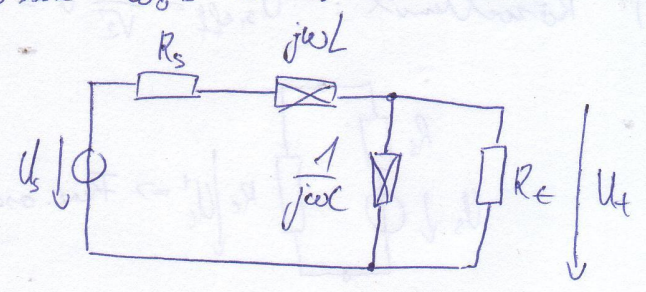
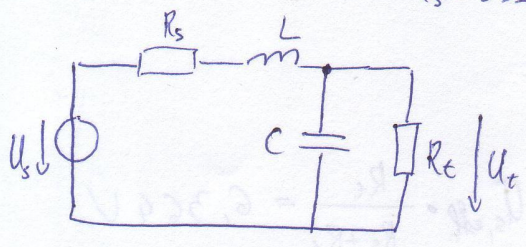


1

$R_s = 50 \Omega$   $R_t = 450 \Omega$   $\omega_0 = 10 \frac{\text{Mrad}}{\text{s}}$



a) Freq. ontival:

$$U_t = U_s \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C} \times R_t}{\frac{1}{j\omega C} \times R_t + j\omega L + R_s} = U_s \frac{\frac{R_t}{j\omega C}}{R_t + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{R_t}{j\omega C} \frac{1}{R_t + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + j\omega L + R_s}$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{U_t}{U_s} = \frac{R_t}{R_t + R_s + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\frac{1}{LC}}{(j\omega)^2 + j\omega \left( \frac{1}{R_t C} + \frac{R_s}{L} \right) + \frac{1}{LC} + \frac{R_s}{R_t LC}}$$

b)

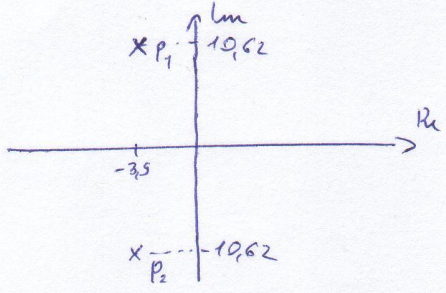
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{112,5}{(j\omega)^2 + 7j\omega + 125} \Rightarrow H(s) = \frac{112,5}{s^2 + 7s + 125}$$

=> Zimera nirus a reoboradi.

=> Poles:  $s_{1,2} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{7^2 - 4 \cdot 125}}{2}$

$$p_1 = -3,5 + j10,62 \frac{1}{\mu s}$$

$$p_2 = -3,5 - j10,62 \frac{1}{\mu s}$$



c)

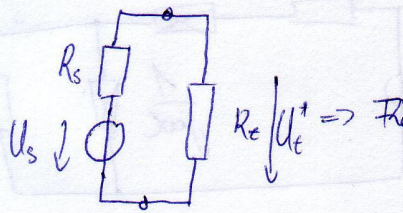
$$U_s(t) = 10 \cos(\omega_0 t) \text{ V} \Rightarrow H(j\omega) \Big|_{\omega=\omega_0} = 1,5135 e^{-j1,228}$$

$$\hookrightarrow U_t(t) = 15,135 \cos(10t - 1,228) \text{ V}$$

$$\hookrightarrow U_{t,eff} = \frac{15,135}{\sqrt{2}} = 10,7021 \text{ V}$$

$$P_t = \frac{U_{t,eff}^2}{R_t} = 0,2545 \text{ W}$$

d) Rörwertkühl:  $U_{s, \text{eff}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ V} = 7,071 \text{ V}$



