



## Svojstva sinusnog niza

sve diskretne sinusoide s frekvencijom

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

su jednoznačno definirane

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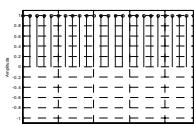
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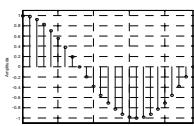
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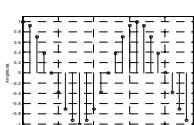
$$\cos(\omega n), \omega = 0$$



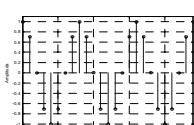
$$\cos(\omega n), \omega = \frac{\pi}{16}$$



$$\cos(\omega n), \omega = \frac{\pi}{8}$$



$$\cos(\omega n), \omega = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



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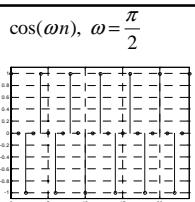
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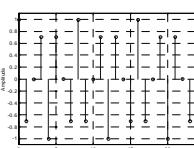
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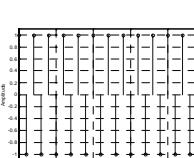
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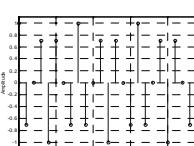
$$\cos(\omega n), \omega = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$



$$\cos(\omega n), \omega = \pi$$



$$\cos(\omega n), \omega = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$



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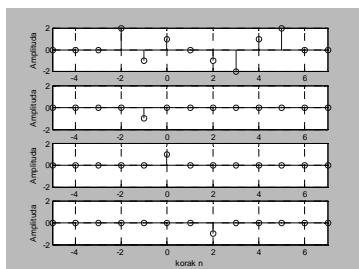
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## Prikaz niza uz pomoć $\delta[n]$

- svaki niz može biti prikazan uz pomoć sume jediničnih impulsa



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$$\begin{aligned} &x[n] \\ &x[-1]\delta[n+1] \\ &x[0]\delta[n] \\ &x[2]\delta[n-2] \end{aligned}$$

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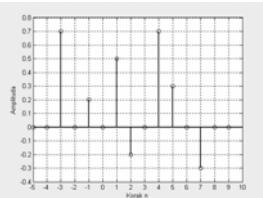
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## Prikaz niza uz pomoć $\delta[n]$

- svaki niz može biti prikazan uz pomoć sume jediničnih impulsa



$$\begin{aligned} x[n] = & 0.7\delta[n+3] + 0.2\delta[n+1] + 0.5\delta[n-1] - 0.2\delta[n-2] \\ & + 0.7\delta[n-4] + 0.3\delta[n-5] - 0.3\delta[n-7] \end{aligned}$$

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## Osnovni kontinuirani signali

- jedinični skok definira se kao

$$\forall t \in \text{Realni}, \quad \mu(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

- jedinična rampa

$$\forall t \in \text{Realni}, \quad r(t) = \begin{cases} t, & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

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## Osnovni kontinuirani signali

- jedinična parabola  $m$ -tog stupnja

$$\forall t \in \text{Realni}, \quad P_m(t) = \begin{cases} t^m, & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}, \quad m = 2, 3, 4, \dots$$

- realni sinusni signal

$$\forall t \in \text{Realni}, \forall A \in \text{Realni}$$

$$x(t) = A \sin(2\pi F t) = A \sin(\Omega t)$$

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## Osnovni kontinuirani signali

- kompleksna eksponencijala

$$\forall t \in \text{Realni}, \forall s, X \in \text{Kompleksni}$$

$$x(t) = X e^{st}$$

- ovisno o kompleksnoj frekvenciji  $s = \sigma + j\omega$   
važna tri slučaja

- konstantnog ( $s = 0$ ),

- eksponencijalnog ( $\omega = 0$ ) i

- harmonijskog ( $\sigma = 0$ ) signala

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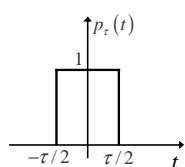
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## Osnovni kontinuirani signali – pravokutni signal

- kontinuirani aperiodički pravokutni signal definiran je kao



$$p_\tau(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & -\tau/2 \leq t \leq \tau/2 \\ 0, & \text{inače} \end{cases}$$

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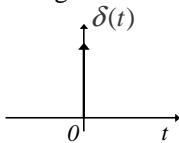
## *Osnovni kontinuirani signali -* *Diracova $\delta$ -funkcija*

- Diracova  $\delta$  - funkcija

$\forall t \in Realni,$

$$\delta(t) = 0 \text{ za } t \neq 0 \text{ i } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = \int_0^0 \delta(t) dt = 1$$

- $\delta(t)$  – singularna funkcija



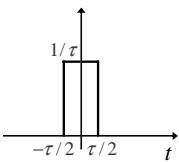
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## *Osnovni kontinuirani signali -* *Diracova $\delta$ -funkcija*

