



## *Signali i sustavi*

Sustavi drugog reda

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### *Prisilni odziv sustava*

- prisilni odziv sustava predstavlja partikularno rješenje nehomogene jednačbe.
  - općenito se može dobiti Lagrangeovom metodom varijacije parametara.
- za pobudu eksponencijalnom funkcijom računanje odziva je jednostavno jer se  $y_p(t)$  može predstaviti eksponencijalom (deriviranjem se mijenja samo kompleksna amplituda eksponencijale).
- određivanje kompleksne amplitude temelji se na metodi neodređenih koeficijenata.

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### Prisilni odziv sustava

- opći oblik diferencijalne jednačbe:

$$a_n y^{(n)}(t) + a_{n-1} y^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0 y(t) = b_m u^{(m)}(t) + b_{m-1} u^{(m-1)}(t) + \dots + b_0 u(t)$$

- pobudni signal  $u(t)$  u obliku eksponencijale

$$u(t) = Ue^{st}, \quad U = |U|e^{j\varphi}$$

$U$  kompleksna amplituda ( $|U|$  amplituda,  $\varphi$  faza),  
 $s$  - kompleksna frekvencija,  $s = \sigma + j\Omega$ ,

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### Prisilni odziv sustava

- pretpostavljeno rješenje ( $Y$  neodređeni koeficijent):  $y(t) = Ye^{st}$

- uvrštavanjem u polaznu jednačbu

$$(a_n s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + a_0) Y e^{st} = (b_m s^m + \dots + b_0) U e^{st}$$

$$Y = \frac{b_m s^m + b_{m-1} s^{m-1} + \dots + b_0}{a_n s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + a_0} U = H(s)U$$

- amplituda partikularnog rješenja  $Y$  određena je amplitudom pobude, svojstvima sustava te kompleksnom frekvencijom  $s$ .

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### Prijenosna funkcija

- Transfer ili prijenosna funkcija sustava  $H(s)$  - veličina koja određuje odnos kompleksne amplitude prisilnog odziva  $Ye^{st}$  i kompleksne amplitude pobude  $Ue^{st}$ .

$$H(s) = \frac{b_m s^m + \dots + b_0}{a_n s^n + \dots + a_0} = \frac{Y}{U}$$

- $H(s)$  ima značenje faktora kojim treba množiti kompleksnu amplitudu ulaza da se dobije amplituda izlaza

$$Y = H(s)U$$

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### Prijenosna funkcija

- općenito je transfer ili prijenosna funkcija sustava  $H(s)$  racionalna funkcija koju možemo prikazati kao

$$H(s) = K \frac{(s - s_1)(s - s_2) \cdots (s - s_m)}{(s - p_1)(s - p_2) \cdots (s - p_n)}$$

- $K$  je realni faktor a  $s_i (i=1, \dots, m)$  i  $p_i (i=1, \dots, n)$  su nule odnosno polovi prijenosne funkcije
- svaki od članova  $(s - s_k)$  može biti predstavljen kao vektor u kompleksnoj  $s$  ravnini

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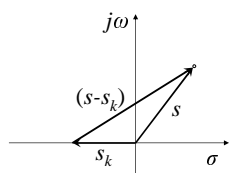
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### Prijenosna funkcija



- vektor  $(s - p_k)$  je usmjeren od  $s_k$  do  $s$  i može biti prikazan u polarnom obliku

$$(s - s_k) = |s - s_k| e^{j\angle(s - s_k)}$$

- stoga se prijenosna funkcija sastoji od produkta i kvocijenta vektora

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### Prijenosna funkcija

$$H(s) = K \frac{|s - s_1| e^{j\angle(s - s_1)} |s - s_2| e^{j\angle(s - s_2)} \cdots |s - s_m| e^{j\angle(s - s_m)}}{|s - p_1| e^{j\angle(s - p_1)} |s - p_2| e^{j\angle(s - p_2)} \cdots |s - p_n| e^{j\angle(s - p_n)}}$$

tako da vrijedi

$$|H(s)| = K \frac{|s - s_1| |s - s_2| \cdots |s - s_m|}{|s - p_1| |s - p_2| \cdots |s - p_n|}$$

i

$$\angle H(s) = \angle K + \angle(s - s_1) + \angle(s - s_2) + \cdots + \angle(s - s_m) - \angle(s - p_1) - \angle(s - p_2) - \cdots - \angle(s - p_n)$$

pa je  $H(s) = |H(s)| e^{j\angle H(s)}$

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### Prisilni odziv sustava

- primjer:

$$\ddot{y}(t) + 0,2\dot{y}(t) + 0,16y(t) = u(t)$$

- za pobudu  $u(t) = Ue^{st}$

partikularno rješenje je oblika  $y(t) = Ye^{st}$

- kompleksna amplituda partikularnog rješenja  $Y$  je

$$Y = \frac{1}{s^2 + 0,2s + 0,16}U$$

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### Prisilni odziv sustava

- partikularno rješenje je

$$y(t) = UH(s)e^{st} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 0,2s + 0,16}Ue^{st}$$

