

ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΜΕΤΣΟΒΙΟ ΠΟΛΥΤΕΧΝΕΙΟ
ΣΧΟΛΗ ΗΛΕΚΤΡΟΛΟΓΩΝ ΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΩΝ
ΥΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΤΩΝ



ΣΗΜΑΤΑ & ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑΤΑ

(2020-2021)

1^η Σειρά Γραπτών Ασκήσεων

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$$\alpha = 6 + 1 = 7 \Rightarrow \underline{\alpha = 7}$$

Xpnotos Toodys
03117176

1) Nyquist rate:

$$x(t) = 1 + \cos 2000\pi t + \sin 4000\pi t$$

$$\triangleright f_s = 2f_m \quad w_1 = 2000\pi \text{ r/s} \quad w_2 = 4000\pi \text{ r/s}$$

$$w_2 > w_1$$



$$w_2 = w_m = 4000\pi \text{ r/s}$$



$$f_m = \frac{w_m}{2\pi} = \frac{4000\pi}{2\pi} = 2000 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{Ap: } f_s = 2f_m = 4000 \text{ Hz}$$

$$2) \gamma(t) = 2x(t-1) - 3x(t-3)$$

▷ Εάν στη σειρά αύλακος έχει γίνει προεντος για αριθμούς της του n , δηλ. $x(n) = 0, \forall n < 0$.

Με αυτό, η σειρά έχει όλες τις αριθμούς επεξιστοντας μέσα από τις πρώτες n αριθμούς της σειράς.

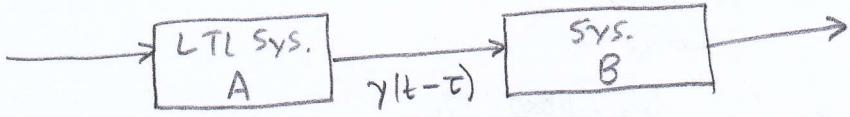
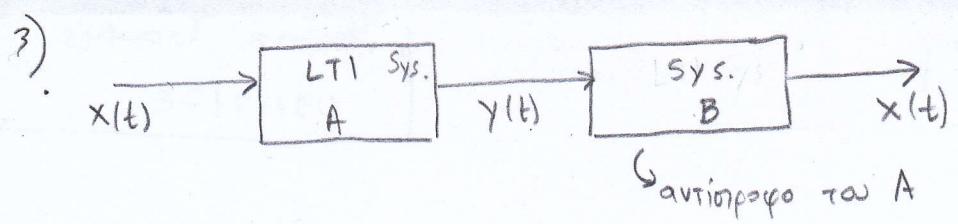
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Εποκευμα, } \text{Ap: } t=0: \quad \gamma(0) &= 2x^2(0-1) - 3x(0-3) \\ &= 2x^2(-1) - 3x(-3) \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ap: } t=1: \quad \gamma(1) &= 2x^2(1-1) - 3x(1-3) \\ &= 2x^2(0) - 3x(-2) \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Οπις, γράφω στη σειρά $\gamma(0)$ επεξιστοντας από $x(-1), x(-3)$ και τις πρώτες n αριθμούς της.

$$\text{Uol } \rightarrow \gamma(1) \quad -11- \quad x(0), x(-2) \quad -11-$$

Άρα, \rightarrow αντιστοιχός στη σειρά $\gamma(1)$ είναι -11 .



Ajouν σε A ειναι LTI System, θα ισχει : $S[x(t-\tau)] = y(t-\tau)$

Όποτε υπάρχουν ειδος σε A, θα είναι : $x(t-\tau)$

Στην προηγούμενη επίσημη, θα αρχηγείται σε ειδος σε B μεταξύ,

εγ. $x(t-\tau)$, αντεί \rightarrow (a).

4). $h[n] = \gamma^n u[n] + \delta[n] + \delta[n-n_0]$, $n_0=4$

$x_1[n] = a^n u[n] + b^n u[n]$, $a=0,1$, $b=0,2$, $\gamma=0,9$

$x_2[n] = u[n] - u[n-n_0]$

Δηλ. $y_1[n] = x_1[n] * h[n]$, $y_2[n] = x_2[n] * h[n]$.

$\hookrightarrow h[n] = 0,9^n u[n] + \delta[n] + \delta[n-4]$

$\hookrightarrow x_1[n] = 0,1^n u[n] + 0,2^n u[n]$

$\hookrightarrow x_2[n] = u[n] - u[n-4]$

$\triangleright y_1[n] = x_1[n] * h[n] = [0,1^n u[n] + 0,2^n u[n]] * [0,9^n u[n] + \delta[n] + \delta[n-4]]$

$\triangleright y_2[n] = x_2[n] * h[n] = [u[n] - u[n-4]] * [0,9^n u[n] + \delta[n] + \delta[n-4]]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \gamma_1[u] &= (0, 1^n u[u]) * (0, 9^n u[u]) + (0, 1^n u[u]) * (8c[u]) + (0, 1^n u[u]) * (\delta c_{u-4}) + \\
 &+ (0, 2^n u[u]) * (0, 9^n u[u]) + (0, 2^n u[u]) * (8c[u]) + (0, 2^n u[u]) * (\delta c_{u-4}) = \\
 \text{Ansatz 129} \quad & \frac{0,2^{n+1} - 0,1^{n+1}}{0,2 - 0,1} \cdot u[u] + 0,1^n u[u] + 0,1^{n-4} \cdot u[u-4] + \\
 \text{Akk. 2.6.a.} \quad & \\
 \text{Rückwärts} \quad & + \frac{0,9^{n+1} - 0,2^{n+1}}{0,9 - 0,2} u[u] + 0,2^n u[u] + 0,2^{n-4} u[u-4] = \\
 &= \left[\frac{0,2^{n+1}}{0,1} - \frac{0,1^{n+1}}{10} + 0,1^n + \frac{0,9^{n+1}}{0,7} - \frac{0,2^{n+1}}{0,7} + 0,2^n \right] \cdot u[u] + \\
 &+ [0,1^{n-4} + 0,2^{n-4}] \cdot u[u-4]
 \end{aligned}$$

