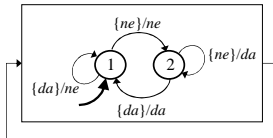




*Povratna veza – automati bez ulaza  
(primjeri a, b i c - zaključak)*

- zaključujemo da automati u primjerima b i c ne mogu biti spojeni u povratnu vezu kako je to prikazano
- jedina mogućnost ovako konstruirane povratne veze je za automat u primjeru a



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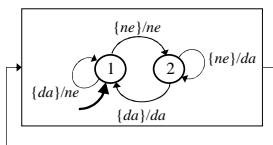
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*Povratna veza – izlaz određen stanjem*



- ovo je ujedno i primjer automata za koji vrijedi da je izlaz određen stanjem jer je jednak za oba moguća ulazna znaka
- dakle  $y(n)=ne$  za  $x(n)=1$  i  $y(n)=da$  za  $x(n)=2$

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*Povratna veza – izlaz određen stanjem*

- kažemo da automat A ima izlaz određen stanjem ako za svako dostupno stanje  $x(n) \in Stanja_A$  postoji jedinstveni izlazni znak  $y(n)=b$  koji ovisi samo o  $x(n)$  a ne ovisi o ulaznom znaku

- dakle  $izlaz_A(x(n), u(n)) = b$

- očigledno je da je automat s povratnom vezom dobro-formiran

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### Povratna veza – izlaz određen stanjem

- za ovaj specijalni slučaj automat opisujemo

Stanja = Stanja<sub>A</sub>

Ulazi = {djeluj, odsutan}

Izlazi = Izlazi<sub>A</sub>

pocetnoStanje = pocetnoStanje<sub>A</sub>

FunkcijaPrijelaza (x(n), u(n)) =

$$\begin{cases} \text{FunkcijaPrijelaza}_A(x(n), b), \\ \text{gdje je } b \text{ jedinstveni izlazni znak u stanju } x(n) \text{ ako } u(n) = \text{djeluj} \\ (x(n), y(n)) \text{ ako } u(n) = \text{odsutan} \end{cases}$$

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### Povratna veza – izlaz određen stanjem

- ako se automat s izlazom određenim stanjem kombinira s bilo kojim drugim automatom u spoj s povratnom vezom rezultirajući spoj će biti dobro-formiran
- primjer: kombinacija automata iz prethodnih primjera a i b
- automat A ima izlaz određen stanjem a
- automat B ne
- ukupna kombinacija je dobro-formirana

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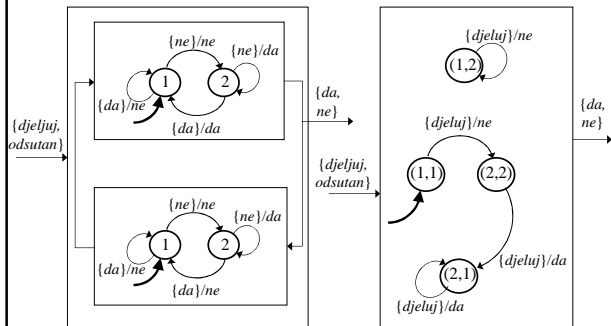
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### Povratna veza – izlaz određen stanjem



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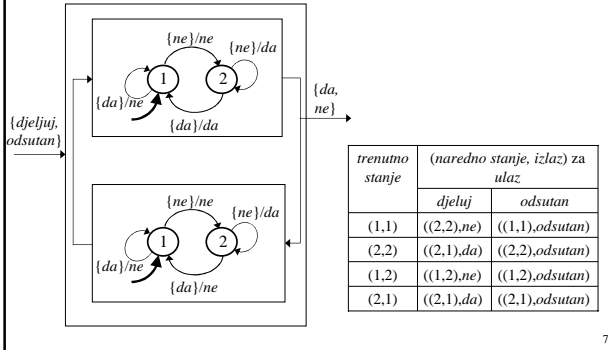
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### Povratna veza – izlaz određen stanjem



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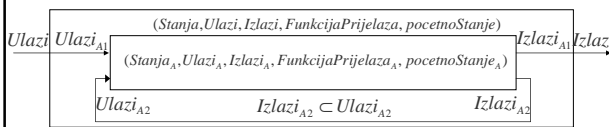
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### Povratna veza – automati s ulazom



- razmatramo dakle automat s dva ulaza i dva izlaza u spoju s povratnom vezom pri čemu je drugi izlaz spojen na drugi ulaz
- želimo definirati složeni automat označen petorkom  $(Stanja, Ulazi, Izlazi, FunkcijaPrijelaza, pocetnoStanje)$  svjetloplavim blokom

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### Povratna veza – automati s ulazom

- ulazi i izlazi automata A su oblika
 
$$Ulazi_A = Ulazi_{A1} \times Ulazi_{A2}$$

$$Izlazi_A = Izlazi_{A1} \times Izlazi_{A2}$$
- izlazna funkcija od A je
 
$$izlaz_A : Stanja_A \times Ulazi_A \rightarrow Izlazi_A$$
- odnosno
 
$$izlaz_A = (izlaz_{A1}, izlaz_{A2})$$

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### Povratna veza – automati s ulazom

- gdje

$$izlaz_{A1} : Stanja_A \times Ulazi_A \rightarrow Izlazi_{A1}$$

daje izlazni znak na prvom izlazu a

$$izlaz_{A2} : Stanja_A \times Ulazi_A \rightarrow Izlazi_{A2}$$

na drugom

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### Povratna veza – automati s ulazom

- neka su za automat A u  $n$ -tom koraku  $x(n) \in Stanja_A$  i trenutni vanjski ulazni znak  $u_1(n) \in Ulazi_{A1}$

- naš problem je odrediti “nepoznati” izlazni znak

$$(y_1(n), y_2(n)) \in Izlazi_A \text{ tako da vrijedi}$$

$$izlaz_A(x(n), (u_1(n), y_2(n))) = (y_1(n), y_2(n))$$

- znak  $y_2(n)$  se pojavljuje na obje strane jer je drugi ulaz  $u_2(n)$  u automat jednak  $y_2(n)$

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### Povratna veza – automati s ulazom

- izlaznu jednadžbu možemo pisati

$$izlaz_{A1}(x(n), (u_1(n), y_2(n))) = y_1(n)$$

$$izlaz_{A2}(x(n), (u_1(n), y_2(n))) = y_2(n)$$

u ovim jednadžbama  $x(n)$  i  $u_1(n)$  su poznati a  $y_1(n)$  i  $y_2(n)$  su nepoznati

- druga jednadžba ukazuje da će jedinstveno rješenje biti moguće samo za dobro-formirane automate

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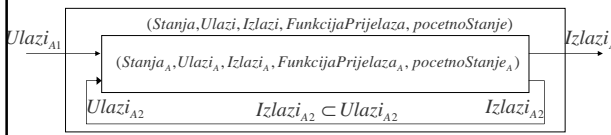
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### Povratna veza – automati s ulazom



