پاسخ تمرین ۱ سیگنالها و سیستمها

سوال ١ -

انرژی کل و توان متوسط سیگنالهای زیر را به دست آورید.

a)
$$x_1[n] = \sin(n) u[9 - n^2]$$

$$|E_{\infty}| = \lim_{N \to \infty} |E_{\infty}| = \lim_{N \to \infty} |E_{$$

b)
$$x_2(t) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^t u(t)$$

$$E_{\infty} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left| \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^t \right|^2 dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{16} \right)^t dt = \frac{1}{4 \ln(2)}$$

$$P_{\infty} = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^{T} |x(t)|^2 dt = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{0}^{T} \left(\frac{1}{16} \right)^t dt = \frac{C}{\infty} = 0$$

c) $x_3[n] = \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}n)$

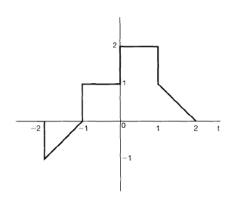
$$R_{3}[n] = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right)$$

$$E_{\alpha} = \lim_{N \to \alpha} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) \right]^{2} + \infty$$

$$P_{\alpha} = \lim_{N \to \alpha} \frac{1}{2N+1} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) \right]^{2} + \infty$$

$$\lim_{N \to \alpha} \frac{1}{2N+1} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) \right] = \lim_{N \to \alpha} \frac{1}{2N+1} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) \right] = \lim_{N \to \alpha} \frac{N}{2N+1} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) \right] = \lim_{N \to \alpha} \frac{N}{2N+1} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) \right] = \lim_{N \to \alpha} \frac{N}{2N+1} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) \right] = \lim_{N \to \alpha} \frac{N}{2N+1} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) \right] = \lim_{N \to \alpha} \frac{N}{2N+1} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) \right] = \lim_{N \to \alpha} \frac{N}{2N+1} = \lim_{N \to \alpha} \frac{$$

سیگنال x(t) را به شکل زیر در نظر بگیرید. موارد خواسته شده را رسم کنید.



a) x(2-t)

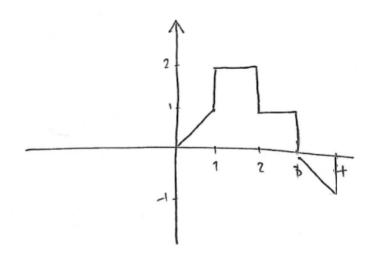
$$\lambda(t) \xrightarrow{\text{time}} \lambda(t) = \lambda(-t) \xrightarrow{\text{time}} \lambda_2(t) = \lambda_1(t-2) = \lambda(2-t)$$

$$2 \xrightarrow{\text{step wight}} \lambda_2(t) = \lambda_1(t-2) = \lambda(2-t)$$

$$2 \xrightarrow{\text{step wight}} \lambda_2(t) = \lambda_1(-t) = \lambda(-t+2)$$

$$2 \xrightarrow{\text{step deft}} \lambda_2(t) = \lambda_1(-t) = \lambda_1(-t+2)$$

$$2 \xrightarrow{\text{reverse}} \lambda_2(t) = \lambda_1(-t) = \lambda_1(-t+2)$$

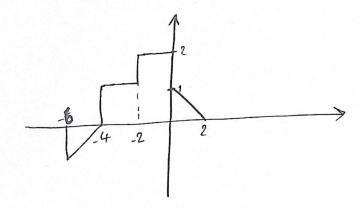


b)
$$x(\frac{t}{2} + 1)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \chi(t) \xrightarrow{\text{time scale}} \chi_1(t) = \chi(\frac{t}{2}) & \text{time} \\ & \text{shift} \end{array} \qquad \chi_2(t) = \chi_1(t+2) = \chi(\frac{t}{2}+1) \\ & \text{2 step left} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{time} \\ \text{shift} \end{array} \qquad \chi_1(t) = \chi(t+1) & \text{time} \\ \text{shift} \end{array} \qquad \chi_2(t) = \chi_1(\frac{t}{2}) = \chi(\frac{t}{2}+1) \\ \text{2 step left} \end{array}$$