- Diracova  $\delta$ -funkcija može biti vizualizirana pomoću pravokutnog pulsa kojem širina teži k nuli

- površina pravokutnog pulsa je uvek jednaka 1
  - $\delta$  – funkcija se dobije kada  $\tau \rightarrow 0$  tako da je



$$\delta(t) = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1}{\tau} p_\tau(t) \right\}$$

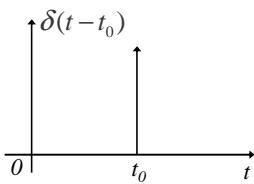
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## *Osnovni kontinuirani signali*

- pomak  $\delta(t)$  definira se kao

$$\delta(t-t_0) = \begin{cases} \infty, & t = t_0 \\ 0, & t \neq t_0 \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-t_0) dt = \int_{t_0^-}^{t_0^+} \delta(t-t_0) dt = 1$$



- #### ■ primjeri:

$$\int_1^5 \delta(t-7) dt = 0$$

$$\int_1^+ \delta(t-7) dt = 1$$

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## Osnovni kontinuirani signali

- regularne funkcije proširene sa singularnim funkcijama čine skup poopćenih funkcija koje igraju važnu ulogu u analizi linearnih dinamičkih sustava
- Diracovu ili delta funkciju u "regularnoj matematici" definiramo kao

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \delta(t - t_0) dt = f(t_0)$$

gdje je  $f(t)$  regularna funkcija kontinuirana u  $t_0$

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## Osnovni kontinuirani signali

- primjer

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ [t^3 + \cos(8t)] \delta(t) + (3t - 2) \delta(t - 7) \right] dt = \\ & = [0 + 1] + (21 - 2) = 20 \end{aligned}$$

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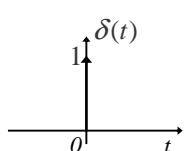
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## Osnovni kontinuirani signali

- u grafičkom prikazu  $\delta$  – funkcije nije moguće eksplicitno označiti beskonačnu vrijednost u  $t = 0$  i ona je sugerirana vertikalnom strjelicom
- često se uz strjelicu označava težina delta funkcije (u ovom slučaju 1)



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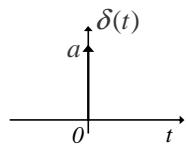
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## Osnovni kontinuirani signali

- općenito Diracova delta funkcija može biti pomnožena s proizvoljnom realnom konstantom  $a$  pri čemu se ne mijenja njezina vrijednost ni u  $t = 0$ , ni u  $t \neq 0$ .
- međutim, množenjem s  $a$  mijenja se vrijednost integrala

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} a\delta(t)dt = a$$



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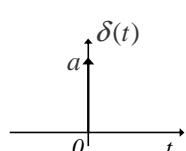
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## Osnovni kontinuirani signali

- dakle iako je impuls i dalje beskonačno uzak i beskonačno visok površina ispod impulsa je skalirana s  $a$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} a\delta(t)dt = a$$



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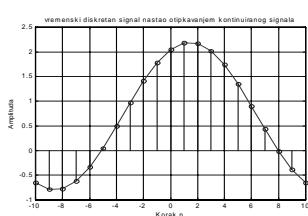
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## Otipkavanje signala

- diskretni signali mogu nastati otipkavanjem kontinuiranih signala



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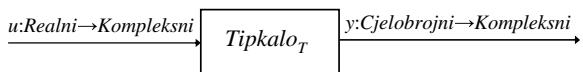
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## Otipkavanje signala

- u otipkavanju signala koristimo se *tipkalom*
- u općem slučaju tipkalo može otipkavati i kompleksni signal pa ga definiramo kao sustav

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tipkalo}_T : & [\text{Realni} \rightarrow \text{Kompleksni}] \\ & \rightarrow [\text{Cjelobrojni} \rightarrow \text{Kompleksni}] \end{aligned}$$



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## Otipkavanje signala

- ovdje je  $T$  interval otipkavanja (razmak između uzoraka) – jedinica sekundi po uzorku
- frekvencija otipkavanja  $F_s = 1/T$  – jedinica je uzorka po sekundi
- ili  $\Omega_s = 2\pi F_s = 2\pi/T$  je kutna frekvencija otipkavanja – jedinice radijana po sekundi

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## Otipkavanje signala

- dakle ako je  $y = \text{Tipkalo}_T(u)$   
tada je  $y$  definiran s

$$\forall n \in \text{Cjelobrojni}, \quad y(n) = u(nT)$$

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## Otipkavanje signala

- neka je  $u_a$ : Realni  $\rightarrow$  Realni sinusoidalni signal

$\forall t \in \text{Realni}, \quad u_a(t) = \cos(2\pi Ft + \varphi) = \cos(\Omega t + \varphi)$   
gdje je  $F$  frekvencija sinusnog signala u Hz  
a  $\Omega$  kutna frekvencija

