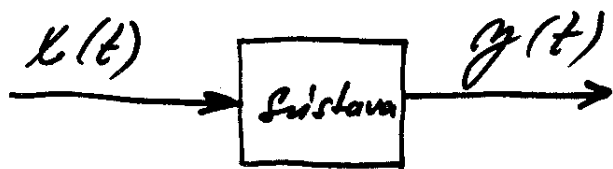


Spojité systavy



Opis vlastnosti systavy lineárnou diferenc. rovnicoú

Lineárna diferenc. rovnica n -tého rádu s konštantnými koeficientami a s pravou stranou

$$b_m \frac{d^m y}{dt^m} + b_{m-1} \frac{d^{m-1} y}{dt^{m-1}} + \dots + b_1 \frac{dy}{dt} + b_0 y = a_m \frac{d^m x}{dt^m} + a_{m-1} \frac{d^{m-1} x}{dt^{m-1}} + \dots + a_1 \frac{dx}{dt} + a_0 x$$

Riešenie

Najdenie fundamentálneho systému riešení lin. diferenc. rovnice bez pravej strany

$$b_m \frac{d^m y}{dt^m} + b_{m-1} \frac{d^{m-1} y}{dt^{m-1}} + \dots + b_1 \frac{dy}{dt} + b_0 y = 0 \quad (1)$$

Fundamentálne riešenie \rightarrow určenie koreňov charakteristickej rovnice diferenciálnej rovnice

$$b_m p^m + b_{m-1} p^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 p + b_0 = 0$$

postup \rightarrow algebraizovanie difer. rovnice (1) ak

$$y(t) \neq 0 \text{ a } \frac{d^i}{dt^i} = p^i \text{ (operátor)}$$

Korene: sáto charakteristické korene difer. rov. bez pravej strany (je ich práve m): sá komplex. združené, viacnásobné alebo reálne.

p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m

Fundamentálny systém riešenia rovnice (1)

$$y_1(t) = k_1 e^{p_1 t} + k_2 e^{p_2 t} + \dots + k_n e^{p_n t}$$

k_i - konštanty (je možné ich nájsť ak sú známe počiatočné podmienky stavu systému)

Riešenie diferenciálnej rovnice s pravou stranou

• pre špecifické tvary signálov $x(t)$ je možné nájsť tvar riešenia $y_2(t)$,

Všeobecné riešenie diferenciálnej rov. s pravou stranou

$$y(t) = y_1(t) + y_2(t)$$

$$y(t) = \sum_{i=1}^m k_i e^{p_i t} + y_2(t)$$

$y_1(t)$ - prirodzená odozva systému (vlastné kmity)

$y_2(t)$ - vnútorná odozva systému (vnútorné kmity)

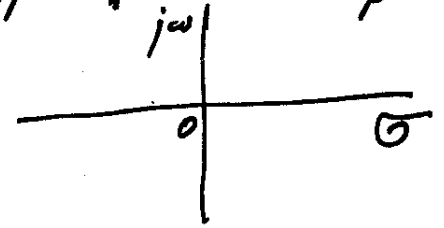
$y_1(t)$ — ak $x(t) = 0 \rightarrow y_1(t) \neq 0$

$y_2(t)$ — ak $x(t) \neq 0$

$$\underline{y_1(t)}$$

• súčet exponenciálnych kmitov typu $k_i e^{p_i t}$ "p"

$$\underline{p_i = -\sigma_i}$$



$$y_1(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i e^{\pm \sigma_i t}$$

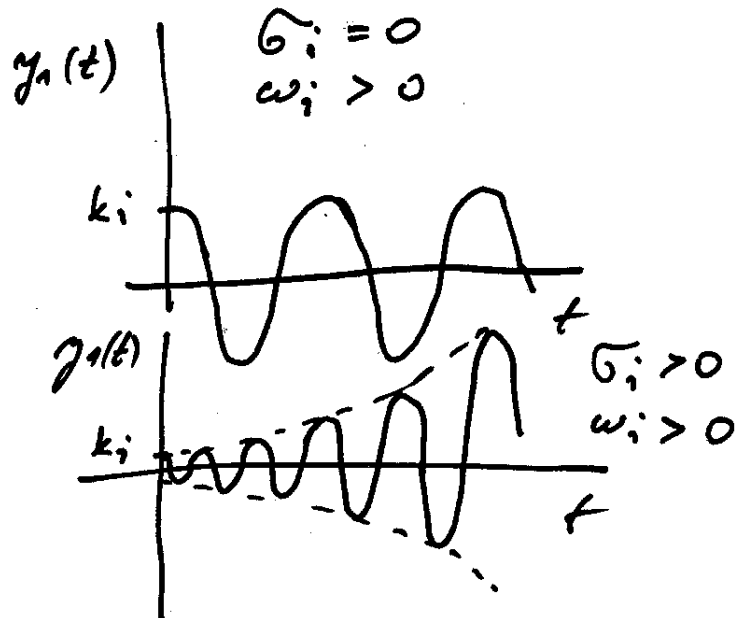
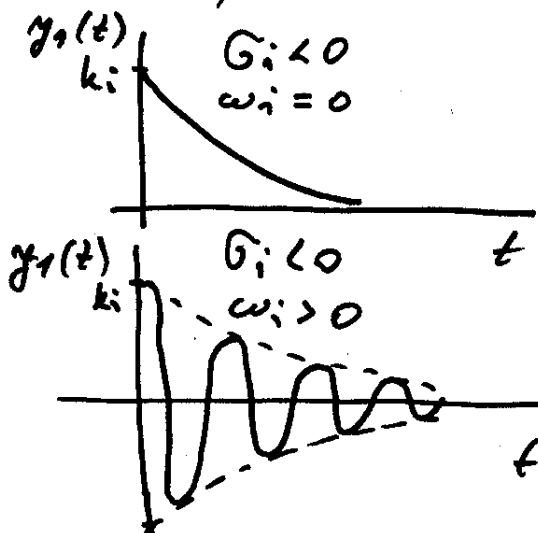
$$\underline{p_i = \pm j\omega_i}$$

$$y_1(t) = \sum k_i e^{\pm j\omega_i t}$$

$$\underline{p_i = \sigma_i + j\omega_i}$$

$$y_1(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i e^{p_i t} = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i e^{\sigma_i t} e^{j\omega_i t} = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i e^{\sigma_i t} (\cos \omega_i t + j \sin \omega_i t)$$