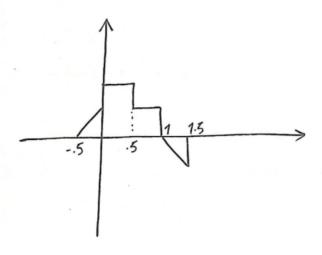
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{1 step left} \end{array}$$



c)
$$x(1-2t)$$

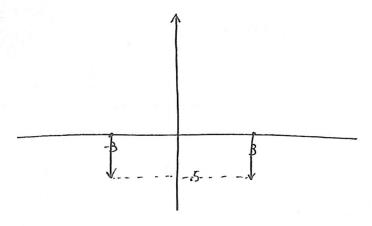
$$\lambda(t) \frac{\text{time}}{\frac{\text{sclule}}{\text{by } \sqrt{2}}} \lambda_1(t) = \lambda(-2t) \frac{\frac{\text{time}}{\text{shift}}}{\frac{\text{by } \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}} \lambda_2(t) = \lambda_1(t - \frac{1}{2}) = \lambda(1 - 2t)$$
und time
reverse

to right



d)
$$x(\frac{t}{2}) \left[\delta(t+3) - \delta(t-3)\right]$$

 $h_{1}(t) = h(t) = h(t) \frac{\chi[\delta(t+3) - \delta(t-3)]}{sample \text{ at}} \quad \lambda(t) \frac{\chi[\delta(t+3) - \delta(t-3)]}{\chi(t-3)}$ $h_{1}(t) = h(t) \frac{\chi[\delta(t+3) - \delta(t-3)]}{sample \text{ at}} \quad \lambda(t) \frac{\chi[\delta(t+3) - \delta(t-3)]}{\chi(t-3)}$ or $h_{1}(t) = h(t) \frac{\chi[\delta(t+3) - \delta(t-3)]}{sample \text{ at}} \quad \lambda(t) \frac{\chi[\delta(t+3) - \delta(t-3)]}{\chi(t-3)}$ or $h_{1}(t) = h(t) \frac{\chi[\delta(t+3) - \delta(t-3)]}{sample \text{ at}} \quad \lambda(t) \frac{\chi[\delta(t+3) - \delta(t-3)]}{\chi(t)}$ or $h_{1}(t) = h(t) \frac{\chi[\delta(t+3) - \delta(t-3)]}{sample \text{ at}} \quad \lambda(t) \frac{\chi[\delta(t+3) - \delta(t-3)]}{\chi(t)}$ or $h_{1}(t) = h(t) \frac{\chi[\delta(t+3) - \delta(t-3)]}{sample \text{ at}} \quad \lambda(t) \frac{\chi[\delta(t+3) - \delta(t-3)]}{\chi(t)}$ and pat it in -3 and 3.



آ) متناوب بودن سیگنالهای زیر را بررسی کنید. در صورت متناوب بودن سیگنال، دوره تناوب اصلی آن را به دست آورید.

a)
$$x_1(t) = e^{3jt} + e^{4\pi jt}$$

$$e^{3jt} \longrightarrow T_1 = \frac{2n}{3}$$

$$e^{4njt} \longrightarrow T_2 = \frac{2n}{4n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$e^{4njt} \longrightarrow T_2 = \frac{2n}{4n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$e^{2njt} \longrightarrow T_3 = \frac{2n}{4n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

b)
$$x_2(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-|6t+n|}$$

$$x(t+N) = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|6t+6N+n|} = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|6t+n'|} \to 6N \in \mathbb{N} \to T_0 = \frac{1}{6}.$$

c)
$$x_3(t) = \mathcal{E}v\{\sin(4\pi t) u(t)\}$$

$$Ev\{\sin(4\pi t).u(t)\} = \frac{\sin(4\pi t)u(t) + \sin(-4\pi t)u(-t)}{2} = \frac{\sin(4\pi t)u(t) - \sin(4\pi t)u(-t)}{2}$$

d)
$$x_4[n] = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}n) \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}n)$$

$$u[n] = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}n) \cdot \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}n) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}n) + \cos(\frac{3\pi}{4}n)\right]$$

$$\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}n) \rightarrow v_1 = \frac{2\pi}{3} = 8$$

$$\cos(\frac{3\pi}{4}n) \rightarrow v_2 = \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$$

e)
$$x_{5}[n] = 2\cos(\frac{1}{4}n) + \sin(\frac{1}{8}n) - 2\cos(\frac{1}{2}n + \frac{1}{6})$$
 $M[n] = 2\cos(\frac{n}{4}) + \sin(\frac{n}{8}) - 2\cos(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{6})$
 $\cos(\frac{n}{4}) \rightarrow N_{1} = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{4}} = 8\pi$
 $\sin(\frac{n}{8}) \rightarrow N_{2} = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{4}} = 16\pi$
 $\cos(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{6}) \rightarrow N_{3} = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{4}} = 4\pi$

ب) سیگنالهای زیر را رسم کرده و دوره تناوب هر کدام را در صورت وجود به دست آورید.

