

lg

$$y[n] = x[n] + \sin(x[n-1])$$

□ Linjärt?

Insignal

Utsignal

$$x[n]$$

$$y[n] = x[n] + \sin(x[n-1])$$

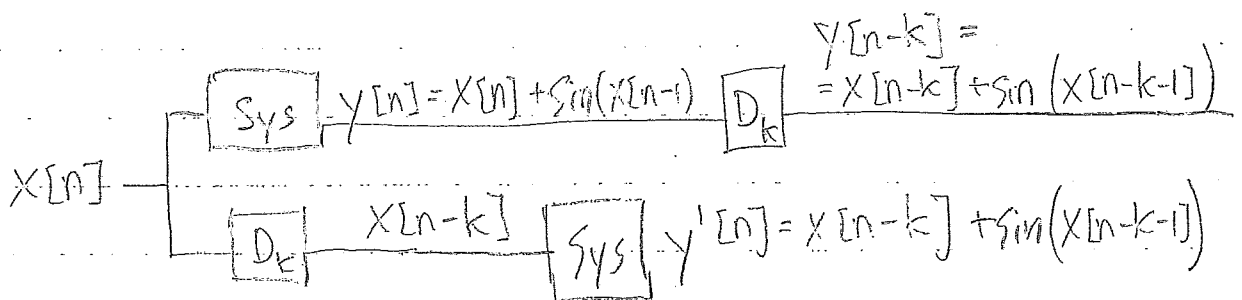
$$x_1[n] = \alpha x[n]$$

$$y_1[n] = x_1[n] + \sin(x_1[n-1]) = \alpha x[n] + \sin(\alpha x[n-1])$$

$$y_1[n] \neq \alpha y[n]$$

Ej linjärt

□ Tidsinvariant?



$$y[n-k] = y'[n] \quad \text{Tidsinvariant!}$$

□ Kausalt? Ja!

$y[n]$ beror endast av $x[n-k]$ där $k \geq 0$.

1b)

$$x(t) = \sin(t) \cos(t) \cdot u(t)$$

Trigonometriska samband ger ("tabell")

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sin(2t) u(t)$$

$$X(s) = \mathcal{L}\{x(t)\} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{s^2 + 2^2} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 4}$$

1c)

$$\mathcal{F}\{x[n]\} = X(z)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{x[n-n_0]\} = z^{-n_0} X(z)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{x_1[n] * x_2[n]\} = X_1(z) X_2(z)$$

där $\mathcal{F}\{x_1[n]\} = X_1(z)$ och

$$\mathcal{F}\{x_2[n]\} = X_2(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{F}\{x[n] * x[n-n_0]\} = z^{-n_0} X^2(z)$$

2.

$$H(s) = \frac{3}{s^2 + 3s + 3}$$

$$\text{Pole } s_{1,2} = -\frac{3}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - 3}$$

Komplex! Quadrat-komplex.

$$H(s) = \frac{3}{\left(s + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 3 - \frac{9}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{(s+1,5)^2 + 0,75} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{0,75}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{0,75}}{(s+1,5)^2 + (\sqrt{0,75})^2}$$

$$\text{Impulsvar } h(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{H(s)\} = \dots = 2\sqrt{3} e^{-1,5t} \sin(0,866t) u(t)$$

$$\text{Stegsvar: } Y(s) = X(s) \cdot H(s) \quad \text{Insignal } x(t) = u(t) \\ \Rightarrow X(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{3}{s^2 + 3s + 3} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{Bs + C}{s^2 + 3s + 3}$$

$$3 = A(s^2 + 3s + 3) + s(Bs + C)$$

$$s^0: 3 = A \cdot 3 \Rightarrow A = 1$$

$$s^1: 0 = 3A + C \Rightarrow C = -3$$

$$s^2: 0 = A + B \Rightarrow B = -1$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s+3}{(s+1,5)^2 + 0,75} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s+1,5+1,5}{(s+1,5)^2 + 0,75}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s+1,5}{(s+1,5)^2 + (\sqrt{0,75})^2} - \frac{1,5}{\sqrt{0,75}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{0,75}}{(s+1,5)^2 + (\sqrt{0,75})^2}$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{Y(s)\} = \left[1 - e^{-1,5t} (\cos(0,866t) - \sqrt{3} \sin(0,866t)) \right] u(t)$$

3.

$$y[n] = -y[n-1] + y[n-2] + x[n]$$

$$y[n] + y[n-1] - y[n-2] = x[n]$$

z-transf.

$$Y(z) + z^{-1}Y(z) - z^{-2}Y(z) = X(z)$$

$$Y(z)(1 + z^{-1} - z^{-2}) = X(z)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1}{1 + z^{-1} - z^{-2}} = \frac{z^2}{z^2 + z - 1}$$

$$\text{Polar: } z_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 1} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} = \begin{cases} 0,618 \\ -1,618 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{PBU: } \frac{H(z)}{z} = \frac{z}{(z - 0,618)(z + 1,618)} = \frac{A}{z - 0,618} + \frac{B}{z + 1,618}$$

$$A = \frac{0,618}{0,618 + 1,618} = 0,276 \quad B = \frac{-1,618}{-1,618 - 0,618} = 0,724$$

$$H(z) = 0,276 \frac{z}{z - 0,618} + 0,724 \frac{z}{z + 1,618}$$

$$h[n] = \mathcal{Z}^{-1}\{H(z)\} = \left\{ 0,276 (0,618)^n + 0,724 (-1,618)^n \right\} u[n]$$

Instabilt fy kausalt system och pol utanför enhetscirkeln.

4. $H(s) = \frac{4000}{2000 + s}$ Frekv. svar
 $s = j\omega$

a) $H(j\omega) = \frac{4000}{2000 + j\omega} = \frac{2}{1 + j \frac{\omega}{2000}}$ med $\omega_0 = 2000$ r/s



I stationärtillstånd - systemet påverkar amplitud och fas hos sinusformade signaler

$$x(t) = 5.0 \cos(\omega t) \quad \text{med } \omega = 2500 \text{ r/s}$$

$$y(t) = 5.0 |H(j\omega)| \cos(\omega t + \arg\{H(j\omega)\}), \quad \omega = 2500 \text{ r/s}$$

$$|H(j\omega)|_{\omega=2500} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2500}{2000}\right)^2}} \approx 1.25$$

$$\arg\{H(j\omega)\}_{\omega=2500} = -\arctan\left(\frac{2500}{2000}\right) \approx -51.3^\circ$$

Svar: $y(t) = 6.25 \cos(2500t - 51.3^\circ)$

b) $h(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{H(s)\} = 4000 e^{-2000t} u(t)$

5.

$$f_1 = 329,6 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_2 = 246,9 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{Sampling frequency } f_s = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{200 \mu\text{s}} = 5000 \text{ Hz}$$

Frekvensupplösning

$$\Delta f = \frac{f_s}{N} \quad \text{svaret mot } (k+1) - k \text{ i}$$

index hos DFT

$$\begin{array}{l} f_1 \rightsquigarrow k_1 \text{ i DFT} \\ f_2 \rightsquigarrow k_2 \text{ i DFT} \end{array} \quad k_1 - k_2 > 8$$

$$8 \cdot \Delta f < f_1 - f_2$$

$$8 \cdot \frac{f_s}{N} < f_1 - f_2$$

$$N > 8 \frac{f_s}{f_1 - f_2} = \frac{8 \cdot 5000}{329,6 - 246,9} \approx 484$$

$$\text{Svar: } N > 484$$