

ZADATAK 1:

DEFINICIJA POJMA SIGNAL

Signal je fenomen koji nosi veliku informaciju.

FUNKCIJA U1.m

```
function y = U1(t)
for i=1 : numel(t)
    y(i)=0;
    if (0 <= t(i)) & (t(i) <= 1)
        y(i)=1;
    end
    if (3 <= t(i)) & (t(i) <= 4)
        y(i)=1;
    end
end
```

FUNKCIJA U2.m

function $y = u2(t)$

for $i=1 : \text{numel}(t)$

$y(i) = 0$
 $\text{if } (-5 < t(i)) \& (t(i) \leq -4)$
 $y(i) = 1;$
 end

$\text{if } (-2 < t(i)) \& (t(i) \leq -1)$
 $y(i) = -1;$
 end

$\text{if } (1 < t(i)) \& (t(i) \leq 2)$
 $y(i) = -2$
 end

end

FUNKCIJA Y1.m

function $y = y1(t)$

for $i=1 : \text{numel}(t)$

$y(i) = 0$
 $\text{if } (0 < t(i)) \& (t(i) \leq 4)$
 $y(i) = -t(i) + 3;$
 end

end

DEFINICIJA POJMA SUSTAV

Sustav je geline sastavljene od nekoliko brova reznih
 objekata, gde svaki objekat i njihova intervalacija
 obično je nazvan i svaki objekt je geline

ZADATAK 1. (II Dio)

RACUNANJE INTEGRALA

$$a) \int_{-\infty}^t u_1(\tau) d\tau = \begin{cases} 0, & t \in (-\infty, 0) \\ \int_0^t 1 d\tau = t, & t \in [0, 1] \\ \int_0^1 1 \cdot d\tau + \int_1^3 0 \cdot d\tau = 1, & t \in [1, 3] \\ \int_0^1 1 \cdot d\tau + \int_1^3 1 \cdot d\tau = 1 + t - 3 = t - 2, & t \in [3, 4] \\ \int_0^1 1 \cdot d\tau + \int_3^4 1 \cdot d\tau = 1 + 1 = 2, & t \in [4, \infty) \end{cases}$$

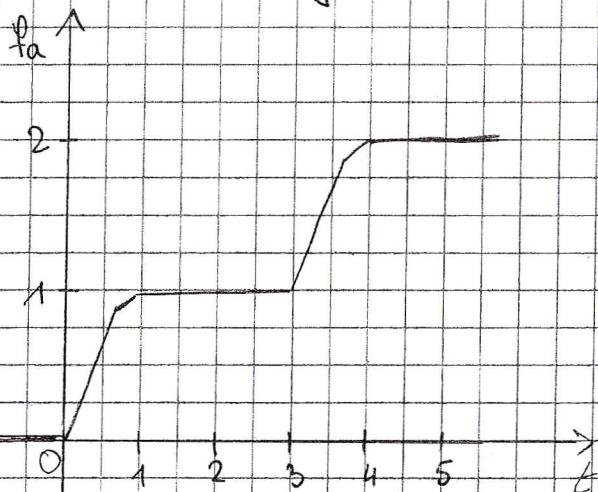
$$b) \int_{-\infty}^t u_2(\tau) d\tau = \begin{cases} 0, & t \in (-\infty, -5) \\ \int_{-5}^t 1 d\tau = t + 5, & t \in [-5, -4] \\ \int_{-5}^{-4} 1 \cdot d\tau + \int_{-4}^t 0 \cdot d\tau = 1, & t \in [-4, -2] \\ \int_{-5}^{-4} 1 \cdot d\tau + \int_{-2}^t -1 \cdot d\tau = 1 + (-t - 2) = -t - 1, & t \in [-2, -1] \\ \int_{-5}^{-4} 1 \cdot d\tau + \int_{-2}^{-1} -1 \cdot d\tau + \int_{-1}^t 0 \cdot d\tau = 1 + (-1) = 0, & t \in [-1, 1] \\ \int_{-5}^{-4} 1 \cdot d\tau + \int_{-2}^{-1} -1 \cdot d\tau + \int_{-1}^t (-2) \cdot d\tau = -2(t - 1), & t \in [1, 2] \\ \int_1^2 (-2) \cdot d\tau = -2 \cdot (2 - 1) = -2, & t \in [2, \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$c) \int_{-\infty}^t y_1(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t, t \in (-\infty, 0)$$

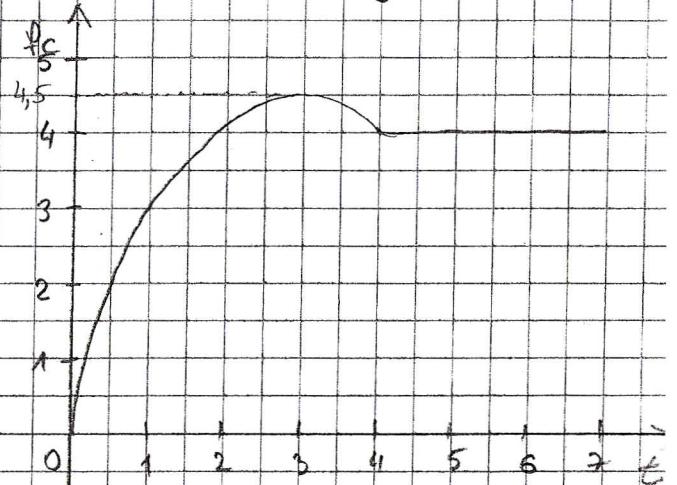
$$\int_0^t (-\tau + 3) d\tau = -\frac{\tau^2}{2} + 3\tau \Big|_0^t = -\frac{t^2}{2} + 3t, t \in [0, 4]$$

$$\int_0^4 (-\tau + 3) d\tau + \int_4^\infty 0 d\tau = -\frac{\tau^2}{2} + 3\tau \Big|_0^4 = -8 + 12 = 4, t \in [0, 4]$$

