

## *Signali i sustavi*

Vremenski diskretni sustavi  
prvog i drugog reda

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## *Sadržaj*

- Sustavi prvog reda
  - vremenski invarijantni sustavi
  - nelinearni sustavi
- Sustavi drugog reda
  - vremenski invarijantni sustavi
  - vremenski promjenjivi sustavi
  - nelinearni sustavi

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## *Sustavi prvog reda*

- Jedan element za kašnjenje + jedan ili više funkcijskih blokova.
- Podaci o stanju  $x(k)$  i ulazu  $u(k)$  dovoljni su da se odredi stanje u narednom koraku  $x(k+1)$ ,  
$$x(k+1) = f(x(k), u(k), k),$$
$$y(k) = g(x(k), u(k), k).$$
- Rješenje gornje jednačbe diferencija  
⇒ numeričko, korak po korak.

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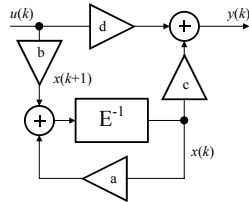


### Linearni vremenski invarijantan sustav

$f$  – linearna funkcija

$$x(k+1) = ax(k) + bu(k)$$

$$y(k) = cx(k) + du(k)$$



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### Linearni vremenski invarijantan sustav

- *Primjer:* štednja na bankovnoj knjižici:  
 $r$  – godišnja kamata,  
 $r/n$  – dnevna kamata,  
 $y(k) = y(k-1) + \frac{r}{n}y(k-1) + u(k)$ ,  
 $y(k)$  – stanje računa  $k$ -tog dana,  
 $y(k-1)$  – stanje računa  $(k-1)$ -og dana,  
 $u(k)$  – uplata  $u(k) > 0$  ili isplata  $u(k) < 0$   $k$ -tog dana.

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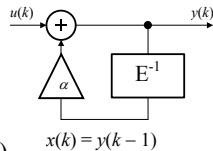
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### Linearni vremenski invarijantan sustav

- Blok dijagram ove jednadžbe je:

$$y(k) = \left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)y(k-1) + u(k)$$



- Ako  $x(k) = y(k-1)$  uzmemo kao varijablu stanja:  
 $x(k+1) = \alpha x(k) + u(k)$ ,  
 $y(k) = \alpha x(k) + u(k)$ .

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### Linearni vremenski invarijantan sustav

- Rješavanje korak po korak (numerički).

$$x(1) = \alpha x(0) + u(0)$$

$$x(2) = \alpha x(1) + u(1) = \alpha(\alpha x(0) + u(0)) + u(1) = \alpha^2 x(0) + \alpha u(0) + u(1)$$

$$x(3) = \alpha x(2) + u(2) = \alpha^3 x(0) + \alpha^2 u(0) + \alpha u(1) + u(2)$$

$$x(k) = \alpha^k x(0) + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \alpha^{k-(j+1)} u(j), k > 0$$

$$y(k) = \alpha^{k+1} x(0) + \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha^{k-j} u(j), k \geq 0$$

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### Linearni vremenski invarijantan sustav

- Rješavanje korak po korak (numerički).

$k$	$u(k)$	$y(k)$	$y(k) = (1 + \frac{r}{n})y(k-1) + u(k)$
0	10	10	$y(0) = 1.05 \cdot y(-1) + 10 = 1.05 \cdot 0 + 10$
1	-2,4	8,1	$y(1) = 1.05 \cdot y(0) - 2.4 = 1.05 \cdot 10 - 2.4$
2	-0,5	8,0	$y(2) = 1.05 \cdot y(1) - 0.5 = 1.05 \cdot 8.1 - 0.5$
3	-0,5	7,9	$y(3) = 1.05 \cdot y(2) - 0.5 = 1.05 \cdot 8.0 - 0.5$
4	-0,2	8,1	$y(4) = 1.05 \cdot y(3) - 0.2 = 1.05 \cdot 7.9 - 0.2$
5	-0,4	8,1	
6	-1,4	7,1	
7	-1,1	6,4	

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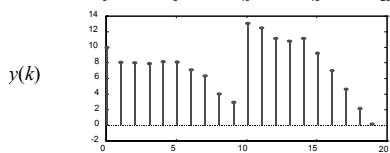
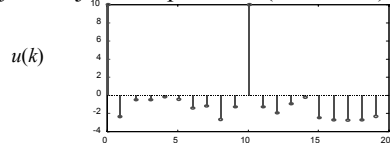
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### Linearni vremenski invarijantan sustav

- Rješavanje korak po korak (numerički).



