

لیکن
لیکن اول نظر داشت

چهار دستگاه

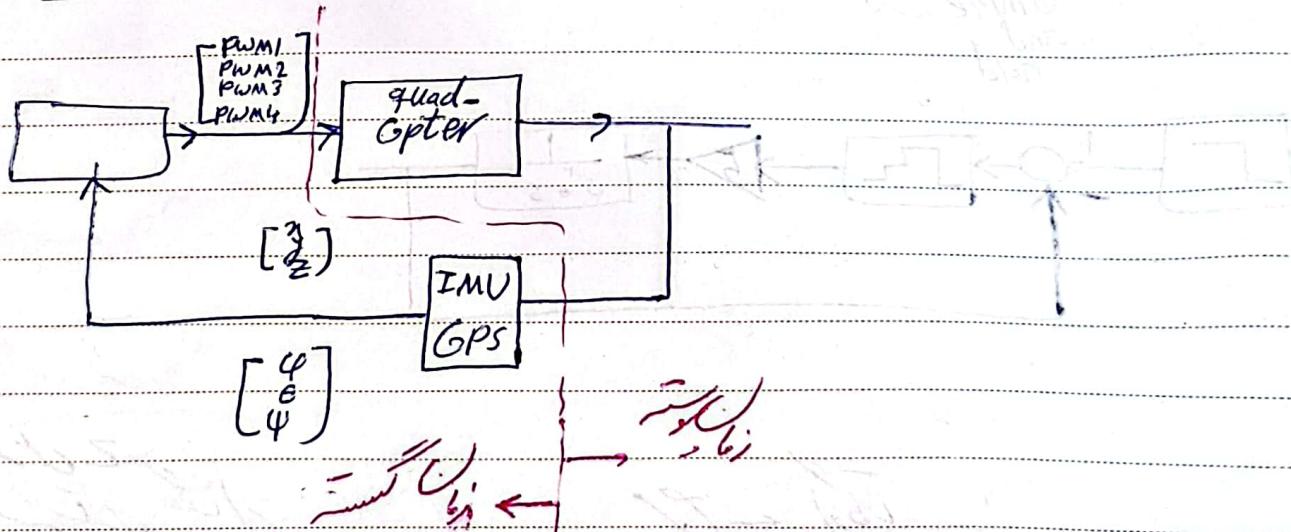
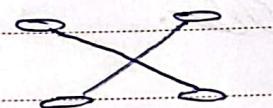
نیاز است زمان برگردان زیرا زمان (T) \Rightarrow زمان برگردان (T) \Rightarrow زمان برگردان (T)

برای مراکش برآمد حدودیت زمان کمتر از (T) حدودیت زمان محدود است

مثل آن را برآورد کنید که زمان برگردان زمان محدود است

فرطون بیان \rightarrow معرفت از زمان شرکت

quadcopter



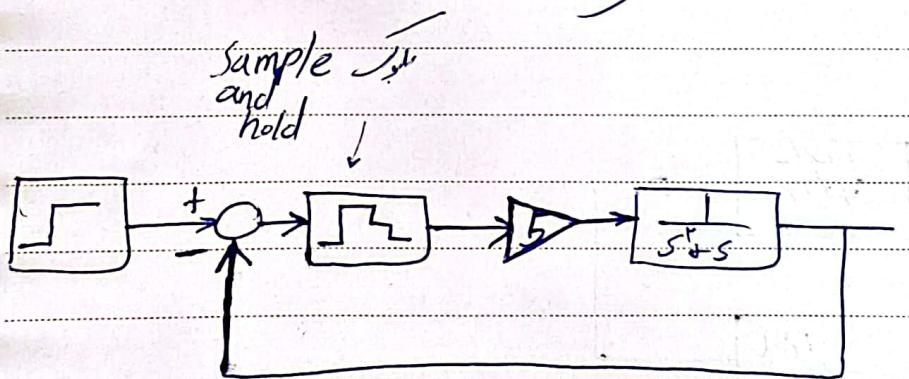
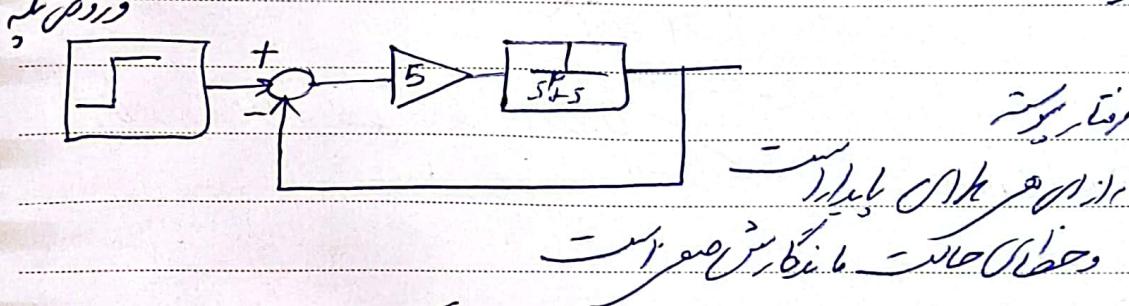
Subject:

Date

سکل ۱ آنالوگ کنوار دیجیتال فرکانس متر

جزء

عملیاتی دستگاه ایجاد کنوار دیجیتال



لایه ۲

لایه ۱

لایه ۳

لایه ۴

PAPCO

Subject:

Date

15/11/2023

$f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

$\exists t_0$

مقدار
معنی داشته باشد

$t_0 \in I$

$\underline{\text{و}} \underline{\text{و}} \underline{\text{و}} \underline{\text{و}} \underline{\text{و}}$

$\underline{\text{و}} \underline{\text{و}} \underline{\text{و}} \underline{\text{و}} \underline{\text{و}}$

Bild $f \rightarrow t_0$ مقدار معنی داشته باشد $\forall t \in I : f(t) = \underline{\text{و}} \underline{\text{و}} \underline{\text{و}} \underline{\text{و}} \underline{\text{و}}$ $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

(+)

$B(I) = \{t \mid f(t) \text{ معنی داشته باشد}\}$

مقدار معنی داشته باشد

$f: Z \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$f: N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$f: Z_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

مقدار معنی داشته باشد $\Rightarrow f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ داشت

مقدار معنی داشته باشد $\Rightarrow I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

مقدار معنی داشته باشد $\Rightarrow f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ داشت

PAPCO

$f: A \rightarrow B$

A	بیره	سیم
B	پرست	تیز / تیزه
سیم	کوتیزه	دیکیل

عکس: $t \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

جی

عکس: $t \rightarrow \dots \dots \dots$

عکس: $k \rightarrow \dots \dots \dots$

عکس: ω

عکس: ω

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{T} x(kT) \Rightarrow x[k] \triangleq x(kT)$$

عکس:

$x(0), x(T), x(2T), \dots, x(kT)$

: سیم عکس

$$\delta[k] = \begin{cases} 1 & k=0 \\ 0 & k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u[k] = \begin{cases} 1 & k \geq 0 \\ 0 & k < 0 \end{cases}$$

: سیم عکس



تبدیل (Z تبدیل) دارای معنی و مفهومی خاص است
 تبدیل مغایر را تبدیل نمودن می‌کند جایی که $x[k]$ دنباله انتقالی است
 تبدیل دنباله بجزیره Z نامیده می‌شود

$$Z\{x[k]\} = X(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] z^{-k}$$

$Z \in \mathbb{C}$

$X: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$

متغیر پنهان

$$X(s) = L\{x(t)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-st} dt \rightarrow$$

متغیر پنهان

تبدیل Z تبدیل فریدر از تبدیل Z دنباله $x[k]$ است ✓

عوامل محتوا باشند

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[k] z^{-k}| < M$$

نهایی حد را بدل Z به صورت زیر تعریف می‌کرد :

$$ROC = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[k] z^{-k}| < M \right\}$$

از داشت دیرکشن طبق (ذائقه هندسی) :

$$1 + u + u^2 + \dots + u^n = \frac{1 - u^{n+1}}{1 - u} \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{K} - \{1\}$$

PAPCO

$$(1-u)(1+u+u^2+\dots+u^n) = (1+u+\dots+u^n) - (u+u^2+\dots+u^{n+1}) = 1 - u^{n+1}$$

✓ $Z\{\delta[k]\} = 1$ प्र० स० य०

✓ $Z\{u[k]\} \leq \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} u[k] z^{-k} \leq \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} z^{-k} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^N z^{-k}$

$$\leq \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - (z^{-1})^{N+1}}{1 - z^{-1}} = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$$

$|z| < 1$
ROC: $|z| > 1$

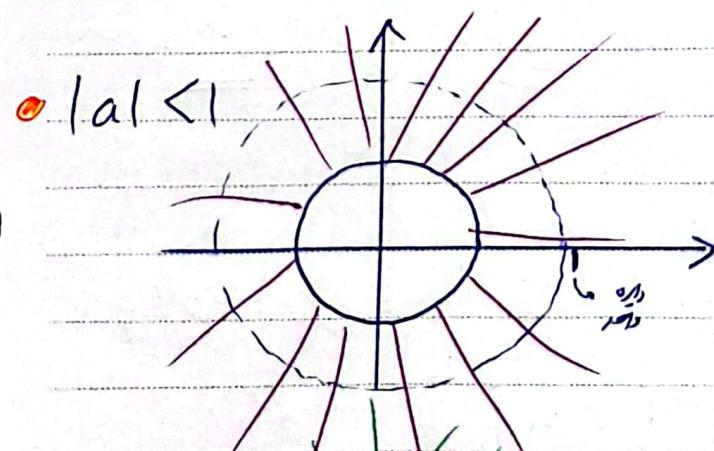
✓ $x[k] = a^k u[k]$ $a \neq 0 \Rightarrow X(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a^k z^{-k}$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^N a^k z^{-k} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^N \left(\frac{z}{a}\right)^{-k} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{z}{a}\right)^{N+1}}{1 - \frac{z}{a}}$$

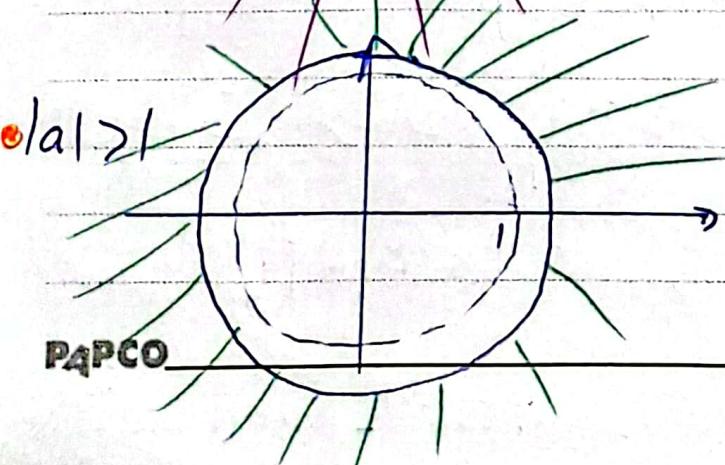
$$\Rightarrow X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}}$$

ROC: $\left|\frac{a}{z}\right| < 1 \Rightarrow |z| > |a|$

माना $z = 1/a$



इसका अर्थ है कि यहाँ पर्याप्त विचलन नहीं है।



$$\checkmark x[k] = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^k u[k] \rightarrow X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{r} z^{-1}} \quad |z| > \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\checkmark x[k] = -a^k u[-k-1] \rightarrow X(z) = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(z) &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} -a^k u[-k-1] z^{-k} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} -a^k z^{-k} \quad k=k+1 \\ &= \sum_{k'=-\infty}^{\infty} -a^{k'-1} z^{-(k'-1)} = \sum_{k'=0}^{+\infty} -a^{k'-1} z^{k'+1} \quad \rightarrow k=k'-1 \\ &= -\frac{z}{a} \sum_{k'=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{k'}}{a^{k'}} = -\frac{z}{a} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{z}{a}\right)^{N+1}}{1 - \frac{z}{a}} \quad |z| < |a| \end{aligned}$$

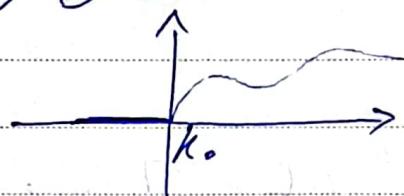
$$X(z) = \frac{-\frac{z}{a}}{1 - \frac{z}{a}} \times \frac{-q_2}{-q_2} \Rightarrow X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(z) &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] z^{-k} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} -a^k z^{-k} + 1 - 1 \quad \checkmark \text{Sol} \\ &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} -a^k z^{-k} + 1 = -\sum_{k'=0}^{+\infty} a^{-k'} z^{k'} + 1 \\ &= -\left(\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{z}{a}\right)^{N+1}}{1 - \frac{z}{a}}\right) + 1 = 1 - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z}{a}} \\ &= \frac{-\frac{z}{a}}{1 - \frac{z}{a}} \times \frac{1 - \frac{a}{z}}{1 - \frac{a}{z}} = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} \\ &\Rightarrow X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Subject: _____
Date: _____

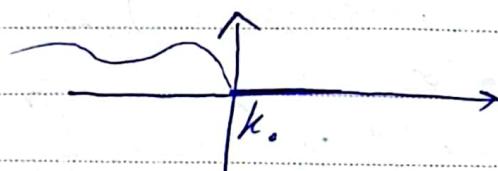
لما $k < k_0$ $x[k] = 0$

$\forall k < k_0 \quad x[k] = 0$



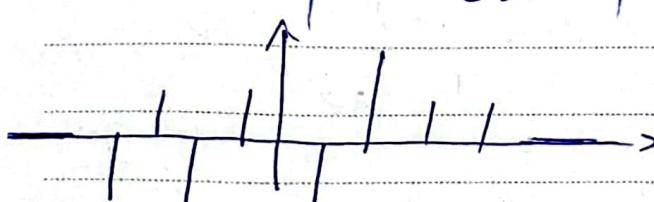
لما $k > k_0$ $x[k] = 0$

$\forall k > k_0 \quad x[k] = 0$



لما $k = k_0$ $x[k] \neq 0$

لما $k = k_0$ $x[k] \neq 0$



لما $|z| > |z_0|$ $x[k] \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow \text{R.o.C.} \geq |z|$

لما $|z| < |z_0|$ $x[k] \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow \text{R.o.C.} \leq |z|$

ζ^k موجب جزوی $x[k]$ در ROC ①

Roc

$$|z_1| = |z_r| \quad z_1 \in \text{Roc} \iff z_r \in \text{Roc}$$

$$|z| = |z_r|$$

نحو ROC $|z| > |z_r|$ در اینجا $z_r \in \text{Roc}$ باشد $x[k] \neq 0$ باشد.

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[k] z^{-k}| = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[k] z_r^{-k}| + \dots \quad (*)$$

$$= \sum |x[k]| z_r^{-k}$$

مثبت صد

که $k < 0$

$x[k] \neq 0$

$$|z| > |z_r| \rightarrow |z'| < |z_r| \rightarrow |z^{-k}| < |z_r^{-k}|$$

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[k]| |z^{-k}| + \dots$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[k]| |z_r^{-k}| \leq M + \dots \checkmark$$

$|z| < |z_r|$ در اینجا $z_r \in \text{Roc}$ باشد $x[k] \neq 0$ باشد.

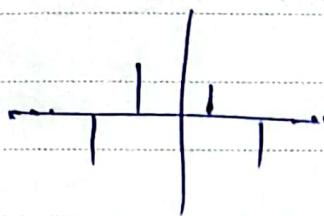
نحو ROC $z = r e^{j\omega}$

$(\frac{1}{r} e^{j\omega})$ نویز z باشد $\frac{1}{r} > R$ باشد $x[k] \neq 0$ باشد.

$$x[k] = \begin{cases} (\frac{1}{r})^k & k \geq 0 \\ r^k & k < 0 \end{cases}$$

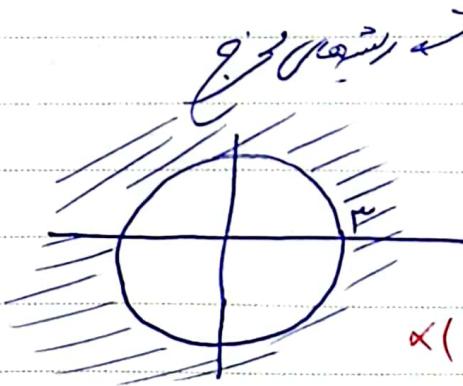
$$x[k] = \begin{cases} (\frac{1}{r})^k & k \geq 0 \\ (\frac{r}{1})^k & k < 0 \end{cases}$$

$Z = \infty$ \Rightarrow $\text{صفر} \neq R_o C$ \Rightarrow $\text{محدود} \neq x[k] / r @$

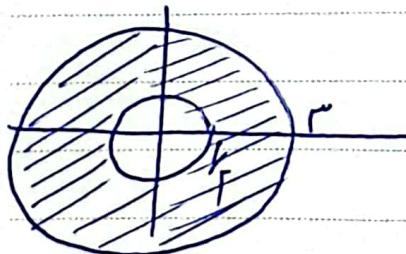


$\Rightarrow X(z) = \text{صفر} \neq R_o C$ \Rightarrow $x[k] \neq 0 @$

$$\theta\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^k u[-k-1] \\ + \gamma(r^k) u[-k-1]$$



$$\alpha\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^k u(k) + \beta(r^k) u(k)$$



$$\theta\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^k u(k)$$

$$+ \gamma(r^k) u[-k-1]$$

(دالن دل حمله \Rightarrow دال دليل 2 تک طرزه را داریم)

$$Z\{x[k]\} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} x[k] z^{-k}$$

تک طرزه

برای دلیل 2 تک طرزه را داریم *

$$x[k], y[k] \quad a, b \in \mathbb{C}$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 $r_1 \quad r_2$
 $x[k] = a x[k-1] + b y[k-1]$
 $y[k] = c x[k-1]$

• $z^k x[k] + b z^k y[k]$

عذر

$$\checkmark Z\{ax[k] + by[k]\} = aZ\{x[k]\} + bZ\{y[k]\}$$

$$ROC = r_1 \cap r_2 \quad \leftarrow \text{جواب ایجاب$$

کے

$$x[k] = \left(\frac{1}{r_1}\right)^k u[k] \quad x[k] - y[k] = 0$$

$$y[k] = \left(\frac{1}{r_2}\right)^k u[k] \quad \text{ROC} \quad \text{ ROC}$$

ایجاب
کے

$$\frac{1}{r_1} < \frac{1}{r_2}$$

لطفاً

$$X(z) = Z\{x[k]\} \quad ROC: |z| > c$$

$a \neq$

$$\checkmark Z\{a^k x[k]\} = \sum a^k x[k] z^{-k} = \sum x[k] \left(\frac{z}{a}\right)^{-k}$$

$$= X\left(\frac{z}{a}\right) \quad \left|\frac{z}{a}\right| > c : ROC$$

حصري - كلية -

$$Z(x[k]) = X(z)$$

$$\check{Z}\left\{x[k \pm m]\right\} \quad (m > 0)$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k \pm m] z^{-k}$$

$$y[k] = x[k \pm m]$$

$$Y(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} y[k] z^{-k} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k \pm m] z^{-k} \quad (1)$$

$$-k = -h \pm m$$

$$\leftarrow h \triangleq k \pm m$$

موجي -

$$\stackrel{(1)}{=} \sum_{h=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[h] z^{-h \pm m} = z^{\pm m} \sum_{h=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[h] z^{-h} = \underline{\underline{z^{\pm m} X(z)}}$$

موجي -

$$\check{Z}\{x[k]\} = X(z)$$

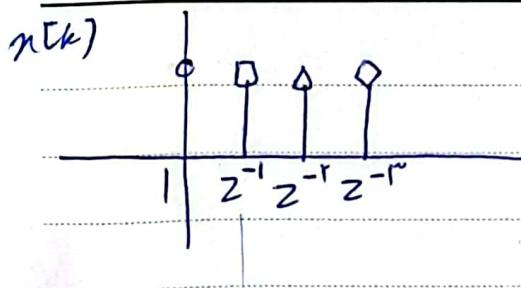
$$(m > 0) \quad \begin{aligned} h &= k - m \\ \rightarrow -k &= -h - m \end{aligned}$$

$$Z\{x[k-m]\} = \sum_{h=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k-m] z^{-h} = \sum_{h=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[h] z^{-h-m}$$

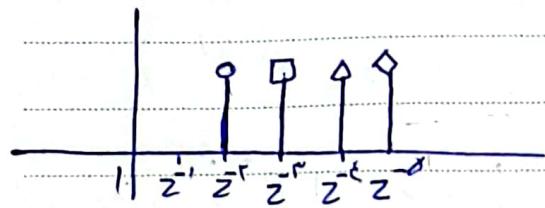
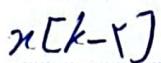
$x[0]$ ~~is zero~~

$$h = -m$$

$$= \sum_{h=-m}^{-1} x[h] z^{-h-m} + \sum_{h=0}^{+\infty} x[h] z^{-h-m} = \underline{\underline{z^{-m} X(z)}}$$



$$m = r$$

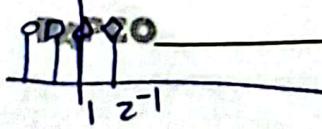
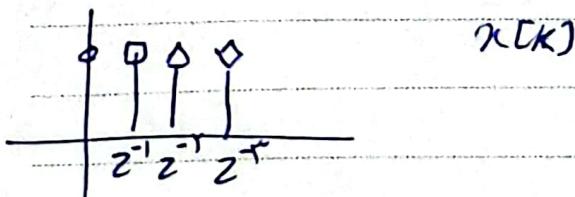


$$Z\{x[k]\} = X(z)$$

$$Z\{x[k+m]\} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} x[k+m] z^{-k} \quad h = k+m \rightarrow -k = -h+m$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{h=m}^{+\infty} x[h] z^{-h+m} + \sum_{h=0}^{m-1} x[h] z^{-h+m} - \sum_{h=0}^{m-1} x[h] z^{-h+m} \\ &= \sum_{h=0}^{+\infty} x[h] z^{-h+m} - \sum_{h=0}^{m-1} x[h] z^{-h+m} \end{aligned}$$

$$= Z^m X(z) - (x[0]z^m + x[1]z^{m-1} + \dots + x[m-1]z)$$



$$Z\{x[k]\} = X(z)$$

دستور

$$\begin{aligned} Z\{kx[k]\} &= \frac{d}{dz} Z\{x[k]\} \\ &= \sum kx[k] z^{-k} \\ &= -z \frac{d}{dz} X(z) \\ &= \sum \frac{d}{dz} (x[k] z^{-k}) \\ &= \sum -kx[k] z^{-(k+1)} \\ &= -z^{-1} \sum kx[k] z^{-k} \end{aligned}$$

⊗

$$Z\{k^r x[k]\} = Z\{k(kx[k])\} = -z \frac{d}{dz} (-z \frac{d}{dz} X(z))$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z\{k^m x[k]\} &= (-z \frac{d}{dz})^m X(z) \\ &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (-z \frac{d}{dz})^m F(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$Z\{u[k]\} = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} \times \frac{z}{2} = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$\text{दर्शिये } Z\{ku[k]\} = -z \left(\frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z}{z-1} \right) \right) = -z \left(\frac{z-1-z}{(z-1)^2} \right)$$

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

$$Z\{x[k]\} = X(z) \quad \text{جواب}$$

$$\checkmark D x[k] = x[k] - x[k-1]$$

$$\checkmark \Delta x[k] = x[k+1] - x[k]$$

$$\checkmark Z\{x[k] - x[k-1]\} = X(z) - z^{-1} X(z) = (1 - z^{-1}) X(z)$$

$$\checkmark Z\{x[k+1] - x[k]\} = Z X(z) - \underbrace{z x[0]}_{m=1} - X(z)$$

جواب $\sqrt{2} e^{j\omega_0 t_0} u_1$ = جواب

$$= (z-1)X(z) - z x[0]$$

$$Z\{x[k] - x[k-1]\} = (1 - z^{-1}) X(z)$$

$$\checkmark y[k] = \sum_{h=0}^k x[h] \quad Z\{x[k]\} = X(z)$$

$$Z\{y[k]\} = ?$$

$$y[k] - y[k-1] = \sum_{h=0}^k x[h] - \sum_{h=0}^{k-1} x[h] = x[k]$$

$$(1 - z^{-1}) Y(z) = X(z) \Rightarrow Y(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} X(z)$$

(جواب) جواب صواب

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x[k] = ab^k \\ x[k] = a^k \\ x[k] = \sin(ak) \end{array} \right\} x_a[k]$$

$x_a[k]$ \rightarrow $x_a[k]$ \rightarrow $x_a[k]$

$$\checkmark Z\{x_a[k]\} = X(z, a)$$

$$\checkmark Z\left\{\frac{\partial}{\partial a}(x_a[k])\right\} = \frac{\partial}{\partial a}X(z, a) \quad (ik)$$

$$x[k] = ab^k: \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} a & ab & ab^2 & \dots \\ \hline & & & \end{array} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial x_a[k]}{\partial a} = \begin{array}{c|c|c} b & b & b^2 \\ \hline & & \end{array}$$

$$Z\{a^k u[k]\} = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}}$$

$$\downarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial a}$$

$$Z\{ka^{k-1} u[k]\} = \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} \right) = \frac{z^{-1}}{(1 - az^{-1})^2}$$

$$\checkmark Z\{ka^k u[k]\} = \frac{az^{-1}}{(1 - az^{-1})^2}$$

$$(x[k] = 0 \quad k < 0) \quad \text{لذلك } X(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} x[k] z^{-k}$$

$$\checkmark x[\cdot] = \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} X(z)$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} x[k] z^{-k} = x[\cdot] + x[0] z^{-1} + \dots$$

PAPCO

$x[\cdot]$ \rightarrow $x[\cdot]$ \rightarrow $x[\cdot]$ \rightarrow $x[\cdot]$

لذلك

$X(z)$ RoC $|z| > 1$ $\Rightarrow X(z)$ RoC $\Rightarrow z = \sqrt{t} \Rightarrow$ جذب مركب \Rightarrow $z = 1 \Rightarrow$ جذب مركب $X(z) \Rightarrow$ جذب مركب \Rightarrow جذب مركب \Rightarrow $x[k] = 0 \text{ for } k <$

✓ $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x[k] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1^-} (1 - z^{-1}) X(z)$

جذب مركب *

$$|z| > 1 \subseteq \text{RoC}$$

$\Rightarrow z = 1 \Rightarrow$ جذب مركب $|z| = 1 \Rightarrow |z| > 1 \subseteq \text{RoC}$
 $\Rightarrow |z| = 1 \Rightarrow$ جذب مركب

جذب مركب *

جذب مركب $\Rightarrow X(z)$ جذب مركب
 $y[k] = x[k] - x[k-1] \rightarrow x[k] = \sum_{h=0}^k y[h]$

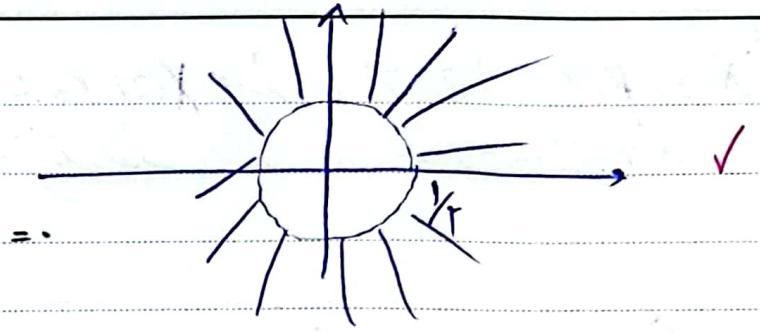
$$= x[0] - x[-1] + x[1] - x[0] + \dots + x[k] - x[k-1] \\ = x[k]$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(z) = (1 - z^{-1}) X(z) \quad \sum_{h=0}^{+\infty} y[h] z^{-h} \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x[k] = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{h=0}^k y[h] = \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} y[h]$

PAPCO $= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1^-} Y(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1^-} (1 - z^{-1}) X(z) \rightarrow \sqrt{t}$

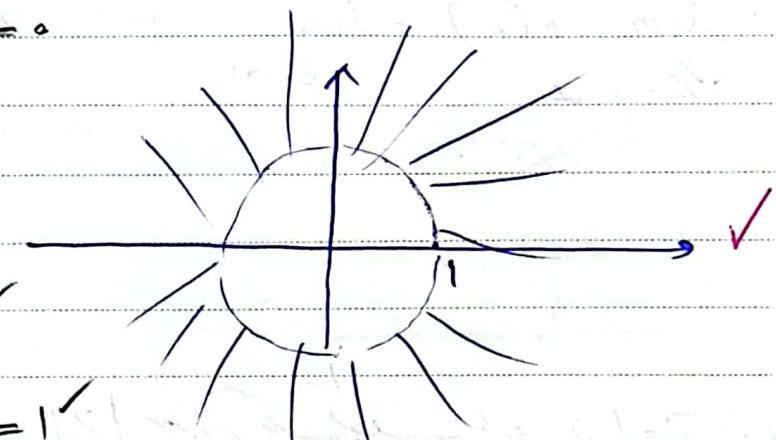
$$X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{\gamma} z^{-1}}$$
$$\Rightarrow x[k] = (\frac{1}{\gamma})^k u[k] \rightarrow x[\infty] = 0$$



$$x[\infty] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{\gamma} z^{-1}} = 0$$

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$$

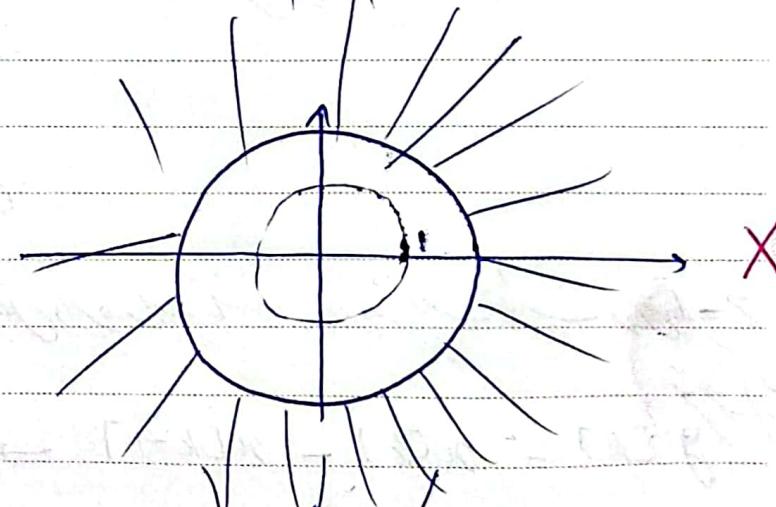
$$\Rightarrow x[k] = u[k] \rightarrow x[\infty] = 1$$



$$x[\infty] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1}} = 1$$

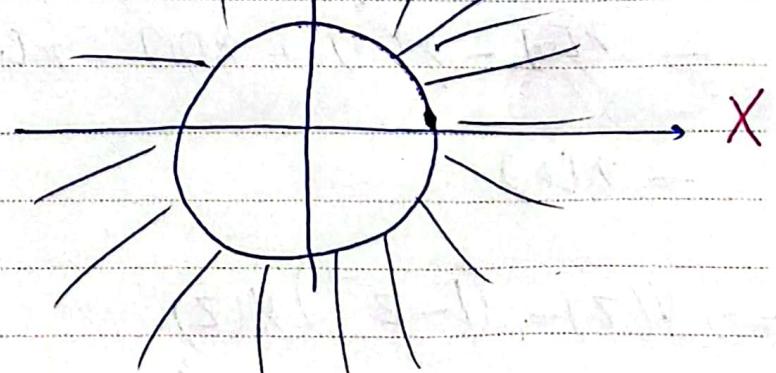
$$X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \gamma z^{-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x[k] = \gamma^k u[k]$$



$$X(z) = \frac{1}{1 + z^{-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x[k] = (-1)^k u[k]$$





$$(\text{for } k \leq 0) x[k] = \cdot j^k$$

$$\checkmark \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{x(\bar{z})}{\bar{z}} d\bar{z} = Z \left\{ \frac{x[k]}{k} \right\}$$

دليلاً على حل مشكلة

① $x(t) = e^{at} u(t) \xrightarrow{T} x[k] = e^{akT} u[k]$ ، دل
 $= (e^{aT})^k u[k]$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{for } b^k u[k] \xrightarrow{Z} \frac{1}{1 - bz^{-1}} \\ \Rightarrow x(z) &= \frac{1}{1 - e^{aT} z^{-1}} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{def}} x[k] \triangleq x(kT) \end{aligned}$$

② $x(t) = \sin(\omega t) u(t) \xrightarrow{T} x[k] = \underbrace{\sin(k\omega T)}_{\text{لذى } \sin(k\omega T) \leftarrow u[kT]} u[k]$

$$x[k] = \frac{e^{jk\omega T} - e^{-jk\omega T}}{2j} u[k]$$

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{2j} \left[Z \left\{ e^{jk\omega T} u[k] \right\} - Z \left\{ e^{-jk\omega T} u[k] \right\} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \left[\frac{1}{1 - e^{j\omega T} z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - e^{-j\omega T} z^{-1}} \right]$$

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{\gamma j} \left(\frac{1 - e^{-j\omega T} z^{-1} / 1 + e^{j\omega T} z^{-1}}{1 - (e^{j\omega T} + e^{-j\omega T}) z^{-1} + z^{-2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\gamma j} \frac{(e^{j\omega T} - e^{-j\omega T}) z^{-1}}{1 - \gamma G_S(\omega T) z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow X(z) = \frac{\sin(\omega T) z^{-1}}{1 - \gamma G_S(\omega T) z^{-1} + z^{-2}} \quad |z| > 1$$

$\bullet x(t) = e^{-at} \sin(\omega t) u(t) \xrightarrow{T}$

$$x[k] = \underbrace{e^{-akT}}_{(e^{-aT})^k} \sin(\omega kT) u[k]$$

$$\xrightarrow{-aT} \left\{ z \right\} a^k y[k] = Y\left(\frac{z}{a}\right)$$

\bullet $\left\{ z \right\} y[k] = Y(z)$

$$\hookrightarrow X(z) = \frac{\sin(\omega T) (z e^{aT})^{-1}}{1 - \gamma G_S(\omega T) (z e^{aT})^{-1} + (z e^{aT})^{-2}}$$

$$|ze^{aT}| > 1 \rightarrow |z| > \frac{1}{|e^{aT}|}$$

$$\bullet x(t) = te^{-at} u(t) \xrightarrow{T} ? x[k] = k T e^{akT} u[k] \\ = T k (e^{aT})^k u[k]$$

$$\frac{d}{da} \{ y[k] = e^{akT} u[k] \} \rightarrow Y(z) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{aT} z^{-1}} X(z) = \frac{d}{da} Y(z, a) = \frac{T e^{aT} z^{-1}}{(1 - e^{aT} z^{-1})^2}$$

$$\int_z^{+\infty} \frac{X(\bar{z})}{\bar{z}} d\bar{z} \quad X(z) = \sum \{x(k)\} \quad x[k] = 0 \quad k \leq 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_z^{+\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} x[k] \bar{z}^{-(k+1)} d\bar{z} \\ &= \int_z^{+\infty} (x[1]\bar{z}^{-1} + x[2]\bar{z}^{-2} + \dots) d\bar{z} \\ &= -\frac{1}{1} x[1] \bar{z}^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} x[2] \bar{z}^{-2} + \dots \Big|_z^{+\infty} \\ &= x[1] \bar{z}^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} x[2] \bar{z}^{-2} + \dots \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x[k]}{k} \bar{z}^{-k} = \sum \left\{ \frac{x[k]}{k} \right\} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$x_i[k]$ ، $x_r[k]$ نوشته شد
(جواب)

$$y[k] = \sum_{h=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_i[h] x_r[k-h] = x_i * x_r = x_i[k] * x_r[k]$$

برای اینجا زیر مجموعه ای از مجموعه های ممکن است

$$Y(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} y[k] z^{-k} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\sum_{h=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_i[h] x_r[k-h] \right) z^{-k}$$

$$\{ \text{و} \} l \triangleq k-h \rightarrow -k = -l - h$$

$$= \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{h=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_i[h] x_r[l] z^{-h} z^{-l}$$

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$$= \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} (z^{-l} x_r[l] \sum_{h=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_i[h] z^{-h})$$

$X_1(z)$

$$= X_1(z) X_r(z) \rightarrow (Y(z) = X_1(z) X_r(z))$$

$$\forall k < 0 \rightarrow x_i[k] = 0$$

$$\forall k < 0 \rightarrow x_r[k] = 0$$

$$y[k] = \sum_{h=0}^{k-1} x_i[h] x_r[k-h]$$

$$y[0] z^0 x_i[0] x_r[0] z^0$$

$$y[1] z^1 x_i[1] x_r[1] z^1$$

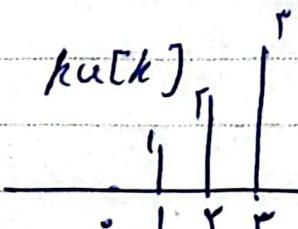
$$y[2] z^2 x_i[2] x_r[2] z^2 + x_i[1] x_r[1] z^1$$

$$y[r] z^r x_i[r] x_r[r] z^r + \sum_{h=0}^{k-1} u[h] u[k-h]$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (k+1) u[k] = (k+1) u[k+1]$$

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} = \frac{1}{(1-z^{-1})^2} \quad \oplus$$

$$Z\{k u[k]\} = \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2}$$



$$\text{PAPCO } k u[k] = n[k-1]$$

$$\hookrightarrow Z\{k u[k]\} = z^{-1} X(z) \oplus \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2}$$

زکریا علی

جواب

$$X(z) = \frac{z + \dots}{\underbrace{z - \dots}_{z^{-1} \downarrow}} + \dots + \frac{z + \dots}{\underbrace{z - \dots}_{z^{-1} \downarrow}}$$

$x[n]$ ✓

$$\stackrel{\text{de}}{=} X(z) = \frac{az^r}{(z-b)(z-c)} = \alpha \frac{z+d}{z-b} + \beta \frac{z+e}{z-c}$$

$$Z\{u[n]\} = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$Z\{a^k u[n]\} = \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z-a} \quad |z| > |a|$$

$$Z\{-a^k u[-k-1]\} = \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}} \quad |z| < |a|$$

$$Z\{k u[n]\} = \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$$

$$P(z) = z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 \quad a_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(z) &= \prod_{i,j} (z + \alpha_i)^{n_i} (z + \beta_j z + \gamma_j)^{m_j} \quad \alpha_i, \beta_j, \gamma_j \in \mathbb{R} \\ &= \prod_i (z + c_i)^{l_i} \quad c_i \in K \end{aligned}$$

$$X(z) = \frac{\omega z}{(z-1)(z-r)} = \frac{c_1}{(z-1)^P} + \frac{c_r}{z-1} + \frac{c_r}{z-r}$$

دستگاه دینامیکی R.C. - مدارهای سرشاخه
محور انتقالی را مسیر X(z) نویسید

$$X(z) = \frac{\omega z^r}{(z-\frac{1}{r})(z-r)} = \frac{\omega}{(1-\frac{1}{r}z^{-1})(1-rz^{-1})}$$