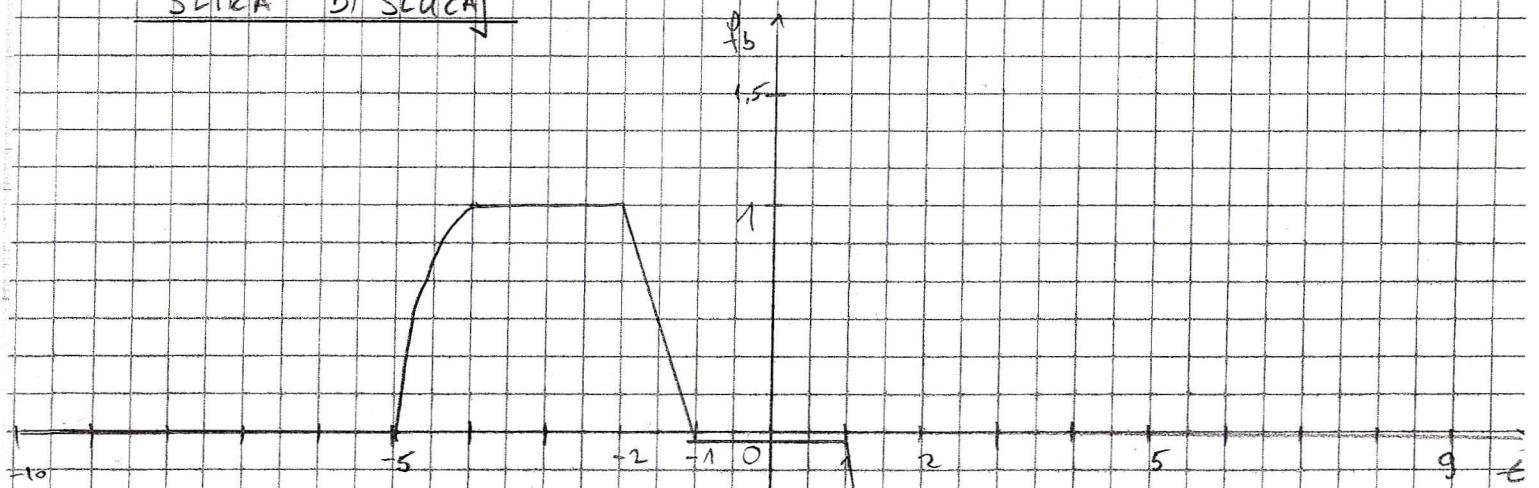
SLIKA a) SLUČAJ



SLIKA c) SLUČAJ



SLIKA b) SLUČAJ



Integrali su dobro izračunati.

Matlab rezultat odgovara od

početog izračuna.

ZADATAK 2:

DEFINICIJA MEMOVIJSKOG SUSTAVA

Memovjski sustavi su kauzalni sustavi s beskonačnom memorijom

$$\forall t \in \mathbb{R} \quad y(t) = S(u_{(-\infty, t]})(t)$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad y(n) = S(u_{(-\infty, n]})(n)$$

DEFINICIJA KAUZALNOG SUSTAVA

Kauzalni sustav je sustav gdje je trenutni odziv sustava

postjeđujuca trenutno i prethodne injezioni u krajnjem signalu

a) 1) $S_1(u(t)) = u(t)$

sustav nije memovjski (S_1 oni su samo $o u(t)$)
sustav je kauzalan (iz istog razloga)

2) $S_2(u(t)) = u(t-2)$

sustav je memovjski (S_2 oni su $o prošlosti$)
sustav je kauzalan (iz istog razloga)

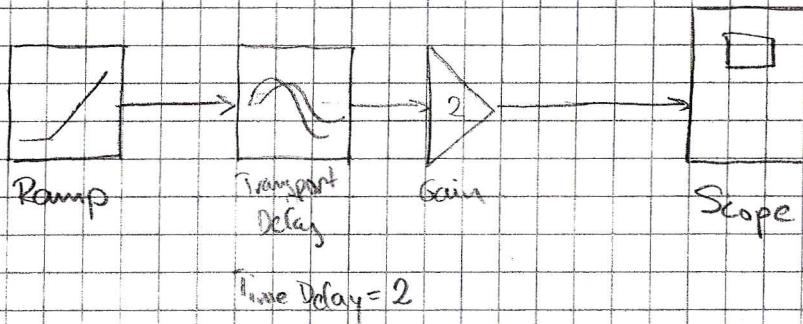
3) $S_3(u(n)) = u(n-2)$

sustav je memovjski (S_3 oni su $o prošlosti$)
sustav je kauzalan (iz istog razloga)

4) $S_4(u(n)) = u(n+2)$

sustav je memovjski (S_4 oni su $o budućnost$)
sustav nije kauzalan (jer oni su $o budućnosti$)

