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### Zašto Signali i sustavi?

Kako vidimo struku?

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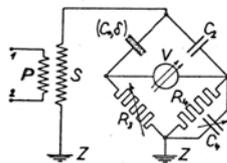
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### Zašto Signali i sustavi?



Scheringov most za mjerenje kuta gubitaka električne opreme i izolacionih materijala

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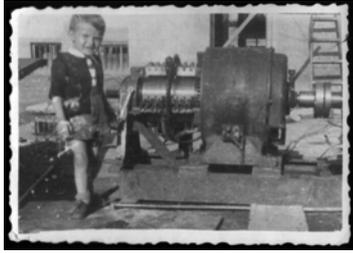
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### Zašto Signali i sustavi?



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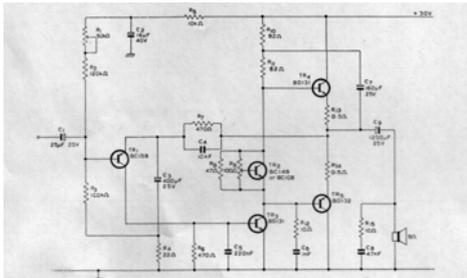
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### Zašto Signali i sustavi?



10-Watt Hi-Fi AMPLIFIER—Response is flat within 3 dB from 20 to 20,000 Hz for 5-mV output. Distortion of rated output is less than 0.1%. Complementary pair of output resistors drives speaker directly. Tests give similar Audio and Radio Circuits, McGraw-Hill, London, 1948, p. 102.

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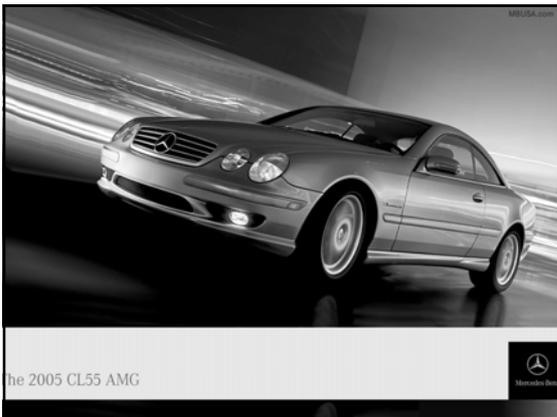
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*Signali i sustavi na FER-u*



Profesor:  
Prof. dr. sc. Branko Jeren,  
Zavod za elektroničke  
sustave i obradbu  
informacija  
soba D120,  
+385 (1) 6129950,  
email: [branko.jeren@fer.hr](mailto:branko.jeren@fer.hr)

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*Signali i sustavi na FER-u*



Asistent:  
Zvonko Kostanjčar  
Zavod za elektroničke sustave i  
obradbu informacija  
soba D107  
[zvonko.kostanjcar@zesoi.fer.hr](mailto:zvonko.kostanjcar@zesoi.fer.hr)

konzultacije:  
srijedom 11-12 u D107.

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*Signali i sustavi na FER-u*



Asistent:  
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soba D145  
[hrvoje.bogunovic@zesoi.fer.hr](mailto:hrvoje.bogunovic@zesoi.fer.hr)

konzultacije:  
ponedjeljkom 11-12 u D145.

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### *Signali i sustavi na FER-u*

- Predavanja: utorkom 8:30 - 11, D2.
- Auditorne vježbe:  
INE, AUT:  
ponedjeljkom 12-14, D152  
  
RAČ, TKI, RKP, ESA:  
ponedjeljkom 14-16, D152,

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### *Signali i sustavi na FER-u*

- Laboratorijske vježbe:  
Laboratorijske vježbe su obavezne samo za  
studente Industrijske elektronike.

Studenti s ostalih smjerova zainteresirani za laboratorijske vježbe mogu se prijaviti tijekom prvog tjedna nastave. Zbog ograničenja prostora i opreme moguće je formirati samo dvije dodatne grupe. U slučaju većeg broja studenata prednost imaju studenti s višim prosjekom ocjena. Studenti koji tako odaberu laboratorijske vježbe nagrađuju se, u slučaju dvojbe, višom ocjenom na usmenom ispitu.

