

AUDITORNE VJEŽBE

KRIVO POSTAVLJEN ZAD!

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

$$z_{1,2}^{-1} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-8}}{4} = \frac{2 \pm 2j}{4}$$

$$z_1^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{j}{2}$$

$$z_2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{j}{2}$$

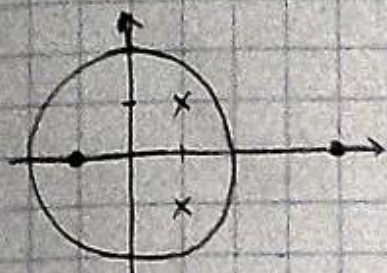
polovi ? z^{-1}

$$z_{1,2}^{-1} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-6}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm 5}{4}$$

$$z_1^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$z_2^{-1} = 2$$

nije



stabilan: DA (niti vani niti unu...)

minimalna faza: NE

→ recipročna vrijednost niti

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

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

$$H(z) \cdot H_M^{-1}(z) = \frac{(2z^{-1} + 1)(2z^{-1} - 2)}{(2z^{-1} + 1)(2z^{-1} - 1)} = \frac{2z^{-1} - 2}{2z^{-1} - 1}$$

$$z = e^{j\omega}$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) \cdot H_M^{-1}(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{e^{-j\omega} - 2}{2e^{-j\omega} - 1} = \frac{e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}}(e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}} - 2e^{j\frac{\omega}{2}})}{e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}}(2e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}} - e^{j\frac{\omega}{2}})}$$

$$= \frac{\cos(\frac{\omega}{2}) - j\sin(\frac{\omega}{2}) - 2\cos(\frac{\omega}{2}) - 2j\sin(\frac{\omega}{2})}{2\cos(\frac{\omega}{2}) - 2j\sin(\frac{\omega}{2}) - \cos(\frac{\omega}{2}) - j\sin(\frac{\omega}{2})} = \frac{-\cos(\frac{\omega}{2}) - 3j\sin(\frac{\omega}{2})}{\cos(\frac{\omega}{2}) - 3j\sin(\frac{\omega}{2})}$$

$$|H(e^{j\omega})H_M^{-1}(e^{j\omega})| = \sqrt{\frac{\cos^2(\frac{\omega}{2}) + 9\sin^2(\frac{\omega}{2})}{\cos^2(\frac{\omega}{2}) + 9\sin^2(\frac{\omega}{2})}} = 1$$

2. $x[n] = \{1, 0, -1, 0\}$ DFT₄ = ?

a) $X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}kn}$



$X[0] = 1 + 0 - 1 + 0 = 0$

$X[1] = 1 - 0j - 1(-1) - 0j = 2$

$X[2] = 1 \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 1 = 0$

$X[3] = 1 \cdot 1 + 0j - 1(-1) - 0j = 2$

$W_N = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -j & -1 & j \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & j & -1 & -j \end{bmatrix}$

DFT₄[$x[n]$] = $\{0, 2, 0, 2\}$

b) $x[n] * x[n] = ?$

$= \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} x[l] x[n-l]$

1	0	-1	0
1	0	-1	0
0	0	0	0
-1	0	1	0
0	0	0	0

$\Rightarrow \{1, 0, -2, 0, 1, 0, 0\}$

$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 20-20 \end{array} \leftarrow +$

c) $x[n] \oplus x[n] = ?$

$= \sum x[l] x[n-l]$

$\begin{array}{r} 10-10 \\ 0-10 \end{array} \xrightarrow{+}$

1	0	-1	0
1	0	-1	0
0	0	0	0
1	0	-1	0
0	0	0	0
2	0	-2	0

$\Rightarrow \{2, 0, -2, 0\}$

$\begin{array}{r} 10-20 \\ + 100 \\ \hline 20-20 \end{array}$

a) jesu li b) i c) jednaki?

NE

c) kada su b) i c) jednaki?

x moramo proširiti s nulama

$$4+4-1=7$$

$$7-4=3 \Rightarrow \text{sa 3 nule (N-1)}$$

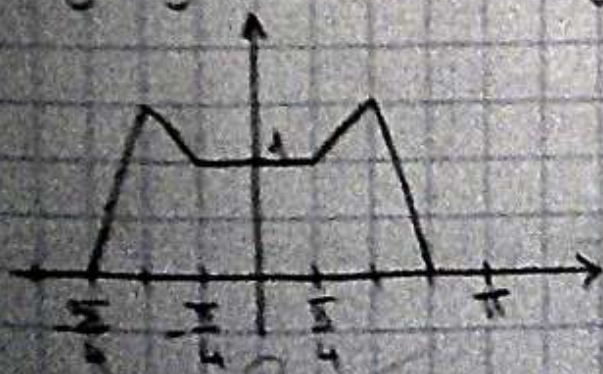
2) $\text{IDFT}_N(x \cdot x) = ?$ cirkularna ili obična konv?