NE oplofo, npoujmk:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \gamma_1[u] &= x_1[u] * h[u] = \\
 &= \sum_0^k [0,1^{k-n} \cdot 0,9^n + 0,1^k \cdot u[k] + 0,1^{k-4} u[k-4]] + \\
 &+ \sum_0^k [0,2^{k-n} \cdot 0,9^n + 0,2^k \cdot u[k] + 0,2^{k-4} u[k-4]]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet k=0: \gamma_1[0] = 9^n + 18^n + 2u(0) \text{ bei } n=0 \Rightarrow \gamma_1[0] = 4$$

$$\bullet k=1: \gamma_1[1] = (10^{n-1} + 5^{n-1}) \cdot 0,9^n + 0,3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NE Jouites, } \gamma_1[0] &\geq 4,9 \\
 \gamma_1[1] &\approx 3 \\
 \gamma_1[-1] &\approx 0
 \end{aligned}
 \quad \left\{ \text{Nur jdn fñr zu out7, bñr eny o2ñ7 F15.} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \quad \gamma_2[n] &= [u[n] - u[n-4]] * [0,9^n u[n] + \delta[n] + \delta[n-4]] \\
 &= (u[n]) * (0,9^n u[n]) + (u[n]) * (\delta[n]) + (u[n]) * (\delta[n-4]) + \\
 &\quad - (u[n-4]) * (0,9^n u[n]) - (u[n-4]) * (\delta[n]) - (u[n-4]) * (\delta[n-4]) = \\
 \\
 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} u(k) \cdot 0,9^{n-k} \cdot u(n-k) &= \left[\sum_{k=0}^n 0,9^{n-k} \right] \cdot u(n) = \left[\sum_{k=0}^n 0,9^k \right] \cdot u(n) \\
 &= \left[0,9^n \cdot \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{10}{9} \right)^k \right] \cdot u(n) \\
 &\stackrel{\text{wolfram}}{=} -0,9^n \cdot \left(\frac{10}{9} \right)^n \cdot (9^{n+1} \cdot 10^{-n} - 10) \cdot u(n) = \\
 &= -\left(9^{n+1} \cdot 10^{-n} - 10 \right) u(n)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \#*) \quad \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} &= (0,9)^k \cdot u[k] \cdot u[n-k-4] u[n] + \dots + u[n-4] + \\
 n-4 < 0 \Rightarrow n < 4 &\rightarrow \beta_j[n] = 0 \\
 n-4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow n \geq 4 &\rightarrow \beta_j[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{n-4} (0,9)^k = \frac{1 - 0,9^{n-3}}{1 - 0,9} = 10 - 10 \cdot 0,9^{n-3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Onsat } \gamma_2[n] &= -\left(9^{n+1} \cdot 10^{-n} - 10 \right) u(n) + u(n-4) + \\
 &\quad - 10 + 10 \cdot 0,9^{n-3} - u[n-4] - u[n-8]
 \end{aligned}$$

Kon ft. soufis, $\gamma_2[0] \approx 5,71$

Infektion: Am 7.05.2019 verabreichter Sprühtraktor bei der unipath Virologie angeschaut. Ft. TIS: Sero-typisches Ergebnis: negativ.

$$5) R_n(k) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(m) \cdot w(n-m) \cdot x(m+k) \cdot w(n-k-m)$$

1. Für vorst. optim. ws rpos k, da optimal $R_n(-k) = R_n(k)$, sonst

$$R_n(-k) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(m) \cdot w(n-m) \cdot x(m-k) w(n+k+m) \xrightarrow{m-k=v}$$

$$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(v+k) \cdot w(n-v-k) \cdot x(v) \cdot w(n-v) =$$

$$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(v) \cdot w(n-v) x(v+k) \cdot w(n-k-u) \xrightarrow{v=m}$$

$$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(m) w(n-m) x(m+k) w(n-k-m) = R_n(k), \text{ d.h. optim.}$$

$$2. R_n(k) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(m) \cdot w(n-m) x(m+k) w(n-k-m) \Rightarrow$$

$$\overline{\overline{R_n}} \underset{\text{Optimal}}{\sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty}} x(m) x(m+k) w(n-m) w(n-k-m)$$

$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(m) x(m-k) w(n-m) w(n+k-m)$$

$$\text{bzw. } \Rightarrow h_k(n) = w(n) w(n+k) \text{ bzw. } h_k(n-m) = w(n-m) w(n+k-m)$$

$$\text{Optimal radius, } R_n(k) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(m) \cdot x(m-k) h_k(n-m)$$

$$6) y = (k^2 - 3k - 4) \log(x) + \sin(x) \quad k=? \rightarrow \text{monot}$$

$$\text{Dann } \forall |x(t)| < +\infty, \forall t \Rightarrow |y(t)| < +\infty, \forall t$$

$$\text{Es gilt } |\sin x| \leq 1, \text{ evn zu } \log x \text{ evn zu } n \text{ ist rgl. da } \Rightarrow R.$$

$$\text{Dann, da vorst. rpos zu } y \text{ evn zu, dann } k^2 - 3k - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow k = 4 \text{ u. } \frac{k = -1}{\text{abfall?}} \checkmark$$

7) Φύγειν σε ειναί τέλος οντος για υπερ περισσό αριθμό n, $|x(n)| < \infty$

8) Ενταχθείν στην ημέρα.

9) Χρονικά Απετοβλήτα:

a) $y(t) = t \cdot x(t)$
 $x^* = x(t-t_0)$

$$y^* = t \cdot x^*(t) = \tilde{t} \cdot x(t-t_0) \neq y(t-t_0)$$

B) $y(t) = x(t^2) \cdot \delta(t-1)$
 $x^* = x(t-t_0)$

$$y^* = x^*(t^2) \cdot \delta(t-1) = x(t^2-t_0) \cdot \delta(\tilde{t}-1) \neq y(t-t_0)$$

d) $y(t) = \frac{1}{t^3}$
 $x^* = x(t-t_0)$

$$y^* = \frac{1}{\tilde{t}^3} \neq y(t-t_0)$$

g) $y(t) = \frac{e^{-4t}}{\cos(4t+5)} \cdot x(t)$

$$x^* = x(t-t_0)$$

$$y^* = \frac{e^{-4t}}{\cos(4t+5) \cdot x(t-t_0)} \neq y(t-t_0)$$

e) $y(t) = \log(x(150t))$

$$x^* = x(t-t_0)$$

$$y^* = \log(x^*(150t)) = \log(x(150t-t_0)) \neq y(t-t_0)$$

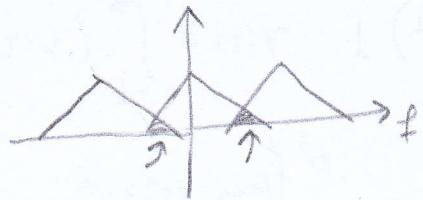
o) $y(t) = t \cdot u(t) \cdot x(t)$

$$x^* = x(t-t_0)$$

$$y^* = t \cdot u(t) \cdot x^*(t) = t \cdot u(t) \cdot x(t-t_0) \neq y(t-t_0)$$

Άρω, δεν υπάρχουν X.A. μετατόπιση

10) Aliasing gives rise to periodic signals.