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## Otipkavanje signala

- kontinuirani signal  $u_a(t)$  otipkavamo u diskretnim trenucima vremena

$$t = nT = \frac{n}{F_s} = \frac{2\pi n}{\Omega_s}$$

$\forall n \in \text{Cjelobrojni},$

$$\begin{aligned} u[n] &= u_a(nT) = \cos(2\pi FnT + \varphi) = \cos(\Omega nT + \varphi) \\ &= \cos\left(\frac{2\pi F}{F_s}n + \varphi\right) = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi\Omega}{\Omega_s}n + \varphi\right) \\ &= \cos(\Omega Tn + \varphi) = \cos(\omega n + \varphi) \end{aligned}$$

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## Otipkavanje signala

- dakle otipkani signal je

$\forall n \in \text{Cjelobrojni},$

$$u[n] = \cos(\omega n + \varphi)$$

pri čemu je  $\omega = \Omega T$

normalizirana kutna frekvencija (jedinica je radijana po uzorku) diskretnog signala  $u[n]$

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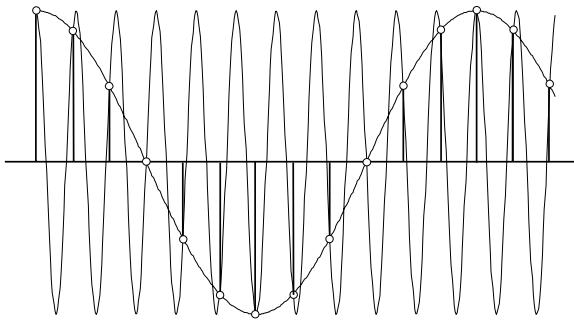
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### Aliasing kosinuskog signala



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### Aliasing kod otiskavanja

- otiskavaju se kosinusni signali  $x_1(t)$  i  $x_2(t)$   
frekvencija 4 kHz i 44 kHz
- frekvencija otiskavanja  $F_s = 48$  kHz

$$x_1(t) = \cos(2\pi F_1 t) = \cos(2\pi \cdot 4 \cdot 10^3 \cdot t)$$

$$x_2(t) = \cos(2\pi F_2 t) = \cos(2\pi \cdot 44 \cdot 10^3 \cdot t)$$

$$t = nT = \frac{n}{F_s} = \frac{n}{48 \cdot 10^3}$$

$$x_1[n] = \cos[2\pi F_1 nT] = \cos[2\pi \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 10^3}{48 \cdot 10^3} \cdot n] = \cos\left[\frac{\pi}{6}n\right]$$

$$x_2[n] = \cos[2\pi \cdot \frac{44 \cdot 10^3}{48 \cdot 10^3} \cdot n] = \cos\left[\frac{11\pi}{6}n\right] = \cos\left[-\frac{\pi}{6}n\right]$$

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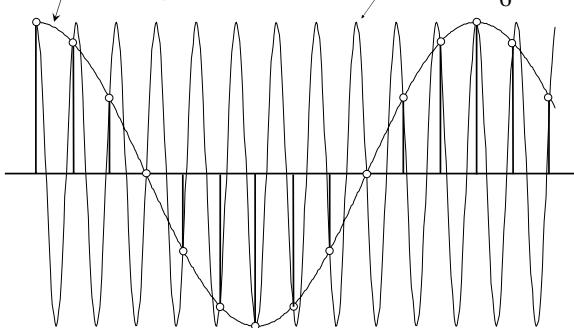
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$$F_1 = 4 \text{ kHz}, F_s = 48 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{2\pi F_1}{F_s} = \frac{2\pi \cdot 4 \cdot 10^3}{48 \cdot 10^3} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$F_2 = 44 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{11\pi}{6}$$



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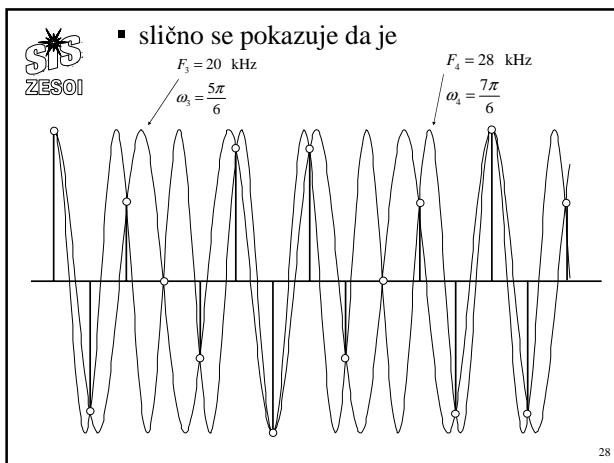
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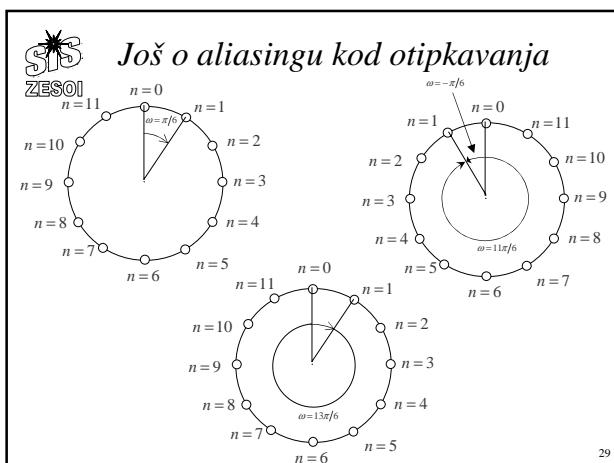

