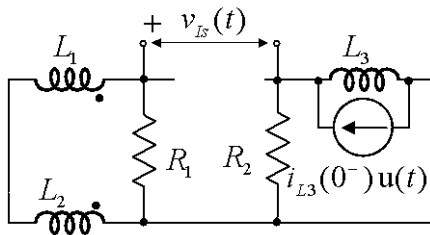


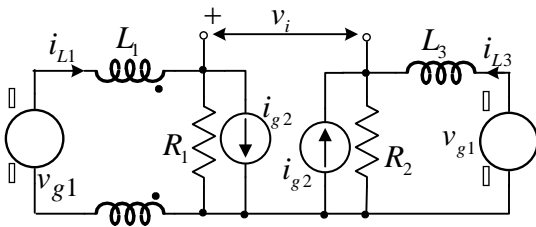
1. a)[5] $t > 0$



$$V_{Is}(s) = -\frac{1}{s} i_{L3}(0^-) \cdot (R_2 \parallel Z_{L3}) = -i_{L3}(0^-) \cdot \frac{R_2 \cdot sL_3}{s(R_2 + sL_3)} =$$

$$= -i_{L3}(0^-) \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_2/L_3 + s} \Rightarrow v_{Is}(t) = -R_2 i_{L3}(0^-) \cdot e^{-tR_2/L_3} u(t)$$

b)[15]



Pošto je $L_1 = L_2 = 1 \text{ mH}$ i $v_{g1} = R_2 i_{g2}$ važi da je

$$V_{g1} + R_1 I_{g2} = (2(1-k)L_1 s + R_1) I_{L1} \Rightarrow I_{L1} = \frac{2V_{g1}}{0.2L_1 s + R_1}$$

$$V_{g1} - R_2 I_{g2} = 0 = (L_3 s + R_2) I_{L3} \Rightarrow I_{L3} = 0$$

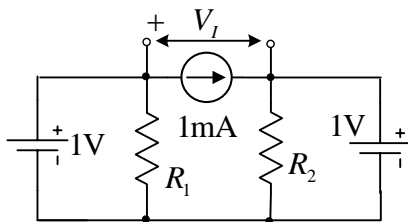
$$V_I = R_1(I_{L1} - I_{g2}) - R_2(I_{L3} + I_{g2}) = -(R_1 + R_2)I_{g2} + R_1 I_{L1}$$

$$V_I = -2V_{g1} + R_1 \frac{2V_{g1}}{0.2L_1 s + R_1} = \frac{-2V_{g1}(0.2L_1 s + R_1) + 2R_1 V_{g1}}{0.2L_1 s + R_1}$$

$$V_I = \frac{-0.4L_1}{0.2L_1 s + R_1} \Rightarrow v_I(t) = -2e^{-t \frac{R_1}{0.2L_1}} u(t)$$

c)[5]

Izgled kola u ustaljenom stanju, sve pobude su jednosmerne: Očigledno je da je $V_I = 0$



2.

a)[10]

$$x(t) = 4 / (5 + 3 \cos 4t) = 1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-3)^{-k} \cos 4kt = 1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a^k \cos k\omega_F t$$

$$A[0] = 1, A[k] = 2a^k, B[k] = 0, X[k] = a^k$$

b) [5]

$$y(t) = 4 / (5 + 3 \cos(\omega_F t - \pi / 2)) = 4 / (5 + 3 \cos(\omega_F(t - \pi / 2\omega_F))) = x(t - \pi / 2\omega_F)$$

$$Y[k] = X[k]e^{-jk\omega_F \frac{\pi}{2\omega_F}} = a^k (\cos(k\pi/2) - j \sin(k\pi/2)) = \frac{A_Y[k] - jB_Y[k]}{2}$$

$$A_Y[k] = 2a^k \cos(k\pi/2), B_Y[k] = 2a^k \sin(k\pi/2), k \neq 0, A_Y[0] = 1$$

c)[5]

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_c^{c+T} x(t) dt = A[0] = 1 \Rightarrow \int_c^{c+T} x(t) dt = T$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{-T}^0 x^2(t) dt = 1^2 + 2^2 \sum_1^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right)^k \right)^2 = 1^2 + 2 \sum_1^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{9} \right)^k = 1 + 2 \frac{1/9}{1-1/9} = 5/4$$

$$\int_{-T}^0 x^2(t) dt = \frac{5\pi}{8}$$

3.