- kažemo da će automat s povratnom vezom biti dobro-formiran ako za svako dostupno stanje  $x(n) \in Stanja_A$  i za svaki vanjski znak  $u_1(n) \in Ulazi_{A1}$  postoji jedinstveni izlazni simbol  $y_2(n) \in Izlazi_{A2}$  koji zadovoljava jednadžbu

$$izlaz_{A2}(x(n), (u_1(n), y_2(n))) = y_2(n)$$

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### Povratna veza – automati s ulazom

- za dobro-formirani automat vrijedi

$$Stanja = Stanja_A$$

$$Ulazi = Ulazi_{A1}$$

$$Izlazi = Izlazi_{A1}$$

$$pocetnoStanje = pocetnoStanje_A$$

$$FunkcijaPrijelaza(x(n), u(n)) = (narednoStanje(x(n), u(n)), izlaz(x(n), u(n))):$$

$$narednoStanje(x(n), u(n)) = narednoStanje_A(x(n), (u(n), y_2(n))) \text{ i}$$

$$izlaz(x(n), u(n)) = izlaz_A(x(n), (u(n), y_2(n))) \text{ gdje je } y_2(n) \text{ jedinstveno}$$

$$\text{rješenje jednadžbe } izlaz_{A2}(x(n), (u(n), y_2(n))) = y_2(n)$$

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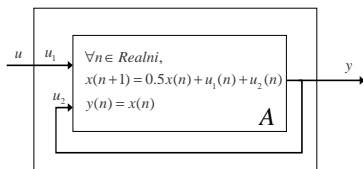
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### Povratna veza – automati s ulazom

- primjer



- A ima dva ulaza i jedan izlaz

$$Ulazi_A = Realni \times Realni, \quad Izlazi_A = Realni$$

$$\text{i stanja } Stanja_A = Realni$$

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*Povratna veza – automati s ulazom*

- prema tome A ima beskonačni ulazni i izlazni alfabet te beskonačno mnogo stanja
- u  $n$ -tom koraku označavamo par ulaznih vrijednosti s  $(u_1(n), u_2(n))$ , trenutno stanje sa  $x(n)$ , naredno stanje sa  $x(n+1)$  i izlaz s  $y(n)$
- funkcija prijelaza je tada

$$(x(n+1), y(n)) = \text{FunkcijaPrijelaza}(x(n), (u_1(n), u_2(n))) \\ = (0.5x(n) + u_1(n) + u_2(n), x(n))$$

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*Povratna veza – automati s ulazom*

- ekvivalentno pišemo

$$x(n+1) = \text{narednoStanje}_A(x(n), (u_1(n), u_2(n))) \\ = 0.5x(n) + u_1(n) + u_2(n)$$

$$y(n) = \text{izlaz}_A(x(n), (u_1(n), u_2(n))) = x(n)$$

- očigledno je da ovaj automat ima izlaz određen stanjem

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*Povratna veza – automati s ulazom*

- povratna veza povezuje izlaz i drugi ulaz,  $u_2(n) = y(n)$  pa je  $\text{izlaz}_A(x(n), (u_1(n), u_2(n))) = u_2(n)$
- iz čega slijedi  $x(n) = u_2(n)$
- kako je  $u_1(n) = u(n)$
- potpuni je opis automata s povratnom vezom

*Ulazi = Realni, Izlazi = Realni, Stanja = Realni*

$$\text{FunkcijaPrijelaza}(x(n), u(n)) = \\ = (0.5x(n) + u(n) + x(n), x(n)) = (1.5x(n) + u(n), x(n))$$

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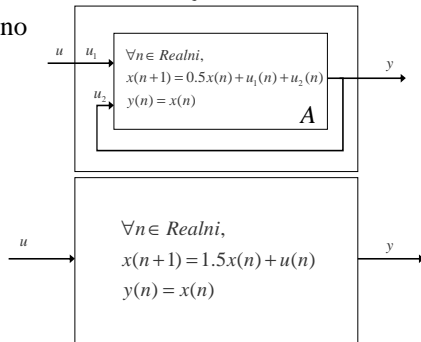
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### Povratna veza – automati s ulazom

- finalno



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### Automati s beskonačnim brojem stanja

- u analizi konačnih automata pokazano je kako je moguće potpuno opisati ponašanje sustava uz poznavanje ulaznog niza znakova te konačnog broja stanja sustava (koje predstavlja prošlost sustava)
- važnu ulogu imaju sustavi s beskonačnim brojem stanja
- razmatramo sustave za koje:
  - prostor stanja te ulazni i izlazni alfabeti su numerički skupovi
  - Funkcija Prijelaza je linearna

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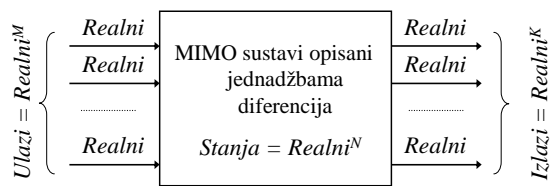
### Automati

- posebno se razmatraju sustavi s

$$\text{Stanja} = \text{Realni}^N$$

$$\text{Ulazi} = \text{Realni}^M$$

$$\text{Izlazi} = \text{Realni}^K$$



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### Automati

- dakle, sustav ima  $M$  različitih ulaza i  $K$  različitih izlaza
- ovakvi sustavi nazivaju se MIMO sustavi – Multiple-Input, Multiple-Output
- kada je  $M = K = 1$  sustav se naziva SISO sustav – Single-Input, Single-Output
- stanje je  $N$ -torka s  $N$  realnih elemenata
- $N$  se naziva dimenzijom sustava

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### Automati

- primjer: stereo audio sustav je MIMO sustav s  $M=K=2$  a novi audio sustavi kućnog kina su MIMO sustavi s  $M=K=5$

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### Automati

- važno:  
za  $n \in \text{Prirodni}_0$   
 $u(n) \in \text{Realni}^M$     $x(n) \in \text{Realni}^N$     $y(n) \in \text{Realni}^K$   
ali su ovo nizovi  
 $u \in [\text{Prirodni}_0 \rightarrow \text{Realni}^M]$   
 $x \in [\text{Prirodni}_0 \rightarrow \text{Realni}^N]$   
 $y \in [\text{Prirodni}_0 \rightarrow \text{Realni}^K]$

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### Automati

- definiramo MIMO diskretni sustav kao beskonačni automat

$$D = (\text{Stanja}, \text{Ulazi}, \text{Izlazi}, \text{FunkcijaPrijelaza}, \text{pocetnoStanje})$$

uz Stanja - prostor stanja

Ulazi - ulazni prostor

Izlazi – izlazni prostor

pocetnoStanje – početno stanje

$$\text{FunkcijaPrijelaza} : \text{Stanja} \times \text{Ulazi} \rightarrow \text{Stanja} \times \text{Izlazi}$$

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### Automati

- ovdje je FunkcijaPrijelaza

$$\text{FunkcijaPrijelaza} : \text{Realni}^N \times \text{Realni}^M \rightarrow \text{Realni}^N \times \text{Realni}^K$$

