

1. Dati su signali $h[n] = (0.5 \cdot e^{-j\Omega_0})^n u[n]$ i $x[n] = e^{j\pi n/8}$
- a) $P =$ nije periodičan; $W=4/3=1.333$
- b) Stabilan je jer je impulsni odziv apsolutno sumabilan.
- c) $N_0=16$
- d) [3] Koliki je osnovni period signala $y[n] = x[n] - e^{-j\pi n/5} - 4\sin(0.4n\pi)$.
 $N_{y0} = \text{NZS}(16, 10, 5) = 80$

2. Ako je $y[n] = h[n] * x[n]$:
- a) Odrediti konstantu a ako je $y[n+2] = h[n+a] * x[n-3]$ $a=5$
- b) Ako su dužine signala $x[n]$: $N_x=100$, a $h[n]$: $N_h=50$, koliko članova ima signal $y[n]$? $N_y = N_x + N_h - 1 = 149$
- c) [3] Ako je $y[n] = 2x[n+1] + 4x[n+4] - 6x[n-2]$ odrediti $h[n]$
 $\Rightarrow h[n] = 2\delta[n+1] + 4\delta[n+4] - 6\delta[n-2]$
- d) [3] Objasniti sa po jednom rečenicom da li je sistem iz c) kauzalan, sa/bez memorije, vremenski invarijantan?
Nije kauzalan jer zavisi od predviđene pobude, zbog toga mora da ima memoriju, jeste vremenski invarijantan
- e) [3] ako je $x[n] = n(n+1)$ a $h[n] = u[n] - u[n-2]$ odrediti $y[n]$ u formi $y[n] = An^2 + Bn + C$ $A=2, B=0, i C=0$
- f) [3] ako je $(\Delta^3 - 2E)x[n] = (aE^3 + bE^2 + cE - 1)x[n]$ tada su $a=1, b=-3, i c=1$

3. Diskretni sistem je opisan diferencnom jednačinom: $(E - 0.5)(E + 0.4)y[n-2] = D(2E - 1)x[n]$, $x[n] = 2^{-n}u[n]$
- a) [2] Objasniti da li je sistem stabilan

$|\lambda_k| < 1$ jeste stabilan

- b) [8] Odrediti impulsni odziv u formi $h[n] = (C_1\lambda_1^n + C_2\lambda_2^n) \cdot u[n-1] + k\delta[n]$ $C_1=0; C_2=2; k=2$

Jednostavniji postupak:

$$(\cancel{E-0.5})(E+0.4)y[n-2] = 2D(\cancel{E-0.5})x[n] \text{ skрати se } \Rightarrow (E+0.4)y[n-2] = 2Dx[n] = 2x[n-1]$$

$$\Rightarrow (E+0.4)y[n-1] = 2Dx[n] = 2x[n]$$

$$y[n] + 2/5 \cdot y[n-1] = 2x[n]$$

$$h[0] = 2$$

$$h[n] = C(-2/5)^n u[n] \Rightarrow C = 2 \Rightarrow h[n] = 2 \cdot (-2/5)^n u[n] = 2 \cdot (-0.4)^n u[n-1] + 2\delta[n] + 0 \cdot (0.5)^n u[n-1]$$

Algoritamski postupak:

$$y[n] - 0.1y[n-1] - 0.2y[n-2] = 2x[n] - x[n-1]$$

$$h_1[n] - 0.1h_1[n-1] - 0.2h_1[n-2] = \delta[n] \Rightarrow h_1[0] = 1$$

$$h_1[1] - 0.1 \cdot 1 = 0 \Rightarrow h_1[1] = 0.1$$

$$h_1[n] = \left(A \cdot (1/2)^n + B \cdot (-2/5)^n \right) u[n]$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A + B &= 1 \\ A/2 - 2B/5 &= 0.1 \end{aligned} \right\} A = 5/9, B = 4/9$$

$$\begin{aligned} h[n] &= 2h_1[n] - h_1[n-1] = (2A \cdot (1/2)^n + 2B \cdot (-2/5)^n)u[n] - \left(A \cdot (1/2)^{n-1} + B \cdot (-2/5)^{n-1} \right)u[n-1] \\ &= (2A \cdot (1/2)^0 + 2B \cdot (-2/5)^0)\delta[n] + \left((2A - 2A)(1/2)^n + (2B + 5B/2)(-2/5)^n \right)u[n-1] \\ &= 2\delta[n] + 2 \cdot (-2/5)^n u[n-1] = 2 \cdot (-0.4)^n u[n-1] + 2\delta[n] + 0 \cdot (0.5)^n u[n-1] \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$h[n] = 2(-2/5)^n u[n]$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_p[n] &= 2 \cdot (-2/5)^n u[n] * (1/2)^n u[n] = 2 \frac{(1/2)^{n+1} - (-2/5)^{n+1}}{1/2 + 2/5} u[n] \\ &= 2 \frac{10}{9} \left((1/2)^{n+1} - (-2/5)^{n+1} \right) u[n] = 2 \left(\frac{5}{9} (1/2)^n + \frac{4}{9} (-2/5)^n \right) u[n] \end{aligned}$$