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### Antidiferencijski operator $\Delta^{-1}$

- Antidiferencijski operator  $\Delta^{-1}$  daje niz:

$$\{y(k)\} = \Delta^{-1} \{u(k)\} \iff \Delta \{y(k)\} = \{u(k)\}.$$

Pri tome vrijedi:

$$\Delta \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} u(j) + K \right\} = \{u(k)\} \iff \Delta^{-1} \{u(k)\} = \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} u(j) + K \right\}.$$

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### Rješavanje jednadžbe diferencija analitički

- Pretpostavimo rješenje homogene jednadžbe oblika  $x(k) = Cq^k$ , gdje je C proizvoljna konstanta:  
 $x(k+1) = \alpha x(k) \rightarrow Cq^{k+1} = \alpha \cdot Cq^k \rightarrow q = \alpha.$
- Jednadžbu zadovoljava  $x_h = Cq^k$  ako je  $q = \alpha.$
- Pretpostavimo rješenje nehomogene jednadžbe u obliku:

$$x(k) = q^k \cdot f(k) \rightarrow x(k) = \alpha^k \cdot f(k),$$

- gdje je  $\{f(k)\}$  neka sekvencija stavljena mjesto konstante u rješenju homogene jednadžbe.

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### Rješavanje jednadžbe diferencija analitički

- Uvrštenjem u jednadžbu diferencija dobivamo:  
 $\alpha^{k+1} f(k+1) = \alpha \alpha^k f(k) + u(k) \rightarrow \alpha^{k+1} [f(k+1) - f(k)] = u(k),$   
 $\Delta f(k) = f(k+1) - f(k) = u(k) q^{-(k+1)}, q = \alpha.$

- Primjenom antidiferencijskog operatora izlazi:

$$f(k) = \Delta^{-1} [u(k)q^{-(k+1)}] = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} u(j)q^{-(j+1)} + C.$$

- Rješenje nehomogene jednadžbe slijedi iz  $x(k) = q^k \cdot f(k)$ , tj.

$$x(k) = q^k \left[ \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} u(j)q^{-(j+1)} + C \right] = Cq^k + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} u(j)q^{k-(j+1)}.$$

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### Rješavanje jednačbe diferencija analitički

- Konstantu C možemo dobiti uvrštenjem u polaznu jednačbu uz  $k = 0$ .
- Za  $x(1) = Cq + u(0) = qx(0) + u(0) \rightarrow C = x(0)$ .
- Dobivamo rješenje u obliku:

$$x(k) = \begin{cases} x(0), & \text{za } k = 0, \\ q^k x(0) + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} u(j)q^{k-(j+1)}, & \text{za } k > 0, \end{cases}$$

a izlaz  $y(k) = q^{k+1}x(0) + \sum_{j=0}^k u(j)q^{k-j}, \quad \text{za } k \geq 0.$

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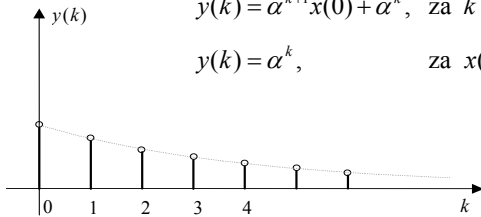