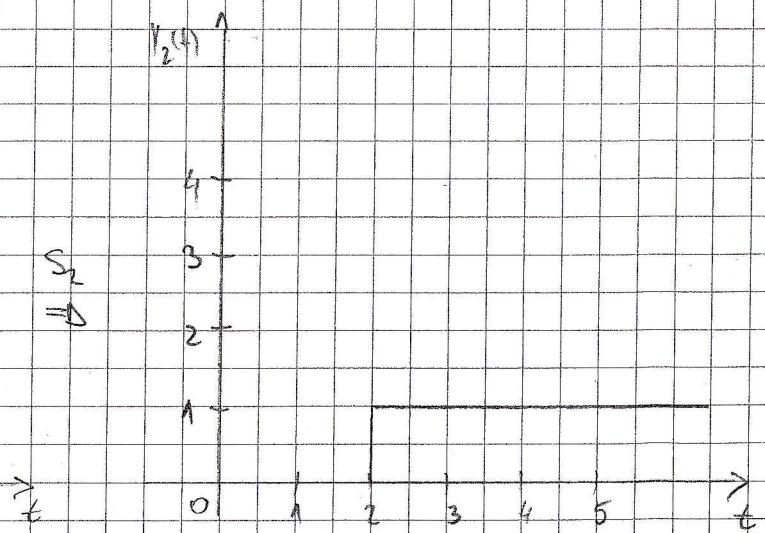
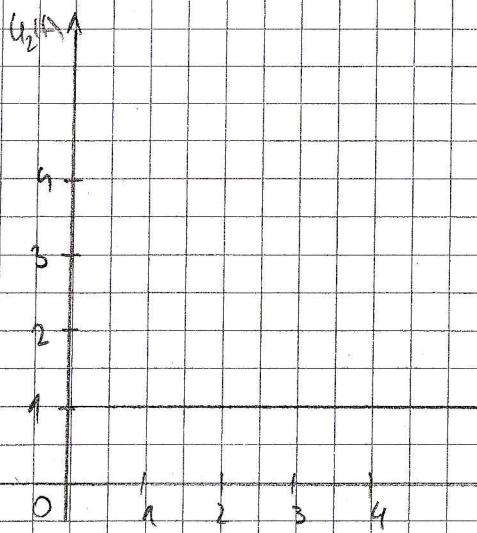
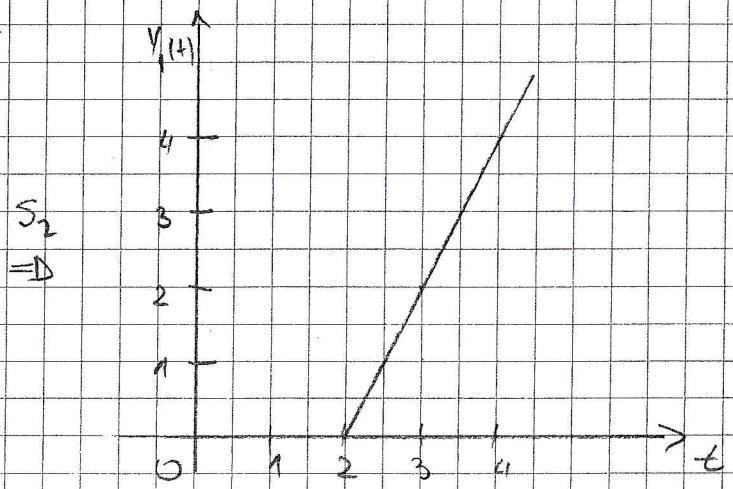
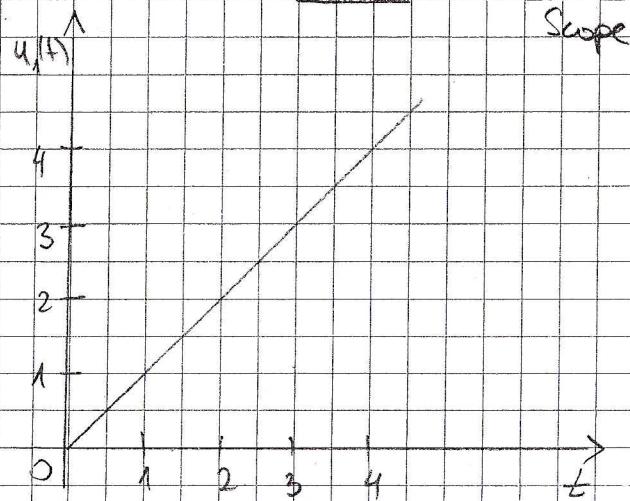
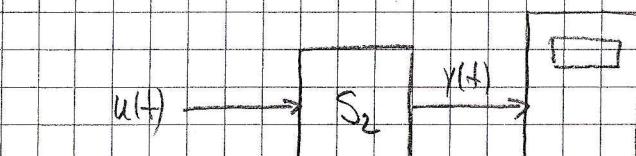
$$c) S_2(u(t)) = 2 u(t-2)$$



d) Koristenjem racionala ne mogu ispitati da li je sustav
bememojiski. Dakle tome je sto za sve pobude
mora vrednosti da je dotični sustav bememojiski ito je
nemoguće ispitati. Stoga je ugašte oblikati da veli
sustav nije nememojiski. Dovojno je pružiti jedan
pristupnijer i uspeti sas oblikati da je sustav memomjiski
ukoliko za velici sustav probaci ukoliko pobude i
za sve njeni da je sustav bememojiski, suprotno
ne može da bude ista jer nisu poticajci za sve
moguće pobude.

Ispitati cu da li sustav ima memomjenu funkciju da im
propusiti signal kroz sustav i gledati da li je real
oksi o trenutnom, prethodnom ili buducem stanju.

ZADANIE 2: (I DIO)



Sustav S_2 je memanjši jer vrednosti plata one opštosti
 fi o nešto manji tij. Ju se moguće "2 koraka" ispred
 trećeg stupnja

ZADATAK 3:

DEFINICJA VREMENSKI STACIONAR SUSTAVA

Sustav S je vremenski stacionar, ako za bilo koju početnu
 u(n) da je odziv $y(n)$, a za zakaijeli ulaz $E^{-nk}(u)(n)$
 da je zakaijeli odziv $E^{-nk}(y)(n)$