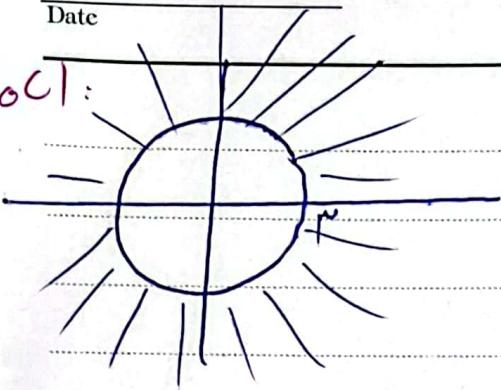
$$\frac{X(z)}{z} = \frac{\omega z}{(z-\frac{1}{r})(z-r)} = \frac{\frac{\omega}{-\frac{1}{r}}}{z-\frac{1}{r}} + \frac{\frac{\omega}{r}}{z-r}$$

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

$$\rightarrow X(z) = \frac{-z}{z-\frac{1}{r}} + \frac{4z}{z-r} = \frac{-1}{1-\frac{1}{r}z^{-1}} + \frac{4}{1-rz^{-1}}$$

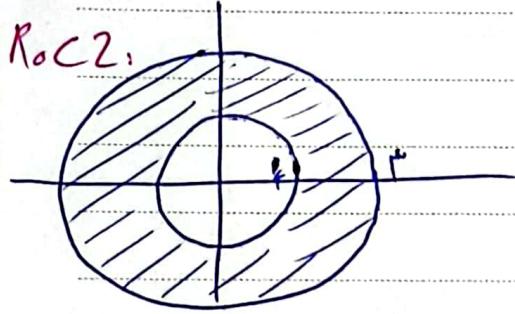
محصور در حلقه X(z) اولیه پیش از R.C. CT

RoC1:



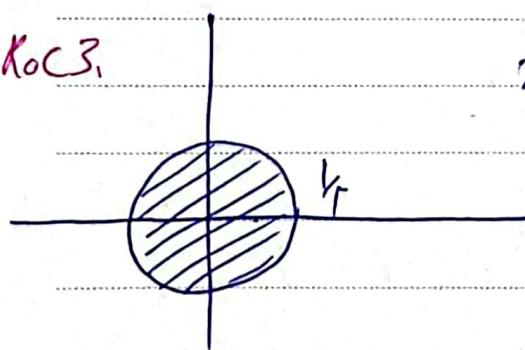
$$x[k] = -\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^k u[k] + q(r^k) u[k]$$

RoC2:



$$x[k] = -\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^k u[k] - q(r^k) u[-k]$$

RoC3:



$$x[k] = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^k u[-k-1] - q(r^k) u[-k-1]$$

مخرج المدخلات ①

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}}$$

مخرج المدخلات ②

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} = \frac{1 - az^{-1}}{1 + az^{-1}} \\ & \frac{1}{az^{-1}} \quad | \quad \frac{1 - az^{-1}}{1 + az^{-1}} \\ & -(az^{-1} - a^2 z^{-2}) \end{aligned}$$

مخرج المدخلات ③

$$az^{-1} - a^2 z^{-2}$$

پاپکو

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} = 1 + az^{-1} + a^2 z^{-2} + \dots$$

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$$X(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} n[k] z^{-k}$$

$$n[0] = 1$$

$$n[1] = a \Rightarrow n[k] = a^k u[k]$$

$$n[r] = a^r$$

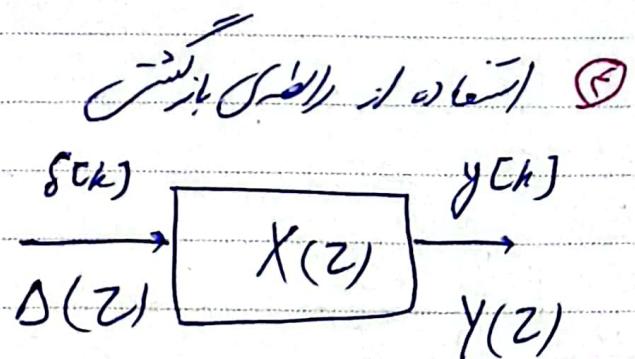
:

$$X(z) = \frac{z}{z-a}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} z & z-a \\ \hline -\left(\frac{z^r}{a} + z\right) & -\frac{z}{a} - \frac{z^r}{a^r} \\ \hline \frac{z^r}{a} & \\ \hline -\left(-\frac{z^r}{a^r} + \frac{z^r}{a}\right) & \\ \hline \frac{z^r}{a^r} & \end{array} \quad \begin{cases} n[0] = 1 \\ n[-1] = -\frac{1}{a} \\ n[-r] = -\frac{1}{a^r} \\ \vdots \\ n[k] = -a^k u[-k-1] \end{cases} \quad \text{O, سدیع}$$

$$X(z) = \frac{\omega z^r}{(z-\frac{1}{r})(z-r)}$$

$$Y(z) = X(z) U(z)$$



$$Y(z) = X(z)$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{\omega z^r}{(z-\frac{1}{r})(z-r)} U(z)$$

PAPCO

$$Y(z) = \frac{\omega}{1 - \frac{1}{r} z^{-1} + \sum_{k=1}^r z^{-k}} U(z)$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\nu}{\Gamma} z^{-1} + \frac{\nu}{\Gamma} z^{-\Gamma}\right) Y(z) = \Delta U(z)$$

$$y[k] - \frac{\nu}{\Gamma} y[k-1] + \frac{\nu}{\Gamma} y[k-\Gamma] = \Delta u[k]$$

ـ تآثیر

$$y[k] = \frac{\nu}{\Gamma} y[k-1] - \frac{\nu}{\Gamma} y[k-\Gamma] + \Delta \delta[k]$$

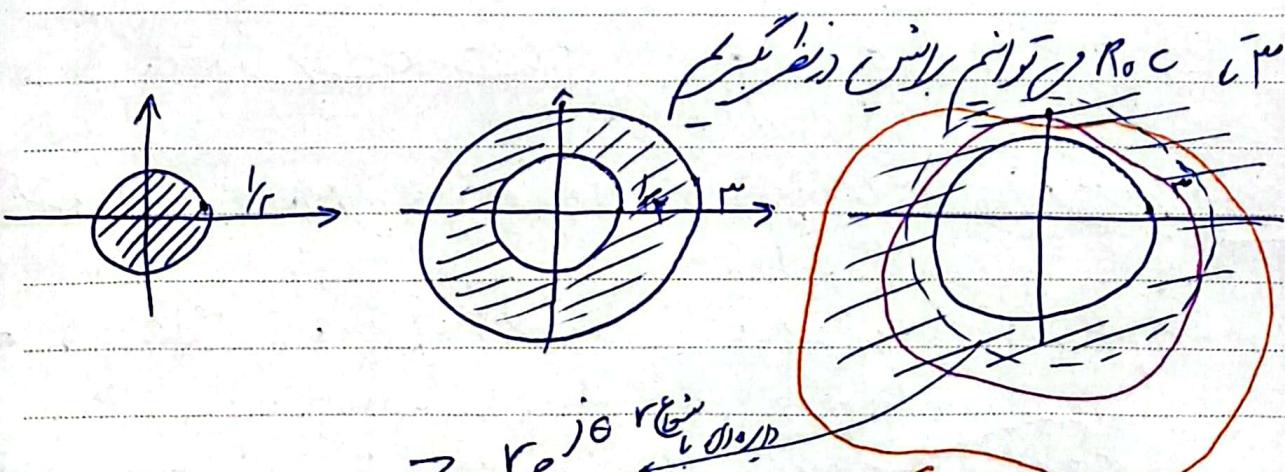
ـ الگوریتم

ـ تجزیه و تحلیل دستی ①

$$X(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_C z^{k-1} X(z) dz.$$

ـ حلقه
ـ خارج از پولاریتی
ـ محاسبه

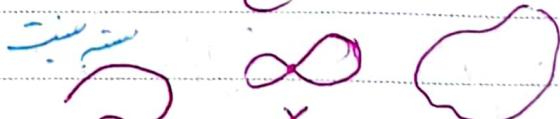
$$X(z) = \frac{\omega z^\Gamma}{(z - \frac{1}{\Gamma})(z - \Gamma)}$$



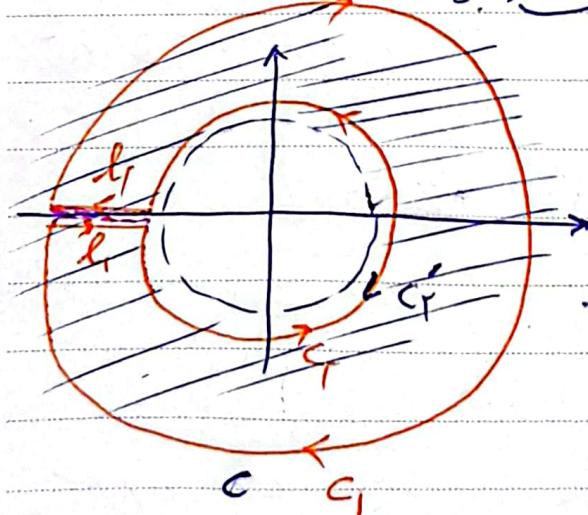
$\int_C f(z) dz = 0$ if $f(z)$ is analytic in D .

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 0.$$

if $f(z)$ has a singularity in D .



If $f(z)$ has a singularity in D , then $\int_C f(z) dz \neq 0$.



$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 0.$$

$$\rightarrow \oint_{C_1} + \oint_{C_r} + \oint_L + \oint_R = 0. \quad \text{①}$$

$\Leftrightarrow \oint_L + \oint_R = 0$

$$\oint_L + \oint_R = 0.$$

$$\text{②, } \oint_{C_1} = -\oint_{C_r} = \oint_L. \quad (\text{Since } C_1 \text{ and } C_r \text{ are homotopic})$$

So $\oint_L + \oint_R = 0$.

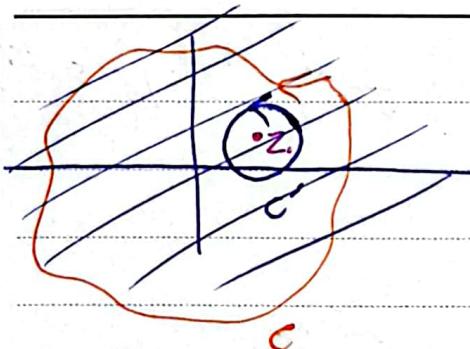
Ex. 2. If D is a domain containing ∞ and $\Psi(z)$ is analytic in D except at ∞ .

$\int_C \Psi(z) dz = ?$

R4PCO $\int_C \frac{\Psi(z)}{z-z_0} dz = ?$

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$\int_C \frac{\psi(z)}{z - z_0} dz$ (for z_0 inside C)

$$\oint_C \frac{\psi(z)}{z - z_0} dz = \oint_{C'} \frac{\psi(z)}{z - z_0} dz$$

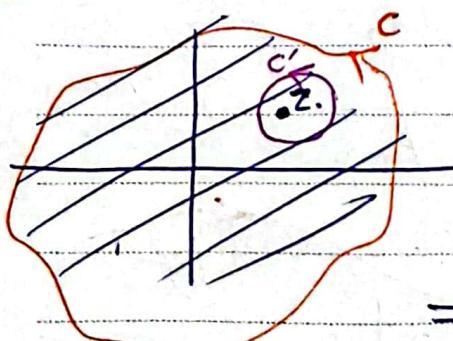
$$z = z_0 + \epsilon e^{j\theta} \rightarrow dz = j\epsilon e^{j\theta} d\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint_{C'} \frac{\psi(z)}{z - z_0} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\psi(z_0 + \epsilon e^{j\theta})}{z_0 + \epsilon e^{j\theta} - z_0} j\epsilon e^{j\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\psi(z_0 + \epsilon e^{j\theta})}{\epsilon e^{j\theta}} j\epsilon e^{j\theta} d\theta = j \int_0^{2\pi} \psi(z_0 + \epsilon e^{j\theta}) d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi j \psi(z_0)$$

For z_0 on C , $D \rightarrow$ CCW $\int_C \frac{\psi(z)}{z - z_0} dz = -2\pi j \psi(z_0)$



$$\oint_C \frac{\psi(z)}{(z - z_0)^r} dz$$

$= \int_C \frac{\psi(z) dz}{(z - z_0)^r}$

$$= \int_{C'} \frac{\psi(z) dz}{(z - z_0)^r} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\psi(z_0 + \epsilon e^{j\theta})}{(z_0 + \epsilon e^{j\theta} - z_0)^r} \times j\epsilon e^{j\theta} d\theta$$

$$= j \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\psi(z_0 + \epsilon e^{j\theta})}{(\epsilon e^{j\theta})^r} d\theta$$

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$$= j \int_{C}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\epsilon e^{j\theta}} \left(\psi(z_0) + \frac{d}{dz} \psi(z) \Big|_{z=z_0} \right) \epsilon e^{j\theta} + \frac{1}{r!} \frac{d^r}{dz^r} \psi(z) \Big|_{z=z_0}$$

$$= \frac{j}{\epsilon} \psi(z_0) \int_{C}^{\infty} e^{-j\theta} d\theta + j \frac{d}{dz} \psi(z) \Big|_{z=z_0} \int_{C}^{\infty} d\theta$$

$$+ \cancel{\psi(z_0)} = \frac{j}{\epsilon} \psi(z_0) \times -\frac{1}{j} (e^{-j\infty} - e^{-j0}) \\ + j \int_{C}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dz} \psi(z) \Big|_{z=z_0}$$

+ .

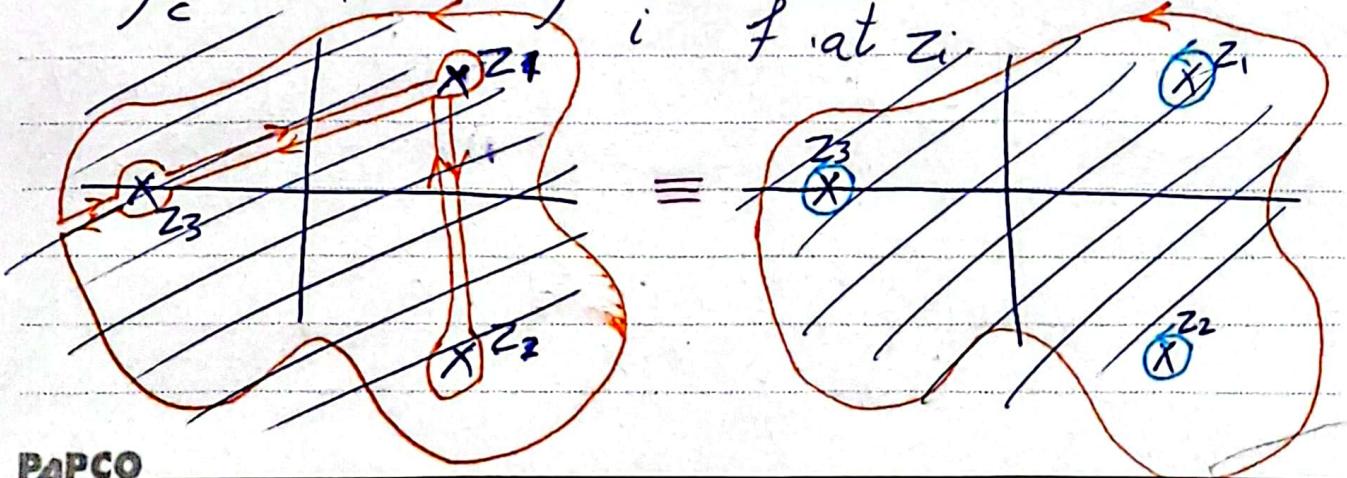
$$= \pi j \circlearrowleft \frac{d}{dz} \psi(z) \Big|_{z=z_0} \rightarrow \text{out Residue}$$

$$\oint_C \frac{\psi(z)}{(z-z_0)^m} dz = \pi j \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} \psi(z) \Big|_{z=z_0}$$

CCW

الاتجاه المعاكس للدوران حول نقطة z_0 هو اتجاه التكامل $f(z)/z$

$$* \oint_C f(z) dz = \pi j \sum_i \text{Residue of } f \text{ at } z_i$$

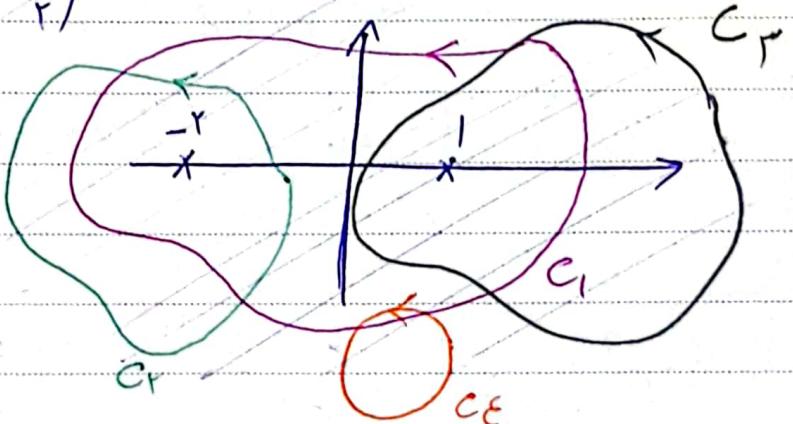


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is CCW/CW

~~$$\pi[-1] = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z+1)}$$~~

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z+1)}$$



$$f(z) = \frac{\varphi(z)}{z+r} \quad \varphi(z) = \frac{1}{z-1}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{\psi(z)}{z-1} \quad \psi(z) = \frac{1}{z+r}$$

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = \gamma\pi j \psi(1) + j\gamma\pi \varphi(-r)$$

$$\oint_{C_r} f(z) dz = \gamma\pi j \varphi(-r)$$

$$\oint_{C_r} f(z) dz = j\gamma\pi \psi(1)$$

$$\oint_{C_E} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{a_j}{z - z_j}$$

clockwise
ccw

$$\oint_C z^{k-1} X(z) dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \left(\gamma\pi j \sum \text{Res } z^{k-1} X(z) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x[k] = \sum \text{Res of } z^{k-1} X(z)$$

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$$X(z) = \frac{z^r}{(z - \frac{1}{r})(z - r)}$$

$$x[k] = \frac{1}{j\pi} \oint_C z^{k-1} X(z) dz$$

$$x[0] = \frac{1}{j\pi} \oint_C z^{-1} X(z) dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{j\pi} \oint_C \frac{z}{(z - \frac{1}{r})(z - r)} dz \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} z = \frac{1}{r} \\ z = r \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x[0] = \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{\frac{1}{r} - r} + \frac{r}{r - \frac{1}{r}} = 1$$

$$x[1] = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^r}{\frac{1}{r} - r} + \frac{r^r}{r - \frac{1}{r}} \quad \frac{1}{j\pi} \oint_C \frac{z^r}{(z - \frac{1}{r})(z - r)}$$

$$x[r] = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^r}{\frac{1}{r} - r} + \frac{r^r}{r - \frac{1}{r}} \quad \frac{1}{j\pi} \oint_C \frac{z^r}{(z - \frac{1}{r})(z - r)}$$

$$x[k] = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{k+1}}{\left(\frac{1}{r} - r\right)} + \frac{r^{k+1}}{r - \frac{1}{r}} \quad \frac{1}{j\pi} \oint_C \frac{z^{k+1}}{(z - \frac{1}{r})(z - r)}$$

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$$x[-1] = \frac{1}{\pi j} \oint \frac{1}{(z-\frac{1}{r})(z-r)} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r}-r} + \frac{1}{r-\frac{1}{r}} = .$$

$$x[-r] = \frac{1}{\pi j} \oint \frac{1}{z(z-\frac{1}{r})(z-r)} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{(-\frac{1}{r})(-r)} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r}(\frac{1}{r}-r)} + \frac{1}{r(r-\frac{1}{r})} = .$$

$$x[-r] = \frac{1}{\pi j} \oint \frac{1}{z^r(z-\frac{1}{r})(z-r)} dz$$

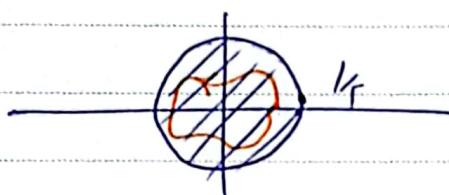
$$x[-r] = \left. \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{1}{(z-\frac{1}{r})(z-r)} \right) \right|_{z=0} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r}(\frac{1}{r}-r)}$$

$$+ \left. \frac{1}{r(r-\frac{1}{r})} = \frac{(rz - \frac{1}{r})}{(z-\frac{1}{r})^r (z-r)^r} \right|_0 - \frac{1}{r} + \frac{r}{r}$$

$$= \frac{1f}{q} - \frac{\Delta}{\delta} + \frac{r}{r\delta} = \frac{1f\delta - \Delta q + r}{r\delta} = .$$

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الحل المختصر لـ $\int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z^2 - 1} dz$



$$x[0] = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_C \frac{1}{z^2 - 1} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_C \frac{1}{(z-1)(z+1)} dz = 0$$

$$x[1] = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_C \frac{z^r}{(z-1)(z+r)} dz = 0$$

لذلك $x[r] = 0$.

لذلك $x[k] = 0$.

$$x[-1] =$$

$$x[-1] = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_C \frac{1}{(z-1)(z+r)} dz =$$

$$x[-r] = \frac{1}{(-1)(-r)}$$

$$x[-r] = \left. \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{1}{z-1/(z+r)} \right) \right|_{z=0} = \frac{-1/(z-1/(z+r))'}{(z-1/(z+r))'^2} \Big|_{z=0} = \frac{1}{9}$$

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نحوه انتيجي للتكاملات المثلثية

$$\frac{1}{i\pi} \int_C z^{k-1} X(z) dz$$

$$= - \left(\text{Res}_{C_{\infty}} z^{k-1} X(z) \right)$$

جواب تابع دخولی زمانی مسیری

حذف

$$y[k] + a_1 y[k-1] + a_r y[k-r] = b_1 u[k-1] + b_r u[k-r]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y(z) + a_1 z^{-1} y(z) + a_r z^{-r} y(z) = b_1 z^{-1} u(z) + b_r z^{-r} u(z)$$

$$\rightarrow (1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_r z^{-r}) Y(z) = (b_1 z^{-1} + b_r z^{-r}) U(z)$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{b_1 z^{-1} + b_r z^{-r}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_r z^{-r}} U(z)$$

لطفاً ملاحظه کنید که این معادله دارای جذبکهای ممکن است

پس از اینکه مقدار ممکن میشود

$$y[k+r] + y[k-1] = u[k] \Rightarrow z^r y(z) + z^{-1} y(z) - z^r y(z)$$

$$-z y[1] = U(z)$$

$$k+r = k' \Rightarrow y[k'] + y[k'-r] = u[k'-r]$$

$$y[k] - r y[k-1] = e[k-1] \quad e(k) = \sum_{j=0}^k u[j]$$

~~$$y[1] = 1$$~~

با این شرط ادید کنیم

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$$y_h[k] = A a^k$$

Ans

$$Aa^k - rAa^{k-1} = \Rightarrow a^{k-1}(Aa - rA) = 0 \Rightarrow a = r$$

$$y_p[k] = BF^k \rightarrow BF^k - rBF^{k-1} = F^{k-1} \Rightarrow Fb - rB = 1 \rightarrow B = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$y[k] = y_p[k] + y_h[k] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} F^k + A r^k$$

$$y[0] = 1 \Rightarrow B + A = 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow A = 1 \\ B = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$y[-1] = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{B}{r} + \frac{A}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$y[0] = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$y[k] = \frac{1}{r} F^k + \frac{1}{r} r^k$$

$$y[k+1] - ry[k] = e[k]$$

Ans

$$\therefore ZY(z) - ZY(0) - ry(z) = E(z)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-rz^{-1}}$$

$$(Z-r)Y(z) = E(z) + ZY(0) \Rightarrow Y(z) = \frac{1}{z-r} E(z) + \frac{Z}{z-r} Y(0)$$

$$\rightarrow y[k] = z^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(z-r)(1-rz^{-1})} \right\} + z^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{1-rz^{-1}} \right\}$$

PAPCO

جواب سؤال 2

رسالة انتشار مدخل

$$(k+1)x[k+1] - x[k] = \begin{cases} k < 0, x[k] = 0 \\ x[0] = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$m = k+1$$

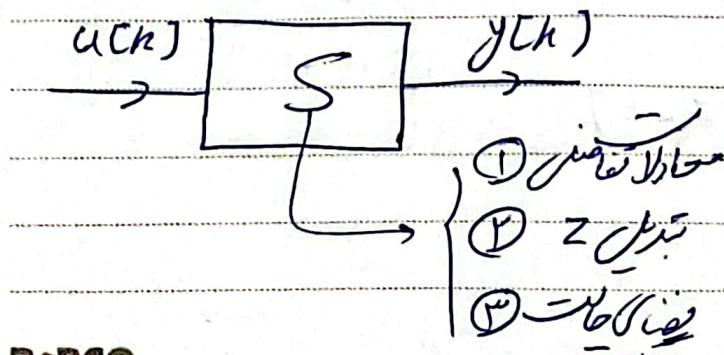
$$mx[m] - x[m-1] = z^{-1} - z \frac{dx(z)}{dz} - z^{-1} x(z) = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{-x}{z^2} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{-dz}{z^2} \Rightarrow \ln x = \frac{1}{z} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow X(z) = e^{\frac{1}{z} + C} = \bar{C} e^{\frac{1}{z}}$$

$$e^a = 1 + a + \frac{a^2}{2!} + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow X(z) = \bar{C} \left(\underbrace{(1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{2! z^2} + \frac{1}{3! z^3} + \dots)}_{X[1]} \right)$$

لهم بارك فيكم، $\bar{C} = 1$



$$y_1[k] = S \{ u_1[k] \}$$

$$y_r[k] = S \{ u_r[k] \}$$

$$\alpha_1 y_1[k] + \alpha_r y_r[k] = S \{ \alpha_1 u_1[k] + \alpha_r u_r[k] \}$$

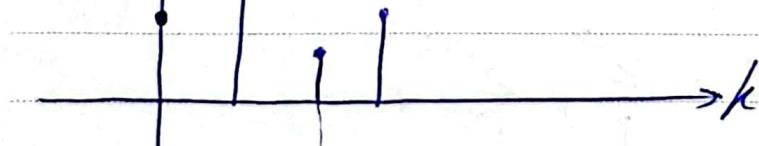
برخص نزدیک (رسیخ نظر نزدیک)

برای نزدیک (رسیخ نظر نزدیک)

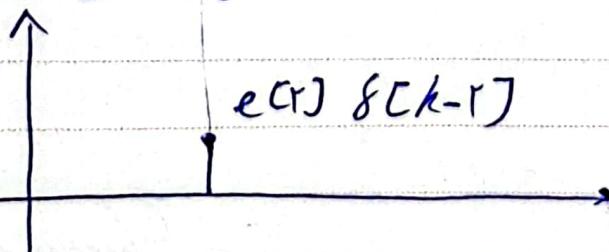
Time invariant (TI) (رسیخ نظر نزدیک)

$$y_1[k] = S \{ u_1[k] \} \quad (\text{رسیخ نظر نزدیک})$$

$$y_1[k-m] = S \{ u_1[k-m] \}$$

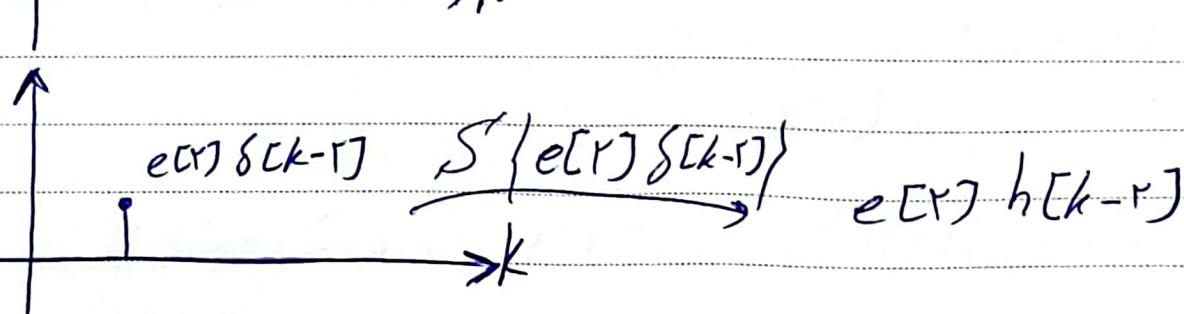
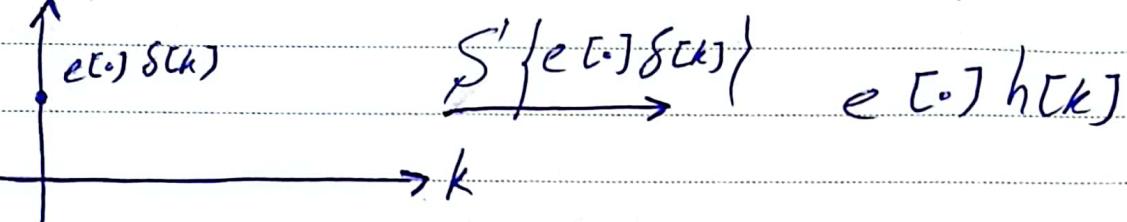
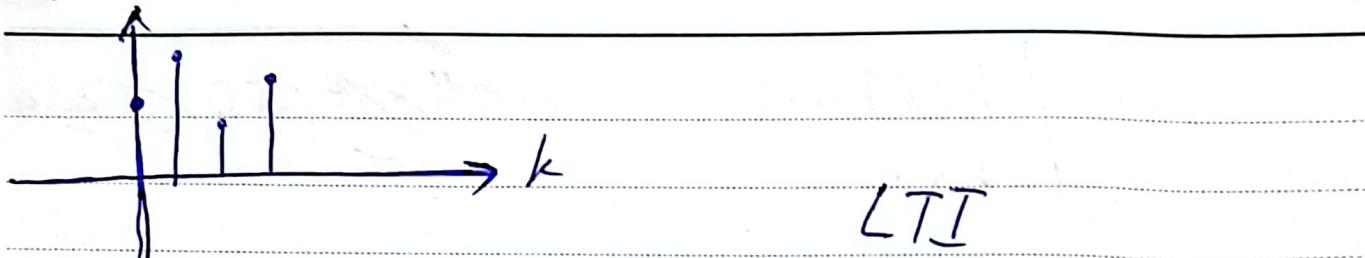


$$e^{(m)}_{\text{new}} = e[k] \delta[k-m]$$



$$e[k] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{(m)} \delta[k-m]$$

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$$\sum \{e(k)\} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} e(m) \underbrace{h(k-m)}_{h(k)}$$

$$\sum \{\delta(k)\} \sim \sum \{1\}$$

$$y(k) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} e(m) h(k-m) \quad (\text{جواب})$$

$$Y(z) = E(z) H(z)$$

جواب k میں جو ایک دفعہ k میں جو ایک دفعہ

—, $e(k+1), e(k+2) \leftarrow$ میں کیلئے

PAPCO میں میں —, $h(-1), h(-2)$ میں میں کیلئے

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} h[k] = . \\ k < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

لـ LTI مـ سـ

$$y[k+n] + a_{n-1}y[k+n-1] + a_{n-2}y[k+n-2] + \dots + a_0y[k]$$

$$= b_n e[k+n] + b_{n-1}e[k+n-1] + \dots + b_0 e[k] \rightarrow \boxed{e[k]} \rightarrow \boxed{y[k]}$$

$\boxed{h_1, 0}$

يُكتَب مُخْصِّصًا كـ $y[.]$, $y[1]$, ..., $y[n-1]$

مُنْتَهٍ

$$y[k] = y_p[k] + y_e[k]$$

جزء خالٍ \rightarrow جزء معين \rightarrow جزء مُعْطٍ

جزء معين \rightarrow دالة خطية

جزء مُعْطٍ \rightarrow

$$y[k+n] + a_{n-1}y[k+n-1] + \dots + a_0y[k] =$$

$$\text{مُنْتَهٍ} \rightarrow a_0 u[k] \rightarrow \text{جزء مُعْطٍ}$$

$$\text{جزء خالٍ} \rightarrow x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1x + a_0 =$$

$$\text{جزء خالٍ} \rightarrow y_p[k] = \alpha x^k u[k] \rightarrow \text{جزء مُعْطٍ} = \alpha x^k$$

αx^k هي المُنْتَهٍ أو المُسْتَقْدِمُ α

αx^k هي المُنْتَهٍ أو المُسْتَقْدِمُ α باعْدَهُ x^k

$$y_h[k] = \sum_i \alpha_i a_i^k$$

$$\alpha_i a_i^k + \alpha_i k a_i^{k-1}$$

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$$y[k] = y_p[k] + y_h[k] \quad \text{بادل خروجی از مجموع مدخلات مخصوص و معمولی}$$

مخصوص و معمولی

$$\begin{cases} y[k+1] + \gamma y[k] = e[k] \\ y[0] = \\ e[k] = r^k u[k] \end{cases}$$

، دلیل

$$x + r = 0 \quad y_p[k] = \alpha r^k$$

$$k \geq 1 \quad \alpha r^{k+1} + r \alpha r^k = r^k \rightarrow \alpha(r+r) r^k = r^k \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p[k] = \frac{1}{2} r^k$$

$$y_h[k] = \beta(-r)^k$$

$$k \geq 1 \quad y[k] = \beta(-r)^k + \frac{1}{2} r^k \quad \left\{ \rightarrow \beta + \frac{1}{2} = r \rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y[0] = r$$

لطفاً ملاحظة: (نحو زیر) اینجا از اینجا

فرجی 2 (نحو زیر) نسبت

$$\therefore Z\{y[k+n]\} = Z^n y(z) - Z^n y[0] - Z^{n-1} y[1] -$$

فرجی 2 (نحو زیر) نسبت

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حل مسئلہ فریضیہ اور صفر

$$ZY(z) - ZY[.] + Y(z) = E(z)$$

$$\rightarrow Y(z) = \frac{1}{z+r} E(z) + \frac{ZY[.]}{z+r}$$

\downarrow

$$\frac{1}{1-rz^{-1}}$$

ارٹریٹ اور صفر

Ordees

$$\frac{Y(z)}{E(z)} = \frac{b_n z^n + b_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \dots + b_1}{z^n a_n + z^{n-1} a_{n-1} + \dots + a_1 z + a_0}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i z^{n-i} \right) + \frac{1}{z^n a_n + z^{n-1} a_{n-1} + \dots + a_1 z + a_0}$$

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ارسٹ خصیت

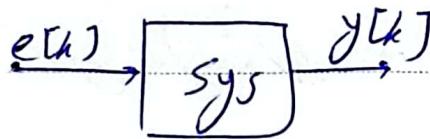
(اٹریٹ اور صفر)

$$Y_1(z) = \frac{1}{z+r} E_1(z) + \frac{ZY[.]}{z+r}$$

$$Y_r(z) = \frac{1}{z+r} E_r(z) + \frac{ZY[.]}{z+r}$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{1}{z+r} \left\{ E_1(z) + E_r(z) \right\} + \frac{ZY[.]}{z+r}$$

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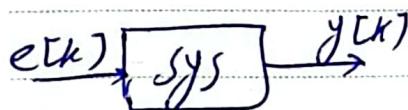


$$S' \{e_1[k] + e_2[k]\} = S' \{e_1[k]\} + S' \{e_2[k]\}$$

$$S' \{a e_1[k]\} = a S' \{e_1[k]\}$$

$$e[k] = \sum_j e[j] \delta[k-j]$$

$$y[k] = S' \{e[k]\} = \sum_{j=0}^k e[j] h[k-j] = e * h$$



مختبر سیستم های BIBO معتبر است

$$\forall k : |e[k]| \leq M$$

: محدود بودن انتشار را در محدودیت دارد

$$\forall k : |y[k]| \leq N$$

$$u[k] = \begin{cases} 1 & k \geq 0 \\ 0 & k < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$$
$$h[k] = \begin{cases} 1 & k \geq 0 \\ 0 & k < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y[k] = S' \{u[k]\} = (k+1) u[k]$$

PAFCO

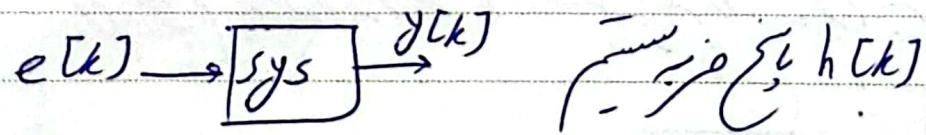
$$\begin{aligned}
 |y[k]| &= \left| \sum e[j] h[k-j] \right| \\
 &= \left| \sum e[k-j] h[j] \right| \\
 &\leq \sum |e[k-j]| |h[j]| \leq \sum |e[k-j]| \|h[j]\| \\
 &\leq M \left(\sum |h[j]| \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow لـ BIBO ok if $\sum_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} |h[j]| < \infty$

مدى (h) محدود باع دامن ROC $\Rightarrow z=1$ خارج

عملية

$$H(z) = \sum h[j] z^{-j}$$

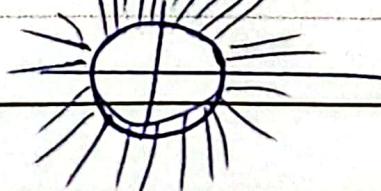


$h[k] = \dots$ $\prod_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{z - h[j]}$ مخرج يساوي

$2 \text{ دامن ROC} \supset z=1 \Leftrightarrow$ لـ BIBO ok \Rightarrow ①

باخ خروج

لـ BIBO ok باخ خروج دامن ROC لـ BIBO، مخرج

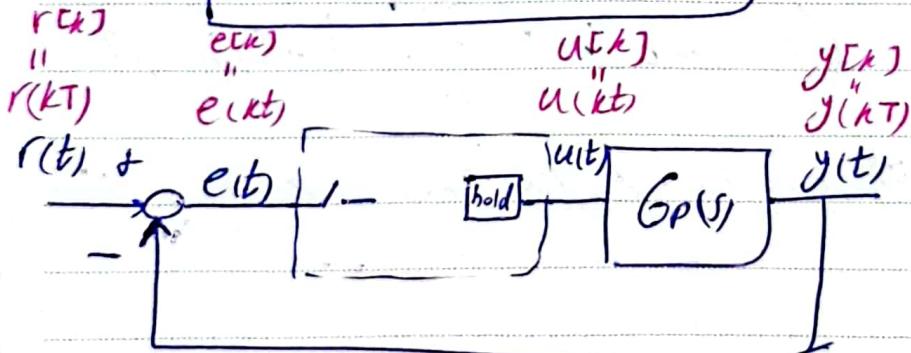
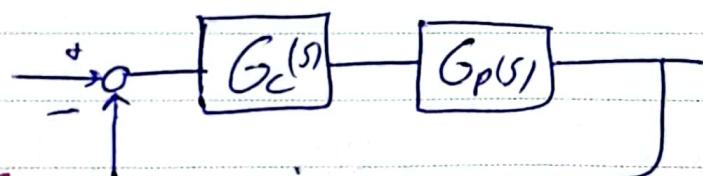


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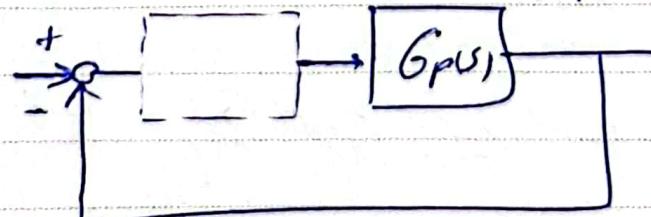
مُعَجَّلٌ مُؤَخِّرٌ (مُؤَخِّرٌ مُعَجَّلٌ) \Rightarrow ROC ✓

مُعَجَّلٌ مُؤَخِّرٌ \Leftrightarrow BIBO, LTI سُسْتَمٌ ✓

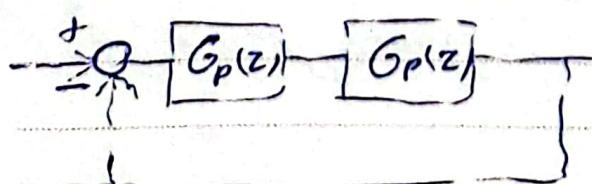
صُفَّرَ بِحِلْفَةٍ وَأَصْبَحَ مُعَجَّلٌ مُؤَخِّرٌ



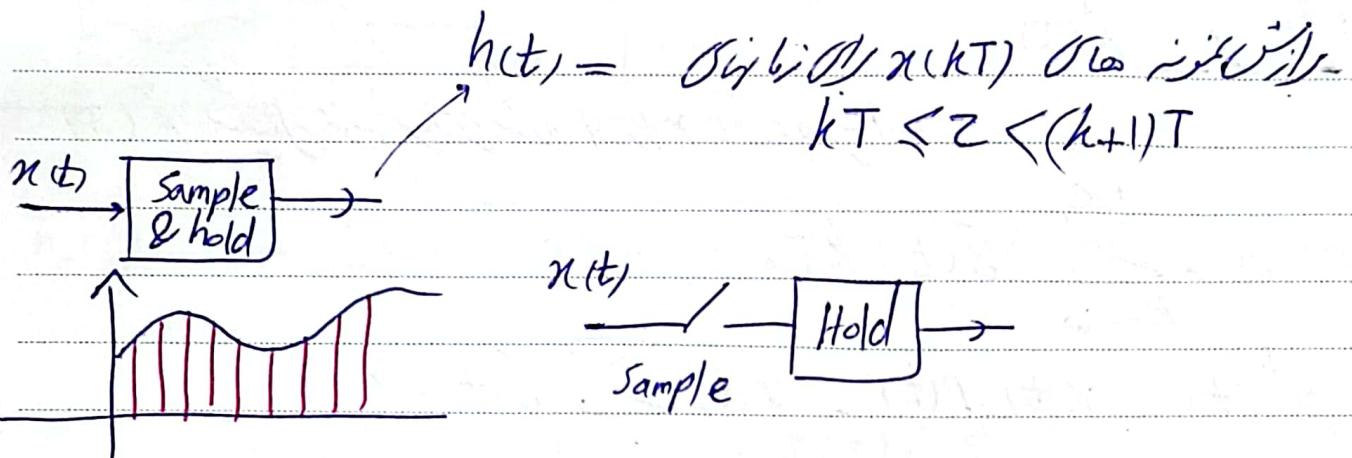
مُعَجَّلٌ مُؤَخِّرٌ سُسْتَمٌ



?



