

Subject:

حل تمرین سری ۱ سیگنال

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$$1) (a) x(t) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow E_{\infty} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{2} dt + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} dt = \infty$$

$$P_{\infty} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) dt = \infty$$

$$1) (b) x[n] = 3^n u[-n] \Rightarrow E_{\infty} = \sum_{-\infty}^0 (3^n u[-n])^2$$

$$= \sum_{-\infty}^0 9^n = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{9}{8} \Rightarrow P_{\infty} = 0$$

$$1) (c) x[n] = e^{j\pi n + \frac{n}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\infty} = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} |e^{j\pi n} \times e^{\frac{n}{4}}|^2$$

$$= \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{n}{2}} = \infty, P_{\infty} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{-N}^N e^{\frac{n}{2}} = \infty$$

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$$1) (d) \quad u(t) = \cos(\omega t) \Rightarrow E_{\infty} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos^2(\omega t) dt = \infty$$

$$P_{\infty} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T \frac{1 + \cos(2\omega t)}{2} dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \left[ \frac{t}{2} \Big|_{-T}^T + \frac{1}{4\omega} \sin(2\omega t) \Big|_{-T}^T \right]$$

Pinice

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \left[ T + \frac{\sin(2\omega T)}{2\omega} \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$P_{\infty}$  مستقل از  $\omega$  است.

علت این است که  $\cos(\omega t)$  یک سیگنال متناوب است. برای سیگنال

های متناوب  $P_{\infty}$  همان توان یک دوره متناوب است. یعنی انرژی سیگنال

تقریباً دوره متناوب. برای این سیگنال متناوب خاص، یعنی  $\cos(\omega t)$  با تغییر

دوره متناوب، انرژی سیگنال آن به همان نسبت تغییر می کند و اثر تغییرات دوره

متناوب را خنثی می کند برای همین  $P_{\infty}$  نسبت به  $\omega$  مستقل است. علت

تغییرات متناسب انرژی با دوره متناوب هم این است که طبق این فرمول:

$$\frac{1 + \cos(2\omega t)}{2} = \cos^2(\omega t) \quad \text{توان} \quad \cos(\omega t) \quad \text{را می توان به صورت ترکیبی خفگی از}$$

سیگنال با همان دوره متناوب پایه نوشتیم یعنی  $\cos(2\omega t)$

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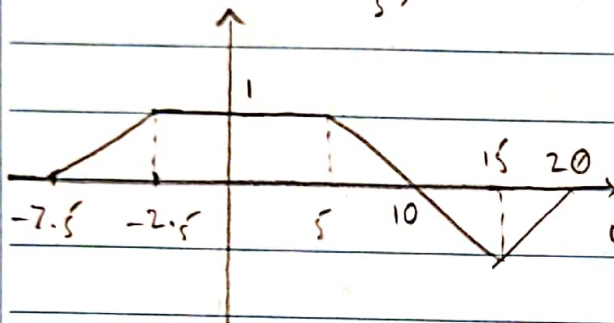
$$1) |e| \quad x(t) = \cos(2t) + j\cos(t) \Rightarrow E_{\infty} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos^2(2t) + \cos^2(t) dt = \infty$$

$$P_{\infty} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

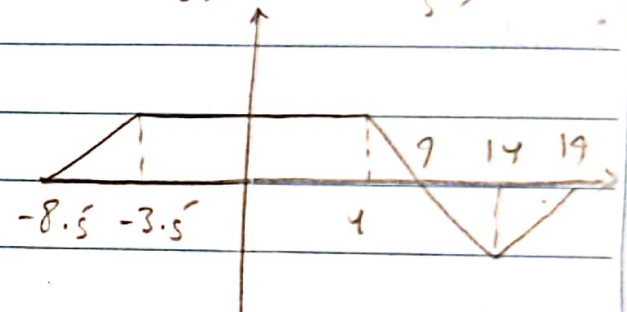
$$1) f) \quad x[n] = e^{jn\pi} \Rightarrow E_{\infty} = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} |e^{jn\pi}|^2 = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} 1 = \infty$$

$$P_{\infty} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{-N}^N e^{2n} = \infty$$