### Jednični odziv $u(k) = \delta(k)$

$$x(k) = \begin{cases} x(0), & \text{za } k = 0, \\ \alpha^k x(0) + \alpha^{k-1}, & \text{za } k > 0, \end{cases}$$

$$y(k) = \alpha^{k+1}x(0) + \alpha^k, \quad \text{za } k \geq 0,$$

$$y(k) = \alpha^k, \quad \text{za } x(0) = 0.$$



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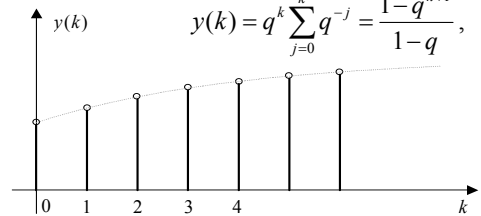
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### Odziv na jediničnu stepenicu $u(k) = m(k)$ uz $x(0) = 0$

$$x(k) = q^k \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} q^{-(j+1)} = \frac{1-q^k}{1-q}, \quad k > 0,$$

$$y(k) = q^k \sum_{j=0}^k q^{-j} = \frac{1-q^{k+1}}{1-q}, \quad k \geq 0.$$



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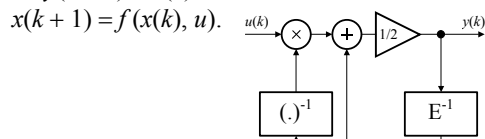
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### Nelinearni sustav

- Primjer: računanje drugog korijena broja  $u > 0$ .

$$y(k) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ y(k-1) + \frac{u}{y(k-1)} \right] \quad \text{▪ Nelinearan sustav.}$$

- Za  $y(k-1) = x(k)$  dobivamo oblik




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### Nelinearni sustav

$$\sqrt{10} = ?$$

$$y(k) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ y(k-1) + \frac{u}{y(k-1)} \right]$$

$$\sqrt{10} = 3,16227766016838$$

$k$	$y(k)$
0	10.000000000
1	5.500000000
2	3.659090909
3	3.196005082
4	3.162455623
5	3.162277665
6	3.162277660
7	3.162277660
8	3.162277660

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### Sustavi drugog reda

- Opis sustava s dvije jednadžbe diferencija prvog reda:

$$x_1(k+1) = f_1(x_1(k), x_2(k), u(k)), x_1(0) = x_{10},$$

$$x_2(k+1) = f_2(x_1(k), x_2(k), u(k)), x_2(0) = x_{20},$$

$$y(k) = g(x_1(k), x_2(k), u(k)).$$

- Zapisano u vektorskom obliku:

$$\mathbf{x}(k) = [x_1(k), x_2(k)]^t,$$

$$\mathbf{x}(k+1) = \mathbf{f}[\mathbf{x}(k), \mathbf{u}(k)], \mathbf{x}(0) = \mathbf{x}_0,$$

$$\mathbf{y}(k) = \mathbf{g}[\mathbf{x}(k), \mathbf{u}(k)].$$

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### Sustavi drugog reda

- Rješenje možemo dobiti korak po korak počevši od  $\mathbf{x}(0) = \mathbf{x}_0$ ,  
 $\mathbf{x}(1) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(0), \mathbf{u}(0))$ ,  
 $\mathbf{x}(2) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(1), \mathbf{u}(1)) = \mathbf{f}[\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(0), \mathbf{u}(0)), \mathbf{u}(1)]$ ,  
 $\mathbf{x}(3) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(2), \mathbf{u}(2)) =$   
 $= \mathbf{f}\{\mathbf{f}[\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(0), \mathbf{u}(0)), \mathbf{u}(1)], \mathbf{u}(2)\}$ .
- Ulazni niz  $\{u(k)\}$  mora biti poznat.

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### Sustavi drugog reda

- Sustav se može opisati s jednom jednadžbom diferencija drugog reda u obliku  
 $y(k+2) = f(y(k+1), y(k), u(k+2), u(k+1), u(k))$ ,  
 ili  
 $y(k) = f(y(k-1), y(k-2), u(k), u(k-1), u(k-2))$ ,  
 što predstavlja model s ulazno izlaznim varijablama.