Príklady

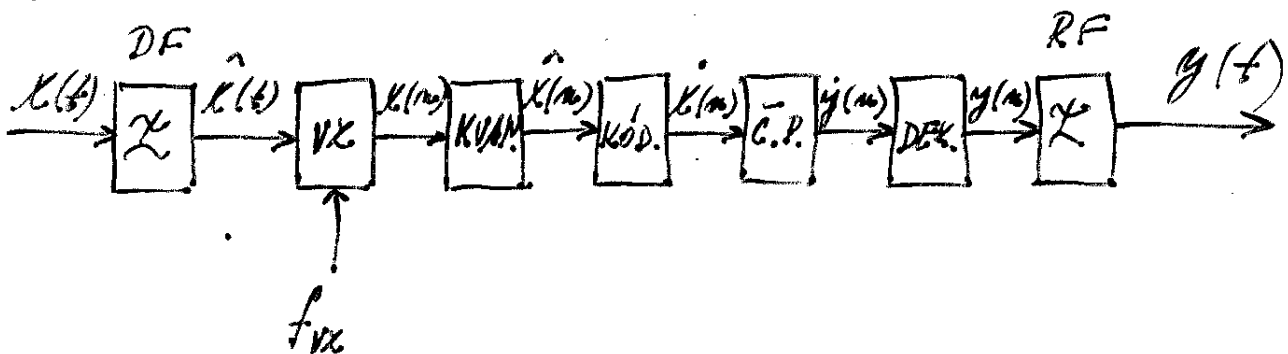


$y_1(t)$ - zložka prechodného javu

$y_2(t)$ - dominantná zložka (zložka ustáleného stavu)

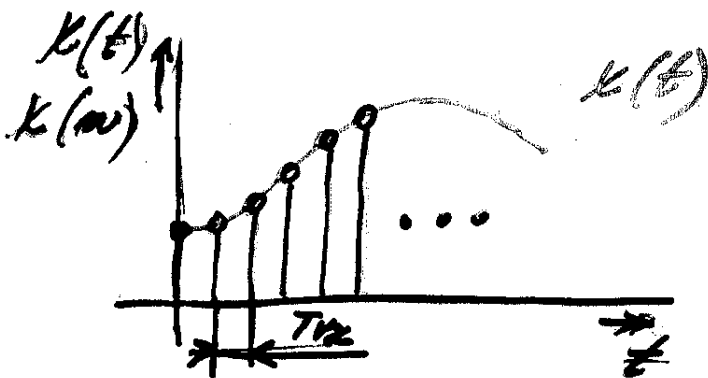
$$h(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{H(p)\}; \quad h(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{H(j\omega)\}$$

$$\underline{y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{H(p) \cdot X(p)\}; \quad y(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{H(j\omega) \cdot X(j\omega)\}}$$



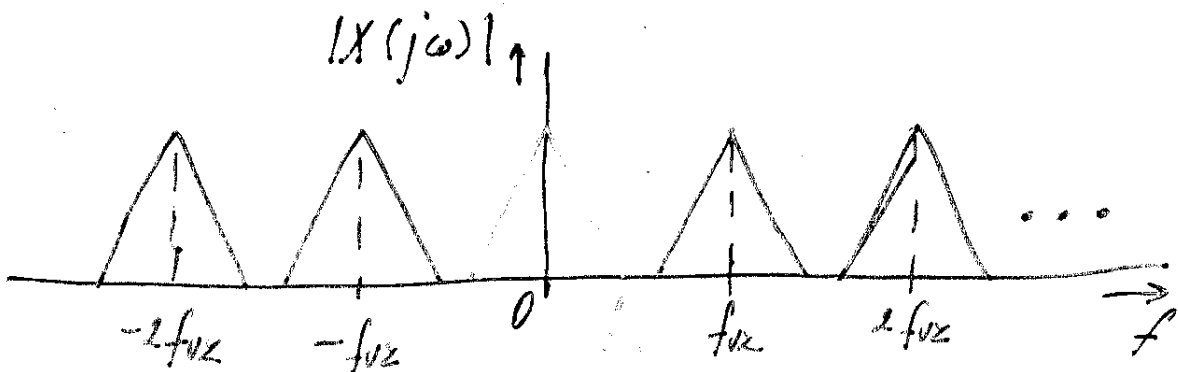
$$x(t) \rightarrow \{x(nT_{vx})\} = \{x(n)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{x(nT_{vx})\} &= \{x(0), x(T_{vx}), x(2T_{vx}), x(3T_{vx}), \dots\} = \\ &= \{x(0), x(1), x(2), x(3), \dots\} = \{x(n)\} \end{aligned}$$