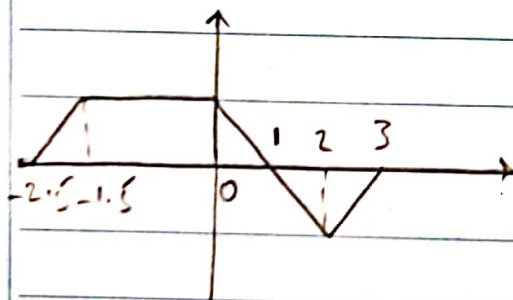
$$2) (a) \quad x(t) \rightarrow x\left(\frac{t}{5}\right)$$



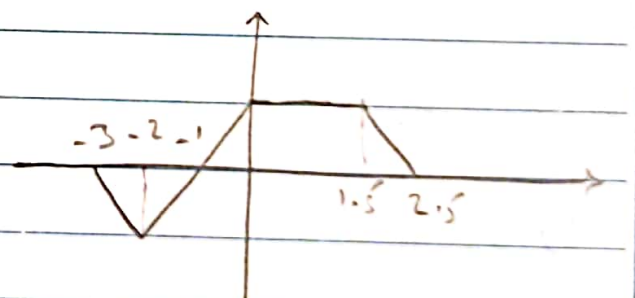
$$x\left(\frac{t}{5}\right) \rightarrow x\left(\frac{t+1}{5}\right)$$



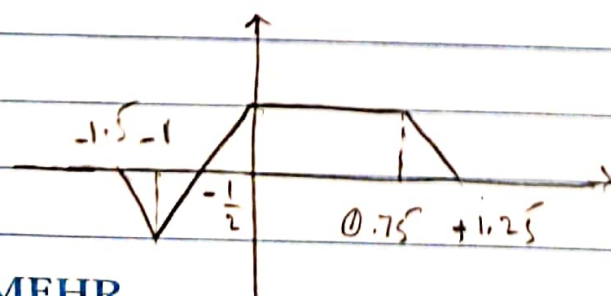
$$2) (b) \quad x(t) \rightarrow x(t+1)$$



$$x(t+1) \rightarrow x(-t+1)$$



$$x(-t+1) \rightarrow x(-2t+1)$$



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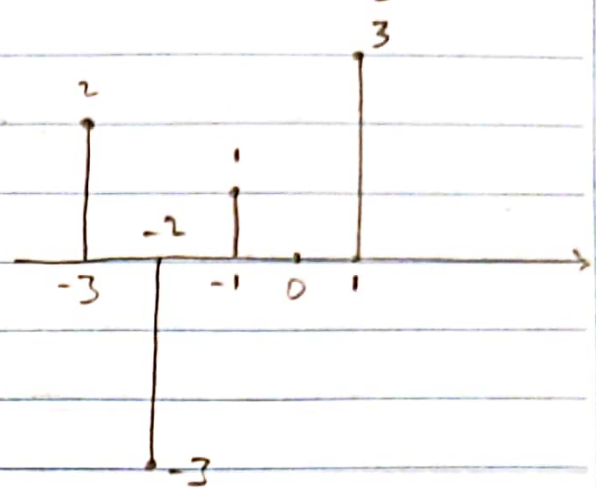
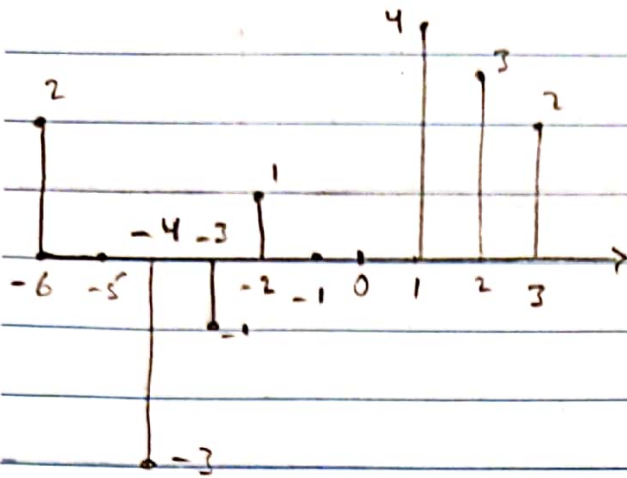
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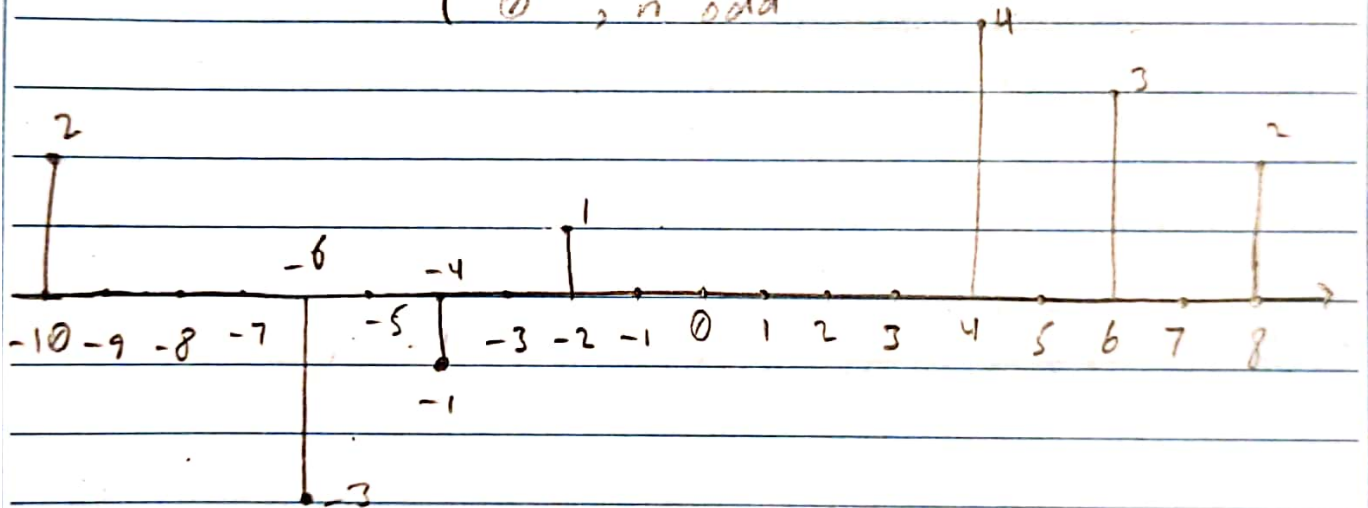
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2) (c)  $x[n] \rightarrow x[n+1]$