$$a) 1) S_1(u(t)) = 5u(t)$$

$$u_1(t) = u(t-M)$$

$$y_1(t) = 5u_1(t) = 5u(t-M)$$

$$y(t) = 5u(t)$$

$$y(t-M) = 5u(t-M)$$

$$y_1(t) = y(t-M)$$

SUSTAV JE VREMENSKI NEPROMJENIV

$$2) S_2(u(t)) = \sin(t)u(t)$$

$$u_1(t) = u(t-M)$$

$$y_1(t) = \sin(t)u_1(t) = \sin(t)u(t-M)$$

$$y(t) = \sin(t)u(t)$$

$$y(t-M) = \sin(t-M)u(t-M)$$

$$y_1(t) \neq y(t-M)$$

SUSTAV JE VREMENSKI PROMJENIV

$$3) S_3(u(n)) = (-1)^n u(n)$$

$$u_1(n) = u(n-M)$$

$$y_1(n) = (-1)^n u_1(n) = (-1)^n u(n-M)$$

$$y(n) = (-1)^n u(n)$$

$$y(n-M) = (-1)^{n-M} \cdot u(n-M) = (-1)^{n-M} \cdot (-1)^n \cdot u(n-M)$$

$$y_1(n) \neq y(n-M)$$

SUSTAV JE RAZMENSKI PROMJENJIV

$$a) S_4(u(n)) = e^{j\pi n} u(n)$$

$$u_1(n) = u(n-M)$$

$$y_1(n) = e^{j\pi n} u_1(n) = e^{j\pi n} u(n-M)$$

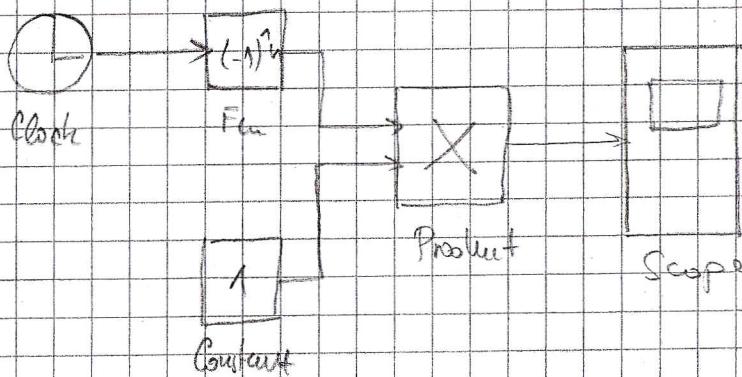
$$y(n) = e^{j\pi n} u(n)$$

$$y(n-M) = e^{j\pi(n-M)} u(n-M) = e^{-j\pi M} \cdot e^{j\pi n} u(n-M)$$

$$y_1(n) \neq y(n-M)$$

SUSTAV JE RAZMENSKI PROMJENJIV

$$b) S_3 = (-1)^n u(n)$$



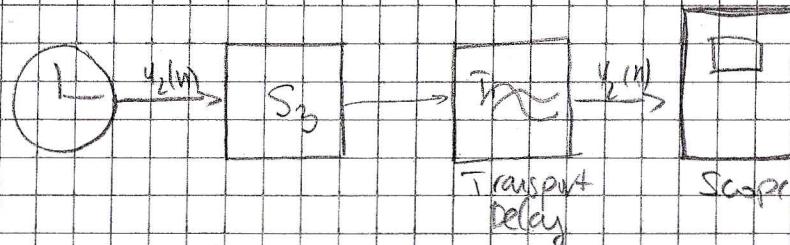
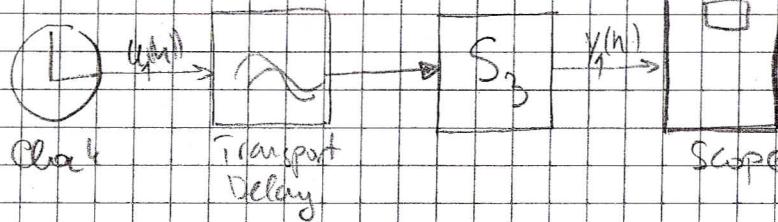
ZADATAK 3: (T.D.O)

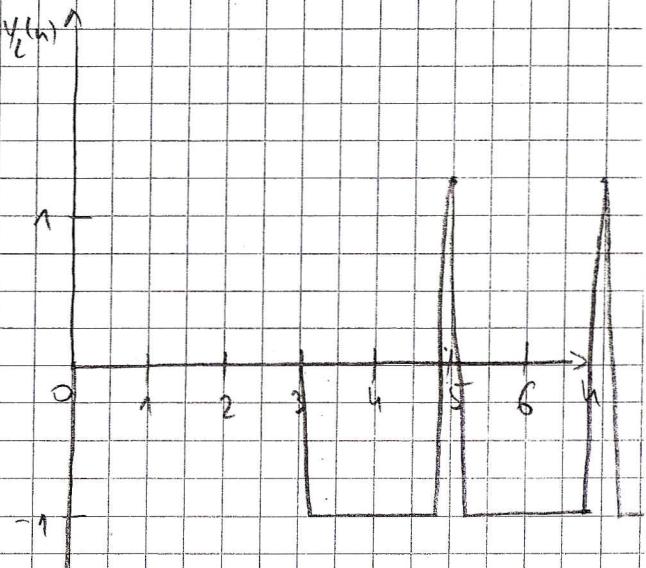
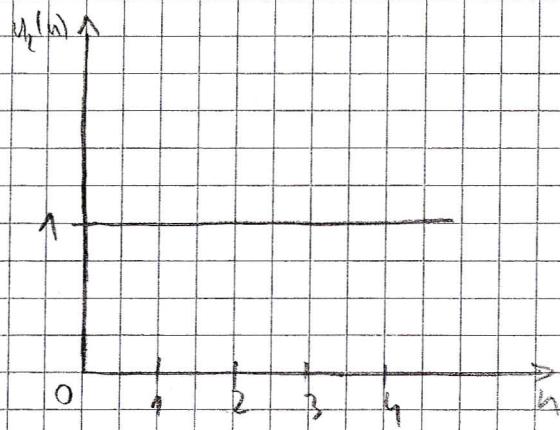
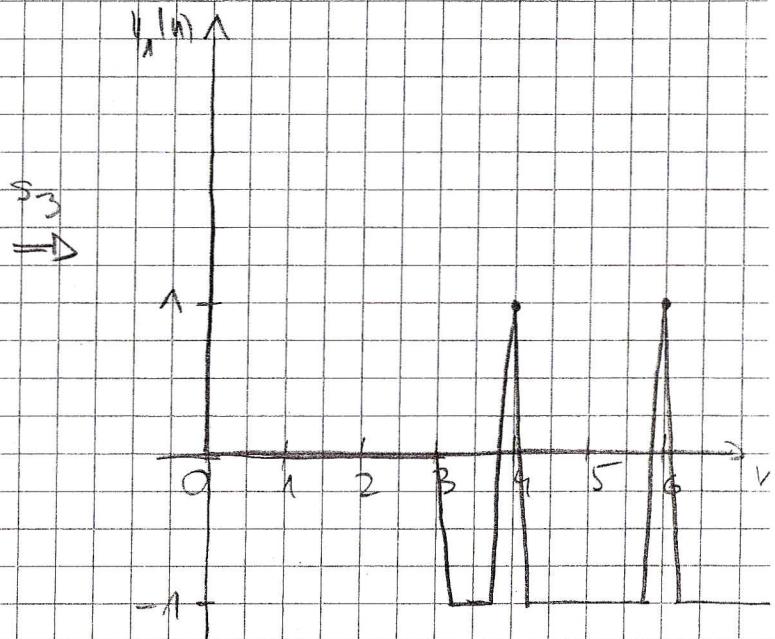
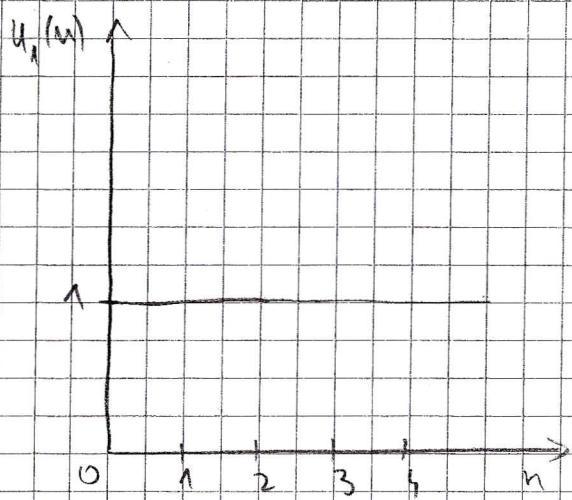
c) Koncepten mācības ne varētu pārvaltī vēlēšanu starostību. Sistēma, kā tās ir ierakstīta, ir ļoti bieži īstātība, kas nevarētu pārvaltī ietekmei, kas ir īstātība starostību pārvaltī. Tātad mācības pārvaltī vēlēšanu jāņem pārvaltī, tātad daļa pārvaltīm ir ātri pārveidītās pārvaltīs, kas ir īstātība starostību pārvaltī, kas ir īstātība vēlēšanu starostību.