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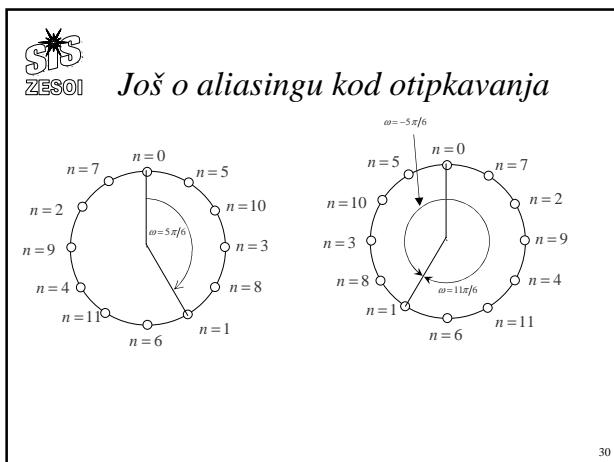

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analogni signali

$$\Omega = 2\pi F$$

radijan   Hz

$$-\infty < \Omega < \infty$$

$$-\infty < F < \infty$$

$$-\pi/T \leq \Omega \leq \pi/T \quad \Omega = \omega/T$$

$$-F/2 \leq F \leq F/2 \quad F \equiv f \cdot E$$

diskretni signali

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

radijan    period

$$-\pi \leq \omega \leq \pi$$

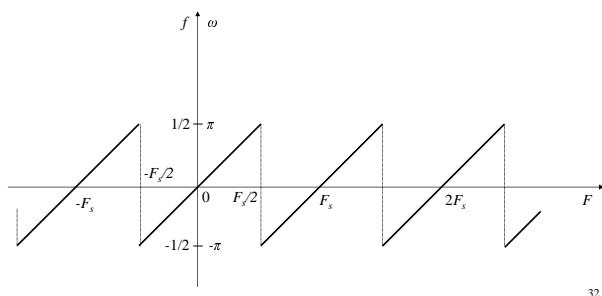
$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq f \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

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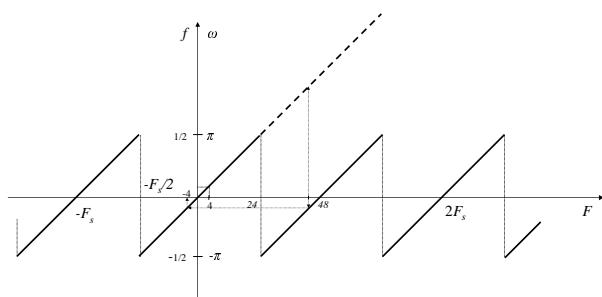
## Otipkavanje signala

- veza između  $F$  i  $f$



## Otipkavanje signala

- veza između  $F$  i  $f$





### *Aliasing kod otipkavanja*

- $$\text{■ iz } \omega_0 = \Omega_0 T = \Omega_0 \frac{1}{F_s} = \frac{2\pi\Omega_0}{\Omega_s} \text{ i } \omega_0 \leq \pi$$

slijedi

$$\frac{2\pi\Omega_0}{\Omega_s} \leq \pi \Rightarrow \Omega_s \geq 2\Omega_0$$

- dakle, kako bi se postiglo otipkavanje bez "aliasing-a" frekvencija otipkavanja  $\Omega_s$  treba biti barem dvostruko veća od frekvencije  $\Omega_0$  sinusnog signala koji se otipkava

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### *Teorem otipkavanja*

- poopćimo prethodni zaključak razmatrajući vremenski kontinuirani signal  $x_a(t)$  prikazan kao sumu sinusoida
  - $x_a(t)$  može biti jednoznačno prikazan otipkanim signalom  $x[n]$  samo ako je frekvencija otipkavanja  $\Omega_s$  najmanje dva puta veća od najviše frekvencije sadržane u signalu  $x_a(t)$  – Nyquist-Shanon-ov teorem otipkavanja