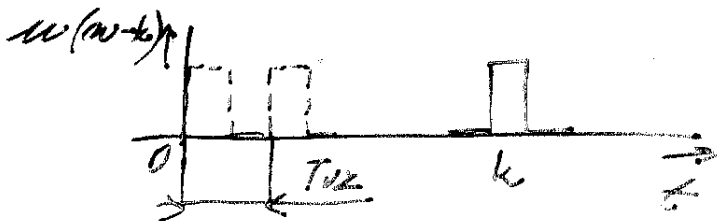
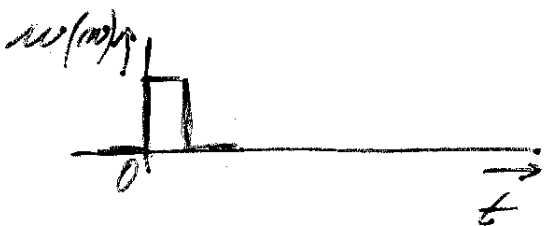
$$x(t) \rightarrow X(j\omega)$$

$$f_{vx} \geq 2f_{mx}$$



Jednotkový impuls

$$w(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{pre } n=0 \\ 0 & \text{pre } n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$



$$w(n-k) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{pre } n=k \\ 0 & \text{pre } n \neq k \end{cases}$$

NÁZOV:

PREDMET:

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ČÍSLO ZLOŽKY

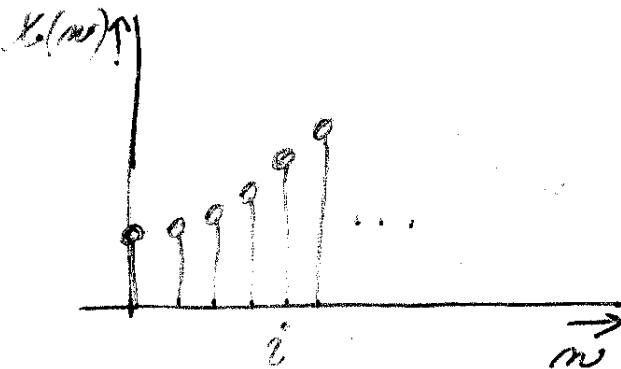
159

$$X(m) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} X(k) \mu(m-k) =$$

$$= \underbrace{X(0) \mu(m)}_0 + \underbrace{X(1) \mu(m-1)}_0 + \underbrace{X(2) \mu(m-2)}_0 + \dots +$$

$$+ \underbrace{X(m) \mu(m-m)}_1 + \dots$$

$$X(m)$$



$$X(i) \cdot \mu(i-i) = X(i)$$

$$b_m y^{(m)} + b_{m-1} y^{(m-1)} + \dots + b_1 y^{(1)} + b_0 y = a_m x^{(m)} + a_{m-1} x^{(m-1)} + \dots + a_1 x^{(1)} + a_0 x$$

Diferenční rovnice

$$\Delta S(m) = S(m) - S(m-1)$$

NÁZOV:

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160

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta^2 s(m) &= \Delta \{ \Delta s(m) \} = \Delta s(m) - \Delta s(m-1) = \\ &= \{ s(m) - s(m-1) \} - \{ s(m-1) - s(m-2) \} = \\ &= s(m) - 2s(m-1) + s(m-2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta^3 s(m) &= \Delta \{ \Delta^2 s(m) \} = \Delta^2 s(m) - \Delta^2 s(m-1) = \\ &= \{ s(m) - 2s(m-1) + s(m-2) \} - \{ s(m-1) - 2s(m-2) + s(m-3) \} = \\ &= s(m) - 3s(m-1) + 3s(m-2) - s(m-3)\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta^m s(m) = \sum_{k=0}^m (-1)^{2m-k} \binom{m}{k} s(m-k)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta^N y(m) + B_{N-1} \Delta^{N-1} y(m) + \dots + B_{N-1} \Delta y(m) + B_N y(m) = \\ = A_0 \Delta^N x(m) + A_{N-1} \Delta^{N-1} x(m) + \dots + A_{N-1} \Delta x(m) + A_N x(m)\end{aligned}$$

$$y(m) = \sum_{k=0}^N a_k x(m-k) - \sum_{k=1}^N b_k y(m-k)$$

NÁZOV:

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162

NIO - (IIR) rekurzivna sústava
sústava s nekonečnou impulzovou
odpoveďou

ak $b_k = 0$ pre $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$

$$y(m) = \sum_{k=0}^2 a_k x(m-k) =$$

$$= [a_0, a_1, a_2] \begin{bmatrix} x(m) \\ x(m-1) \\ x(m-2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(m) = u(m)$$

$$y(0) = h(0) = [a_0, a_1, a_2] \begin{bmatrix} u(0) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = a_0$$

$$y(1) = h(1) = [a_0, a_1, a_2] \begin{bmatrix} u(1) \\ u(0) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = a_1$$

$$y(2) = h(2) = [a_0, a_1, a_2] \begin{bmatrix} u(2) \\ u(1) \\ u(0) \end{bmatrix} = a_2$$

⋮

$$y(k) = h(k) = 0 \text{ pre } k > 2$$

NÁZOV:

PREDMET:

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161

$$y(n) = [a_0, a_1, a_2] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x(n) \\ x(n-1) \\ x(n-2) \end{bmatrix} - [b_1, b_2] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} y(n-1) \\ y(n-2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(n-1) = x(n-2) = 0$$