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### *Signali i sustavi na FER-u*

- Literatura:  
Edward A. Lee, Pravin Varaiya:  
Structure and Interpretation of Signals  
and Systems; Addison Wesley 2003.  
Hrvoje Babić: *Signali i sustavi*, Zagreb  
1996. (kopija u skriptarnici)
- WWW:  
Sve obavijesti, materijali i ostale upute  
biti će objavljeni na  
<http://sis.zesoi.fer.hr/>

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### Signali i sustavi na FER-u

- Demonstratori/studentски predstavnici:  
Za potrebe laboratorijskih vježbi nekoliko studenata će biti odabrano za demonstratore.

Zbog boljeg kontakta sa studentima demonstratori će također djelovati kao studentski predstavnici i tjedno će se sastajati s nastavnicima.

Zainteresirani studenti mogu se javiti asistentima tijekom prvog tjedna nastave.

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### Signali i sustavi na FER-u

- Ispit/kolokviji:

Tijekom semestra održavaju se tri kolokvija, a predviđeni datumi održavanja kolokvija su

utorak 09.11. 2004.,  
utorak 14.12. 2004.  
utorak 25. 01. 2005.

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### Signali i sustavi na FER-u

Ispiti su pismeni i usmeni i održavaju se u redovitim ispitnim terminima.

Studenti koji su položili kolokvije oslobođeni su pismenog ispita a ocjena pismenog ispita određuje se prema tablici danoj na [www](#) stranicama predmeta.

Stopostotna nazočnost na predavanjima nagrađuje se za jedan stupanj višom ocjenom na pismenom ispitu.

Prisutnost na više od 86% predavanja nagrađuje se sa dva dodatna boda na pismenom ispitu.

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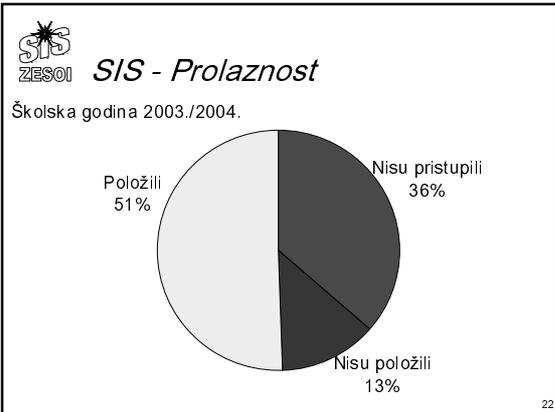
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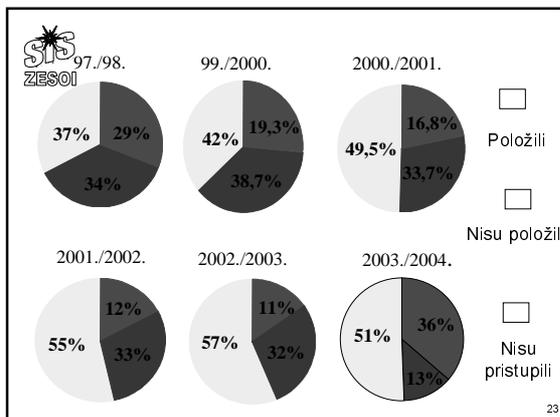
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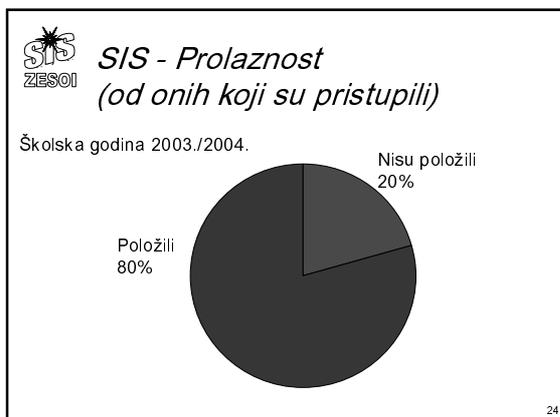
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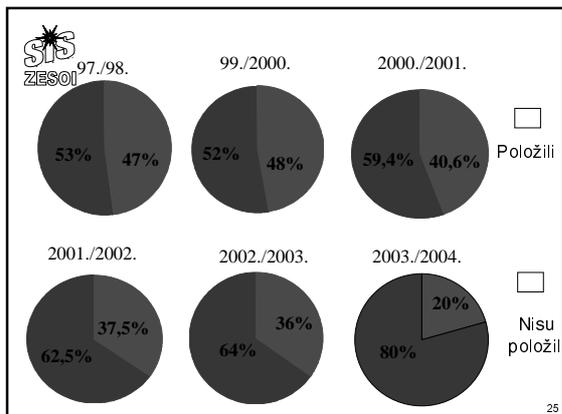
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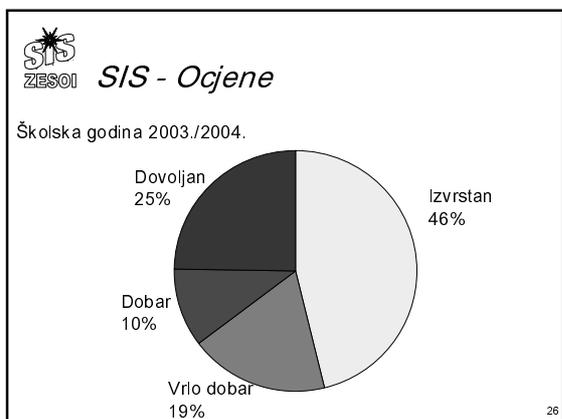
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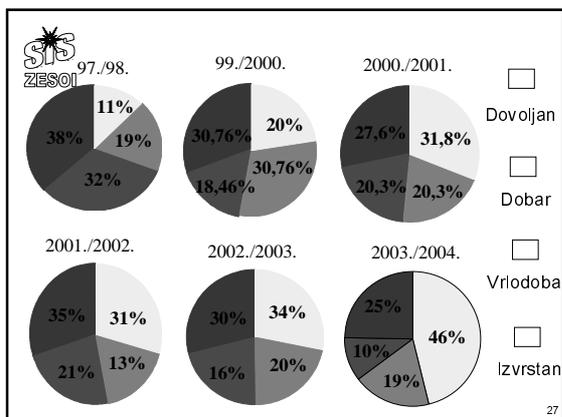
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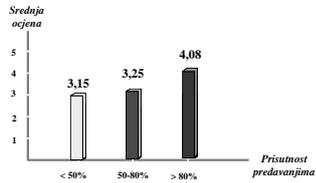
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### Veza prisutnost predavanja -Srednja ocjena (2003/2004)