Međutim, u slučaju algoritamskog rešenja moguće je jednostavnije doći do prinudnog odziva:

$$f[n] = D(2E - 1)x[n] = 2x[n] - x[n-1] = 2 \cdot 2^{-n} u[n] - 2^{-n+1} u[n-1] = 2 \cdot 2^{-n} \delta[n] = 2\delta[n]$$

Prema tome $y_p[n] = 2h_1[n] = 2 \left(A \cdot (1/2)^n + B \cdot (-2/5)^n \right) u[n] = 2 \left(\frac{5}{9} (1/2)^n + \frac{4}{9} (-2/5)^n \right) u[n]$

d) [5] Odrediti sopstveni odziv u formi $y_s[n] = C_1 \lambda_1^n + C_2 \lambda_2^n$ ako je $y[0] = -y[1] = 1$. $C_1 = -16/9; C_2 = 7/9$

$$y[1] - 0.1y[0] - 0.2y[-1] = 2x[1] - x[0] = 0$$

$$-1 - 0.1 - 0.2y[-1] = 0 \Rightarrow y[-1] = -11/2$$

$$y[0] - 0.1y[-1] - 0.2y[-2] = 2x[0] - x[-1] = 2$$

$$1 + 1.1/2 - 0.2y[-2] = 2 \Rightarrow y[-2] = -9/4$$

$$y_s[n] = C_1 (1/2)^n + C_2 (-2/5)^n$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_s[-1] &= 2C_1 - 5C_2 / 2 = -11/2 \\ y_s[-2] &= 4C_1 + 25C_2 / 4 = -9/4 \end{aligned} \right\} C_1 = -16/9; C_2 = 7/9$$

4. Linearni kauzalni sistem je opisan diferencijalnom jednačinom:

$$(D+3)(D-2)y(t) = (D+1)x(t), \quad x(t) = (e^t + 1)u(t),$$

a) [10] Rešavanjem u vremenskom domenu odrediti impulsni odziv

za $t > 0$:

$$s_1(t) = Ae^{-3t} + Be^{2t} + 1/P[0] = Ae^{-3t} + Be^{2t} - 1/6$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} s_1(0) &= A + B - 1/6 = 0 \\ s_1'(0) &= -3A + 2B = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} A = 1/15; B = 1/10$$

$$h_1(t) = s_1'(t) = -3Ae^{-3t} + 2Be^{2t} = -\frac{1}{5}e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{5}e^{2t}$$

$$h(t) = h_1'(t) + h_1(t) = \frac{3}{5}e^{-3t} + \frac{2}{5}e^{2t} - \frac{1}{5}e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{5}e^{2t} = \frac{2}{5}e^{-3t} + \frac{3}{5}e^{2t}, \quad za \quad t > 0$$

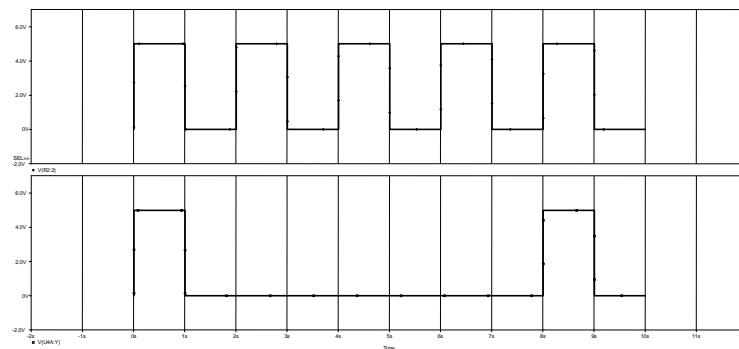
$$h(t) = \left(\frac{2}{5}e^{-3t} + \frac{3}{5}e^{2t} \right) u(t), \quad za \quad \forall t$$

b) [10] Rešavanjem u vremenskom domenu odrediti prinudni i ustaljeni odziv

$$y_p(t) = x(t) * h(t) = \left(\frac{2}{5} \frac{e^t - e^{-3t}}{1+3} + \frac{3}{5} \frac{e^{2t} - e^t}{2-1} + \frac{2}{5} \frac{e^{0t} - e^{-3t}}{0+3} + \frac{3}{5} \frac{e^{2t} - e^{0t}}{2-0} \right) u(t)$$

$$= \left(\underbrace{-\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2} e^t}_{y_{us}(t)} - \frac{7}{30} e^{-3t} + \frac{9}{10} e^{2t} \right) u(t)$$