- prijenosna funkcija je

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 0,2s + 0,16}$$

$$p_{1,2} = -0.1 \pm j 0.3873$$

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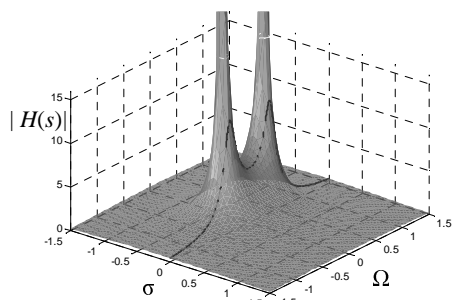
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### Prijenosna funkcija



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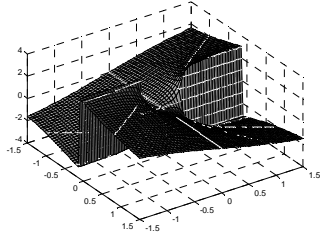
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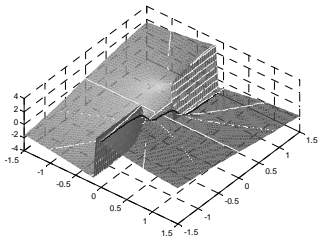
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freqS3d\_faza

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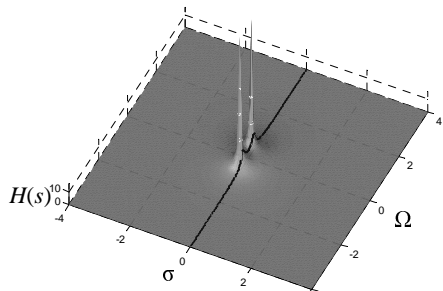
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freqS3d\_4

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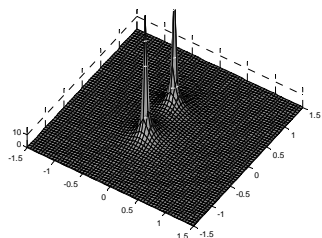
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freqS3d\_4

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### Prisilni odziv sustava

- specijalni slučajevi kompleksne frekvencije pobude s:
  - $s = 0$  - prisilni odziv na pobudu konstantom

$$u = Ue^{0t} = U, \quad H(0) = \frac{b_0}{a_0}$$

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### Prisilni odziv sustava

- $s = j\Omega$  – odziv na harmonijsku (ili sinusnu) pobudu

$$u(t) = Ue^{(0+j\Omega)t} = Ue^{j\Omega t} = U \cos(\Omega t) + jU \sin(\Omega t)$$

kompleksna amplituda odziva je

$$Y = \frac{b_m(j\Omega)^m + b_{m-1}(j\Omega)^{m-1} + \dots + b_0}{a_n(j\Omega)^n + a_{n-1}(j\Omega)^{n-1} + \dots + a_0} U = H(j\Omega)U$$

a odziv

$$y(t) = UH(j\Omega)e^{j\Omega t}$$

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### Prisilni odziv sustava

$$H(j\Omega) = H(\Omega) = H_r(\Omega) + jH_i(\Omega) = A(\Omega)e^{j\varphi(\Omega)},$$

$H(j\Omega)$  se naziva frekvencijska karakteristika sustava.

- $A(\Omega)$  – amplitudno frekvencijska karakteristika.
- $\varphi(\Omega)$  – fazno frekvencijska karakteristika.

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### Prisilni odziv sustava

- za pobudu  $u(t) = Ue^{-j\Omega t}$ ;  $U \in \text{Realni}$   
kompleksna amplituda odziva je

$$Y = \frac{b_m(-j\Omega)^m + b_{m-1}(-j\Omega)^{m-1} + \dots + b_0}{a_n(-j\Omega)^n + a_{n-1}(-j\Omega)^{n-1} + \dots + a_0} U = H(-j\Omega)U$$

a odziv

$$y(t) = UH(-j\Omega)e^{-j\Omega t}$$

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### Prisilni odziv sustava

- za pobudu  $u(t) = \frac{Ue^{j\Omega t} + Ue^{-j\Omega t}}{2} = U \cos(\Omega t)$

odziv je

$$y(t) = \frac{UH(j\Omega)e^{j\Omega t} + UH(-j\Omega)e^{-j\Omega t}}{2}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{UH(j\Omega)e^{j\Omega t}}{2} + \left( \frac{UH(j\Omega)e^{j\Omega t}}{2} \right)^*$$

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### Prisilni odziv sustava

$$y(t) = 2\operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{UH(j\Omega)e^{j\Omega t}}{2}\right\}$$

$$y(t) = \operatorname{Re}\{U|H(j\Omega)|e^{\angle H(j\Omega)}e^{j\Omega t}\}$$

$$y(t) = U|H(j\Omega)|\cos(\Omega t + \angle H(j\Omega))$$

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SIMULINK primjer

primjer1

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### Frekvencijska karakteristika kontinuiranog sustava