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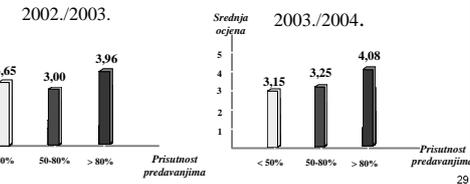
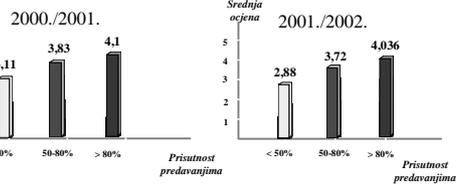
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### Veza kolokvija i prolaznosti

- Na prva dva ispitna roka SIS je položilo 43 studenata (20.1%)
  - od toga 35 studenata koji su položili kolokvij
  - srednja ocjena 4.14.
- Do 7. mjeseca ispit su položila 69 studenata (30.9%)
  - od toga 53 studenata koji su položili kolokvij
  - srednja ocjena 4.10.

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Dakle, u ovom predmetu  
izučavamo

# signale i sustave



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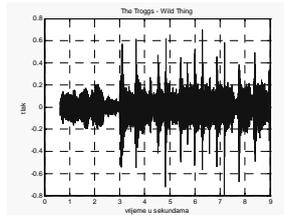
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Signali i .....

Wild Thing, 1966.



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Signali i sustavi

- signal je apstraktni matematički opis promatranog (fizikalnog) procesa dakle,
- signali su funkcije koje opisuju promatranu fizikalnu varijablu ili fizikalni proces dakle nose informaciju o sustavu ili procesu
  - Signal je funkcija nezavisnih varijabli kao što su vrijeme, udaljenost, pozicija, temperatura, tlak itd.
- sustavi pohranjuju, transformiraju i prenose signale

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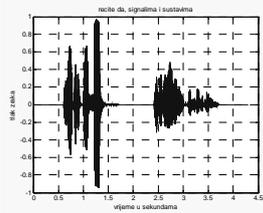
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## Signali i sustavi