$\Rightarrow$  Potenz. Anteil:  $U_t^* = U_{s, \text{eff}} \cdot \frac{R_t}{R_s + R_t} = 6,364 \text{ V}$

$$P_t^* = \frac{U_t^{*2}}{R_t} = \underline{\underline{0,09 \text{ W}}}$$

2

$$y[n] = c_1(u[n-1] - y[n-1]) + c_2(u[n] - y[n-2]) + u[n-2]$$

a,

$$Y = c_1(Uz^{-1} - Yz^{-1}) + c_2(U - Yz^{-2}) + Uz^{-2}$$

$$Y = c_1 Uz^{-1} - c_1 Yz^{-1} + c_2 U - c_2 Yz^{-2} + Uz^{-2}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{Y}{U} = \frac{c_1 z^{-1} + c_2 + z^{-2}}{1 + c_1 z^{-1} + c_2 z^{-2}}$$

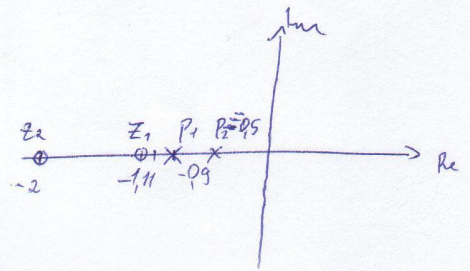
Jury - Kriterium:  $|c_1| < 1 + c_2$   $c_2 < 1$   
 $c_1 = 1,4 \Rightarrow 1,4 < 1 + c_2 \Rightarrow 0,4 < c_2 \Rightarrow \underline{0,4 < c_2 < 1}$

b,

$$H(z) = \frac{0,45 + 1,4z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{1 + 1,4z^{-1} + 0,45z^{-2}} = \frac{0,45z^2 + 1,4z + 1}{z^2 + 1,4z + 0,45}$$

Nullstellen:  $z_{1,2} = \frac{-1,4 \pm \sqrt{1,4^2 - 4 \cdot 0,45}}{2 \cdot 0,45}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z_1 = -\frac{10}{9} \approx -1,11 \\ z_2 = -2 \end{array} \right.$

Polstellen:  $p_{1,2} = \frac{-1,4 \pm \sqrt{1,4^2 - 4 \cdot 0,45}}{2}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p_1 = -0,5 \\ p_2 = -0,9 \end{array} \right.$



c.)  $u[n] = \delta[n]$  in  $z$ -Ebene  $\rightarrow$  imp. values?

$$H(z) = 0,45 \frac{z^2 + \frac{28}{9}z + \frac{20}{9}}{z^2 + 1,4z + 0,45} = 0,45 \frac{z^2 + 1,4z + 0,45 + \frac{77}{45}z + \frac{379}{180}}{z^2 + 1,4z + 0,45}$$

$$H(z) = 0,45 + 0,45 \frac{\frac{77}{45}z + \frac{379}{180}}{(z+0,9)(z+0,5)} = \frac{A}{z+0,5} + \frac{B}{z+0,9} + 0,45$$

$$A = \lim_{z \rightarrow -0,5} 0,45 \cdot \frac{\frac{77}{45}z + \frac{379}{180}}{z+0,9} = 1,0313$$

$$B = \lim_{z \rightarrow -0,9} 0,45 \cdot \frac{\frac{77}{45}z + \frac{379}{180}}{z+0,5} = -0,2613$$

$$H(z) = 0,45 + \frac{1,0313}{z+0,5} + \frac{-0,2613}{z+0,9}$$

$$\hookrightarrow h[n] = 0,45 \delta[n] + \mathcal{E}[n-1] \left( 1,0313 (-0,5)^{n-1} + (-0,2613) (-0,9)^{n-1} \right)$$

d.)  $H(z) = \frac{0,45 + 1,4z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{1 + 1,4z^{-1} + 0,45z^{-2}} \Rightarrow Y + 1,4Yz^{-1} + 0,45Yz^{-2} = 0,45U + 1,4Uz^{-1} + Uz^{-2}$

$$y[n] = -1,4y[n-1] + 0,45y[n-2] + 0,45u[n] + 1,4u[n-1] + u[n-2]$$

$$y[-2] = y[-1] = 1$$

$\downarrow$  behälterleeres

$$y[0] = -1,4$$

$$y[1] = 2,91$$

$y[\infty] = 0$ , weil G-V stabil & reelles (polare) Eigenwert  
betragt weniger als 1