- za naš primjer

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 0,2s + 0,16}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(s + 0,1 - j0,3873)(s + 0,1 + j0,3873)}$$

$$H(j\Omega) = \frac{1}{(j\Omega)^2 + 0,2(j\Omega) + 0,16}$$

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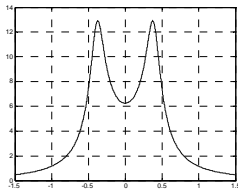
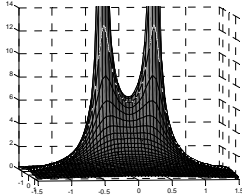
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### Frekvencijska karakteristika kontinuiranog sustava



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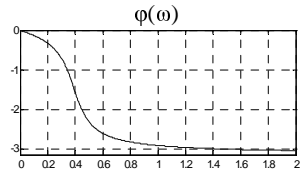
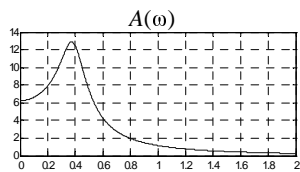
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### Frekvencijske karakteristike



$\Omega$	$A(\Omega)$	$\varphi(\Omega)$
0.0	6.2500	0.0000
0.2	7.9057	-0.3218
0.4	12.5000	-1.5708
0.6	4.2875	-2.6012
0.8	1.9764	-2.8198
1.0	1.1581	-2.9078
1.2	0.7679	-2.9562
1.4	0.5490	-2.9873
1.6	0.4130	-3.0090
1.8	0.3225	-3.0252
2.0	0.2590	-3.0378

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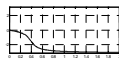
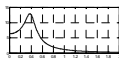
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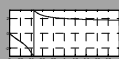


### Frekvencijske karakteristike

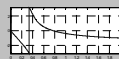
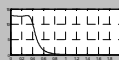
$$H(s) = \frac{1}{(s+0,1-j0,3873)(s+0,1+j0,3873)}$$



$$H(s) = \frac{0,413}{(s+0,2)(s+0,1-j0,3873)(s+0,1+j0,3873)}$$



$$H(s) = \frac{0.1059}{(s+0,322)(s+0,1-j0,3873)(s+0,1+j0,3873) \cdot \frac{1}{(s+0,3162-j0,2450)(s+0,3162+j0,2450)}}$$




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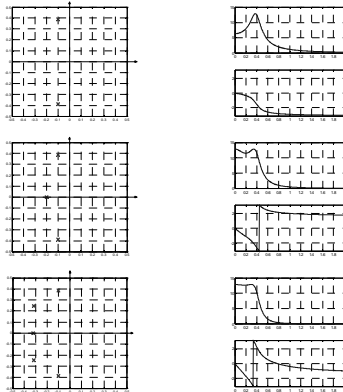
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### Frekvencijske karakteristike



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### Diskretni sustavi – model s ulazno izlaznim varijablama

- opis linearnog sustava jednadžbom diferencija

$$a_0 y[n] + a_1 y[n-1] + a_2 y[n-2] + \dots + a_N y[n-N] = b_0 u[n] + b_1 u[n-1] + b_2 u[n-2] + \dots + b_M u[n-M]$$

- rješenje ove jednadžbe je:

$$y[n] = y_h[n] + y_p[n]$$

- dakle, zbroj rješenja homogene jednadžbe i partikularnog rješenja

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### Rješavanje nehomogene jednadžbe diferencija

- Određivanje partikularnog rješenja
  - Lagrangeova metoda varijacije parametara
    - rješenje se dobiva u eksplicitnom obliku
    - primjena rezultira složenim sumacijama
  - Metoda neodređenog koeficijenta
    - ograničena na pobude oblika polinoma i eksponencijalnih nizova
    - veliki broj pobuda može se aproksimirati gore navedenim nizovima
    - češće se upotrebljava u analizi sustava

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### Rješavanje nehomogene jednadžbe diferencija ...

- razmotrimo partikularno rješenje za kompleksni eksponencijalni ulazni niz:

- pobuda eksponencijalog oblika

$$u[n] = Ue^{\varepsilon n} = Uz^n; \quad e, \varepsilon \in \text{Kompleksni}$$

- partikularno rješenje možemo napisati u obliku

$$y_p[n] = Yz^n$$

- $U$  i  $Y$  su kompleksne amplitude pobude i odziva

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### Rješavanje nehomogene jednadžbe diferencija ...

- uvrštenjem pretpostavljenog rješenja  $Yz^n$  u jednadžbu

$$(a_0 + a_1z^{-1} + a_2z^{-2} + \dots + a_Nz^{-N})Yz^n =$$

$$= (b_0 + b_1z^{-1} + b_2z^{-2} + \dots + b_Mz^{-M})Uz^n$$

$$A(z) Y z^n = B(z) U z^n$$

pa je kompleksna amplituda odziva

$$Y = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} U = \frac{b_0 + b_1z^{-1} + \dots + b_Mz^{-M}}{a_0 + a_1z^{-1} + \dots + a_Nz^{-N}} U = H(z)U$$

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### Rješavanje nehomogene jednadžbe diferencija ...