Kāpēdējā daļa tātad ir īstātība, kas ir īstātība pārvaltī, kas ir īstātība vēlēšanu starostību.

Sistēmas zāla, kas ir īstātība pārvaltī, kas ir īstātība vēlēšanu starostību, ir īstātība, kas ir īstātība pārvaltī, kas ir īstātība vēlēšanu starostību.

Uzstādītās Scope 1 un Scope 2 rādītās tātad jāņem pārvaltī, kas ir īstātība vēlēšanu starostību.





Ileżał $y_1 \neq y_2$ stąd zakluczyciem klaw je system S_3 nieznosi przenegi.

ZADATAK 4:

DEFINICIJA LINEARNOSTI SUSTAVA

$$\begin{array}{c} \alpha u_1 \\ \beta u_2 \\ \hline \alpha u_1 + \beta u_2 \end{array} \xrightarrow{\quad S \quad} \begin{array}{c} \alpha y_1 \\ \beta y_2 \\ \hline \alpha y_1 + \beta y_2 \end{array}$$

Uz oznake na slici, sistem je linearan ako, za α i β niz

$$y_1 = S(u_1)$$

$$y_2 = S(u_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad S(\alpha u_1) &= \alpha S(u_1) = \alpha y_1 && \left. \right\} \text{HOMOGENOST} \\ S(\beta u_2) &= \beta S(u_2) = \beta y_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \quad S(\alpha u_1 + \beta u_2) = \alpha y_1 + \beta y_2 \quad \text{ADITIVNOST}$$

$$3) \quad S(\alpha u_1 + \beta u_2) = \alpha S(u_1) + \beta S(u_2) \quad \text{SUPERPOZICIJA}$$

HOMOGENAT - Gustavci povećaju se u istim signalima se ne mijenja između protata kroz sustav.

ADITIVNOST - između ulaznih signalova povećajem linijskim koeficijentom koji su propisi kroz sustav ne ovise o konstantama u logaritmu u povećanju.

$$a) 1) S_1(u(t)) = 5u(t)$$

$$u(t) = \alpha u_1(t) + \beta u_2(t)$$

$$y(t) = 5\alpha u_1(t) + 5\beta u_2(t)$$

$$y_1(t) = 5u_1(t)$$

$$y_2(t) = 5u_2(t)$$

$$y_k(t) = \alpha y_1(t) + \beta y_2(t) = \alpha 5u_1(t) + \beta 5u_2(t)$$

$$y(t) = y_k(t)$$

SUSTAV JE LINEARAN

$$2) S_2(u(t)) = t u(t) + 3$$

$$u(t) = \alpha u_1(t) + \beta u_2(t)$$

$$y(t) = t \cdot (\alpha u_1(t) + \beta u_2(t)) + 3$$

$$y_1(t) = t u_1(t) + 3$$

$$y_2(t) = t u_2(t) + 3$$

$$y_k(t) = \alpha y_1(t) + \beta y_2(t) = t(\alpha u_1(t) + \beta u_2(t)) + 3(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$y \neq y_k$$

SUSTAV NIJE LINEARAN

$$3) S_3(u(n)) = u(n) + 2u(n-1)$$

$$u(n) = \alpha u_1(n) + \beta u_2(n)$$

$$y(n) = \alpha u_1(n) + \beta u_2(n) + 2 \cdot (\alpha u_1(n-1) + \beta u_2(n-1))$$

$$y_1(n) = u_1(n) + 2u_1(n-1)$$

$$y_2(n) = u_2(n) + 2u_2(n-1)$$

$$y_k(n) = \alpha y_1(n) + \beta y_2(n) = \alpha u_1(n) + 2\alpha u_1(n-1) + \beta u_2(n) + 2\beta u_2(n-1)$$

$$y = y_k$$

SUSTAV JE LINEARAN

ZADATAK 4: (T DIO)