1)  $f(t) = 2 + 3 \cos(\omega_0 t) - 4 \cos(3\omega_0 t) \quad \checkmark \quad \omega_0 = 100 \text{ rad/s}$

$$F_{\text{eff}} = \sqrt{2^2 + \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = \underline{\underline{4,062 \text{ V}}}$$

2)  $u(t) = 3 + 2 \cos(\omega_0 t - 1,4) \text{ V} \quad i(t) = 4 \cos(\omega_0 t + 2,1) + 5 \cos(2\omega_0 t) \text{ mA}$

Powerverbrauch:  $P = U_0 \cdot I_0 + \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} \frac{U_q \cdot I_q}{2} \cdot \cos(\varphi_q) \quad \varphi_q = \alpha_q - \beta_q$

$$P = \frac{2 \cdot 4}{2} \cdot \cos(3,5) = \underline{\underline{-3,746 \text{ mW}}}$$

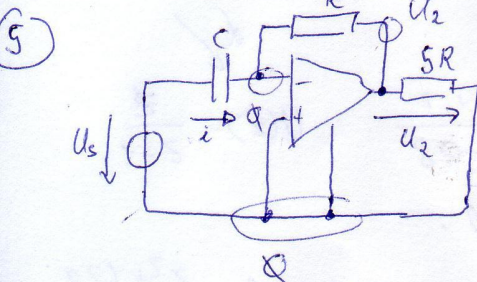
3)  $X(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{j\omega}{2}, & |\omega| < 2 \\ 0, & |\omega| > 2 \end{cases} \quad [\omega] = \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$

$$g_{dB} = 20 \text{ dB} \Rightarrow 10^{-\frac{20}{20}} = 1 - \frac{j\omega}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} = 1 - \frac{j\omega}{2} \Rightarrow 0,2 = 2 - \frac{j\omega}{2} \Rightarrow \omega = 1,8 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

4)  $f(t)$  spektrum  $F(j\omega)$   $g(t) = 2 f(t) \cos(4t) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j4t} + e^{-j4t}) \cdot \lambda f(t)$

→ Modulationstheorem  $G(j\omega) = \underline{\underline{F(j(\omega-4)) + F(j(\omega+4))}}$



$$i = \frac{u_s}{R} = sC \cdot u_s \quad u_2 = -i \cdot R = -sC \cdot R \cdot u_s$$

$$\hookrightarrow \underline{\underline{H(s) = -sCR}}$$

6)  $H(s) = \frac{9s^2}{s^2 + 0,6s + 0,09} \quad U(s) = \frac{1}{s} (= \mathcal{L}\{E(t)\}) \quad Y(s) = \frac{9s}{s^2 + 0,6s + 0,09}$

$$Y(s) = \frac{A}{s+0,1} + \frac{B}{s+0,5}$$

$$A = \lim_{s \rightarrow -0,1} \frac{9s}{s+0,5} = -\frac{9}{4} = -2,25$$

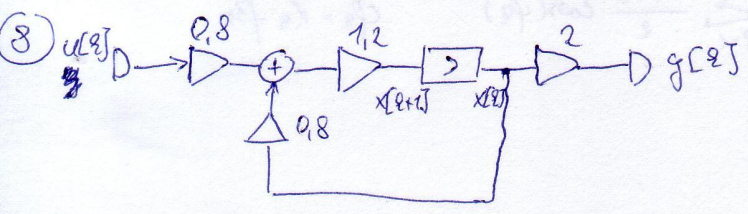
$$B = \lim_{s \rightarrow -0,5} \frac{9 \cdot 3}{s+0,1} = 11,25$$

$$g(t) = E(t) (11,25 e^{-j0,5t} - 2,25 e^{-j0,1t}) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{g(0) = 9}}$$