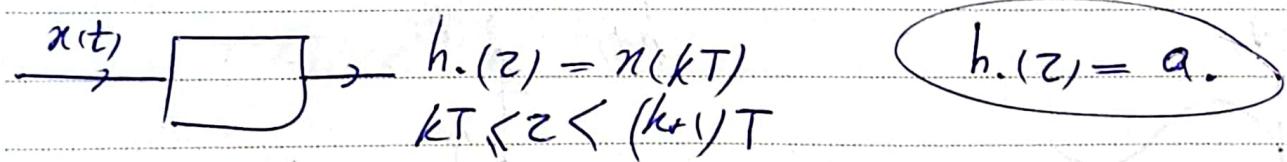
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$$h(z) = a_0 + a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + \dots$$

$$kT \leq z < (k+1)T$$

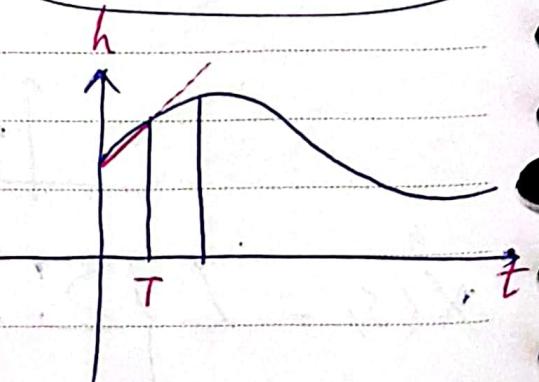
جذب زمرة (نقطة في عددي) لها صورة



$x(t)$ → [Hold] → $h(t)$

$$h.(t) = \begin{cases} x(0) & 0 \leq t < T \\ x(T) & T \leq t < 2T \\ \vdots & \end{cases}$$

$h_1(z) = a_0 + a_1 z$



$$h_1(t) = \begin{cases} x(0) + \frac{x(0) - x(-T)}{T} t & 0 \leq t < T \\ x(T) + \frac{x(T) - x(0)}{T} (t - T) & T \leq t < 2T \\ \vdots & \end{cases}$$

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$$x(t) / \underline{x^*(t)}$$

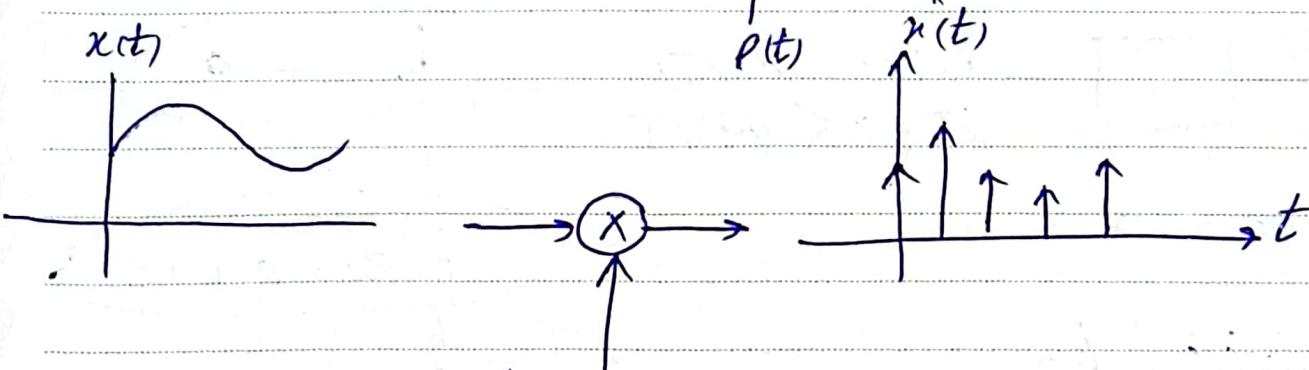
→ $x(t)$ is a continuous signal and $x^*(t)$ is discrete

$$p(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - kT)$$

$$x^k(t) = x(t) \cdot p(t) = x(t) \sum \delta(t - kT)$$

$$= \sum x(kT) \delta(t - kT)$$

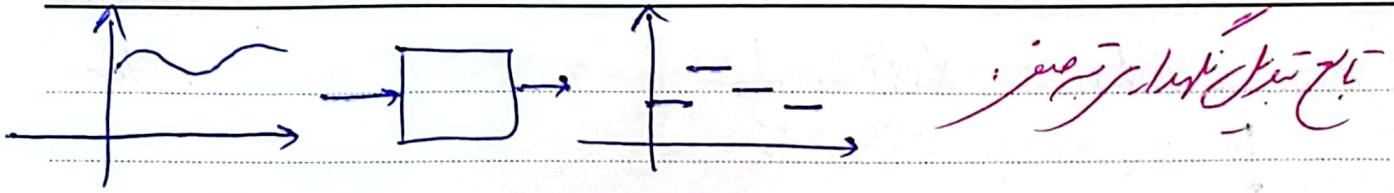
$$x(t) / \underline{x^k(t)} = \frac{x(t)}{p(t)} \circledast x^k(t)$$



$$X(s) = \mathcal{L} \left\{ \sum x(kT) \delta(t - kT) \right\}$$

$$= \sum x(kT) \mathcal{L} \left\{ \delta(t - kT) \right\}$$

$$= \sum x(kT) \left[e^{-Ts} \right]^k$$



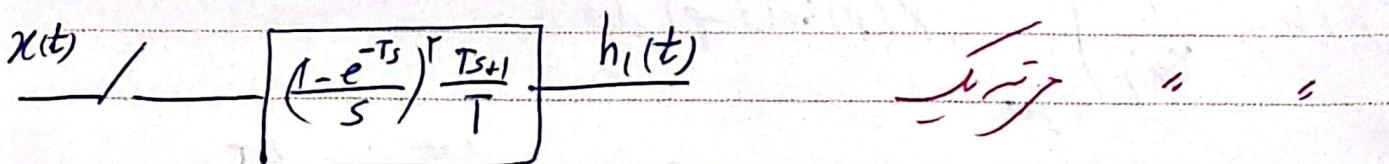
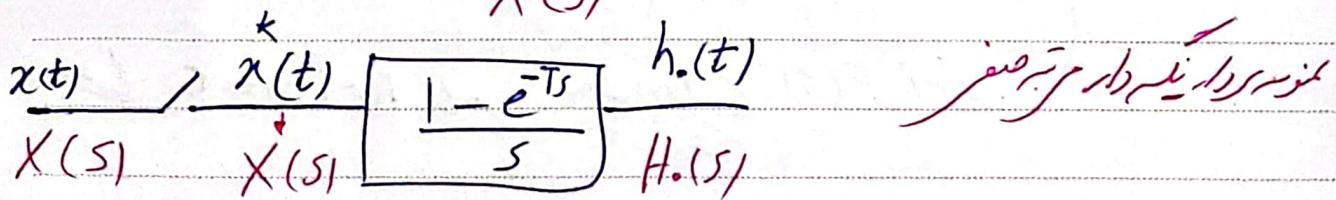
$$h_o(t) = x(0) [u(t) - u(t-T)] + x(T) [u(t-T) - u(t-2T)] + \dots$$

$$\mathcal{L} \rightarrow H_o(s) = x(0) \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{e^{-Ts}}{s} \right) + x(T) \left(\frac{e^{-Ts}}{s} - \frac{e^{-2Ts}}{s} \right) + \dots$$

$$= \sum x(kT) \frac{(e^{-kTs} - e^{-(k+1)Ts})}{s}$$

$$= \sum x(kT) e^{-kTs} \left(\frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} \right) \underbrace{\sum x(kT) e^{-kTs}}_{X(s)} = \left(\frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} \right) X(s)$$



$$x(t) / \quad x(t) \quad X(s) = \sum x(kT) e^{-kTs}$$

$$x[k] \stackrel{\text{P4PCO}}{=} x(kT) \quad X(z) = \sum x[k] z^{-k}$$

$$x(t) = u(t) \quad X(s) = \frac{1}{s} \quad : \text{دی}$$

\downarrow

$$X(s) = ?$$

$$x(t) = u(t) \rightarrow x[k] = u[k] \rightarrow X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$$

$\stackrel{z=e^{Ts}}{\rightarrow} X(s) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-Ts}}$

: $X(s)$ و $X(z)$ تساوي

$$x^k(t) = x(t) P(t) \quad \text{جزء اعالي}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)g(t)\} = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{c-j\infty}^{c+j\infty} F(p) G(s-p) dp \quad : \text{دلي}$$

$$\mathcal{L} F(s) \quad \text{جزء اعالي} \quad \mathcal{L} W(s) = c \quad \text{جزء اعالي}$$

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{c-j\infty}^{c+j\infty} X(p) W(s-p) dp \quad \text{جزء اعالي}$$

$$w(t) = \sum \delta(t - kT) \rightarrow W(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} e^{-kTs} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-Ts}}$$

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{c-j\infty}^{c+j\infty} X(p) \frac{1}{1 - e^{-Ts-p}} dp$$

*نیو جوگ کے نتائج X(s) کا کامٹر میکس ① (پہلی)
 نیو جوگ کے نتائج X(s) کا کامٹر میکس ② (دوسرا)*

$X(p) \frac{1 - e^{-T(s-p)}}{s-p} = \dots \Rightarrow 1 - e^{-T} = \dots \Rightarrow \theta = jYk\pi$

$$-T(s-p) = jYk\pi \Rightarrow p = s + j \frac{Yk\pi}{T}$$

$$\frac{1}{Yk\pi j} \int_{c-j\infty}^{c+j\infty} \frac{1}{s-p} ds = \frac{1}{Yk\pi j} \int_{r_c+r_R}^{\infty} \frac{1}{s-p} ds - \frac{1}{Yk\pi j} \int_{r_R}^{r_c} \frac{1}{s-p} ds$$

$$= \text{Residues} \left(\frac{X(p)}{1 - e^{-T(s-p)}} \right)$$

$X(p) \text{ (کامٹر میکس)}$

j) a - b

$$1 \bar{z} \text{ vij} \bar{z} \text{ vij} \quad 2 \bar{z} \text{ vij} \text{ vij}$$

$$X(z) \rightsquigarrow x[k] = \frac{1}{\gamma_j} \oint_C z^{k-1} X(z) dz$$

$$Z\{x_i[k]\} = X_i(z) \stackrel{(z \rightarrow R)}{\longrightarrow} Z\{X_i(z), X_r(z)\} = ?$$

$$Z\{x_r[k]\} = X_r(z) \stackrel{(z \rightarrow R)}{\longrightarrow} Z\{x_i[k] x_r[k]\} = ?$$

$$Z\{x_i[k] x_r[k]\} = ?$$

$$x_r[k] = \frac{1}{\gamma_j} \oint_C z^{k-1} X_r(z) dz$$

$$Z\{x_i[k] x_r[k]\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x_i[k] x_r[k] z^{-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x_i[k] \left(\frac{1}{\gamma_j} \oint_C z^{k-1} X_r(z) dz \right) z^{-k} \stackrel{(z \rightarrow R)}{\longrightarrow}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\gamma_j} \oint_C z^{k-1} X_r(z) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x_i[k] z^{-k} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{\gamma_j} \oint_C z^{-1} X_r(z) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x_i[k] \left(\frac{z}{\gamma_j} \right)^{-k} dz$$

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$X_i(\frac{z}{\gamma_j})$

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$$\Rightarrow Z\{x_r[k]x_r[k]\} = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_C \bar{z}^{-1} X_r(z) X_r(\bar{z}^{-1}z) dz$$

$$|\bar{z}^{-1}z| > R_1 \rightarrow |z| < \frac{|z|}{R_1} \quad \text{II}$$

I, II

$$R_r < |z| < \frac{|z|}{R_1}$$

باید سریستی بگیرد این نزدیکی را برقرار کنیم

که این معنی داشته باشد که مقدار فتحه ای خواهد بود

$$Z[X_r(z)] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x_r[k] z^{-k}$$

لذا در این قسمت عذر نمایم که $z=1$ است

$$X_r(1) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x_r[k]$$

قصیده پردازی

$$Z\{x_r[k]\} = X_r(z)$$

$$|z| > R_1$$

$$|z| > R_r$$

$$y[k] = x_r[k] x_r[-k] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x_r[k] x_r[-k]$$

$$(3) y(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_C \bar{z}^{-1} X_r(z) X_r(\bar{z}^{-1}z) dz$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x_r[k] x_r[-k] z^{-k}$$

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$$Z_1 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x_r[k] x_r[k] = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_C z^{-1} X(z) X(z^{-1}) dz$$

$$R_r < |z| < \frac{1}{R_1}$$

• $\exists x[k] = x_r[k] = x_i[k]$ *لما زادت القيمة المطلقة*

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^r[k] = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_C z^{-1} X(z) X(z^{-1}) dz$$

نحوه مدخل صفر و مخرج صفر

ذلك فهو صفر

$$x[k] = \begin{cases} e^{-ak} & k \geq 0 \\ 0 & k < 0 \end{cases} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x[k] = ?$$

مخرج: $y[k] = x^r[k] = \begin{cases} e^{-rk} & k \geq 0 \\ 0 & k < 0 \end{cases}$

$$Y(z) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-ra} z^{-1}}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x[k] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} y[k] = Y(1) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-ra}}$$

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پوسی (پوسی) کوئی

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(k) = \frac{1}{r_{xj}} \oint_C z^{-1} X(z) X(z^{-1}) dz \quad (*)$$

(X(z) = (X(z)) x(k) کے لئے $z = e^{-\alpha k}$)

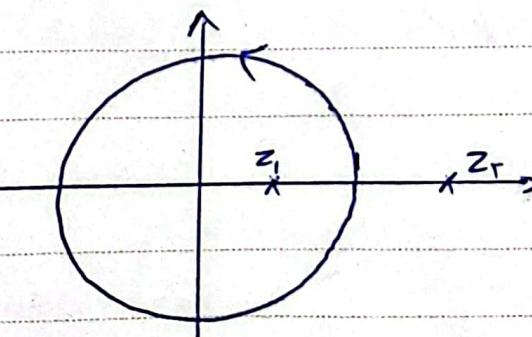
$$X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\alpha} z^{-1}} \quad |z| > |e^{-\alpha}| = e^{-\alpha} = R$$

$$(*) \frac{1}{r_{xj}} \oint_C z^{-1} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\alpha} z^{-1}} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\alpha} z} dz \quad R < |z| < \frac{1}{R} \rightarrow e^{-\alpha} < |z| < e^{\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r_{xj}} \oint_C \frac{1}{z - e^{-\alpha}} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\alpha} z} dz = \frac{1}{r_{xj}} \underset{z_i}{\text{Res}} \square$$

$$z_1 = ? : z_1 - e^{-\alpha} = . \Rightarrow z_1 = e^{-\alpha}$$

$$z_r = ? : 1 - e^{-\alpha} z_r = . \Rightarrow z_r = e^{\alpha}$$



کوئی تر اس کا سارہ

Singular point $\rightarrow -\omega / \alpha$ or $1/\alpha$
 $\rightarrow -\omega / z_1$

$$(*) \underset{z_1}{\text{Res}} \square = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\alpha} e^{-\alpha}} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2\alpha}}$$

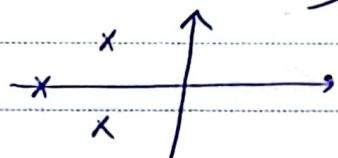
PAPCO

حصار خارجی
حصار داخلی
نیز جیسا

باید ایجاد شود باس

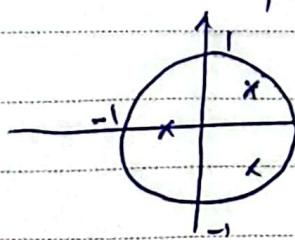
Q(5)

اگر دو خارجی بیانار داشت اگر آنها BIBO است جو G(s) است



آن سرتیفیکیت میتواند

اگر دو سیستم با ایجاد تبدیل بایس G(s) و دو خارجی بیانار داشت اگر آنها BIBO است



آن داخل دایره دارای دارند

اگر دو دایره داری دو خارجی بیانار داشتند

آنها باید برابر باشند

Jury باید

حکم زن اگر جزو عبارت خارجی بیانار داشتند داخل داری دارند یا نه (میتوانند)

حل کردن آن) - نسبت حصار باید درست کر مخصوص اگر دو خارجی بیانار داشتند

ساده جیسے خارجی داری دارند

Subject :

Date

$$P(z) = a_0 z^0 + a_1 z^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} z + a_n$$

	z^0	z^1	---	z^{n-1}	z^n
I	$\overbrace{a_n}$	$\overbrace{a_{n-1}}$	--	a_1	a_0
R	$\cancel{a_0}$	a_1	--	$\cancel{a_{n-1}}$	$\cancel{a_n}$
P	b_{n-1}	b_{n-r}	--	b_0	
F	b_r	b_1	--	b_{n-1}	
O	c_{n-r}	c_{n-r}	--	c_0	
Y	c_0	c_1	--	c_{n-r}	
:	:	:			
q_{n-r}	q_r	q_1	q_0		
q_{n-r}	q_0	q_1	q_r		

$$b_{n-1} = \begin{vmatrix} a_n & a_r \\ a_r & a_n \end{vmatrix} \quad b_{n-r} = \begin{vmatrix} a_n & a_1 \\ a_1 & a_{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$b_0 = \begin{vmatrix} a_n & a_{n-1} \\ a_{n-1} & a_1 \end{vmatrix} \quad c_{n-r} = \begin{vmatrix} b_{n-1} & b_0 \\ b_0 & b_{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

حيث $P(z)$ متعدد

$$- |a_0| > 0$$

$$- |a_0| > |a_n|$$

$$- |P(z)|_1 > 0$$

$$- |P(z)|_{-1} = \begin{cases} > 0 & \text{if } n \\ < 0 & \text{if } n \end{cases}$$

$$- |b_{n-1}| > |b_n|$$

$$- |c_{n-r}| > |c_r|$$

$$- |q_r| > |q_0|$$

$$P(z) = z^r - |a_r|z^r + a_0z^r + a_1z^r + \dots + a_rz + a_0$$

حيث $a_0 \neq 0$

$$a_0 = 1 > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$a_r = 1 > |a_r| = 0 \cdot 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$|P(z)|_1 > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$|P(z)|_{-1} > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

حيث $a_0 \neq 0$

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	z^0	z^1	z^2	z^3	z^4
I	-0,10A	0,1F	0,1V1F	-1,F	1
R	1	-1,F	0,1V1F	0,F	-0,1A
r	b_F	b_R	b_1	b_0	
f	b_0	b_1	b_R	b_F	
C	c_F	c_1	c_0		
g	c_0	c_1	c_F		

$$b_F = \begin{vmatrix} -0,10A & 1 \\ 1 & -0,10A \end{vmatrix} = -0,99F$$

$$b_R = \begin{vmatrix} -0,10A & -1,F \\ 1 & 0,1F \end{vmatrix} = 1,1V4$$

$$b_1 = \begin{vmatrix} -0,10A & 0,1V1F \\ 1 & 0,1V1F \end{vmatrix} = -0,1V04$$

$$b_0 = \begin{vmatrix} -0,10A & 0,F \\ 1 & -1,F \end{vmatrix} = -0,1F$$

$$c_F = \begin{vmatrix} b_F & b_0 \\ b_0 & b_F \end{vmatrix} = 0,9F7$$

$$|b_F| > |b_0| \checkmark$$

$$c_1 = -1,1AF$$

$$c_0 = 0,1V0$$

$$|c_F| > |c_0| \checkmark$$

مقدار جذر $p(z)$ متناسب مع

بالذريعة في درسنا في حساب المثلثات اين موضعها.

$\Rightarrow \text{roots}([1 -1,2 0,1\sqrt{ } 0,1^3 -0,1\lambda])$

ans = $-0,1\lambda$

$0,1\lambda$

$0,1\delta$

$0,1\gamma$

لذلك فإن $P(z)$ لها جذور في كل من

: حل

$$P(z) = z^4 - 1,1z^3 - 0,1z + 0,1$$

	z^0	z^1	z^2	z^3
1	$0,1^2$	$-1,1$	$-1,1$	1
2	1	$-1,1$	$-1,1$	$-1,1$
3	$-0,99$	$1,91$	$-0,12$	
4	$-0,12$	$1,91$	$-0,99$	

$a_0 > 0 \quad \checkmark$

$a_0 > |a_1| \quad \checkmark$

$P(z)|_{z=1} > 0 \quad X$

لذلك فإن $P(z)$ لها جذور في كل من

لذلك فإن $P(z)$ لها جذور في كل من

لذلك فإن $P(z)$ لها جذور في كل من

$$P(z)|_{z=-1} < 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$|b_1| > |b_0| \quad \checkmark$$

$P(z)$ لها جذور في كل من

$$\frac{G(z)}{1+G(z)} \text{ مخرج حلقه سرهنجی کویت. جی}$$

$$G(z) = \frac{k(0, \mu_1 v_9 z + 0, \mu_4 f_f)}{(z - 0, \mu_4 v_9)(z - 1)}$$

مخرج سهیخ: $(z - 0, \mu_4 v_9)(z - 1) + k(0, \mu_4 v_9 z + 0, \mu_4 f_f) = 0$

$$\rightarrow z^r + \underbrace{(-1, \mu_4 v_9 + 0, \mu_4 v_9 k)}_{a_0 = 1} z + \underbrace{0, \mu_4 v_9 + 0, \mu_4 f_f k}_{a_r} = 0$$

$a_0 > 0$ ✓

$|a_r| \rightarrow |0, \mu_4 v_9 + 0, \mu_4 f_f k| < 1 \rightarrow -\omega_1 \mu_4 v_9 k < 1, \mu_4 f_f$

$|P(z)|_{z=1} = P(1) > 0 \rightarrow (0, \mu_4 v_9 + 0, \mu_4 f_f k) k > 0 \rightarrow k > 0$

$|P(z)|_{z=-1} = P(-1) > 0 \rightarrow 1, \sqrt{\mu_4 v_9} - 0, f_f \mu_4 v_9 k > 0 \rightarrow k < 1, \mu_4 v_9$

⇒

$$0 < k < 1, \mu_4 v_9$$

در واقع این مدل نیز در کسری این داده از مسیر را می‌نماید ✓

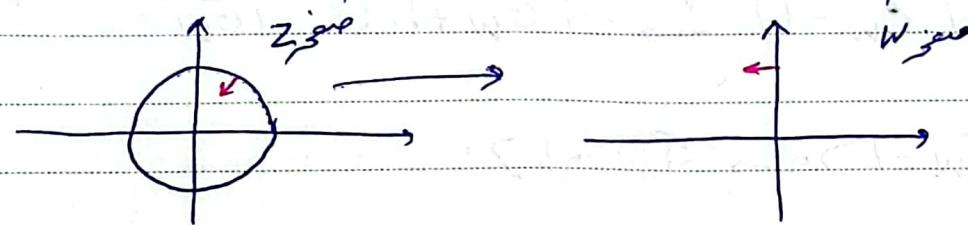
برای تحریک نیز کنترلر را بخوبی کنترل کنید

محسن محمد درودی صدر فیزیک دانشگاه شریعت

جذب و خروج

اگر دخل را در واحد سنجید که جوده نکار است شرود، آن موقع در آن اندیشه

مقدار دست است و مسیر نیز باید باشد این این اندیشه را می‌فرماییم.



$$z = \frac{w+1}{w-1}$$

آنکه اگر جمله از نظر رسانید
آنکه این نتیجه است

$$w = \frac{z+1}{z-1}$$

$$\underbrace{zw - z}_{\text{جذب و خروج از مرز}} = w + 1$$

جذب و خروج از مرز بین
مقدار دستگیری و خروج از مرز

$$\rightarrow |z| < 1 \leftrightarrow \operatorname{Re}\{w\} < 0$$

لذا خروج از مرز را انسان نمایم

$$w = \sigma_w + j\omega_w$$

$$z = \frac{w+1}{w-1} \rightarrow |z| = \frac{|w+1|}{|w-1|} = \frac{|\sigma_w + j\omega_w + 1|}{|\sigma_w + j\omega_w - 1|}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(\sigma_w + 1)^r + \omega_w^r}{(\sigma_w - 1)^r + \omega_w^r}}$$

$$|z| < 1 \rightarrow (\sigma_w + 1)^r + \omega_w^r < (\sigma_w - 1)^r + \omega_w^r$$

$$\rightarrow (\sigma_w + 1)^r < (\sigma_w - 1)^r \quad \boxed{| \sigma_w + 1 | < |\sigma_w - 1| \oplus}$$

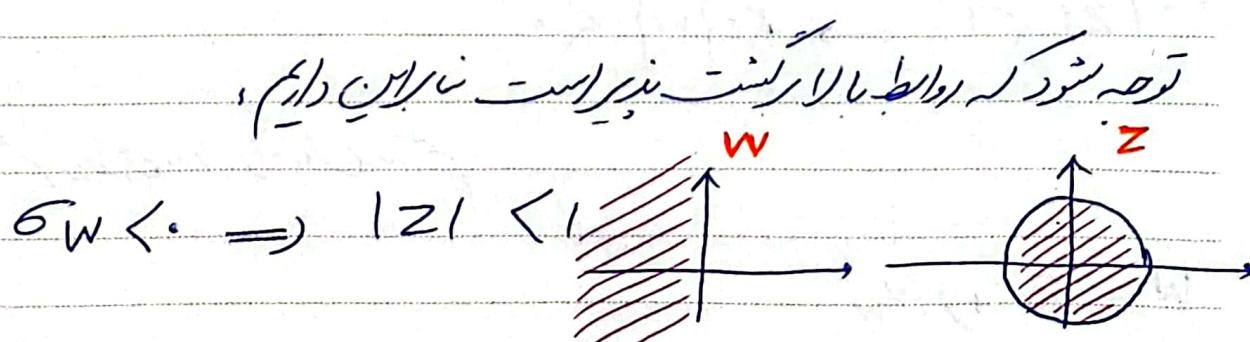
$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{لما} \\ \text{لما} \end{array} \right) \quad \text{I: } \sigma_w - 1 > 0 \rightarrow \sigma_w + 1 > 0$

$$\stackrel{\oplus}{\Rightarrow} \sigma_w + 1 < \sigma_w - 1 \rightarrow -1 > 1 \cdot X.$$

$\text{II: } \sigma_w - 1 < 0 \stackrel{\oplus}{\Rightarrow} |\sigma_w + 1| < 1 - \sigma_w$

$$\rightarrow \underbrace{\sigma_w - 1}_{> -1} < \underbrace{\sigma_w + 1}_{< 1 - \sigma_w} < 1 - \sigma_w$$

$$\Rightarrow |z| < 1 \Rightarrow \sigma_w < 0$$



$$\Rightarrow |z| < 1 \Leftrightarrow \sigma_w < 0$$

? ترمیم نوٹ میں e^{st} ترکیب کی ہے نہیں

$$P(z) = a_0 z^n + \dots + a_n = 0 \Rightarrow a_0 \left(\frac{w+1}{w-1} \right)^n + \dots + a_n = 0$$

دروز حاده می باشد $(w-1)^n \rightarrow 1$ و لذا $w+1 = w-1$

$$\Rightarrow Q(w) = b_0 w^n + b_1 w^{n-1} + \dots + b_n = 0$$

لذا $P(z) = 0$ می باشد اگر $Q(w) = 0$ باشد

$$(ج) حذف رشته خالی داری داشت $P(z) = 0$$$

$$Q(w) = b_0 w^n + b_1 w^{n-1} + \dots + b_n$$

لذا $P(z) = 0$

w^n	b_0	b_r	b_f	--	$A = \frac{b_0 b_r - b_r b_f}{b_0}$
w^{n-1}	b_1	b_r	b_0	--	$B = \frac{b_1 b_r - b_0 b_f}{b_1}$
X	A	B		$X = \frac{A b_r - b_1 B}{A}$	

* تحریر نظر علی است هر سهون اول رشته دن من صفحه راست

$$Z - 1, r^r Z - 0, 0 \wedge Z + 0, r^r = 0$$

$$Z = \frac{W+1}{W-1} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{W+1}{W-1}\right)^r - 1, r^r \left(\frac{W+1}{W-1}\right)^r - 0, 0 \wedge \left(\frac{W+1}{W-1}\right) + 0, r^r = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\times (W-1)^r} -0, 1^r W^r + 1, 0^r W^r + 0, 1^r W + 1, 0^r = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\div (-0, 1^r)} W^r - V_{AV} W^r - Y_{FF} W - 1^r, 1^r = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} W^r & 1 & -Y_{FF}, FF \\ W^r & -V_{AV} & -1^r, 1^r \\ W' & -Y_{FF}, F^r & . \\ W^0 & -1^r & \end{array}$$

کل از جایز است که

کسر تر خواهد بود که دستیح

W_{AV}

کوچکتر خواهد بود که دستیح

کوچکتر خواهد بود که دستیح

خراسان

Jury ایشان را در مورد این مسأله

$$P(Z) = a_0 Z^n + a_1 Z^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} a_0 & a_1 & \dots & a_n \\ \hline a_n & a_{n-1} & \dots & a_0 \end{array}$$

$$\alpha_n = \frac{a_n}{a_0} \quad \text{مساءلہ دوڑا اف} (-)$$

$$a_0 - \alpha_n a_n, a_1 - \alpha_n a_{n-1}, \dots, a_n - \alpha_n a_0$$

سوچاں فرید کے دل کے سفر
اس طبقہ خود خواہ خداوندی

$$P(z) = a_0 z^n + a_1 z^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} a_0^{(n)} & a_1^{(n)} & \cdots & a_n^{(n)} \\ a_n^{(n)} & a_{n-1}^{(n)} & \cdots & a_0^{(n)} \\ a_0^{(n-1)} & a_1^{(n-1)} & \cdots & a_{n-1}^{(n-1)} \\ a_{n-1}^{(n-1)} & \cdots & & a_0^{(n-1)} \\ \vdots & & & \end{array}$$

$\alpha_n = \frac{a_n^{(n)}}{a_0^{(n)}}$

مشتق . $a_i^{(k-i)} = a_i^{(k)} - \alpha_k a_{k-i}^{(k)}$
 $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$

مقدار a_0 يحدد $P(z)$ فـ $a_0 > 0$ \Leftrightarrow $P(z)$ مصطفـ

$$a_0^k > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

إذا $a_0^k > 0$ فـ $a_0^k \neq 0$ فـ $P(z)$ مصطفـ

(لـ $a_0^k > 0$)

$$P(z) = z^k + a_1 z + a_0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} ① > 0 & a_1 & a_r & \\ a_r & a_1 & 1 & \\ \hline & & & \end{array}$$

$\alpha_r = \frac{a_r}{1} = a_r$

$1 - a_r^r > a_1 - a_1 a_r$

$a_1 - a_1 a_r \quad 1 - a_r^r$

$1 - a_r^r - \left(\frac{a_1 - a_1 a_r}{1 - a_r^r} \right) (a_1 - a_1 a_r) > 0$

پـ

12. ✓

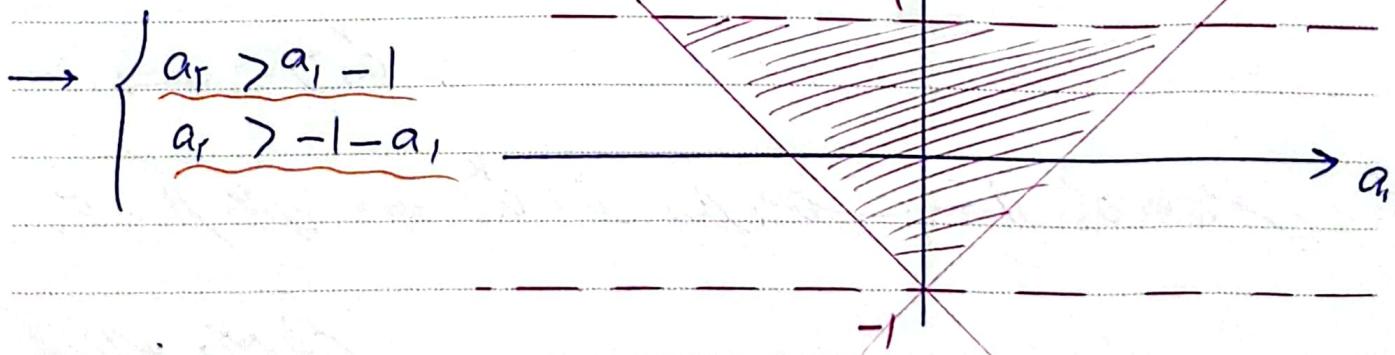
$$1 - a_1^r > 0 \rightarrow a_1^r < 1 \rightarrow -1 < a_1^r < 1$$

$$1 - a_1^r - \frac{a_1^r}{1 + a_1^r} (1 - a_1^r) > 0 \rightarrow (1 - a_1^r) \left[\frac{(1 + a_1^r)^2 - a_1^r}{(1 + a_1^r)} \right] > 0$$

صفر خارج المقلوب
صفر خارج المقلوب

$$\Rightarrow (1 + a_1^r)^2 - a_1^r > 0 \rightarrow a_1^r < (1 + a_1^r)^2$$

$$\rightarrow |a_1| < \sqrt{\frac{1 + a_1^r}{1 + a_1^r}} \rightarrow -(1 + a_1^r) < a_1 < 1 + a_1^r$$



الحلقة الأولى (جامعة طنطا)
الحلقة الثانية (جامعة طنطا)

$$a_1 = 1 > 0$$

$$a_0 > |a_1^r| \rightarrow |a_1^r| < 1 \rightarrow -1 < a_1^r < 1$$

$$P(1) > 0 \rightarrow 1 + a_1 + a_1^r > 0 \rightarrow a_1^r > -1 - a_1$$

$$P(-1) > 0 \rightarrow 1 - a_1 + a_1^r > 0 \rightarrow a_1^r > a_1 - 1$$

فقط

سیل اکٹھا جو کرے
سیل اکٹھا جو کرے
سیل اکٹھا جو کرے
سیل اکٹھا جو کرے

$$\frac{x(t)}{\delta_T(t)} \xrightarrow{X^*(s) = X(s) \cdot \delta(s)} X_0(z)$$

$s = \frac{1}{T} \ln(z)$

جیسے زندگی
یعنی زندگی

$$\delta_T(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \delta(t - kT)$$

$$x^*(t) = x(t) \delta_T(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(kT) \delta(t - kT)$$

$$X(s) = L\{x(t)\} \xrightarrow{?} X^*(s) = L\{x^*(t)\}$$

$$L\{x^*(t)\} = L\{x(t) \delta_T(t)\} \stackrel{?}{=} F(X(s), \Delta_T(s))$$

$\delta_T(t), x(t)$ میں میں کاملاً مترادف ہیں

$$L(\delta_T(t) x(t)) = \int_0^\infty x(t) \delta_T(t) e^{-st} dt = F(X(s), \Delta_T(s))$$

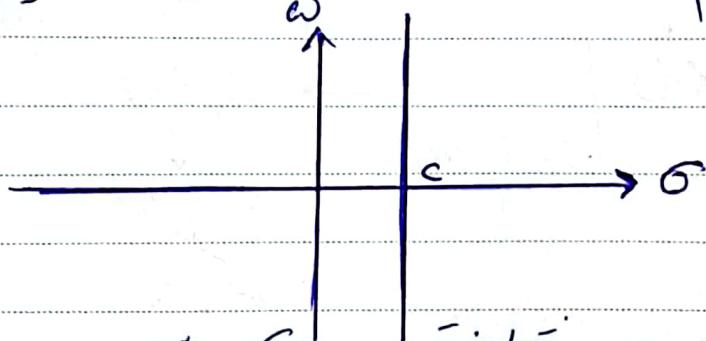
$G(s), F(s)$ کے برابر $g(t), f(t)$ کے برابر ہیں، سیل اکٹھا جو کرے

حکومتی نظر:

ایسا کام کیا جائے کہ اس کا نتیجہ اس کا نتیجہ ہے، اس کا نتیجہ اس کا نتیجہ ہے

$$\mathcal{L}(f(t)g(t)) = \int_0^\infty f(t)g(t)e^{-st} dt \quad (*)$$

$$\text{فقط } g(t) = \mathcal{L}'(G(s)) = \frac{1}{\pi j} \int_{c-j\infty}^{c+j\infty} G(s)e^{st} ds$$



لذلك $G(s)$ يجب أن تحيط بخط $s=c$.