$x[n+1] \rightarrow x[2n+1]$



2) (d)  $x[n] \rightarrow \begin{cases} x[\frac{n}{2}], & n \text{ even} \\ 0, & n \text{ odd} \end{cases}$



$$3) (a) x_e(t) = \frac{\cos(t)u(t) + \cos(t)u(-t)}{2} = \cos(t)$$

$$x_o(t) = \frac{\cos(t)u(t) - \cos(-t)u(-t)}{2}$$

$$3) (b) x_e(t) = \frac{e^{-2|t|} \sin(t) + e^{-2|t|} \sin(-t)}{2} = 0$$

$$x_o(t) = x(t)$$

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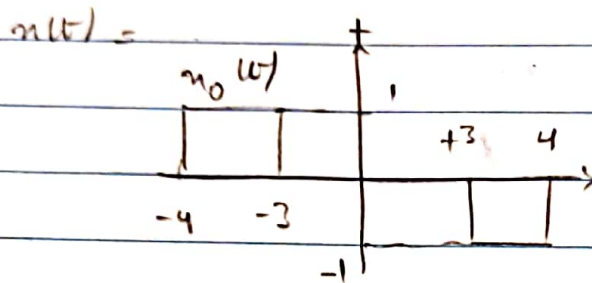
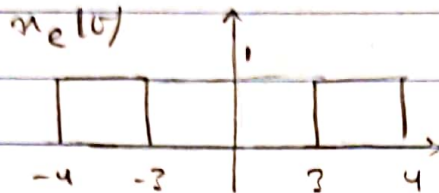
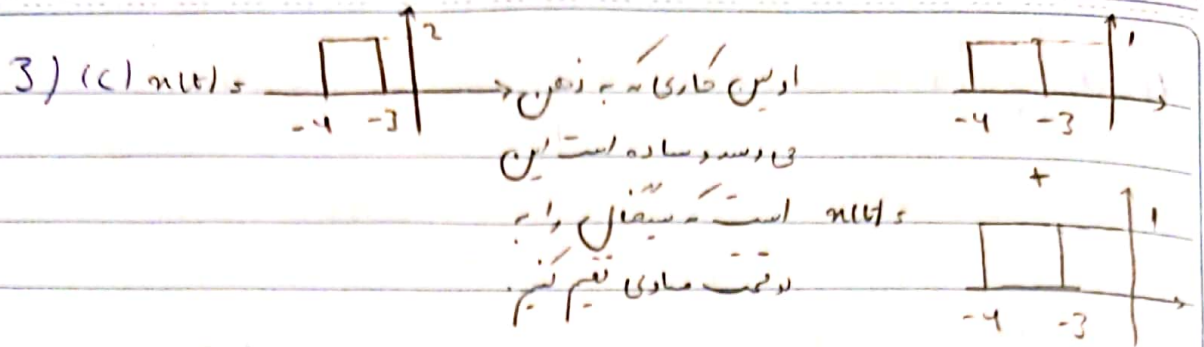
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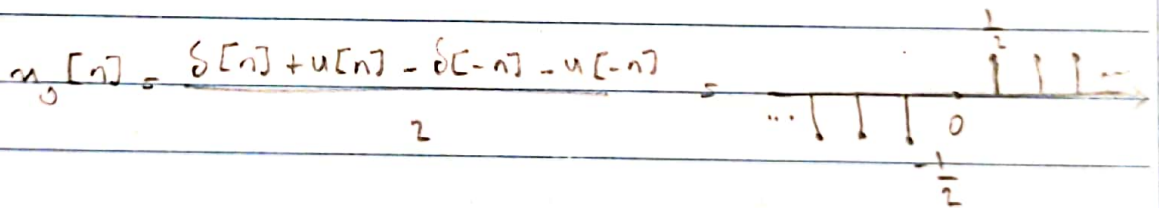
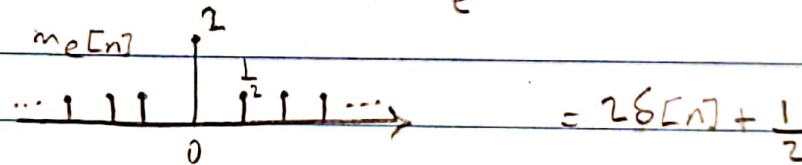
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اما هیچ یک از این دو نیستند  
فرد هستند نه زوج و باید به زوجی  
زوج و فرد بودن را با تقسیم کنیم  
به یکدیگر را تقسیم کنند

3) (d)  $x[n] = \delta[n] + u[n] \Rightarrow x_e[n] = \frac{\delta[n] + u[n] + \delta[-n] + u[-n]}{2}$



3) (e)  $x_e[n] = \frac{(n+1)^2 + (n-1)^2}{2} = n^2 + 1$

$x_o[n] = \frac{(n+1)^2 - (n-1)^2}{2} = 2n$

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$$4) (a) x(t) = e^{j\bar{\omega}t} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \bar{\omega}, T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\bar{\omega}} = 2$$

$$4) (b) x(t) = e^{(1+j\bar{\omega})t} = e^t \times e^{j\bar{\omega}t} \quad \text{مضروب}$$

$$4) (c) x(t) = e^{jt} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = 1, T_0 = 2\pi$$