$$y(n-1) = y(n-2) = 0$$

$$x(n) \stackrel{!}{=} u(n) \rightarrow y(n) = h(n)$$

$$n=0$$

$$h(0) = a_0$$

$$n=1$$

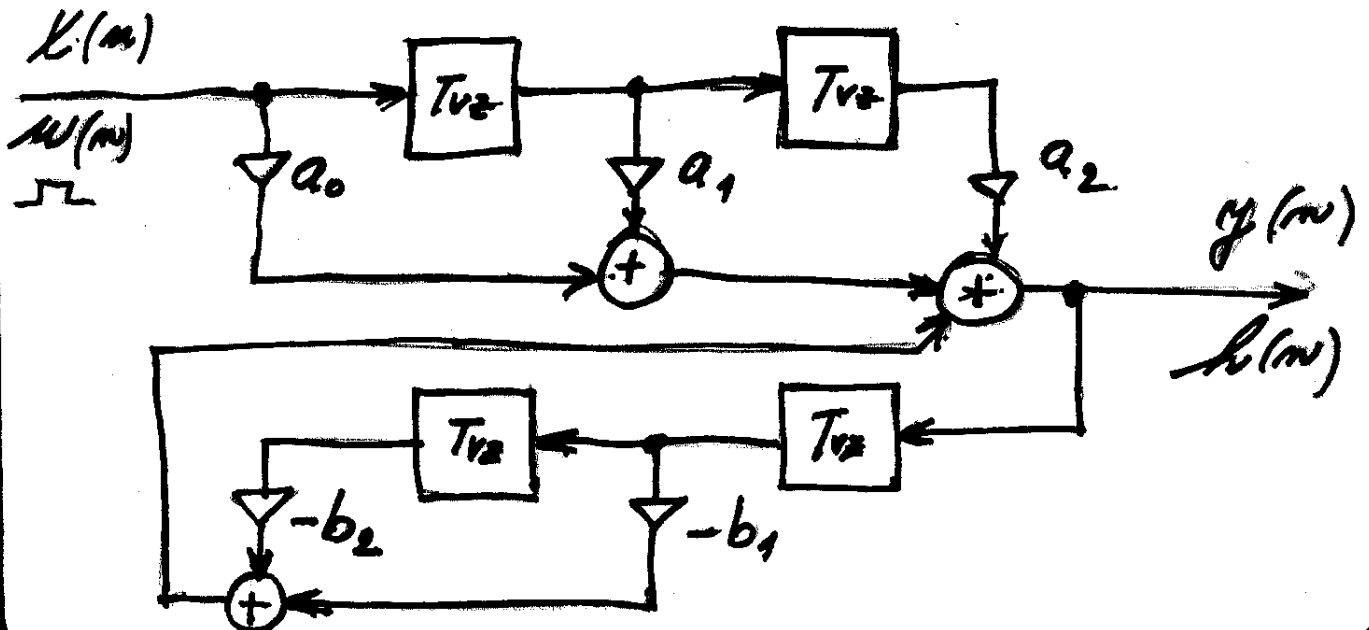
$$h(1) = a_1 - b_1 a_0$$

$$n=2$$

$$h(2) = a_2 - b_1(a_1 - b_1 a_0) - b_2 a_0$$

$$n=3$$

$$h(3) = -b_1 \{ a_2 - b_1(a_1 - b_1 a_0) - b_2 a_0 \} - b_2(a_1 - b_1 a_0)$$



NÁZOV:

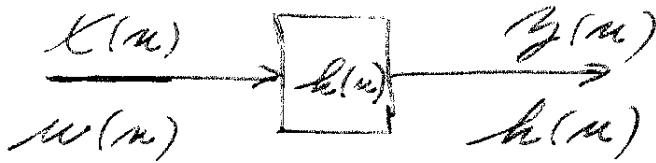
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163



$$\{h(n)\} = \{h(0), h(1), h(2), \dots\}$$

$$\{x(n)\} = \{x(0), x(1), x(2), \dots\}$$

| $n \rightarrow$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----|
| $x(0)$ | $x(0)h(0)$ | $x(0)h(1)$ | $x(0)h(2)$ | $x(0)h(3)$ | $x(0)h(4)$ | |
| $x(1)$ | 0 | $x(1)h(0)$ | $x(1)h(1)$ | $x(1)h(2)$ | $x(1)h(3)$ | |
| $x(2)$ | 0 | 0 | $x(2)h(0)$ | $x(2)h(1)$ | $x(2)h(2)$ | |
| $x(3)$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | $x(3)h(0)$ | $x(3)h(1)$ | |
| $x(4)$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $x(4)h(0)$ | |
| \vdots | | | | | | |
| $y(n)$ | Σ | Σ | Σ | Σ | Σ | |

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=0}^D x(k) h(n-k)$$

$$D = \text{Max}[D_x, D_h]$$

D_x - délka $\{x(n)\}$

D_h - délka $\{h(n)\}$

D_y - délka $\{y(n)\}$

$$D_y = D_x + D_h - 1$$

NÁZOV:

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Pro soustavy K/O $\rightarrow h(k) = a_k$
 $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N$

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n x(k) h(n-k)$$

$$y(t) = \int_0^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$$

Pr.

$$\{x(n)\} = \{x(0), x(1), x(2), x(3)\}$$

$$\{h(n)\} = \{h(0), h(1), h(2)\}$$

| n | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | | | | | | $h(0)$ |
| | | | | | | $h(1)$ |
| | | | | | $h(0)$ | $x(3)h(2)$ |
| $x(3)$ | $x(3)$ | $x(3)$ | $x(3)h(0)$ | $x(3)h(1)$ | $x(3)h(2)$ | $x(2)$ |
| $x(2)$ | $x(2)$ | $x(2)h(0)$ | $x(2)h(1)$ | $x(2)h(2)$ | $x(1)$ | $x(1)$ |
| $x(1)$ | $x(1)h(0)$ | $x(1)h(1)$ | $x(1)h(2)$ | $x(0)$ | $x(0)$ | $x(0)$ |
| $x(0)h(0)$ | $x(0)h(1)$ | $x(0)h(2)$ | | | | |
| | $h(1)$ | $h(2)$ | | | | |
| | $h(2)$ | | | | | |
| $y(n)$ | $x(0)h(0)$ | $x(1)h(0) + x(0)h(1)$ | $x(2)h(0) + x(1)h(1) + x(0)h(2)$ | $x(3)h(0) + x(2)h(1) + x(1)h(2)$ | $x(3)h(1) + x(2)h(2)$ | $x(3)h(2)$ |

NÁZOV:

PREDMET:

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$$D_y = D_x + D_k - 1$$

| μ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... |
|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----|
| $x(0)$ | $a_0 x(0)$ | $a_1 x(0)$ | $a_2 x(0)$ | $a_3 x(0)$ | $a_4 x(0)$ | ... |
| $x(1)$ | 0 | $a_0 x(1)$ | $a_1 x(1)$ | $a_2 x(1)$ | $a_3 x(1)$ | ... |
| $x(2)$ | 0 | 0 | $a_0 x(2)$ | $a_1 x(2)$ | $a_2 x(2)$ | ... |
| $x(3)$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | $a_0 x(3)$ | $a_1 x(3)$ | ... |
| $x(4)$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $a_0 x(4)$ | ... |
| ⋮ | | | | | | |
| $y(\mu)$ | Σ_0 | Σ_1 | Σ_2 | Σ_3 | Σ_4 | ... |

Pomala' konvolúcia

Operácie

$D_x \cdot D_k - 1$ - počet súčinov

2 $D_x \cdot D_k$ - celkový počet operácií

$D_x = D_k = N \Rightarrow 2N^2$ operácií

NÁZOV:

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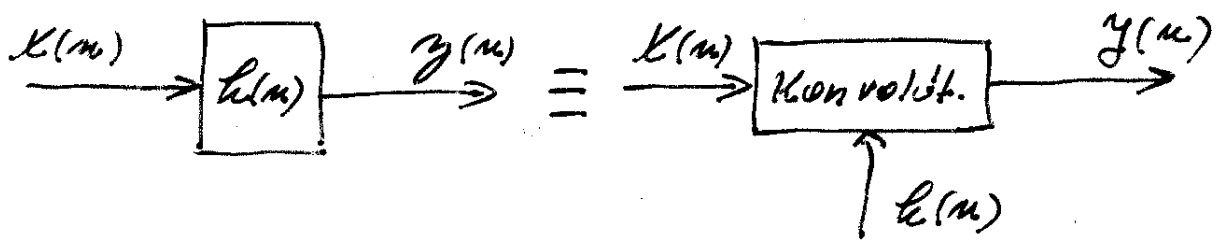
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| N | Počet operací |
|-----|---------------|
|-----|---------------|

| | |
|------|---------|
| 16 | 512 |
| 32 | 2048 |
| 64 | 8192 |
| 128 | 32768 |
| 256 | 131072 |
| 512 | 524288 |
| 1024 | 2097152 |



a)

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=0}^N a_k x(n-k) - \sum_{k=1}^N b_k y(n-k)$$

b)

$$y(n) = x(n) * h(n)$$

NÁZOV:

PREDMET:

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Z-transformace

$$x(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(k) w(n-k) = x(0)w(n) + x(1)w(n-1) + x(2)w(n-2) + \dots$$

$$w(n-k) \rightarrow w^{-k}$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(n) z^{-n} = x(0) + x(1)z^{-1} + x(2)z^{-2} + \dots$$

$$x(k) = 0 \quad \text{pro } k < 0$$

$$x(n) \leftrightarrow X(z) \quad \text{Z-transformace}$$

$$x(t) \leftrightarrow X(\omega) \quad \text{F-transformace}$$

$$x(t) \leftrightarrow X(p) \quad \text{L-transformace}$$

$$U(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} w(n) z^{-n} = 1$$

NÁZOV:

PREDMET:

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$$D_x \stackrel{!}{=} N$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) z^{-n} = x(0) + x(1)z^{-1} + x(2)z^{-2} + \dots + x(N-1)z^{-(N-1)}$$

pre $n(n-k)$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{n(n-k)\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-k) z^{-n} = \mathcal{Z}\{n^2\}$$

Základné vlastnosti \mathcal{Z} -transform.

1. $A(z) = \mathcal{Z}\{a(n)\}$; $B(z) = \mathcal{Z}\{b(n)\}$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{a(n) + b(n)\} = A(z) + B(z)$$

2. Posunutie o L -krokov v časovej obl.

$$a(n-L) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a(k) \delta(n-L-k)$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{a(n-L)\} = z^{-L} A(z)$$

3.

$$a \cdot f(n) \leftrightarrow a F(z)$$

NÁZOV:

PREDMET:

ROČNÍK:

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$$y(n) = \sum_{k=0}^N a_k x(n-k) - \sum_{k=1}^N b_k y(n-k)$$

$$x(n) \leftrightarrow X(z)$$

$$y(n) \leftrightarrow Y(z)$$

$$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(n) z^{-n}; \quad Y(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y(n) z^{-n}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n-k)\} = z^{-k} X(z)$$

$$Y(z) = \sum_{k=0}^N a_k X(z) z^{-k} - \sum_{k=1}^N b_k Y(z) z^{-k} =$$

$$= X(z) \sum_{k=0}^N a_k z^{-k} - Y(z) \sum_{k=1}^N b_k z^{-k}$$

$$Y(z) \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^N b_k z^{-k} \right) = X(z) \sum_{k=0}^N a_k z^{-k}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k z^{-k}}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^N b_k z^{-k}}$$

NÁZOV:

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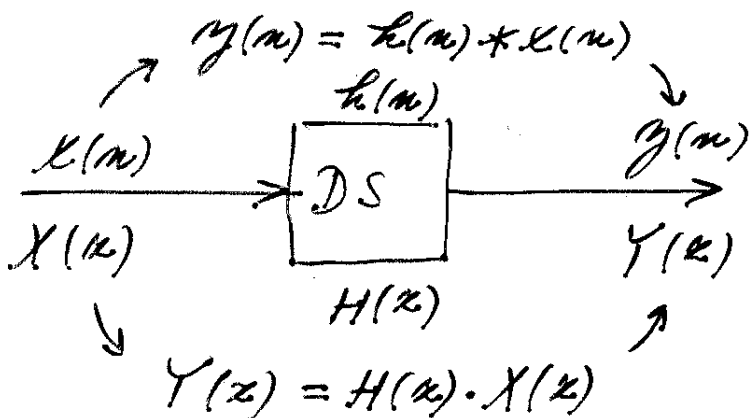
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$$H(z) = \frac{a_0 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2} + \dots + a_N z^{-N}}{1 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2} + \dots + b_N z^{-N}} =$$

$$= \frac{a_0 z^N + a_1 z^{N-1} + \dots + a_N}{z^N + b_1 z^{N-1} + \dots + b_N}$$

$$H(z) \leftrightarrow h(n)$$

$$Y(z) = H(z) \cdot X(z)$$



$$H(z) = \mathcal{Z}\{h(n)\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h(k) z^{-k} = h(0) + h(1)z^{-1} + h(2)z^{-2} + \dots$$

NÁZOV:

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| 1 | 7 | 5 | 11 |
|---|---|---|----|

S.S.
$$\frac{H(p)}{p=j\omega} = A(\omega) e^{-j\varphi(\omega)}$$

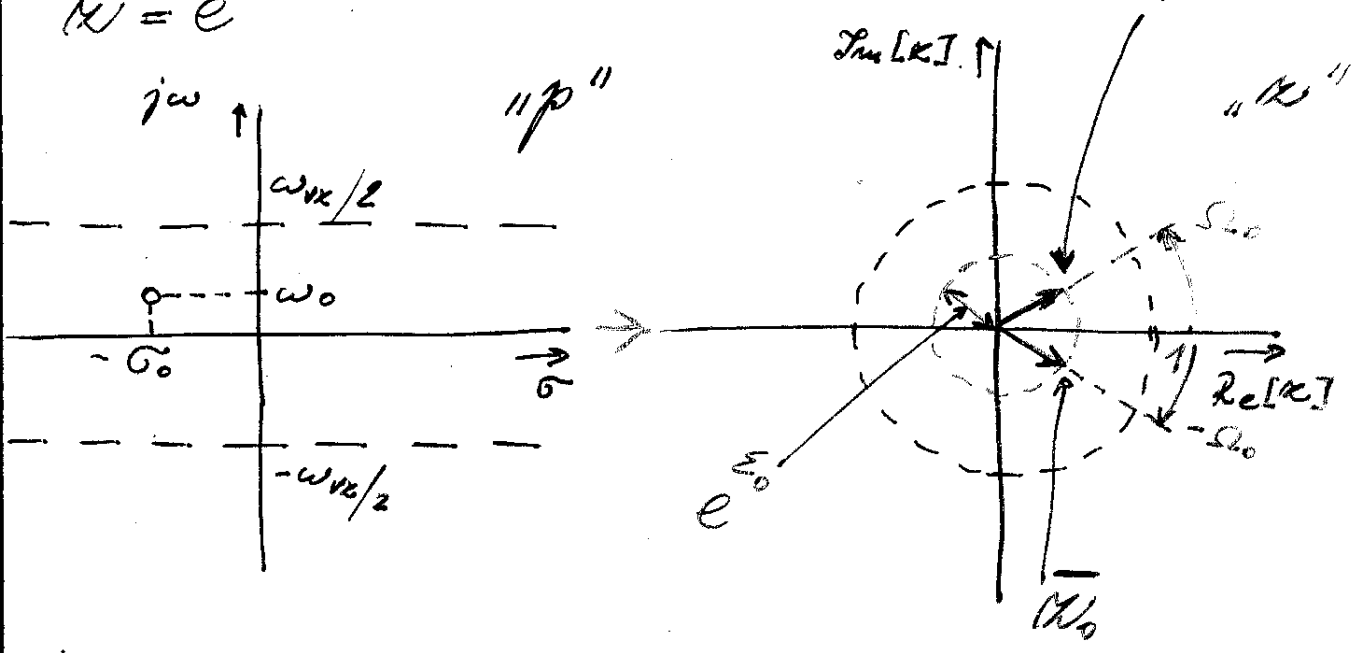
D.S.
$$\frac{H(z)}{z=e^{j\Omega}} = \frac{N(z)}{D(z)} = \frac{N(e^{j\Omega})}{D(e^{j\Omega})} = A(\Omega) e^{-j\varphi(\Omega)}$$

$$p_{T_{Vz}} = \frac{p}{f_{Vz}} = \frac{\sigma + j\omega}{f_{Vz}} = \frac{\sigma}{f_{Vz}} + j \frac{\omega}{f_{Vz}} = \Sigma + j\Omega$$

$p_0 = \sigma_0 + j\omega_0 \rightarrow N = e^{(\sigma_0 + j\omega_0) T_{Vz}} = e^{\frac{\sigma_0}{f_{Vz}} + j 2\pi \frac{f_0}{f_{Vz}} \Sigma + j \Omega_0} = e^{\Sigma_0 + j\Omega_0}$

$N = e^{p T_{Vz}}$

$N_0 = e^{\Sigma_0 + j\Omega_0}$



NÁZOV:

PREDMET:

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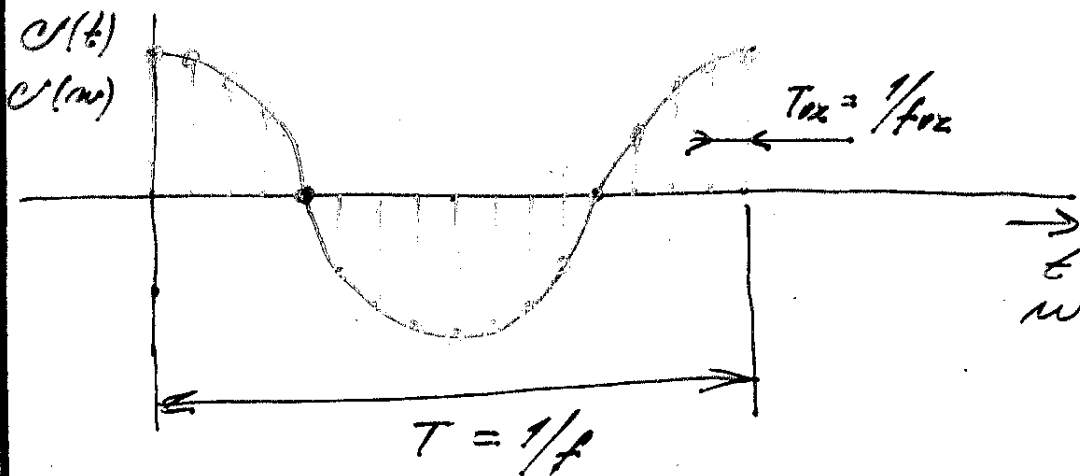
$$N = e^{j\omega T_{\text{vz}}}$$

$$T_{\text{vz}} = 1/f_{\text{vz}}$$

$$N = e^{j2\pi \frac{f}{f_{\text{vz}}} \phi} = e^{j2\pi \phi} = e^{j\Omega}$$

ϕ - pomerný limitočet

$$C(t) = \cos(2\pi f t)$$



$$C(m) = \cos(2\pi f m T_{\text{vz}}) = \cos\left(2\pi \frac{f}{f_{\text{vz}}} m\right) = \cos(m\Omega)$$

$$2\pi f m T_{\text{vz}} = 2\pi \frac{f}{f_{\text{vz}}} m = 2\pi \phi m$$

NÁZOV:

PREDMET:

ROČNÍK:

ČÍSLO:

ČÍSLO ZLOŽKY

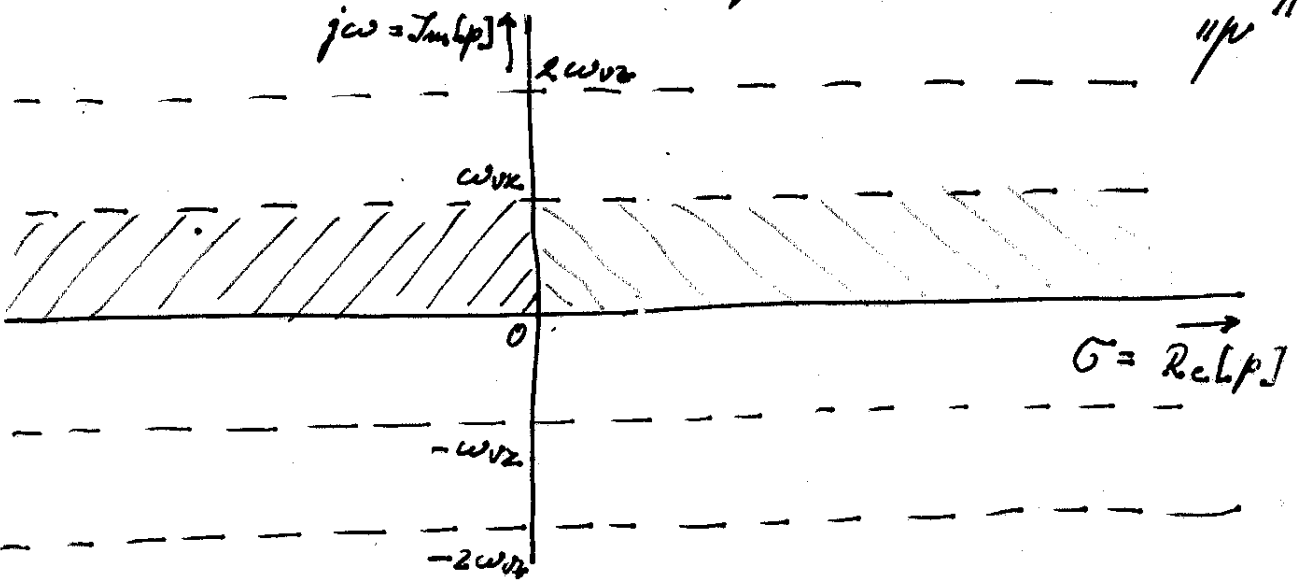
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$$K \rightarrow e^{j2\pi f T_{\text{vz}}} = e^{j\Omega T}$$