Ja ću sada izgovoriti:  
Recite da, signalima i sustavima



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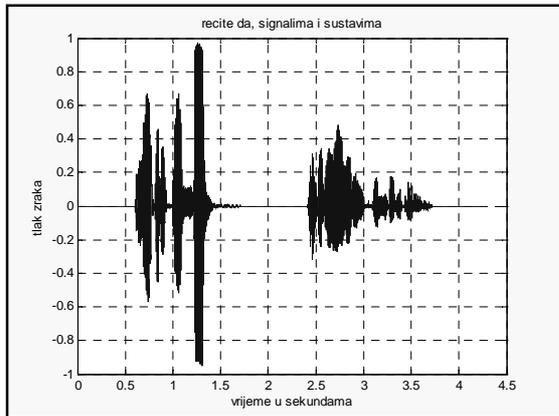
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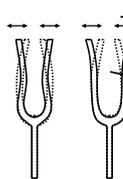
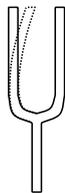
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## Sustavi i ...

pobuda  
(udarac)



pomak [m]

amplituda tlaka [Pa]

- varijable sustava: mjerljive veličine.
- nezavisna varijabla – vrijeme  $t$ .
- ulazne i izlazne varijable.

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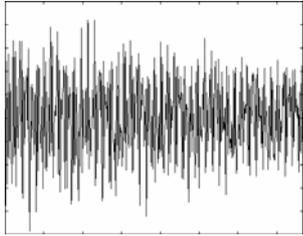
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### Signali i sustavi



- sustav: glazbena vilica

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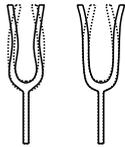
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### Model glazbene vilice

- udarcem u vrh vilice pobuđujemo titranje.
- elastična sila  $F(t) = -ky(t)$  uzrokuje vraćanje vrha vilice u početni položaj.
- kako je  $F(t) = ma(t) = my''(t)$  imamo



$$y''(t) = -(k/m)y(t)$$

odnosno za  $\omega_0^2 = k/m$

$$y''(t) + \omega_0^2 y(t) = 0$$

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### Glazbena vilica

- zvuk realne vilice 
- osnovni ton vilice 
- zvuk dobiven rješavanjem modela 

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### Primjer tehničkog sustava



- sustav: kotač – amortizer – vozilo

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### Atributi sustava

prigušenje amortizera [Ns/m]

pomak kotača [m]



elastičnost opruge [N/m]

masa vozila [kg]

vrijeme [s]

pomak vozila [m]

- varijable sustava: mjerljive veličine.
- nezavisna varijabla – vrijeme  $t$ .
- ulazne i izlazne varijable.

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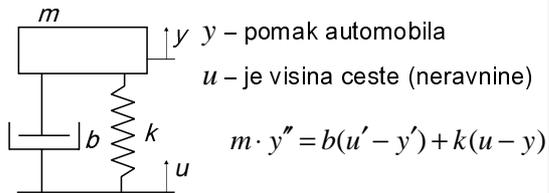
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### Model sustava kotač – amortizer – vozilo

- i ovdje je moguće napisati diferencijalnu jednačbu za vrlo pojednostavljen model kotač – amortizer – vozilo



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**Model sustava  
kotač – amortizer – vozilo**

$$my'' = b(u' - y') + k(u - y)$$

$$y'' + \frac{b}{m}y' + \frac{k}{m}y = \frac{b}{m}u' + \frac{k}{m}u$$

uz zamjenu

$$2\alpha = \frac{b}{m} \quad \omega_0^2 = \frac{k}{m}$$

$$y'' + 2\alpha y' + \omega_0^2 y = 2\alpha u' + \omega_0^2 u$$

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**Model sustava  
kotač – amortizer – vozilo**

$$y'' = -2\alpha y' - \omega_0^2 y + 2\alpha u' + \omega_0^2 u \quad || \int || \int$$

dakle, dva puta uzastopno integriramo

$$y = -2\alpha \int_{-\infty}^t y(\tau) d\tau - \omega_0^2 \int_{-\infty}^t \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} y(\sigma) d\sigma \right) d\tau + 2\alpha \int_{-\infty}^t u(\tau) d\tau + \omega_0^2 \int_{-\infty}^t \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} u(\sigma) d\sigma \right) d\tau$$

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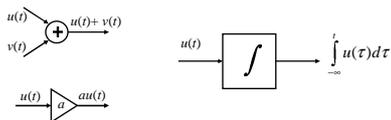
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**Model sustava  
kotač - amortizer - vozilo**

prikažimo ovu jednadžbu u obliku blok dijagrama korištenjem blokova za zbrajanje i množenje s konstantom te blokom za integriranje



