{Z}\left\{\mathbf{L}^{-1}\left[G_{1}(s) \cdot u(s)\right]\right|_{t=kT}\right\}}{1 + G_{123}\left(z\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(z) = G_2(z) \cdot \frac{\mathbf{Z} \left\{ \mathbf{L}^{-1} \left[ G_1(s) \cdot \mathbf{u}(s) \right]_{t=kT} \right\}}{1 + G_{123}(z)}$$

- A. Jaka jest transmitancja dyskretna tego układu.
- B. Na płaszczyźnie (A,B) B>0 wyznacz i narysuj obszar wartości, dla których układ będzie stabilny.
- C. Sprawdź rząd astatyzmu tego układu.
- D. Wyznacz uchyb w stanie ustalonym dla wymuszeń w postaci liniowej oraz kwadratowej funkcji czasu.
- E. Dla jakich wartości A, B wystąpią w układzie dyskretne przebiegi przejściowe zanikające po skończonej liczbie okresów impulsowania?
- F. Naszkicuj odpowiedź jednostkową układu w tym przypadku.



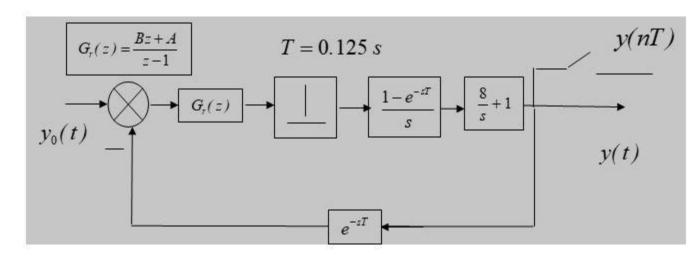
A. Jaka jest transmitancja dyskretna tego układu.

$$G(z) = \frac{G_r(z) \cdot G_1(z)}{1 + G_r(z) \cdot G_2(z)}$$

$$G_{1}(s) = \frac{8}{s} + 1 \implies H_{1}(s) = \frac{8}{s^{2}} + \frac{1}{s} \implies$$

$$\Rightarrow H_{1}(t) = (8 \cdot t + 1) \cdot \mathbf{1}(t) \implies$$

$$\Rightarrow H_{1}(nT) = (8 \cdot nT + 1) \cdot \mathbf{1}(nT)$$



$$G_1(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$G_2(z) = \frac{1}{z-1}$$

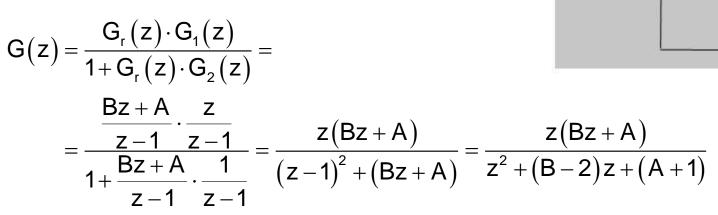
$$H_{1}\!\left(z\right) = 8\frac{zT}{\left(z-1\right)^{2}} + \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{z}{\left(z-1\right)^{2}}\!\left[8T + \left(z-1\right)\right] = \frac{z\!\left[z-\left(1-8T\right)\right]}{\left(z-1\right)^{2}}$$

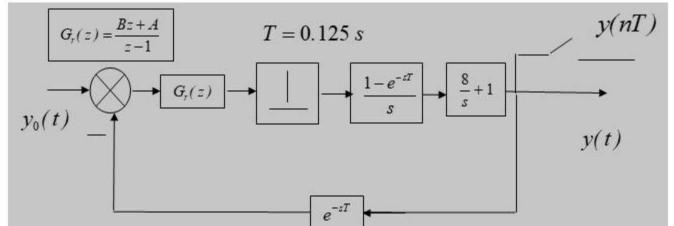
$$G_1(z) = \frac{z-1}{z}H_1(z) = \frac{z-1}{z} \cdot \frac{z[z-(1-8T)]}{(z-1)^2} = \frac{z-(1-8T)}{z-1}$$

$$G_2(z) = z^{-1} \cdot G_1(z) = z^{-1} \cdot \frac{z - (1 - 8T)}{z - 1} = \frac{z - (1 - 8T)}{z(z - 1)}$$

A. Jaka jest transmitancja dyskretna tego układu.

$$G_1(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$$
  $G_2(z) = \frac{1}{z-1}$ 





B. Na płaszczyźnie (A,B) B>0 wyznacz i narysuj obszar  $M(z) = z^2 + (B-2)z + (A+1)$  wartości, dla których układ będzie stabilny.