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### *Energija signala*

- energija koja se u vremenskom intervalu  $[t_1, t_2]$  disipira kao toplina na otporu  $R$  kroz koji teče struja  $i(t)$  dana je s

$$E_{[t_1, t_2]} = R \int_{t_1}^{t_2} i^2(t) dt$$

- analogno definiramo energiju kontinuiranog signala definiranom u vremenskom intervalu  $[t_1, t_2]$  dakle, duljine  $L = t_2 - t_1$

$$E_L = \int\limits_t^{t_2} |f(t)|^2 dt$$

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## Energija signala

- totalna energija kontinuiranoga signala dana je s

$$E_{\infty} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)|^2 dt$$

- srednju snagu kontinuiranog signala definiramo kao

$$P_{\infty} = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} |f(t)|^2 dt$$

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## Energija signala

- totalna energija  $E_x$  niza  $x[n]$  definira se kao:

$$E_x = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |x[n]|^2$$

- niz beskonačna trajanja s konačnim vrijednostima uzoraka može imati konačnu ili beskonačnu totalnu energiju
- niz konačnog trajanja ima konačnu energiju

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## Energija i snaga signala

- srednja snaga  $P_x$  aperiodskog niza definira se kao:

$$P_x = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2M+1} \sum_{n=-M}^M |x[n]|^2$$

- srednja snaga niza beskonačne duljine može biti konačna ili beskonačna

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*Energija i snaga signala*

- energija niza konačne duljine  $-M \leq n \leq M$   
je pak: 
$$E_{x,M} = \sum_{n=-M}^M |x[n]|^2$$
  - pa je:

$$P_x = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2M+1} E_{x,M}$$

- srednja snaga periodičnog niza perioda  $N$  je:

$$P_x = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |\tilde{x}[n]|^2$$

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*Energija i snaga signala*

- razmotrimo kauzalni niz:

$$x[n] = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, & n \geq 0 \\ 3^n, & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

- $x[n]$  je konačne energije jer:  $E_x = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |x[n]|^2$

$$E_x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} 3^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{9}} - 1 = \frac{35}{24}$$

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ZESOI Energija i snaga osnovnih nizova

- jedinični skok  $\mu[n]$ :

$$E = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |x[n]|^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mu^2[n] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 1 = \infty$$

$$P = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2M+1} \sum_{n=0}^M \mu^2[n] =$$

$$= \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{M+1}{2M+1} = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+1/M}{2+1/M} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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## ZESOI Energija i snaga osnovnih nizova

- Kompleksna eksponencijala

$$E = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |x[n]|^2 = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |Ae^{j\omega_0 n}|^2 = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} A^2 = \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2M+1} \sum_{n=-M}^M |Ae^{j\omega_0 n}|^2 = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2M+1} \sum_{n=-M}^M A^2 \\ &= \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2M+1)A^2}{2M+1} = A^2 \end{aligned}$$

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## ZESOI Energija i snaga osnovnih nizova

signal	E	P
$\delta[n]$	1	0
$\mu[n]$	$\infty$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$r[n]$	$\infty$	$\infty$
$Ae^{j\omega_0 n}$	$\infty$	$A^2$

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## ZESOI Linearni vremenski diskretni sustavi - $[A, B, C, D]$ prikaz

- model s varijablama stanja diskretnog vremenski stalnog linearnog sustava je kako je pokazano

Stanja =  $Realni^N$ , Ulazi =  $Realni^M$ , Izlazi =  $Realni^K$   
 $\forall n \in Cjelobrojni$

$$\begin{aligned} x[n+1] &= Ax[n] + Bu[n] \\ y[n] &= Cx[n] + Du[n] \end{aligned}$$

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### Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava

- odziv sustava možemo riješiti korak po korak
- neka je  $x[0] = \text{pocetno Stanje}$

$$n = 0, \quad x[1] = Ax[0] + Bu[0]$$

$$\begin{aligned} n = 1, \quad x[2] &= Ax[1] + Bu[1] \\ &= A\{Ax[0] + Bu[0]\} + Bu[1] \\ &= A^2x[0] + ABu[0] + Bu[1] \end{aligned}$$

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### Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava

$$\begin{aligned} n = 2, \quad x[3] &= Ax[2] + Bu[2] \\ &= A\{A^2x[0] + ABu[0] + Bu[1]\} + Bu[2] \\ &= A^3x[0] + A^2Bu[0] + ABu[1] + Bu[2] \end{aligned}$$

- možemo napisati odziv stanja za  $n -$  ti korak

$$\forall n > 0$$

$$x[n] = A^n x[0] + \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} A^{n-1-m} Bu[m]$$

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### Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava

- pa je odziv sustava

$$y[n] = \begin{cases} Cx[0] + Du[0], & n = 0 \\ CA^n x[0] + \left\{ \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} CA^{n-1-m} Bu[m] \right\} + Du[n], & n > 0 \end{cases}$$

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## Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava

- dokažimo indukcijom da je izraz za odziv stanja korektno određen i da on daje korektnu vrijednost i za  $n+1$  korak

$$x[n] = A^n x[0] + \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} A^{n-1-m} Bu[m]$$

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

$$= A \left\{ A^n x[0] + \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} A^{n-1-m} Bu[m] \right\} + Bu[n]$$