- partikularno rješenje (prisilni odziv) je dakle

$$y_p[n] = H(z)Uz^n$$

- odziv nehomogene jednadžbe diferencija uz pobudu  $u[n] = Uz^n$  je prema tome

$$y[n] = y_h[n] + y_p[n]$$

$$= C_1q_1^n + C_2q_2^n + \dots + C_Nq_N^n + H(z)Uz^n$$

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*Prijenosna funkcija diskretnog sustava*

- transfer funkcija se definira kao

$$H(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \dots + b_M z^{-M}}{a_0 + a_1 z^{-1} + \dots + a_N z^{-N}}$$

a može se formalno napisati iz jednadžbe diferencija zamjenom operatora  $E^{-1}$  s brojem  $z^{-1}$

- jednadžbu diferencija

$$a_0 y[n] + a_1 y[n-1] + a_2 y[n-2] + \dots + a_N y[n-N] = b_0 u[n] + b_1 u[n-1] + b_2 u[n-2] + \dots + b_M u[n-M]$$

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*Prijenosna funkcija diskretnog sustava*

možemo prikazati uz pomoć operatora za pomak  $E^{-1}$

$$\{a_0 + a_1 E^{-1} + a_2 E^{-2} + \dots + a_N E^{-N}\} y[n] = \{b_0 + b_1 E^{-1} + b_2 E^{-2} + \dots + b_M E^{-M}\} u[n]$$

gdje je  $(a_N E^{-N} y)[n] \triangleq a_N y[n-N]$

jednadžba diferencija se može prikazati i kao

$$A(E) y = B(E) u$$

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*Prijenosna funkcija diskretnog sustava*

odnosno  $y = H(E)u$  gdje je

$$H(E) = \frac{B(E)}{A(E)} = \frac{b_0 + b_1 E^{-1} + b_2 E^{-2} + \dots + b_M E^{-M}}{a_0 + a_1 E^{-1} + a_2 E^{-2} + \dots + a_N E^{-N}}$$

složeni operator kojeg treba interpretirati kao jednadžbu diferencija

- prema prije kazanom slijedi

$$H(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \dots + b_M z^{-M}}{a_0 + a_1 z^{-1} + \dots + a_N z^{-N}}$$

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### Primjer rješavanja nehomogene jednadžbe diferencija

- Primjer: naći odziv diskretnog sustava opisanog jednadžbom diferencija

$$y[n] - 0.8\sqrt{2}y[n-1] + 0.64y[n-2] = u[n]$$

$$\text{uz } y[-1] = y[-2] = 0$$

- neka je pobuda neprigušena kompleksna eksponencijala:

$$u[n] = Uz^n = Ue^{j\omega_0 n} = 1e^{j0.22\pi n} = (0.7705 + j0.6374)^n \\ = \cos(0.22\pi n) + j \sin(0.22\pi n)$$

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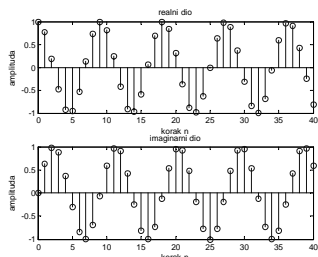
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### Rješavanje nehomogene jednadžbe diferencija ...

$$u[n] = e^{j0.22\pi n} = (0.7705 + j0.6374)^n = \cos(0.22\pi n) + j \sin(0.22\pi n)$$



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### Rješavanje nehomogene jednadžbe diferencija ...

- jednadžbu diferencija se može riješiti korak po korak  $n=0,1,2,\dots,30$  :

$$y[0] = 1 \cdot e^0 + 0.8\sqrt{2} \cdot 0 - 0.64 \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$y[1] = 1 \cdot e^{j0.22\pi} + 0.8\sqrt{2} \cdot 1 - 0.64 \cdot 0 = 1.902 + j0.637$$

$$y[2] = \dots$$

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### Primjer rješavanja jednadžbe diferencija

korak 0:	$u[0] = 1$	$y[0] = 1$
korak 1:	$u[1] = 0.77051+j0.63742$	$y[1] = 1.9019+j0.6374$
korak 2:	$u[2] = 0.18738+j0.98229$	$y[2] = 1.6991+j1.7035$
korak 3:	$u[3] = -0.48175+j0.87631$	$y[3] = 0.2233+j2.3956$
korak 4:	$u[4] = -0.92978+j0.36812$	$y[4] = -1.7645+j1.9882$
korak 5:	$u[5] = -0.95106- j0.30902$	$y[5] = -3.0903+j0.4072$
korak 6:	$u[6] = -0.53583- j0.84433$	$y[6] = -2.9028- j1.6561$
korak 7:	$u[7] = 0.12533- j0.99211$	$y[7] = -1.1811- j3.1264$
korak 8:	$u[8] = 0.72897- j0.68455$	$y[8] = 1.2506- j3.1617$
korak 9:	$u[9] = 0.99803- j0.06279$	$y[9] = 3.1688- j1.6390$