Dla układu II rzędu, którego wielomian charakterystyczny jest postaci

$$M(z) = z^2 + a_1 \cdot z + a_0$$

Warunki konieczne stabilności układu dyskretnego są jednocześnie warunkami wystarczającymi

$$M(1) > 0$$

$$(-1)^{2} M(-1) > 0$$

$$|a_{0}| < 1$$

$$M(1) > 0 \implies \left[z^2 + (B-2)z + (A+1)\right]_{z=1} = 1 + (B-2) + (A+1) = B + A > 0$$

$$B > -A$$

$$\left(-1\right)^{2}M\left(-1\right) > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left[z^{2} + \left(B - 2\right)z + \left(A + 1\right)\right]_{z = -1} = 1 - \left(B - 2\right) + \left(A + 1\right) = -B + A + 4 > 0$$

$$B < A + 4$$

$$|a_0| = |A+1| < 1 \Rightarrow A+1 < 1 \Rightarrow A < 0$$
  
 $|A+1>-1 \Rightarrow A < 0$   
 $|A+1>-1 \Rightarrow A > -2$ 

$$|a_1| = |B-2| < 2 \Rightarrow B-2 < 2 \Rightarrow B < 0$$

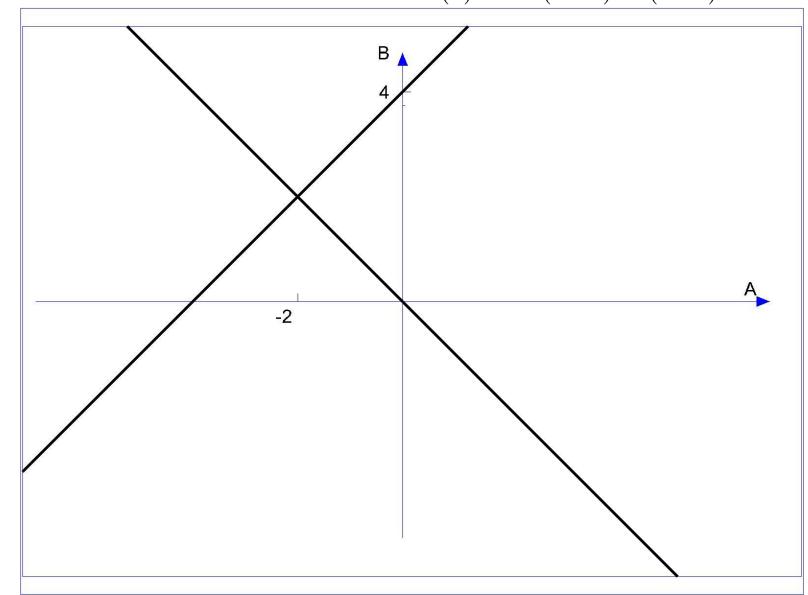
$$A > -2$$
$$B < 4$$

$$M(z) = z^2 + (B-2)z + (A+1)$$

$$B > -A$$

$$B < A + 4$$

$$A > -2$$

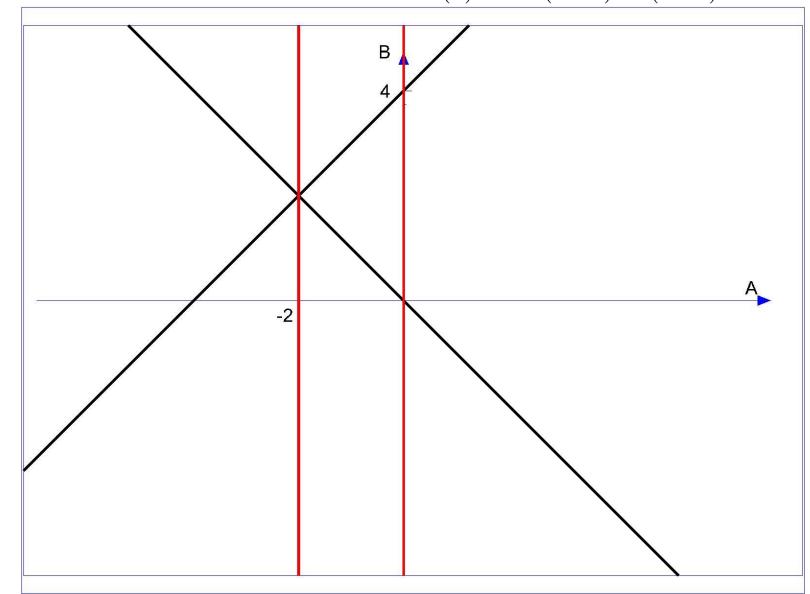


$$M(z) = z^2 + (B-2)z + (A+1)$$

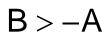
$$B > -A$$

$$B < A + 4$$

$$A > -2$$

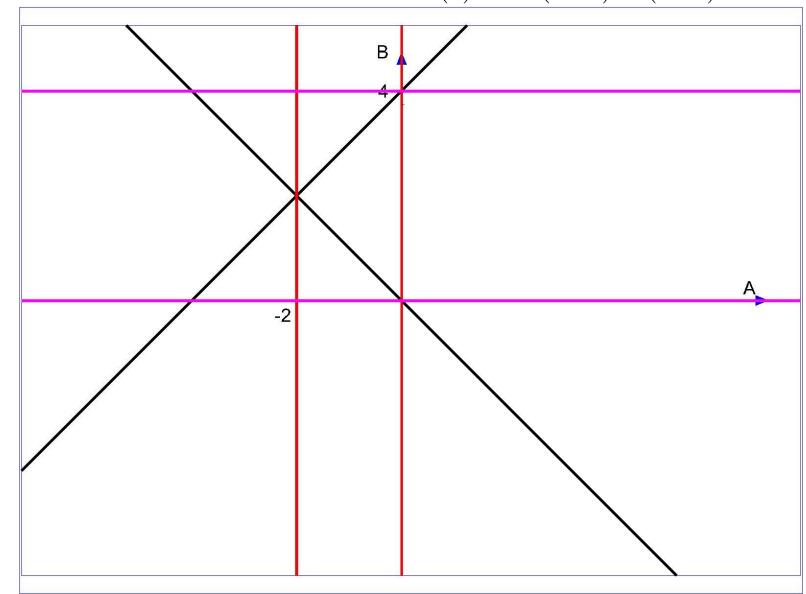


$$M(z) = z^2 + (B-2)z + (A+1)$$



$$B < A + 4$$

$$A > -2$$

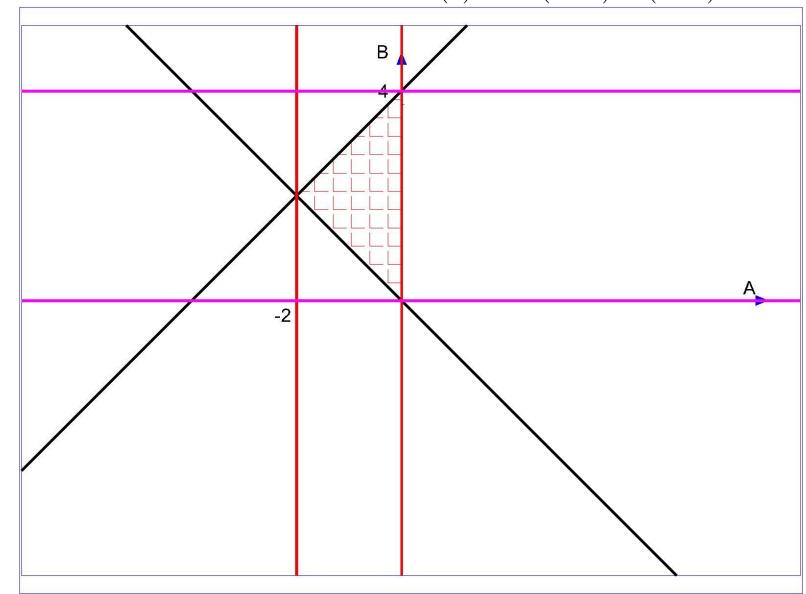


$$M(z) = z^2 + (B-2)z + (A+1)$$

$$B > -A$$

$$B < A + 4$$

$$A > -2$$



- C. Sprawdź rząd astatyzmu tego układu.