لذلك $\text{Re}(s) = c$

$$\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{(*)}{=} \int_0^\infty f(t) \frac{1}{\pi j} \int_{c-j\infty}^{c+j\infty} G(p) e^{pt} dp e^{-st} dt \\ & \text{لذلك } G(p) e^{pt} \text{ يحيط بـ } f(t) e^{-(s-p)t} \\ & \stackrel{+}{=} \frac{1}{\pi j} \int_{c-j\infty}^{c+j\infty} G(p) \underbrace{\int_0^\infty f(t) e^{pt} e^{-st} dt}_{F(s-p)} dp \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi j} \int_{c-j\infty}^{c+j\infty} G(p) F(s-p) dp = \frac{1}{\pi j} \int_{\bar{c}-j\infty}^{\bar{c}+j\infty} G(s-p) F(p) dp$$

$X(s) \rightarrow X(s)$ إنما $X(s)$ هو

$x(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} X(s)$

$$\delta_T(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \mathcal{L}\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \delta(t-kT)\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-kTs} = \frac{1}{1-e^{-Ts}}$$

پرسکو

Subject:
Date

$$\text{اصلی} : \mathcal{L}(f(t)g(t)) = \frac{1}{\pi j} \int_{C-j\infty}^{C+j\infty} F(p) G(s-p) dp \quad \uparrow \int_C^{\infty} e^{-Re(s)} = C$$

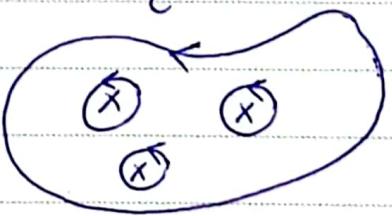
$$\mathcal{L}(x^*(t)) = \mathcal{L}(x(t)\delta_T(t)) = \frac{1}{\pi j} \int_{C-j\infty}^{C+j\infty} X(p) \frac{1}{1 - e^{-T(s-p)}} dp$$

حکم این انتقال را بگشاییم؟

$$\oint_C f(s) ds = \pi j \sum_{s_i} \text{Res } f(s)$$

اعمال

اعمال



$$\text{اصلی} f(s) = \frac{1}{s-s_i}$$

$$\text{Res } f(s_i) = \lim_{s \rightarrow s_i} (s - s_i) f(s)$$

$$\text{اصلی} f(s) = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{s \rightarrow s_i} \frac{d^{m-1}}{ds^{m-1}} [(s - s_i)^m f(s)]$$

$$\text{Res } f(s_i) = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{s \rightarrow s_i} \frac{d^{m-1}}{ds^{m-1}} [(s - s_i)^m f(s)]$$

اعمال این انتقال را بگشاییم.

$$\mathcal{L}(x^*(t)) = \frac{1}{\pi j} \int_{C-j\infty}^{C+j\infty} X(p) \frac{1}{1 - e^{-T(s-p)}} dp$$

در فرض زیر را در نظر بگیریم:

OS/L

فرصه I: $X(p)$ مطابق بـ Γ_R و Γ_L .

$$\frac{1}{\pi j} \oint_{\Gamma_C + \Gamma_R} X(p) \frac{1}{1 - e^{-T(s-p)}} dp = \frac{1}{\pi j} \int_{\Gamma_L} \dots + \frac{1}{\pi j} \int_{\Gamma_R} \dots$$

$$= \sum_{p_i} \text{Res}(X(p) \frac{1}{1 - e^{-T(s-p)}})$$

$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} X(p) = 0$, فرضه II

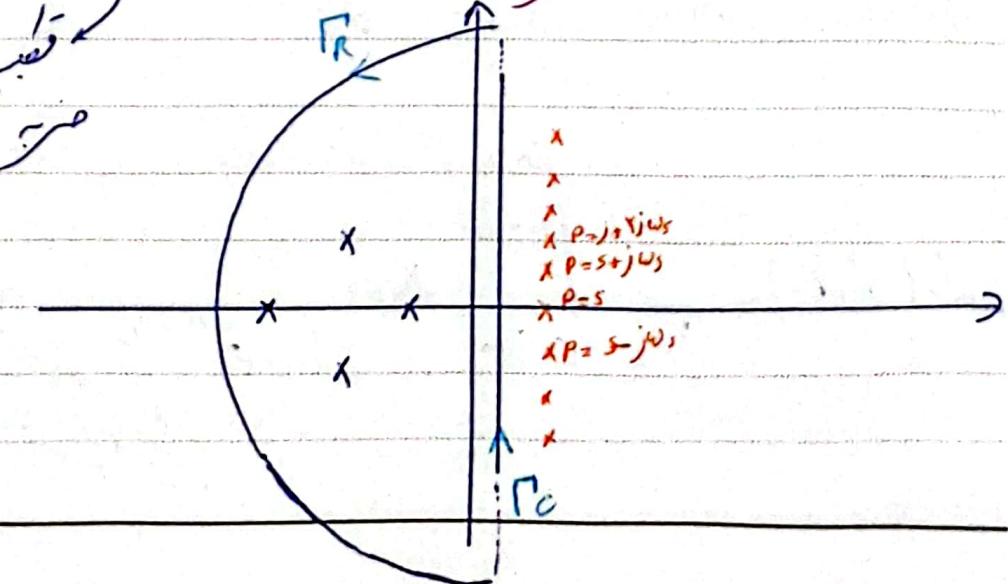
فرصه II: $\int_{\Gamma_R} \dots \rightarrow 0$ فرضه II

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1 - e^{-T(s-p)} &= 0 \rightarrow e^{-T(s-p)} = 1 \\ e^{j\theta} &= \cos\theta + j\sin\theta = 1 \rightarrow \theta = k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$-T(s-p) = jk\pi \stackrel{\text{Eq 2}}{\Rightarrow} p = s - j\frac{k\pi}{T} \Rightarrow p = s + j\left(\frac{\pi}{T}\right)k$$

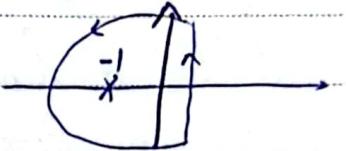
$$\Rightarrow p = s + j\omega_s k,$$

فرصه III: $\int_{\Gamma_R} \dots \neq 0$



• نحوه مختصر X(z) هي X(s) في تابع z.

$$\checkmark X(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}$$



$$\lim_{P \rightarrow \infty} X(p) = \lim_{P \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{P+1} = 0$$

نحوه X(p) تجاه اليمين
نحوه X(p) تجاه اليمين

$$P_1 = -1$$

نحوه X(p) تجاه اليمين

$$X(s) = \mathcal{L}\{x(t)\} = \sum_{p_i} \text{Res} \left(X(p) \frac{1}{1-e^{-T(s-p)}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{P \rightarrow -1} (P+1) \frac{1}{(P+1)} \frac{1}{1-e^{-T(s-p)}} = \frac{1}{1-e^{-T(s+1)}}$$

$$X_0(z) = X(s) \Big|_{s=\frac{1}{T} \ln z} = \frac{1}{1-e^{-T(\frac{1}{T} \ln z + 1)}} = \frac{1}{1-e^{\frac{T}{z}-1}}$$

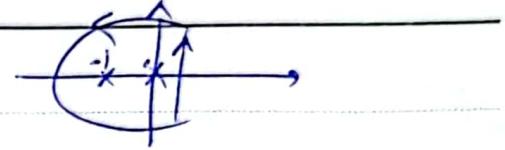
نحوه X_0(z) تجاه اليمين

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}(X(s)) = x(t) = e^{-t} \Rightarrow x(kT) = x[k] = e^{-kT}$$

$$\rightarrow X_0(z) = \frac{1}{1-e^{\frac{T}{z}-1}} \quad \checkmark$$

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✓ $X(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)}$



$$X(s) = \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} p \frac{1}{p(p+1)} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-T(s-p)}} + \lim_{p \rightarrow -1} (p+1) \frac{1}{p(p+1)} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-T(s-p)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-Ts}} - \frac{1}{1 - e^{-T(s+1)}}$$

$$\boxed{-jX_0(z) = j\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{T} h(z) e^{j\omega z} dz}$$

✓ $X(s) = \frac{1}{s^2(s+1)} \rightarrow ?$

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$$\mathcal{L} \{ x(t) \} = \frac{1}{r\pi j} \int_{c-j\infty}^{c+j\infty} X(p) \frac{1}{1-e^{-T(s-p)}} dp$$

$$= \frac{1}{r\pi j} \oint_{C+R} X(p) \frac{1}{1-e^{-T(s-p)}} dp$$

$$- \frac{1}{r\pi j} \int_{R} X(p) \frac{1}{1-e^{-T(s-p)}} dp$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} x(0^+) \quad x(0^+) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} x(t)$$



$$= - \sum_{p_k = s + j\omega_sk} \text{Res } X(p) \frac{1}{1-e^{-T(s-p)}} + \frac{1}{r} x(0^+) \quad (\text{*)}$$

$$\underset{p=s+j\omega_sk}{\text{Res}} X(p) \frac{1}{1-e^{-T(s-p)}} = \lim_{p \rightarrow s+j\omega_sk} (p-s-j\omega_sk) X(p) \frac{1}{1-e^{-T(s-p)}}$$

$$\underset{\text{Hop}}{=} \frac{X(s+j\omega_sk)}{-T}$$

$$\Rightarrow X(s) \underset{*}{=} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(s+j\omega_sk) + \frac{1}{r} x(0^+)$$

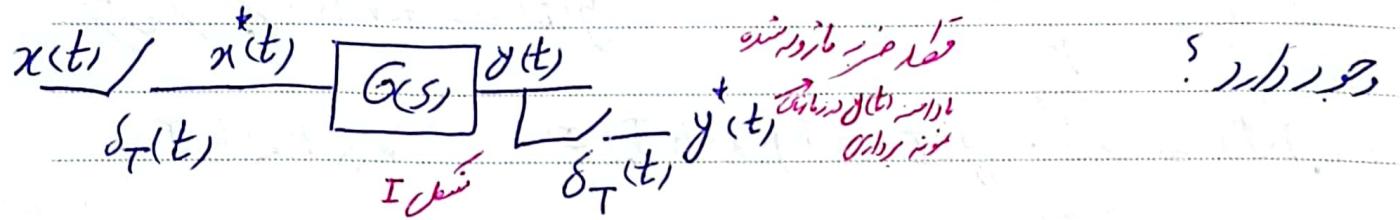
$$x(0^+) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s X(s)$$

PARCO

حاجی بکار بردن

هنر این یکشنبه آن طور است که سه دسته بازی بیوگرافی است

فرموده: حداکثر میتواند ترا را ببرید که در میان دو عدو



خط سریع: $X(s) \rightarrow X^*(s) \xrightarrow{s=\frac{1}{T} \ln z} X_0(z)$

جمع از اینها

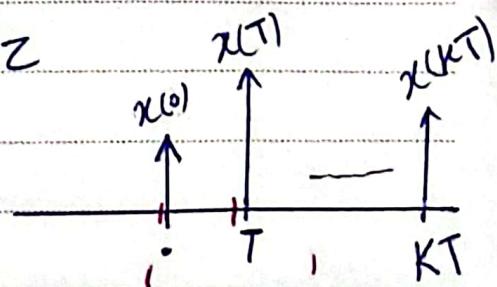
$$x^*(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(kT) \delta(t - kT)$$

$$u(t) \xrightarrow{G(s)} y(t) \quad Y(s) = G(s) U(s)$$

$$y(t) = u(t) * g(t) = \int_0^t g(z) u(t-z) dz = \int_0^t u(z) g(t-z) dz$$

$$(Eh. I و س دکا: y(t) = \int_0^t g(t-z) x^*(z) dz$$

$$= \int_0^t g(t-z) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(kT) \delta(t-kT) dz$$



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$$y(t) = \begin{cases} \int_0^t g(t-z)x(0)\delta(z)dz = g(t)x(0) & 0 \leq t < T \\ g(t)x(0) + g(t-T)x(T) & T \leq t < YT \\ g(t)x(0) + g(t-T)x(T) + g(t-YT)x(YT) & YT \leq t < YT \end{cases}$$

for $t \in [kT, (k+1)T)$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \sum_{h=0}^{k \infty} g(t-hT)x(hT) \quad 0 \leq t < kT$$
$$y(kT) = \sum_{h=0}^{k \infty} g(kT-hT)x(hT) = \sum_{h=0}^{k \infty} g(hT)x(kT-hT)$$

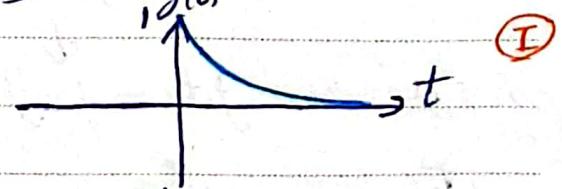
مجموع کوچکتر

$$\stackrel{*}{=} g(t)x(0) + g(t-T)x(T) + g(t-YT)x(YT) + \dots$$

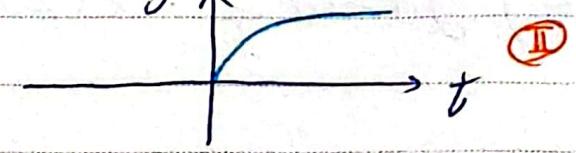
مجموع بزرگتر

نیز این را می‌توان برای هر زمان t نوشت

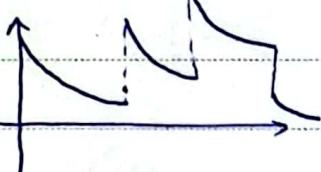
$$\therefore G(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} \rightarrow g(t)$$



$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)} \rightarrow g(t)$$



اچکل دویزش د $y(t)$ را نمایم. ① - مس



با خواص این دسته از دیگر دویزش ها است. ② - مس

برای تعمیر دستگاه آرایخ فرستیم $t = 0$. دستگاه $y(t)$ را در محدوده $t \geq 0$ می‌دانیم.

درست دستگاه $y(t)$ را در محدوده $t \geq 0$ می‌دانیم.

آنچه که $y(kT^+)$ بودیم با $y(kT)$ را در محدوده $t \geq 0$ می‌دانیم.

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow kT^+} y(t)$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s G(s) = \dots \rightarrow g(\cdot) = \dots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} g_1(\cdot) \\ g_2(\cdot) \end{pmatrix}$$

دستگاه $y(t)$ را در محدوده $t \geq 0$ می‌دانیم.

$$(g(kT))_{k=0}^{\infty} = \text{تابع تکراری}$$

$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g(kT) e^{kT} = \text{تابع تکراری}$

$$y(kT) = \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} g(kT - hT) x(hT)$$

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$$Y(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} y(kT) z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} g(kT-hT) x(hT) z^{-k}$$

ملاحظة: $m \triangleq k-h \rightarrow k = m+h$

$$\stackrel{*}{=} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} g(mT) x(hT) z^{-(m+h)}$$

$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[g(mT) z^{-m} \underbrace{\sum_{h=0}^{\infty} x(hT) z^{-h}}_{X(z)} \right]$$

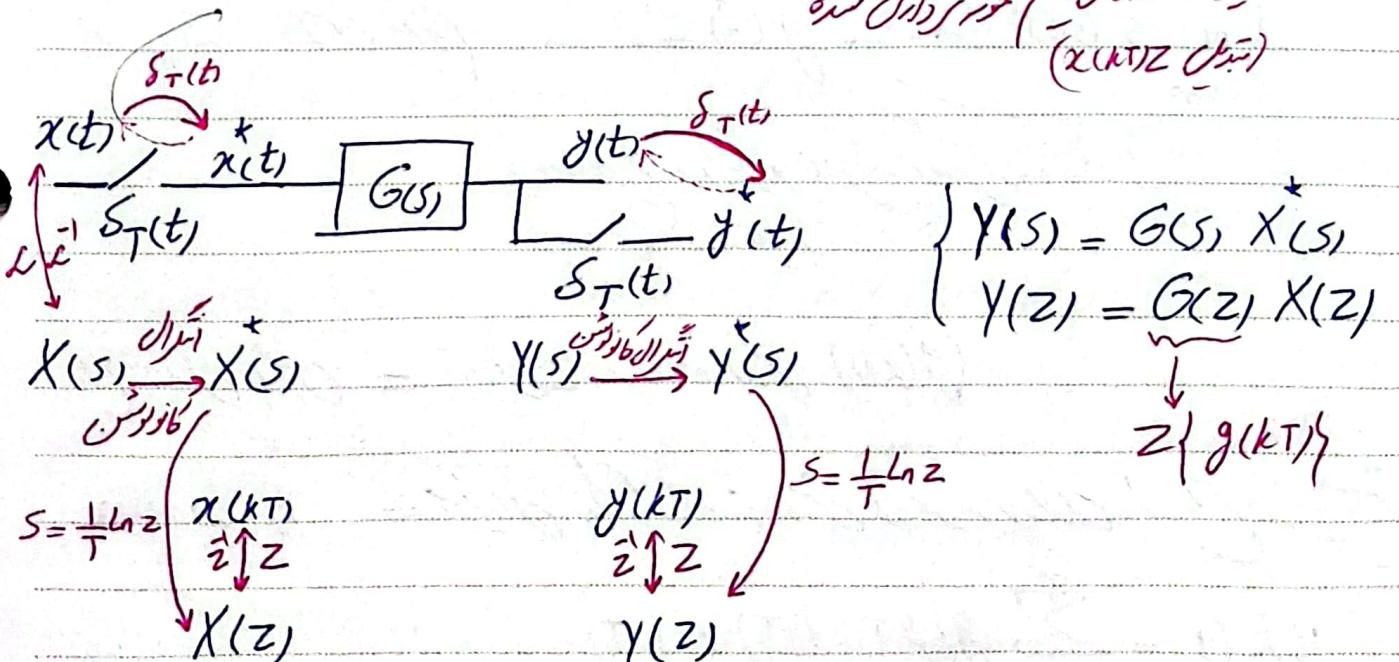
الخطوة التالية هي

$(g(mT)z^{-m})$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} g(mT) z^{-m}}_{G(z)} X(z) = G(z) X(z) \Rightarrow Y(z) = G(z) X(z)$$

$(g(mT)z^{-m})$ هو $\delta_T(t)$

و $X(z)$ هو $\frac{1}{1 - \frac{x}{z}}$



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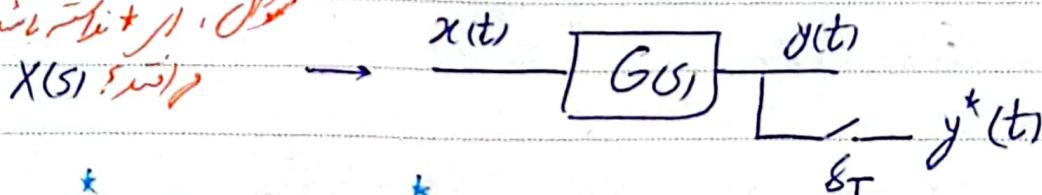
$$X(s) \Big|_{s=\frac{1}{T} \ln z} = X(z) ; X(z) \Big|_{z=e^{sT}} = X^*(s)$$

$$Y(z) = G(z) X(z) \xrightarrow{z=e^{sT}} Y(s) = \underbrace{G(s)}_{\mathcal{L}(g(t), \delta_T(t))} \underbrace{X(s)}_{*}$$

$$Y(s) = [G(s) \underbrace{X(s)}_{*}]^* = \underbrace{G(s)}_{*} \underbrace{X(s)}_{*}$$

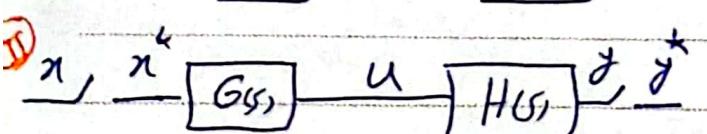
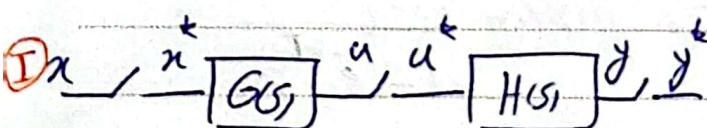
جواب مطلوب تابع دیریکل

جواب مطلوب تابع دیریکل



$$[Y(s)]^* = [G(s) X(s)]^* = \underbrace{G}_{*} \underbrace{X(s)}_{*}$$

جواب مطلوب تابع دیریکل



I. $y(s) = H(s) U(s)$
 $U(s) = G(s) X(s) \rightarrow U(s) = \underbrace{G(s)}_{*} \underbrace{X(s)}_{*}$

$\rightarrow Y(s) = [H(s) \underbrace{G(s)}_{*} \underbrace{X(s)}_{*}]^* = H(s) \underbrace{G(s)}_{*} \underbrace{X(s)}_{*} \rightarrow Y(z) = H(z) G(z) X(z)$

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II. $y(s) = H(s) U(s)$ $\Rightarrow y(s) = H(s) G(s) X(s)$
 $U(s) = G(s) X(s)$

$$\rightarrow Y(s) = [H(s) G(s) X(s)]^* = [H(s) G(s)]^* X(s)$$

$$\rightarrow Y(z) = H G(z) X(z)$$

مثال: مکانیزم صفر و دو ریشه سپردی

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s+a}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s+b}$$

I. $\frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = G(z) H(z)$

$$G(z) = Z\left\{\frac{1}{s+a}\right\} \xrightarrow{G(s)}$$

$$\text{Operate } z^{-1} \rightarrow e^{-at} \xrightarrow{\text{transform}} e^{-akT} \xrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-aT} z^{-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow G(z) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-a} z^{-1}} \xrightarrow{\text{invert}} H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-b} z^{-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-aT} z^{-1}} \times \frac{1}{1 - e^{-bT} z^{-1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \left(\frac{1}{s+a} - \frac{1}{s+b} \right)$$

II. $\frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = Z \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{1}{s+a} \frac{1}{s+b}}_{\text{Objekt } L^{-1}}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{Objekt } L^{-1}} \frac{1}{b-a} (e^{-at} - e^{-bt})$

$$\frac{1}{b-a} (e^{-akt} - e^{-bkt})$$

$\downarrow z$

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \left(\frac{1}{1-e^{-at}z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1-e^{-bkt}z^{-1}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1}{b-a} \left(\frac{1}{1-e^{-at}z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1-e^{-bkt}z^{-1}} \right)$$

حيث ينطبق II على I حيث $G(s) = \frac{1}{b-a} (G(z))$

حيث $G(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g(kT) z^{-k}$

: $G(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g(kT) z^{-k}$ $G(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g(kT) z^{-k}$

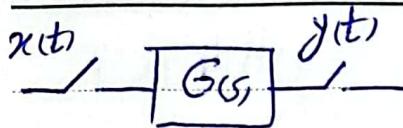
$$G(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g(kT) z^{-k} \quad \leftarrow g(kT) \leftarrow g(t) = L(G(s))$$

- كسر $G(s)$ ينبع من طبيعة $g(t)$ كالتالي

- $G(z) = G(s) \left| \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{نحو} \\ s = \frac{1}{T} \ln z \end{array} \right.$

$$G(z) = G(s) \left| \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{نحو} \\ s = \frac{1}{T} \ln z \end{array} \right.$$

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$$G(s) = \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} \frac{1}{s(s+1)}$$

جاء تردد بـ s

$$G(z) = Z(G(s)) = Z\left[(1 - e^{-Ts}) \frac{1}{s^2(s+1)}\right]$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{L}}'\left(\frac{1}{s^2(s+1)}\right) = h(t)$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{L}}'\left((1 - e^{-Ts}) \frac{1}{s^2(s+1)}\right) = h(t) - h(t - T)$$

Observe $\overrightarrow{h(kT) - h((k-1)T)} \xrightarrow{Z} H(z) - z^{-1}H(z)$
 $= (1 - z^{-1})H(z)$

$$\Rightarrow G(z) = (1 - z^{-1}) Z\left\{\frac{1}{s^2(s+1)}\right\}$$

مدونة مختصر

سُرْجِيُّونْ كِلِيْتِيْكْ



$$Y(s) = G(s) E(s) \rightarrow Y(s) = G(s) E(s) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$E(s) = R(s) - H(s) Y(s) = R(s) - H(s) G(s) E(s)$$

$$\rightarrow E(s) = R(s) - H G(s) E(s)$$

$$\rightarrow [1 + H G(s)] E(s) = R(s) \rightarrow E(s) = \frac{R(s)}{1 + H G(s)} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{G(s) R(s)}{1 + H G(s)}$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{G(z) R(z)}{1 + H G(z)}$$

$$H(s) = 1$$

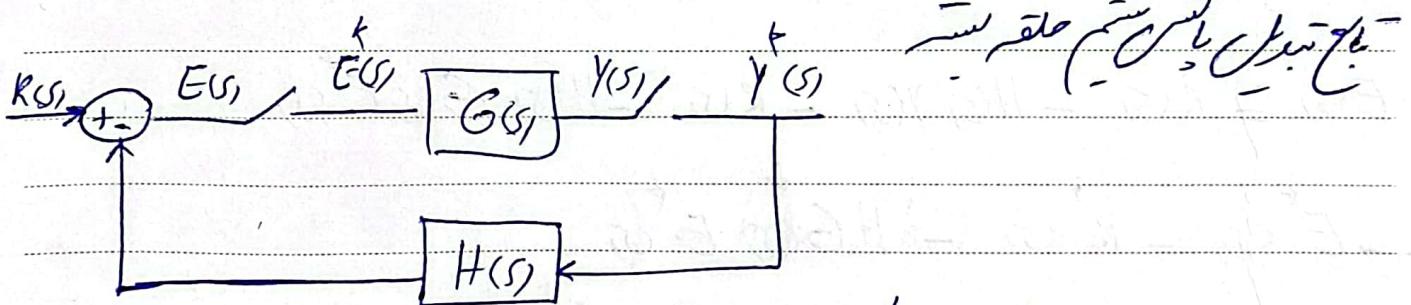
$$G(s) = \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} \frac{k}{s+1} = (1 - e^{-Ts}) \frac{k}{s(s+1)}$$

$$Z\{G(s)\} = (1 - z^{-1}) Z\left\{\frac{k}{s(s+1)}\right\}$$

$$k\left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1}\right) \rightarrow k\left(\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1-e^{-Tz^{-1}}}\right)$$

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$$\frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = k(1 - z^{-1}) \left(\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1-e^{-T}z^{-1}} \right) ?$$



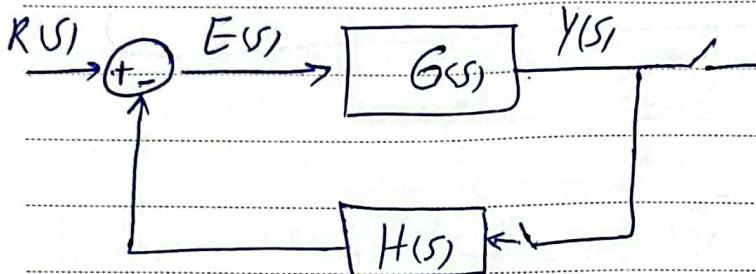
$$Y(s) = G(s) E(s) \rightarrow Y(s) = G(s) E(s)$$

$$E(s) = R(s) - H(s) Y(s) = R(s) - H(s) G(s) E(s)$$

$$\rightarrow E(s) = R(s) - H(s) G(s) E(s)$$

$$\rightarrow E(s) = \frac{1}{1 + H(s) G(s)} R(s)$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + H(s) G(s)} R(s) \rightarrow \frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G(z)}{1 + H(z) G(z)}$$



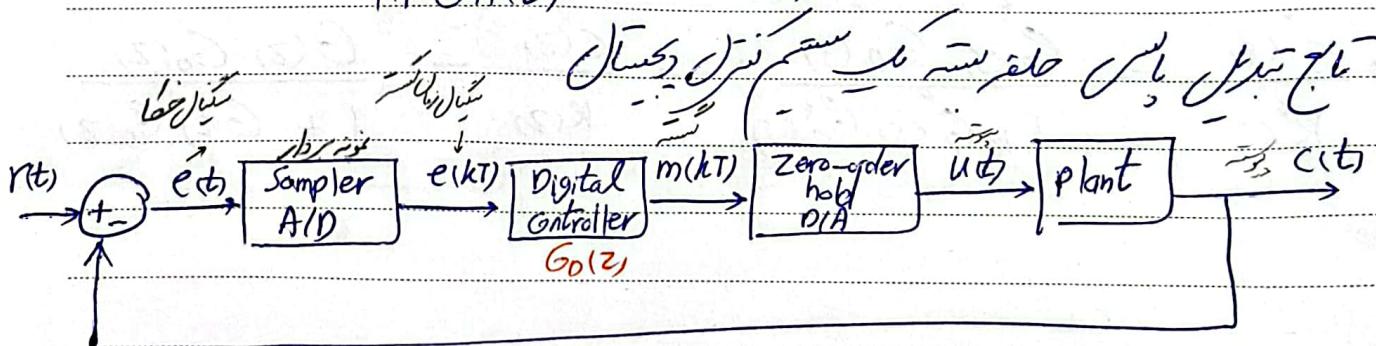
$$Y(s) = G(s)E(s)$$

$$E(s) = R(s) - H(s)Y^*(s)$$

$$Y(s) = G(s)E(s) = G(s)R(s) - G(s)H(s)Y^*(s)$$

$$\hookrightarrow Y(s) = \frac{GR(s)}{1+GH(s)} = \frac{G}{1+GH(s)}R(s) = \frac{GR(s)}{1+GH(s)}$$

$$\rightarrow Y(z) = \frac{GR(z)}{1+GH(z)} \rightarrow \frac{Y(z)}{R(z)}$$



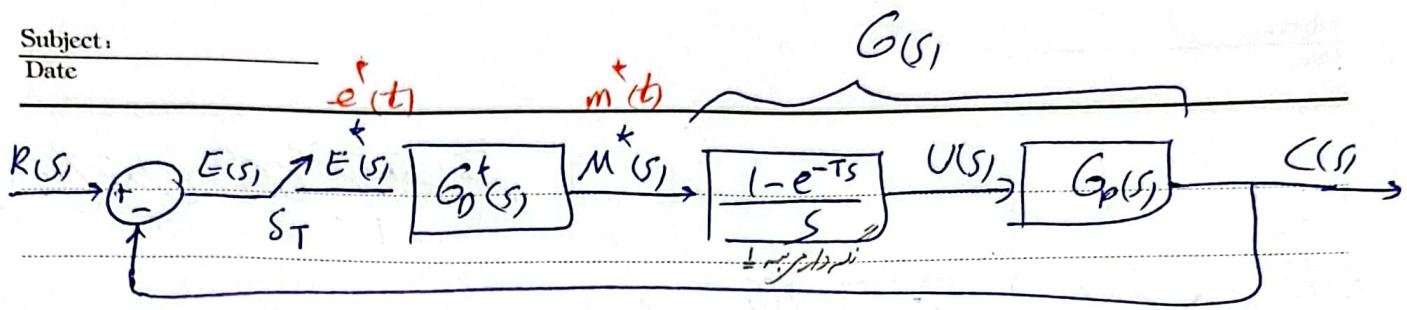
$$m(k) + a_1 m(k-1) + \dots + a_n m(k-n) \text{ (desired)} \\ = b_0 e(k) + b_1 e(k-1) + \dots + b_n e(k-n)$$

$$\Rightarrow M(z) + a_1 z^{-1} M(z) + \dots + a_n z^{-n} M(z)$$

$$= b_0 E(z) + b_1 z^{-1} E(z) + \dots + b_n z^{-n} E(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow G_d(z) = \frac{M(z)}{E(z)} = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \dots + b_n z^{-n}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + \dots + a_n z^{-n}}$$

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$$C(s) = G(s) M^t(s)$$
$$M^t(s) = G_o^t(s) E^t(s)$$

$$E(s) = R(s) - C(s) \rightarrow E^t(s) = R^t(s) - C^t(s)$$

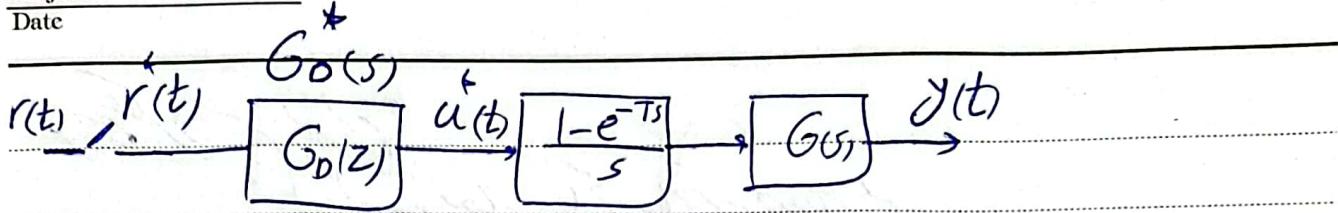
$$\Rightarrow C(s) = G(s) G_o^t(s) (R^t(s) - C^t(s))$$

$$\rightarrow C(s) = \frac{G(s) G_o^t(s) R^t(s)}{1 + G^t(s) G_p^t(s)}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{C(s)}{R^t(s)} = \frac{G(s) G_o(s)}{1 + G^t(s) G_p^t(s)}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{C(s)}{R^t(s)} = \frac{G(s) G_o(s)}{1 + G^t(s) G_p^t(s)} \rightarrow \frac{C(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G(z) G_o(z)}{1 + G(z) G_p(z)}$$

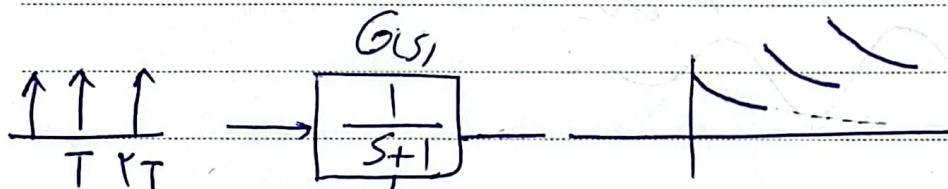
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$$Y(s) = G(s) \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} \quad G_D(s) R(s)$$

$$Y(s) = \left[G(s) \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} \right] G_D(s) R(s)$$

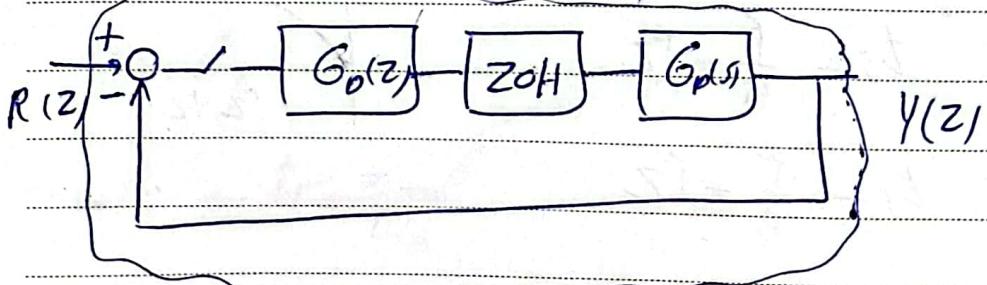
$$Y(z) = \left[G(s) \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} \right] s = \frac{1}{T} \ln z \quad G_D(z) R(z)$$



$$\text{Output } \downarrow \\ e^{-Tk} \\ e^{-t} = (e^{-T})^k$$

$$Z \left\{ \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} G(s) \right\} = (1 - z^{-T}) Z \left\{ \frac{G(s)}{s} \right\}$$

$$T = 1, Z \left\{ e^{j\omega s} \frac{1}{s+1} \right\} = ?$$



$$\text{PAPCO} \equiv G(z)$$

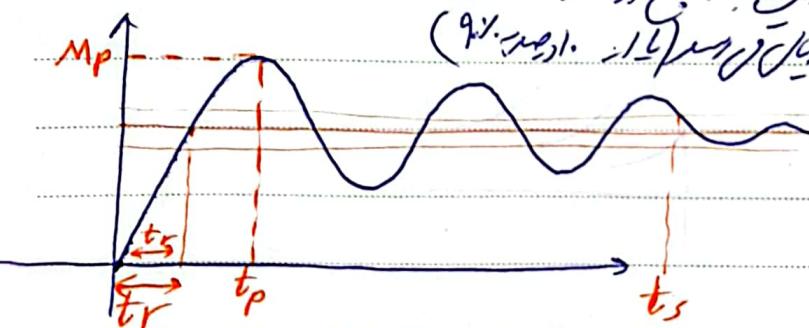
O.S., M_p \leftarrow t_p \leftarrow 100γ \leftarrow t_r \leftarrow 10γ

$M_p \leftarrow$ t_r \leftarrow 10γ \leftarrow 100γ

$$\therefore O.S. = \frac{M_p - \gamma(\omega)}{\gamma(\infty)} \quad .$$

5% \leftarrow t_s \leftarrow 10γ

t_s \leftarrow t_r \leftarrow 10γ \leftarrow 100γ \leftarrow t_p \leftarrow 100γ \leftarrow t_r \leftarrow 10γ \leftarrow 10γ



وهو المدى المترافق مع انتقال المقطع من الميل الى الصفر: $t_s = t_p - t_r$ \leftarrow $t_s = t_r$

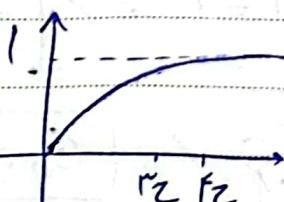
$$a = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2s+1}$$

t_s \leftarrow t_r

$$\rightarrow \frac{a}{\sqrt{2s+1}} \rightarrow (1 - e^{-at}) u(t) \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{2s+1}} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} e^{-at}$$

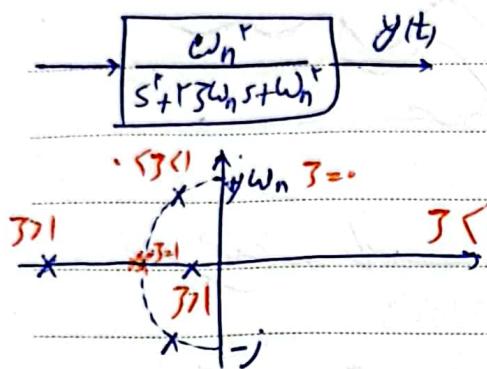
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 < \alpha < 1 / \sqrt{2s+1} \\ 0 < t < t_r \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r_2 > e^{-at} \\ r_1 < e^{-at} \end{array} \right.$

$$\text{V.Y. } t_s = \frac{f_1}{a} = f_2$$



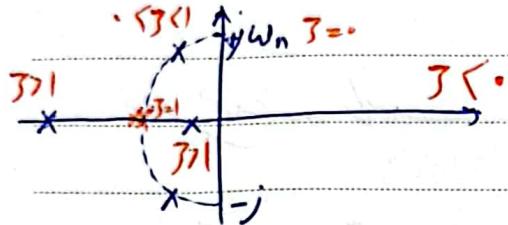
$$\text{V.Y. } t_s = \frac{f_1}{a} = r_2$$

$$t_r = \frac{r_1}{\omega_b} = \frac{r_1}{q} = r_1 f_2$$



$$-1 < \beta < 1$$

$\omega_h^r \leftarrow 35$
 $r\omega_n \leftarrow \beta =$



$$\begin{cases} G = \beta \omega_n \\ W_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1-\beta^2} \end{cases}$$

جواب میں سے کوئی بھی

$$E_{st} \quad S_{1,2} = -\beta \omega_n \pm j \omega_n \sqrt{1-\beta^2} = -6 \pm j w_d \quad -1 < \beta < 1$$

جواب میں سے کوئی بھی $e^{st}, e^{st} = \frac{-}{\lambda}$

$$t_s = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{\beta \omega_n} & \text{if } \beta < 1 \\ \frac{\pi}{\beta \omega_n} & \text{if } \beta > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$Q.S. = \exp\left(\frac{-\beta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}\right) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta = +\sqrt{d} \rightarrow 8\% \\ \beta = -\sqrt{d} \rightarrow 10\% \\ \beta = +\sqrt{a} \rightarrow 10\% \\ \beta = -\sqrt{a} \rightarrow 8\% \end{cases}$$

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{w_d} \quad G_s(\beta)$$

$$-1 \leftarrow t_r = \frac{\pi - \rho}{w_d}$$

$$\frac{1.0 - 9.0}{P_{APC0}} \leftarrow t_r = \frac{Y_1 Y_2}{G_s(\beta)}$$

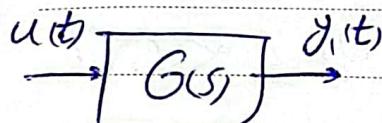
$$\frac{w_n^r}{s + \gamma_3 c_h s + w_n^r} (1 + T_o s) \quad \text{Graph: A blue curve oscillates around a red baseline, with a dashed arrow pointing to the right.}$$