11) Aliasing of XA output.

$$\text{E.A. : } 2y[n] - y[n-1] + y[n-3] = x[n] - 5x[n-4] \quad (1)$$

$$S_1 : y[n] = x[n] - 5x[n-4] \quad (2)$$

$$S_2 : y[n] = \frac{1}{2} y[n-1] - \frac{1}{2} y[n-3] + x[n] \quad (3)$$

▷ Τις απλανή συδεσμούς δύο αντίτυπων S_1, S_2 , τις απλανέστερες $x[n]$ διεγάπει

Το πρώτο αντίτυπο (S_1 είναι), το οποίο έχει την $S_1[x[n]]$ διεγάπει το δεύτερο αντίτυπο (S_2 είναι). Η έποδος των δεύτερων αντίτυπων είναι το τελευταίο επίπεδο $y[n]$, το οποίο εμφανίζεται μετά την έποδο της αντίτυπου ($S_2 S_1$)

Τις δύο αντίτυπους - αντίτυπων :



$$y[n] = S_2[S_1[x[n]]] = (S_2 S_1)[x[n]]$$

Όποιες δύο γινεται να αποδημήνει η E.A. από την απλανή συδεσμούς των S_1, S_2 μαζί ταξιδεύει την αρχή της σειράς.

$$\begin{aligned} y[n] &= \frac{1}{2} y[n-1] - \frac{1}{2} y[n-3] + x[n] = \frac{1}{2}[x[n-1] - 5x[n-5]] - \frac{1}{2}[x[n-3] - 5x[n-7]] \\ &\quad + x[n] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x[n-1] - \frac{5}{2} x[n-5] - \frac{1}{2} x[n-3] + \frac{5}{2} x[n-7] + x[n] \end{aligned}$$

* Επίπεια: Χαρακτηρίζεται ότι η συμμετοχή της σειράς:

$$\text{Με } z \text{ σύν (1): } H(z) = \frac{1 - 5z^{-4}}{2 - z^{-1} + z^{-3}}$$

$$\text{Με } z \text{ σύν (2): } H_1(z) = 1 - 5z^{-4}$$

$$\text{Με } z \text{ σύν (3): } H_2(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{2}z^{-3}} = \frac{2}{2 - z^{-1} + z^{-3}}$$

$$\text{Επομένων δύο σύν σε σειρά → } S_1, S_2 = H_1(z) \cdot H_2(z) = 2 \cdot \frac{1 - 5z^{-4}}{2 - z^{-1} + z^{-3}} = 2H(z)$$

$$12) 1. \gamma(t) = \int_{-t}^t (x(\tau) + 1) d\tau$$

▷ Definição

- se $x_1(t)$: $\gamma_1(t) = \int_{-t}^t (x_1(\tau) + 1) d\tau$

- se $x_2(t)$: $\gamma_2(t) = \int_{-t}^t (x_2(\tau) + 1) d\tau$

- se $x_3(t) = ax_1(t) + bx_2(t)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_3(t) &= \int_{-t}^t (x_3(\tau) + 1) d\tau = \int_{-t}^t [ax_1(\tau) + bx_2(\tau) + 1] d\tau = \\ &= \int_{-t}^t [ax_1(\tau)] d\tau + \int_{-t}^t [bx_2(\tau)] d\tau = \end{aligned}$$

$$= a\gamma_1(t) + b\gamma_2(t) \longrightarrow \text{definição}$$

▷ Xpor. Avoaz.

- $x^* = x(t-t_0)$

- $y^* = \int_{-t}^t (x^*(\tau) + 1) d\tau = \int_{-t}^t (x(\tau-t_0) + 1) d\tau \quad \underline{\tau-t_0=k}$

$$= \int_{-(t-t_0)}^{t-t_0} (x(k) + 1) dk = \int_{-(t-t_0)}^{t-t_0} (x(\tau) + 1) d\tau = \gamma(t-t_0) \rightarrow \text{x.a.}$$

▷ Muitos

Existem muitos efeitos que são $t_0 = -t$, t_0 depende da história.

▷ Aritmétic

Há efeitos efeitos que são independentes da história, ou seja \rightarrow dependem só de si,

▷ Efeitos BIBO

Ou seja se o efeito é finito existe um t_0 :

$$\text{tais que } |x(t)| \leq M < +\infty$$

$$\text{Então: } |\gamma(t)| = \left| \int_{-t}^t (x(\tau) + 1) d\tau \right| \Rightarrow |\gamma(t)| \leq \left| \int_{-t}^t (\lambda + 1) d\tau \right| \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow |\gamma(t)| \leq \left| (\lambda + 1) \int_{-t}^t d\tau \right| \Rightarrow |\gamma(t)| \leq |(\lambda + 1) \cdot 2t| \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow +\infty} +\infty$$

Agora anotações

$$2. \gamma(t) = x(t+1) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau+1) \cdot u(t-\tau) d\tau$$

▷ Γραφική λύση

• ή $x_1(t) : \gamma_1(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1(\tau+1) u(t-\tau) d\tau$

• ή $x_2(t) : \gamma_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_2(\tau+1) u(t-\tau) d\tau$

• ή $x_3(t) = ax_1(t) + bx_2(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_3(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_3(\tau+1) u(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [\alpha x_1(\tau+1) u(t-\tau) + b x_2(\tau+1) u(t-\tau)] d\tau \\ &= \alpha \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1(\tau+1) u(t-\tau) d\tau + b \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_2(\tau+1) u(t-\tau) d\tau = \\ &= a \gamma_1(t) + b \gamma_2(t) \longrightarrow \text{Συμβολές} \end{aligned}$$

▷ Χρον. Ανάληση

• $x^* = x(t-t_0)$

• $y^* = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*(\tau+1) \cdot u(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau+1-t_0) u(t-\tau) d\tau =$

$\tau - t_0 = k$ $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(k+1) u(t-t_0-k) dk = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t+1) u(t-t_0-\tau) d\tau = y(t-t_0)$

Aπό τώρα X.A.

▷ Μνήμη

Αρχαίος εθελοντής επαγγελματίας στην παραγωγή τεχνητής νοημοσύνης ($x(t+1)$)

Τούτη η μνήμη.

▷ ΑΙΤΙΑΤΟ

Αρχαίος εθελοντής επαγγελματίας στην παραγωγή τεχνητής νοημοσύνης

Τούτη η μνήμη αιτιάτο.