- D. Wyznacz uchyb w stanie ustalonym dla wymuszeń w postaci liniowej oraz kwadratowej funkcji czasu.

$$G_{r}(z) \cdot G_{2}(z) = \frac{Bz + A}{z - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{z - 1} = \frac{Bz + A}{(z - 1)^{2}} \implies k = 2$$

$$G_{e}(z) = \frac{1}{1 + G_{r}(z)G_{2}(z)} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{Bz + A}{(z - 1)^{2}}} = \frac{(z - 1)^{2}}{(z - 1)^{2} + (Bz + A)}$$

$$e_{ust} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[ e(nT) \right] = \lim_{z \to 1} \left[ \frac{z-1}{z} \cdot G_e(z) \cdot u(z) \right] = \lim_{z \to 1} \left[ \frac{z-1}{z} \cdot \frac{(z-1)^2}{(z-1)^2 + (Bz+A)} u(z) \right]$$

$$u(t) = t^2 \cdot \mathbf{1}(t) \quad \Rightarrow \quad u(z) = \frac{zT(z+1)}{\left(z-1\right)^3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad e_{ust} = \lim_{z \to 1} \left\lfloor \frac{z-1}{z} \cdot \frac{\left(z-1\right)^2}{\left(z-1\right)^2 + \left(Bz+A\right)} \cdot \frac{zT(z+1)}{\left(z-1\right)^3} \right\rfloor = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{z-1}{z} \cdot \frac{\left(z-1\right)^2}{\left(z-1\right)^2 + \left(Bz+A\right)} \cdot \frac{zT(z+1)}{\left(z-1\right)^3} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{z-1}{z} \cdot \frac{\left(z-1\right)^2}{\left(z-1\right)^2 + \left(Bz+A\right)} \cdot \frac{zT(z+1)}{\left(z-1\right)^3} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{z-1}{z} \cdot \frac{\left(z-1\right)^2}{\left(z-1\right)^2 + \left(Bz+A\right)} \cdot \frac{zT(z+1)}{\left(z-1\right)^3} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{z-1}{z} \cdot \frac{\left(z-1\right)^2}{\left(z-1\right)^2 + \left(Bz+A\right)} \cdot \frac{zT(z+1)}{\left(z-1\right)^3} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{z-1}{z} \cdot \frac{\left(z-1\right)^2}{\left(z-1\right)^2 + \left(Bz+A\right)} \cdot \frac{zT(z+1)}{\left(z-1\right)^3} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{z-1}{z} \cdot \frac{\left(z-1\right)^2}{\left(z-1\right)^2 + \left(Bz+A\right)} \cdot \frac{zT(z+1)}{\left(z-1\right)^3} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{z-1}{z} \cdot \frac{zT(z+1)}{\left(z-1\right)^3} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{zT(z+1)}{z} \cdot \frac{zT(z+1)}{z} \cdot \frac{zT(z+1)}{\left(z-1\right)^3} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{zT(z+1)}{z} \cdot \frac{zT(z+1)}{z} \cdot \frac{zT(z+1)}{z} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{zT(z+1)}{z} \cdot \frac{zT(z+1)}{z} \cdot \frac{zT(z+1)}{z} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{zT(z+1)}{z} \cdot \frac{zT(z+1)}{z} \cdot \frac{zT(z+1)}{z} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{zT(z+1)}{z} \cdot \frac{zT(z+1)}{z} \cdot \frac{zT(z+1)}{z} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{zT(z+1)}{z} \cdot$$

