Frekvenssvar hos diskreta LTI-system

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{L\'at} & \propto \text{[n]=Z^n} & (\text{Z} \in \mathcal{C}), \\ \text{Y[n]=(h*\infty)[n]=\overset{\sim}{\xi_0^*} h[k] \propto \text{[n+k]=\overset{\sim}{\xi_0^*} h[k] Z^{nk}=\overset{\sim}{\xi_0^*} h[k] Z^{nk}=Z^n \text{ H(Z)} } \end{array}$$

Vi får alltså Y[n]=ZnH(Z)

For en diskret, sinusformad, signal:
$$Z=e^{j\Omega}$$
 och $Z^n=e^{j\Omega n}=\cos(j\Omega n)+j\sin(j\Omega n)$ $S[n]=e^{j\Omega n}$. $H(e^{j\Omega n})$ dar H ar systemets frekvenssvar vilket påverkar amplitud och fas for den diskreta, sinusformade, signalen.

 $H(e^{j\omega}) = |H(e^{j\omega})| e^{j\alpha rg\{H(e^{j\omega})\}}$

Ex

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1$$

Nollställe:
$$Z^2+1=0 \iff Z^2=-1 \iff Z=\pm j=\frac{\dot{c}^{1\frac{\pi}{2}}}{Z^2}$$

Pol: $Z^2=0 \iff Z=0 \pmod{dubbel pol}$



Frekvenssvaf: $Z=e^{j\Omega}$, $H(e^{j\Omega})=1+e^{2j\Omega}=e^{-j\Omega}(e^{j\Omega}+e^{-j\Omega})=2e^{-j\Omega}(OS(\Omega))$ Amplitudpåverkan: $|H(e^{j\Omega})|=2|\cos(\Omega)|$

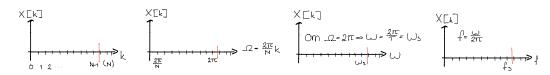
Sampling, 12= 7

Dette skulle innebara att hela signalen slacks ut till foljd av X[n]+X[n-2].

Sammanfattning_

En kontinuerlig signals foriertransform kan erhållas ur den samplade signalens fouriertransform (DTFT) om effekton av aliasing kan göras tillräckligt liten.

Mer om DTFT Samband mellan k, w, ω och f $\chi(t) = \sin(\omega t)$ samplas: $t = n\tau = \sin(\omega n\tau) = \sin(\omega \tau) = \sin(\omega$



Tentamen Aug 2015 2) $\forall [n] = 2(0.2^n - (-0.6)^n) \cup [n]$ $f = 30 \times 2^n = \frac{2.1}{1.002^n} - \frac{2.1}{1.002^n} = \frac{20.8 \times 2^n}{(1.0.22^n)(1.0.6 \times 2^n)}$ $x[n] = (-0.6)^n u[n]$ $\mathcal{L} = X(Z) = \frac{1}{1+0.6Z^{-1}}$

 $H(Z) = \frac{\gamma(Z)}{x(Z)} = \frac{16Z'}{1-02Z'} = \frac{16}{Z-02} = \overline{O} = \overline{O} = \overline{O}$

Diffeku: Y(Z)=(1-02,Z-1)=X(Z)-1.6Z-1 $Y(z) - 0.2z^{-1} Y(z) = 1.6 \cdot z^{-1} \cdot X(z)$ invers transform 9[n]-0.24[n-1]=1.6 x[n-1]

5) Aktuell Signals fourier Serie: $x(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \cdot \sin(n \frac{\pi}{L}t)$ An=0, $\forall n$ $Bn=\frac{2}{\pi}\frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}$, $Wo=\frac{\pi}{L}=10$

Systemets frekvenssvar: $(\gamma(i\omega) = (\gamma(S))_{S=j\omega} = \frac{400}{(i\omega+20)^2}$ Amplitudpåverkan: $|(\gamma(i\omega))| = \frac{400}{\omega^2+20^2}$

Amplitud has utsignal:

 $\begin{array}{lll} & N=1, \ \ \omega=\omega_0: \ \ B_1^{3}=|B_1||(\gamma(j\omega_0)|=\frac{2}{\pi}: \frac{L_{00}}{10^4\cdot 20^4}: 0.509) \\ & n=2, \ \ \omega=2\omega_0: \ \ B_2^{3}=|B_2||(\gamma(j2\omega_0)|=\frac{2}{\pi}: \frac{L_{00}}{20^4\cdot 20^4}: 0.159) \\ & n=3, \ \ \omega=3\omega_0: \ \ B_3^{3}=|B_3||(\gamma(j3\omega_0)|=\frac{2}{3\pi}: \frac{L_{00}}{30^4\cdot 20^4}: 0.065) \end{array}$