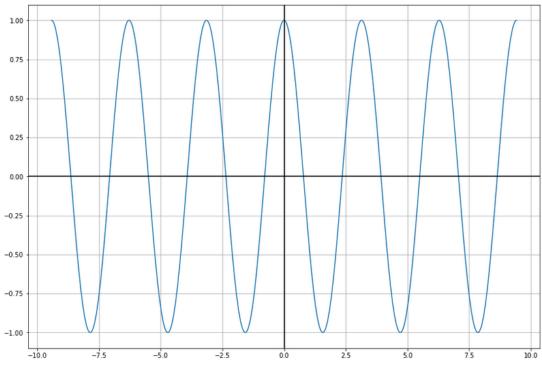
a)
$$x_1(t) = \cos(2t)$$

$$b) \ x_2[n] = \cos(2n)$$

c)
$$x_3(t) = \cos(2\pi t)$$

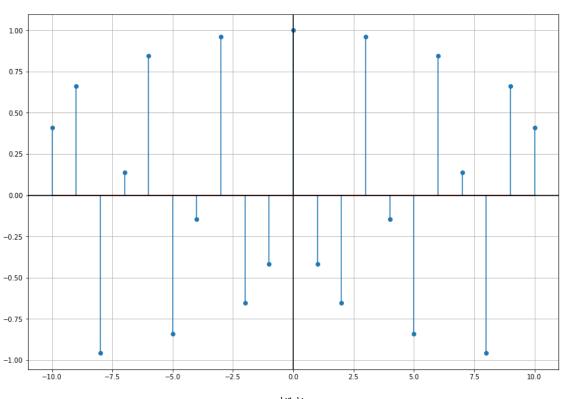
$$d) \ x_4[n] = \cos(2\pi n)$$





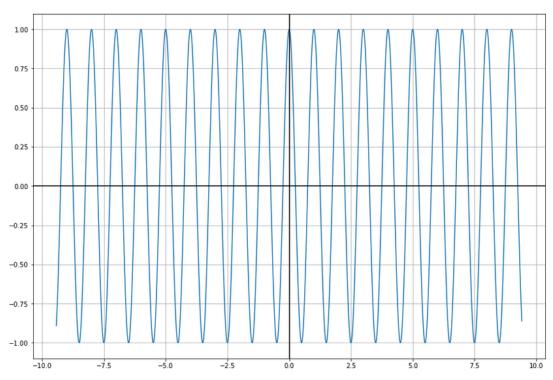
 $T_{_0}=~\pi$ متناوب با دوره

b)



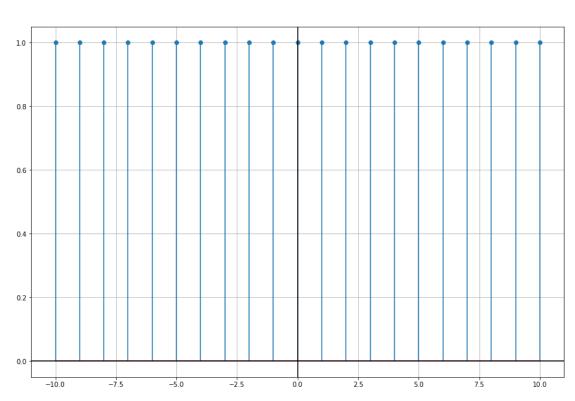
نامتناوب





 $T_{_{0}}=\,1$ متناوب با دوره





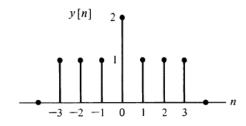
 $T_{_{0}}=\,1$ متناوب با دوره

. بخشهای زوج و فرد سیگنال زیر را به دست آورید.
$$x(t) = e^{-3|t|} \, \cos(t)$$

$$Even\{x(t)\} = (x(t) + x(-t)) / 2 = (e^{-3|t|}\cos(t) + e^{-3|-t|}\cos(-t)) / 2$$
$$= (e^{-3|t|}\cos(t) + e^{-3|t|}\cos(t)) / 2 = e^{-3|t|}\cos(t)$$