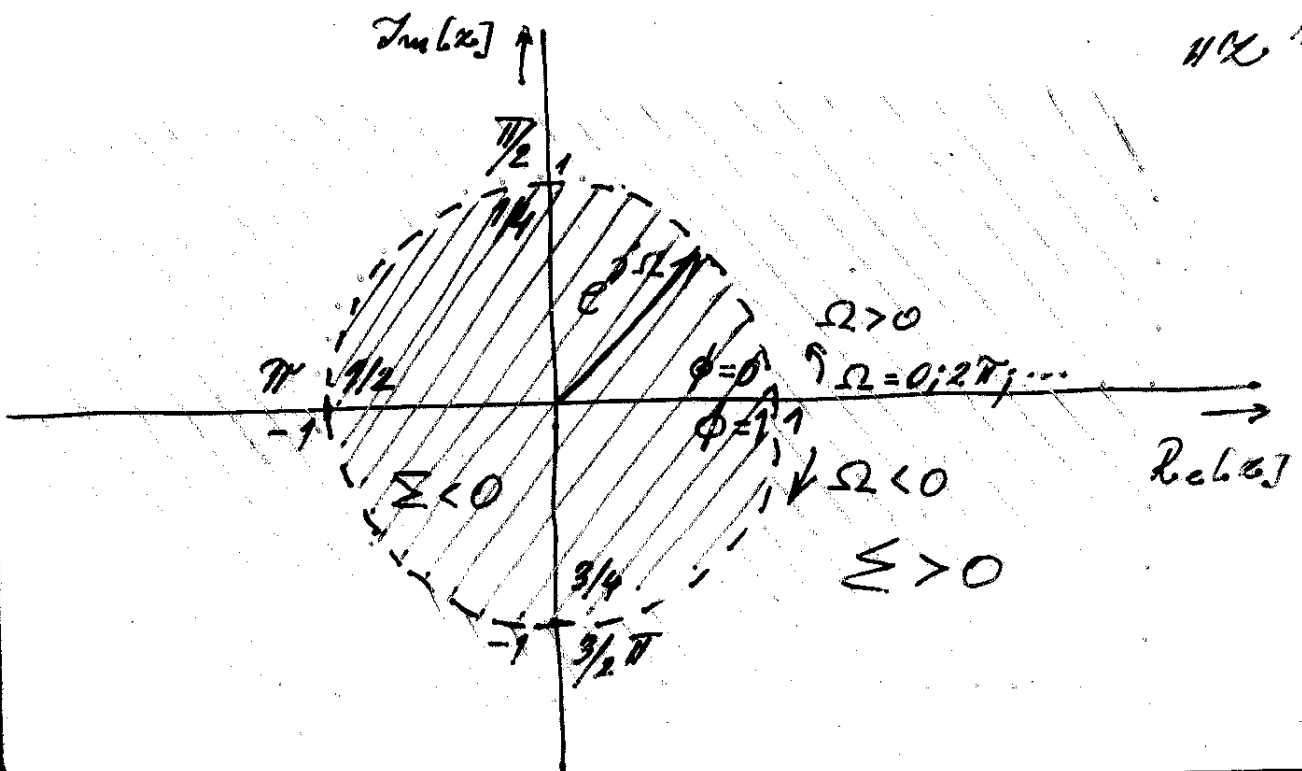
$$x^{-1} \rightarrow e^{-pt}$$

"p" rovine

"p"



"K"



NÁZOV:

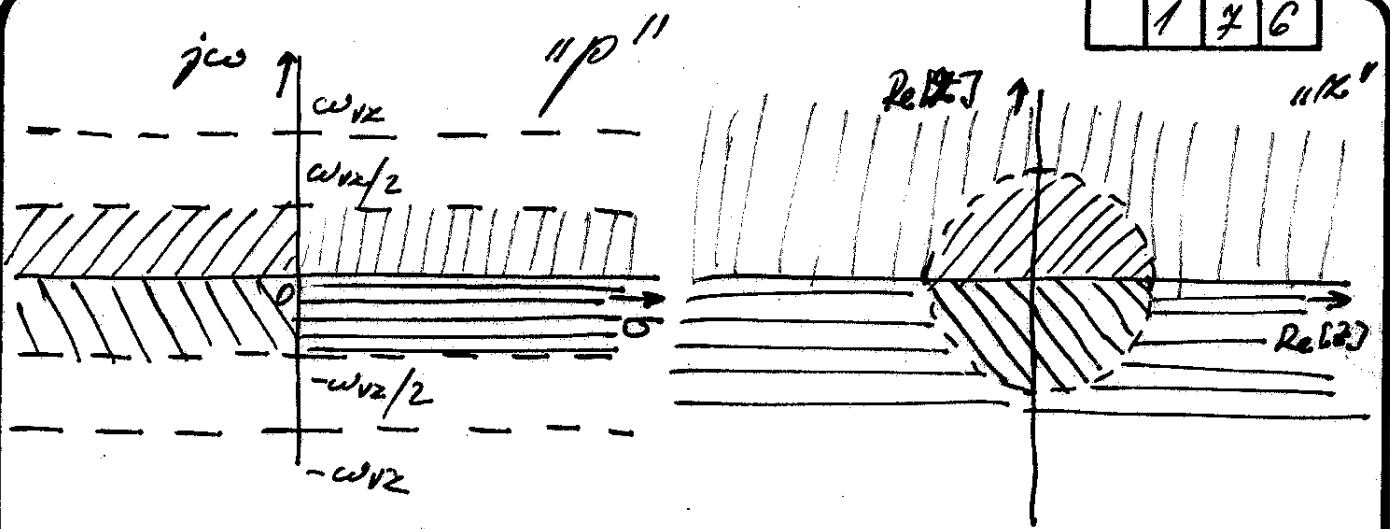
PŘEDMET:

ROČNÍK:

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ČÍSLO ZLOŽKY

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$$\phi = \frac{f}{f_{vx}} ; \Omega = 2\pi \phi$$

$$\langle 0 ; f_{vx} \rangle \rightarrow \langle 0 ; 1 \rangle \rightarrow \langle 0 ; 2\pi \rangle$$

$f \qquad \qquad \phi \qquad \qquad \Omega$

NÁZOV:

PREDMET:

ROČNÍK:

ČÍSLO:

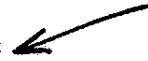
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Stabilita DS

$$H(z) = \frac{a_0 + a_1 z^{-1}}{1 + b_1 z^{-1}}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{p_k(n)\} = H(z) = a_0 + 2z^{-1} - b_1 z^{-2} + b_1^2 z^{-3} - b_1^3 z^{-4} + \dots$$



$$H(z) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k z^{-k}}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^N b_k z^{-k}} = K \frac{\prod_{k=1}^N (1 - \alpha_k z^{-1})}{\prod_{k=1}^N (1 - \alpha_k z^{-1})}$$

$|b_1| < 1$

$$p_1 - p_2 \rightarrow (1 - \alpha_1) - (1 - \alpha_2) = \alpha_2 (1 - \alpha_1 \alpha_2^{-1})$$

$$1 + b_1 \alpha_1^{-1} = 0$$

$$\alpha_1^{-1} = -1/b_1$$

$$\alpha_1 = -b_1$$

