

Question 1

ΓΧΑ Σύστημα Διακριτού Χρόνου

Εξ. Διαφ.: $y[n] + 0,25y[n-2] = x[n] - 1,6x[n-1] + 0,6x[n-2]$ (1)

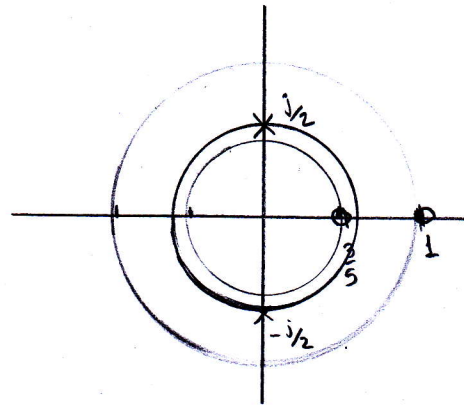
1. $Y(z) + 0,25z^{-2}Y(z) = X(z) - 1,6z^{-1}X(z) + 0,6z^{-2}X(z)$

$$\Rightarrow Y(z)(1 + 0,25z^{-2}) = X(z)(1 - 1,6z^{-1} + 0,6z^{-2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1 - 1,6z^{-1} + 0,6z^{-2}}{1 + 0,25z^{-2}} = H(z) \quad (\text{συνάρτηση μεταφοράς})$$

πόλοι: $1 + 0,25z^{-2} = 0 \Rightarrow z_{\pm} = \pm \frac{j}{2}$

μηδενικά: $1 - 1,6z^{-1} + 0,6z^{-2} = 0 \Rightarrow z = 1 \text{ ή } z = \frac{3}{5}$



Για να είναι ευσταθές, πρέπει $|z_{1,2}| \leq 1$, δηλ. $\sqrt{\frac{j}{2} \cdot (-\frac{j}{2})} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{-\frac{j^2}{4}} \leq 1 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \leq 1$ που ισχύει, άρα είναι ευσταθές.

2. Το $H(\Omega)$ προκύπτει αν $z = e^{j\Omega}$
 Οπότε $H(\Omega) = \frac{1 - 1,6e^{-j\Omega} + 0,6e^{-2j\Omega}}{1 + 0,25e^{-2j\Omega}}$

Με τη βοήθεια του Wolfram Alpha:

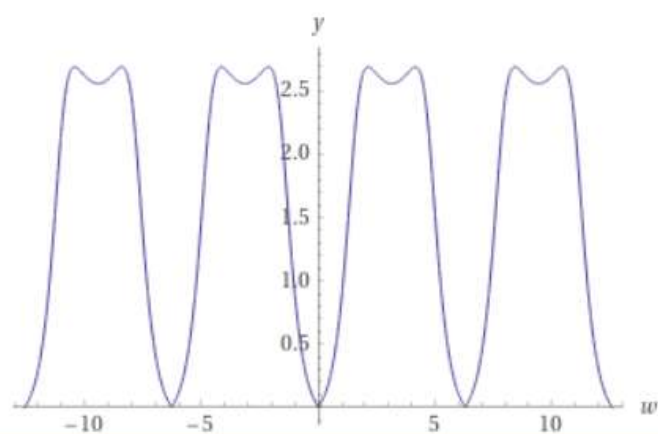
plot

$$\left| \frac{1 - 1.6e^{-iw} + 0.6e^{-2iw}}{1 + 0.25e^{-2iw}} \right|$$

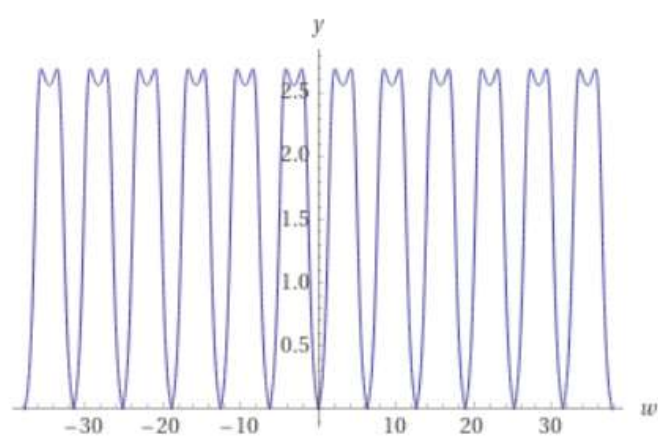
$|z|$ is the absolute value of z

i is the imaginary unit

Plots:



(w from -12.6 to 12.6)



(w from -37.7 to 37.7)