▷ Ενορδήσis BIBO

Θα σημειώσουμε ότι:

Για: $|x(t)| \leq \lambda < +\infty$

$$\text{Τότε: } |\gamma(t)| = |x(t+1) * u(t)| = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau+1) u(t-\tau) d\tau \right| \leq \left| \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lambda \cdot u(t-\tau) d\tau \right| \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow |\gamma(t)| \leq \left| \lambda \int_{-\infty}^t d\tau \right| \rightarrow +\infty$$

Από αυτό δείχνεται.

$$3. y[n] = \sum_{k=n-1}^{n+1} (x[k])$$

\triangleright Puffi uozza

$$\bullet \text{po } x_1[n]: y_1[n] = \sum_{k=n-1}^{n+1} x[k]$$

$$\bullet \text{po } x_2[n]: y_2[n] = \sum_{k=n-1}^{n+1} x[k]$$

$$\bullet \text{po } x_3[n] = a x_1[n] + b x_2[n] =$$

$$y_3[n] = \sum_{k=n-1}^{n+1} x_3[k] = \sum_{k=n-1}^{n+1} [ax_1[k] + bx_2[k]] =$$

$$= a \sum_{k=n-1}^{n+1} x_1[k] + b \sum_{k=n-1}^{n+1} x_2[k] = a y_1[n] + b y_2[n] \rightarrow \underline{\text{Puffi}}$$

\triangleright Xov. Aozza.

$$\bullet x^* = x(k-n_0)$$

$$\bullet y^* = \sum_{k=n-1}^{n+1} x^*[k] = \sum_{k=n-1}^{n+1} x[k-n_0] \stackrel{k-n_0=k'}{=} \sum_{k=n-n_0-1}^{n-n_0+1} x[k] \neq y[k-n_0]$$

Af= oyi x.A.

\triangleright Mufify

Af= n efaso eftpiral oni pellonues & neftsonius errosus,
exha mufify.

\triangleright Aitato

Af= n efaso eftpiral oni pellonues errosus, tivel dy ati aitato.

\triangleright Eurodes BIBO

On npieta van loxulos iari:

$$\text{fia } |x(k)| \leq \lambda < +\infty$$

$$\text{Tzre } |y(n)| = \left| \sum_{k=n-1}^{n+1} x(k) \right| = \sum_{k=n-1}^{n+1} |x(k)| \leq \sum_{k=n-1}^{n+1} \lambda = (2n+1)\lambda$$

H nrojya oni ofws for tivel nmifsofem ja zuxois n.

$$\text{n.g. fia } x(n) = u(n) \text{ (nur sind 4positivo), } y(n) = \sum_{k=n-1}^{n+1} u(k) = \sum_{k=0}^n 1 = n+1 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty$$

Af= oxi eurodes

$$4. y(n) = x(n-1) \cdot x(1-n)$$

▷ Propriedade

- $\Rightarrow x_1(n) : y_1(n) = x_1(n-1) \cdot x_1(1-n)$

- $\Rightarrow x_2(n) : y_2(n) = x_2(n-1) \cdot x_2(1-n)$

- $\Rightarrow x_3(n) = ax_1(n) + bx_2(n) :$

$$\begin{aligned}y_3(n) &= x_3(n-1) \cdot x_3(1-n) = [ax_1(n-1) + bx_2(n-1)] \cdot [ax_1(1-n) + bx_2(1-n)] = \\&= a^2x_1(n-1)x_1(1-n) + abx_1(n-1)x_2(1-n) + abx_2(n-1)x_1(1-n) + \\&\quad + b^2x_2(n-1)x_2(1-n) \neq ay_1(n) + by_2(n) \xrightarrow{+b} \text{by } \underline{\text{Propriedade}}$$

▷ Prop. Avançada

- $x^* = x(n-n_0)$

- $y^* = x^*(n-1) \cdot x^*(1-n) = x(n-n_0-1) \cdot x(1-n-n_0) \neq y(n-n_0)$

Apenas o x1 X A

▷ Multiplicidade

Agora se é possível ter mais de um fator no produto.

Exemplo:

▷ Arritmética

Agora se é possível ter mais de um fator no produto e os fatores devem ser inteiros.

▷ Evolução BIBO

Só aplica na parte direita!

- $T_1: |x(n)| \leq \lambda < +\infty$

- $T_{12}: |y(n)| = |x(n-1) \cdot x(1-n)| = |x(n-1)| \cdot |x(1-n)| \leq \lambda \cdot \lambda = \lambda^2 < +\infty$

Onde é que evolução BIBO.

$$13) \text{ Nyquist rate : } x(t) = \sin(2\pi t)$$



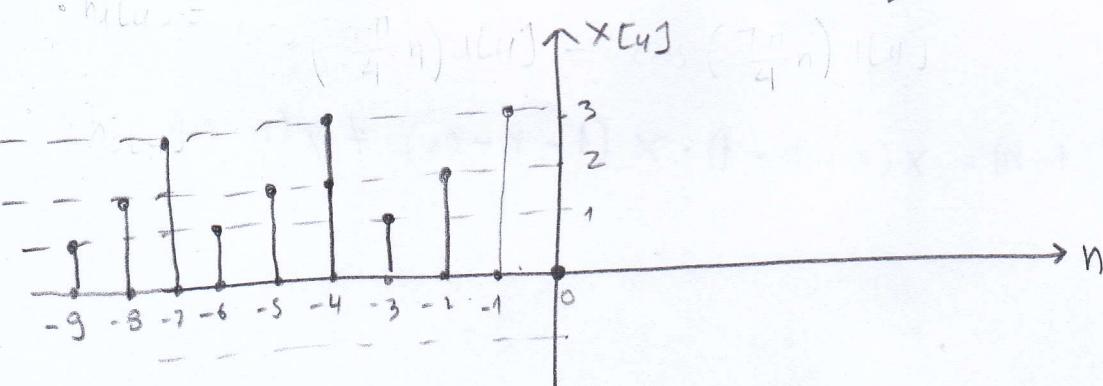
$$\omega_m = 2\pi \text{ rad/s}$$



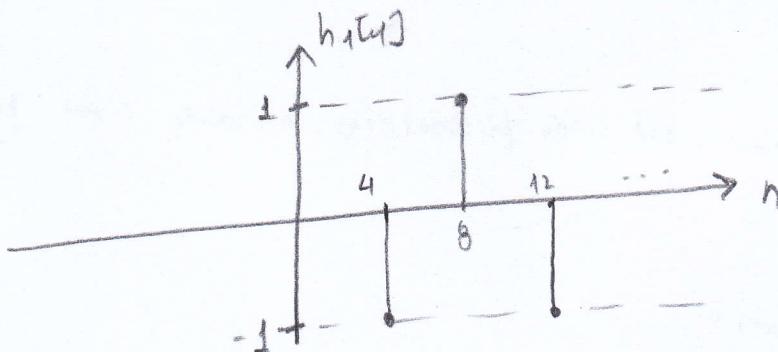
$$f_m = \frac{\omega_m}{2\pi} = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 1 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_s = 2f_m = \underline{\underline{2 \text{ Hz}}}$$

$$1) x[n] = (n \bmod 3 + 1) \cdot [u[n+9] - u[n+9-7]] \\ = (n \bmod 3 + 1) \cdot [u[n+9] - u[n]]$$



$$h_1[n] = \cos\left(\frac{\alpha\pi}{4}n\right)u[n] = \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}n\right)u[n] = \begin{cases} \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}n\right), & n \geq 0 \\ 0, & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

