

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{1a) } G(s) &= \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{sC}} = \frac{sRC}{1 + sRC} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Frekvens svar} \\ s = j\omega \end{array} \right\} = \\
 &= G(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega RC}{1 + j\omega RC}
 \end{aligned}
 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} R = 5,0 \text{ k}\Omega \\ C = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ F} \end{array} \right.$$

Insignal $x(t) = 5 \cos(692 t) \text{ V} \Rightarrow \omega = 692 \text{ rad/s}$

Ampl. förändring $|G(j\omega)| = \frac{\omega RC}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega RC)^2}} \approx 0,50 \quad (\omega = 692 \text{ rad/s})$

Fas förskj. $\arg\{G(j\omega)\} = \arg\{j\omega RC\} - \arg\{1 + j\omega RC\} =$
 $= 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$

Svar: $y(t) = |G(j\omega)| \cdot 5 \cos(692 t + \arg\{G(j\omega)\}) = \left\{ \omega = 692 \text{ rad/s} \right\} =$
 $= 2,5 \cos(692 t + 60^\circ) \text{ V}$

b) $x(t) = A \sin(\omega t) \quad \omega = 1000 \pi \text{ rad/s}$

Samplas: $x[n] = A \sin(\omega \cdot n T_s) = A \sin(\Omega_b n)$

i) $\Omega_b = \omega \cdot T_s = 1000 \pi \cdot 50 \cdot 10^{-6} = 0,05 \pi =$
 $= \pi/20 \text{ rad/sampel}$

ii) En period = 2π , Sampel/period = $\frac{2\pi}{\pi/20} = 40$

Allt. En period $\cdot T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \quad \frac{T}{T_s} = \frac{2\pi}{1000 \pi \cdot 50 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 40$

$$2. \quad H(z) = \frac{2z}{z-a} = 2 \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}$$

Impulsantwort $h[n] = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{H(z)\} = 2a^n \cdot u[n]$

ay
Faltung ger $y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^n h[k] x[n-k] = \{x[n] = u[n-1]\} =$
 $= \sum_{k=0}^n h[k] u[n-1-k]$

$$y[0] = h[0] u[-1] = 0$$

$$y[1] = h[0] u[0] + h[1] u[-1] = 2 \cdot a^0 = 2$$

$$y[2] = h[0] u[1] + h[1] u[0] + h[2] \cdot u[-1] = 2 + 2a$$

$$y[3] = h[0] \cdot u[2] + h[1] u[1] + h[2] u[0] + h[3] u[-1] = 2 + 2a + 2a^2 = 3,92$$

$$2(a^2 + a + 1) = 3,92 \quad ; \quad a^2 + a + 1 - \frac{3,92}{2} = 0 \quad ; \quad a^2 + a - 0,96 = 0$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 0,96} = -0,5 \pm 1,1 = \begin{cases} -1,6 \\ +0,6 \end{cases}$$

Stabilitätssystem Pol liU $H(z)$ innen für \mathbb{C} . $\Rightarrow a = 0,6$

by $X(z) = \frac{z}{z-1} \cdot z^{-1} = \frac{1}{z-1}$, $H(z) = \frac{2z}{z-a}$

$$Y(z) = z \cdot \frac{2}{(z-1)(z-a)} = \left\{ \text{P.F.U.} \right\} = z \left[\frac{A}{z-1} + \frac{B}{z-a} \right]$$

$$2 = A(z-a) + B(z-1)$$

$$z=1 \Rightarrow 2 = A(1-0,6) \Rightarrow A = \frac{2}{0,4} = 5$$

$$z=a=0,6 \quad 2 = B(0,6-1) \Rightarrow B = -5$$

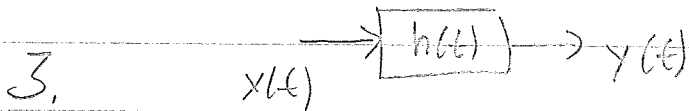
$$Y(z) = 5 \left(\frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z-0,6} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow y[n] = 5(1-0,6^n) \cdot u[n]$$

Kontroll:

$$y[3] = 5(1-0,6^3) = 3,92$$

OK!



$$h(t) = (8 - 5e^{-4t})u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} H(s) = \frac{8}{s} - \frac{5}{s+4} = \frac{8(s+4) - 5s}{s(s+4)} = \frac{3s+32}{s(s+4)}$$

$$x(t) = e^{-8t}u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} X(s) = \frac{1}{s+8}$$

$$Y(s) = H(s)X(s) = \frac{3s+32}{s(s+4)(s+8)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+4} + \frac{C}{s+8}$$

$$3s+32 = A(s+4)(s+8) + Bs(s+8) + Cs(s+4)$$

$$s=0 \Rightarrow 32 = A \cdot 4 \cdot 8 \Rightarrow A=1$$

$$s=-4 \Rightarrow -12+32 = B(-4) \cdot 4 \Rightarrow B = -\frac{5}{4}$$

$$s=-8 \Rightarrow -24+32 = C(-8)(-4) \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{s+4} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{s+8}$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{Y(s)\} = \left(1 - \frac{5}{4}e^{-4t} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-8t}\right)u(t)$$

4.