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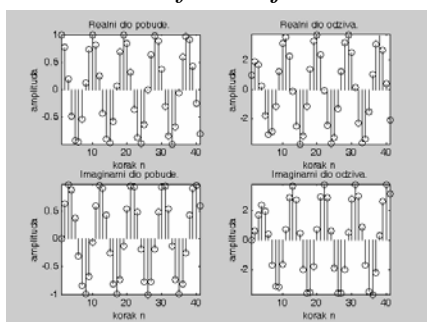
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### Primjer rješavanja jednadžbe diferencija



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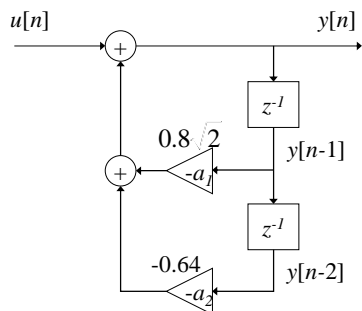
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### Blok dijagram sustava



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*Primjer rješavanja nehomogene  
jednadžbe diferencija*

- riješimo sada istu jednadžbu analitički
- rješenje homogene jednadžbe :

$$y[n] - 0.8\sqrt{2}y[n-1] + 0.64y[n-2] = 0$$

$$\Downarrow y_h[n] = Cq^n$$

$$1 - 0.8\sqrt{2}q^{-1} + 0.64q^{-2} = 0$$

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*Primjer rješavanja jednadžbe  
diferencija*

Korijeni su :  $q_{1,2} = 0.8e^{\pm j\frac{\pi}{4}} = 0.4\sqrt{2}(1 \pm j)$ , pa izlazi :

$$y_h[n] = C_1q_1^n + C_2q_2^n = 0.8^n \left[ C_1e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}n} + C_2e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}n} \right]$$

Partikularno rješenje oblika  $y_p[n] = H(e^{j0,22\pi})e^{j0,22\pi n}$

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 0.8\sqrt{2}z^{-1} + 0.64z^{-2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$H(e^{j0,22\pi}) = \frac{1}{1 - 0.8\sqrt{2}e^{-j0,22\pi} + 0.64(e^{j0,22\pi})^{-2}} = 3.54 - j1.32 = 3.78e^{-j0,114\pi}$$

$$Y = H(e^{j0,22\pi}) \cdot 1 = 3.54 - j1.32 = 3.78e^{-j0,114\pi}$$

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*Primjer rješavanja nehomogene  
jednadžbe diferencija*

pa je partikularno rješenje

$$y_p[n] = (3.54 - j1.32)e^{j0,22\pi n}$$

Kompletno rješenje tj. totalni odziv je :

$$y[n] = y_h[n] + y_p[n] =$$

$$= 0.8^n \left[ C_1e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}n} + C_2e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}n} \right] + (3.54 - j1.32)e^{j0,22\pi n} \quad \text{za } n \geq 0$$

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**Primjer rješavanja nehomogene  
jednadžbe diferencija**

- iz polazne jednadžbe:

$$y[n] - 0.8\sqrt{2}y[n-1] + 0.64y[n-2] = 1 \cdot e^{j\omega_0 n}$$

za  $n=0,1$  slijedi

$$y[0] = 1 \cdot e^0 + 0.8\sqrt{2} \cdot 0 - 0.64 \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$y[1] = 1 \cdot e^{j0.22\pi} + 0.8\sqrt{2} \cdot 1 - 0.64 \cdot 0 = 1.902 + j0.637$$

vrijednost kompletnog rješenja za  $n=0,1$  :

$$y[0] = 1 = C_1 + C_2 + 3.54 - j \cdot 1.32$$

$$y[1] = 1.902 + j \cdot 0.637 = 0.8 \left[ C_1 e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} + C_2 e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} \right] + (3.54 - j \cdot 1.32) \cdot e^{j0.22\pi}$$

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**Primjer rješavanja nehomogene  
jednadžbe diferencija**

dobivamo:

$$C_1 = -2.46 + j \cdot 0.86 = 2.6060 \cdot e^{j2.8053}$$

$$C_2 = -0.08 + j \cdot 0.46 = 0.4669 \cdot e^{j1.743}$$

$$y[n] = y_h[n] + y_p[n] =$$

$$= 0.8^n \left[ C_1 e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}n} + C_2 e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}n} \right] + \underbrace{(3.54 - j1.32)}_{3.78e^{-j0.114\pi}} e^{j0.22\pi n} \quad \text{za } n \geq 0$$

$$y[n] = 0.8^n \left[ 2.61e^{j2.81} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}n} + 0.467e^{j1.74} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}n} \right] + 3.78e^{-j0.114\pi} \cdot e^{j0.22\pi n}$$

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**Primjer rješavanja nehomogene  
jednadžbe diferencija**