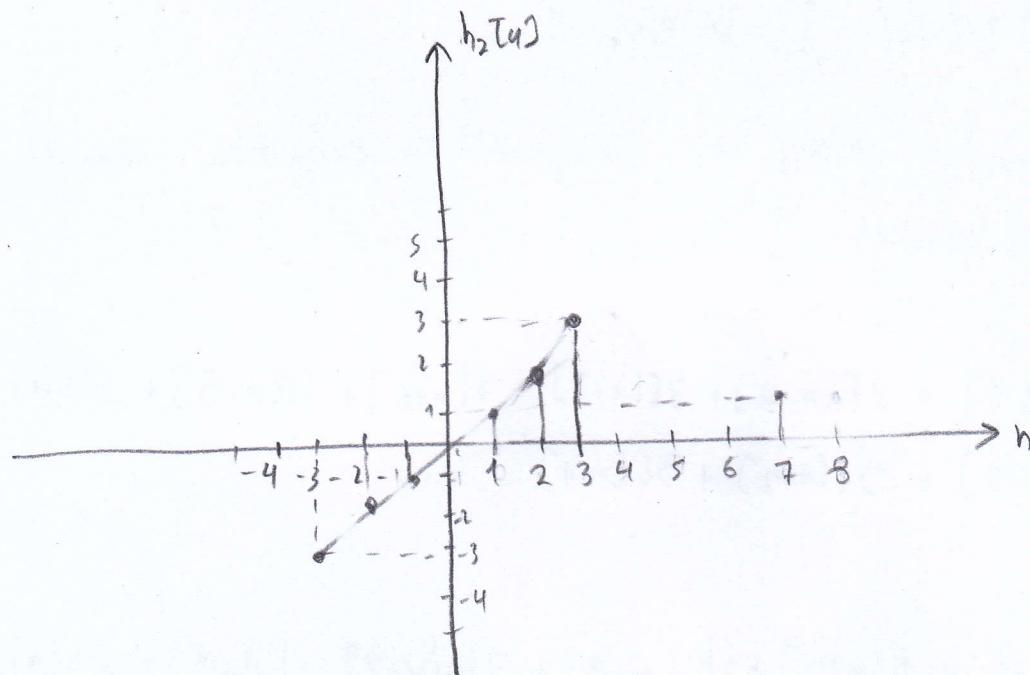


$$\begin{aligned}
 h_2[u] &= n \cdot u[n + a \bmod 4] - n \cdot u[n + a \bmod 4 - 7] + \delta[n - a] \\
 &= n \cdot u[n + 3] - n \cdot u[n + 4] + \delta[n - 7] \\
 &= n(u[n+3] - u[n+4]) + \delta[n-7]
 \end{aligned}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u[n+3] &= \begin{cases} 1, & n \geq -3 \\ 0, & n < -3 \end{cases} \\
 u[n-4] &= \begin{cases} 1, & n \geq 4 \\ 0, & n < 4 \end{cases} \\
 \delta[n-7] &= \begin{cases} 1, & n = 7 \\ 0, & n \neq 7 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$h_2[u] = \begin{cases} 0, & n < -3 \\ n, & -3 \leq n < 4 \\ 0, & 4 \leq n < 7 \\ 1, & n = 7 \\ 0, & n > 7 \end{cases}$$



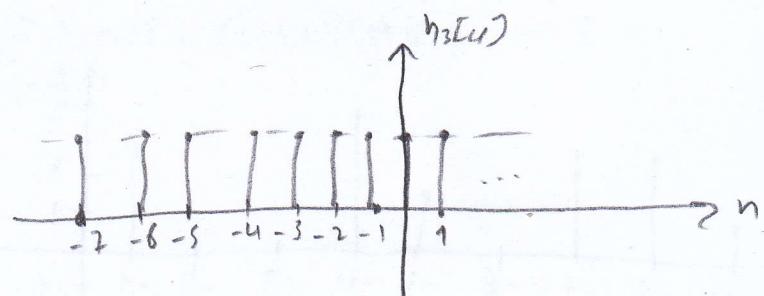
$$b_3[u] = \sum_{k=n-a}^{n+a} (-1)^{a+k} \cdot \delta[k] = \sum_{k=n-7}^{n+7} (-1)^{7+k} \delta[k].$$

$$\hookrightarrow \delta[k] = \begin{cases} 1, & k=0 \\ 0, & k \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{on } k=0 \quad (-1)^{7+k} \delta[k] \neq 0 \Rightarrow k=0$$

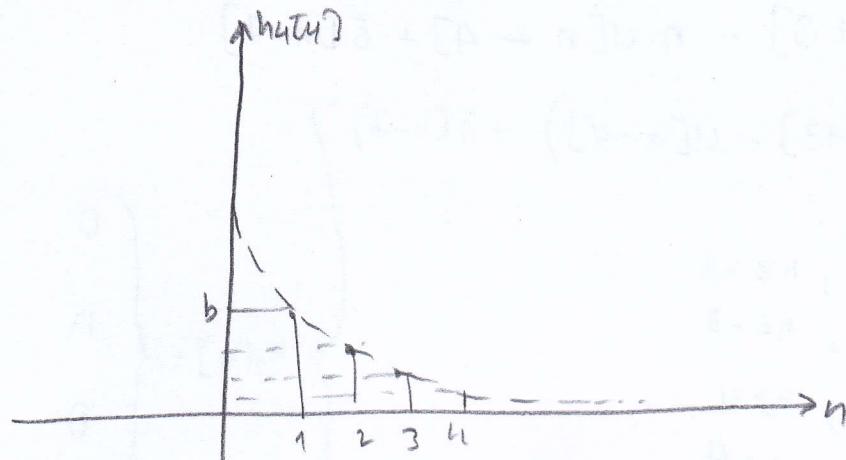
$$\hookrightarrow \forall k \neq 0, \quad b_3[u] = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{for } n < -7, \quad b_3[u] = 0$$

$$b_3[u] = \begin{cases} 0, & n < -7 \\ 1, & n \geq -7 \end{cases}$$



$$h_4[n] = b^n u[n], \quad 0 < b < 1 \Rightarrow h_4[n] = \begin{cases} b^n, & n \geq 0 \\ 0, & n < 0 \end{cases}$$