$$4) (d) x[n] = e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}n} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{3} \Rightarrow N_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{2\pi}{3}} = 3$$

$$4) (e) x[n] = e^{j4n} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = 4 \neq k\bar{\omega} \Rightarrow \text{مضروب}$$

$$4) (f) x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \delta(\tau) d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{-t} \delta(\tau) d\tau = u(t) + u(-t) = 1$$

مضروب با دوره مضارب  $\frac{1}{2}$  تقوین نشود

$$4) (g) x(t) = \underbrace{\cos(6\bar{\omega}t)}_{\omega_1} + \underbrace{\sin(4\bar{\omega}t)}_{\omega_2} \quad \text{جمع دو مضروب جدا مضارب است}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \omega_1 = 6\bar{\omega} &\Rightarrow T_1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 3 = 1 \\ \omega_2 = 4\bar{\omega} &\Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow T_0 = 1$$

$$4) (h) x[n] = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{7}n\right) + e^{j\frac{5\pi}{3}n}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{7} &\Rightarrow N_1 = 7 \\ \omega_2 = \frac{5\pi}{3} &\Rightarrow N_2 = \frac{6}{5} \rightarrow 6 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow N_0 = 6 \times 7 = 42$$



$$4) (i) \quad n[n+s] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta[n+s-sk] + \delta[n-1+s-sk] + 2\delta[n+2+s-sk]$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta[n-s(k-1)] + \delta[n-1-s(k-1)] + 2\delta[n+2-s(k-1)]$$