Pogledajmo sada razdvojene odzive:

partikularno rješenje:  $y_p[n] = Y \cdot e^{j\omega_0 n}$

vlastito titranje sustava  
ili komplementarno

rješenje:  $y_v[n] = C_1 q_1^n + C_2 q_2^n$

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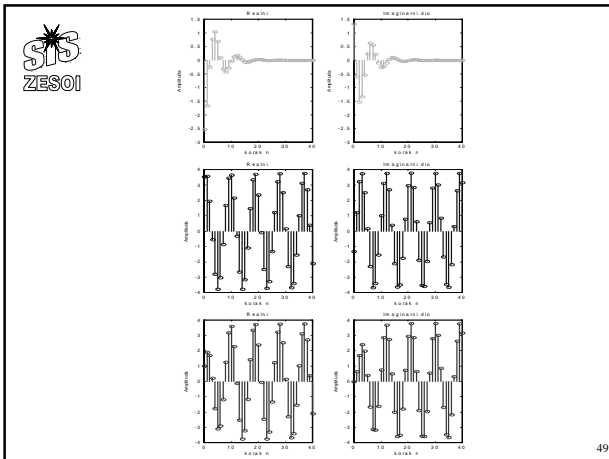
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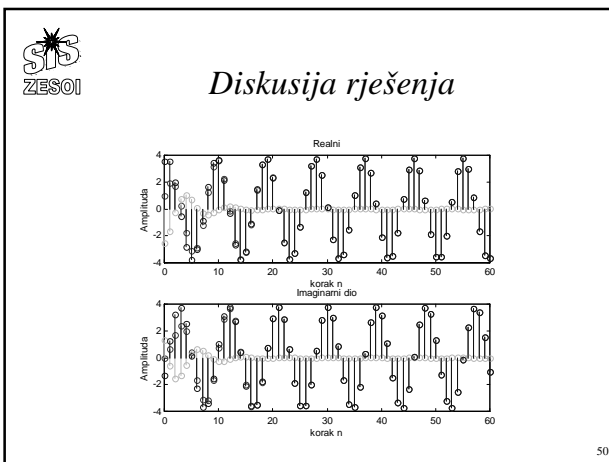
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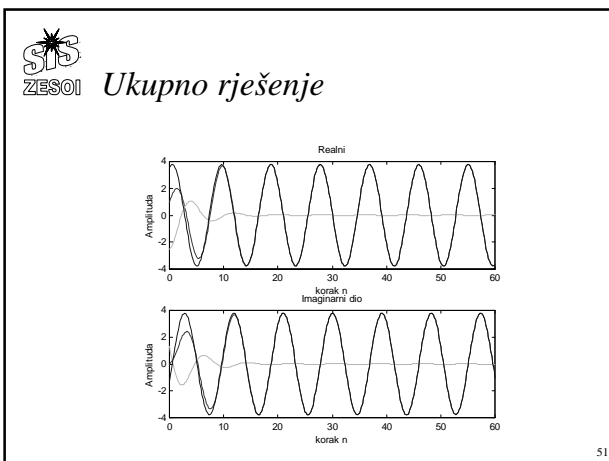
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### Primjer rješavanja nehomogene jednadžbe diferencija

- obzirom da je  $|q_1|=|q_2|=0.8$ , vlastito titranje sustava trne u nulu proporcionalno sa  $0.8^n$
- za linearne sustave kod kojih su moduli svih korijena karakterističnog polinoma  $|q_i|<1$ , odziv sustava  $y[n]$  na trajnu periodičku pobudu postaje jednak prisilnom odzivu  $y_p[n]$  za veliki  $n$
- ..... vlastito titranje  $y_v[n]$  isčezava, i kažemo da je sustav ušao u stacionarno stanje.

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### Rješavanje nehomogene jednadžbe diferencija ...

- $H(z)$  je prijenosna funkcija
- prijenosna ili transfer funkcija daje odnos kompleksnih amplituda prisilnog odziva i pobude, kad je pobuda  $Uz^n$

$$H(z) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} = \frac{y_p[n]}{u[n]} \Big|_{u[n]=Uz^n} = \frac{Yz^n}{Uz^n} = \frac{Y}{U}$$

- pokazano je da se transfer funkcija može lako napisati iz jednadžbe diferencija formalnom zamjenom operatora  $E^{-1}$  s brojem  $z^{-1}$

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### Prijenosna funkcija diskretnog sustava

- prijenosnu funkciju:

$$H(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1z^{-1} + \dots + b_Mz^{-M}}{a_0 + a_1z^{-1} + \dots + a_Nz^{-N}} = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^M b_jz^{-j}}{\sum_{j=0}^N a_jz^{-j}}$$

možemo pisati i u obliku

$$H(z) = z^{(N-M)} \frac{b_0z^M + b_1z^{M-1} + \dots + b_M}{a_0z^N + a_1z^{N-1} + \dots + a_N} = z^{(N-M)} \frac{\sum_{j=0}^M b_jz^{M-j}}{\sum_{j=0}^N a_jz^{N-j}}$$