- FunkcijaPrijelaza se razlaže na dvije funkcije narednoStanje i izlaz

$$\text{narednoStanje} : \text{Realni}^N \times \text{Realni}^M \rightarrow \text{Realni}^N$$

$$\text{izlaz} : \text{Realni}^N \times \text{Realni}^M \rightarrow \text{Realni}^K$$

$$\forall x \in \text{Realni}^N, \forall u \in \text{Realni}^M,$$

$$\text{FunkcijaPrijelaza}(x, u) = (\text{narednoStanje}(x, u), \text{izlaz}(x, u))$$

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### Automati

- za dani ulazni niz  $u(0), u(1), \dots$   $M$ -torki iz skupa  $\text{Realni}^M$ , sustav rekurzivno generira odziv stanja, dakle niz  $x(0), x(1), \dots$   $N$ -torki iz skupa  $\text{Realni}^N$  i odziv izlaza  $y(0), y(1), \dots$   $K$ -torki iz skupa  $\text{Realni}^K$  kako slijedi

$$x(0) = \text{pocetnoStanje}$$

jednadžba prijelaza u naredno stanje je

$$\forall n \in \text{Cjelobrojni}, n \geq 0, \quad x(n+1) = \text{narednoStanje}(x(n), u(n))$$

izlazna jednadžba je

$$\forall n \in \text{Cjelobrojni}, n \geq 0, \quad y(n) = \text{izlaz}(x(n), u(n))$$

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### Automati

- u dosadašnjim razmatranjima automata  $n$  je predstavljao korak u kojem promatramo automat
- ako se korak  $n$  promotri kao neki trenutak vremena  $nT$ , gdje je  $T$  razmak između koraka tada  $n$  nazivamo vremenskim indeksom (ili opet korakom)
- govorimo o vremenski diskretnim sustavima
- $u(n)$ ,  $y(n)$  imaju realne, fizikalne vrijednosti za svaki korak  $n$  i ovdje se ne koristi znak *odsutan*

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### Oznake

- vremenski indeks (ili korak)  $n$  je iz skupa cjelobrojnih brojeva pa je  $u(n)$  vremenski diskretan signal
- većina autora i vizualno naglašava diskretnost signala označavajući ga kao  $u[n]$
- precizna definicija domene potpuno definira signal (i sustav) no ovaj vizualni dodatak daje bolju preglednost u izrazima u kojima domena može biti i diskretna i realna

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### Automati

- ako *FunkcijaPrijelaza* ovisi o vremenskom indeksu  $n$  tada govorimo o *vremenski promjenljivom sustavu*, inače se radi o vremenski stalnom sustavu
- isto tako *FunkcijaPrijelaza* određuje *linearnost* odnosno *nelinearnost* sustava

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### Linearnost

- funkcija  $f: \text{Realni}^N \rightarrow \text{Realni}^M$  je linearna ako

$\forall a \in \text{Realni}, \forall u \in \text{Realni}^N, \forall v \in \text{Realni}^N$  vrijedi

$f(au) = af(u)$  homogenost

$f(u+v) = f(u) + f(v)$  aditivnost

- ova dva svojstva zajedno su ekvivalentni svojstvu *superpozicije*

$\forall a, b \in \text{Realni}, \forall u, v \in \text{Realni}^N$  vrijedi

$f(au + bv) = af(u) + bf(v)$

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### Linearnost

- svaka matrica definira linearnu funkciju na slijedeći način

neka je  $A$  matrica dimenzije  $M \times N$  tada je funkcija

$f: \text{Realni}^N \rightarrow \text{Realni}^M$  definirana s

$\forall x \in \text{Realni}^N, f(x) = Ax$

- pokažimo da svaka linearna funkcija može biti prikazana s ovakvom matričnom multiplikacijom kao što to vrijedi za skalarni slučaj  $\forall x \in \text{Realni}, f(x) = ax$

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### Linearnost

- definiiraju se vektori

$$e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \dots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \dots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, e_N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- uz pomoć njih možemo prikazati bilo koji vektor  $x \in \text{Realni}^N$  kao sumu

$x = x_1e_1 + x_2e_2 + \dots + x_Ne_N$

gdje je  $x_i$  (skalar)  $i$ -ti element vektora  $x$

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### Linearnost

- koristeći svojstvo superpozicije

$$y = f(x) = x_1 f(e_1) + x_2 f(e_2) + \dots + x_N f(e_N)$$

- pišemo stupčani vektor  $f(e_j) \in \text{Realni}^M$  kao

$$f(e_j) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,j} \\ a_{2,j} \\ \dots \\ a_{M,j} \end{bmatrix}$$

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### Linearnost

- pa gornja jednačba

$$y = f(x) = x_1 f(e_1) + x_2 f(e_2) + \dots + x_N f(e_N)$$

prelazi u

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \dots \\ y_M \end{bmatrix} = x_1 \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} \\ a_{2,1} \\ \dots \\ a_{M,1} \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,2} \\ a_{2,2} \\ \dots \\ a_{M,2} \end{bmatrix} + \dots + x_N \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,N} \\ a_{2,N} \\ \dots \\ a_{M,N} \end{bmatrix}$$

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### Linearnost

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \dots \\ y_M \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & \dots & a_{1,N} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & \dots & a_{2,N} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{M,1} & a_{M,2} & \dots & a_{M,N} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \dots \\ x_N \end{bmatrix}$$

odnosno  $y = Ax$

gdje je  $A$  matrica dimenzije  $M \times N$

$$A = [a_{i,j}, 1 \leq i \leq M, 1 \leq j \leq N]$$

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### Linearni vremenski diskretni sustavi

- razmotrimo diskretni sustav opisan s

$Stanja = Realni^N, Ulazi = Realni^M, Izlazi = Realni^K$

i jednačbama

$\forall n \in Cjelobrojni_+$

$$x[n+1] = narednoStanje(x[n], u[n])$$

$$y[n] = izlaz(x[n], u[n])$$

- za sustav kažemo da je linearan ako je početno stanje  $N$ -torka nula i ako su funkcije  $narednoStanje$  i  $izlaz$  linearne

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### Linearni vremenski diskretni sustavi

- ako su funkcije  $narednoStanje$  i  $izlaz$  linearne i vremenski stalne (ne mijenjaju se s vremenom) govorimo o vremenski stalnom linearnom diskretnom sustavu – LTI (linear time – invariant system)

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### Linearni vremenski diskretni sustavi

- razmotrimo ponovo jednačbu stanja

$$x[n+1] = narednoStanje(x[n], u[n])$$

- ako uređeni par  $(x[n], u[n])$  zamislimo kao  $(N+M)$ -torku u kojoj prvih  $N$  elemenata predstavlja  $x[n]$  i preostalih  $M$  elemenata predstavljaju  $u[n]$  tada bilo koju linearnu funkciju  $narednoStanje$  možemo prikazati kao

$$narednoStanje(x[n], u[n]) = P(x[n], u[n])$$

gdje je  $P$  matrica dimenzije  $N \times (N+M)$

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### Linearni vremenski diskretni sustavi