$$\underline{k-1=m}, \quad n[n+s] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta[n-sm] + \delta[n-1-sm] + 2\delta[n+2-sm]$$

$$= n[n] \Rightarrow \underline{N_0 = 5}$$

$$4) (j) \quad n[n] = \cos^2\left(\frac{2\pi}{9}n + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right) + 2\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{5}n\right)$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{9} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{2} + \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right) + 2\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{5}n\right)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \omega_1 = \frac{4\pi}{9} \Rightarrow N_1 = \frac{9}{2} \rightarrow 9 \\ \omega_2 = \frac{3\pi}{5} \Rightarrow N_2 = \frac{10}{3} \rightarrow 10 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{N_0 = 90}$$

$$4) (k) \quad n(t) = \text{O.d}\{\cos(\bar{\omega}t)u(t)\} = \frac{\cos(\bar{\omega}t)u(t) - \cos(-\bar{\omega}t)u(-t)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\cos(\bar{\omega}t)u(t) - \cos(\bar{\omega}t)u(-t)}{2} = \begin{cases} \cos(\bar{\omega}t), & t > 0 \\ -\cos(\bar{\omega}t), & t < 0 \\ 0, & t = 0 \end{cases}$$

odd function

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$$4) (1) \quad x[n] = \cos\left(\frac{\bar{u}}{8} n^2\right)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\bar{u}}{8} (n+N)^2\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\bar{u}}{8} n^2\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\bar{u}}{8} n^2 + \frac{\bar{u}}{8} N^2 + \frac{\bar{u}}{4} Nn\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\bar{u}}{8} N^2 = 2k\bar{u} \Rightarrow N^2 = 16k \\ \frac{\bar{u}}{4} N = 2k'\bar{u} \Rightarrow N = 8k' \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{N_0 = 8}$$

$$5) (a) \quad y(t) = \cos(n(t)) \quad \text{memoryless} \checkmark \quad \text{causal} \checkmark$$

$$y(t-t_0) = \cos(n(t-t_0)) \Rightarrow \text{time-invariant} \checkmark$$

$$-1 \leq \cos(n(t)) \leq 1 \Rightarrow \text{stable} \checkmark$$

$$\cos(n_1(t) + n_2(t)) \neq \cos(n_1(t)) + \cos(n_2(t)) \Rightarrow \text{linear} \times$$

$$5) (b) \quad y[n] = x[n-1] \quad \text{memoryless} \times \quad \text{causal} \checkmark$$

$$y[n-n_0] = x[n-n_0-1] \Rightarrow \text{time-invariant} \checkmark$$

$$\underline{|x[n]| \leq k} \Rightarrow \underline{|x[n-1]| \leq k} \Rightarrow \text{stable} \checkmark$$

bounded input

bounded output

$$y_1 = x_1[n-1]$$

$$y_2 = x_2[n-1]$$

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$$5) (c) y[n] = \sum_{k=-K}^K m[n-k] \quad \text{memoryless } \times \quad \text{causal } \times$$

$$y[n-n_0] = \sum_{k=-K}^K m[n-n_0-k] \quad \text{time-invariant } \checkmark$$

$$|m[n]| < N \Rightarrow \sum_{k=-K}^K |m[n-k]| < (2K+1)N \quad \text{stable } \checkmark$$

bounded input                      bounded output

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_1[n] &= \sum_{k=-K}^K m_1[n-k] \\ y_2[n] &= \sum_{k=-K}^K m_2[n-k] \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow y_1[n] + y_2[n] = \sum_{k=-K}^K m_1[n-k] + m_2[n-k] \Rightarrow \text{linear } \checkmark$$

$$5) (d) y(t) = \cos(t) m(t) \quad \text{memoryless } \checkmark \quad \text{causal } \checkmark$$

$$\cos(t) m(t-t_0) \neq y(t-t_0) \Rightarrow m(t-t_0) \not\rightarrow y(t-t_0) \Rightarrow \text{TI } \times$$

$$|m(t)| < k \Rightarrow |\cos(t) m(t)| < k \Rightarrow \text{stable } \checkmark$$

bounded input                      bounded output

$$\cos(t) [m_1(t) + m_2(t)] = \cos(t) m_1(t) + \cos(t) m_2(t) \Rightarrow \text{linear } \checkmark$$