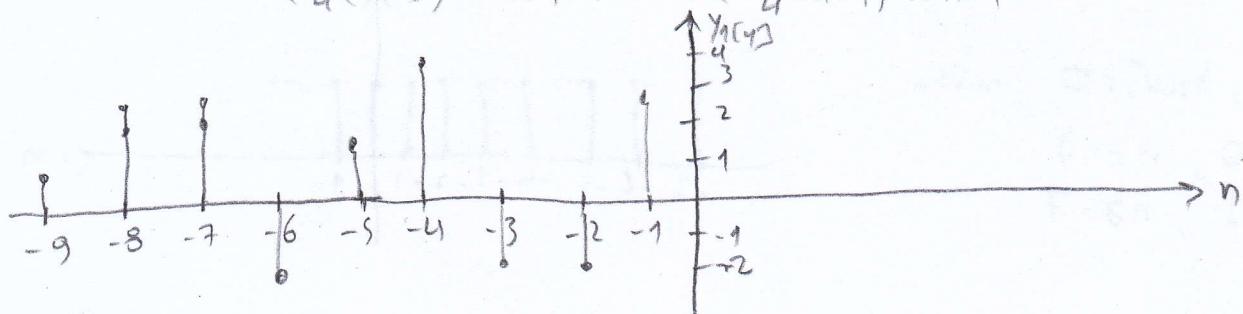
$$\begin{aligned} h_5[n] &= h_3[n] * h_4[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} h_3[k] \cdot h_4[n-k] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} h_4[k] \cdot h_3[n-k] = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} h_4[k] \cdot h_3[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^n b^k \cdot h_3[n-k]. \end{aligned}$$

Négyzetes számokra vonatkozóan azonban a kiszámítás során előfordulhat, hogy a részleges összegek nem egész számok.

$$\begin{aligned} x[n] &= \delta[n+9] + 2\delta[n+8] + 3\delta[n+7] + \delta[n+6] + 2\delta[n+5] + 3\delta[n+4] + \\ &\quad + \delta[n+3] + 2\delta[n+2] + 3\delta[n+1] \end{aligned}$$

Összeg:

$$\begin{aligned} y_1[n] &= x[n] * h_1[n] = h_1[n+9] + 2h_1[n+8] + 3h_1[n+7] + h_1[n+6] + 2h_1[n+5] + \\ &\quad + 3h_1[n+4] + h_1[n+3] + 2h_1[n+2] + 3h_1[n+1] = \\ &= \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}(n+9)\right)u(n+9) + 2\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}(n+8)\right)u(n+8) + 3\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}(n+7)\right)(n+7) + \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}(n+6)\right)u(n+6) + \\ &\quad + 2\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}(n+5)\right)u(n+5) + 3\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}(n+4)\right)u(n+4) + \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}(n+3)\right)u(n+3) + \\ &\quad + 2\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}(n+2)\right)u(n+2) + 3\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}(n+1)\right)u(n+1) \end{aligned}$$



Entitäten,

$$y_2[n] = x[n] * h_2[n]$$

Onen $x[n] = n \bmod 3 + 1$, $-9 \leq n < 0$

$$h_1[n] = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right), n \geq 0$$

$$h_2[n] = \begin{cases} n, & -3 \leq n < 4 \\ 0, & 4 \leq n < 7 \\ 1, & n = 7 \end{cases}$$

$$h_3[n] = 1, n \geq -7$$

Onen, $y_1[n] = x[n] * h_1[n]$

$$x[k] = [1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3]^T, N=9$$

$$h_1[k] = [-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 0, 0, 1]^T, N=11$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{J1-punkt} \\ N+M-1 = 19 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$y[0] = x(0) h(0) = -3$$

$$y(1) = x(0) h(1) + x(1) h(0) = -7$$

$$y(2) = -7$$

$$y(14) = 10$$

$$y(3) = -3$$

$$y(15) = 2$$

$$y(4) = -2$$

$$y(16) = 2$$

$$y(5) = 4$$

$$y(17) = 2$$

$$y(6) = 14$$

$$y(18) = 2$$

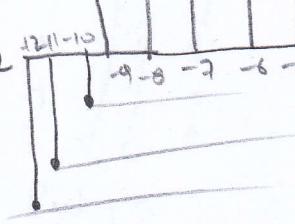
$$y(7) = 16$$

$$y(19) = 2$$

$$y(8) = 12$$

$$y(11-10)$$

$$y(9) = 16$$

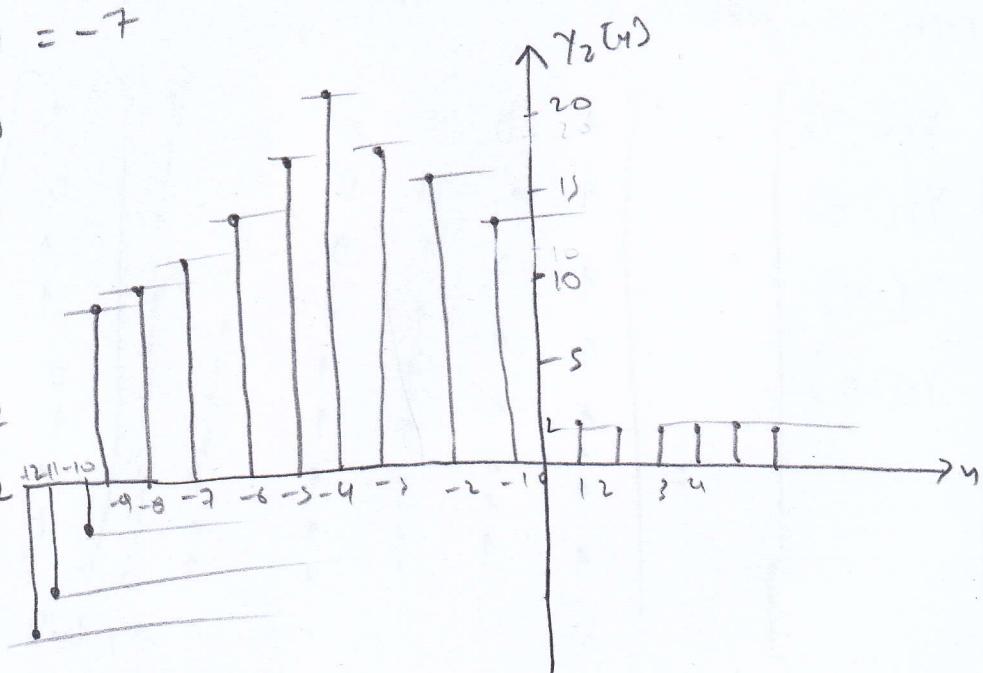


$$y(10) = 24$$

$$y(11) = 13$$

$$y(12) = 17$$

$$y(13) = 11$$



Def:

$$x[n] = n \bmod 3 + 1, -9 \leq n < 0$$

$$h_3[n] = 1, n \geq -7$$

$$y_3[n] = x[n] * h_3[n].$$

then $x[n] = [1, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3]^T \quad N=8$