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## Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava

- $$x[n+1] = A^{n+1} x[0] + \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} A^{n-m} Bu[m] + Bu[n]$$
- $$= A^{n+1} x[0] + \sum_{m=0}^n A^{n-m} Bu[m]$$
- što je izraz na desnoj strani odziva stanja izračunat za  $n+1$  pa je indukcijom pokazano da je korektno određen izraz za odziv stanja i da vrijedi za svaki  $n > 0$

$$x[n] = A^n x[0] + \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} A^{n-1-m} Bu[m]$$

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## Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava

- dakle, za MIMO diskretni sustav zadan s  $Stanja = Realni^N, Ulazi = Realni^M, Izlazi = Realni^K$

$$\forall n \in Cjelobrojni, \quad x[n+1] = Ax[n] + Bu[n]$$

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

odziv stanja i odziv sustava su

$$x[n] = A^n x[0] + \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} A^{n-1-m} Bu[m], \quad n > 0$$

$$y[n] = \begin{cases} Cx[0] + Du[0], & n = 0 \\ CA^n x[0] + \left\{ \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} CA^{n-1-m} Bu[m] \right\} + Du[n], & n > 0 \end{cases}$$

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## Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava

- dakle, za MIMO diskretni sustav zadan s  
 $Stanja = Realni^N, Ulazi = Realni^M, Izlazi = Realni^K$   
 $\forall n \in Cjelobrojni, \quad x[n+1] = Ax[n] + Bu[n]$   
 $y[n] = Cx[n] + Du[n]$

odziv stanja, odziv sustava i ulazni signal su vektori dimenzije  $N$  odnosno  $K$  i  $M$  i suglasno tome su matrice  $A, B, C, D$  odgovarajućih dimenzija

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## Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava

- za sustav su jednim ulazom i jednim izlazom (SISO) vrijedi

$Stanja = Realni^N, Ulazi = Realni, Izlazi = Realni$   
 $\forall n \in Cjelobrojni, \quad x[n+1] = Ax[n] + Bu[n]$   
 $y[n] = Cx[n] + Du[n]$

- $B$  i  $C$  postaju tada vektori a  $D$  skalar

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## Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava

- interesantno je definirati i razmotriti četiri slučaja

- odziv stanja mirnog sustava dakle  $x(0) = 0$

$$x[n] = \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} A^{n-1-m} Bu[m], \quad n > 0$$

- odziv stanja nepobudenog sustava dakle  $u(n) = 0$

$$x[n] = A^n x[0], \quad n > 0$$

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# *Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava*

- odziv mirnog sustava dakle  $x(0) = 0$

$$y[n] = \begin{cases} Du[0], & n = 0 \\ \left\{ \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} CA^{n-1-m} Bu[m] \right\} + Du[n], & n > 0 \end{cases}$$

- odziv nepobudjenog sustava dakle  $u(n) = 0$

$$y[n] = \begin{cases} Cx[0], & n=0 \\ CA^n x[0], & n>0 \end{cases}$$

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## *Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava*

- odziv stanja nepobuđenog sustava dakle kada je  $u(n) = 0$  je
$$x[n] = A^n x[0], \quad n > 0$$
  - u slučaju nepobuđenog sustava matrica  $A^n$  prevodi sustav iz početnog stanja u stanje u koraku  $n$
  - matricu  $A^n$  nazivamo prijelazna (state transition matrix) ili fundamentalna matrica i označavamo je s  $\Phi[n]$

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## *Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava - primjer*

- primjer bankovne štednje:

- označimo stanje nekog bankovnog računa, na početku dana  $n$ , sa  $x[n]$
  - pocetnoStanje* neka je stanje računa na dan 0 i označimo ga sa  $x[0]$
  - sa  $u[n]$  označimo ukupni dnevni depozit (za  $u[n] > 0$ ) ili ukupni iznos podizanja (za  $u[n] < 0$ ) u HRK
  - sa  $y[n]$  označimo izlaz iz sustava koji predstavlja stanje računa na kraju dana  $n$
  - neka je dnevna kamata  $K$

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## Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava - primjer

- prepoznajemo da je  
 $Stanja = Ulazi = Izlazi = Realni$
- stanje računa na početku dana  $n+1$  (naredno stanje) će biti  
 $\forall n \in Cjelobrojni, x[n+1] = (1 + K)x[n] + u[n]$
- stanje računa na dan  $n$  (izlaz) je  
 $\forall n \in Cjelobrojni, y[n] = x[n] + u[n]$

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## Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava - primjer

- neka smo na dan kada počinjemo pratiti stanje na računu od prijašnje štednje imali 200 Kuna i to je početno stanje  $x[0]=200$
- neka tog istog dana uložimo 3800 Kuna  $u[0]=3800$
- plan štednje (trošenja) je podizanje svakog dana po 120 Kuna
- zanima nas stanje računa nakon  $n$  dana ako su kamate 3% godišnje – dakle dnevno  $K = .03/365 = 0,0000822$