-  $[A, B, C, D]$  prikaz

- kako se prvih  $N$  stupaca od  $P$  (označimo ih s  $A$ ) množi sa  $x[n]$  a preostalih  $M$  stupaca (označimo ih s  $B$ ) s  $u[n]$  vrijedi

$$\text{narednoStanje}(x[n], u[n]) = Ax[n] + Bu[n]$$

gdje je  $A$  matrica dimenzije  $N \times N$  a  $B$  dimenzije  $N \times M$

- slično vrijedi za izlaznu funkciju

$$\text{izlaz}(x[n], u[n]) = Cx[n] + Du[n]$$

gdje je  $C$  dimenzije  $K \times N$  a  $D$  dimenzije  $K \times M$  40

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### Linearni vremenski diskretni sustavi

-  $[A, B, C, D]$  prikaz

- model s varijablama stanja diskretnog vremenski stalnog linearnog sustava je dakle Stanja =  $Realni^N$ , Ulazi =  $Realni^M$ , Izlazi =  $Realni^K$

$$x[n+1] = Ax[n] + Bu[n]$$

$$y[n] = Cx[n] + Du[n]$$

- ovaj način prikaza sustava naziva se i  $[A, B, C, D]$  prikaz

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### Linearni vremenski diskretni sustavi

$[A, B, C, D]$  prikaz - primjer

- neka je zadan diskretni sustav s  $[A, B, C, D]$  prikazom

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Stanja} = Realni^3, \text{Ulazi} = Realni, \text{Izlazi} = Realni \\ x[n+1] = Ax[n] + Bu[n] \\ y[n] = Cx[n] + Du[n] \end{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n+1] \\ x_2[n+1] \\ x_3[n+1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -a_3 & -a_2 & -a_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \\ x_3[n] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix} u[n] \\ y[n] = [-a_3 \quad -a_2 \quad -a_1] \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \\ x_3[n] \end{bmatrix} + [b_0] u[n] \end{cases}$$

- dakle  $N=3$ ,  $M=1$ ,  $K=1$  tj. sustav je trećeg reda i ima jedan ulaz i jedan izlaz
- raspišimo jednadžbu narednog stanja i izlaznu jednadžbu

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Linearni vremenski diskretni sustavi

[A,B,C,D] prikaz - primjer

$$x_1[n+1] = x_2[n]$$

$$x_2[n+1] = x_3[n]$$

$$x_3[n+1] = -a_3x_1[n] - a_2x_2[n] - a_1x_3[n] + b_0u[n]$$

$$y[n] = -a_3x_1[n] - a_2x_2[n] - a_1x_3[n] + b_0u[n]$$

- prikažimo zadani sustav uz pomoć modela ulaz izlaz što postizemo eliminacijom  $x_1, x_2$  i  $x_3$

- iz treće i četvrte jednadžbe slijedi

$$x_3[n+1] = y[n]$$

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Linearni vremenski diskretni sustavi

[A,B,C,D] prikaz - primjer

- iz  $x_3[n+1] = y[n]$  slijedi

$$x_3[n] = y[n-1] \Rightarrow x_2[n+1] = y[n-1] \Rightarrow$$

$$x_2[n] = y[n-2] \Rightarrow x_1[n+1] = y[n-2] \Rightarrow$$

$$x_1[n] = y[n-3]$$

- uvrstimo li  $x_1, x_2$  i  $x_3$  u četvrtu jednadžbu slijedi

$$y[n] = -a_3y[n-3] - a_2y[n-2] - a_1y[n-1] + b_0u[n]$$

- odnosno

$$y[n] + a_1y[n-1] + a_2y[n-2] + a_3y[n-3] = b_0u[n]$$

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Linearni vremenski diskretni sustavi

[A,B,C,D] prikaz - primjer

- za dani primjer pokazano je da sustav može biti zadan modelom s varijablama stanja dakle jednadžbom stanja i izlaznom jednadžbom

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1[n+1] \\ x_2[n+1] \\ x_3[n+1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -a_3 & -a_2 & -a_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \\ x_3[n] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix} u[n]$$

$$y[n] = \begin{bmatrix} -a_3 & -a_2 & -a_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \\ x_3[n] \end{bmatrix} + b_0u[n]$$

- ili modelom ulaz-izlaz dakle jednadžbom diferencija

$$y[n] + a_1y[n-1] + a_2y[n-2] + a_3y[n-3] = b_0u[n]$$

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### Linearni vremenski kontinuirani sustavi

#### [A,B,C,D] prikaz - primjer

- pokazano je da vremenski kontinuirani sustav možemo prikazati s diferencijalnom jednačzbom (model ulaz – izlaz)

$$\ddot{y}(t) + d_2 \dot{y}(t) + d_1 y(t) = c_0 u(t)$$

- da bi riješili ovu jednačzbu trebamo poznavati  $y(0)$ ,  $\dot{y}(0)$  i  $\ddot{y}(0)$

- ako početne uvjete interpretiramo kao početna stanja moguć je slijedeći izbor stanja zadanog kontinuiranog sustava

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### Linearni vremenski kontinuirani sustavi

#### [A,B,C,D] prikaz - primjer

$$x_1(t) = y(t), \quad x_2(t) = \dot{y}(t), \quad x_3(t) = \ddot{y}(t)$$

- deriviranjem  $x_1, x_2, x_3$

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = \dot{y}(t) \Rightarrow \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t)$$

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = \ddot{y}(t) \Rightarrow \dot{x}_2(t) = x_3(t)$$

$$\dot{x}_3(t) = \dddot{y}(t) \Rightarrow \dot{x}_3(t) = -d_0 x_1(t) - d_1 x_2(t) - d_2 x_3(t) + c_0 u(t)$$

$$y(t) = x_1(t) + 0 \cdot x_2(t) + 0 \cdot x_3(t) + 0 \cdot u(t)$$

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### Linearni vremenski kontinuirani sustavi

#### [A,B,C,D] prikaz - primjer

- pišemo pomoću matrica

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_3(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -d_0 & -d_1 & -d_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ x_3(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ c_0 \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

$$y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ x_3(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

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### Linearni vremenski kontinuirani sustavi

[A,B,C,D] prikaz - primjer

- dakle jednadžba stanja i izlazna jednadžba

Stanja =  $Realni^N$ , Ulazi =  $Realni^M$ , Izlazi =  $Realni^K$

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t)$$

$$y(t) = Cx(t) + Du(t)$$

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### Usporedba diskretnih i kontinuiranih sustava

[A,B,C,D] prikaz - primjer

- usporedimo

$$y[n] + a_1 y[n-1] + a_2 y[n-2] + a_3 y[n-3] = b_0 u[n] \quad \ddot{y}(t) + d_2 \dot{y}(t) + d_1 y(t) + d_0 y(t) = c_0 u(t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1[n+1] \\ x_2[n+1] \\ x_3[n+1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -a_3 & -a_2 & -a_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \\ x_3[n] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix} u[n]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_3(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -d_0 & -d_1 & -d_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ x_3(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ c_0 \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

$$y[n] = \begin{bmatrix} -a_3 & -a_2 & -a_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \\ x_3[n] \end{bmatrix} + [b_0] u[n]$$

$$y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ x_3(t) \end{bmatrix} + [0] u(t)$$

$$x[n+1] = Ax[n] + Bu[n]$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t)$$

$$y[n] = Cx[n] + Du[n]$$

$$y(t) = Cx(t) + Du(t)$$

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### Linearni vremenski diskretni sustavi - primjer