سیم خواهش Under shoot

الله عز وجل

عوض در مسدوده زبان است overshoot

← سے کہا جائے۔



$$u(t) = \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{t}{s}}}{s} G(s)$$

$$G_0(z) = z \left\{ \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} G(s) \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow G_0(z) = e^{TS^*}, \text{ و } G(s) = e^{-sT} \quad (\text{**})$$

وزیر خارجہ کی پیدائش نام بانڈ تسلیم آئندہ ترکھ طبقہ

مسنون

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{x(t)} [G(s)] y(t), \quad y(t) = \xrightarrow{x[k]} [G_o(z)] y[k]$$

$$x(t) = \sum_h x(hT) \delta(t-hT)$$

$$y(t) = \sum_h x(hT) g(t-hT) \xrightarrow{t=kT} y(kT) = \sum_h x(hT) g(kT-hT)$$

$$y(t) = \sum_k y(kT) \delta(t-kT)$$

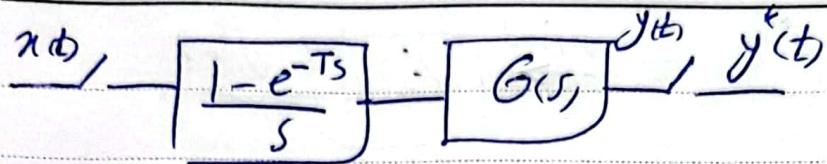
$$\begin{cases} y[k] \triangleq y(kT) \\ x[k] \triangleq x(kT) \\ g[k] \triangleq g(kT) \end{cases}$$

$$\xrightarrow{*} y[k] = \sum_h x[h] g[k-h]$$

$G_o(z)$ معرفی

$\Rightarrow Z\{G(s)\}$ معرفی نمایند $s = \frac{1}{T} \ln z$

$$Z\{G(s)\} = G(s) \Big|_{s=\frac{1}{T} \ln z}$$



$$= x[k] \xrightarrow{G_D(z)} y[k]$$

$$G_D(z) = z \left\{ \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} G(s) \right\}$$

$\Rightarrow \left\{ \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} G(s) \right\}$ مماثل لـ $G(s)$ في

$$\text{لذلك } G_D(z) \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} = (1 - z^{-1}) \left\{ \frac{G(s)}{s} \right\}$$

$$= z \left\{ \frac{G(s)}{s} \right\}$$

$\hookrightarrow G_D(z)$

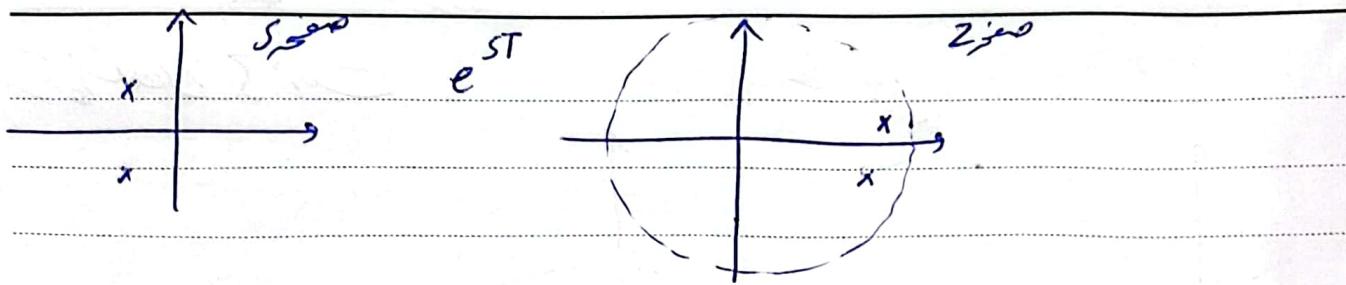
لذلك $G_D(z) = z \left\{ \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} G(s) \right\}$ ينبع

لذلك

لذلك $G_D(z) = z \left\{ \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} G(s) \right\}$

$= 1/G(s) \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-st}}{s}$ لـ $G(s)$ مماثل لـ $1 - e^{-st}$

(لذلك $G_D(z) = 1/G(s) \cdot z \left\{ \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} \right\}$ لـ $z = e^{st}$ ينبع)



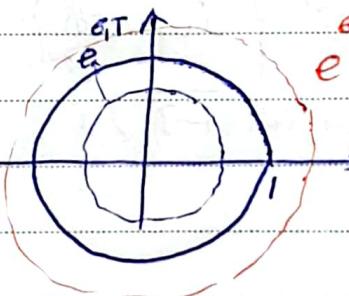
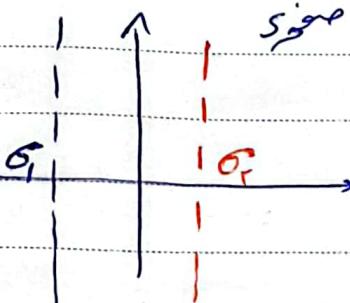
ست معرف

$$G = 3 \text{ Wh}$$

لطف معرف

لطف معرف

معرف



e^{GT} معرف

$$S = \{ G + j\omega_d \mid \omega_d \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$Z = e^{ST} = e^{(G+j\omega_d)T} = e^{GT} e^{j\omega_d T} = e^{GT} (G \cos(\omega_d T) + j \sin(\omega_d T))$$

$$S = \{ \sigma + j\omega_d \mid \sigma \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

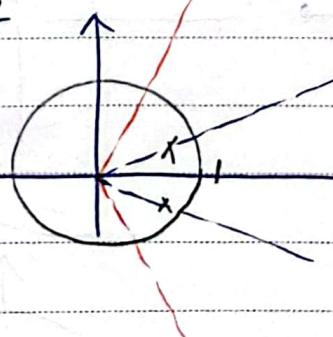
جذب ود

$$\nabla Z = \omega_d T$$

$$Z = e^{ST} = e^{(G+j\omega_d)T} = e^{GT} e^{j\omega_d T} e^{(G+j\omega_d)T} |Z| = e^{GT}$$

j\omega_d

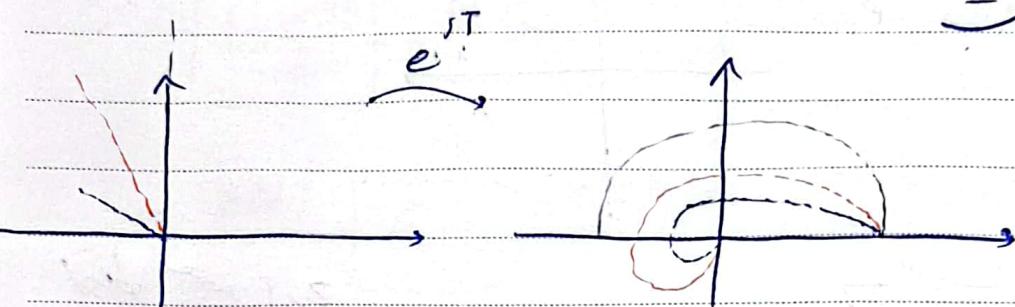
S



Subject: _____
Date: _____

Wn ↗

-jw *Z* *de Ob*



$$s = \{-j\omega_n + j\omega_n \sqrt{1-\beta^2} \mid \omega_n \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

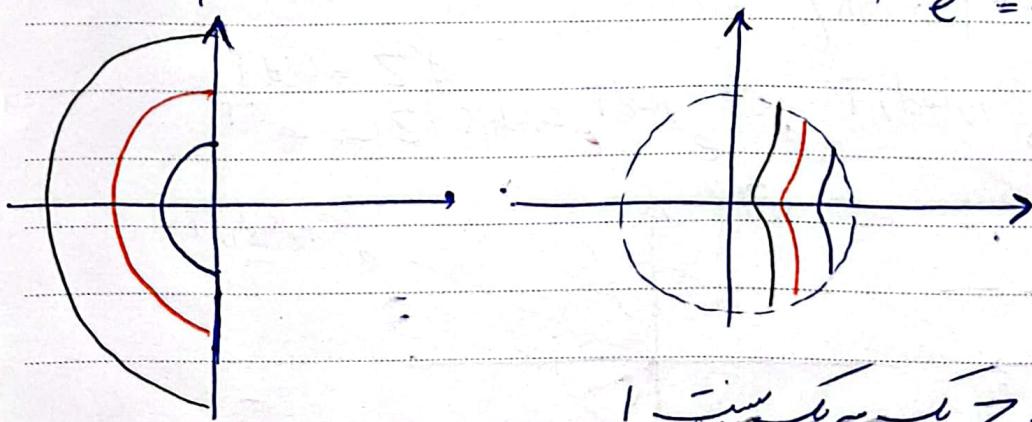
$$Z = e^{sT} = e^{(-j\omega_n + j\omega_n \sqrt{1-\beta^2})T}$$

$$|Z| = e^{-\omega_n T}$$

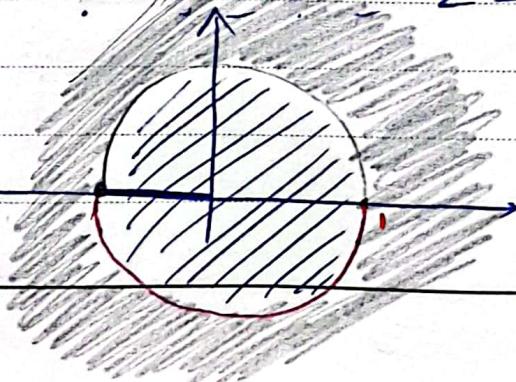
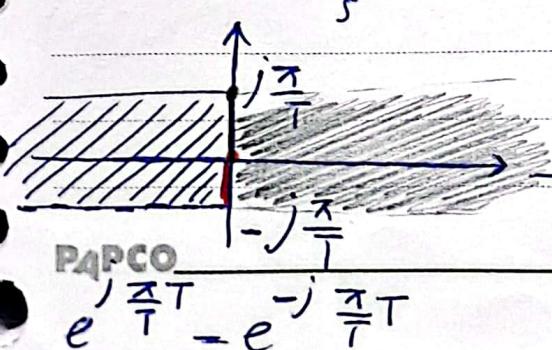
$$\angle Z = \omega_n \sqrt{1-\beta^2} T$$

$$s = \{-j\omega_n + j\omega_n \sqrt{1-\beta^2} \mid -\beta < \beta < 1\}$$

$$e^{sT} = e^{-j\omega_n T + j\omega_n \sqrt{1-\beta^2} T}$$



$$! \quad \text{z} = e^{sT} \quad \text{zib}$$



PAPCO

$$e^{j\frac{\pi}{T}} - e^{-j\frac{\pi}{T}}$$

العنصر المترافق مع التردد

$$T = \omega_0^{-1}$$

$$\alpha_s < 1\%$$

$$t_s < \omega_0$$

$$t_r < \gamma$$

Sight

$$\alpha_s < 1\% \rightarrow \boxed{3 > 0.9}$$

$$t_s < \omega_0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3\omega_n} < \omega_0 \rightarrow \boxed{3\omega_n > 1}$$

$$t_r < \gamma$$

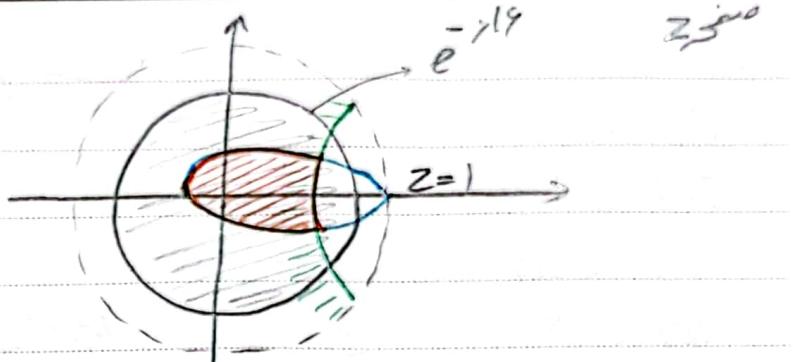
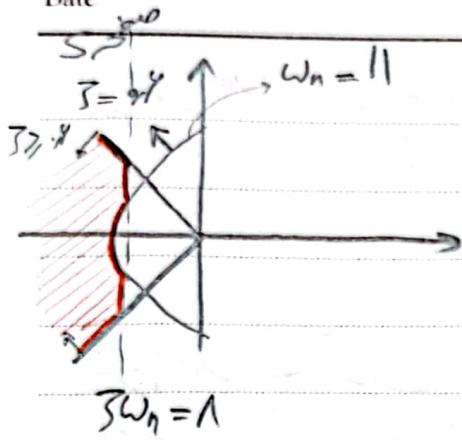
$$\frac{\pi - \beta}{\omega_0} = \frac{\gamma \gamma}{\omega_0} = \frac{\gamma \gamma}{\omega_n} < \gamma \rightarrow \boxed{\omega_n > 1}$$

$$\exp\left(-\frac{3\pi}{\sqrt{1-3^r}}\right) < 1 \rightarrow \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-3^r}} > \frac{-\ln(1)}{\pi}$$

$$\frac{3^r}{1-3^r} > \left(\frac{-\ln(1)}{\pi}\right)^r = a^r$$

$$3^r > \frac{a^r}{1+a^r} \rightarrow 3 > \frac{a}{\sqrt{1+a^r}}$$

Subject : _____
Date _____



$$3w_n > 1$$

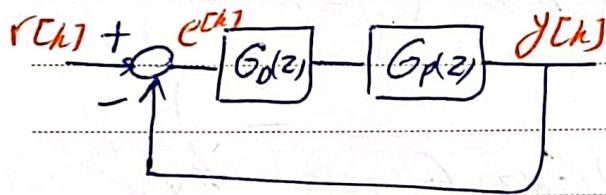
~~وہیں کوئی نہیں~~

~~وہیں کوئی نہیں~~

$$\begin{matrix} ST \\ e \rightarrow e \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{\quad T(-3w_n) \quad} \bar{e}^{14}$$

مقدمة
 لـ Z Transform و بعض تطبيقاتها في الاتصالات

$$Z = e^{j\omega}$$



$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x[k] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1^-} (1 - z^{-1}) X(z)$$

$$\frac{E(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{1}{1 + G_o(z)G_p(z)}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} e[k] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1^-} (1 - z^{-1}) \frac{1}{1 + G_o(z)G_p(z)} R(z)$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} = \text{adjs. } R(z)$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} e[k] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1^-} (1 - z^{-1}) \frac{1}{1 + G_o(z)G_p(z)} \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{1 + G_o(z)G_p(z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{1 + \lim_{z \rightarrow 1^-} G_o(z)G_p(z)}$$

$$k_p \triangleq \lim_{z \rightarrow 1^-} G_o(z)G_p(z)$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + k_p} : \text{نسبة إغلاق}$$

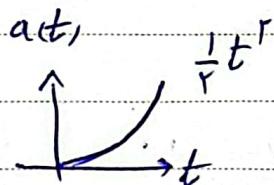
MPSCO

$$\text{and } R(z) = \frac{Tz^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^r} \tilde{J}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} e[k] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-z^{-1})}{1+G_o(z)G_p(z)} \frac{Tz^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^r}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{Tz^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1}) + (1-z^{-1})G_o(z)G_p(z)} = \frac{1}{kr}$$

$$kr \triangleq \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-z^{-1})}{T} G_o(z) G_p(z)$$



$$\text{and } R(z) = \frac{T(1+z^{-1})z^{-1}}{r(1-z^{-1})^r} \tilde{J}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} e[k] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-z^{-1})}{1+G_o(z)G_p(z)} \frac{T^r(1+z^{-1})z^{-1}}{r(1-z^{-1})^r}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{T^r(1+z^{-1})z^{-1}}{r(1-z^{-1})^r + r(1-z^{-1})^r G_o(z)G_p(z)} = \frac{1}{ka}$$

$$ka \triangleq \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-z^{-1})^r}{T^r} G_o(z) G_p(z)$$

$$G_o(z) G_p(z) = \frac{1}{(1-z^{-1})^n} \frac{A(z)}{B(z)}$$

ملاحظة: لذا / (1-z^{-1})^n A(z) B(z) \neq 0 \Rightarrow A(1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow B(1) \neq 0

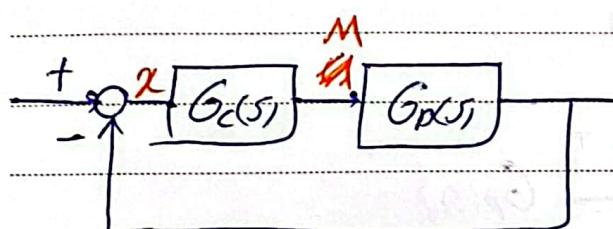
N	0	1	2	3
k_p	∞	∞	∞	0
k_v	0	∞	0	0
k_a	0	0	∞	0

N	0	1	2	3
$\frac{1}{1+k_p}$	0	0	0	0
∞	$\frac{1}{k_v}$	0	0	0
∞	∞	$\frac{1}{k_a}$	0	0

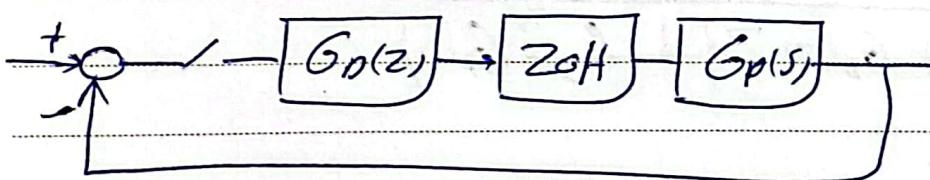
اگر دو کمپیون باید در یک سیستم متعادل حلقه - داشته باشند
 ۱ = ۱ = ۲ = ۲ = ۳ = ۳ = تابع = تابع ✓
 ۱ = ۱ = ۲ = ۲ = ۳ = ۳ = صفر ✓

اگر این سیستم از نوع دیر باشد زمان تابع حلقه (تاخیر) داشته باشد، این سیستم IMP.
 حذف فرآورده دغیر این صفت است اگر دستگاه حالت سیستم خواهد داشت

اگر این سیستم از نوع دیر باشد زمان تابع حلقه (تاخیر) داشته باشد، این سیستم حذف فرآورده دغیر این صفت است اگر دستگاه حالت سیستم خواهد داشت



حذف فرآورده دغیر این صفت است
 باید G_f(s) حذف شود



PAPCO

$$G_C(s) = k \frac{s+a}{s+b}$$

$$G_C(s) = \frac{a}{s+a} \rightarrow \frac{M(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{a}{(s+a)}$$

$$m(t) + am(t) = ax(t) \rightarrow m(t) = -am(t) + ax(t)$$

$$\frac{m[k] - m[k-1]}{T} = -am[k-1] + ax[k-1]$$

$$m[k] = m[k-1] - aTm[k-1] + aTx[k-1]$$

$$\rightarrow M(z) = (z^{-1} - aTz^{-1})M(z) + aTz^{-1}X(z)$$

$$G_D(z) = \frac{M(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{aTz^{-1}}{1 + aTz^{-1} - z^{-1}} = \frac{a}{\frac{1 - z^{-1}}{Tz^{-1}} + a}$$

$$s \rightarrow \frac{1 - z^{-1}}{Tz^{-1}} = \frac{z-1}{T}$$

جواب

$$G_D(z) = Z \left\{ G_C(s) \right\} \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{G_C(s) G_p(s) R(s)}{1 + G_C(s) G_p(s)}$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G_D(z) Z \left\{ \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} G_p(s) \right\}}{1 + G_D(z) Z \left\{ \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} G_p(s) \right\}}$$

$$G_D(z) = Z \left\{ \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} G_C(s) \right\}$$

حقيقي متر

$$Z \left\{ \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} G_C(s) \right\} \xrightarrow{s \rightarrow \frac{1 - z^{-1}}{Tz^{-1}}} \text{متر}$$

متر

$$s \rightarrow \frac{1 - z^{-1}}{T}$$

متر

$$\frac{M(s)}{X(s)} = G_C(s) = \frac{a}{s+a} \rightarrow m(t) + am(t) = a x(t)$$

$$\rightarrow m(t) = -am(t) + ax(t)$$

$$\frac{m(kT) - m((k-1)T)}{T} = -am((k-1)T) + ax((k-1)T)$$

$$\frac{m(kT) - m((k-1)T)}{T} = -am(kT) + ax(kT)$$

$$\frac{m(kT) - m((k-1)T)}{T} = -\frac{a}{r} (m(hT) + m((k-1)T)) \\ + \frac{a}{r} (x(hT) + x((k-1)T))$$

$$\frac{M(z) - z^{-1} M(z)}{T} = -\frac{a}{r} (M(z) + z^{-1} M(z))$$

$$+ \frac{a}{r} (X(z) + z^{-1} X(z))$$

$$M(z) \left[\frac{1}{T} + \frac{a}{r} + \left(\frac{a}{r} - \frac{1}{T} \right) z^{-1} \right] = \frac{a}{r} (1 + z^{-1}) X(z)$$

$$\frac{M(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{\frac{a}{T}(1+z^{-1})}{\frac{1}{T} + \frac{a}{T} + \left(\frac{a}{T} - \frac{1}{T}\right)z^{-1}} = \frac{\frac{a}{T}(1+z^{-1})}{\frac{a}{T}(1+z^{-1}) + \frac{1}{T}(1-z^{-1})}$$

$$\frac{M(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{a}{a + \boxed{\frac{\frac{1}{T} - z^{-1}}{1 + z^{-1}}}}$$

$$S \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{T}}{1 + z^{-1}} \frac{(1 - z^{-1})}{(1 + z^{-1})}$$

دین خارج

فرز خارج

Tustin

(impulse) دین خارج پسخ خارج $G(s) \rightarrow Z \{ G(s) \}$

(Zoh) $s = \omega$ $G(s) \rightarrow Z \left\{ \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} G(s) \right\}$

دین صفر و دین تبیق یافته (matched)

$$G_{S_1} = K \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n_S} (s - z_i)}{\prod_{i=1}^{n_P} (s - p_i)}$$

$Z = e^{\frac{Tz_i}{T}}$ $\Rightarrow s = z_i \Rightarrow G_{S_1}$ دین صفر و دین تبیق

$$Z = e^{\frac{Tp_i}{T}} = \bar{z}_i, \quad s = p_i = \bar{z}_i \quad \text{دین خارج} = 1$$

دین خارج $Z = -1 \Rightarrow$ دین صفر و دین تبیق G_{S_1} دین خارج دین صفر و دین تبیق

PAPCO

الفتح بدل كسر اين صوره المعاير لـ $G(s)$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow -\infty} G(s) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} G_0(z)$$

$$G(s) = \frac{a}{s+a}$$

صفر
 $s = -a$

$$G_0(z) = k_0 \frac{z+1}{z-e^{aT}}$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow -\infty} G(s) = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} G_0(z) = \frac{k_0}{1-e^{-aT}} = 1 \Rightarrow k_0 = \frac{1-e^{-aT}}{1}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s} \quad G_0(z) = k_0 \frac{z+1}{z-1} \quad k_0 \times 1 = 1 \Rightarrow k_0 = \frac{1}{1}$$

$z=1$ \Rightarrow المعاير لـ $G_0(z)$ هي n_1 و n_2 المعاير لـ $G(s)$ هي n_p و n_z .

$$G_0 = k_0 \frac{(z+1)}{\prod_{i=1}^{n_p} (z - e^{p_i T}) \prod_{i=1}^{n_z} (z - e^{z_i T})} = a + a z^{-1} + a z^{-2} + \dots$$

الآن نعلم

من المعاير

نرا صفر

دسترة طبع

لذلك دعوه من المعاير

نكر راسمه

$$G_{DT} = C2D(G, T, \text{method})$$

موجز

method = 'zoh'

'impulse'

'Tustin'

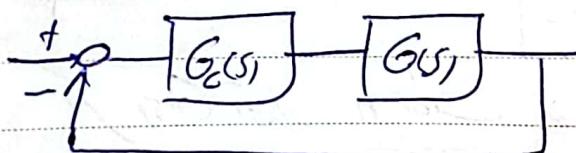
'Matched'

$$S \rightarrow \frac{\omega_0}{\tan(\frac{\omega_0 T}{2})} \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}$$

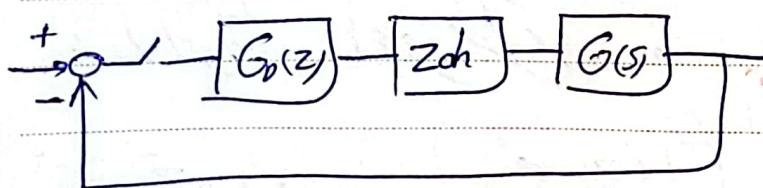
موجز خط مستقيم فرعي

موجز زاوي تاجنلي يوكسون

$$C2D(G, T, \text{'prewarp'}, \omega_0)$$



مترافق - ملحوظ !

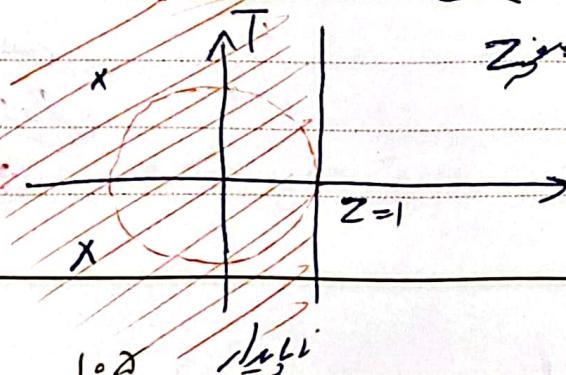
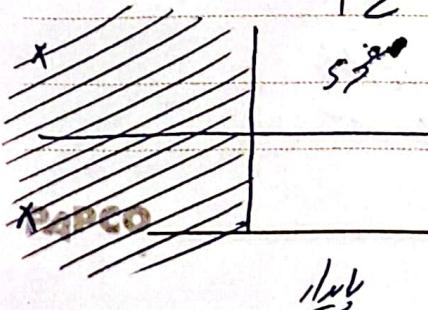


$$G_c(s) \rightarrow G_d(z)$$

$$S \rightarrow \frac{1-z^{-1}}{Tz^{-1}}$$

$$S \rightarrow \frac{z-1}{T}$$

$$z \leftrightarrow ST+1$$



$$G_C(s) = \frac{a}{s+a} \quad G_D(z) = \frac{a}{\frac{z-1}{T} + a} = \frac{aT}{z-1+aT}$$

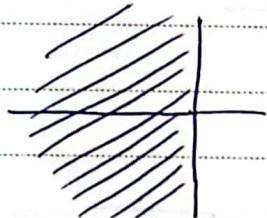
$\omega_b < \sqrt{aT}$, $a > \sqrt{aT}$ (i.e. $|1-aT| < 1$)

∴

$$\begin{cases} T=1 \\ a=\mu \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{stable}$$

∴ $\omega_b < \sqrt{\mu T}$ for stability of $G_C(s)$

$$s \rightarrow \frac{1-z^{-1}}{T}$$

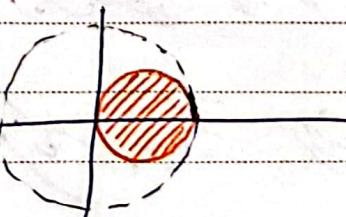


$$\operatorname{Re}(s) < 0 \rightarrow \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{z-1}{Tz}\right) < 0 \quad z = \sigma_z + j\omega_z$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{\sigma_z + j\omega_z - 1}{\sigma_z + j\omega_z}\right) < 0$$

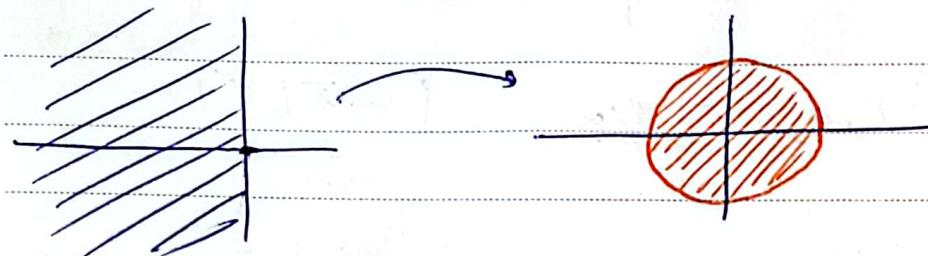
$$\operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{\sigma_z + \omega_z - (\sigma_z - j\omega_z)}{\sigma_z + \omega_z}\right\} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_z + \omega_z - \sigma_z < 0 \rightarrow (\sigma_z - \frac{1}{T}) + \omega_z < \frac{1}{T}$$

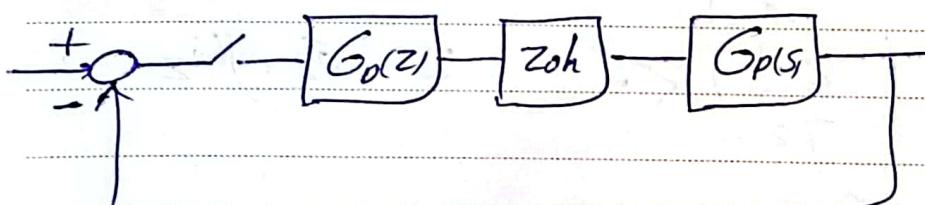
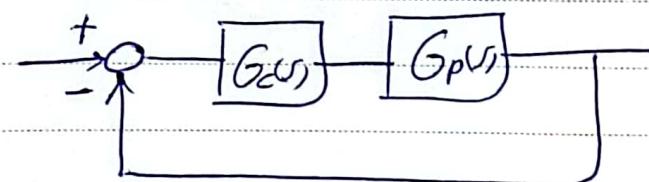


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$$S \rightarrow \frac{r}{T} \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}$$



$$\omega_s = \frac{r\pi}{T} : T \rightarrow \text{جایزیت از خارج از دایره}$$



جایزیت از خارج از دایره باید بزرگتر از جایزیت از داخل دایره باشد

و میتوانیم این را مطابق با شرایط مذکور در کتاب مطالعه کنیم

$$0 < \frac{\omega_s}{\omega_b} \leq 10$$

ω_b میتواند مقداری باشد

$$1 < \frac{T_r}{T} \leq 10$$

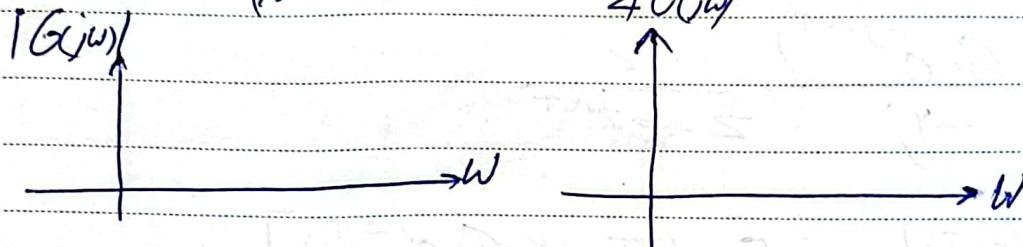
$T_r = - =$ زمان پاسخ

$$10 < \frac{\omega_s}{\omega_d} \leq 100$$

ω_d میتواند مقداری باشد

جواب فریضی

$$A \sin(\omega t) \xrightarrow{G(s)} \frac{0.9}{(s+1)^2} = A |G(j\omega)| \sin(\omega t + \angle G(j\omega))$$



جواب فریضی

: $\sin(k\pi T)$

$$x[k] \xrightarrow{G(z)} y[k]$$

$\sin(k\pi T)$

$$X(z) = \frac{\sin(-\pi T) z}{z - \gamma G_s(\pi T) z + 1} = \frac{\sin(-\pi T) z}{(z - e^{j\pi T})(z - \bar{e}^{-j\pi T})}$$

$$Y(z) = G(z) X(z) = \frac{\sin(-\pi T) z}{(z - e^{j\pi T})(z - \bar{e}^{-j\pi T})} G(z)$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{z} = \frac{\sin(-\pi T) G(z)}{(z - e^{j\pi T})(z - \bar{e}^{-j\pi T})} = \frac{\alpha}{z - e^{j\pi T}} + \frac{\beta}{z - e^{-j\pi T}}$$

G(z), \alpha, \beta, k/j\pi

$$\left\{ \alpha = \frac{\sin(-\pi T) G(e^{j\pi T})}{e^{j\pi T} - e^{-j\pi T}} = \frac{G(e^{j\pi T})}{2j} \right.$$

$$\left. \beta = \frac{\sin(-\pi T) G(e^{-j\pi T})}{e^{-j\pi T} - e^{j\pi T}} = \frac{G(e^{-j\pi T})}{-2j} \right.$$

PAPCO

$$y[k], b[k] = \frac{G(e^{j\omega T})}{s - j\omega} z + \frac{G(e^{-j\omega T})}{s + j\omega} \bar{z}$$

$$+ \frac{G(e^{-j\omega T})}{s + j\omega} \bar{z}$$

$$y[k] = |G(e^{j\omega T})| \sin [\theta[kT] + \angle G(e^{j\omega T})]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} G(j\omega) = G(s) \\ s = j\omega \end{array} \right.$$

$$G(e^{j\omega T}) = G(z) \Big|_{z = e^{j\omega T}}$$

$$A \sin(\omega kT) \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}}} \rightarrow A \left| \frac{1}{1 - ae^{j\omega T}} \right| \sin \left(\theta[kT] + \angle \frac{1}{1 - ae^{j\omega T}} \right)$$

$$G(z) = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} \rightarrow G(e^{j\omega T}) = \frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\omega T}}$$

$$|G(e^{j\omega T})| = \left| \frac{1}{1 - a(G(s(\omega T)) - j\sin(\omega T))} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - aG(s(\omega T)))^2 + a^2 \sin^2(\omega T)}}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{a}{s + a} \quad G(j\omega) = \frac{a}{j\omega + a}$$

$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + a^2}}$$

لما زادت الترددات في الدائرة فان اتجاه المترددة ينبع من $G(j\omega)$ بحسب قانون فراينهارت

$\omega \rightarrow \infty$ (عندما) $\angle G(j\omega) \rightarrow 0^\circ$

لما زادت الترددات في الدائرة فان اتجاه المترددة ينبع من $G(e^{j\omega T})$ بحسب قانون فراينهارت

$C \rightarrow \infty$ $\angle G(j\omega) \rightarrow -90^\circ$

$$W = \frac{1}{T} \frac{z-1}{z+1} \rightarrow Wz + W = \frac{1}{T}(z-1) \rightarrow (W - \frac{1}{T})z = -W - \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\rightarrow z = \frac{-W - \frac{1}{T}}{W - \frac{1}{T}} = \frac{W + \frac{1}{T}}{\frac{1}{T} - W} \Rightarrow z = \frac{1 + \frac{WT}{1}}{1 - \frac{WT}{1}}$$

$$z = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{T}W}{1 - \frac{1}{T}W}$$

$$G_W(\omega) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} G(z) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} z = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{T}W}{1 - \frac{1}{T}W} \\ W = \sigma_W + j\varphi \end{array} \right.$$

$W \rightarrow \sigma_W + j\varphi$

$$G_W(j\varphi) = G(z) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} z = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{T}W}{1 - \frac{1}{T}W} \\ W = j\varphi \end{array} \right. = G(z) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} z = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{T}j\varphi}{1 - \frac{1}{T}j\varphi} \end{array} \right.$$

$$G(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\omega T}} = G_W(w) \Big|_{w=\frac{\gamma}{T} \frac{z-1}{z+1}} \quad \text{(*)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} w = \frac{\gamma}{T} \frac{z-1}{z+1} \Big|_{z=e^{j\omega T}} &= \frac{\gamma}{T} \frac{e^{j\omega T} - 1}{e^{j\omega T} + 1} = \frac{\gamma}{T} \frac{e^{\frac{j\omega T}{T}} - e^{-\frac{j\omega T}{T}}}{e^{\frac{j\omega T}{T}} + e^{-\frac{j\omega T}{T}}} \\ &= \frac{\gamma}{T} \frac{\gamma j \sin(\frac{\omega T}{T})}{\gamma G_S(\frac{\omega T}{T})} = j \frac{\gamma}{T} \tan\left(\frac{\omega T}{T}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(*)} = G_W(w) \Big|_{w=j \frac{\gamma}{T} \tan\left(\frac{\omega T}{T}\right)}$$

جذب G_w(w) من جذب G(z) *

$$w = \frac{\gamma \tan\left(\frac{\omega T}{T}\right)}{T}$$

جذب G(z) = G(j\omega), جذب G_w(j\omega)

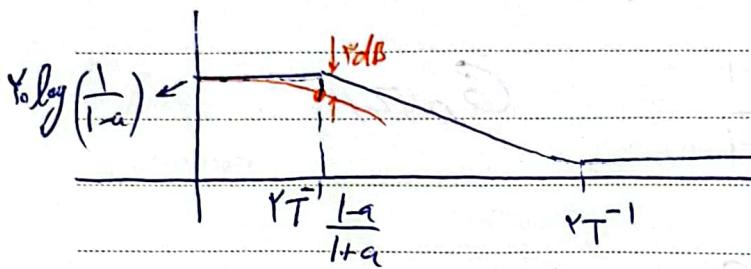
جذب G_w(j\omega) و هو جزء من G_w(w)

$\omega / T = j \Rightarrow \omega = j T$

$$G(z) = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} \quad G_w(w) = \frac{1}{1 - a \left(\frac{1 - \frac{j\omega}{T}}{1 + \frac{j\omega}{T}} \right)} = \frac{1 + \frac{j\omega}{T}}{1 + \frac{j\omega}{T} - a + \frac{aj\omega}{T}}$$

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$$G_W(W) = \frac{1 + \frac{I}{T}W}{(\frac{I}{T} + a\frac{I}{T})W + 1 - a} = \frac{1}{1-a} \frac{\frac{I}{T}W + 1}{\frac{I}{T}(\frac{1+a}{1-a})W + 1}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\frac{I}{T} + a\frac{I}{T}} \frac{1 + \frac{I}{T}W}{W + \frac{1}{T}(\frac{1-a}{1+a})} \quad (0 < a < 1)$$



$$10 \log |G(j \frac{W}{T} \frac{1-a}{1+a})| = 10 \log \left(\frac{1}{1-a} \right) - r dB$$

Since $10 \log \left(\frac{1}{1-a} \right) + r dB \propto G(e^{j\omega T})$ and $\omega = \frac{\omega}{T}$

$$\omega = \frac{\omega}{T} \tan\left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right)$$

$$\omega = \frac{\omega}{T} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{r}{\omega}\right)$$

$$\therefore G(e^{j\omega T}) \text{ where } \omega = \frac{\omega}{T} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{r}{\omega}\right)$$

$$10 \log \left(\frac{1}{1-a} \right) - r dB$$

$$\sin(-nKT) \Big|_{n=\frac{\pi}{T} + \bar{n}} = \sin\left((\frac{\pi}{T} + \bar{n})KT\right) \cdot < \bar{n} < \frac{\pi}{T}$$

$$= \sin\left((\frac{\pi}{T} + \bar{n})KT\right) = \sin(K\pi + \bar{n}KT) = \sin(-\bar{n}KT)$$