7)  $u(t) = \epsilon(t-2) \Rightarrow g(t) = \epsilon(t-2) [5 + 3e^{-2(t-2)}]$

linearis, invariant  
 $u(t) = \epsilon(t) \Rightarrow g(t) = \epsilon(t) [5 + 3e^{-2t}]$

~~$Y(s) = \dots$~~   
 $\mathcal{L}\{g(t)\} = Y(s) = \frac{5}{s} + \frac{3}{s+2} = \frac{5s+10+3s}{s^2+2s} = \frac{8s+10}{s^2+2s}$



$$\begin{aligned} x[n+1] &= 0.96x[n] + 0.96u[n] \\ y[n] &= 2x[n] \end{aligned}$$

9)  $x[0] = x[3] = 1 \quad x[1] = x[2] = 0 \quad L=4 \quad \text{Voll. f. d. t.}$

$X_0 = \frac{1}{4} (1+0+1+0) = \underline{0.5}$

10)  $m[n] = \delta[n-2] + \delta[n+2] \quad \text{spektrum: Fourier-Transf.}$

~~$M(e^{j\omega}) = \dots$~~   
 $M(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} m[n] \cdot e^{j\omega n} = e^{-j2\omega} + e^{j2\omega} = \underline{2 \cos(2\omega)}$

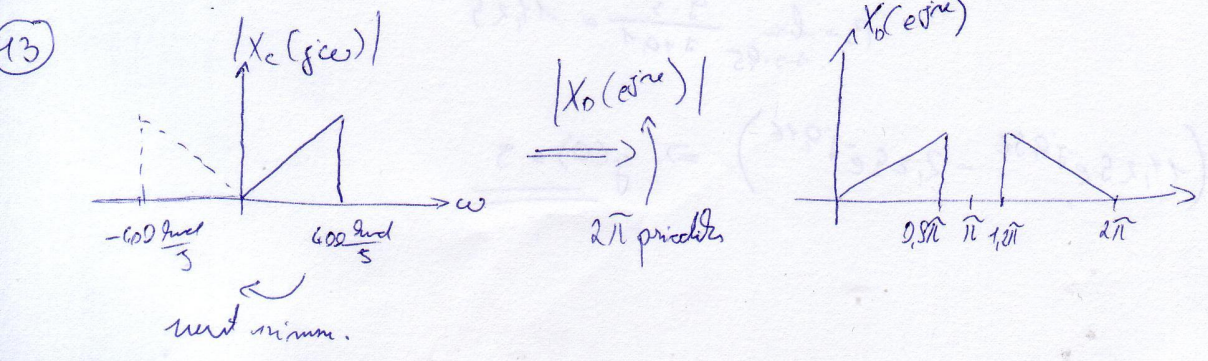
11)  $x[n+1] = 0.8x[n] - u[n] \Rightarrow Xz = 0.8X - U \Rightarrow X = \frac{-U}{z-0.8} \quad \epsilon[n]$   
 $y[n] = -2x[n] + u[n] \Rightarrow Y = -2X + U$

$Y = \frac{2U}{z-0.8} + U = \frac{2U - 0.8U + Uz}{z-0.8} \Rightarrow H(z) = \frac{1.2 + z}{z-0.8} \quad U(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$

$Y(z) = H(z) \cdot U(z) = \frac{z^2 + 1.2z}{(z-0.8)(z-1)}$  *Residuenmethode*  
 $y[\infty] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \cdot Y(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^2 + 1.2z}{z-0.8} = \underline{11}$

12)  $y[n] = 5 \cos(\frac{\pi}{20}n - \frac{\pi}{10})$

↳ Mittelwert, amplitudenwert  $\bar{P} = \underline{5e^{-j\frac{\pi}{20}}}$



(14) AM-DSB-SC enthalten a moduliert für ( $\Omega_s$ ) sodass 2 x-ere an  
erhalten  $\Rightarrow 400 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\Omega_s = 800 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}}}$

(15)

$$\underline{\underline{H_0(z) = H_c(s) \Big|_{s = \frac{1}{T} \frac{z-1}{z+1}}}}$$