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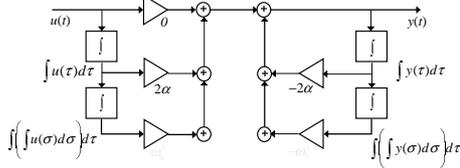
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**Model sustava  
kotač - amortizer - vozilo**

$$y = -2\alpha \int y(\tau) d\tau - \omega_0^2 \int \left( \int y(\sigma) d\sigma \right) d\tau + 2\alpha \int u(\tau) d\tau + \omega_0^2 \int \left( \int u(\sigma) d\sigma \right) d\tau$$



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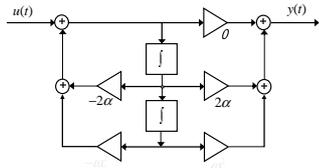
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**Model sustava  
kotač - amortizer - vozilo**

transformacijom blok dijagrama (koja će biti kasnije objašnjena) slijedi



$$y'' + 2\alpha y' + \omega_0^2 y = 2\alpha u' + \omega_0^2 u$$

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**Analiza vladanja sustava**

MATLAB / SIMULINK

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### Sustavi i signali

Primjer ista pobuda a različiti sustavi:

- izvorni signal 
- modifikacija vremenske osi (ponavljanjem ili izbacivanjem vremenskih uzoraka signala) 
- modifikacija trajanja izgovora poruke 
- modifikacija visine glasa govornika 
- modeliranje govora LPC modelom 
  - u svrhu učinkovitog prijenosa ili pohrane , tj. kodiranja

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### Sustavi i signali

- analiziramo sustave koji pohranjuju, transformiraju i prenose signale
- multidisciplinarni problem: odrediti, podesiti, predvidjeti vladanje sustava, ili pak realizirati sustav željenih svojstava.

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### Sustavi i signali

- kvantitativna analiza sustava u različitim disciplinama vodi na iste matematičke postupke
- matematički postupci omogućavaju uvođenje apstraktne koncepcije
- pogodan matematički opis nekog realnog sustava naziva se matematičkim modelom tog sustava ili apstraktni sustav

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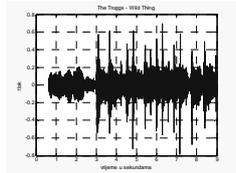
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## Signali

- signale opisujemo kao funkcije koje preslikavaju domenu (skup) u područje vrijednosti ili kodomenu (opet skup)
- u većini primjena domena signala, dakle nezavisna varijabla, je vrijeme ili prostor



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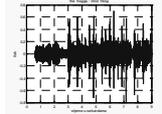
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## Primjeri signala

- zvuk je signal
- slika je signal



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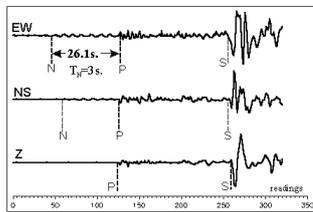
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## Primjeri signala

- seizmički signal



May 29, 1982, earthquake on Hokkaido (origin time 12:21:13; coordinates 42.43°N, 143.16°E; M = 5.9; H = 120 km); P and S denote the onsets of P and S waves, respectively; N marks the beginning of the low-frequency precursory signal in EW and NS components. The records were made with Russian broadband seismographs at the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk station. One reading is 0.373 s.

iz: E.V. Sassorova, B.W. Levin, and A.O. Mestrioukov "A comparison analysis of the low-frequency seismic signal foregoing the main shock and the acoustic signal preceding a rock rupture in laboratory experiments."

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### Primjeri signala

- omjer valutnih tečaja je signal



© 2003 by Prof. Werner Antweiler, University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC, Canada.  
Permission is granted to reproduce the above image provided that the source and copyright are acknowledged.  
Time period shown in diagram: 28/May/2003 - 29/Aug/2003

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### Primjeri signala

- video je signal



- ekg je signal



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### Audio signali

- zvuk je brza promjena tlaka zraka u vremenu i možemo ga prikazati kao funkciju

*Zvuk : Vrijeme → Tlak*

ovdje je *Tlak* skup koji se sastoji od mogućih vrijednosti tlaka zraka a *Vrijeme* je skup koji predstavlja vremenski interval u kojem definiramo signal