a) $S_{11}(u(n)) = \exp(u_1(n))$

$$u(n) = \alpha u_1(n) + \beta u_2(n)$$

$$y(n) = \exp(\alpha u_1(n) + \beta u_2(n))$$

$$y_1(n) = \exp(u_1(n))$$

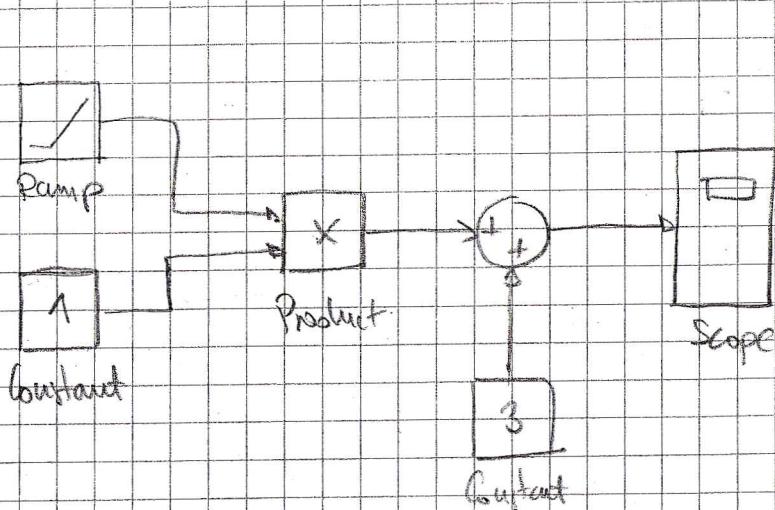
$$y_2(n) = \exp(u_2(n))$$

$$y_k = \alpha y_1(n) + \beta y_2(n) = \alpha \cdot \exp(u_1(n)) + \beta \cdot \exp(u_2(n))$$

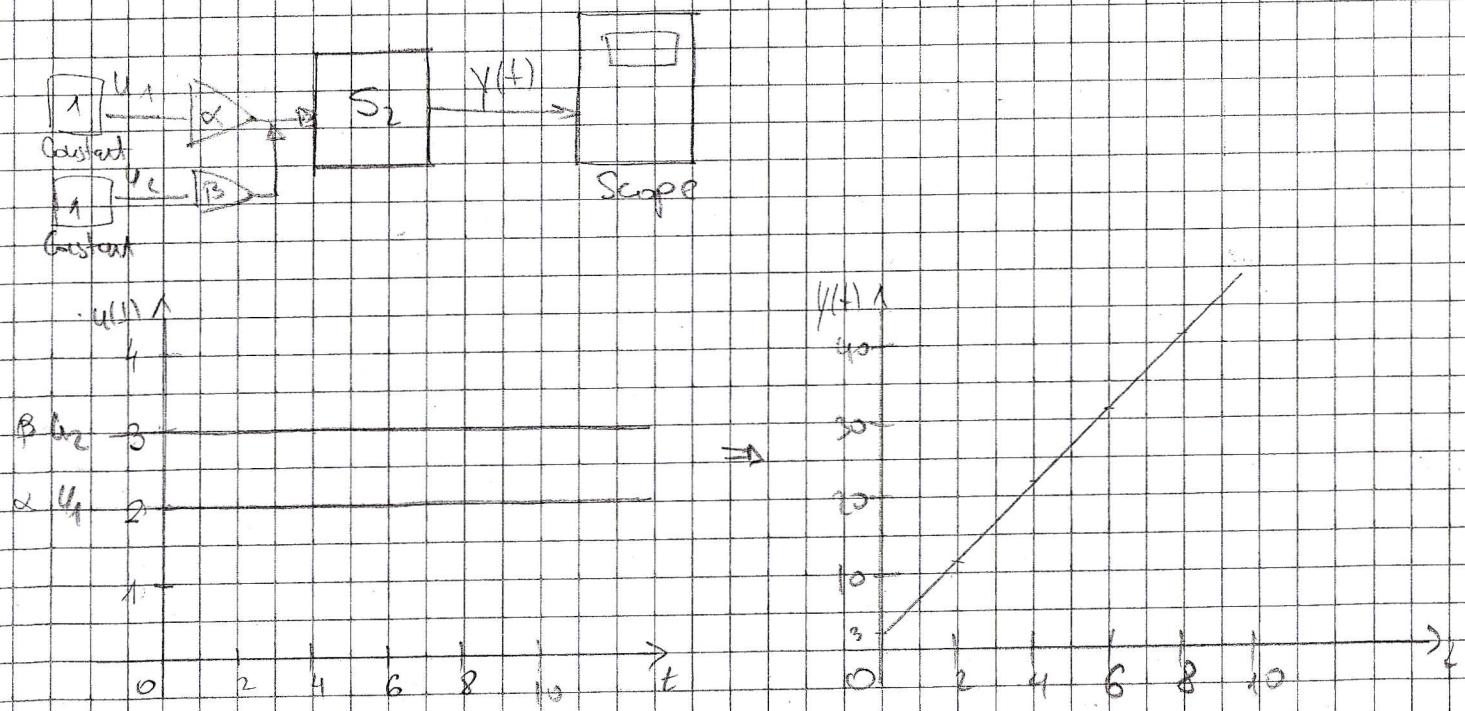
$$y \neq y_k$$

SUSTAV NIJE LINEARAN

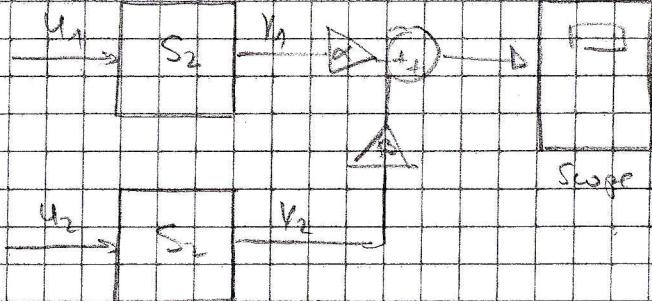
b)