a)[20]

$$-z \frac{d}{dz} (zY(z) - zy[0]) + zY(z) - zy[0] + 2z \frac{d}{dz} Y(z) - 6Y(z) = 0.$$

$$-z (zY'(z) + Y(z) - y[0]) + zY(z) - zy[0] + 2zY'(z) - 6Y(z) = 0.$$

$$(-z^2 + 2z)Y'(z) - 6Y(z) = 0.$$

$$\frac{Y'(z)}{Y(z)} = -\frac{6}{z(z-2)} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dY(z)}{Y(z)} = 3 \int \left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z-2} \right) dz.$$

$$\ln Y(z) = \ln c + 3 \ln \frac{z}{z-2} \Rightarrow Y(z) = c \frac{z^3}{(z-2)^3} \Rightarrow y[n] = c(n+1)(n+2) \cdot 2^n$$

Pošto je $y[0] = 2$ znači da je $c = 1$.

b) [10] Homogena diferencna jednačina iz prethodne tačke za svako $n \geq 0$ glasi

$(n+1)y[n+1] - 2(n+3)y[n] = 0$ pri čemu je dat početni uslov. Za $n=0$ ta jednačina je oblika

$$y[1] - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot y[0] = 0 \Leftrightarrow y[1] = 12$$

2

Za $n=0$, ukoliko je početni uslov jednak nuli, jednačina mora da ima istu formu da bi odziv bio jednak: $y[1] - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot y[0] = x[0] = 12$. Prema tome pobuda treba da bude oblika $x[n] = 12\delta[n]$

0

4. [30] Signal $x(t) = 2\sin(\omega_0 t + \pi/6)$, $\omega_0 = 100\pi$ dovodi se na ulaz kola sa slike. Prekidač u kolu sa slike kontroliše

se logičkim signalom oblika $s(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (u(t + \varepsilon - kT_s) - u(t - \varepsilon - kT_s))$, $2\pi/T_s = 800\pi$, $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ tako da kada

signal ima vrednost 1 prekidač je u položaju 1.

a) [5]

$$T_s = 1/400, \omega_s = 800\pi, \omega_0 = 100\pi$$

$$x(t) = 2 \sin(\omega_0 t + \pi/6) = \frac{e^{j\omega_0 t} e^{j\pi/6} - e^{-j\omega_0 t} e^{-j\pi/6}}{j}$$

$$X(j\omega) = 2j\pi(\delta(\omega + \omega_0)e^{-j\pi/6} - \delta(\omega - \omega_0)e^{j\pi/6})$$

$$X_s(j\omega) = \frac{1 - e^{-j\omega T_s}}{j\omega} \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X(j(\omega - k\omega_s))$$

alternativno

$$X_s(j\omega) = 2 \frac{1 - e^{-j\omega T_s}}{j\omega} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sin(k\pi/4 + \pi/6) e^{-j\omega k T_s}$$

b) [5] Važi da je $g[n] = x_s(nT_s + 0.3T_s) = x(nT_s + \varepsilon) =$ stepenasta sinusoida
 $g[n] = 2 \sin(\omega_0 n T_s + \pi/6) = 2 \sin(\Omega_0 n + \pi/6), \Omega_0 = \omega_0 T_s = 100\pi/400 = \pi/4$

$$X(j\Omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} 2j\pi(\delta(\Omega + \Omega_0 - 2k\pi)e^{-j\pi/6} - \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0 - 2k\pi)e^{j\pi/6})$$

c) [10] Ako se signal $x_s(t)$ obradi idealnim filterom $H(j\omega) = a \cdot \text{rect}(\omega/b)$ odrediti konstante a i b tako da se kao rezultat obrade dobije signal tačno $y(t) = \sin(\omega_0 t + \pi/6 + \varphi)$

Pošto je $\omega_s = 4\omega_0$, širina propusnog opsega filtera $b/2 = \omega_c$ može da bude $2\omega_0, \Rightarrow b/2 = 2\omega_0 \Rightarrow b = \omega_s$ (može i manje!) Time se izdvaja samo osnovni opseg signala $x_s(t)$.