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### Audio signali – kontinuirani

- devet sekundi signala *Glazba* je funkcija:

$$Glazba : [0,9] \rightarrow Tlak$$

gdje je  $[0,9]$  vremenski interval od devet sekundi u kojem definiramo signal

- grafički prikaz signala često se naziva valni oblik signala

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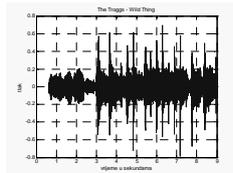
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### Audio signali - kontinuirani

$$Glazba : [0,9] \rightarrow Tlak$$



- vrijednosti tlaka u ovom prikazu su normirane i u stvarnosti signal zvuka varira oko tlaka zraka ambijenta (oko 100 000 N/m<sup>2</sup>)

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### Audio signali - kontinuirani

- prethodni prikaz signala *Glazba* sugerira da je domena iz skupa *Realni*<sup>\*</sup>, dakle vrijeme se mijenja kontinuirano od 0 do 9 sekundi. Isto tako ovaj prikaz sugerira da *Tlak* poprima vrijednosti iz skupa *Realni*
  - u stvarnosti signal *Glazba*, kako ga čujemo sa zvučnika, ima upravo značajku da su mu i domena (vrijeme) i kodomena (tlak) iz skupa *Realni* i takve signale nazivamo *analognim signalima*
- \* *Realni* =  $(-\infty, \infty)$  realni brojevi

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### Audio signali – kontinuirani i diskretni

- prethodni prikaz signala *Glazba* je međutim prikaz signala pohranjenog u računalu i stoga se njegov prikaz svodi na niz brojeva pohranjenih u memoriju računala
- zbog konačne dužine riječi računala (neka je to u ovom slučaju 16 bita) vrijednosti koje poprima *Tlak* će biti iz skupa

$$Cjelobrojni_{16} = \{-32768, \dots, 32767\}$$

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### Audio signali - diskretni

- zbog konačne dužine memorije nije moguće pohraniti sve vrijednosti signala *Glazba* u intervalu  $[0,9]$  i u ovom slučaju pohranjeno je ukupno 99 225 diskretnih vrijednosti signala (11025 vrijednosti po sekundi – kod pohrane na CD je to 44100 po sekundi zvuka po stereo kanalu)
- sukladno rečenom prvih 9 sekundi pjesme *Wild Thing* pohranjene u računalu označiti ćemo signalom *RacunalnaGlazba*

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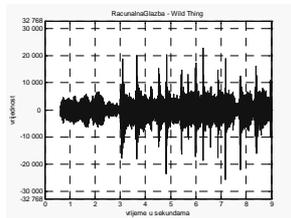
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### Audio signali



iz ovoga prikaza teško je prepoznati da se radi o signalu koji poprima diskretne vrijednosti u diskretnim trenucima vremena – to će biti moguće tek za odsječak signala

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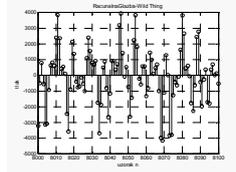
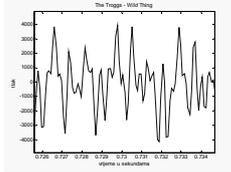
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### Audio signali - diskretni



- desna slika prikazuje 100 vrijednosti signala – uzoraka
- koristimo *peteljasti prikaz – stem plot* – uobičajen u prikazu vremenski diskretnih signala

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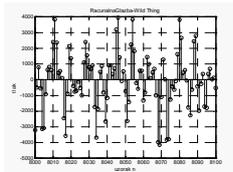
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### Audio signali - diskretni



- kako je signal *RacunalnaGlazba* definiran s 11025 uzoraka po sekundi 100 prikazanih uzoraka predstavlja 9 msec signala kako je to i prikazano na prethodnoj slici

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### Vremenski diskretni signali

- vremenski diskretni signali definirani su samo u diskretnim trenucima vremena
- signal *RacunalnaGlazba* je diskretni signal i možemo ga prikazati

*RacunalnaGlazba: DiskretnoVrijeme → Cjelobroj<sub>16</sub>*

gdje su *DiskretnoVrijeme*=[0, 1/11025, ..., 9225/11025] skup diskretnih trenutaka vremena u kojem je definiran signal a *Cjelobroj<sub>16</sub>*={-32768, ..., 32767}

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