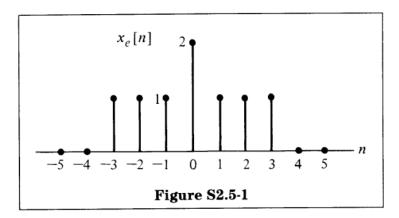
$$Odd\{x(t)\} = (x(t) - x(-t)) / 2 = (e^{-3|t|}\cos(t) - e^{-3|-t|}\cos(-t)) / 2$$
$$= (e^{-3|t|}\cos(t) - e^{-3|t|}\cos(t)) / 2 = 0$$

ب) سیگنال y[n] در شکل زیر را در نظر بگیرید.

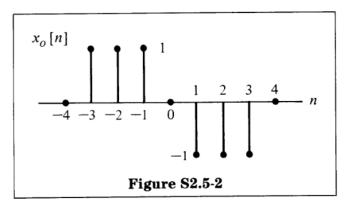


- x[n] و برای $\mathcal{E}vig\{x[n]ig\}=y[n]$ ، $n\geq 0$ و برای که برای که برای x[n] و برای x[n] سیگنال x[n] و برای x[n] باشد.
- w[n] باشد، w[n] = 0 ، n < 0 و به ازای $\mathcal{E}v\big\{w[n]\big\} = y[n]$ باشد، w[n] باشد، را بیابید.

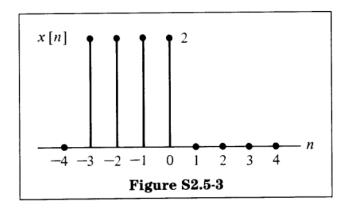
(a) Let $Ev\{x[n]\} = x_e[n]$ and $Od\{x[n]\} = x_o[n]$. Since $x_e[n] = y[n]$ for $n \ge 0$ and $x_e[n] = x_e[-n]$, $x_e[n]$ must be as shown in Figure S2.5-1.



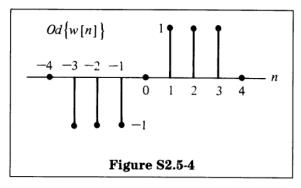
Since $x_o[n] = y[n]$ for n < 0 and $x_o[n] = -x_o[-n]$, along with the property that $x_o[0] = 0$, $x_o[n]$ is as shown in Figure S2.5-2.



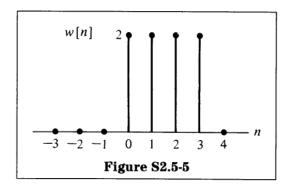
Finally, from the definition of $Ev\{x[n]\}$ and $Od\{x[n]\}$, we see that $x[n] = x_e[n] + x_o[n]$. Thus, x[n] is as shown in Figure S2.5-3.



(b) In order for w[n] to equal 0 for n < 0, $Od\{w[n]\}$ must be given as in Figure S2.5-4.



Thus, w[n] is as in Figure S2.5-5.



a)
$$y_1(t) = (2 + \sin t) x(t)$$
 (Memoryless, Linear, Time-Invariant, Stable)

$$b) \ \ y_2(t) = x(2t) \qquad \hbox{(Linear, Time-Invariant, Causal, Invertible, Stable)}$$

c)
$$y_3[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k]$$
 (Linear, Time-Invariant, Invertible)

d)
$$y_4[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n x[k]$$
 (Memoryless, Linear, Time-Invariant, Causal, Stable)

e)
$$y_5(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}x(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$
 (Linear, Invertible)

f)
$$y_6[n] = \max\{x[n], x[n-1], \dots, x[-\infty]\}$$
 (Memoryless, Linear)

Memoryless:

- (a) $y(t) = (2 + \sin t)x(t)$ is memoryless because y(t) depends only on x(t) and not on prior values of x(t).
- (d) $y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n} x[n]$ is not memoryless because y[n] does depend on values of $x[\cdot]$ before the time instant n.
- (f) $y[n] = \max\{x[n], x[n-1], \dots, x[-\infty]\}$ is clearly not memoryless.

Linear:

(a)
$$y(t) = (2 + \sin t)x(t) = T[x(t)],$$

$$T[ax_1(t) + bx_2(t)] = (2 + \sin t)[ax_1(t) + bx_2(t)]$$

$$= a(2 + \sin t)x_1(t) + b(2 + \sin t)x_2(t)$$

$$= aT[x_1(t)] + bT[x_2(t)]$$

Therefore, $y(t) = (2 + \sin t)x(t)$ is linear.