Now calculate convolution:

$$X[z] = 1 + 2z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 1z^{-3} + 2z^{-4} + 3z^{-5} + 1z^{-6} + 2z^{-7} + 3z^{-8}$$

$$h[z] = 1 + 1z^{-1} + 2z^{-2} + z^{-3} + z^{-4} + z^{-5} + \dots$$

Then, $y_3[z] = X[z] \cdot h_3[z] = \dots$

- One consequence is that of convolution operation is commutative due to rule of multiplication.

- If convolution of two signals gives result $y_3[n] = \sum_k x[k] \cdot h_3[n-k]$.

Matrix form given with Toeplitz Matrix and Structure.

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_3[-9] \\ y_3[-8] \\ y_3[-7] \\ y_3[-6] \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \dots$$

$\uparrow y_3[n]$



$$h_4[n] = [0, 0, 1, b, b^2]$$

$$h_5[n] = h_3[n] * h_4[n]$$

$$\text{NFS-Z: } h_3[n] \longleftrightarrow H_3(z) = 1 + z^{-1} + z^{-2} + \dots$$

$$h_4[n] \longleftrightarrow H_4(z) = \frac{z}{z-b}$$

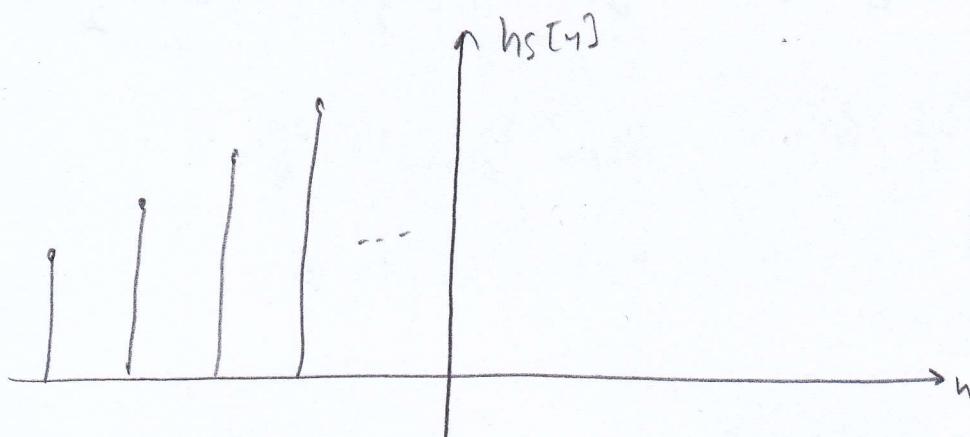
$$\text{Afs } H_5(z) = H_3(z) \cdot H_4(z) = \frac{z}{z-b} + \frac{1}{z-b} + \dots + \frac{z^{-1}}{z-b}$$

16

$$h_5[n] = b^{n+7} u(n+7) + b^{n+6} u(n+6) + \dots$$

$$\text{Dopsgivning: } h_5(-7) = 1, \quad h_5(-6) = b+1, \dots$$

$$\text{svw } h_5[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{n+7} b^k$$



- 15) • If 64 minitum se binary code
 • 1 channel transm 1 symbol / 5 msecs } bitrate = j \rightarrow 1200 bps

16) Nyquist rate: $x(t) = \left(\frac{\sin(500\pi t)}{\pi t} \right)^2 = \frac{1 - \cos(1000\pi t)}{(500\pi t)^2}$

▷ Nyquist rate: $\omega_m = 1000\pi \text{ rad/s}$

$f_s = 2f_m = 1000 \text{ Hz}$

17)

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(t) &= \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}t\right)\right)^2 + \left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}t\right)\right)^2 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}t\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right) \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}t\right) + 1 - \frac{1}{2}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}t\right) + \underline{\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{12}t\right)} - \underline{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}t\right)} \\ \omega_1 &= \frac{2\pi}{3} \rightarrow T_1 = 3 \quad (\omega_3 = \frac{\pi}{12} \rightarrow T_3 = 24) \\ \omega_2 &= \frac{\pi}{15} \rightarrow T_2 = 30 \quad \omega_4 = \frac{3\pi}{12} \rightarrow T_4 = 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$T = \text{EKN}(T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4) = 120 \quad (\text{Etwas fava eva "120" davor})$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_2(t) &= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}t\right) + \left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}t\right)\right)^3 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}t\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right) \\ &= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}t\right) + \frac{3\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}t\right) - \sin\left(3\frac{\pi}{3}t\right)}{4} + \frac{\sin\left(\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)t\right) + \sin\left(\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)t\right)}{2} \\ &= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}t\right) + \frac{3}{4}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}t\right) - \frac{1}{4}\sin\left(\pi t\right) + \frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}t\right) + \frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}t\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1 &= \frac{\pi}{3} \rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{\pi}{3}} = 6 & \omega_4 &= \frac{2\pi}{3} \rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{2\pi}{3}} = 3 \\ \omega_2 &= \frac{\pi}{3} \rightarrow T = 6 & \omega_5 &= \frac{\pi}{3} \rightarrow T = 6 \\ \omega_3 &= \pi \rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$T = \text{EKN}(2, 3, 6) = 6$$

$$x_3(t) = \exp(j\frac{\pi}{9}t) - \exp(j9\pi t - \pi) = e^{\frac{j\pi}{9}t} - e^{j9\pi t - \pi}$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{\pi}{9} \rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{\pi}{9}} = \frac{18}{1} = 18$$

$$\omega_2 = 9\pi \rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{9\pi} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$T = \text{EKN}\left\{\frac{9}{2}, \frac{2}{9}\right\} = 18$$