$$N=7 \rightarrow x * x$$

$$N=4 \rightarrow x \oplus x$$

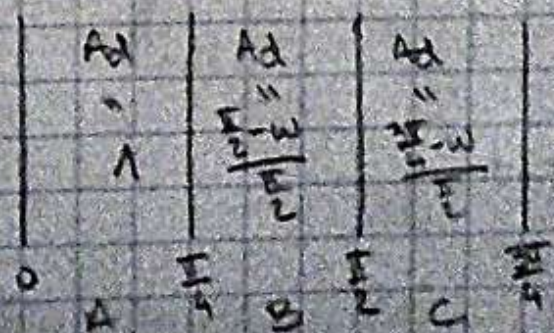
$$N=8 \rightarrow \{1 \ 0 \ -2 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0\}$$

3. Projektirajmo metodom dizajnirati filter zadane slike



$$a[m] = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} A_d(e^{j\omega}) \cos(\omega m) d\omega$$

$$a[0] = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} A_d(e^{j\omega}) d\omega$$



$$\textcircled{1} \int k \cos(um) dw = k \int \cos(um) dw = \frac{k}{m} \sin(um)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int \underbrace{w}_{u'} \underbrace{\cos(um)}_{v'} dw = \frac{w}{m} \sin(um) + \frac{1}{m} \int \sin(um) dw = w \sin(um) - \int m dw$$

$$= \frac{w}{m} \sin(um) + \frac{1}{m^2} \cos(um)$$

$$a[m] = \underbrace{\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos(um) dw}_A + \underbrace{\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2w}{\pi} \right) \cos(um) dw}_B + \underbrace{\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \left(2 - \frac{2w}{\pi} \right) \cos(um) dw}_C$$

$$A \rightarrow \frac{1}{m} \sin(um) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$B \rightarrow \frac{1}{2m} \sin(um) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{w}{m} \sin(um) + \frac{1}{m^2} \cos(um) \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2m} \left(\sin \frac{\pi^2}{2} - \sin \frac{\pi^2}{4} \right) + \frac{2}{\pi m} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi^2}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \frac{\pi^2}{4} \right) - \frac{2}{\pi m^2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi^2}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi^2}{4} \right)$$

$$C \rightarrow \frac{2}{m} \sin(um) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} - \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{w}{m} \sin(um) + \frac{1}{m} \cos(um) \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{m} \left(\sin \frac{3\pi^2}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi^2}{2} \right) - \frac{2}{\pi m} \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} \sin \frac{3\pi^2}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi^2}{2} \right) - \frac{2}{\pi m^2} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi^2}{4} - \cos \frac{\pi^2}{2} \right)$$

$$a[m] = [A+B+C] \cdot \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$a[m] = \dots = \frac{2}{\pi} (2 - 3\sqrt{2}) \left(\frac{1}{\pi} - 1 \right) + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi}$$

(XT-II)

4. Napisati matricu DET transformacije. Nadi inverznu matricu.

Slicivati analizirajući i sintetizirajući slog. Koristi se impulsi cosine.

$$X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^k \cos\left[\frac{\pi k}{N} \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$x[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X[k] W_N^k \cos\left[\frac{\pi k}{N} \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$W_N^k = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}} & k=0 \\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{N}} & k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$C_{N=4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \begin{bmatrix} \cos 0 & \cos 0 & \cos 0 & \cos 0 \\ \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{8} & \sqrt{2} \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{2}\right) & \sqrt{2} \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{2}\right) & \sqrt{2} \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{7}{2}\right) \\ \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} & \sqrt{2} \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}\right) & \sqrt{2} \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2}\right) & \sqrt{2} \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{2}\right) \\ \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} & \sqrt{2} \cos \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{2}\right) & \sqrt{2} \cos \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{2}\right) & \sqrt{2} \cos \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{7}{2}\right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} k=0 \\ k=1 \\ k=2 \\ k=3 \end{matrix}$$

$$C_N^{-1} = C_N^T$$

$$\begin{matrix} & C_N^{-1} & \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ C_N & & C_N^T \end{matrix} = I$$

$$X = C_N \cdot x$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X[0] \\ X[1] \\ X[2] \\ X[3] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} X[0] = X[3] \cdot 2^{-3} \\ X[1] = X[3] \cdot 2^{-2} \\ X[2] = X[3] \cdot 2^{-1} \\ X[3] = X[3] \cdot 2^0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X[0] = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(2^{-3} + 2^{-2} + 2^{-1} + 1)}_{H_0} X[3]$$

$$X[1] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} \underbrace{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (2^{-3} - 2^{-2} - 2^{-1} + 1) \right)}_{H_1} X[3]$$