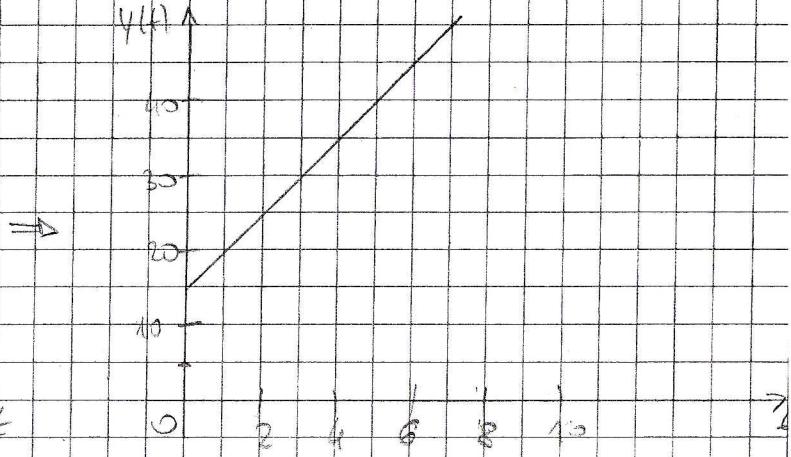
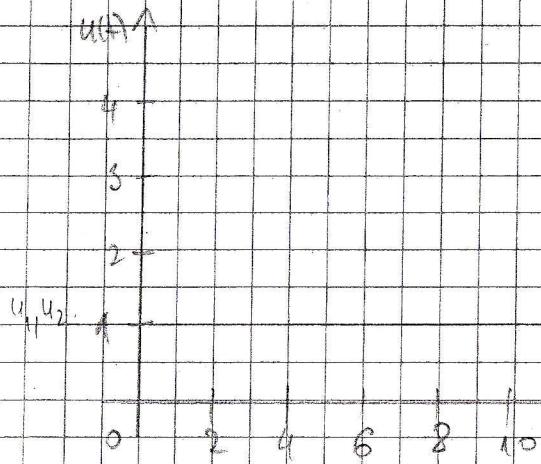
c) Komitegum računala ne mogu pokazati da je sustav linearan jer je potreban ispitati sve mjerice da i β i pokazati da za sve mjerice linearnost mjeri isto je neizogubljiva i nema sumislja. Stoga je najlakše provesti antyphasing jer dajući je mjerici samo jednu od jedan β koji će pokazati da linearnost ne mjeri. Ukoliko za velikih razlicitih α i β se pokazuje da mjeri linearnost, u kome slučaju pogodno je mjeru zadržati. Približno ču ispitati (aproximativno) falso što ču upraviti uporabom metoda slučaj 1 gdje su kroz sustav propusnici 2 bio dva signala povezana sa protivnjicima i β ističući 2 gdje ču da ista dva signala povezani su i β tako po izlasku iz sustava. Ako scope 1 i scope 2 ne pokazuju isto onda je sustav ne-linearan.



ZADATAK 4) (III dio)



Scope



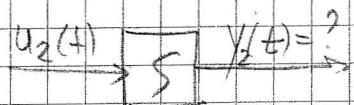
Sistem S_2 nije linearan jer scope sljedici 1 i scope
sljedici 2 ne postupaju

ZADATAK 5:

a)

$$u_2(t) = u_1(t+5) - 2u_1(t+2)$$

$$y_1(t) = (3-t) \cdot (\mu(t) - \mu(t-4))$$



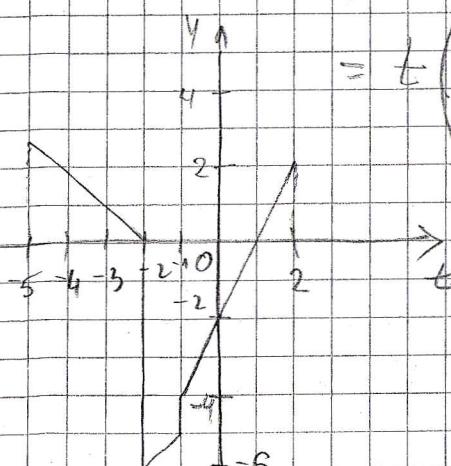
$$\underbrace{u_1(t+5)}_{\Rightarrow} \xrightarrow{S} y_1(t+5) = -(t+2)(\mu(t+5) - \mu(t+1))$$

$$\underbrace{u_1(t+2)}_{\Rightarrow} \xrightarrow{S} y_1(t+2) = (1-t)(\mu(t+2) - \mu(t-2))$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_2(t) &= -(t+2)(\mu(t+5) - \mu(t+1)) - 2(1-t)(\mu(t+2) - \mu(t-2)) \\ &\quad - t(\mu(t+5) - \mu(t+1)) - 2(\mu(t+5) - \mu(t+1)) - 2(\mu(t+2) - \mu(t-2)) \\ &\quad + 2t(\mu(t+2) - \mu(t-2)) \end{aligned}$$

$$= t(-\mu(t+5) + \mu(t+1) + 2\mu(t+2) - 2\mu(t-2)) +$$

$$-2(\mu(t+5) - \mu(t+1) + \mu(t+2) - \mu(t-2))$$



b) $t = [-6 : 0.01 : 6];$

$\text{plot}(t, u_1(t));$

$$y = u_1(t+5) - 2 \cdot u_1(t+2);$$

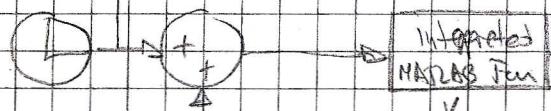
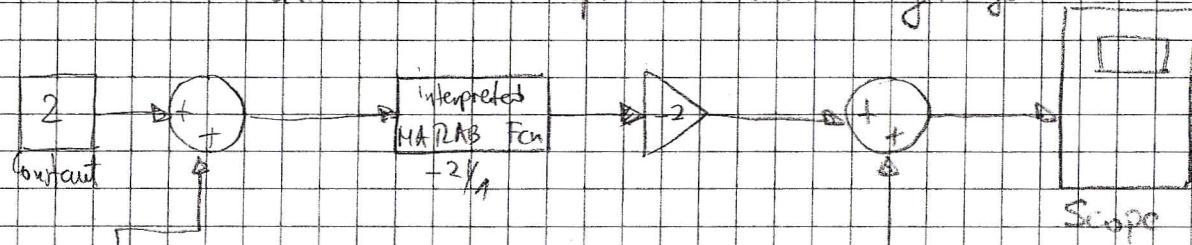
$\text{plot}(t, y);$

$$y_2 = v_1(t+5) - 2 \cdot v_1(t+2);$$

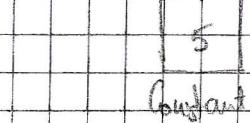
$\text{plot}(t, y_2);$

Obeziv sam program istim načinom razvijanje ka
u računskom programu sam to pretvorio u
MATLAB kod.