$$5) (e) \quad y(t) = e^{t \cdot m(t)}$$

memoryless ✓ causal ✓

$$e^{t \cdot m(t-t_0)} \neq y(t-t_0) \Rightarrow m(t-t_0) \not\rightarrow y(t-t_0) \Rightarrow \text{time-invariant } \times$$

$$\underbrace{m(t) = 1}_{\text{bounded input}} \rightarrow \underbrace{e^t}_{\text{unbounded output}} \rightarrow \text{stable } \times$$

$$e^{[m_1(t) + m_2(t)]} \neq e^{m_1(t)} + e^{m_2(t)} \rightarrow \text{linear } \times$$

$$5) (f) \quad y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t+1} m(\tau) d\tau \quad \text{memoryless } \times \quad y(0) = \int_{-\infty}^1 m(\tau) d\tau \Rightarrow \text{causal } \times$$

$$\left. \int_{-\infty}^{t+1} m(\tau-t_0) d\tau \right\} = \int_{-\infty}^{t+1-t_0} m(u) du = y(t-t_0) \Rightarrow \text{time-invariant } \checkmark$$

$u = \tau - t_0 \Rightarrow du = d\tau$

$$\text{stable } \times \quad \int_{-\infty}^{t+1} m_1(\tau) + m_2(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{t+1} m_1(\tau) d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{t+1} m_2(\tau) d\tau$$

$\Rightarrow \text{linear } \checkmark$

$$5) (g) \quad y[n] = m[3n+2] \quad \text{memoryless } \times \quad \text{causal } \times$$

$$\text{stable } \checkmark \quad \text{linear } \checkmark$$

$$m_1[n] \rightarrow m_1[3n+2] = y_1[n]$$

$$m_2[n] = m_1[n-m] \quad m_2[n] \rightarrow m_2[3n+2] = y_2[n] = m_1[3n+2-m] \Rightarrow \text{time-invariant } \times$$

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5) (h)  $y[n] = \sin(m[n])$  memoryless ✓ causal ✓

time-invariant ✓ stable ✓  $\sin(m_1[n] + m_2[n]) \neq \sin(m_1[n]) + \sin(m_2[n])$   
linear X

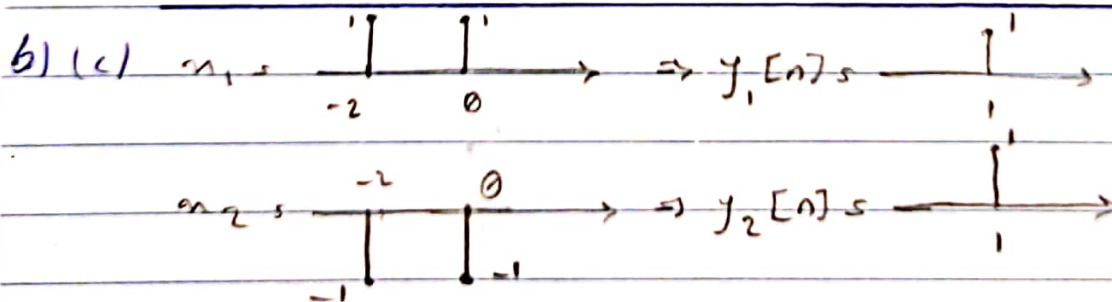
5) (i)  $y(t) = m(\cos(t) - 1)$   $y(-2\pi) = m(0)$   
 $\Rightarrow$  memoryless X  
causal X

$y(t - t_0) = m(\cos(t - t_0) - 1) \neq m(\cos(t) - t_0) \Rightarrow$  time-invariant X

stable ✓ linear ✓

6) (a)  $y^{-1}(t) = m(\frac{t}{2})$  invertible ✓

6) (b)  $m[n] = 1 \Rightarrow y[n] = 1$   
 $m[n] = -1 \Rightarrow y[n] = 1$  }  $\Rightarrow$  invertible X



$\Rightarrow$  invertible X

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$$b) (e) y[n] = \begin{cases} n[n] & , n \geq 0 \\ n[1] & , -2 \leq n < 0 \\ n[n+2] & , n < -2 \end{cases} \quad \text{invertible } \checkmark$$

$$y^{-1}[n] = \begin{cases} n[n] & , n \geq 0 \\ n[n-2] & , n < 0 \end{cases}$$

b) (f) invertible X