Pojačanje na ω_0 treba da bude 1/2

$$a \left| \frac{1 - e^{-j\omega_0 T_s}}{j\omega_0} \frac{1}{T_s} \right| = 1/2 = a \left| \frac{1 - e^{-j\pi/4}}{100\pi j} 400 \right| = a \left| 4 \frac{1 - \cos(\pi/4) + j \sin(\pi/4)}{\pi} \right| = a \frac{4\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}}{\pi}$$

$$a = \frac{\pi}{8\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}} \approx 0.513$$

d) [10] odrediti φ

$$\varphi = \arg\left(\frac{1 - e^{-j\pi/4}}{j}\right) = \arg\left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{2}/2 + j\sqrt{2}/2}{j}\right) = \arg\left(\sqrt{2}/2 - j(1 - \sqrt{2}/2)\right)$$

$$\varphi = \arctg\left(-\frac{1 - \sqrt{2}/2}{\sqrt{2}/2}\right) \approx -\pi/8$$

 5.[10]

a) Laplasova transformacija signala $X(s)$ je:

$$X(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-st} u(t-1) e^{-5t} dt = \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-(5+s)t} dt = \frac{e^{-(5+s)}}{s+5}$$

u oblasti konvergencije $\text{Re}(s) > -5$.

b) Takođe je:

$$G(s) = A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-5t} u(-t-t_0) e^{-st} dt = A \int_{-\infty}^{-t_0} e^{-(5+s)t} dt = -A \frac{e^{(5+s)t_0}}{s+5}$$

u oblasti konvergencije $\text{Re}(s) < -5$.

Lako se vidi da je:

$$A = -1, t_0 = -1$$

b)

Iz postavke zadatka se vidi da oblast konvergencije sadrži jedinični krug, jer je signal $x[n]$ apsolutno sumabilan. Dakle, oblast konvergencije je $1/2 < |z| < r_o$. Ovakvu oblast konvergencije mogu imati dve vrste signala :

a) Ako je r_o konačan broj, onda je signal $x[n]$ neograničen sa obe strane,

b) Ako je $r_o \rightarrow \infty$, onda je signal $x[n]$ ograničen samo sa leve strane,

6. Polazna jednačina se napiše u alternativnoj formi, a zatim rešenje sleduje pravolinijski:

$$y[n+2] - 5y[n+1] + 6y[n] = 3x[n+1] + 5x[n]$$

$$y[0] = 3, y[1] = 7$$

$$x[n] = 2^{-n}u[n]$$

$$Z\{x[n+1]\} = z \left(X(z) - x[0] \right) = zX(z) - z$$

$$Z\{x[n+n_0]\} = z^{n_0} \left(X(z) - \sum_{k=0}^{n_0-1} x[k]z^{-k} \right), \quad n_0 > 0$$

$$z^2(Y(z) - y[0] - y[1]z^{-1}) - 5z(Y(z) - y[0]) + 6Y(z) = 3(zX(z) - z) + 5X(z)$$

$$y[0] = 3, y[1] = 7$$

$$\underbrace{(z^2 - 5z + 6)}_{P(z)} Y(z) - \underbrace{(3z^2 + 7z)}_{Q(z)} + 15z = \underbrace{(3z + 5)}_{Q(z)} X(z) - 3z$$

$$\underbrace{(z^2 - 5z + 6)}_{P(z)} Y(z) - \underbrace{(3z^2 - 11z)}_{Q(z)} = \underbrace{(3z + 5)}_{Q(z)} X(z)$$

$$Y(z) = \underbrace{\left(\frac{3z + 5}{z^2 - 5z + 6} \right)}_{H(z)} X(z) + \frac{\overbrace{3z^2 - 11z}^{\text{sopstveni}}}{z^2 - 5z + 6}$$

$$y[n] = \left[\underbrace{5(2)^n - 2(3)^n}_{\text{sopstveni}} - \underbrace{\frac{22}{3}(2)^n + \frac{28}{5}(3)^n + \frac{26}{15}(0.5)^n}_{\text{prinudni}} \right] u[n]$$

$$y[n] = \left[\frac{26}{15}(0.5)^n - \frac{7}{3}(2)^n + \frac{18}{5}(3)^n \right] u[n]$$