Enlarge



Customize

3. Av $x[n] = 0,6^n u[n] \rightarrow X(z) = \frac{1}{1-0,6z^{-1}} \quad |z| > 0,6$

und $y[-1] = 2, y[-2] = 0$

Tote:

$$Y(z) + 0,25(Y(z) + Y(z)z^{-1} + Y(z)z^{-2}) = X(z) - 1,6[X(z) + z^{-1}X(z)] + 0,6[X(z) + X(z)z^{-1} + z^{-2}X(z)]$$

$$Y(z) + 0,25(2z^{-1} + Y(z)z^{-2}) = X(z) - 1,6z^{-1}X(z) + 0,6z^{-2}X(z)$$

$$0,5z^{-1} + Y(z)[1 + 0,25z^{-2}] = X(z)[1 - 1,6z^{-1} + 0,6z^{-2}]$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{1 - 1,6z^{-1} + 0,6z^{-2}}{1 + 0,25z^{-2}} X(z) - \frac{0,5z^{-1}}{1 + 0,25z^{-2}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - 1,6z^{-1} + 0,6z^{-2}}{(1 + 0,25z^{-2})(1 - 0,6z^{-1})} - \frac{0,5z^{-1}}{1 + 0,25z^{-2}}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - z^{-1})(1 - \frac{3}{5}z^{-1})}{(1 + 0,25z^{-2})(1 - 0,6z^{-1})} - \frac{0,5z^{-1}}{1 + 0,25z^{-2}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - z^{-1}}{1 + 0,25z^{-2}} - \frac{0,5z^{-1}}{1 + 0,25z^{-2}} = \frac{1}{1 + 0,25z^{-2}} + \frac{-z^{-1}}{1 + 0,25z^{-2}} + \frac{-0,5z^{-1}}{1 + 0,25z^{-2}}$$

Ap $y[n] = \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cos\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) u[n]}_{zs} - 3 \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \sin\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) u[n]}_{zi}$

Question 2

$$x[n] = u[n] - u[n-8]$$

1. To $x[n]$ properties: $x[n] = \delta[n] + \delta[n-1] + \delta[n-2] + \delta[n-3] + \delta[n-4] + \delta[n-5] + \delta[n-6] + \delta[n-7]$.

On the $X(\Omega) = 1 + e^{-j\Omega} + e^{-j2\Omega} + e^{-j3\Omega} + e^{-j4\Omega} + e^{-j5\Omega} + e^{-j6\Omega} + e^{-j7\Omega}$

Με την βοήθεια του Wolfram Alpha παίρνει ως 4 πολ. ριζών.

2.
$$X[m] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] e^{-j2\pi mn/N} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (u[n] - u[n-8]) e^{-j2\pi mn/N} =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^7 1 \cdot e^{-j2\pi mn/N} = \sum_{n=0}^7 e^{-j2\pi mn/N} \stackrel{m=0}{=} 8 \cdot \delta[m]$$

ενώ αν $m \neq 0$:
$$X[m] = \frac{e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}8m} - 1}{e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}m} - 1}$$

On the,
$$X[m] = \begin{cases} 8, & m=0 \\ \frac{e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}8m} - 1}{e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}m} - 1}, & m \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

3.
$$x_N[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & n < 8 \\ 0, & 8 \leq n < N \end{cases}$$

$$X[m] = \sum_{n=0}^7 e^{-j2\pi mn/N} = \sum_{n=0}^7 (e^{-j2\pi m/N})^n$$

Για $N=16$, $m \neq 0$:
$$X[m] = \frac{e^{-j\pi m} - 1}{e^{-j\pi m/8} - 1}$$

on the $x[m] = 0 \Rightarrow e^{-j\pi m} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \cos(\pi m) - j\sin(\pi m) - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m$ άρτιος

Στο διάστημα $(0, 16)$ υπάρχουν 7 άρτιοι αρ. θα μετρήσουμε 7 φορές.