- primjer generiranja jeke (eho efekta) signala koja se može postići realizacijom jednadžbe diferencija

$$y[n] = u[n] + \alpha y[n-N]$$

- neka je

$$N = 4, \quad \alpha = 0.6, \quad u[n] = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{za } n < 0 \\ 1 & \text{za } n = 0, 1 \\ 0 & \text{za } n > 1 \end{cases}$$

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### Linearni vremenski diskretni sustavi

#### primjer

- jednadžba je dakle

$$y[n] = u[n] + 0.6y[n-4]$$

- računamo korak po korak

$$\begin{aligned} n=0 & \quad y[0] = u[0] + 0.6y[-4] = 1 + 0.6 \cdot 0 = 1 \\ n=1 & \quad y[1] = u[1] + 0.6y[-3] = 1 + 0.6 \cdot 0 = 1 \\ n=2 & \quad y[2] = u[2] + 0.6y[-2] = 0 + 0.6 \cdot 0 = 0 \\ n=3 & \quad y[3] = u[3] + 0.6y[-1] = 0 + 0.6 \cdot 0 = 0 \\ n=4 & \quad y[4] = u[4] + 0.6y[0] = 0 + 0.6 \cdot 1 = 0.6 \\ n=5 & \quad y[5] = u[5] + 0.6y[1] = 0 + 0.6 \cdot 1 = 0.6 \\ n=6 & \quad y[6] = u[6] + 0.6y[2] = 0 + 0.6 \cdot 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

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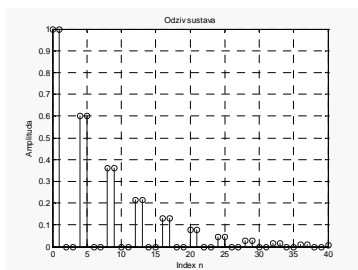
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### Linearni vremenski diskretni sustavi

#### primjer

- odziv možemo prikazati slikom



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### Linearni vremenski diskretni sustavi

#### primjer

- konstruirajmo model s varijablama stanja

- polazna jednadžba je

$$y[n] = u[n] + 0.6y[n-4]$$

- napišimo je u ovom obliku

$$y[n] = 0.6y[n-4] + 0y[n-3] + 0y[n-2] + 0y[n-1] + u[n]$$

- pogodno je izabrati

$$x_1[n] = y[n-4], \quad x_2[n] = y[n-3]$$

$$x_3[n] = y[n-2], \quad x_4[n] = y[n-1]$$

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*Linearni vremenski diskretni sustavi*  
*primjer*

- slijedi

$$y[n] = 0.6x_1[n] + u[n]$$

$$x_1[n] = y[n-4] \Rightarrow x_1[n+1] = y[n-3] = x_2[n]$$

$$x_2[n] = y[n-3] \Rightarrow x_2[n+1] = y[n-2] = x_3[n]$$

$$x_3[n] = y[n-2] \Rightarrow x_3[n+1] = y[n-1] = x_4[n]$$

$$x_4[n] = y[n-1] \Rightarrow x_4[n+1] = y[n] = 0.6x_1[n] + u[n]$$

- iz ovoga slijede jednadžbe stanja i izlazna jednadžba

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*Linearni vremenski diskretni sustavi*  
*primjer*

- dakle iz

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1[n] = y[n-4] &\Rightarrow x_1[n+1] = y[n-3] = x_2[n] \\ x_2[n] = y[n-3] &\Rightarrow x_2[n+1] = y[n-2] = x_3[n] \\ x_3[n] = y[n-2] &\Rightarrow x_3[n+1] = y[n-1] = x_4[n] \\ x_4[n] = y[n-1] &\Rightarrow x_4[n+1] = y[n] = 0.6x_1[n] + u[n] \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1[n+1] = x_2[n] \\ x_2[n+1] = x_3[n] \\ x_3[n+1] = x_4[n] \\ x_4[n+1] = 0.6x_1[n] + u[n] \\ y[n] = 0.6x_1[n] + u[n] \end{cases}$$

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*Linearni vremenski diskretni sustavi*  
*primjer*

- dakle opet su moguća dva prikaza  
model s varijablama stanja

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1[n+1] \\ x_2[n+1] \\ x_3[n+1] \\ x_4[n+1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \\ x_3[n] \\ x_4[n] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u[n]$$

$$y[n] = [0.6 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \\ x_3[n] \\ x_4[n] \end{bmatrix} + [1]u[n]$$

model ulaz - izlaz

$$y[n] - 0.6y[n-4] = u[n]$$

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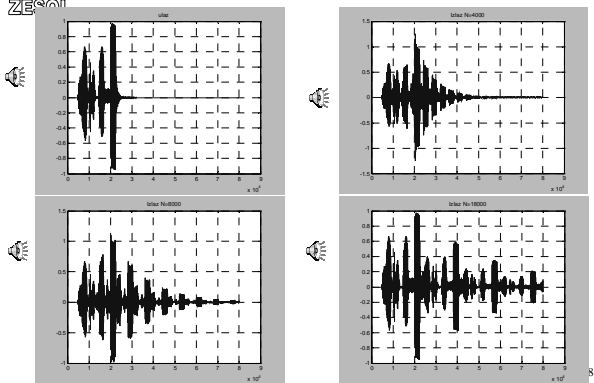
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jeka govornog signala  $y(n) = u(n) + 0.6y(n - N)$




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PHILIPS

### Characteristics of a potential hire

how much can the university curriculum influence ?

✓ much influence  
 ± some influence  
 no influence

- ✓ High scores on a solid curriculum (e.g. 'with honours')
- ✓ Proven capabilities to in-depth research (PhD, MSc+)
- ✓ Communicative ( the 3-minutes elevator pitch)
- ± Affinity to other disciplines and capability in combining them (not multi-disciplinary *per se*)
- ± Original & Creative: 'out-of-the-box' thinker
- ± Entrepreneurial spirit or mind-set (understanding "value")
  - Team player (without compromising individual integrity)
  - Social skills and experiences ( a net-worker)
  - ... the 'overall' impression of personality ( in a split-second ?!)

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### Vremenski diskretni signali

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

*nekiDiskretanSignal*: DiskretnoVrijeme → Realni

gdje je  $DiskretnoVrijeme = [0, 1/11025, \dots, 99225/11025]$  skup diskretnih trenutaka vremena u kojem je definiran signal

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### Diskretni signali i otipkavanje (uzorkovanje)

- vremenski kontinuirani signal *Glazba* otipkan frekvencijom otipkavanja 10 kHz (interval otipkavanja  $T=0.0001$  sekundi) definiran je samo u diskretnim trenucima vremena

Otipkana Glazba :  $\{0, 0.0001, 0.0002, \dots, 9.9999, 10\} \rightarrow Tlak$

s pridruživanjem

$$OtipkanaGlazba(t) = Glazba(t)$$

$$\forall t \in \{0, 0.0001, 0.0002, \dots, 9.9999, 10\}$$

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### Diskretni signali

- bez obzira na način generiranja vremenski diskretnog signala on je definiran u diskretnim trenucima vremena  $t = nT$ , dakle  $n$ -ti uzorak signala pojavljuje se u trenutku  $nT$  sekundi u odnosu na vrijeme 0