کوئنریں سے بسی سب سے
جیسا کہ جیسا کہ

$$G(s) \xrightarrow{s \rightarrow \omega_0} \frac{1-z^{-1}}{\tan(\frac{\omega_0 T}{F})} G_o(z)$$

$$G(j\omega_0) = G(s) \Big|_{s=j\omega_0}$$

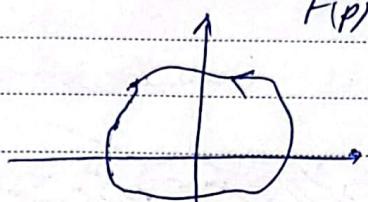
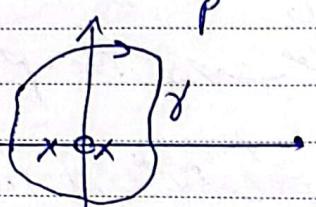
$$G_o(e^{j\omega_0 T}) = G_o(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\omega_0 T}} = G(s) \Big|_{s=\frac{\omega_0}{\tan(\frac{\omega_0 T}{F})} \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}} \quad \text{④}$$

$$s = \frac{\omega_0}{\tan(\frac{\omega_0 T}{F})} \frac{1-e^{-j\omega_0 T}}{1+e^{-j\omega_0 T}} = \frac{\omega_0}{\tan(\frac{\omega_0 T}{F})} \frac{e^{j\frac{\omega_0 T}{F}} - e^{-j\frac{\omega_0 T}{F}}}{e^{j\frac{\omega_0 T}{F}} + e^{-j\frac{\omega_0 T}{F}}}$$

$$= \frac{\omega_0}{\tan(\frac{\omega_0 T}{F})} \frac{j \sin(\frac{\omega_0 T}{F})}{j G_S(\frac{\omega_0 T}{F})} = j \omega_0$$

$$\text{④} = G(s) \Big|_{s=j\omega_0}$$

$F(p) : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$



اصد ایجاد کوش

ایجاد فرایاد سه دوچرخه

لایه ای این همچو کام از صور ماده ها عرض نمایش

$$N = Z - P$$

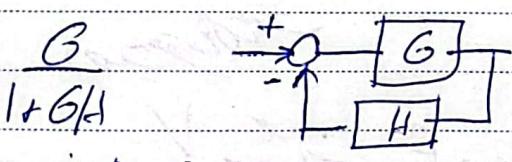
لایه ای این همچو کام از صور ماده ها عرض نمایش

F ایجاد کوش

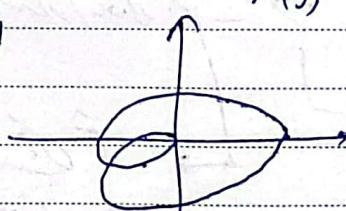
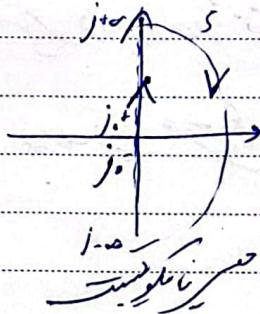
γ ایجاد کوش

F ایجاد کوش

$$\text{نکته}, N = I - r = -D \xrightarrow{\text{نکته}} I - r, r = I - \xrightarrow{\text{نکته}} I - r$$



$F(s)$



لایه $F(s)$ یعنی I لایه $F = I + GS(Hs) = i\hat{i} - j\hat{j} - k\hat{k} = \text{تصویر ماده ها عرض نمایش}$

$$N = Z - P$$

$I - S + F = G(SH)I$

لایه ایجاد کوش

لایه ایجاد کوش

$$1 + GS(Hs)$$

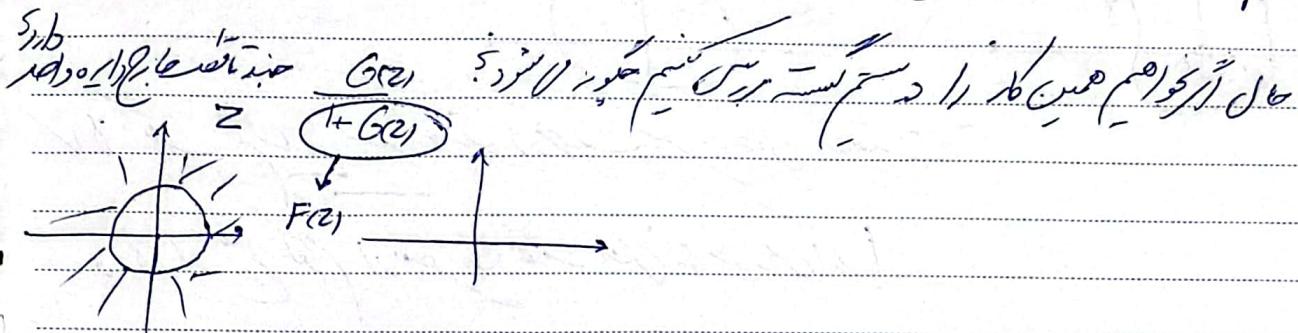
$$j\hat{j} = \frac{1}{1 + GS(Hs)}$$

$$k\hat{k} = \frac{1}{1 + GS(Hs)}$$

$$G(SH)s = \frac{1}{1 + GS(Hs)}$$

سُقْرَهْ مُعَدَّلَهْ ٦
 ١ + G

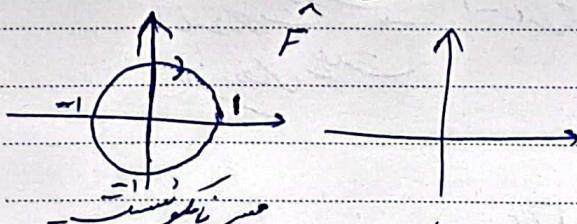
N - P



$$F(z) = 1 + G(z) \quad W \triangleq \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\hat{F}(W) \triangleq F\left(\frac{1}{w}\right)$$

$$F(z) = \hat{F}\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$$



$$N = z - p \text{ شکل } F \text{ تابع } \check{F} \text{ نسبت } \check{F} \text{ نسبت } F$$

نحوی داریم \check{F} نسبت F نسبت

مُعَدَّلَهْ داریم

$$F \sqrt{\{t\}}$$

نحوی داریم

نحوی داریم \check{F} نسبت F نسبت

$F = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(e^{j\theta}) e^{-j\theta} d\theta$

$$1 e^{j\theta} \quad e^{j\theta} \rightarrow -r\pi$$

R4PCO

$$F(e^{j\theta}) = F\left(\frac{1}{e^{j\theta}}\right) = F(e^{-j\theta}) = F(e^{j\theta})$$

$\pi \rightarrow -\pi$

$$(1 + G) = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z-1} = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z} e^{-j\omega} = \frac{1}{z} (1 - e^{-j\omega})$$

$$N = Z - P \quad \text{حيث } Z = \text{عدد المكعبات}$$

الآن نحسب $G(z)$ و $H(z)$ من المكعبات



نحسب $G(z)$ و $H(z)$ من المكعبات

$$G(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} \quad H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$$

$$N = Z - P \quad \text{حيث } Z = \text{عدد المكعبات}$$

$$G(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} \quad H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$$

نحسب $G(z)$ و $H(z)$ من المكعبات

$$G(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} \quad H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$$

نحسب $G(z)$ و $H(z)$ من المكعبات

$$G(z) = \frac{k}{1 - rz^{-1}} \quad H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - rz^{-1}}$$

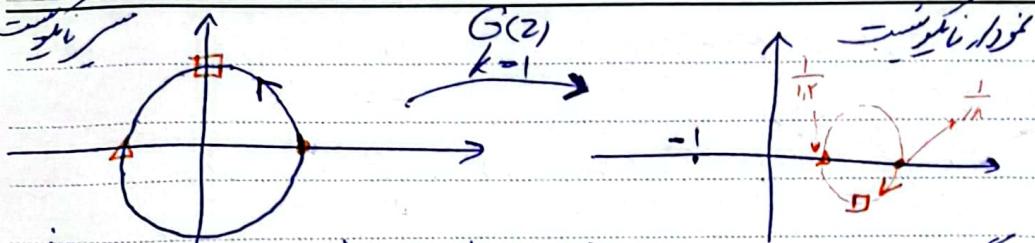
$$T(z) = \frac{G(z)}{1 + G(z)} = \frac{k}{1 - rz^{-1} + k} = \frac{k}{k + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{r}{k+1} z^{-1}}$$

نحسب $G(z)$ و $H(z)$ من المكعبات

$$G(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{k}{1 - re^{-j\omega}} \quad \omega \rightarrow \omega$$

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$e^{j\theta}$ $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$ *نحوه حدا میں کیسے جو اسی طبقہ استراحت کرے*

$$1 + kG(z) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{k} + G(z) = 0 \Rightarrow G(z) = -\frac{1}{k}$$

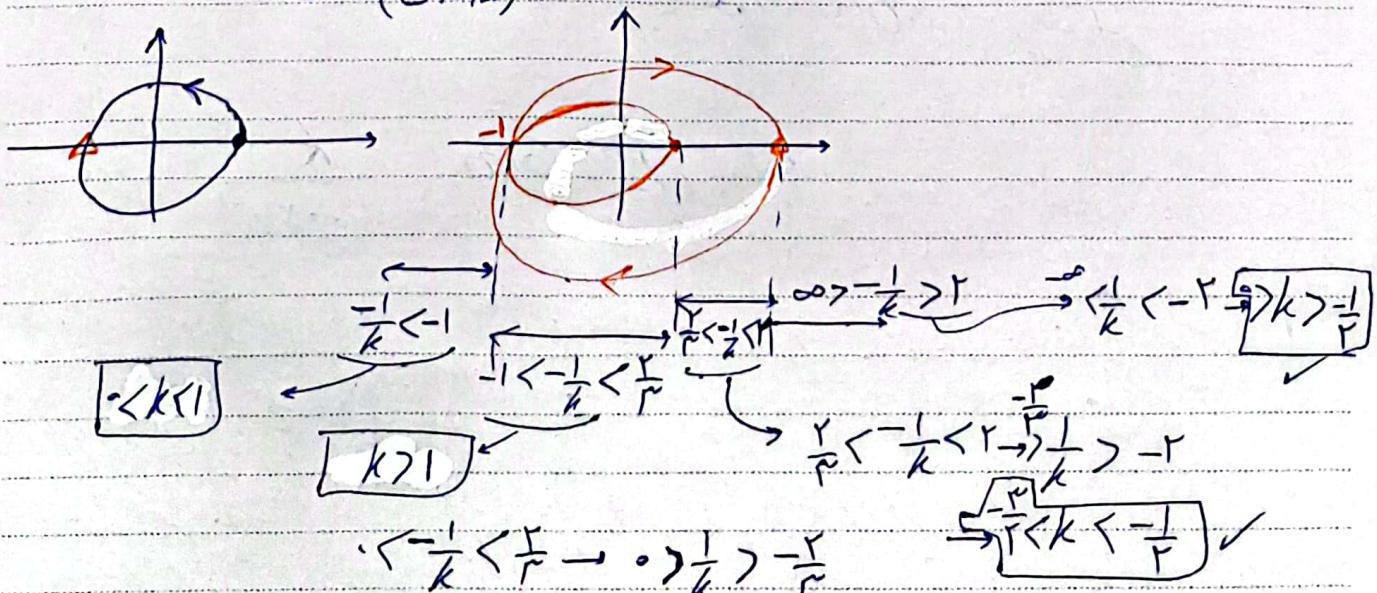
$$\text{لکھوئی} \quad 0 < -\frac{1}{k} < \frac{1}{11} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{لکھ} \rightarrow \frac{1}{k} > -\frac{1}{11} \rightarrow k < 11$$

$$\frac{1}{11} < -\frac{1}{k} < \frac{1}{10} \quad \times \quad \text{لکھ}$$

$$-\frac{1}{k} > \frac{1}{11} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{لکھ}$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{1}{k}} \rightarrow \text{لکھ} \quad G(z) = \frac{1}{z(z+1)}$$

$$G(e^{j\theta}) = \frac{1}{e^{j\theta}(z^2 + 1)}$$

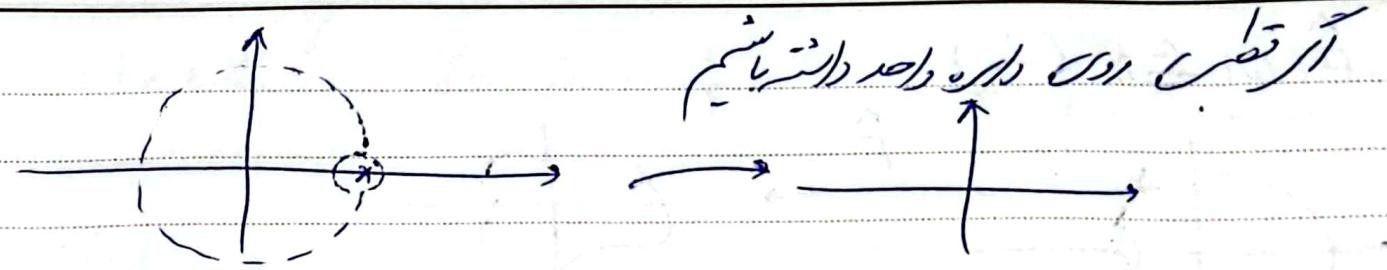


$$-\frac{1}{k} < \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow 0 > \frac{1}{k} > -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{r}{r} < k < -\frac{1}{r}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$2 - \frac{r}{r} \mid 1 - \frac{1}{r} \cdot 0 \mid 2 \rightarrow \boxed{k < -\frac{r}{r}} \quad \checkmark$$

PAPCO *فیلم نویسی اور انتشار*



$$\hat{F}(w) \rightarrow N = Z - P$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \hat{F}(w) \text{ خارج عن دائرة } \\ \text{نقطة } w \text{ داخل دائرة } \\ F(w) = ? \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{\hat{F}\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = F(z)}$$

$$w = 1 - \varepsilon e^{j\theta} \quad \theta: \frac{\pi}{P} \dots -\frac{\pi}{P}$$

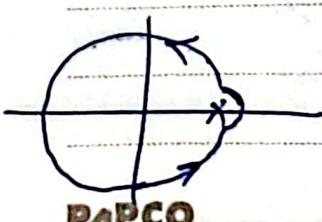
$$\hat{F}(w) = \hat{F}(1 - \varepsilon e^{j\theta}) = F\left(\frac{1}{1 - \varepsilon e^{j\theta}}\right) = F(1 + \varepsilon e^{-j\theta})$$

$$\theta: \frac{\pi}{P}, -\frac{\pi}{P}$$

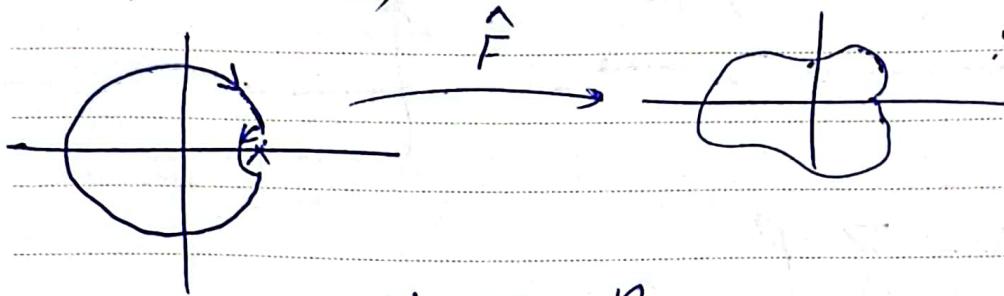
برهان کے حلقہ میں داد خفر قرار دار سسٹم حلقوں سے بھی

استاد $Z = N + P$ کے صورت میں. اسی تعداد کے نتائج میں تصریح کرنا ہے۔
تعداد تکمیل کرنے کا طریقہ ایجاد کرو۔

حصہ N (دایم داہم دوست خلاف عقر عمارت
شپشکاری کی دایم داہم دخیر حصہ)



$$\hat{F}(\omega) \triangleq F\left(\frac{1}{\omega}\right)$$



$$N = Z - P$$

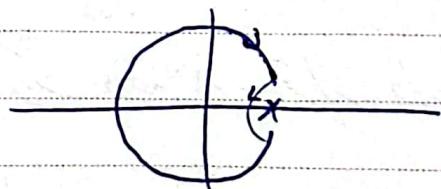
\rightarrow $\text{نحوه حلقه های دوستیاری}$ \rightarrow $\text{نحوه حلقه های دوستیاری}$
 \rightarrow $\text{نحوه حلقه های دوستیاری}$ \rightarrow $\text{نحوه حلقه های دوستیاری}$

$$G(z) = \frac{1}{z(z-1)}$$

$$\hat{G}(\omega) \triangleq G\left(\frac{1}{\omega}\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\omega}\left(\frac{1}{\omega}-1\right)} = \frac{\omega^2}{1-\omega}$$

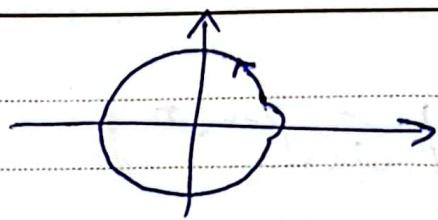
$$\omega = 1 + \epsilon e^{j\theta}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow \frac{r\pi}{r}$$



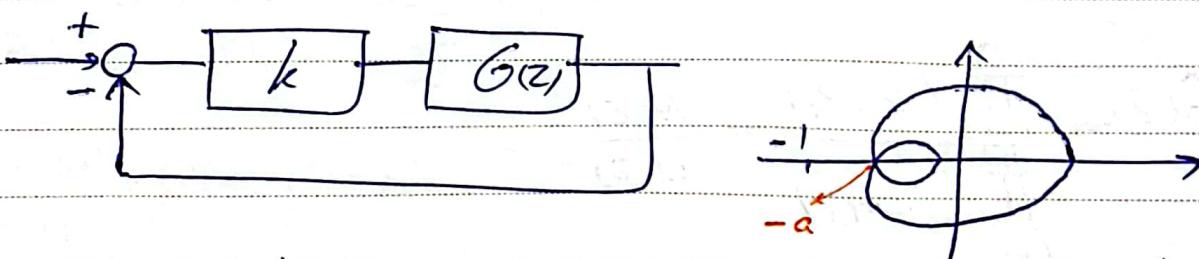
$$\begin{aligned} \hat{G}(\omega) &= \frac{(1 + \epsilon e^{j\theta})^r}{1 - (1 + \epsilon e^{j\theta})^{-r}} = \frac{1}{-\epsilon e^{j\theta}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} (-e^{-j\theta}) \\ &= \frac{1}{\epsilon} (e^{-j(\theta - \pi)}) \end{aligned}$$

$$Z = 1 + \varepsilon e^{j\gamma} \quad \gamma = -\frac{\pi}{T} - \frac{\pi}{T}$$



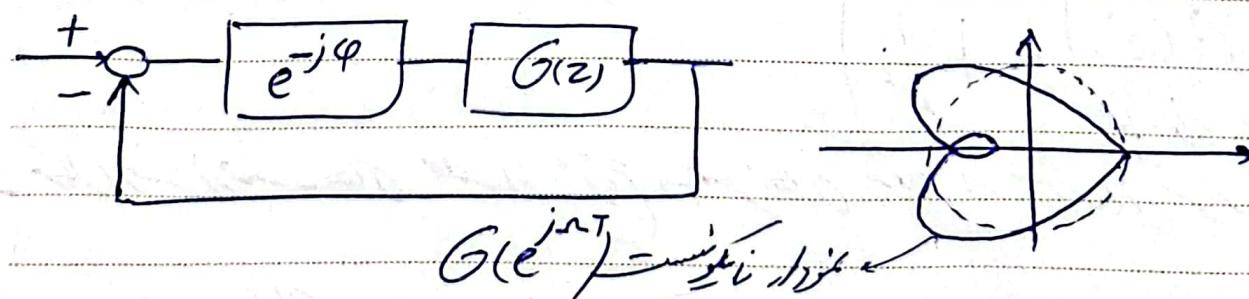
$$G(z) = \frac{1}{(1 + \varepsilon e^{j\gamma})(1 + \varepsilon e^{j\gamma} - 1)} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon e^{j\gamma}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} e^{-j\gamma}$$

$\gamma: -\frac{\pi}{T} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{T}$



$\nabla G(e^{j\omega T}) = -1 \alpha$ فرط من قطع خارج المتر

$$\left| \frac{1}{G(e^{j\omega T})} \right| \rightarrow \infty$$



$G(e^{j\omega T}) = \text{متر ناقص}$

متر ناقص متر ناقص

$$Z^{-P} \Big|_{Z=e^{j\omega T}} = e^{-j\omega T P}$$

$$|G(e^{j\omega T})| = 1$$

$$\omega = \pi + \arg G(e^{j\omega T})$$

$$1 + kG(s) = \dots \rightarrow 1 + kG(z) = \dots$$

$$G(z) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^m (z+z_i)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (z+p_i)} = \frac{N(z)}{D(z)}$$

$$G(z^*) = -\frac{1}{k^*}$$

$$4 G(z^*) = \begin{cases} (l+1)\pi & k \\ \text{شرط اخواز} & \\ 2l\pi & k' \end{cases}.$$

$$|G(z^*)| = \left| \frac{1}{k^*} \right|$$

حالات (اصحاف) صلبة از زرع دهندریت متریک نزد

$$\text{نحوی} \max(n,m) \neq 0 =$$

دو دفعه $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{نحوی} \\ \text{نحوی} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow k \right)$

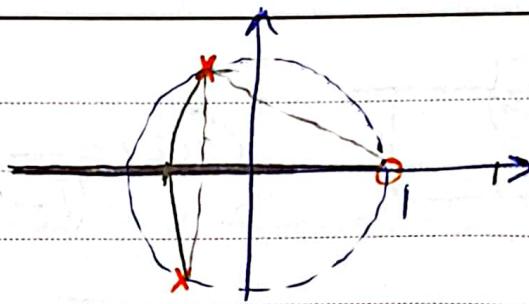
$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(l+1)\pi}{n-m} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{نحوی} \\ \text{نحوی} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow k \\ &\frac{\sum p_i - \sum z_i}{n-m} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{نحوی} \\ \text{نحوی} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow k \\ &\frac{\sum \text{شرط اخواز} - \sum \text{شرط دهندریت}}{n-m} \end{aligned}$$

K7.

$$G(z) = \frac{z-1}{z+r+1}$$

مقدار: $z=1$
 $\text{قط} = \frac{-1+i\sqrt{r}}{r}$

$$\max(m, n) = r$$



$$ND - D'N = 0 \rightarrow z_i^k \rightarrow G(z_i) = \frac{\theta_c + \varphi_c}{r} - \text{مقدار} \vec{z} - \vec{z}'$$

لذلك $\theta_c = (\lambda l + 1)\pi - \sum \theta_i + \sum \varphi_i$

أو $\theta_c = (\lambda l)\pi - \sum \theta_i + \sum \varphi_i$ إذا خرجنا إلى

لذلك $(z + z') - (rz + 1)(z - 1) = 0 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r\sqrt{r} \\ -r\sqrt{r} \end{array} \right.$

لذلك $\theta_c = (\lambda l + 1)\pi - \sum \varphi_i + \sum \theta_i$ في هذه الـ

أو $\theta_c = \lambda l \pi - \sum \varphi_i + \sum \theta_i$

ولذلك: $\theta_c = (\lambda l + 1)\pi - \frac{\pi}{r} + \left[\pi - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \right) \right]$

= π radian

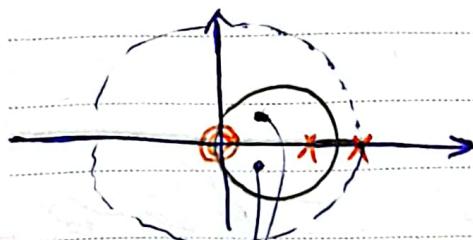
$$\theta_c = (\lambda l + 1)\pi - \pi = \pi$$

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Date: _____



$$G(z) = \frac{1}{(1-\alpha z^{-1})(1-z^{-1})}$$
$$= \frac{z}{(z-\alpha)(z-1)}$$

CO/P



$\text{in}(f(z))$
for $f(z)$

R4RCSO

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زیر مکانیزم کنترل کننده

طراف دینامیکی رسم شده اند که میتوانند مطابق با شرایط مذکور شوند ①

از تعداد از زیر مکانیزم ها

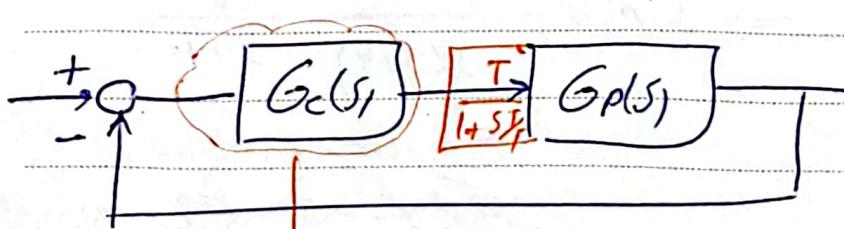
طراف دینامیکی رسم شده اند که مطابق با شرایط مذکور شوند ②

DeadBeat طریق ③

زیر مکانیزم ۲

- دفتر گشتن خواسته مسند T ④

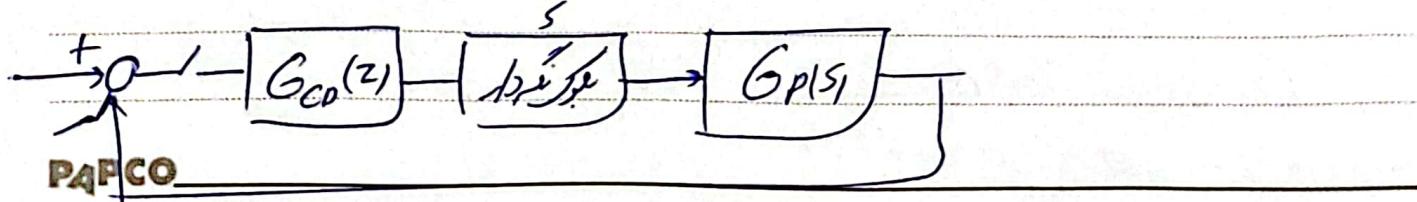
- دفتر گشتن از عمل ناتوانی



۱۹۶

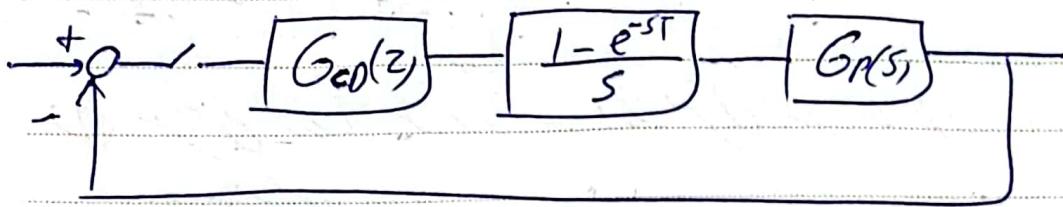
کسر با عبارت
بزرگ با عبارت
صفر فrac{1 - e^{-ST}}{S}

$$1 - e^{-ST}$$

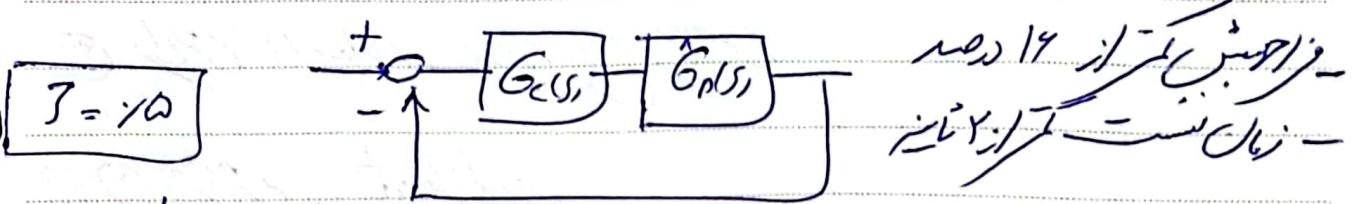


پارس

حصار



$$G_P(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)}$$

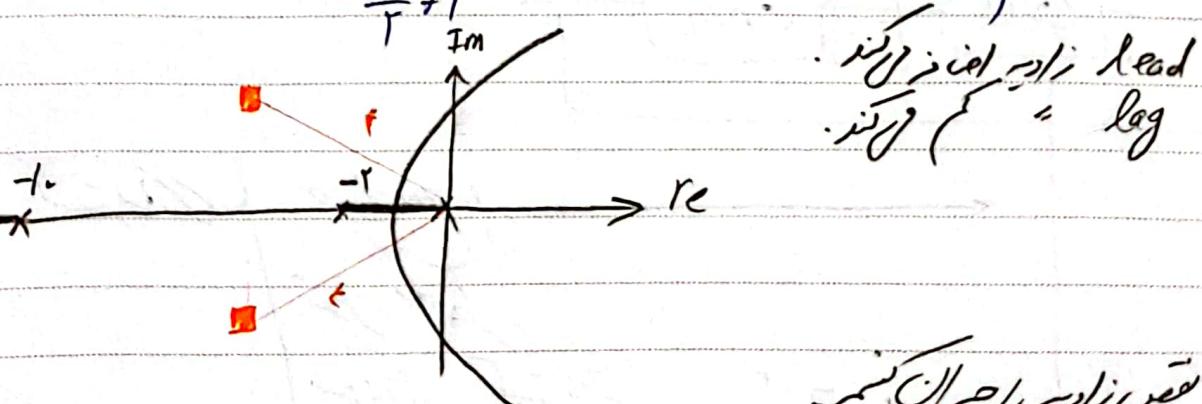


$$T = \frac{t_s}{T_0} = \gamma \rightarrow [T = \gamma]$$

$$\frac{f}{j\omega_n} = r \rightarrow \frac{f}{j\omega_n} = r \rightarrow [\omega_n = f]$$

$$\text{لذلك} \cdot \frac{T}{\frac{sT+1}{r}} = \frac{\gamma}{r(s+1)} = \frac{\gamma}{s+1}$$

$$\hat{G}_P(s) = G_P(s) \cdot \frac{T}{\frac{sT+1}{r}} = \hat{G}_P(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)} \cdot \frac{r}{s+1}$$



بعض زاده راح لک نیز

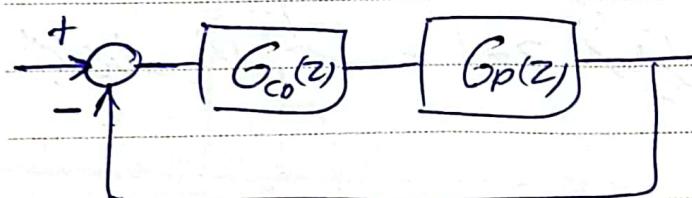
$$G_C(s) = Y_0 \cdot \frac{s+r}{s+9,44}$$

PAPCO

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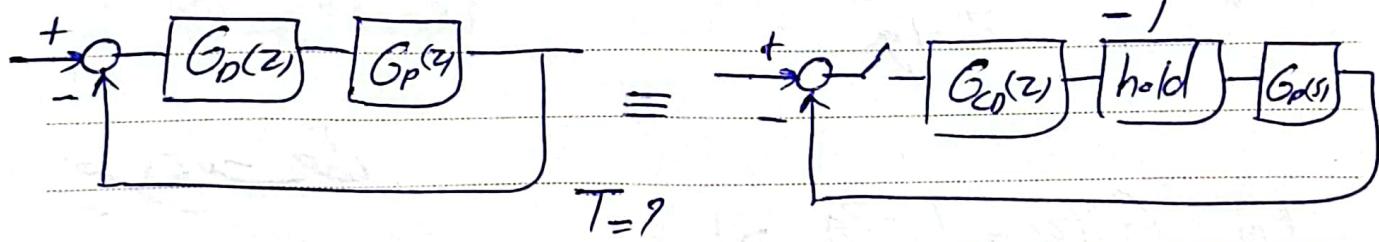
$$\frac{1 - e^{-ST}}{S} = \frac{1 - \frac{e^{-\frac{ST}{T}}}{e^{ST/T}}}{S} = \frac{1 - \frac{1 - \frac{T}{T}}{1 + \frac{T}{T}}}{S} = \frac{\frac{1 + ST}{T}}{S} = \frac{1 + ST}{T}$$

$$= \frac{ST}{T(1 + ST)} = \frac{T}{1 + ST}$$



(Y)

نظام کنترل (plant) میں $\left\{ G_p(z) \right\}$



خواستہ حلقہ کا عوام سے حلقہ کا عوام سے دفعہ 2

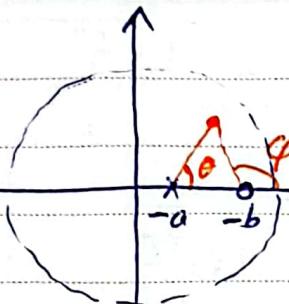
معنی کنٹرول (G(z)) کی پیش زاید (Lead) کا نام داری (کنٹرولر کا نام داری) (K+1)π تک محدود تھا۔

lead کا نام داری

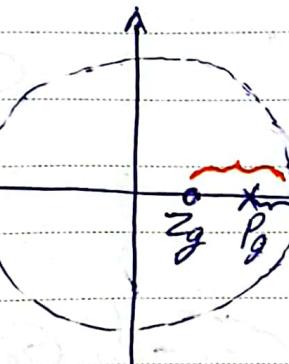
lag کا نام داری

$$\varphi - \theta > 0$$

$$G_{ld}(z) = k \frac{z+b}{z+a}$$



پیش بار، محل صفر و نهایت زیر $z=1$ است

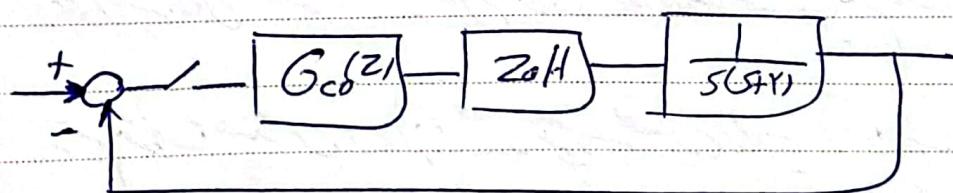


پیش بار، محل صفر و نهایت زیر $z=1$ است

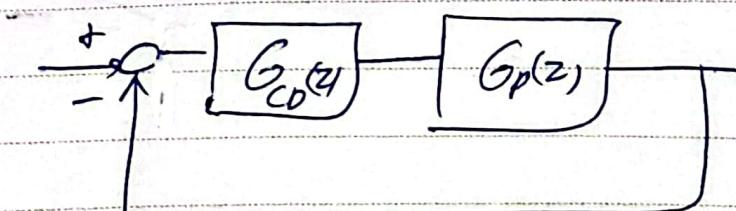
$$G_g(z) = \frac{z-z_g}{z-p_g}$$

نحوه دستی خطا

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} G_g(z) = \frac{1-z_g}{1-p_g} > 1$$



زیر متن کتاب در اینجا نوشت
لیکن شرکت ایرانی نوشت

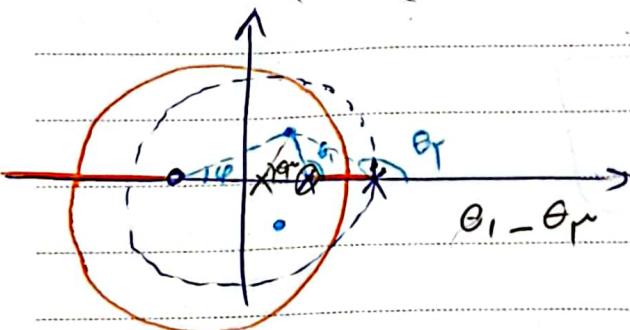


$$T = r$$

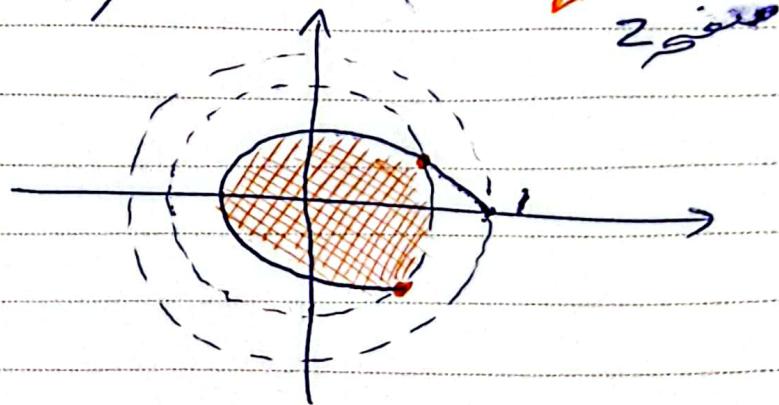
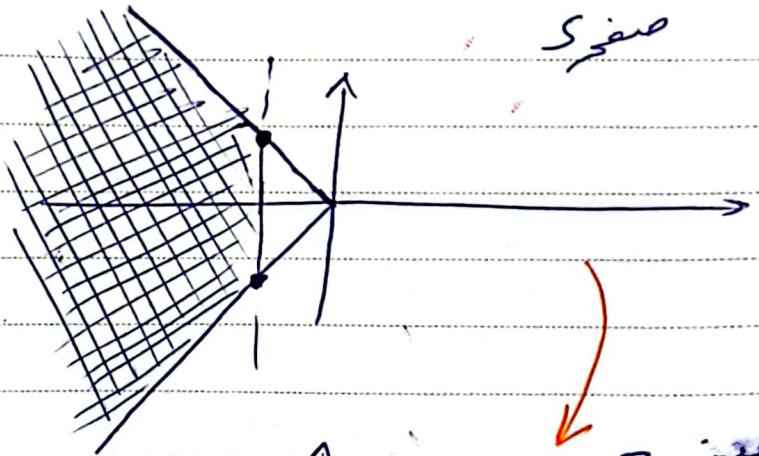
$$G_p(z) = Z \left\{ \frac{i - e^{-ST}}{S} - \frac{1}{S(ST)} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\omega_0 IV \cdot (Z + 1/V \cdot r)}{(Z-1)(Z - 9V \cdot r)}$$

$$\arg G_p(z) = \phi - \theta_1 - \theta_r$$



$$\frac{f}{j\omega_n} < r \rightarrow j\omega_n > r$$



$$Z_{IX} = \exp(T(-r \pm j\sqrt{r})) = \omega_0 r \angle \pm 90^\circ$$

$$= \omega_0 r \angle \pm 90^\circ$$

Subject :

Date

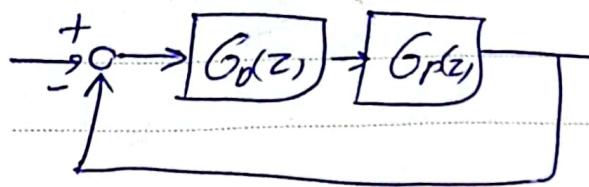
$$\omega_1 \text{ (معطى)} - \varphi_c = 110 + \varphi_1 - \theta_1 - \theta_2 = -\omega_1, 18^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_c &= \varphi_2 - \theta_p \rightarrow \varphi_c = \theta_1 - \theta_p \rightarrow \theta_p = \theta_1 - \varphi_c \\ &= 110 - \omega_1, 18^\circ \\ &\approx 90^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$G_d(z) = 15,9V \frac{z - 0,4V \Omega}{z - 0,10 \Omega}$$