$$x_4(n) = \sum_{k=1}^4 \exp\left(j \frac{\pi n}{(k \bmod 6) + 1}\right)$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} w_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}, & w_2 = \frac{\pi}{3}, & w_3 = \frac{\pi}{4}, & w_4 = \frac{\pi}{5} \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ T_1 = 4 & T_2 = 6 & T_3 = 8 & T_4 = 10 \end{array}$$

$$T = \text{EKN}(T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4) = 120$$

$$x_5(n) = \sin\left(3n + \frac{2}{5}n n^3\right)$$

Aus obige $n \geq 1 \Rightarrow n \geq 7$

$$\begin{aligned} x[n+N] - x[n] &\Rightarrow \sin\left(3n + \frac{2}{5}n n^3\right) = \sin\left(3n + \frac{2}{5}(n+N)^3\right) \\ &\Rightarrow 2kn + \frac{2}{5}n^3 + 3n = \frac{2}{5}(n^3 + 3n^2N + 3nN^2 + N^3) + 3n \\ &\Rightarrow 2kn = \frac{6n^2N}{5} + \frac{6}{5}nN^2 + \frac{2}{5}N^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{6n^2N}{5} = 2k \\ N_1 = \frac{5}{3}k \\ k=3: N_1 = 5 \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{6}{5}nN^2 = 2k \\ N_2 = \frac{5}{3}k \\ N_2 = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} \end{array} \right\} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{2}{5}N^3 = 2k \\ N^3 = 5k \\ N_3 = \sqrt[3]{5} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$18) \text{ Nyquist rate } : x(t) = \sin(2\pi t)$$

$$\text{Nyquist rate or double period: } f_s = 2 \text{ Hz}$$

19) ✓

20) Einstieg BIBO

- $y(t) = e^{x(t)}$

da $|x(t)| \leq \lambda$

zur $|y(t)| = |e^{x(t)}| = e^{|x(t)|} \leq e^\lambda \rightarrow \text{endlich}$

- $y(t) = \log(x(t))$

da $|x(t)| \leq \lambda$

zur $|y(t)| = |\log(x(t))| \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow \text{unbegrenzt}$

- $y(t) = \sin(x(t))$

da $|x(t)| \leq \lambda$

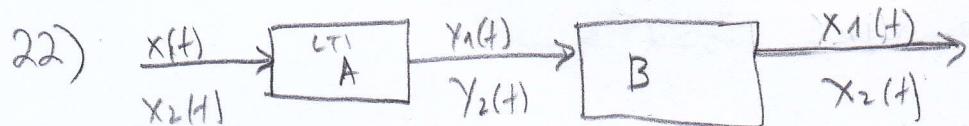
zur $|y(t)| = |\sin(x(t))| \leq 1 \rightarrow \text{endlich}$ (je sicher von unten für eins)

- $y(t) = t \cdot x(t) + 1$

da $|x(t)| \leq \lambda$

zur $|y(t)| = |t \cdot x(t) + 1| \leq |t \cdot x(t)| + 1 = |t| \cdot |x(t)| + 1 \leq \lambda |t| + 1 \rightarrow \text{unbegrenzt}$

21) Einstieg j. X.A. (BIBO 83)



da es B ein System $\alpha y_1(t) + b y_2(t)$, welches da es A nicht linear.

$\alpha x_1(t) + b x_2(t)$ nicht, da es nicht linear ist, da es nicht

u. f. S. zu B ein $\alpha x_1(t) + b x_2(t)$.

23) Θ enpl. f. D1D0 (P1P2n 80. 85)

24) 1810 + 22

25) L. Av n4p1770 oita $x(n) = -x(-n)$

$$\text{Tot. } \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n) = 0 \quad -x(n) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} -x(n).$$

Av \rightarrow oita fivel n4p1770, tot. spjedet ws $x_0(n) = \frac{x(n) - x(-n)}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Av. } \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_0(n) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x(n) - x(-n)}{2} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x(n)}{2} - \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x(-n)}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(-n) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

2. Av $x_1(n)$ n4p1770, $x_2(n)$ optio tot. $x_1(n) \cdot x_2(n)$ n4p1770!

$$x_{10} = \frac{x_1(n) - x_1(-n)}{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1(n) = -x_1(-n) \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_{20} = \frac{x_2(n) + x_2(-n)}{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_2(n) = x_2(-n) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Av. } x_1(-n) \cdot x_2(-n) = [-x_1(n)] \cdot [x_2(n)] = - (x_1(n) \cdot x_2(n))$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\quad \left[x_1(n)x_2(n) + x_1(n)x_2(-n) - x_1(-n)x_2(n) - x_1(-n)x_2(-n) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} [x_1(n)x_2(n) + x_1(n)x_2(-n) - x_1(-n)x_2(n) - x_1(-n)x_2(-n)] \end{aligned}$$

3. $X_e[n]$ opisio, $X_o[n]$ nijenjo jeffos $\Rightarrow X[n]$

N8o
$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2[n] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_e^2[n] + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_o^2[n]$$

Izjut $\Rightarrow X[n] = X_e[n] + X_o[n]$

Tižek $x^2[n] = (X_e[n] + X_o[n])^2 = X_e^2[n] + X_o^2[n] + 2X_e[n] \cdot X_o[n] \quad (*)$

Af.
$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2[n] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_e^2[n] + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_o^2[n] + 2 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_e[n] \cdot X_o[n]$$

• Opois, ozi \Rightarrow (2), av $X_1(n)$ nijenjo, $X_2(n)$ opisio (efw alič
avioši $X_e[n]$, $X_o[n]$) \Rightarrow $X_1(n) \cdot X_2(n)$ nijenjo (efw $X_e(n) \cdot X_o(n)$
nijenjo).

• Opois, ozi \Rightarrow (1), av $X(n)$ nijenjo (efw $X_e(n) \cdot X_o(n)$ neprizni)
Tovr
$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(n) = 0 \quad (\text{efw } \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_e(n) \cdot X_o(n) = 0).$$

Af. onstixdmut.

4. Opois, jra zv ovnati xpoivo:

$$(*) \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2[n] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X_e^2[n] + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X_o^2[n] + 2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X_e[n] \cdot X_o[n].$$

• Opois, ozi \Rightarrow 2, $X_e(n) \cdot X_o(n)$ nijenjo.

• Opois ozi \Rightarrow 1, $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(n) = 0$, av $X(n)$ nijenjo.

Af. onstixdmut.

26) Sufriupomut os quiz.

↳ Mallow ozi $h_i(t)$ mpmg v. exa mUgji 2 uoi 6 avi ja 3 uoi 7.