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### Diskretni signali

- primjer

$$u : \text{Cjelobrojni} \rightarrow \text{Realni}$$

$$\text{gdje } \forall n \in \text{Cjelobrojni}, u[n] = \cos(2\pi FnT)$$

ili npr. za  $F = 2000$  Hz i  $T = 1/10000$  sekundi

$$u : \text{Cjelobrojni} \rightarrow \text{Realni}$$

$$\text{gdje } \forall n \in \text{Cjelobrojni}, u[n] = \cos(0.4\pi n)$$

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### Vremenski diskretni signali

- vremenski diskretni signali mogu biti prikazani i kao niz brojeva - uzorcima

$$\{u[n]\} = \{\dots, 1.41, 1.78, \underline{2.05}, 2.19, 2.18, \dots\}$$

- ovdje su prikazani uzorci  
 $u[-2] = 1.41, \quad u[-1] = 1.78,$   
 $u[0] = 2.05,$   
 $u[1] = 2.19, \quad u[2] = 2.18,$

- podcrtani uzorak označava uzorak za  $n = 0$

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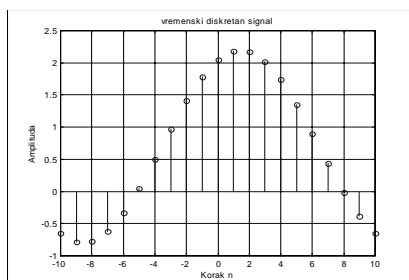
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### Grafički prikaz vremenski diskretnog signala



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### Vremenski diskretni signali

- $x[n]$  označava  $n$ -ti uzorak niza  $\{x[n]\}$  bez obzira na način generiranja diskretnog signala
- $\{x[n]\}$  je realni niz ako je  $n$ -ti uzorak  $x[n]$  realan za svaki  $n$
- inače je  $\{x[n]\}$  kompleksni niz

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### Kompleksni diskretni signal

- kompleksni niz  $\{x[n]\}$  se može napisati kao:

$$\{x[n]\} = \{x_{re}[n]\} + j\{x_{im}[n]\}$$

gdje su  $x_{re}[n]$  i  $x_{im}[n]$  realni i imaginarni dio od  $x[n]$

- konjugirano kompleksni niz je

$$\{x^*[n]\} = \{x_{re}[n]\} - j\{x_{im}[n]\}$$

- često se vitičaste zagrade ispuštaju u označavanju niza

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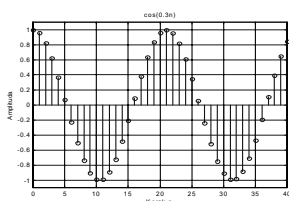
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### Primjeri diskretnih signala

- $\{u[n]\} = \{\cos(0.3n)\}$  je realni niz



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### Primjeri diskretnih signala

- $\{z[n]\} = \{e^{j0.3n}\}$  je kompleksan niz

- može se napisati:

$$\begin{aligned} \{z[n]\} &= \{\cos(0.3n) + j\sin(0.3n)\} = \\ &= \{\cos(0.3n)\} + j\{\sin(0.3n)\}, \end{aligned}$$

gdje je  $\{z_{re}[n]\} = \{\cos(0.3n)\}$

$$\{z_{im}[n]\} = \{\sin(0.3n)\}$$

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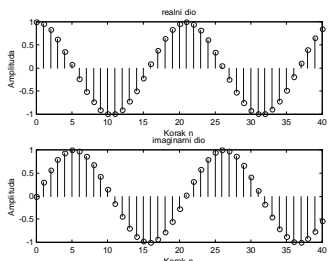
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### Primjeri diskretnih signala

▪  $\{z[n]\} = \{e^{j0.3n}\} = \{\cos(0.3n)\} + j\{\sin(0.3n)\}$



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### Diskretni signali

- vremenski diskretan signal je konačne duljine (finite length) ako je definiran za konačni vremenski interval

$$N_1 < n < N_2$$

gdje je  $-\infty < N_1$  i  $N_2 < +\infty$  i  $N_1 \leq N_2$

- Duljina ili trajanje niza konačne duljine je:

$$N = N_2 - N_1 + 1$$

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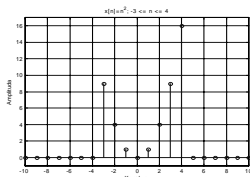
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### Diskretni signali

- niz  $\{u[n]\} = \{\cos(0.3n)\}$  je beskonačnog trajanja
- $u[n] = n^2$ ;  $-3 \leq n \leq 4$  je niz konačne duljine  $4 - (-3) + 1 = 8$



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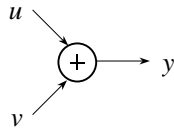




## Osnovne operacije na nizovima i elementi diskretnog sustava

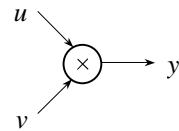
### zbrajanje nizova

zbroj dva niza  $y = u + v$  ili  
 $\{y[n]\} = \{u[n]\} + \{v[n]\}$   
 je niz s općim članom  
 $y[n] = u[n] + v[n]$  za svaki  $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ .



### produkt nizova

produkt dva niza  $y = uv$  ili  
 $\{y[n]\} = \{u[n]\} * \{v[n]\}$   
 je niz s općim članom  
 $y[n] = u[n]v[n]$  za svaki  $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ .



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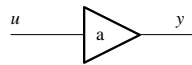
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## Osnovne operacije na nizovima i elementi diskretnog sustava

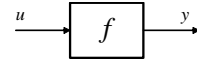
### množenje s konstantom

$y = a u$  ili  
 $\{y[n]\} = a \{u[n]\} = \{a u[n]\}$   
 $y[n] = a u[n]$  za svaki  $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ .



### funkcijski blok

$y = f[u]$  ili  
 $\{y[n]\} = f[\{u[n]\}]$   
 $y[n] = f[u[n]]$  za svaki  $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ .



### reverzija vremena

$y[n] = u[-n]$

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## Osnovne memorijske i predikcijske operacije

- pomak niza – jedinični pomak daje iz ulaznog niza, niz pomaknut za jedan korak. unatrag (kašnjenje i pamćenje) unaprijed (predikcija)



$y = E^{-1}u$  ili  $\{y[n]\} = E^{-1}\{u[n]\}$ ,  $y = E u$  ili  $\{y[n]\} = E \{u[n]\}$ ,

$y[n] = (E^{-1}u)[n]$ ,

$y[n] = (Eu)[n]$ ,

$y[n] = u[n - 1] \quad n > 0$ .

$y[n] = u[n + 1] \quad n \geq 0$ .

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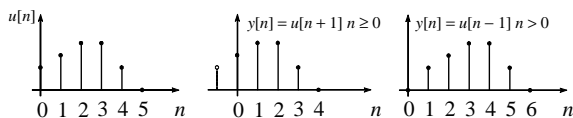
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### Pomak niza

- operacija pomaka niza unaprijed traži nekauzalan sustav pa je neostvariva u realnim sustavima.
- zato se služimo redovito jedinicama za kašnjenje, odnosno operacijom  $E^{-1}$ .