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### Prijenosna funkcija diskretnog sustava

- prijenosnu funkciju možemo pisati uz pomoć produkta korijenih faktora:

$$H(z) = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^M b_j z^{-j}}{\sum_{j=0}^N a_j z^{-j}} = \frac{b_0}{a_0} \cdot \frac{\prod_{j=1}^M (1 - z_j z^{-1})}{\prod_{j=1}^N (1 - p_j z^{-1})}$$

- odnosno u obliku

$$H(z) = z^{(N-M)} \frac{\sum_{j=0}^M b_j z^{M-j}}{\sum_{j=0}^N a_j z^{N-j}} = z^{(N-M)} \frac{b_0 \prod_{j=1}^M (z - z_j)}{a_0 \prod_{j=1}^N (z - p_j)}$$

$z_1, z_2, \dots, z_M$  su nule a  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_N$  polovi prijenosne funkcije

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### Rješavanje nehomogene jednadžbe diferencija ...

- partikularno rješenje (prisilni odziv) je dakle  $y_p[n] = H(z)Uz^n$
- ovisno o  $z$ , partikularni niz može biti
  - rastući ili padajući aperiodičan ili valovit
  - stalan ili periodičan
- linearna kombinacija eksponencijala može dati realni kosinusni niz

$$re^{j\omega n} + re^{-j\omega n} = 2r \cos(\omega n)$$

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### Rješavanje nehomogene jednadžbe diferencija ...

- za pobudu  $u[n] = Uz^n = U(1)^n$   
partikularno rješenje je

$$y_p[n] = Yz^n = \left( H(z)Uz^n \right)_{z=1} = H(1) \cdot U \cdot (1)^n$$

- za pobudu  $u[n] = Uz^n = U(-1)^n$   
partikularno rješenje je

$$y_p[n] = Yz^n = \left( H(z)Uz^n \right)_{z=-1} = H(-1) \cdot U \cdot (-1)^n$$

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### Rješavanje nehomogene jednadžbe diferencija ...

- za pobudu  $u[n] = Uz^n = U(e^{j\omega})^n = e^{j\omega n}$  za  $U = 1$  partikularno rješenje je

$$y_p[n] = Yz^n = (H(z)Uz^n)_{z=e^{j\omega}} = H(e^{j\omega})e^{j\omega n}$$

- pa je

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 e^{-j\omega} + \dots + b_M e^{-jM\omega}}{a_0 + a_1 e^{-j\omega} + \dots + a_N e^{-jN\omega}}$$

frekvencijska karakteristika diskretnog sustava

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### Frekvencijska karakteristika

- frekvencijska karakteristika diskretnog sustava

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 e^{-j\omega} + \dots + b_M e^{-jM\omega}}{a_0 + a_1 e^{-j\omega} + \dots + a_N e^{-jN\omega}}$$

$H(e^{j\omega})$  funkcija od  $e^{j\omega}$  } vrijednost transfer funkcije  
 $e^{j\omega} = e^{j(\omega+2\pi)}$  } za  $z = e^{j\omega}$  je periodična s  $2\pi$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = H_r(e^{j\omega}) + H_i(e^{j\omega})$$

$$= A(\omega)e^{j\varphi(\omega)} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} A(\omega) = |H(e^{j\omega})| \\ \varphi(\omega) = \arg(H(e^{j\omega})) \end{cases}$$

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### Rješavanje nehomogene jednadžbe diferencija ...

- za prije zadani sustav

$$y[n] - 0.8\sqrt{2}y[n-1] + 0.64y[n-2] = u[n]$$

$$\text{uz } y[-1] = y[-2] = 0$$

- i pobudu

$$u[n] = Uz^n = e^{j\omega n} = e^{j0.22\pi n}$$

prijenosna funkcija je

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{(1 - 0.8\sqrt{2}z^{-1} + 0.64z^{-2})}$$

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### Frekvencijska karakteristika

- a frekvencijska karakteristika

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{(1 - 0.8\sqrt{2}e^{-j\omega} + 0.64e^{-2j\omega})}$$

- frekvencijsku karakteristiku izračunavamo iz

$$H(z)|_{z=e^{j\omega}} = H(e^{j\omega})$$

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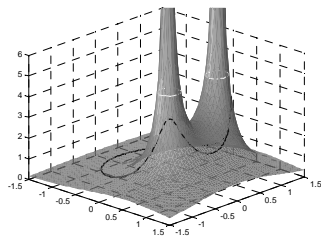
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### Frekvencijska karakteristika



freqz3d

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### Frekvencijska karakteristika

- za konkretnu frekvenciju pobude omjer kompleksne amplitude odziva i pobude je

$$\omega = 0,22\pi \Rightarrow$$

$$H(e^{j0,22\pi}) = \frac{1}{1 - 0.8\sqrt{2}e^{-j0,22\pi} + 0.64(e^{j0,22\pi})^{-2}} = 3.54 - j1.32$$