5. Signal sa slike 1 $x(t)$ je periodičan sa periodom 2s, a u njegovoj osnovnoj periodi je definisan sa $x_F(t) = V_{DD} \cdot \text{rect}(t-0.5)$, gde je $V_{DD} = 5V$ napajanje CMOS logičkih kola.



a) [10] Odrediti koeficijente razvoja $Y[k]$ signala $y(t)$ u Furijeov red na njegovoj osnovnoj periodi. Stanje flip-flopova je 0 u $t = 0^-$.

Tablica i kašnjenje za 0.5: $Y[k] = 5V \cdot \frac{1}{8} \text{sinc}(k/8) e^{-jk\omega_0/2}$ $T_0 = 4T_F = 8$; $\omega_0 = 2\pi/T_0 = \pi/4$

b) [10] Ako je osnovna učestanost signala $y(t)$ jednaka ω_0 , i ako se signal $y(t)$ dovede na sistem čija je funkcija prenosa $H(j\omega) = 3(u(\omega + 2.5\omega_0) - u(\omega - 2.5\omega_0))$, odrediti Furijeovu transformaciju signala $g(t) = y(t) * h(t)$

$$Y(j\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi Y[k] \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)$$

$$G(j\omega) = Y(j\omega)H(j\omega) =$$

$$= 3(u(\omega + 2.5\omega_0) - u(\omega - 2.5\omega_0)) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi Y[k] \delta(\omega - k\omega_0) =$$

$$= \sum_{k=-2}^{+2} 6\pi Y[k] \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)$$

c) Signal $g(t)$ se sastoji od 3x pojačanih: - jednosmerne komponente, - dva kompleksna harmonika sa negativnim indeksom
- i dva sa pozitivnim indeksom,

$$G[k] = 3Y[k](u[k+2] - u[k-3])$$

$$P = \sum_{k=-2}^{+2} |G[k]|^2 = (5V)^2 \frac{9}{64} (1 + 2(0.97^2 + 0.9^2)) = 16 V^2$$

6. Jedno od mogućih rešenja

a) $x(t) = e^{-3|t|} \sin(2t)$

$$F\{e^{-3|t|}\} = \frac{1}{j\omega + 3} - \frac{1}{j\omega - 3}$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{j\omega + 3} - \frac{1}{j\omega - 3} \right) * j\pi (\delta(\omega + 2) - \delta(\omega - 2))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{j\omega + 3} * (\delta(\omega + 2) - \delta(\omega - 2)) &= \frac{1}{j(\omega + 2) + 3} - \frac{1}{j(\omega - 2) + 3} = \\ \frac{1}{(j\omega + 3) + 2j} - \frac{1}{(j\omega + 3) - 2j} &= \frac{-4j}{(j\omega + 3)^2 + 4} \end{aligned}$$

Slični se dobija za drugi sabirak

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{j\omega - 3} * (\delta(\omega + 2) - \delta(\omega - 2)) &= \frac{1}{j(\omega + 2) - 3} - \frac{1}{j(\omega - 2) - 3} = \\ \frac{1}{(j\omega - 3) + 2j} - \frac{1}{(j\omega - 3) - 2j} &= \frac{-4j}{(j\omega - 3)^2 + 4} \end{aligned}$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{2}{(j\omega + 3)^2 + 4} - \frac{2}{(j\omega - 3)^2 + 4} = \frac{2}{(3 + j\omega)^2 + 4} + \frac{-2}{(3 - j\omega)^2 + 4}$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{k_1}{(a + j\omega)^2 + b} + \frac{k_2}{(c - j\omega)^2 + d} \Rightarrow k_1 = -k_2 = 2; \quad a = c = 3; \quad b = d = 4.$$

b) [10] Koristeći Parsevalovu teoremu odrediti energiju signala $x(t) = 2\text{sinc}^2(3t)$.

$$X(j\omega) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \text{tri} \left(\frac{1}{3} \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \right),$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega =$$

$$= \frac{2}{9\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 6\pi \cdot \text{tri}^2 \left(\frac{\omega}{6\pi} \right) d \left(\frac{\omega}{6\pi} \right) = \frac{12}{9} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{tri}^2(\tau) d(\tau) = 2 \cdot \frac{12}{9} \int_0^1 \tau^2 d(\tau) = \frac{8}{9}.$$