$$u(t) = t^{1} \cdot \mathbf{1}(t) \quad \Rightarrow \quad u(z) = \frac{zT}{\left(z-1\right)^{2}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad e_{ust} = \lim_{z \to 1} \left[ \frac{z-1}{z} \cdot \frac{\left(z-1\right)^{2}}{\left(z-1\right)^{2} + \left(Bz+A\right)} \cdot \frac{zT}{\left(z-1\right)^{2}} \right] = \frac{zT}{\left(z-1\right)^{2}}$$

- E. Dla jakich wartości A, B wystąpią w układzie dyskretne przebiegi przejściowe zanikające po skończonej liczbie okresów impulsowania?
- F. Naszkicuj odpowiedź jednostkową układu w tym przypadku.

$$G(z) = \frac{z(Bz + A)}{z^2 + (B-2)z + (A+1)} = \frac{z(2z-1)}{B=2}$$

$$G(z) = 2 - z^{-1}$$

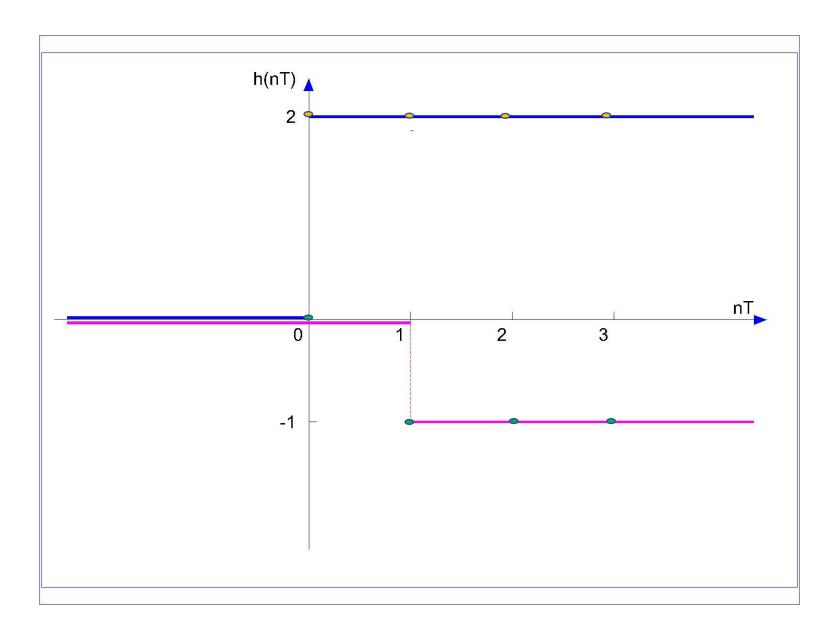
$$h\big(nT\big) = Z^{-1}\bigg\{G\big(z\big)\frac{z}{z-1}\bigg\} = Z^{-1}\bigg\{\big(2-z^{-1}\big)\frac{z}{z-1}\bigg\} = Z^{-1}\bigg\{2\frac{z}{z-1}\bigg\} - Z^{-1}\bigg\{z^{-1}\frac{z}{z-1}\bigg\} = Z^{-1}\bigg\{z^{-1}\bigg\} = Z^{-1}\bigg\{z^{-1}\bigg\} = Z^{-1}\bigg\{z^{-1}\bigg\} = Z^{-1}\bigg\{z^{-1}\bigg\} = Z^{-1}\bigg\{z^{-1}\bigg\} = Z^{-1}\bigg\{z^{-1}\bigg\}$$

$$= 2 \cdot 1(nT) - 1(nT - T) = 2 \cdot 1(nT) - 1[(n-1)T]$$

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