PAPCO

خارج نظر نسبت دخوله خروجه



$$Z \rightarrow \frac{1 + \frac{T}{F}W}{1 - \frac{T}{F}W}$$

نحضر Φ

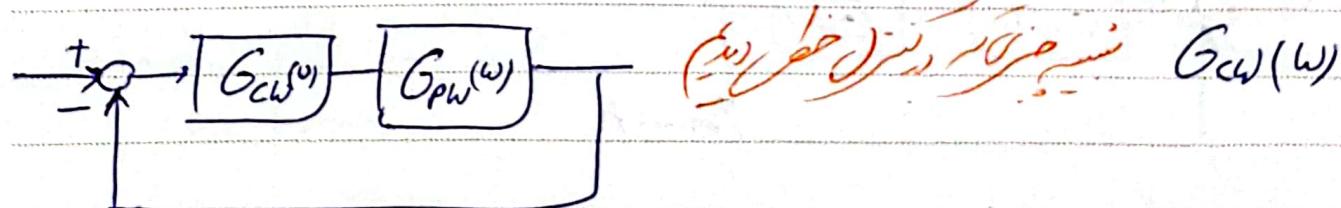
$$G_{PW}(W) = G_o(z) \Big|_{z = \frac{1 + \frac{T}{F}W}{1 - \frac{T}{F}W}} \quad W \text{ کیو}$$

(نحضر نسخہ خارج نسبت دخوله خروجه) Φ

$$V = \frac{\gamma}{T} \tan\left(\frac{\gamma T}{F}\right)$$

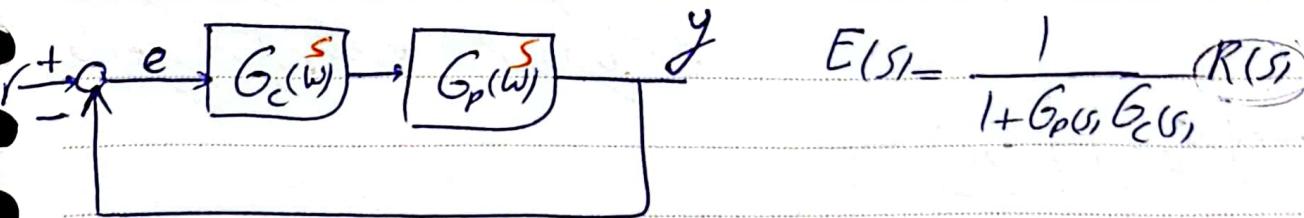
نحضر نسخہ خارج نسبت دخوله خروجه

خارج نظر نسبت دخوله خروجه Φ



نحضر نسخہ خارج نسبت دخوله خروجه $G_{CW}(W)$

$$G_o(z) = G_{CW}(W) \Big|_{W = \frac{\gamma}{T} \frac{z-1}{z+1}}$$



$$E(s) = \frac{1}{1 + G_p(s)G_c(s)} R(s)$$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_c(s) G_p(s)}{1 + G_c(s) G_p(s)} \rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{G_c(s) G_p(s)}{1 + G_c(s) G_p(s)} R(s)$$

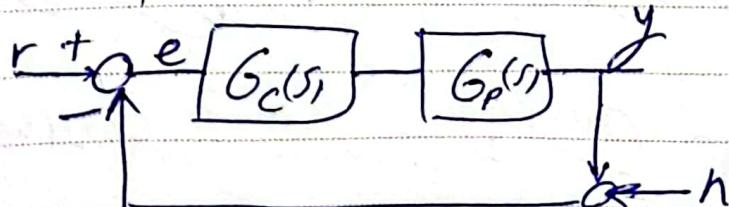
$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s Y(s) = Y(0) \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G_c(s) G_p(s) = ?$$

لما زادت الترددات فالصاعق يزداد
وذلك بحسب قانون دنكان

$$\begin{cases} PM = 100\% \\ t_r = \frac{\gamma_1}{\omega_b} \end{cases}$$

ـ نسبتاً إلى طلبـ

ـ نسبتاً إلى طلبـ



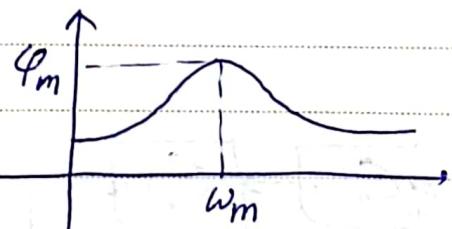
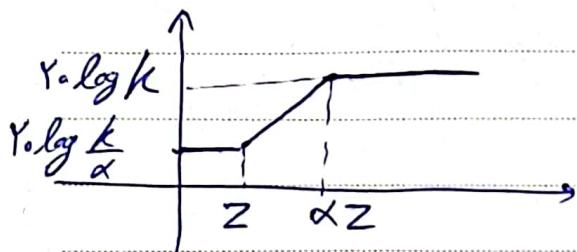
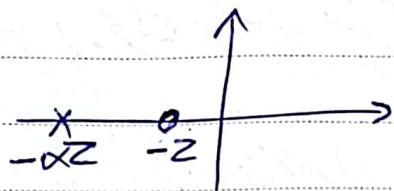
$$Y(s) = - \frac{G_c(s) G_p(s)}{1 + G_c(s) G_p(s)} N(s)$$

ـ نسبتاً إلى طلبـ

ـ نسبتاً إلى طلبـ

Lead compensation

$$G_{\text{ad}}(s) = k \frac{s+z}{s+\alpha z} = k \frac{T s + 1}{P T s + 1} \quad \alpha > 1$$



$$\sin(\phi_m) = \frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha+1}$$

$$\omega_m = z\sqrt{\alpha}$$

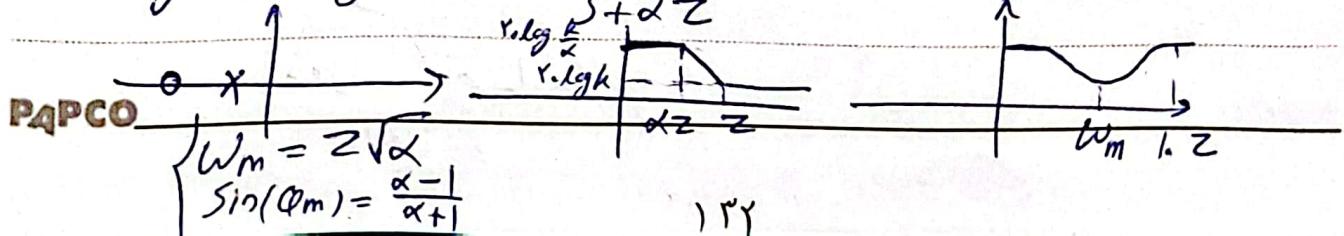
PM $\uparrow \Rightarrow \bar{\omega}(\bar{\omega}) \Rightarrow \text{ov.} \downarrow$

ذات معاين $\omega_m = \sqrt{\alpha} z$

$$\text{ذ.} k_p = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G_C(s) G_p(s)$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \omega_m \leftarrow \text{ذ.} \omega \text{ - ذ.} \omega' \\ \phi_m \leftarrow \text{ذ.} \phi \text{ - ذ.} \phi' \end{array} \right\}$

$$\log \cdot G_{\text{dg}}(s) = k \frac{s+z}{s+\alpha z} \quad 0 < \alpha < 1$$

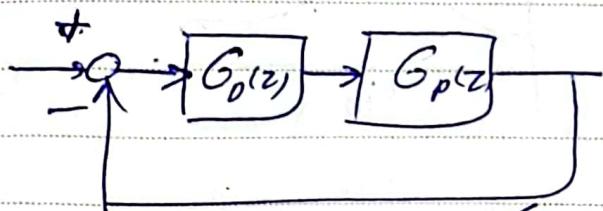


برابری میان فرکانس و زمان پاسخ که می باشد

$\sqrt{\alpha} \leftarrow \text{تذبذب اصلی}$

زمان پاسخ نسبتی تغییر نماید این نتیجه را داریم

برآیند معمولی (فرکانس قاعده) بضریب نسبتی

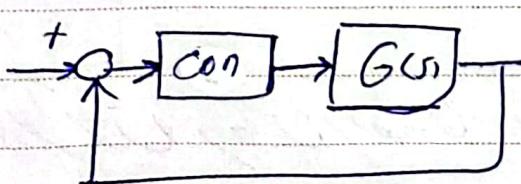


برآیند Dead Beat نتیجه نوشته شد

نتیجه این که فرکانس دستگاه (f_b) را می توان بین تراکم این فرکانسها تعیین کرد

با اینکه صفر نیز نداشتم اما نتیجه این است که نتیجه این نیز

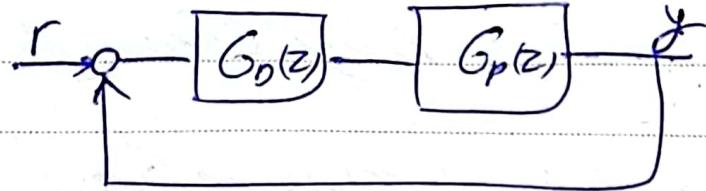
نیز نتیجه (Beat)



$$y(t) = y_{ss} \quad \forall t > T$$

همچنان که نتیجه این خواهد بود که فرکانس دستگاه را می توان بین تراکم این فرکانسها تعیین کرد

$$y = \frac{1 - e^{-\tau t}}{\sin(\tau t)}$$



ρ_{out}

$$\frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G_o(z) G_p(z)}{1 + G_o(z) G_p(z)} = F(z)$$

$$G_o(z) = \frac{F(z)}{1 - F(z)} - \frac{1}{G_p(z)}$$

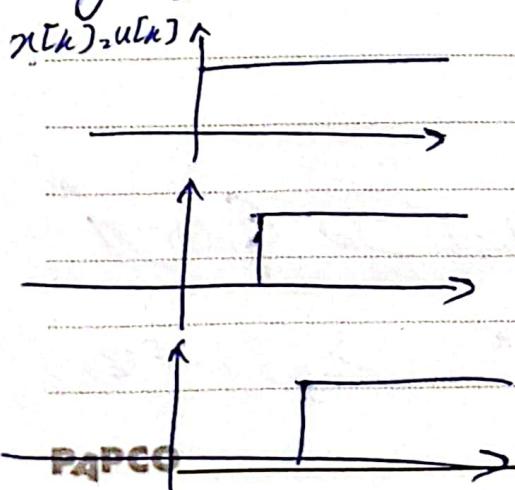
$$F(z) = f_0 + f_1 z^{-1} + f_r z^{-r}$$

$$Y(z) = F(z) R(z)$$

$$y = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1^-} (1 - z^{-1}) F(z) \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1^-} F(z)$$

$$Y(z) = f_0 R(z) + f_1 z^{-1} R(z) + f_r z^{-r} R(z)$$

$$y[k] = f_0 x[k] + f_1 x[k-1] + f_r x[k-r]$$



نحوه مرجعی که در پاسخ داشت

ابرار و مدنی شرکت ایران

مختصر معرفتی در مورد $F(z)$ و $G_p(z)$

حالت $F(z)$ معرفتی ابتداء شرکت

$$G_p(z) = \frac{N_p(z)(1-a z^{-1})}{D_p(z)} \quad a > 1$$

$$G_D(z) = \frac{N_D(z)}{D_D(z)}$$

$$F(z) = \frac{G_D(z) G_p(z)}{1 + G_D(z) G_p(z)} = \frac{\frac{N_p(z)}{D_p(z)} (1-a z^{-1}) \frac{N_D(z)}{D_D(z)}}{1 + \dots}$$

$$= \frac{N_p(z)(1-a z^{-1}) N_D(z)}{D_p D_D + N_p N_D (1-z^{-1})}$$

فیضانی معرفتی $F(z)$ کو

$$F(z) = M(z)(1-a z^{-1})$$

$$= (M_0 + M_1 z^{-1})(1-a z^{-1})$$

نحوی معرفتی $G_p(z)$ کو

$$G_p(z) = \frac{N_p(z)}{D_p(z)(1-a z^{-1})}$$

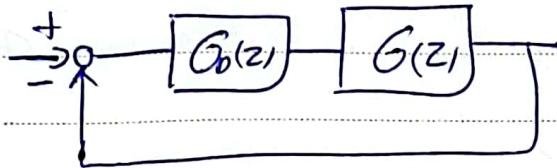
نحوی $1 - F(z)$

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Date _____

$$1 - F(z) = \frac{1}{1 + G_p(z) G_o(z)} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{N_p}{A D_p} \frac{N_o}{D_o} \frac{1}{1 - a z^{-1}}}$$
$$= \frac{D_p D_o (1 - a z^{-1})}{D_p D_o (1 - a z^{-1}) + N_p N_o}$$

$$1 - F(z) = N(z) (1 - a z^{-1})$$

$\mathcal{Z}^{-k} F(z)$ و $G(z)$ را در اینجا در نظر می‌گیریم



$$F(z) = \frac{G_o(z) \cdot G(z)}{1 + G_o(z)G(z)} \Leftrightarrow G_o(z) = \frac{F(z)}{1 - F(z)} \cdot \frac{1}{G(z)}$$

$$F(z) = (-az^{-1})N(z) \quad \text{ob} \rightarrow \text{جذور } z=a \text{ هي صفر}$$

$$1 - F(z) = (1 - bz^{-1})N(z) \quad \text{ob} \rightarrow \text{جذور } z=b \text{ هي صفر}$$

$$\text{و } F(z) = \frac{z^{-P}}{1 - az^{-1}} \quad \text{و } G(z) = \frac{z^{-R}}{1 - bz^{-1}}$$

$$\therefore G(z) = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} = 1 + az^{-1} + a^2z^{-2} + \dots$$

$$G(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - az^{-1}} = z^{-1} + az^{-2} + \dots$$

$$\text{ob} \rightarrow R(z) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} \\ \frac{Tz^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1})^2} \\ \frac{Tz^{-1}(1 + z^{-1})}{(1 - z^{-1})^2} \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{و } P$$

$$1 - F(z) = (1 - z^{-1})^P Q(z)$$

$$E(z) = \frac{1}{1 + G_o(z)G(z)} R(z)$$

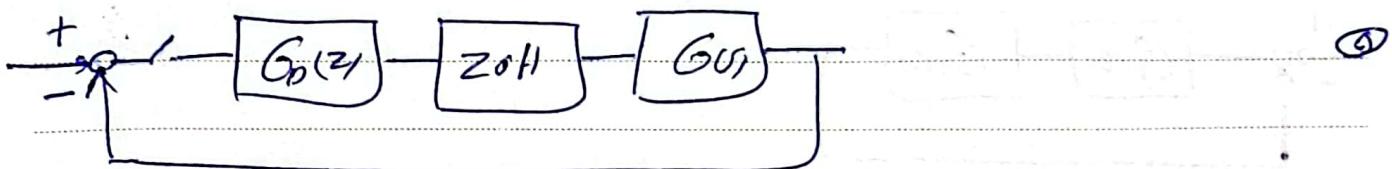
$$E(z) = (1 - F(z))R(z) = (1 - z^{-1})^P Q(z) \quad \frac{Q(z)}{(1 - z^{-1})^P}$$

P4PCO

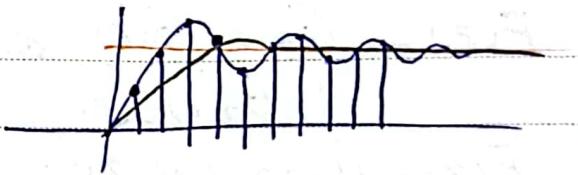
$$e_0 + e_1 z^{-1} + e_2 z^{-2} + \dots$$

15V

$$x[-T] + x[1]z^{-1} + x[2]z^{-2} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x[n]z^{-n}$$



$$= \frac{+}{-} \left[\begin{array}{c} u(t) \\ G_D(z^-1) \\ z^-1H \\ \bar{e}_s^{Ts} G_U(z^-1) \end{array} \right]$$



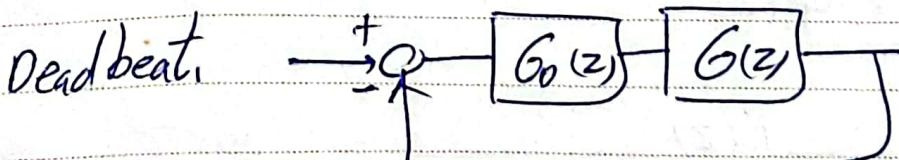
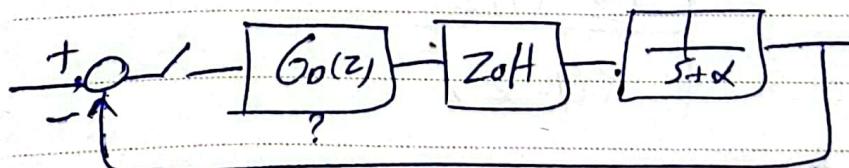
\rightarrow $U(z) = U_0 + U_1 z^{-1} + U_T (z^{-T} + z^{-2T} + \dots)$

$$(1 - z^{-1}) U(z) = U_0 + U_1 z^{-1} + U_T (z^{-T} + \dots)$$

$$(1 - z^{-1}) U(z) = U_0 + U_1 z^{-1} + U_T (z^{-T} + \dots)$$

$$U(z) = \frac{G_D(z)}{1 + G(z)G_D(z)} R(z) = \frac{F(z)R(z)}{G(z)} = \frac{N_U(z)}{D_U(z)}$$

$$\rightarrow D_U(z) U(z) = N_U(z)$$



$$G(z) = z \left\{ \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s + \alpha} \right\} = \frac{az^{-1}}{1 - bz^{-1}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = \frac{1}{\alpha} (1 - e^{-\alpha T}) \\ b = e^{-\alpha T} \end{array} \right.$$

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$$G(z) = a z^{-1} (1 + b z^{-1} + b z^{-r} + \dots) = \frac{a z^{-1}}{1 - b z^{-1}}$$

$$F(z) = f_1 z^{-1}$$

جذور التكامل، يعني $\frac{1}{z-1}$
نحو f_1 في $F(z)$ على $a z^{-1}$

$$\alpha > 0 \rightarrow |b| < 1$$

$T >$

جذور التكامل

$$1 - F(z) = (1 - z^{-1}) Q(z)$$

$$\rightarrow 1 - f_1 z^{-1} = (1 - z^{-1})(q_0 + q_1 z^{-1}) \rightarrow q_0 = 1$$

$$q_1 = 0$$

$$= \boxed{f_1 = 1} \quad \text{جذور التكامل}$$

$$U(z) = \frac{F(z)}{G(z)} R(z)$$

$$u_0 + u_1 z^{-1} + u_r z^{-r} + \dots = \frac{(1 - bz^{-1})}{a} - \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$$

$$\rightarrow a(1 - z^{-1})(u_0 + u_1 z^{-1} + u_r z^{-r} + \dots) = 1 - bz^{-1}$$

$$au_0 + a(u_1 - u_r)z^{-1} + a(u_r - u_1)z^{-r} + a(u_r - u_r)z^{-r} + \dots$$

$$= 1 - bz^{-1} + 0 \rightarrow au_0 = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{u_0 = \frac{1}{a}}$$

$$a(u_1 - u_r) = -b \rightarrow u_1 = -\frac{b}{a} + \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1-b}{a} \quad \boxed{u_1 = \frac{1-b}{a}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a(u_r - u_1) = 0 \\ \vdots \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow u_1 = u_r = u_r = -$$

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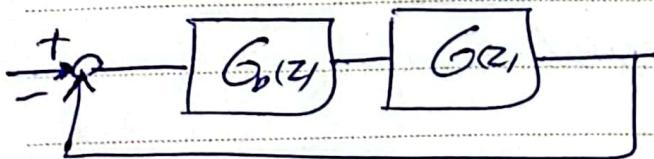
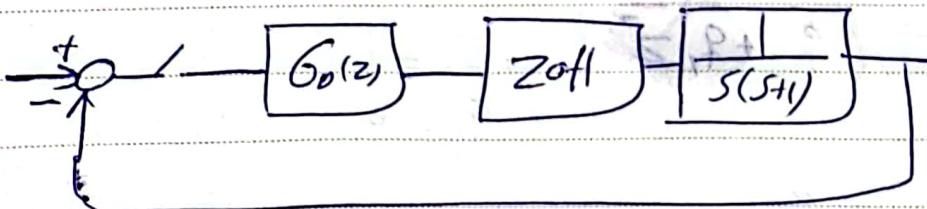
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$$G_0(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}} \cdot \frac{1-bz^{-1}}{az^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \frac{1-bz^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}} = \frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{b-bz^{-1}+1-b}{1-z^{-1}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \left(b + \frac{1-b}{1-z^{-1}} \right)$$

$\alpha = 1$ $T = 1$ \rightarrow $\alpha = 1$ $T = 1$ \rightarrow PI



$$G(z) = Z \left\{ \frac{1-e^{-Ts}}{s} \frac{1}{s(s+1)} \right\} = \frac{az^{-1}(1+bz^{-1})}{(1-z^{-1})(1+az^{-1})}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{f} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0.11V \\ b = 0.11V \end{cases}$$

$$F(z) = f_1 z^{-1}$$
$$1 - F(z) = (1 - z^{-1}) Q(z)$$

$f_1 \sqrt{q_0} z^{-1} \rightarrow F(z)$

$$\rightarrow 1 - f_1 z^{-1} = (1 - z^{-1})(q_0 + q_1 z^{-1}) \Rightarrow q_0 = 1$$
$$q_1 = 0$$

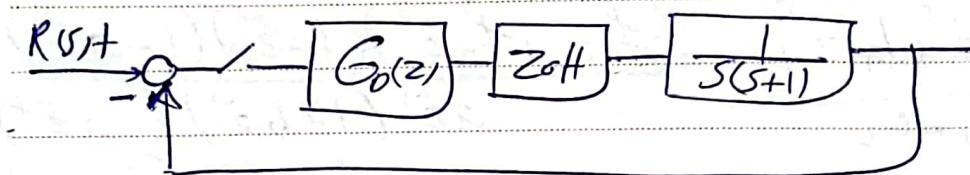
$$PAPCO \quad \Rightarrow f_1 = 1$$

If.

$$G_D(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}} \cdot \frac{(1-z^{-1})(1+az^{-1})}{az^{-1}(1+bz^{-1})} = \frac{(1+az^{-1})}{a(1+bz^{-1})}$$

جذب مركب سلسل نظر (نظر جزء دو) بحسب فرمula $F(z) = f_{12}^{-1}(z)$ با $f_{12}^{-1}(z) = f_1^{-1}(z) + f_2^{-1}(z)$

$T=1$

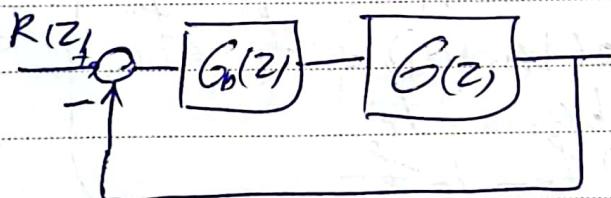


$G_o(z) \rightarrow$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Deadbeat} \\ \text{non-minimum phase} \end{array} \right.$

$$G(z) = z \left\{ \frac{1 - e^{-T}}{s} \frac{1}{s(s+1)} \right\} = \frac{az^{-1}(1 + bz^{-1})}{(1 - z^{-1})(1 - az^{-1})}$$

$$\sqrt{a} = 0, \sqrt{b} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{b} = 0, \sqrt{1} = 1$$



$$F(z) = \frac{G_o(z)G(z)}{1 + G_o(z)G(z)} \rightarrow G_o(z) = \frac{F(z)}{1 - F(z)} \frac{1}{G(z)}$$

$$F(z) = f_1 z^{-1} + f_r z^{-r}$$

$$1 - F(z) = (1 - z^{-1})(n_r + n_1 z^{-1}) \text{ where } \underline{n_r = 1}$$

$$\rightarrow 1 - f_1 z^{-1} - f_r z^{-r} = 1 + (n_r - 1)z^{-1} - n_1 z^{-r}$$

$$\rightarrow n_1 = f_r \quad \left\{ \rightarrow -f_1 = f_r - 1 \rightarrow \boxed{f_r = 1 - f_1} \right. \quad \textcircled{*}$$

$$-f_r = n_r - 1$$

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$$U(z) = \frac{F(z)}{G(z)} R(z)$$

$$(u_0 + u_1 z^{-1} + u_r z^r + u_r z^{r+1} + \dots) - \underbrace{(u_{i+1} - u_i)}_{\tilde{u}_i} = \frac{(f_1 z^{-1} + f_r z^r)(1-z^r)(1-qz^r)}{az^r(1+bz^r)(1-z^{r+1})}$$

$$(u_0 + u_1 z^{-1} + u_r z^r + \dots) a(1+bz^r) = (f_1 + f_r z^r)(1-qz^r)$$

$$a(u_0 + (bu_0 + u_1 z^{-1} + (bu_r + u_r)z^r + (bar_r + u_r)z^{r+1} + \dots))$$

$$= f_1 + (f_r - af_1)z^{-1} - a f_r z^r$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} au_0 = f_1 \\ a(bu_0 + u_1) = f_r - af_1 \\ a(bu_1 + u_r) = -af_r \\ bu_r + u_r = \\ bar_r + u_r = \\ bar_r + u_r = \end{array} \right\} u_r = u_r = \dots$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} au_0 = f_1 \\ a(bu_0 + u_1) = f_r - af_1 \\ bu_1 = -f_r \\ \textcircled{*} f_r = 1 - f_1 \end{array} \right\} =$$

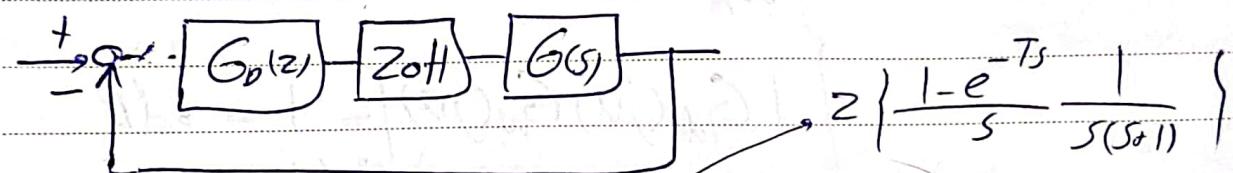
$$f_1 = \frac{1}{1+b}, \quad u_0 = \frac{1}{a(1+b)}$$

$$f_r = \frac{b}{1+b}, \quad u_r = \frac{-1}{1+b}$$

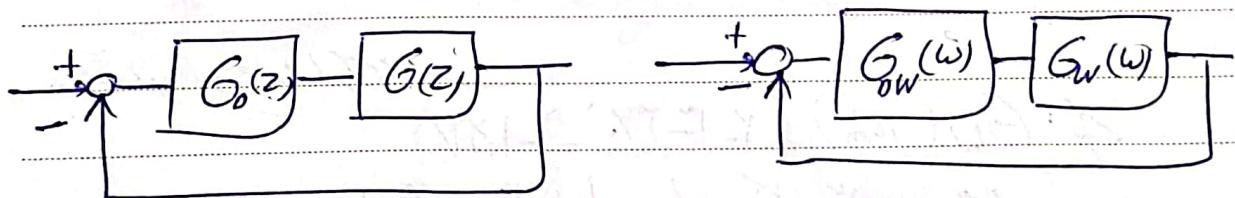
مذكرة طبقات

$$PM = 9^\circ \quad T = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$\text{مذكرة طبقات} n_c = 1.0$$



$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)} \quad G(z) = \frac{0,9VAN}{(z-1)(z-0,9VAN)}$$



$$G_w(w) = G(z) \Big|_{z=\frac{1-\frac{1}{\mu}w}{1+\frac{1}{\mu}w}} = \frac{1-w}{1+w}$$

$$G_w(w) = \frac{0,9VAN \left(\left(\frac{1-w}{1+w} \right) + 0,9VAN \right)}{\left(\frac{1-w}{1+w} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{1-w}{1+w} - 0,9VAN \right)}$$

$$= \frac{-0,9VAN \cdot (w + 0,99) (w - 1)}{w (w + 0,99)}$$

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$$V_C = \frac{1}{T} \tan \left(\frac{n_c T}{T} \right) = \tan \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \times 1/2 \right) = 1,05$$

مذكرة طبقات

~~Load in J-w~~

$$\alpha > 1 \quad G_{ld}(w) = k \frac{w + Zw}{w + \alpha Zw}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1 + \sin(\varphi_m)}{1 - \sin(\varphi_m)}$$

$$\varphi_m$$

$$w_m = Zw \sqrt{\alpha}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} w_m = 1,05 = Zw \sqrt{\alpha} \\ |G_{ld}(jw) G_w(jw)| = 1 = 0dB \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left| \frac{G_{ld}(jw) G_w(jw)}{w=w_m} \right| = -1N + 9^{\circ} = -15^{\circ}$$

$$\left| \frac{G_{ld}(jw) G_w(jw)}{w=w_m} \right| = -1N + 9^{\circ} = -15^{\circ}$$

~~W.L.O.G. we can assume~~

$$G_w(jw_m) = 1.0 - j0. = -jw_m$$

$$\rightarrow \varphi_m = 90^{\circ} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1 + \sin(\varphi_m)}{1 - \sin(\varphi_m)}$$

~~W.L.O.G. we can assume~~

$$Zw = \frac{w_m}{\sqrt{\alpha}}$$

$$Y_0 \log \frac{k}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = 15dB = \frac{k}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = 1.0 \frac{10^{\frac{15}{20}}}{10} \rightarrow k$$

$$G_w(w) = \omega_1 F_g \frac{w + \omega_1 V_A}{w + F_g \omega_1 V_A}$$

$$w = \frac{z-1}{z+1}$$

$$G_D(z) = G_w(w)$$

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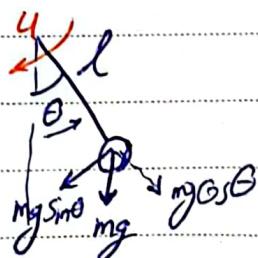
$$w = \frac{z-1}{z+1}$$

NFO

حالت: مجموع تغيرات كمبيت ستر (شخص) في
الوقت t، با اداة t، t. حيث ان
رتبة ستر صفر طلب شخص في t > t.

تغیر ملحوظ

فقط ملحوظ تغیر ملحوظ داين فردا



$$m\ddot{\theta} = -mg \sin \theta + u$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \theta \\ x_r = \dot{\theta} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \dot{x}_1 = x_r \quad u = mg \cos \theta$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_r \end{bmatrix} \quad u = mg \cos \theta$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_r \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{x} = F(x, u, t) \\ y = H(x, u, t) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x[k+1] = F(x[k], u[k], k) \\ y[k] = H(x[k], u[k], k) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{x} = f(x) + g(x, t) u \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{affine}$$

$$\tilde{x} = \text{initial } F(w)$$

$$F(\alpha_1 w_1 + \alpha_2 w_2) = \alpha_1 F(w_1) + \alpha_2 F(w_2)$$

$$\tilde{x}[k+1] = F(x[k]) + g(x[k]) u$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx + Du \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x[k+1] = Ax[k] + Bu[k] \\ y[k] = Cx[k] + Du[k] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x[k+1] = Ax[k] + Bu[k] \\ y[k] = Cx[k] + Du[k] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx + Du \end{cases}$$

so, $\dot{x}(t) = F(x, u, t)$ initial $x^* = b$

$$F(x^*, u^*(t), t) = \quad \forall t \geq t_0$$

initial x^*

$$x[k+1] = F(x[k], u[k], k)$$

initial $x^*(k), u^*(k), t = t_0$

$$x^* = F(x^*(k), k) \quad \forall k \geq k_0$$

(جذب المقدمة) (خطير مترافق مع التردد)

$$\dot{x} = F(x, u, t)$$

$A(t)$

$$F(x^+, u^+, t) = -\frac{b}{m} \tilde{x}^+$$

$$\dot{x} = F(x^+, u^+, t) + \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right|_{x^+, u^+} (x - x^+) + \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} \right|_{x^+, u^+} (u - u^+)$$

+ H.O.T

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{x} &= x - x^+ \\ \tilde{u} &= u - u^+\end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{\tilde{x}} = \dot{x} = F(x^+, u^+, t) + A(t)\tilde{x} + B(t)\tilde{u}$$

$$\dot{\tilde{x}} = A(t)\tilde{x} + B(t)\tilde{u}$$

$$F(x, u) = \begin{bmatrix} x_r \\ -\frac{g}{l} \sin x_1 + \frac{1}{ml} u \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_r} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_r} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{g}{l} \cos x_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{g}{l} \cos x_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^+ = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

خطير مترافق

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial u} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial u} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{ml} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{g}{l} G_s l, \sigma & 0 \end{bmatrix} \tilde{x} + \left[\frac{1}{m l} \right] \tilde{u}$$

$$x = \tilde{x} + x^*$$

$$x[k+1] = F(x[k], u[k], k) \quad x^* = F(x^*, u^*, k)$$

$$x[k+1] = F(x^*, u^*, k) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \Big|_{x^*, u^*}}_{B(k)} (x[k] - x^*) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial F}{\partial u} \Big|_{x^*, u^*}}_{C(k)} (u[k] - u^*) + H.O.T.$$

$$\tilde{x}[k] = x[k] - x^* \quad / \quad \tilde{u}[k] = u[k] - u^*$$

~~$$\tilde{x}[k+1] = x[k+1] - x^* = F(x^*, u^*, k) + A(k) \tilde{x}[k] + B(k) \tilde{u}[k]$$~~

$$\rightarrow \tilde{x}[k+1] = A(k) \tilde{x}[k] + B(k) \tilde{u}[k]$$

مكتوب على اليمين

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_r[k+1] = x_r[k] + a x_r[k] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_r[k+1] = x_r[k] + \sin(x_r[k]) + x_r[k] u[k] \end{array} \right.^r$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \cancel{x_1^+} &= x_1^+ + \alpha x_r^+ \\ x_r^+ &= x_1^+ + \sin(x_r) + n_1^+ u^+ \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow x_r^+ = 0 \\ x_1^+ + x_r^+ u^+ = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_1^+ + u^+ = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_1^+ \\ x_r^+ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F(x[k], u[k], k) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1[k] + \alpha x_r[k] \\ x_r[k] + \sin(x_r[k]) + n_1[k] u[k] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x^+, u^+)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \alpha \\ r_{x_r[k]} + u[k] & 1 & G_S(x_r[k]) \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{(x^+, u^+)}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \alpha \\ u^+ & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ r_{x_r[k]} u[k] \end{bmatrix}_{x^+, u^+} = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{n}[k+1] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \alpha \\ u^+ & 1 \end{bmatrix} \tilde{n}[k] + \begin{bmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \end{bmatrix} \tilde{u}[k]$$

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الفصل السادس

نماذج مبرهنات

$$\checkmark \text{لهماً} \quad G(s) = \frac{b_n s^n + b_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + b_0}{s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + a_0}$$

$$\checkmark \text{لهماً} \quad y^{(n)} + a_{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_0 = b_n u^{(n)} + \dots + b_0$$

$$\checkmark \text{لهماً} \quad \begin{cases} x = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx + Du \end{cases}$$

نماذج مبرهنات - الفصل السادس

$$G(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2} + \dots + b_n z^{-n}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2} + \dots + a_n z^{-n}}$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{U(z)} = G(z) = b_0 + \frac{(b_1 - a_1 b_0)z^{-1} + \dots + (b_n - a_n b_0)z^{-n}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + \dots + a_n z^{-n}}$$

$$\rightarrow Y(z) = b_0 U(z) + \tilde{Y}(z) ; \tilde{Y}(z) = \frac{(b_1 - a_1 b_0)z^{-1} + \dots + (b_n - a_n b_0)z^{-n}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + \dots + a_n z^{-n}} \times U(z)$$

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$$\tilde{Y}(z) = \frac{U(z)}{(b_1 - a_1 b_0) z^{-1} + \dots + (b_n - a_n b_0) z^{-n} + a_1 z^{-1} + \dots + a_n z^{-n}} = Q(z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Y}(z) &= (b_1 - a_1 b_0) z^{-1} Q(z) + \dots + (b_n - a_n b_0) z^{-n} Q(z) \\ U(z) &= Q(z) + a_1 z^{-1} Q(z) + \dots + a_n z^{-n} Q(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} X_1(z) = z^{-n} Q(z) \\ X_r(z) = z^{-(n-1)} Q(z) \\ \vdots \\ X_n(z) = z^{-1} Q(z) \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow x_i(k) = z^{-1} (X_i(z))$$
$$z^{-1} (z Y(z)) = y(k+1)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} z X_1(z) = X_r(z) \rightarrow x_1(k+1) = x_r(k) \\ z X_r(z) = X_n(z) \rightarrow x_r(k+1) = x_n(k) \\ \vdots \\ z X_{n-1}(z) = X_n(z) \rightarrow x_{n-1}(k+1) = x_n(k) \\ z X_n(z) = Q(z) \quad \textcircled{I} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad U(z) = Q(z) + a_1 z^{-1} Q(z) + \dots + a_n z^{-n} Q(z)$$

$$Q(z) = U(z) - a_1 X_n(z) - a_r X_{n-1}(z) - \dots - a_n X(z)$$

$$\textcircled{I} \rightarrow x_n(k+1) = -a_1 x_n(k) - a_r x_{n-1}(k) - \dots - a_n x_1(k) + u(k)$$

$$\tilde{Y}(z) = (b_1 - a_1 b_0) z^{-1} Q(z) + \dots + (b_n - a_n b_0) z^{-n} Q(z)$$

$$\text{PAPCO} = (b_1 - a_1 b_0) X_n(z) + \dots + (b_n - a_n b_0) X_1(z)$$

$$\rightarrow \tilde{y}(k) = (b_1 - a_1 b_0) x_1(k) + \dots + (b_n - a_n b_0) x_n(k)$$

$\xrightarrow{z^{-1}}$ $y(k) = b_0 u(k) + \tilde{y}(k)$

$$\rightarrow y(k) = (b_1 - a_1 b_0) x_1(k) + \dots + (b_n - a_n b_0) x_n(k) + b_0 u(k)$$

$$x(k) \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ \vdots \\ x_n(k) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \dots + b_n z^{-n}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + \dots + a_n z^{-n}}$$

دیگر
پنهان

$$x(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -a_n & -a_{n-1} & \dots & \dots & -a_1 \end{bmatrix} x(k) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(k)$$

$$y(k) = [b_n - a_n b_0 \quad \dots \quad b_1 - a_1 b_0] x(k) + b_0 u(k)$$

A $\left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \dots \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) X_1(z) \quad iX_1(z) \quad jI$

لیکن jI د، س، ب،

$$X_1(z) = z^{-1} Q(z)$$

$$X_n(z) = z^{-n} Q(z)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_n \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = [b_1 - a_1 b_0 \quad \cdots \quad b_n - a_n b_0]$$

فرج سليمان

$$G(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + b_n z^{-n}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + \cdots + a_n z^{-n}} = \frac{Y(z)}{U(z)}$$

مرين و مصطفى شمس

$$Y(z) + a_1 z^{-1} Y(z) + \cdots + a_n z^{-n} Y(z) = b_0 U(z) + b_1 z^{-1} U(z) + \cdots + b_n z^{-n} U(z)$$

$$\rightarrow Y(z) = b_0 U(z) + z^{-1} [b_1 U(z) - a_1 Y(z)] + z^{-2} [b_2 U(z) - a_2 Y(z)] + \cdots + z^{-n} [b_n U(z) - a_n Y(z)]$$

$$\rightarrow Y(z) = b_0 U(z) + \underbrace{z^{-1} [b_1 U(z) - a_1 Y(z)]}_{\triangleq X_{n-1}(z)} + \underbrace{z^{-2} [b_2 U(z) - a_2 Y(z)]}_{\triangleq X_n(z)} + \cdots + \underbrace{z^{-n} [b_n U(z) - a_n Y(z)]}_{\triangleq X_0(z)}$$

$$Y(z) = b_0 U(z) + X_n(z) \rightarrow Y(k) = b_0 U(k) + X_n(k)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Z X_n(z) = b_1 U(z) - a_1 Y(z) + X_{n-1}(z) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Z X_{n-1}(z) = b_r U(z) - a_r Y(z) + X_{n-r}(z) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Z X_1(z) = b_n U(z) - a_n Y(z) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X_n(k+1) = -a_n X_n(k) + X_{n-1}(k) + (b_1 - a_1 b_0) U(k) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X_{n-1}(k+1) = -a_r X_n(k) + X_{n-r}(k) + (b_r - a_r b_0) U(k) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X_1(k+1) = -a_n X_n(k) + (b_n - a_n b_0) U(k) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} X_1(k+1) \\ X_r(k+1) \\ \vdots \\ X_n(k+1) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_n \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & -a_r \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & -a_1 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} X_1(k) \\ X_r(k) \\ \vdots \\ X_n(k) \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} b_n - a_n b_0 \\ \vdots \\ b_1 - a_1 b_0 \end{array} \right] U(k)$$