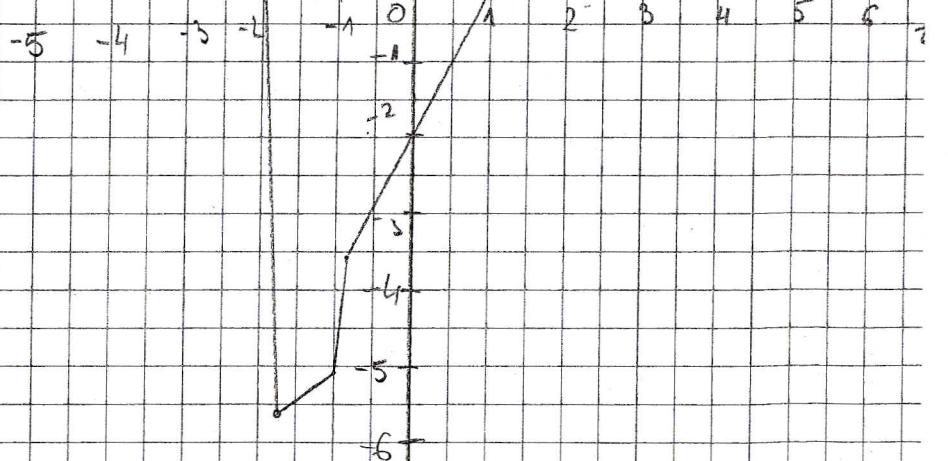
U Simulinku sam napravio ovakvo upotrebu:



$$y_1$$



Scope Simulink \Rightarrow



ZADATAK 6:

DEFINICIJA VANJSKE (BIBO) STABILNOSTI SUSTAV

Sustav je BIBO stabilan ako je za svaki omjereni ulaz u njegov odgovarajući takster omjereni f. niz.

$$|u(t)| \leq M_u < \infty \Rightarrow |y(t)| \leq M_y < \infty, \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ za V.K.S}$$

iliako $|u(n)| \leq M_u < \infty \Rightarrow |y(n)| \leq M_y < \infty, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ za V.D.S}$

BIBO = Bounded-Input Bounded-Output
(Omjereni ulaz Omjereni izlaz)

a) 1) $S_1(u(t)) = \int_0^t u(t) e^{-2t} dt$

upr. $u(t) = \mu(t)$

$$\int_0^t e^{-2t} dt = \frac{e^{-2t}}{-2} \Big|_0^t = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-2t})$$

BIBO STABILAN.

2) $S_2(u(t)) = \int_0^t u(t) dt$

upr. $u(t) = \mu(t)$

$$\int_0^t dt = t \quad \underline{\text{NIJE BIBO STABILAN}}$$

3) $S_3(u(n)) = \sum_{k=0}^n u(k) 2^k$

upr. $u(n) = \mu(n) \quad \sum_{k=0}^n 2^k = \infty \quad \underline{\text{NIJE BIBO STABILAN}}$

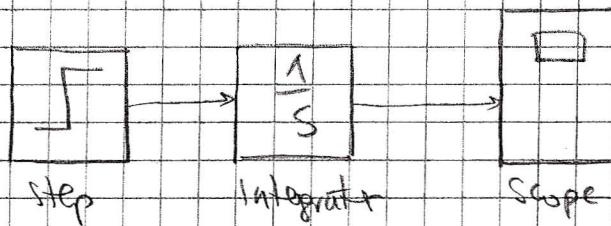
$$4) S_4(u(n)) = \sum_{k=0}^n u(k) 2^{-k}$$

upr. $u(n) = \mu(n)$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

BIBO STABILAN.

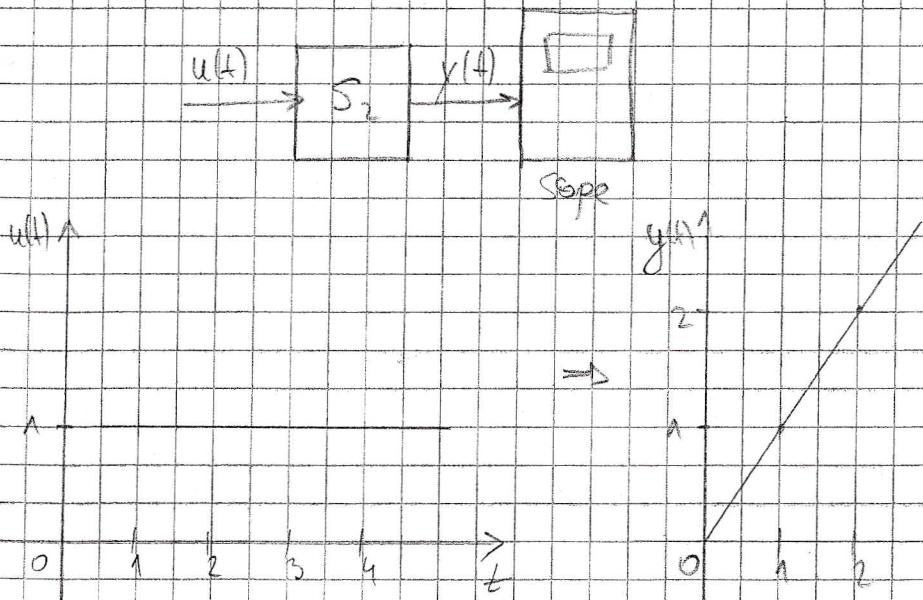
b)



c)

Konštruirjem računalna ne mogu pokazati da je sustav BIBO stabilan. Mogu dokazati da nije stabilan ako provadim pravu povezbu koja će pobiti fazu o stabilnosti. Sve dok to ne uspijem ne mogu 100% tvrditi da je BIBO stabilan. Jasno učinjajući taj krok sustav propushtim sve moguće poveze i to uvažavajući moguće, ali i ne sumisla.

Propushtu ^{upr.} u step i gledati da li je izlaz ogranicen, ako nije onda je BIBO NESTABILAN iako ne mogu tvrditi usto.



Sustav S_2 nije BIBO
stabilan jer na ogranicen
pobudu ne daje ogranicen
izlaz. Dobijam je 1
protopojnica (koje ovaj
da je to pokazuje).