



ω	0	1	3	∞
$G(j\omega)$	$K > 0$	$-j$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0

A) NAĐI PRIJENOSNU F-jv

B) NAĐI ODZIV NA POBUDU:

$$-2 + 3 \sin t - 4 \cos(3t)$$

Ⓐ Nyquist prolazi kroz 3 kvadranta
pa je prijenosna 3-reda sa oblikom:

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{a_3 s^3 + a_2 s^2 + a_1 s + 1}$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{K}{-ja_3 \omega^3 - a_2 \omega^2 + ja_1 \omega + 1} = \frac{K}{(1 - a_2 \omega^2) + j(a_1 \omega - a_3 \omega^3)} \cdot \frac{(1 - a_2 \omega^2) - j(a_1 \omega - a_3 \omega^3)}{(1 - a_2 \omega^2) - j(a_1 \omega - a_3 \omega^3)}$$

$$G(j\omega) = K \underbrace{\frac{1 - a_2 \omega^2}{(1 - a_2 \omega^2)^2 + (a_1 \omega - a_3 \omega^3)^2}}_{\text{Re}(\omega)} - j \cdot K \underbrace{\frac{a_1 \omega - a_3 \omega^3}{(1 - a_2 \omega^2)^2 + (a_1 \omega - a_3 \omega^3)^2}}_{\text{Im}(\omega)}$$

$$\text{ZA } \omega = 1$$

$$\text{Re}(\omega) = 0$$

$$1 - a_2 \omega^2 = 0$$

$$a_2 = 1$$

$$\text{Im}(\omega) = -1$$

$$\frac{-K(a_1 - a_3)}{(1 - a_2)^2 + (a_1 - a_3)^2} = -1$$

$$\frac{1 - a_2}{0} + (a_1 - a_3)^2$$

$$K(a_1 - a_3) = (a_1 - a_3)^2$$

$$K = a_1 - a_3$$

$$\boxed{Z_A \quad \omega = 3}$$

$$I(\omega) = \phi$$

$$3a_1 - 27a_3 = \phi$$

$$\boxed{a_1 = 9a_3}$$

$$R(\omega) = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{K(1 - 9a_2)}{(1 - 9a_2)^2 + \underbrace{(3a_1 - 27a_3)^2}_{\phi}} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$K \frac{-8}{64} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{64}{8}$$

$$\boxed{K = 2}$$

$$K = a_1 - a_3$$

$$a_1 = 9a_3$$

$$2 = 9a_3 - a_3$$

$$\boxed{a_1 = \frac{9}{4}}$$

$$\times \boxed{a_2 = 1}$$

$$\boxed{a_3 = \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$G_o(s) = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{4}s^3 + s^2 + \frac{9}{4}s + 1} = \frac{8}{s^3 + 4s^2 + 9s + 4}$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad u(t) = \underbrace{-2}_{u_1(t)} + \underbrace{3 \sin t}_{u_2(t)} - \underbrace{4 \cos(3t)}_{u_3(t)}$$

PRVENOSNU FJU RAČUNAMO

→ ZA ONU FREKVENCIJU
NA KOJOJ JE POBUDA!
(isčitavamo iz nyquist)

$$Y(t) = u(t) \cdot G(j\omega)$$

$$Y(t) = u_1(t) \cdot G(j\omega) + u_2(t) \cdot G(j\omega) + u_3(t) \cdot G(j\omega)$$

$$u_1(t) = 2 \quad G(j0) = K \quad Y_1(t) = u_1(t) \cdot G(j0) = -2K$$

$$u_2(t) = 3 \sin t \quad G(j1) = e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad Y_2(t) = u_2(t) \cdot G(j1) = 3 \sin t \cdot 1 \angle -\frac{\pi}{2} = 3 \sin(t - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$u_3(t) = -4 \cos(3t) = -4 \sin(3t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad G(j3) = \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\pi}$$

$$Y_3(t) = u_3(t) \cdot G(j3) = -4 \sin(3t + \frac{\pi}{2} - \pi) \cdot \frac{1}{4} = -\sin(3t - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$Y(t) = Y_1(t) + Y_2(t) + Y_3(t)$$

$$Y(t) = -2K + 3 \sin(t - \frac{\pi}{2}) - \sin(3t - \frac{\pi}{2})$$