سی سی جیوب پر

$$y = [\dots \dots \dots \dots \dots] \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ | \\ x_n(k) \end{bmatrix} + b_0 u(k)$$

B, A دلخواهی می‌کنند که $x_1(k)$ را بخواهند

لذا D, C

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -a_1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -a_2 & 0 & 1 & \dots & \vdots \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_n & \dots & \dots & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 - a_1 b_0 \\ | \\ b_n - a_n b_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = [1 \ 0 \ \dots \ \cdot]$$

لذا

$$G(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \dots + b_n z^{-n}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + \dots + a_n z^{-n}} = \left[b_0 + \frac{c_1}{z-p_1} + \frac{c_r}{z-p_r} + \dots + \frac{c_n}{z-p_n} \right]$$

$\frac{x_1(z)}{U(z)} \quad \frac{x_r(z)}{U(z)}$

$$X_1(z) = \frac{c_1}{z-p_1} U(z) \rightarrow z X_1(z) - p_1 X_1(z) = c_1 U(z)$$

$$\rightarrow x_1(k+1) = p_1 x_1(k) + c_1 u(k)$$

$$x_n(k+1) = P_n x_n(k) + C_n u(k)$$

$$X(z) = G(z, U(z)) = b_0 U(z) + X_1(z) + X_2(z) + \dots + X_n(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_2(k+1) \\ \vdots \\ x_n(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & & & \\ & p_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & p_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \\ \vdots \\ x_n(k) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} u(k)$$

$$X_i(z) = \frac{1}{z - p_i} U(z)$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = [c_1 \ c_2 \ \dots \ c_n]$$

$$y(k) = [1 \ 1 \ \dots \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \\ \vdots \\ x_n(k) \end{bmatrix} + b_0 u$$

مختصر نتائج ملخص

P4PCO

$\Rightarrow Y = C B f + A$

$|ZV|$

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$$G(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \dots + b_n z^{-n}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + \dots + a_n z^{-n}} = b_0 + \frac{c_1}{(z-p_1)^m} + \frac{c_r}{(z-p_1)^{m-1}} + \dots + \frac{c_m}{z-p_1} + \frac{c_{m+1}}{z-p_{m+1}} + \dots + \frac{c_n}{z-p_n}$$

$$Y(z) = G(z) U(z) = b_0 U(z) + \frac{c_1}{(z-p_1)^m} U(z) + \frac{c_r}{(z-p_1)^{m-1}} U(z) + \dots + \frac{c_m}{z-p_1} U(z) + \frac{c_{m+1}}{z-p_{m+1}} U(z) + \dots + \frac{c_n}{z-p_n} U(z)$$

$$X_1(z) = \frac{1}{(z-p_1)^m} U(z)$$

$$X_r(z) = \frac{1}{(z-p_1)^{m-1}} U(z)$$

$$X_m(z) = \frac{1}{z-p_1} U(z)$$

$$X_{m+1}(z) = \frac{1}{z-p_{m+1}} U(z)$$

$$X_n(z) = \frac{1}{z-p_n} U(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow X_1(z) = \frac{1}{z - p_1} X_F(z) \rightarrow x_1(k+1) = P_1 x_1(k) + x_F(k)$$

$$X_{m+1}(z) = \frac{1}{z - p_1} X_m(z) \rightarrow x_{m+1}(k+1) = P_1 x_{m+1}(k) + x_m(k)$$

$$X_m(z) = \frac{1}{z - p_1} U(z) \rightarrow x_m(k+1) = P_1 x_m(k) + u(k)$$

$$x_{m+1}(k) = P_{m+1} x_{m+1}(k) + u(k)$$

$$x_n(k+1) = P_n x_n(k) + u(k)$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} P_1 & I & 0 & & \\ P_1 & I & \ddots & & \\ 0 & & & I & \\ & & & P_{m+1} & \\ & & & & P_{m+1} \\ & & & & & I \\ & & & & & & P_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} i \\ i \\ i \end{bmatrix} \quad C = [c_1 \ c_2 \ \dots \ c_n]$$

$$D = b.$$

→ Air Obj w

$$x(k+1) = Gx(k) + Hu(k)$$

$$y(k) = Cx(k) + Du(k)$$

ملاحظة

ملاحظة

$$\tilde{x}(k) = P \tilde{x}(k) \rightarrow x(k) = P^{-1} \tilde{x}(k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{x}(k+1) = P x(k+1) = P [Gx(k) + Hu(k)]$$

$$= \underbrace{P G}_{\hat{G}} \hat{P}^{-1} \tilde{x}(k) + \underbrace{P H}_{\hat{H}} u(k)$$

$$y(k) = \underbrace{C}_{\hat{C}} \hat{P}^{-1} \tilde{x}(k) + Du(k)$$

ملاحظة، G و H P دلالة

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \tilde{x}(k+1) = \hat{G} \tilde{x}(k) + \hat{H} u(k) \\ y(k) = \hat{C} \tilde{x}(k) + \hat{D} u(k) \end{cases}$$

ملاحظة من حيث الترتيب

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(k+1) = Gx(k) + Hu(k) \\ y(k) = Cx(k) + Du(k) \end{array} \right.$$

$$y(k) = Cx(k) + Du(k)$$

ملاحظة داعم ديناميكي

$$Y(z) = C X(z) + D U(z)$$

ملاحظة

$$\Rightarrow Z\{x(k+1)\} = Z\{X(z)\} = G X(z) + H U(z)$$

$$\rightarrow (ZI - G) X(z) = H U(z) \rightarrow X(z) = (ZI - G)^{-1} H U(z)$$

$$Y(z) = C(zI - G)^{-1} H U(z) + D U(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(z) = \underbrace{[C(zI - G)^{-1} H + D]}_{G(z)} U(z)$$

جذور المكمل يمثلون جزءاً من المدخلات
التي تؤدي إلى خروج $G(z)$

مقدمة في التحكم بالذكاء الاصطناعي

$$\begin{cases} x(k+1) = Gx(k) + Hu(k) \\ y(k) = Cx(k) + Du(k) \end{cases} \quad (\text{الخطاب})$$

$$x(0) \checkmark$$

فرض نعم تراط ادراك سليم بجزء

$$\hookrightarrow x(1) = Gx(0) + Hu(0)$$

$$\hookrightarrow x(2) = Gx(1) + Hu(1) = G^2x(0) + GHu(0) + Hu(1)$$

$$\hookrightarrow x(r) = Gx(r) + Hu(r) = G^r x(0) + G^r Hu(0) + G^r Hu(1) + \dots + Hu(r)$$

$$\begin{cases} x(k) = Gx(0) + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} G^j Hu(j), \quad k=1, 2, \dots \\ y(k) = Cx(k) + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} G^j Hu(j) + Du(k) \end{cases}$$

مقدمة في التعلم الآلي

$$x(k+1) = Gx(k) + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow x(k) = Gx(0) + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \psi(k-j-1) Hu(j)$$

$$\boxed{\psi(k) \triangleq G^k}$$

$$x(k) = \psi(k)x(0) + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \psi(k-j-1) Hu(j)$$

رسالة

$$= \psi(k)x(0) + \sum_{m=0}^{k-1} \psi(m) Hu(k-m-1)$$

فیلتر دینامیکی دو مرحله

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

$$x(t) \rightarrow V(t) = e^{At}$$

$\exists M$

زمانی مدل

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(k+1) = Gx(k) + Hu(k) \\ y(k) = Cx(k) + Du(k) \end{array} \right.$$

متوجه مسیری از مدل پیشین
پس از مدل پیشین

$$\sum zX(z) - zx(0) = Gx(z) + Hu(z)$$

$$\rightarrow (zI - G)x(z) = zx(0) + Hu(z)$$

$$\rightarrow X(z) = (zI - G)^{-1}zx(0) + (zI - G)^{-1}Hu(z)$$

$$\sum x(k) = \underbrace{\bar{z}}_{=x} \left\{ (zI - G)^{-1}zx(0) \right\} + \bar{z} \left\{ (zI - G)^{-1}Hu(z) \right\}$$

$$x(k) = Gx(0) + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} G^k H u(j)$$

$$G^k = \bar{z} \left\{ (zI - G)^{-1}z \right\}$$

: $F(z) = \text{صيغة حاسوبية لـ } F(z)$

$$F(z) = C(zI - G)^{-1}H + D$$

$$F(k) = z^{-1}\{F(z)\} \rightarrow \text{صيغة حاسوبية لـ } F(k) =$$

$$(zI - G)^{-1} = I z^{-1} + G z^{-1} + G z^{-1} + \dots + G z^{-k-1} + \dots$$

\rightarrow صيغة حاسوبية لـ $(zI - G)$ \rightarrow صيغة حاسوبية لـ $F(z)$

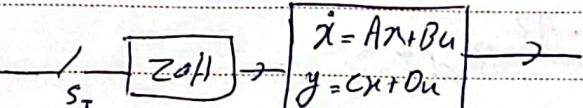
$$(z - g)^{-1} = z^{-1} \underbrace{(1 - \frac{g}{z})^{-1}}_{(1-a)^{-1}} = z^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{g}{z} + \frac{g^2}{z^2} + \dots \right) : \text{صيغة حاسوبية } I = I$$

$$F(z) = D + CHz^{-1} + CGHz^{-1} + \dots + G^{k-1} H z^{-k} + \dots$$

$$\rightarrow F(k) = \begin{cases} D & k=0 \\ CH & k=1 \\ CG^k H & k>1 \end{cases}$$

\rightarrow صيغة حاسوبية لـ $F(z)$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx + Du \end{cases}$$



$$\text{صيغة حاسوبية, } x(t) = e^{At} x(0) + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)} B u(\tau) d\tau$$

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when $u \geq b$ $\bar{f}_u(u)$ zero-order hold, sampler $\sim \bar{f}_u$

for $t \in [kT, (k+1)T]$ $x(t) = \int_{kT}^t \bar{f}_u(z) dz$

$$u(t) = u(kT) \quad kT \leq t < (k+1)T$$

$$x((k+1)T) = e^{A(k+1)T} x(0) + e^{A(k+1)T} \int_{kT}^{(k+1)T} e^{-Az} B u(z) dz$$

$$x(kT) = e^{AkT} x(0) + e^{AkT} \int_0^{kT} e^{-Az} B u(z) dz$$

$$x((k+1)T) = e^{AT} x(kT) + e^{A(k+1)T} \int_{kT}^{(k+1)T} e^{-Az} B u(z) dz$$

$$\Rightarrow x((k+1)T) = \underbrace{e^{AT} x(kT)}_G + e^{A(k+1)T} u(kT) \int_{kT}^{(k+1)T} e^{-Az} B dz$$

$$\begin{cases} x((k+1)T) = G x(kT) + H u(kT) \\ y = C x(kT) + D u(kT) \end{cases}$$

$$e^{A(k+1)T} \int_{kT}^{(k+1)T} e^{-Az} B dz$$

$$\lambda = (k+1)T - z$$

$$= -e^{A(k+1)T} \int_T^0 e^{-A((k+1)T-\lambda)} B d\lambda$$

$$= \int_0^T e^{A\lambda} B d\lambda \Rightarrow H = \int_0^T e^{A\lambda} B d\lambda$$

$$G = e^{AT}$$

$\therefore T \in H, G \in$

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s+a} \Rightarrow i = -an + u$$

$$j = x$$

\therefore To be stable $\sigma < 0$, $j <$

$$G(T) = e^{AT} = e^{-aT}$$

$$H(T) = \int_0^T e^{A\lambda} B d\lambda = \int_0^T e^{-a\lambda} \times 1 d\lambda = \frac{1 - e^{-aT}}{a}$$

$$x(k+1) = e^{-aT} x(k) + \frac{1 - e^{-aT}}{a} u(k) \quad \left. \right\} =$$

$$y = x$$

$$G(z) = C(zI - G)^{-1} H + D \Rightarrow G(z) = (z \times 1 - e^{-aT})^{-1} \left(\frac{1 - e^{-aT}}{a} \right)$$

$$\therefore G(z) = \frac{(1 - e^{-aT}) z^{-1}}{a(1 - e^{-aT} z^{-1})} \quad \checkmark$$

\therefore $G(z) = \frac{(1 - e^{-aT}) z^{-1}}{a(1 - e^{-aT} z^{-1})}$

sampler

$$\boxed{\frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s}} + \boxed{\frac{1}{s+a}} \quad G(z) = Z \left\{ \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s(s+a)} \right\} = (1 - z^{-1}) Z \left\{ \frac{1}{s(s+a)} \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+a} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow G(z) = \frac{1}{a} (1 - z^{-1}) \left(\frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - e^{-a^T} z^{-1}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{-e^{-a^T} z^{-1} + z^{-1}}{1 - e^{-a^T} z^{-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow G(z) = \frac{1}{a} \frac{z^{-1} (1 - e^{-a^T})}{(1 - e^{-a^T} z^{-1})}$$

$\tilde{x}_k, \tilde{y}_k, \tilde{u}_k, \tilde{v}_k$

Old

$$G(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \dots + b_n z^{-n}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + \dots + a_n z^{-n}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(k+1) = Gx(k) + Hu(k) \\ y(k) = Cx(k) + Du(k) \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{Old}$$

$$\hookrightarrow G(z) = C(zI - G)^{-1} H + D$$

$$(zI - G)^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}(zI - G)}{|(zI - G)|} \rightarrow z^n + a_1 z^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} z + a_n$$

$$* H_i = G + a_i I \rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = -\text{tr } G \\ a_i = \frac{-1}{i} \text{tr } G H_{i-1} \end{cases}$$

$$G = \tilde{b} \tilde{C} \tilde{r} \tilde{I} \tilde{r} \tilde{C} \tilde{b}^T = \tilde{C} \tilde{r} \tilde{I} \tilde{r} \tilde{C} \tilde{b}^T * \\ - \frac{1}{G(z)} \tilde{C} \tilde{r} \tilde{I} \tilde{r} \tilde{C} \tilde{b}^T *$$

برهان فرضیه: $\text{adj}(A) \neq 0$ و A, H, C معرفی شدند

$\rightarrow G(z)/f(z)$ صفر ندارد $|zI - G|$ معرفی شد

$$x = Ax \quad (\text{دیگر}) \quad AT$$

$$Gx \rightarrow x(k+1) = Gx(k)$$

برهان فرضیه: $\text{det}(A) \neq 0$ می‌شود

$$\det A \rightarrow \operatorname{Re}\{\lambda_i(A)\} < 0$$

$\rightarrow |G| \neq 0$ برای $e^{\lambda T}$ می‌شود

$$\operatorname{Re}\{\lambda\} < 0 \rightarrow |e^{\lambda T}| < 1 \rightarrow \text{دیگر} \rightarrow \det$$

برهان فرضیه: $x(k+1) = f(x(k), k)$

$$x(k+1) = f(x_e, k)$$

$$f(x_e, k) = x_e \quad \forall k$$

برهان فرضیه: x_e می‌شود

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ s.t.

$$\|x_e - x_0\| < \delta \Rightarrow$$

$$\|\varphi(k_0, x_0, k) - x_e\| < \varepsilon$$

برهان فرضیه: $k \geq k_0$ می‌شود

برهان فرضیه: $x = f(x_t, t)$

$$x = f(x_e, t)$$

برهان فرضیه: x_e می‌شود

$$f(x_e, t) = x_e \quad \forall t$$

برهان فرضیه: x_e می‌شود

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ s.t.

$$\|x_e - x_0\| < \delta \Rightarrow$$

$$\|\varphi(t_0, x_0, t) - x_e\| < \varepsilon$$

برهان فرضیه: $t \geq t_0$ می‌شود

$\varphi(t, x_0, t) \rightarrow -\infty$ $t \rightarrow \infty$ x_0 \rightarrow ∞ $\text{معنی} \varphi(t, x_0, t) \rightarrow \infty$

مبنی $\|y\| = \sqrt{y_1^2 + y_2^2 + \dots + y_n^2}$ $y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$x(k+1) = f(x(k), k)$$

x_0 \rightarrow ∞ $\text{لما} x_0 \rightarrow \infty$ $x(k) \rightarrow \infty$ $\text{لما} x_0 \rightarrow \infty$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|\varphi(k, x_0, k) - x_0\| = 0$$

$\varphi(k, x_0, k) \rightarrow x_0$ $\text{لما} x_0 \rightarrow \infty$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|\varphi(k, x_0, k) - x_0\| = 0$$

or

$$x(k) \rightarrow x_0$$

$$\dot{x} = Ax \quad \boxed{Ax =} \quad \rightarrow x'$$

و در داشت A^{-1} $\text{لما} A$ $\text{مکانی} \rightarrow A^{-1}A = I$

لذة برای سمت هر عرض را طبقاً زیرا می توان سمت از آن را برای $x = 0$ نهاد

تعارف عرض تعداد λ $\text{لما} \lambda$ می تواند

$$\dot{x} = -x(x-1)$$

$$-x(x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

عنوان فصل: دلیل بخطی از مسیر تلف نزدیکی از زمان - کهنه از زمان خود را در نظر نمایند

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(از زمان مکرر است (کهراست))

نحو از زمان min از زمان هاست

باید

$$V(x) : \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

نفسی می باشد

$$V(0) =$$

$$V(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

P.D
Positive definite

- مثبت حصری ناپذیر شد

$$V(0) =$$

$$V(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

P.S.D
semi

- نزدیکی جویی ناپذیر شد -
- مثبت حصری ناپذیر شد

N.O.

حصری جویی ناپذیر شد - نزدیکی جویی ناپذیر شد -
- دهندری نزدیکی حصری

$$V(x) = x_1^r + x_r^r \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{صفر} (0,0) \Rightarrow P.D. \\ \text{دو چار گذشتگی} \end{cases}$$

$$V(x) = x_1^r + \frac{x_r^r}{1+x_1^r} \rightarrow P.D.$$

$$V(x) = x_1^r + x_r^r \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{صفر} (0,0) \Rightarrow \\ x_1=0, x_r=+1 \Rightarrow V(x) > 0 \\ x_1=0, x_r=-1 \Rightarrow V(x) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$V(x) = (x_1 + x_r)^r \quad \forall x_1, x_r = -x_1 \Rightarrow V(x) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow P.S.D.$$

$$P.D. = -x_1 - (x_1 + x_r)^r \rightarrow N.D.$$

فیصلہ ۱۰ میزوف کی نظر کافی ہے۔ بین اڑوا تھا کہ تجارتی دینے ۷۴۰ فیڈ کیلیم چکہ پایہ ایجنس سینت میکنے کے باوجود
عکس تصویر، تمجد دار، بین اڑھر تھا کہ پایہ ایجنس بین اڑھر کی ۷۳۰ دینے دار دار شستھن منظر ہے۔

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$$x(k+1) = f(x(k))$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

دکھنے میں محسن $V(x)$ طور پر کر

$$\Delta V(x) = V(x(k+1)) - V(x(k))$$

بین اڑھر کی سر کا است $x =$ درج $\Delta V < 0$ ۔

میزوف است $\Delta V < 0$

فیصلہ ۱۱ میزوف

$$x = f(x_k)$$

$f(0) = 0$ کر

دکھنے میں محسن $V(x)$ طور پر کر

$$V(x) \leq 0 : x \neq 0$$

درج $V(x) \leq 0 : x \neq 0$

$V(0) \leq 0 : x = 0$

$$V(x) \leq 0$$

$$\Delta V < 0$$

$x \neq 0 : V(\varphi(t_0, x_0, t))$

$x = 0 : V(\varphi(t_0, x_0, t))$

$$= V(x_0)$$

میزوف است $\Delta V(\varphi(t_0, x_0, t)) < 0$

میزوف است $\Delta V(\varphi(t_0, x_0, t)) = 0$

میزوف است $\Delta V(\varphi(t_0, x_0, t)) > 0$

LTI فیصلہ ۱۲ میزوف

$$x(k+1) = Gx(k)$$

$$V(x(k)) = x^T(k) P x(k) \quad (\text{میزوف است} \quad P > 0)$$

$$\Delta V = V(x(k+1)) - V(x(k)) = x(k+1)^T P x(k+1) - x(k)^T P x(k)$$

$$= x(k)^T G^T P G x(k) - x(k)^T P x(k) = x(k)^T \underbrace{[G^T P G - P]}_{-Q} x(k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta V = -x(k)^T Q x(k) \rightarrow \text{میزوف است} \quad Q \succ 0 \rightarrow \text{میزوف است}$$

PAPCO

$$G^T P G - P = -Q$$

لما زادت P في معادلة $G^T P G - P = -Q$ ، فـ $-Q$ يزداد

ـ $-Q$ يزداد

ـ $x_{k+1} = Ax_k + Qx_k$ يزداد

$$\dot{x} = Ax$$

$$PA + A^T P = -Q$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_r(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\alpha & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_r(k) \end{bmatrix}$$

ـ $x_1(k+1)$ يزداد

$$G^T P G - P = -Q \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\alpha \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{1r} \\ P_{r1} & P_{rr} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\alpha & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$- \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{1r} \\ P_{r1} & P_{rr} \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & * \\ * & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

ـ $P_{11} = P_{rr} = 1$ و $P_{1r} = P_{r1} = *$

ـ $P_{11} = P_{rr} = 1$ و $P_{1r} = P_{r1} = *$

$\Delta V = P \rightarrow \text{دلتا} V \text{ متر}$



جواب مذکور در اینجا مذکور نموده شد.

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\delta} & \frac{1}{\delta} \\ \frac{1}{\delta} & \frac{1+\delta}{\delta} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow P.D. \rightarrow P > 0$$

$$|P| > 0 \rightarrow P > 0$$

این نتیجه درست است.

برای اثبات این نتیجه دلخواه از ماتریس P مذکور در اینجا استفاده کنید.

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|c} P_{11} & P_{12} & P_{13} & \cdots \\ \hline P_{21} & P_{22} & P_{23} & \cdots \\ P_{31} & P_{32} & P_{33} & \cdots \\ \hline & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{array} \quad |P_{11}| > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|c} P_{11} & P_{12} & P_{13} & \cdots \\ \hline P_{21} & P_{22} & P_{23} & \cdots \\ P_{31} & P_{32} & P_{33} & \cdots \\ \hline & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{array} \quad |P_{11}| > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|c} P_{11} & P_{12} & P_{13} & \cdots \\ \hline P_{21} & P_{22} & P_{23} & \cdots \\ P_{31} & P_{32} & P_{33} & \cdots \\ \hline & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{array} \quad |P_{11}| > 0$$

!

نحوی این نتیجه در اینجا مذکور نموده شد $Q = I = [1]$ می‌باشد.

اگر از ماتریس X این نتیجه را استفاده کنیم، آنگاه $V = X^T P X$ مثبت می‌باشد.

نحوی این نتیجه در اینجا مذکور نموده شد $V > 0$.

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{حروف مذکور}} P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\delta} & \frac{1}{\delta} \\ \frac{1}{\delta} & \frac{1+\delta}{\delta} \end{bmatrix} > 0$$

$$V = X^T P X \xrightarrow{\text{حروف مذکور}} V > 0$$

$$\Delta V = -X^T Q X = -X_1^T(k) \leq 0 \rightarrow \text{نحوی این نتیجه در اینجا مذکور نموده شد}$$

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لما تم حصر المصفوفة
تم حصر المصفوفة

$$\Delta V = \cdot \Rightarrow \overbrace{x_r(k)}^{\text{مصفوفة}} = \cdot \Rightarrow x_r(k+1) = \cdot$$

لما تم حصر المصفوفة تم حصر المصفوفة

تم حصر المصفوفة

पार्सो

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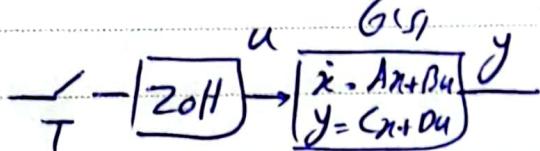
Eq. No. 12

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

$$x(t) = e^{A(t-t_0)} x(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t e^{A(t-z)} Bu(z) dz$$

$$x[k+1] = Gx[k] + Hu[k]$$

$$x[k] = G^{k-k_0} x[k_0] + \sum_{j=k_0}^{k-1} G^{k-1-j} H u[j]$$



$$u(t) = u(kT) \quad kT \leq t \leq (k+1)T$$

Ans

$$u[k] \rightarrow \begin{cases} x[k+1] = Gx[k] \\ + Hu[k] \end{cases} \rightarrow y[k]$$

$$G(z) = z \left\{ \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} G(s) \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} G = e^{-AT} \\ H = \int_0^T e^{A\tau} B d\tau \end{array} \right.$$

$$G(s) = \frac{e^{-Ts}}{s(s+1)}$$

$$T=1$$

$$Z \left\{ \frac{1-e^{-s}}{s} \frac{e^{-s}}{s(s+1)} \right\} = ?$$

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

$$T=1$$

$$T=1$$

بكلور بخ خارج من المدار - بخ ديناميك المدار - (نحوه حرط)

(حرط اوس)

$$x[k+1] = Gx[k]$$

$$x_c = Gx_c \rightarrow x_c - Gx_c = . \Rightarrow (I - G)x_c = .$$

نحوه حرط بريبي
 $I - G$ متعال تيار سريري

$$x[k+1] = Gx[k] \text{ ديناميك بخ خارج من المدار} \quad x_c = .$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \quad \|x[k] - x_c\| < \delta \quad \|x[k] - x_c\| < \epsilon \quad \forall k \geq k_0.$$

حيث $x_c = \bar{x}$ ديناميك بخ خارج من المدار

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x[k] = x_c \quad \text{لما تم}$$

$V(x) \Rightarrow$ معيار

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V(0) = 0 \\ V(x) > 0 \quad x \neq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$V(x) = \frac{dV}{dt} < 0$$

$$\text{حيث } \checkmark DV = V[k+1] - V[k] \leq 0 \quad (\text{اندرستراي})$$

$$\checkmark DV = V[k+1] - V[k] \leq 0 \quad (\text{اندرستراي})$$

حيث $DV = \frac{dV}{dt} < 0$ (اندرستراي)

$$\Delta V \leq \cdot + \text{LaSalle} = \begin{cases} \text{if } \dot{x}_1 > 0, \text{ then } x[k] \\ \{x | \Delta V = 0\} \end{cases}$$

جداً سهل - جداً سهل
، جد

$$x_1[k+1] = x_1[k] + x_r[k]$$

$$x_r[k+1] = \alpha \Delta x_r[k] - \beta \Delta x_1[k]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \end{bmatrix}$$

، دلالة

$$\begin{aligned} x_{1e} &= x_{1e} + x_{re} \\ x_{re} &= \alpha x_{re} - \beta x_{1e} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow x_{re} = \cdot \\ x_{1e} = \cdot \end{array} \right.$$

$$V(x) = x_1^T + x_r^T$$

$$V[k+1] = V(x[k+1])$$

$$\Delta V = V[k+1] - V[k] = x_1^T[k+1] + x_r^T[k+1] - x_1^T[k] + (-x_r^T[k])$$

$$= (x_1^T[k] + x_r^T[k])^T + (\alpha x_r^T[k] - \beta x_1^T[k])^T - x_1^T[k] - x_r^T[k]$$

$$= x_1^T + x_r^T + x_1^T x_r + \frac{1}{2} x_r^T + \frac{1}{2} x_1^T - \frac{1}{2} x_1 x_r - x_1^T - x_r^T$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x_1^T + x_r^T + \cancel{x_1 x_r}) = \frac{1}{2} ((x_1 + x_r)^T - x_r^T)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

پارامیتر
دو قطبی

محبین بر این دسته از مسائل در تئوری کنترل

$$\begin{cases} [-] & \text{OV} \leq \\ [+] & \text{OV} > . \end{cases}$$

$$ax_1 + bx_1x_2 + cx_2 = [x_1 \ x_2] \begin{bmatrix} a & \frac{b}{2} \\ \frac{b}{2} & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ از اینجا}$$

$$x^T P x > 0 \Leftrightarrow P > 0$$

حالت کم سیستم خواهد بود

$$x[k+1] = Gx[k]$$

$$V = x^T P x$$

$$\Delta V = V[k+1] - V[k] = x[k+1]^T P x[k+1] - x[k]^T P x[k]$$

$$\Delta V = (x[k]^T G^T) P (Gx[k]) - x[k]^T P x[k]$$

$$= x[k]^T \underbrace{[G^T P G - P]}_{-Q} x[k] = -x[k]^T Q x[k] \quad (Q > 0)$$

$$Tr(-Q) \Rightarrow G^T P G - P = -Q \quad \text{جواب}$$

$x[k+1] = Gx[k] + b$ باشد $P > 0$ می تواند

PAFCO

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -\alpha, \alpha & \alpha, \alpha \end{bmatrix} \quad Q = I$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\alpha, \alpha \\ 1 & \alpha, \alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_I & P_T \\ P_T & P_R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -\alpha, \alpha & \alpha, \alpha \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} P_I & P_T \\ P_T & P_R \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} P_I - \alpha, \alpha P_T & P_T - \alpha, \alpha P_R \\ P_I + \alpha, \alpha P_T & P_T + \alpha, \alpha P_R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -\alpha, \alpha & \alpha, \alpha \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} P_I & P_T \\ P_T & P_R \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -P_T + \frac{1}{\alpha} P_R = -1 \\ P_I - \frac{1}{\alpha} P_T - P_R = 0 \\ P_I + \frac{1}{\alpha} P_T - \frac{1}{\alpha} P_R = -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{لحل هذه المجموعة}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{irr}}(G) = 0, \sqrt{\alpha} \pm i, \sqrt{\alpha} j$$

$$x[k+1] = Gx[k]$$

$$G^T P G - P = -Q \quad \stackrel{P > 0}{\Leftrightarrow} \quad |\lambda_i(G)| < 1$$

جذور

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$$|\lambda_i(G)| < 1 \iff P > 0 \quad Q > 0 \quad G^T P G - P = -Q$$

یا زیرا $G^T P G - P = -Q$

$$x[k+1] = Gx[k]$$

برای اینکه $\begin{cases} P > 0 \\ Q < 0 \end{cases} \quad -G^T P G - P = -Q$

$$\exists \lambda_i(G) \text{ s.t. } |\lambda_i| > 1$$

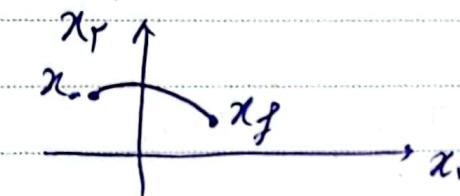
for $G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -\alpha, \alpha & -\beta, \beta \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda_i(G) = \left\{ \frac{\beta}{\alpha}, \frac{\beta}{-\alpha} \right\} \quad Q = I$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1,99V & 1,99V \\ 1,99V & 1,99V \end{bmatrix} \quad Q = I$$

$$\begin{cases} x[n+1] = Gx[n] + Hu[n] \\ y[n] = Cx[n] + Du[n] \end{cases}$$

سیستم فرستنی نیز می‌باشد که با تغییر حالت داده شود

باید بخوبی را در هر حالت داشت این می‌تواند می‌شود



پس

سیستم فرستنی نیز است اگر $x[n]$ را تواند این معادل کند

آنگاه $y[n]$

$$x[n] = G^n x[0] + G^{n-1} H u[0] + G^{n-2} H u[1] + \dots + G^1 H u[n-1]$$

$$H u[n-1] + G H u[n-2] + \dots + G^{n-1} H u[0] = x[n] - G^n x[0]$$

$$[H \quad GH \quad G^2 H] \begin{bmatrix} u[n-1] \\ u[n-2] \\ \vdots \\ u[0] \end{bmatrix} = x[n] - G^n x[0]$$

سیستم کنترل نیز می‌باشد است اگر دنباله ای از مقدار کنترل

$$u = [H \quad GH \quad \dots \quad G^{n-1} H]$$

باشد می‌توانیم $x[n]$ را پیدا کنیم

درس نمبر ۱۰

$$x[k+1] = Gx[k] + Hu[k]$$

$$y[k] = Cx[k] + Du[k]$$

$$y[.] = Cx[.] + Du[.]$$

$$y[1] = Cx[1] = CGx[.] + Du[1] + CDu[.] + CHu[.]$$

$$y[n-1] = CG^{n-1}x[.] + Du[n-1] + \dots + CG^{n-1}Du[.]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y[.] \\ y[1] \\ \vdots \\ y[n-1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CG \\ \vdots \\ CG^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} x[.] - \begin{bmatrix} Du[.] \\ Du[1] + CGDu[.] \\ \vdots \\ Du[n-1] + CGDu[n-1] + CHu[n-1] \end{bmatrix}$$

مقدار داشت از مجموعه داده های آن را درست نماییم *

دستورات مذکور شده از زیر است مقدار داشت

$$N \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CG \\ \vdots \\ CG^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

* نوع (G, H) نشان دهنده از دستورات G, H می باشد

طوف نظر کنید از طریق فیلم های:

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$$G(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \dots + b_n z^{-n}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + \dots + a_n z^{-n}}$$

$$x[k+1] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & -1 \\ -a_n & -a_{n-1} & \dots & \dots & -a_1 \\ -\hat{a}_n & -\hat{a}_{n-1} & & & -\hat{a}_1 \end{bmatrix} x[k] + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u[k]$$

$$\left\{ z^n + a_1 z^{n-1} + \dots + a_n = 0 \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \text{معادلة دائرية} \right\}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & -1 \\ G & & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

معادلة دائرية
خط

$$z^n + \hat{a}_1 z^{n-1} + \dots + \hat{a}_n = 0$$

متار (الرتبة) حاصل على خط

$$(z - \frac{1}{r})(z + \frac{1}{r}) = z^2 + 0z - \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$(-\hat{a}_n - \hat{a}_{n-1} - \dots - \hat{a}_1)x[n]$$

$$u[k] = (a_n - \hat{a}_n)x[n] + (a_{n-1} - \hat{a}_{n-1})x[n-1] + \dots + (a_1 - \hat{a}_1)x[1]$$

$$= -(\hat{a} - a)x[n]$$

تبدل فرستنگ

$$x[k+1] = Gx[k] + Hu[k]$$

$$\tilde{x}[k] = T^{-1}x[k]$$

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$$\tilde{x}[k+1] = \tilde{T}^T x[k+1] = \tilde{T}^T (Gx[k] + Hu[k])$$

$$= \underbrace{\tilde{T}^T G}_{\tilde{G}} \tilde{x}[k] + \underbrace{\tilde{T}^T H}_{\tilde{H}} u[k]$$

$$\tilde{G} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_n & -a_{n-1} & -a_{n-2} & \cdots & -a_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \tilde{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ i \\ \vdots \\ i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{T}\tilde{H} = H \quad \text{and } H \in \mathbb{C}^{1 \times 1}$$

$$GT = T\tilde{G}$$

$$GT = GH = T_{n-1} - a_n H$$

$$T\tilde{G} = T(e_{n-1} - a_n e_n) = T_{n-1} - a_n H$$

$$Ae_i = \overset{A}{\cancel{P_i}}$$

$$AB_i \leftarrow A[B, B_r - B_n] \cancel{P_i}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ i \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow P_i$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} G^T H & | & G^T H & | & G^T H \\ a_n G^T H & | & +a_n G^T H & | & +a_n G^T H \\ \vdots & | & \vdots & | & \vdots \\ +a_n H & | & +a_n H & | & +a_n H \end{bmatrix}$$

P4PCO

1NF

$$T = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} & & & \\ H & GH & \cdots & G^{n-1}H \\ & & & \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{cccc} a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \cdots & a_1 \\ a_{n-2} & \ddots & & 1 \\ \vdots & & & \\ a_1 & 1 & & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$T = M \times W$$

میکروکنترلر

تکنیک ایجاد جریان

$$x[k+1] = Gx[k] + Hu[k]$$

$$T = MW$$

$$\tilde{x}[k] \triangleq T^{-1}x[k]$$

$$\tilde{x}[k+1] = T^{-1}GT\tilde{x}[k] + T^{-1}Hu[k]$$

$$u[k] = -(\hat{a} - a)\tilde{x}[k]$$

متغیرهای

مشترک هستند

جواب:

$$u[k] = -(\hat{a} - a)T^{-1}\tilde{x}[k]$$

در G صورتی که جریان [...,-1] برای a نداشته باشد
deadbeat ایجاد شود $\leftarrow z^1 = 0$, جریان ایجاد شود

$$\tilde{x}[k+1] = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdots & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdots & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdots & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdots & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdots & \cdot \end{bmatrix} \tilde{x}[k]$$

P4PCO

$G' = 0_{n \times n}$

$G = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdots & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdots & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdots & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdots & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdots & \cdot \end{bmatrix}$

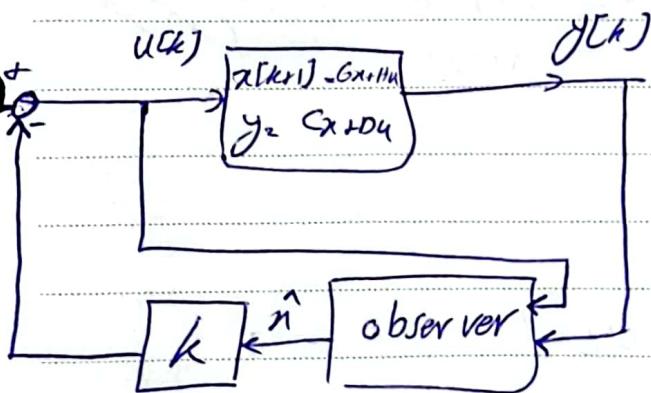
$$x[k+1] = Gx[k] + Hu[k]$$

خطه رسمت کر

$$y[k] = Cx[k] + Du[k]$$

خطه رسمت کر
محسن احمدی

$$\hat{x}[k+1]$$



$$\hat{x}[k+1] = G\hat{x}[k] + Hu[k] + L(y[k] - \hat{y}[k])$$

$$\hat{y}[k] = C\hat{x}[k] + Du[k]$$

خطه رسم کر

$$e[k] \triangleq x[k] - \hat{x}[k]$$

$$\rightarrow e[k+1] = x[k+1] - \hat{x}[k+1]$$

$$\rightarrow e[k+1] = Gx[k] + Hu[k] - \{ G\hat{x}[k] + Hu[k] + L(Cx[k] + Du[k]) - C\hat{x}[k] - Du[k] \}$$

$$\rightarrow e[k+1] = Ge[k] + LCe[k]$$

$$\text{پارکو } e[k+1] = (G + LC)e[k]$$

خطه رسم کر

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$$(G + LC) = (G + LC)^T \rightarrow G^T + C^T L^T$$

مترادف
 $G + LC$

مترادف
 $(G + LC)^T$

وقررنا ان $G^T + C^T L^T$ مترادف لـ $G + LC$

متى يساوى حاله استقرار نسبت نزول

ج

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