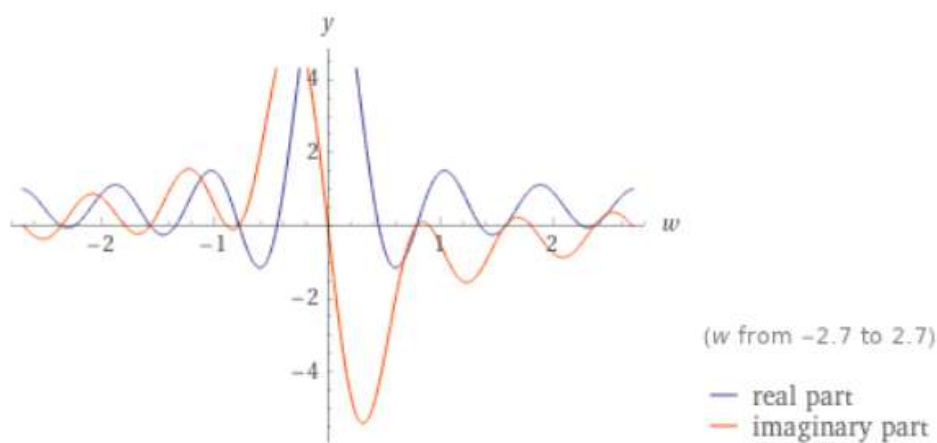
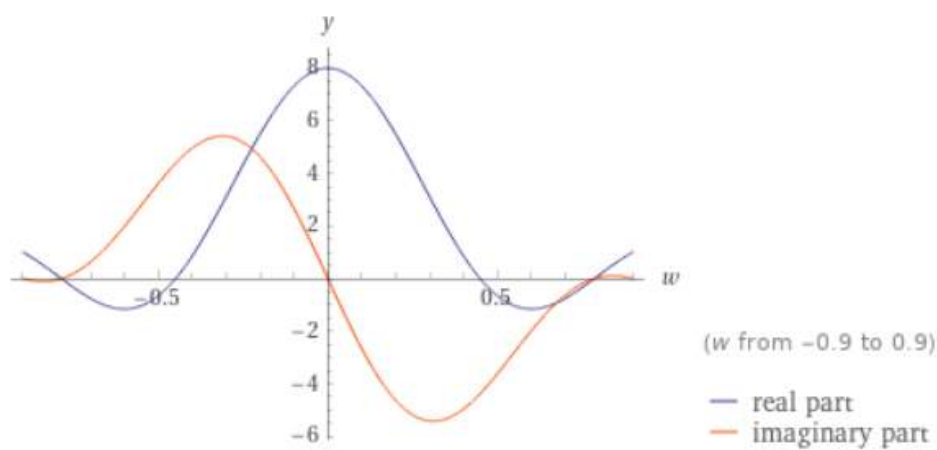
Input interpretation:

plot

$$1 + e^{-iw} + e^{-2iw} + e^{-3iw} + e^{-4iw} + e^{-5iw} + e^{-6iw} + e^{-7iw}$$

i is the imaginary unit

Plots:



$$4. z[u] = 2 + \sin^2\left(\frac{2\pi n}{N}\right), \quad n=0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

$$\begin{aligned} X[m] &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] e^{-j2\pi mn/N} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left(2 + \sin^2\left(\frac{2\pi n}{N}\right)\right) e^{-j2\pi mn/N} = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} 2e^{-j2\pi mn/N} + \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sin^2\left(\frac{2\pi n}{N}\right) e^{-j2\pi mn/N} = \\ &= 2 \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{-j2\pi mn/N} + \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1 - \cos\left(\frac{4\pi n}{N}\right)}{2} e^{-j2\pi mn/N} = \\ &= 2 \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{-j2\pi mn/N} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{-j2\pi mn/N} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \cos\left(\frac{4\pi n}{N}\right) e^{-j2\pi mn/N} = \\ &= 2 \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{-j2\pi mn/N} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{-j2\pi mn/N} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{j4\pi n/N} e^{-j2\pi mn/N} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{-j4\pi n/N} e^{-j2\pi mn/N} = \\ &= 2 \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{-j2\pi mn/N} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{-j2\pi mn/N} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{-j2\pi n(m-2)/N} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{-j2\pi n(m+2)/N} = \\ &= \left(2\delta[m] + \frac{1}{2}\delta[m] - \frac{1}{2}\delta[m-2] - \frac{1}{2}\delta[m+2]\right)N = \\ &= \frac{5}{2}N\delta[m] - \frac{N}{2}\delta[m-2] - \frac{N}{2}\delta[m+2] \end{aligned}$$

Question 3

$$1. X_1(z) = \frac{1 - 2z^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1})(1 - z^{-2})}, \quad |z| > 1$$

$$\frac{1 - 2z^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1})(1 - z^{-2})} = -\frac{3}{4(x+1)} - \frac{1}{4(x-1)} - \frac{1}{2(x-1)^2} + 1$$

$$X_1[u] = -\frac{3}{4} \cdot (-1)^{n-1} u[n-1] - \frac{1}{4} 1^{n-1} u[n-1] - \frac{1}{2} (n-1) 1^{n-1} u[n-1] + \delta[u]$$

$$2. X_2(z) = \log\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}\right), \quad |z| > 1/3$$