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### Pomak niza

- u literaturi je uobičajeno označavati blok za jedinično kašnjenje sa  $z^{-1}$  umjesto s  $E^{-1}$
- kašnjenje za  $N$  koraka je operacija  
$$y[n]=u[n - N]$$

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### Primjer osnovnih operacija

- zadana su dva niza duljine 5 zadana za  $0 \leq n \leq 4$   
 $\{a[n]\} = \{5 \ 6 \ -2 \ 0 \ -1\}$   
 $\{b[n]\} = \{4 \ -2 \ -2 \ 4 \ 1\}$
- generiranje novih nizova primjenom osnovnih operacija  
 $\{c[n]\} = \{a[n] * b[n]\} = \{20 \ -12 \ 4 \ 0 \ -1\}$   
 $\{d[n]\} = \{a[n] + b[n]\} = \{9 \ 4 \ -4 \ 4 \ 0\}$   
 $\{e[n]\} = 0.5 * \{a[n]\} = \{2.5 \ 3 \ -1 \ 0 \ -0.5\}$

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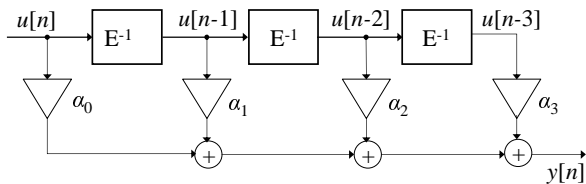
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### Primjer prikaza sustava uz pomoć osnovnih operacija



$$y[n] = \alpha_0 u[n] + \alpha_1 u[n-1] + \alpha_2 u[n-2] + \alpha_3 u[n-3]$$

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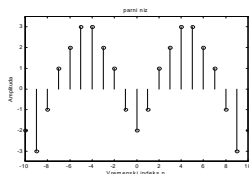


### Klasifikacija nizova prema simetričnosti

- konjugirano simetrični niz

$$u[n] = u^*[-n]$$

za realni  $u[n]$  radi se o parnom nizu



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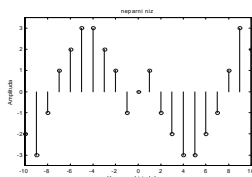


### Klasifikacija nizova prema simetričnosti

- konjugirano antisimetrični niz

$$u[n] = -u^*[-n]$$

za realni  $u[n]$  radi se o neparnom nizu



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### Klasifikacija nizova prema simetričnosti

- svaki kompleksan niz može biti prikazan kao zbroj njegovog konjugiranog simetričnog i konjugiranog antisimetričnog dijela

$$u[n] = u_{cs}[n] + u_{ca}[n]$$

gdje su

$$u_{cs}[n] = 0.5(u[n] + u^*[-n])$$

$$u_{ca}[n] = 0.5(u[n] - u^*[-n])$$

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### Klasifikacija nizova prema simetričnosti

- svaki pak realan niz može biti prikazan kao zbroj njegovog parnog i neparnog dijela

$$u[n] = u_p[n] + u_n[n]$$

gdje su

$$u_p[n] = 0.5(u[n] + u[-n])$$

$$u_n[n] = 0.5(u[n] - u[-n])$$

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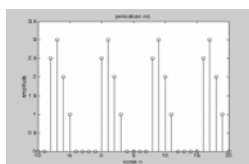
### Periodični nizovi

- za periodičan niz vrijedi

$$\tilde{u}[n] = \tilde{u}[n+kN]$$

$N$  je period ponavljanja,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  najmanji  $N$  koji zadovoljava  $\tilde{u}[n] = \tilde{u}[n+kN]$

je osnovni period



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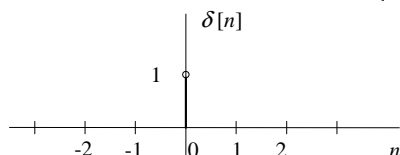
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### Osnovni nizovi

- jedinični niz (niz s jediničnim članom ili uzorkom, Kroneckerov delta,  $\delta$  – niz).
- $\delta = \dots, 0, 0, \underline{1}, 0, 0, \dots$

$$\forall n \in \text{Cjelobrojni}, \delta[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{za } n = 0 \\ 0 & \text{za } n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$



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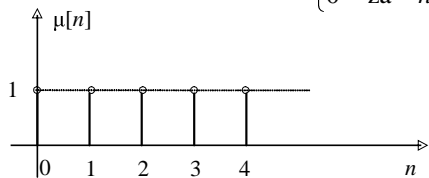
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### Osnovni nizovi

- jedinična stepenica, jedinični skok
- $\mu = \dots, 0, 0, \underline{1}, 1, 1, \dots$

$$\forall n \in \text{Cjelobrojni}, \mu[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{za } n \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{za } n < 0 \end{cases}$$



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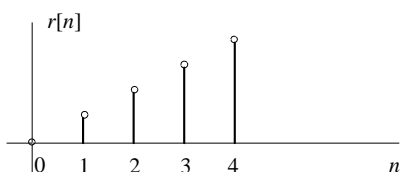
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### Osnovni nizovi

- jedinična rampa
- $r = \dots, 0, \underline{0}, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$

$$\forall n \in \text{Cjelobrojni}, r[n] = \begin{cases} n & \text{za } n \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{za } n < 0 \end{cases}$$



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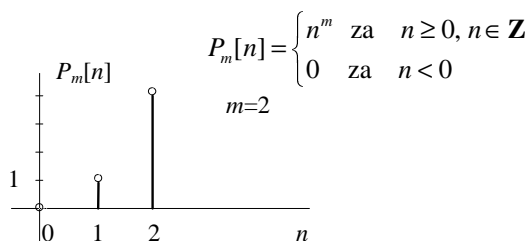
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### Osnovni nizovi

- jedinična parabola  $m$ -tog stupnja

$$P_m = \dots, 0, 0, 1^m, 2^m, 3^m, \dots$$



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### Osnovni nizovi

- realni sinusni (k sinusni) niz:

$$\forall n \in \text{Cjelobrojni}, \quad x[n] = X \cos(\omega_0 n + \varphi)$$

gdje je  $X$  amplituda,  $\omega_0$  [radijana/uzorku] kutna frekvencija a  $\varphi$  [radijana] faza od  $x[n]$

- koristi se i varijabla  $f_0$  [perioda/uzorku] definirana kao:

$$\omega_0 = 2\pi f_0$$

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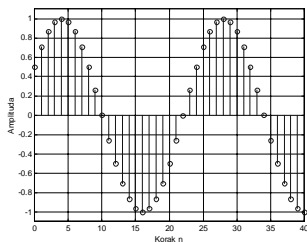
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### Osnovni nizovi

- grafički prikaz:  $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}n - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$



$$\omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{24}$$

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### Osnovni nizovi

- kompleksna eksponencijala  
 $\forall n \in \text{Cjelobrojni}, x[n] = A\alpha^n$   
gdje su A i  $\alpha$  realni i kompleksni brojevi
- ako označimo:  $\alpha = e^{(\sigma_0 + j\omega_0)n}$ ,  $A = |A|e^{j\varphi}$   
tada možemo pisati

$$x[n] = |A|e^{j\varphi}e^{(\sigma_0 + j\omega_0)n} = x_{re}[n] + jx_{im}[n]$$

gdje je

$$x_{re}[n] = |A|e^{\sigma_0 n} \cos(\omega_0 n + \varphi)$$

$$x_{im}[n] = |A|e^{\sigma_0 n} \sin(\omega_0 n + \varphi)$$

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### Kompleksni eksponencijalni niz