Fourierserie cosinus/sinus form (enl. Lab & Beta)

$$x(t) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos n\omega_0 t + B_n \sin n\omega_0 t)$$

Vår fyrkantens $x(t)$ har medelvärdet noll och är udda, $x(t) = -x(-t) \Rightarrow A_0 = 0, A_n = 0$ för $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$

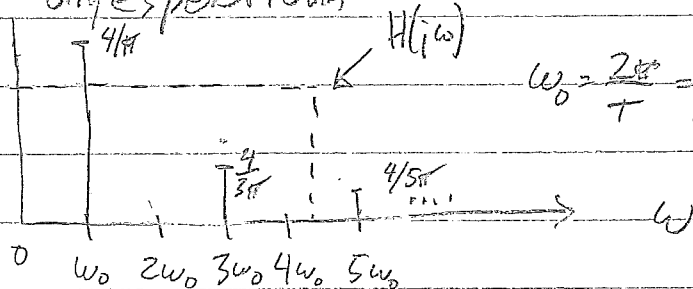
De tre första (nollskiljda) Fourierserie koeff. enligt lab

$$B_1 = \frac{4}{\pi}; \quad B_2 = \frac{4}{3\pi}; \quad B_5 = \frac{4}{5\pi} \quad \text{och är oberoende av } \omega_0$$

Parsevals formel (Beta): $\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x^2(t) dt = \frac{A_0^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n^2 + B_n^2)$

$$P_x = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 1 \cdot dt = \frac{1}{T} [t]_0^T = 1 \quad (\text{Medeleffekt})$$

Signalens linjespektrum



$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi \cdot 10^{-2}} = 100 \text{ rad/s}$$

Signaler med frek. ω_0 och $3\omega_0$ passerar $H(j\omega)$

$$P_y = \frac{1}{2} (B_1^2 + B_3^2) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\left(\frac{4}{\pi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{3\pi}\right)^2 \right) = 0,9006$$

Insignalens effekt $P_x = 1$

Utsignalens — u — $P_y = 0,9006$

Utsignalens effekt är $\frac{P_y}{P_x} \cdot 100\% = 90,06\%$ av insignalens effekt.

Se info på sidan innan

5/ Notera

i) $N=4$ för alla $x_i[n]$, då måste även $X[k]$ ha $N=4$

Uteslut: X_n och X_e med $N=5$

$$ii) X[0] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n]$$

$$x_1[n]: \sum_{n=0}^3 x_1[n] = 1 \Rightarrow X[0] = 1 \quad c, d, g \text{ OK}$$

$$X[1] = \sum_{n=0}^3 x[n] e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{4} \cdot 1 \cdot n} = 1 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 1$$

$$X[2] = \sum_{n=0}^3 x[n] e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{4} \cdot 2 \cdot n} = 1 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 1$$

$$\circ \circ \quad x_1[n] \xleftrightarrow{\text{DFT}} X_d[k]$$

(Impuls ger bidrag vid alla frekvenser)

$$x_2[n]: \sum_{n=0}^3 x_2[n] = 0 = X[0]$$

$$\circ \circ \quad x_2[n] \xleftrightarrow{\text{DFT}} X_a[k]$$

$$x_3[n]: \sum_{n=0}^3 x_3[n] = 2 = X[0] \quad \circ \circ \quad x_3[n] \xleftrightarrow{\text{DFT}} X_f[k]$$

$$x_4[n]: \sum_{n=0}^3 x_4[n] = 1 = X[0] \quad c, g \text{ möjliga}$$

OBS! $x_4[n]$ en konstant signal - (DC)

$X[k] \neq 0$ endast för $k=0$

$$x_4[n] \xleftrightarrow{\text{DFT}} X_c[k]$$

Uppb 5

$$X_5[n]; \sum_{n=0}^3 X_5[n] = 1$$

s.d.g möjliga men
endast g kvar

Dessutom

$x_5[n]$ en fördröjd impuls ($x_1[n]$)

$$\text{Då borde } |DFT\{x_1[n]\}| = |DFT\{x_5[n]\}|$$

vilket också stämmer på $X_g[k]$

Svar:

Signal	DFT
$x_1[n]$	$X_d[k]$
$x_2[n]$	$X_a[k]$
$x_3[n]$	$X_f[k]$
$x_4[n]$	$X_c[k]$
$x_5[n]$	$X_g[k]$