1u nroostom
Igxan 501

$$x[u] \xrightarrow{z} \log\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}\right)$$

$$x[u] \xrightarrow{z} \log\left(1 - 3^{-1}z^{-1}\right)$$

$$n x[u] \xrightarrow{z} z^{-1} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 3^{-1}}{1 - 3^{-1}z^{-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 10} = \frac{3^{-1}z^{-1}}{1 - 3^{-1}z^{-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 10} = \frac{1}{3 \ln 10} \cdot z^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - 3^{-1}z^{-1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{3 \ln 10} (\delta[n-1] * \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n]) = \frac{1}{3 \ln 10} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} u[n-1]$$

$$\text{Apr } x[u] = \frac{1}{\ln 10} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \frac{u[n-1]}{n}$$

2n root system

$$\log(1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}) = - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3z}\right)^i \cdot \frac{1}{i}, \quad \text{for } \left|\frac{1}{3z}\right| < 1 \Rightarrow |z| > 1/3$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} -\left(\frac{1}{3z}\right)^i \cdot \frac{1}{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} -\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^i \cdot \frac{z^{-i}}{i} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \cdot \frac{1}{n} z^{-n}, \quad |z| > 1/3$$

$$\text{or just, } X_2(z) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n, & n \geq 1 \\ 0, & n < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$3. X_3(z) = \frac{z^3 - 10z^2 - 4z + 4}{2z^2 - 2z - 4}, \quad |z| < 1$$

$$X_3(z) = \frac{z}{2} - \frac{6}{z-2} + \frac{1}{2(z+1)} - \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\stackrel{z \downarrow}{\Rightarrow} X_3[n] = \frac{1}{2} \delta[n+1] + 6 \cdot 2^{n-1} u[-n] + \frac{1}{2} (-1)^{n-1} u[-n] - \frac{9}{2} \delta[n]$$

Question 5

$$1. X_1[n] = 2^n u[-n] + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n-1]$$

$$\text{or just: } a^n u[n] \xleftrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}, \quad \text{for } |z| > |a|$$

$$\text{Ans } X_1(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_1[k] z^{-k} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^0 \left(\frac{2}{z}\right)^k + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4z}\right)^k = \frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{z}} + \frac{\frac{1}{4z}}{1-\frac{1}{4z}} =$$

$$= \frac{z}{z-2} + \frac{1}{4z-1}$$

$$\text{ROC: } \frac{1}{4} < |z| < 2$$

$$2. X_2[n] = (4n-8) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] = 4n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] - 8 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]$$

$$\text{or just: } n X[n] \leftrightarrow -z \frac{dX(z)}{dz} \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad |z| > 1/2$$

$$\text{Ans } n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] \leftrightarrow -z \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z}{z-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}z}{(z-\frac{1}{2})^2}, \quad |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Or just, } X_2(z) = \frac{2z}{(z-\frac{1}{2})^2} - 8 \frac{z}{z-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad |z| > 1/2$$

Question 4

$$A) \cdot \mathcal{L}[\sin(\omega_0 t)u(t)] = \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$$

$$\cdot \mathcal{L}(f'(t)) = \frac{1}{s} F(s) - f(0)$$

$$A_{\text{ps}} \mathcal{L}[\omega_0 \cos(\omega_0 t)u(t) + \sin(\omega_0 t)\delta(t)] = \frac{\omega_0}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$$

B) Ο Άρης να δει διακρίνει να πος από cos σε sin με παραγωγή. Γιατί
επειδή το $\cos(\omega_0 t)u(t)$ δεν είναι συνεχές στο $t=0$ και στο βιβλίο
αναφέρεται ότι προκύπτει την συνέχεια στον τύπο της παραγωγής

$$\mathcal{L}[(\cos(\omega_0 t)u(t))'] = \mathcal{L}[-\omega_0 \sin(\omega_0 t)u(t) + \cos(\omega_0 t)\delta(t)] =$$

$$= \mathcal{L}[-\omega_0 \sin(\omega_0 t)u(t)] + \mathcal{L}[\cos(\omega_0 t)\delta(t)] = \dots$$

↑
παράγωγος M/S.

Question 6

✓

Question 7

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s+1)^2(s+2)}\right\} = ? , \quad -2 < s < -1$$

$$\frac{1}{(s+1)^2(s+2)} = -\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ e^{-t}u(-t) & -t \cdot e^{-t}u(-t) & + e^{-2t}u(t) \end{array}$$