- suglasno prethodnim izrazima za  $x_{re}[n]$  i  $x_{im}[n]$   
kompleksne eksponencijale su sinusiodalni  
nizovi čija se amplituda prigušuje ( $\sigma_0 < 0$ ),  
raspiruje ( $\sigma_0 > 0$ ) ili je konstantna ( $\sigma_0 = 0$ ).
- primjer kompleksne eksponencijale

$$x[n] = e^{(-\frac{1}{10} + j\frac{\pi}{7})n}$$

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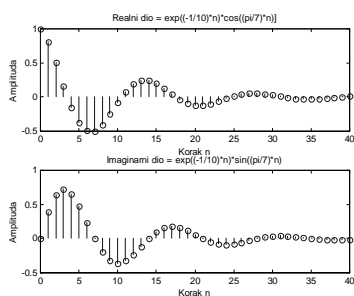
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### Primjer kompleksnog eksponencijalnog niza



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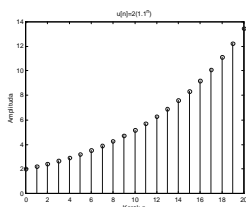
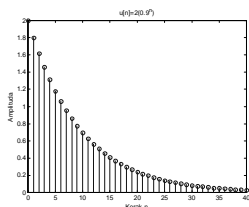
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### Realni eksponencijalni niz

- primjer realnog eksponencijalnog niza:

$$\forall n \in \text{Cjelobrojni}_+, u[n] = U \alpha^n$$



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### Periodičnost kosinusnog niza

- niz  $u[n] = \cos(\omega_0 n + \varphi)$  je periodičan ako vrijedi  $u[n] = \cos(\omega_0 n + \varphi) = \cos(\omega_0 (n + N) + \varphi)$  pa slijedi:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(\omega_0 (n + N) + \varphi) &= \\ &= \cos(\omega_0 n + \varphi) \cos(\omega_0 N) - \sin(\omega_0 n + \varphi) \sin(\omega_0 N) \end{aligned}$$

a ovo će biti jednako  $\cos(\omega_0 n + \varphi)$  za  $\sin(\omega_0 N) = 0$  i  $\cos(\omega_0 N) = 1$  a to je za:

$$\omega_0 N = 2\pi k \quad \text{ili} \quad \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} = \frac{N}{k} \quad \text{ili} \quad f_0 = \frac{k}{N}$$

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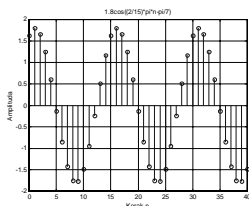
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### Periodičnost sinusnog niza: primjer

- za niz  $u[n] = 1.8 \cos(\frac{2\pi}{15} n - \frac{\pi}{7})$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{15} \Rightarrow N = \frac{2\pi k}{\frac{2\pi}{15}} = 15 \quad \text{za} \quad k = 1$$



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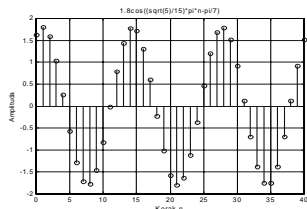




### Periodičnost sinusnog niza: primjer

- ako  $2\pi/\omega_0 = N/k$  za cjelobrojne  $k$  i  $N$  tada će period biti višekratnik od  $2\pi/\omega_0$
- inače je niz aperiodičan, primjer:

$$u[n] = 1.8 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}\pi}{15}n - \frac{\pi}{7}\right)$$



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### Svojstva sinusnog niza

za  $\omega = \pi + \Delta$  izlazi

$$\begin{aligned} x(n) &= \cos(\pi + \Delta)n = \cos(-2\pi + \pi + \Delta)n \\ &= \cos(-\pi + \Delta)n = \cos(\pi - \Delta)n \end{aligned}$$

za ovaj niz se ne može razlikovati da li je kutna frekvencija niza

$$\omega_1 = \pi + \Delta \quad \text{ili} \quad \omega_2 = \pi - \Delta$$

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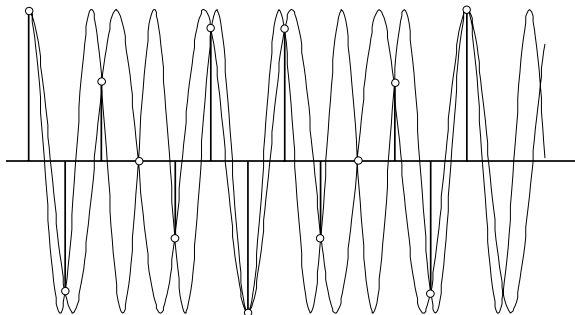
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$$x(n) = \cos(\omega n), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\omega = \omega_1 = 7\pi/6 \quad \omega = \omega_2 = 5\pi/6$$



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### Svojstva sinusnog niza

- za  $\omega = 2\pi - \Delta$  izlazi  
 $x(n) = \cos(2\pi - \Delta)n = \cos(-\Delta)n = \cos(\Delta n)$
- za zadani niz se ne može razlikovati je li kutna frekvencija  
 $\omega_1 = 2\pi - \Delta$  ili  $\omega_2 = \Delta$

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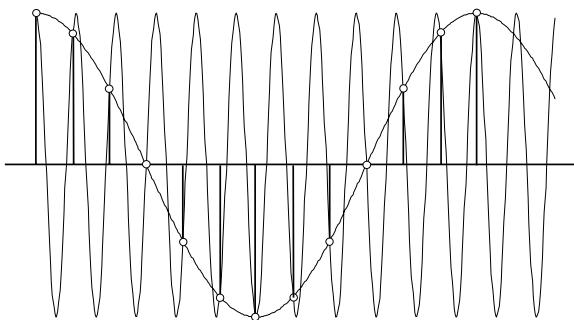
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$$x(n) = \cos(\omega n), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\omega = \omega_1 = \pi / 6 \quad \omega = \omega_2 = 11\pi / 6$$



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### Svojstva sinusnog niza

iz prethodnog slijedi da su sve sinusoide frekvencije  $\omega_k = \omega_0 + 2k\pi$   $-\pi < \omega_0 < \pi$  identične (i ne možemo ih razlikovati) jer vrijedi

$$\cos((\omega_0 + 2k\pi)n + \varphi) = \cos((\omega_0 n + \varphi) + 2k\pi n) = \cos(\omega_0 n + \varphi)$$

zato su sve  $\cos((\omega_0 + 2k\pi)n + \varphi)$  "alias" kosinusoide  $\cos(\omega_0 n + \varphi)$

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### *Svojstva sinusnog niza*

sve diskretne sinusoide s frekvencijom

$$|\omega| \leq \pi \quad \text{ili} \quad |f| \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

su jednoznačno definirane

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