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## Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava - primjer

- stanje na računu bi mogli računati korak po korak

$$\begin{aligned}x[n+1] &= (1 + K)x[n] + u[n] \\x[n+1] &= 1,0000822x[n] + u[n] \\n = 0, \quad x[1] &= 1,0000822x[0] + u[0] \\&= 1,0000822 \cdot 200 + 3800 = 4000,01644 \\n = 1, \quad x[2] &= 1,0000822x[1] + u[1] \\&= 1,0000822 \cdot 4000,01644 - 120 = 3880,34524135 \\n = 2, \quad x[3] &= 1,0000822x[2] + u[2] \\&= 1,0000822 \cdot 3880,34524135 - 120 = 3760,6642057\end{aligned}$$

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## Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava - primjer

- nađimo rješenje na drugi način
- jednadžbe možemo pisati kao

$$x[n+1] = ax[n] + bu[n]$$

$$y[n] = cx[n] + du[n]$$

gdje su, za naš primjer,  $a = 1+K$ ,  $b = c = d = 1$

- gornje jednadžbe podsjećaju na [A,B,C,D] prikaz MIMO sustava i dobivanju općeg rješenja možemo pristupiti na isti način

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## Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava - primjer

- odziv sustava možemo riješiti korak po korak
- neka je  $x[0] = pocetnoStanje$

$$x[1] = ax[0] + bu[0]$$

$$x[2] = ax[1] + bu[1]$$

$$= a\{ax[0] + bu[0]\} + bu[1]$$

$$= a^2x[0] + abu[0] + bu[1]$$

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## Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava

$$\begin{aligned}x[3] &= ax[2] + bu[2] \\&= a\{a^2x[0] + abu[0] + bu[1]\} + bu[2] \\&= a^3x[0] + a^2bu[0] + abu[1] + bu[2]\end{aligned}$$

- možemo napisati odziv stanja za  $n$ -ti korak

$$\forall n > 0$$

$$x[n] = a^n x[0] + \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} a^{n-1-m} bu[m]$$

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## *Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava - primjer*

- želimo naći odziv stanja (i ukupni odziv) u  $n=30$

$$x[n] = a^n x[0] + \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} a^{n-1-m} b u[m]$$

gdje su, za naš primjer,  $a = 1+K$ ,  $b = c = 1$  i  $d = 1$

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## *Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava - primjer*

$$x[n] = a^n x[0] + \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} a^{n-1-m} b u[m] =$$

$$= a^{30} x[0] + \begin{bmatrix} a^{29} \\ a^{28} \\ \dots \\ a^1 \\ a^0 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} u[0] \\ u[1] \\ \dots \\ u[28] \\ u[29] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 1.0000822^{30} \cdot 200 + \begin{bmatrix} 1.0000822^{29} \\ 1.0000822^{28} \\ \dots \\ 1.0000822^1 \\ 1.0000822^0 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 3800 \\ -120 \\ \dots \\ -120 \\ -120 \end{bmatrix} = 525.554912$$

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## *Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava - primjer*

- odziv u koraku  $n$  možemo naći i ovako

$$x[n] = a^n x[0] + \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} a^{n-1-m} b u[m]$$

- $u(n)$  u našem primjeru možemo prikazati i kao

$$0 \leq n \leq 30 \quad u[n] = 3800\delta[n] - 120\mu(n-1)$$

$$u[n] = 3800\delta[n] + 120\delta[n] - 120\delta[n] - 120\mu(n-1)$$

$$u[n] = 3920\delta[n] - 120\mu(n)$$

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## *Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava - primjer*

- pa je odziv stanja

$$\begin{aligned}
 x[n] &= a^n x[0] + \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} a^{n-1-m} b u[m] \\
 &= a^n x[0] + \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} a^{n-1-m} \{3920 \delta[m] - 120 \mu(m)\} \\
 &= a^n x[0] + 3920 \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} a^{n-1-m} \delta[m] - 120 \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} a^{n-1-m} \mu[m] \\
 &= a^n x[0] + 3920 a^{n-1} - 120 a^{n-1} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} a^{-m} \\
 &= a^n x[0] + 3920 a^{n-1} - 120 \frac{1-a^n}{1-a}
 \end{aligned}$$

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## *Odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava - primjer*

- pa je odziv stanja u koraku  $n=30$

$$x[30] = 525.554912$$

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## *Jednadžba diferencija linearne vremenski diskretnoga sustava - primjer*

- za zadani primjer diskretnog sustava prvog reda zadanog s modelom s varijablama stanja izvršimo transformaciju u model ulaz izlaz
  - iz  $x[n+1] = ax[n] + bu[n]$   
 $y[n] = cx[n] + du[n]$
  - slijedi  $y[n] = c\{ax[n-1] + bu[n-1]\} + du[n]$   
 $y[n-1] = cx[n-1] + du[n-1]$   
 $y[n] - ay[n-1] = du[n] + (cb - ad)u[n-1]$