- odredimo omjer kompleksne amplitude odziva u stacionarnom stanju i pobude za još nekoliko frekvencija:

$$\omega = 0, 0.15\pi, 0.20\pi, 0.23\pi, 0.25\pi, 0.27\pi,$$

video clip 9

$$0.30\pi, 0.35\pi, 0.4\pi, 0.5\pi, 0.7\pi$$

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### Frekvencijska karakteristika

- frekvencijska karakteristika danog sustava je

primjer

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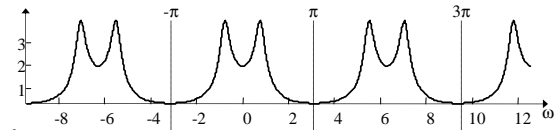
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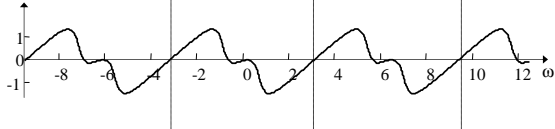
### Frekvencijska karakteristika

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{(1 - 0.8\sqrt{2}e^{-j\omega} + 0.64e^{-2j\omega})}$$

amplituda



faza



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### Frekvencijska karakteristika

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{(1 - 0.8\sqrt{2}e^{-j\omega} + 0.64e^{-2j\omega})}$$

Koeficijent  $\{a_i\}$  i  $\{b_i\}$  su realni te vrijedi

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = H^*(e^{j\omega}) \implies \begin{cases} H_r(e^{j\omega}) \text{ i } A(\omega) \text{ parne funkcije od } \omega \\ H_i(e^{j\omega}) \text{ i } \varphi(\omega) \text{ neparne funkc. od } \omega \end{cases}$$

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*Frekvencijske karakteristike  
vremenski diskretnog sustava ...*

- Frekvencijska karakteristika se može odrediti grafički iz:

$$H(z) = K \frac{\prod_{i=1}^m (z - z_i)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (z - q_i)}$$

praćenjem apsolutne vrijednosti  $|H(e^{j\omega})|$  i argumenta  $\arg H(e^{j\omega})$  transfer funkcije na jediničnoj kružnici  $z = e^{j\omega}$  ravnine  $z$

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*Frekvencijske karakteristike  
vremenski diskretnog sustava ...*

$$|H(e^{j\omega})| = K \frac{\prod_{i=1}^m |e^{j\omega} - z_i|}{\prod_{i=1}^n |e^{j\omega} - q_i|}$$

$$\arg H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum \left[ \arg(e^{j\omega} - z_i) - \arg(e^{j\omega} - q_i) \right]$$

- svaki korijeni faktor transfer funkcije daje svoj individualni doprinos modulu (multiplikativno) i fazi (aditivno).

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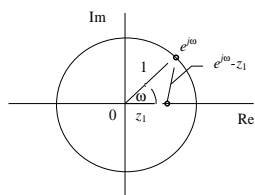
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*Frekvencijske karakteristike  
vremenski diskretnog sustava ...*

- grafički prikaz u polarnom koordinatnom sustavu



korijeni faktori → vektori

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Frekvencijske karakteristike  
vremenski diskretnog sustava ...

vrijednost transfer funkcije na frekvenciji  $\omega$

$$|H(e^{j\omega})| = K \frac{\prod_{i=1}^M d_i}{\prod_{i=1}^N l_i}$$

$\{d_i\}$  - udaljenost točke na kružnici  $e^{j\omega}$  do nultočki  $\{z_i\}$   
 $\{l_i\}$  - udaljenost točke na kružnici  $e^{j\omega}$  do polova  $\{p_i\}$

fazni kut transfer funkcije

$$\arg H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{i=1}^M \varphi_i - \sum_{i=1}^N \psi_i$$

$\varphi_i = \arg(e^{j\omega}) - \arg(z_i)$   
 $\psi_i = \arg(e^{j\omega}) - \arg(p_i)$

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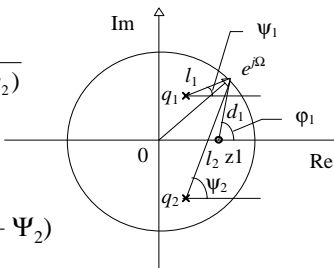
Frekvencijske karakteristike  
vremenski diskretnog sustava ...

Primjer:

$$H(z) = K \frac{z - z_1}{(z - q_1)(z - q_2)}$$

$$|H(e^{j\omega})| = K \frac{d_1}{l_1 l_2}$$

$$\arg H(e^{j\omega}) = \varphi_1 - (\Psi_1 + \Psi_2)$$



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Frekvencijske karakteristike  
vremenski diskretnog sustava ...

Za naš primjer

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{(z - q_1)(z - q_2)}$$

$$\Downarrow z = e^{j\omega}$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{(e^{j\omega} - q_1)(e^{j\omega} - q_2)}$$

$$|H(e^{j\omega})| = \frac{1}{|(e^{j\omega} - 0,8e^{j\pi/4})(e^{j\omega} - 0,8e^{-j\pi/4})|}$$

12.mov

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