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### Linearni sustav drugog reda

- Ako su  $f_1$  i  $f_2$  linearne funkcije:  
 $x_1(k+1) = a_{11}x_1(k) + a_{12}x_2(k) + u_1(k)$ ,  
 $x_2(k+1) = a_{21}x_1(k) + a_{22}x_2(k) + u_2(k)$ ,  
 sustav se može transformirati u:  
 $x_1(k+2) - Tx_1(k+1) + \Delta x_1(k) = u(k)$ ,  
 $x_2(k+2) - Tx_2(k+1) + \Delta x_2(k) = v(k)$ ,  
 gdje je

$$T = a_{11} + a_{22}, \quad u(k) = u_1(k+1) + a_{12}u_2(k) - a_{22}u_1(k),$$

$$\Delta = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}, \quad v(k) = u_2(k+1) + a_{21}u_1(k) - a_{11}u_2(k).$$

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### Linearni sustav drugog reda

- *Primjer:* model nacionalnog bruto dohotka

$y(k)$  – bruto dohodak na kraju  $k$ -te godine,  
 $p(k)$  – potrošnja – kupovina dobara,  
 $i(k)$  – investicije – kupovina proizvodnih sredstava,  
 $d(k)$  – troškovi državne uprave,  
 $y(k) = p(k) + i(k) + d(k)$ .

- Ustanovljen je slijedeći odnos između navedenih veličina:

$p(k) = \alpha \cdot y(k - 1)$ ,  
 $i(k) = \beta \cdot \nabla p(k - 1) = \beta \cdot \alpha (y(k - 1) - y(k - 2))$ ,  
 $d(k) = d$ .

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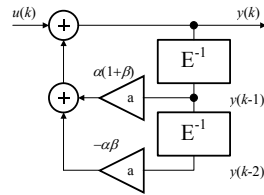
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### Linearni sustav drugog reda

- Uvršteno u sumu daje:

$$y(k) = \alpha(1 + \beta)y(k - 1) - \alpha\beta y(k - 2) + d.$$

- Blok dijagram:




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### Rješavanje jednadžbe diferencija

- Za rješavanje jednadžbe od trenutka  $k = 0$  treba poznavati:

- $y(-1)$  i  $y(-2) \rightarrow$  početne uvjete,
- $\alpha$  i  $\beta \rightarrow$  parametre sustava.

- Pretpostavimo rješenje linearne homogene jednadžbe u obliku  $y(k) = q^k$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_2 y(k+2) + a_1 y(k+1) + a_0 y(k) = 0 &\implies q^k (a_2 q^2 + a_1 q + a_0) = 0 \\
 a_2 y(k) + a_1 y(k-1) + a_0 y(k-2) = 0 &\implies q^{k-2} (a_2 q^2 + a_1 q + a_0) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$q_{1,2} = \frac{-a_1 \pm \sqrt{a_1^2 - 4a_0 a_2}}{2a_2}$$

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### Rješavanje jednačbe diferencija

- Karakteristična jednačba se često piše u obliku:

- 1)  $q^2 - (2r \cos \theta) q + r^2 = 0$ , za  $\cos^2(\theta) < 1$ ,  
 $q_{12} = r (\cos \theta \pm j \sin \theta) = r e^{\pm j\theta}$  (par kompleksnih korjena),
- 2)  $q^2 - (2r \operatorname{ch} \alpha) q + r^2 = 0$ , za  $\operatorname{ch}^2 \alpha > 1$ ,  
 $q_{12} = r (\operatorname{ch} \alpha \pm \operatorname{sh} \alpha) = r e^{\pm \alpha}$  (par realnih korjena),
- 3)  $q^2 - 2rq + r^2 = 0$ ,  
 $q_{12} = r$  (dvostruki korjen).

- Rješenje jednačbe diferencija je linearna kombinacija od  $q_1^k$  i  $q_2^k$ :

$$y_n(k) = C_1 q_1^k + C_2 q_2^k.$$

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### Rješavanje jednačbe diferencija

- Tri slučaja:
  - oscilatorni slučaj,
  - kritički aperiodičan slučaj,
  - aperiodičan slučaj.
- Oscilatorni slučaj za  $\cos^2(\theta) < 1$

$$y_n(k) = C_1 r^k e^{jk\theta} + C_2 r^k e^{-jk\theta} = 2C r^k \cos(\theta k - \phi),$$

uz:

- $r < 1 \rightarrow$  padajući niz.
- $r > 1 \rightarrow$  rastući niz (nestabilan sustav).
- $r = 1 \rightarrow$  neprigušeni oscilatorni slučaj.

$$y_n(k) = 2C \cos(\theta k - \phi),$$

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### Rješavanje jednačbe diferencija

- Kritički aperiodičan slučaj  $\cos^2(\theta) = 1$ ,

$$y_n(k) = C_1 r^k + C_2 k r^k,$$

- $r < 1 \rightarrow$  padajući niz,
- $r > 1 \rightarrow$  rastući niz (nestabilan sustav),
- $r = 1 \rightarrow$  odziv linearno raste,

$$y_n(k) = C_1 + C_2 k.$$

- Aperiodičan slučaj  $\operatorname{ch}(\alpha) > 1$ ,

$$y_n(k) = C_1 r^k e^{\alpha k} + C_2 r^k e^{-\alpha k},$$

- $r e^\alpha < 1$  i  $r e^{-\alpha} < 1$  niz je padajući (stabilan sustav).

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### Homogeni sustav jednažbi s varijablama stanja

- Rješenje jednažbi sustava drugog reda može se odrediti supstitucijom  $x_1(k) = X_1q^k$  i  $x_2(k) = X_2q^k$  u jednažbe stanja:

$$x_1(k+1) = a_{11}x_1(k) + a_{12}x_2(k),$$

$$x_2(k+1) = a_{21}x_1(k) + a_{22}x_2(k),$$

$$X_1q^{k+1} = a_{11}X_1q^k + a_{12}X_2q^k,$$

$$X_2q^{k+1} = a_{21}X_1q^k + a_{22}X_2q^k,$$

$$qX_1 = a_{11}X_1 + a_{12}X_2,$$

$$qX_2 = a_{21}X_1 + a_{22}X_2.$$

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### Rješavanje jednažbe diferencija

- Da bi sustav algebarskih jednažbi imao rješenje za  $X_1$  i  $X_2$  mora determinanta iščezavati tj.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - q & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - q \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

- Determinanta daje polinom:

$$q^2 - Tq + \Delta = 0,$$

čiji su korjeni  $q_1$  i  $q_2$  prirodne ili vlastite frekvencije sustava.

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### Vremenski promjenjiv sustav drugog reda

MATLAB primjer

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### Nelinearni sustav drugog reda

- Diskretni ekvivalent Van der Polove jednadžbe je:

$$y(k) = 2y(k-1) - y(k-2)[1 + T^2] + \varepsilon T[y(k-1) - y(k-2) - y(k-1)y^2(k-2) + y^3(k-2)].$$

- Jednadžbu rješavamo korak po korak (numerički).
- Primjer numeričkog rješavanja uz slijedeće parametre:  
 $T = 0.1$   
 $\varepsilon = 0.1$ ,  
 $y(-1) = 0.1$ ,  
 $y(-2) = 0$ .

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### Numeričko rješenje Van der Polove jednadžbe

$k$	$y(k)$	$y(k) = 2,01 \cdot y(k-1) - 0,01 \cdot y(k-1) \cdot y^2(k-2) - 1,11 \cdot y(k-2) + 0,01 \cdot y^3(k-2)$
0	0,201	$y(0) = 2,01 \cdot 0,1 - 0,01 \cdot 0,1 \cdot 0 - 1,11 \cdot 0 + 0,01 \cdot 0 = 0,201$
1	0,293	
2	0,366	
3	0,410	
4	0,418	
5	0,385	
6	0,310	
7	0,196	

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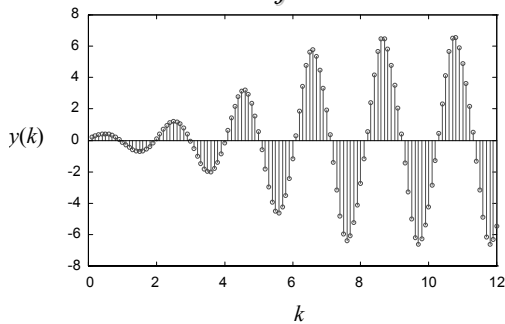
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### Numeričko rješenje Van der Polove jednadžbe




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