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## Primjer iz ekonomije

**Australian National University  
Department of Economics  
Faculty of Economics and Commerce**

*Mathematical Techniques for  
Advanced Economic  
Analysis.*

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## Primjer iz ekonomije

**February 2002**

(For handing in by 4pm, Thursday 19 February and discussion in the tutorial to follow that day. To plan your work, recall that the final examination will be on the morning of Friday 22 February)

**7. Difference and differential equations and dynamic optimisation**

1. A closed economy has  $GDP, Y_t = C_t + I_t + G_t$ , where the consumption function is  $C_t = 0.6 Y_t$ , government spending,  $G_t$ , is exogenous and constant, and investment,  $I_t$ , depends on both a long-term trend growth rate,  $g$ , and the most recent change in GDP,  $I_t = (1 + g)t + 0.2 (Y_{t-1} - Y_{t-2})$ . Consider, first, the case in which the long term growth rate of investment is  $g = \bar{0}$ .
  - (a) Formulate this problem as a difference equation in  $Y_t$  and classify the equation.
  - (b) Calculate the steady state GDP level.
  - (c) Solve the homogeneous form to determine whether the economy would be locally stable around the steady state and whether its path would be oscillatory or convergent.
  - (d) Derive a particular solution for the case where  $g=0.05$  and assemble the general solution in this case; then describe its behaviour through time.

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## Primjer diskretnog sustava drugog reda

- primjer: model nacionalnog bruto dohotka (Paul A. Samuelson)

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

- ustanoavljen je slijedeći odnos između navedenih veličina:

$$p[n] = \alpha \cdot y[n-1]$$
$$i[n] = \beta \cdot \alpha \cdot (y[n-1] - y[n-2])$$

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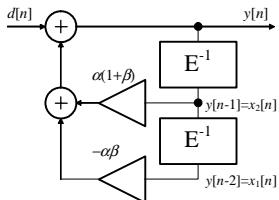
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## *Primjer diskretnog sustava drugog reda*

- uvršteno u sumu daje:

$$y[n] = \alpha(1 + \beta) y[n - 1] - \alpha\beta y[n - 2] + d[n]$$



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## *Primjer diskretnog sustava drugog reda*

- prijelaz iz modela ulaz izlaz

$$y[n] - \alpha(1 + \beta) y[n - 1] + \alpha\beta y[n - 2] = d[n]$$

u model s varijablama stanja

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

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

$$x_2[n+1] = y[n] = -\alpha\beta x_1[n] + \alpha(1+\beta)x_2[n] + d[n]$$

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## *Primjer diskretnog sustava drugog reda*

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1[n+1] \\ x_2[n+1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\alpha\beta & \alpha(1+\beta) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} d[n]$$

$$y[n] = [-\alpha\beta \quad \alpha(1+\beta)] \begin{bmatrix} x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \end{bmatrix} + [1]d[n]$$

- radi se o sustavu su jednim ulazom i jednim izlazom (SISO) i vrijedi

*Stanja = Realni<sup>2</sup>, Ulazi = Realni, Izlazi = Realni*

$$\forall n \in Cjelobrojni, \quad x[n+1] = Ax[n] + Bu[n]$$

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

$$y[n] = \alpha x[n] + \beta u[n]$$

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### *Impulsni odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava*

- razmotrimo ponovo izraz za odziv mirnog,  $x[n] = 0$ , SISO sustava

$$\begin{aligned} Stanja &= Realni^N, Ulazi = Realni, Izlazi = Realni \\ \forall n \in Cjelobrojni, \quad x[n+1] &= Ax[n] + Bu[n] \\ y[n] &= Cx[n] + Du[n] \end{aligned}$$

$$y[n] = \begin{cases} Du[0], & n = 0 \\ \left\{ \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} CA^{n-1-m} Bu[m] \right\} + Du[n], & n > 0 \end{cases}$$

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### *Impulsni odziv linearnih vremenski diskretnih sustava*

- pobudimo ovaj sustav s jediničnim impulsom  $u[n] = \delta[n]$  odziv je tada

$$y[n] = h[n] = \begin{cases} D\delta[0], & n = 0 \\ \left\{ \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} CA^{n-1-m} B\delta[m] \right\} + D\delta[n], & n > 0 \end{cases}$$

- odziv sustava u tom slučaju nazivamo impulsni odziv i označavamo ga s  $h[n]$

$$h[n] = \begin{cases} 0, & n < 0 \\ D, & n = 0 \\ CA^{n-1} B, & n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

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### *Konvolucijska sumacija*

- za ovako određeni impulsni odziv  $h[n]$  moguće je izraz za odziv mirnog sustava transformirati u oblik

$$y[n] = \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} CA^{n-1-m} Bu[m] + Du[n]$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} h[n-m]u[m] + Du[n]$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{m=0}^n h[n-m]u[m]$$

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