(b)
$$y(t) = x(2t) = T[x(t)],$$

$$T[ax_1(t) + bx_2(t)] = ax_1(2t) + bx_2(t)$$

$$= aT[x_1(t)] + bT[x_2(t)]$$

Therefore, y(t) = x(2t) is linear.

(c)
$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] = T[x[n]],$$

$$T[ax_1[n] + bx_2[n]] = a \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x_1[k] + b \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x_2[k]$$

$$= aT[x_1[n]] + bT[x_2[n]]$$

Therefore, $y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]$ is linear.

(d)
$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n} x[k]$$
 is linear (see part c).

(e)
$$y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = T[x(t)],$$

$$T[ax_1(t) + bx_2(t)] = \frac{d}{dt}[ax_1(t) + bx_2(t)]$$

$$= a\frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} + b\frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} = aT[x_1(t)] + bT[x_2(t)]$$

Therefore, y(t) = dx(t)/dt is linear.

(f)
$$y[n] = \max\{x[n], \ldots, x[-\infty]\} = T[x[n]],$$

 $T[ax_1[n] + bx_2[n]] = \max\{ax_1[n] + bx_2[n], \ldots, ax_1[-\infty] + bx_2[-\infty]\}$
 $\neq a \max\{x_1[n], \ldots, x_1[-\infty]\} + b \max\{x_2[n], \ldots, x_2[-\infty]\}$

Therefore, $y[n] = \max\{x[n], \ldots, x[-\infty]\}$ is not linear.

Time-invariant:

(a)
$$y(t) = (2 + \sin t)x(t) = T[x(t)],$$

 $T[x(t - T_0)] = (2 + \sin t)x(t - T_0)$
 $\neq y(t - T_0) = (2 + \sin (t - T_0))x(t - T_0)$

Therefore, $y(t) = (2 + \sin t)x(t)$ is not time-invariant.

(b)
$$y(t) = x(2t) = T[x(t)],$$

 $T[x(t - T_0)] = x(2t - 2T_0) \neq x(2t - T_0) = y(t - T_0)$

Therefore, y(t) = x(2t) is not time-invariant.

(c)
$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] = T[x[n]],$$

$$T[x[n-N_0]] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k-N_0] = y[n-N_0]$$

Therefore, $y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]$ is time-invariant.

(d)
$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n} x[k] = T[x[n]],$$

$$T[x[n-N_0]] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n} x[k-N_0] = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{n-N_0} x[l] = y[n-N_0]$$

Therefore, $y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n} x[k]$ is time-invariant.

(e)
$$y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = T[x(t)],$$
 $T[x(t-T_0)] = \frac{d}{dt}x(t-T_0) = y(t-T_0)$

Therefore, y(t) = dx(t)/dt is time-invariant.

Causal:

(b)
$$y(t) = x(2t),$$

 $y(1) = x(2)$

The value of $y(\cdot)$ at time = 1 depends on $x(\cdot)$ at a future time = 2. Therefore, y(t) = x(2t) is not causal.

(d)
$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n} x[k]$$

Yes, $y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n} x[k]$ is causal because the value of $y[\cdot]$ at any instant n depends only on the previous (past) values of $x[\cdot]$.

Invertible:

- **(b)** y(t) = x(2t) is invertible; x(t) = y(t/2).
- (c) $y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]$ is not invertible. Summation is not generally an invertible operation.
- (e) y(t) = dx(t)/dt is invertible to within a constant.

Stable:

- (a) If |x(t)| < M, $|y(t)| < (2 + \sin t)M$. Therefore, $y(t) = (2 + \sin t)x(t)$ is stable.
- (b) If |x(t)| < M, |x(2t)| < M and |y(t)| < M. Therefore, y(t) = x(2t) is stable.
- (d) If $|x[k]| \le M$, $|y[n]| \le M \cdot \sum_{-\infty}^{n} 1$, which is unbounded. Therefore, $y[n] = \sum_{-\infty}^{n} x[k]$ is not stable.

معکوس پذیری سیستمهای زیر را بررسی کنید.

a)
$$y_1(t) = t x(t)$$

معكوس يذير نيست.مثال نقض:

If x1(t) = $\delta(t)$ and x2(t) = $2\delta(t)$ \Rightarrow outputs are the same: y(t) = 0 b) $y_2(t) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x(T-1) dT$