

« فصل دوم »

آنالیز زمانی سیستمهای خطی و تغییرناپذیر با زمان :

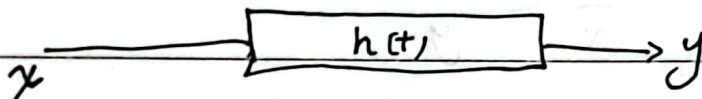
آنالیز سیستمهای پیداشده

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = h(t) * x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t-\tau) h(\tau) d\tau$$

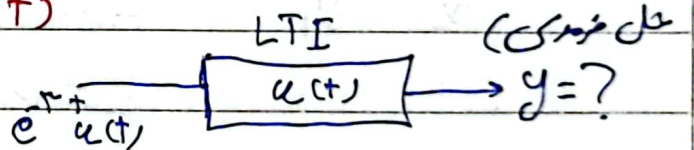
تغییری فرضی

(تغییرناپذیر با زمان خطی) LTI (Linear time INvariant)

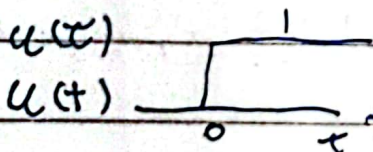


هرچنین خروجی سیستم LTI زیر را بیابید.

$$x(t) = e^{-t} u(t), \quad h(t) = u(t)$$

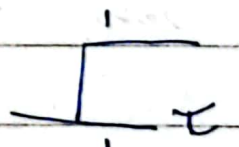


$$y = x(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\tau} u(\tau) u(t-\tau) d\tau$$

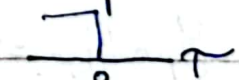


$$u(t-\tau)$$

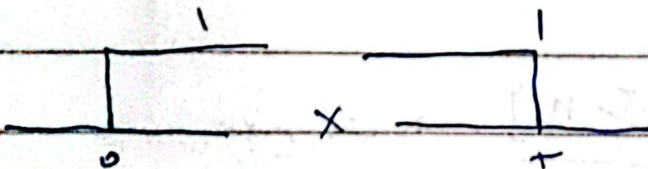
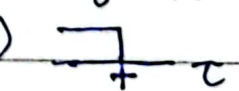
① $u(\tau)$

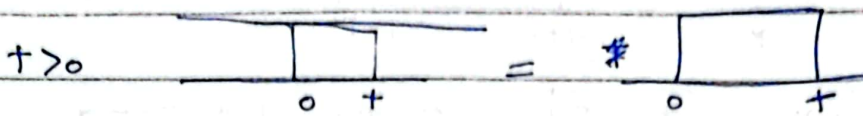


② $u(-\tau)$



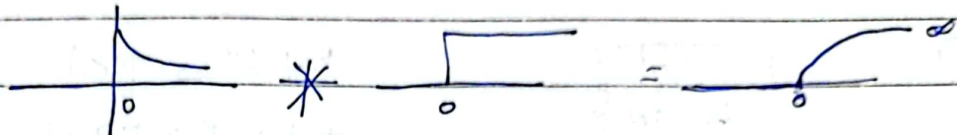
③ $u(t-\tau)$






$$\int_0^t e^{-\mu \tau} d\tau = -\frac{1}{\mu} e^{-\mu \tau} \Big|_0^t = -\frac{1}{\mu} (e^{-\mu t} - 1) \rightarrow t > 0$$


$$y(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ \frac{1 - e^{-\tau t}}{\tau} & t \geq 0 \end{cases} = \frac{1}{\tau} (1 - e^{-\tau t}) u(t)$$




$$e^{-at} u(t) * u(t) = \frac{1}{a} (1 - e^{-at}) u(t) \quad \text{ضرب در متغیر}$$


$x(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)$
 $h(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T_f}\right)$
 $y(t) = ?$
 حل ترکیبی

$x(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right) \rightarrow$ 

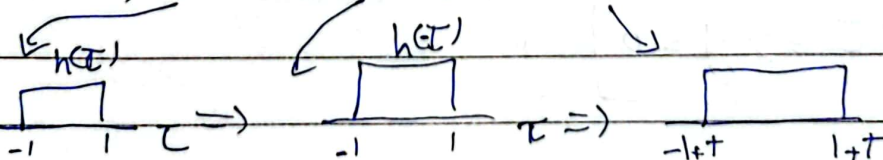
$h(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right) \rightarrow$ 

The signals are convolved to find the output $y(t)$:

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$$


$$y = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau =$$


$h(t) \Rightarrow$ ① $h(\tau)$ ④ $h(-\tau)$ ③ $h(t-\tau)$



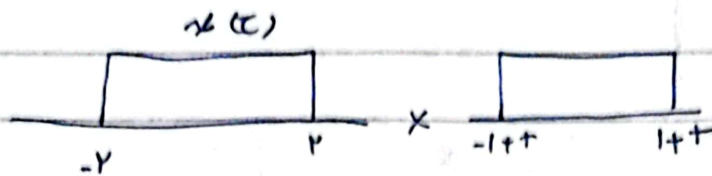
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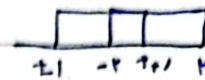
Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr



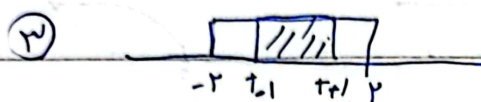
$$\textcircled{1} \quad t+1 < -r \Rightarrow \boxed{t < -r} \rightarrow y = 0$$



$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{aligned} t+1 > -r &\Rightarrow t > -r \\ t-1 < r &\Rightarrow t < r+1 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \boxed{-r < t < r+1}$$



$$y = \int_{-r}^{t+1} 1 d\tau = \tau \Big|_{-r}^{t+1} = t+1 - (-r) = \boxed{t+1+r}$$



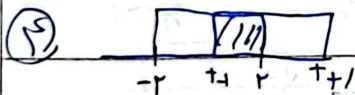
$$t+1 < r \Rightarrow t < r$$

$$t-1 > -r \Rightarrow t > -r-1$$

$$\boxed{-r-1 < t < r}$$

$$\int_{t-1}^{t+1} 1 d\tau = \tau \Big|_{t-1}^{t+1} = t+1 - (t-1) = \boxed{2}$$

$$\leftarrow t+1 - (t-1) = 2 \Rightarrow y = \boxed{2}$$



$$t-1 < r \Rightarrow t < r+1$$

$$t+1 > r \Rightarrow t > r-1$$

$$\boxed{r-1 < t < r+1}$$

$$\int_{t-1}^r 1 d\tau = \tau \Big|_{t-1}^r = r - (t-1) = \boxed{r-t+1}$$

$$y = \boxed{r-t+1}$$



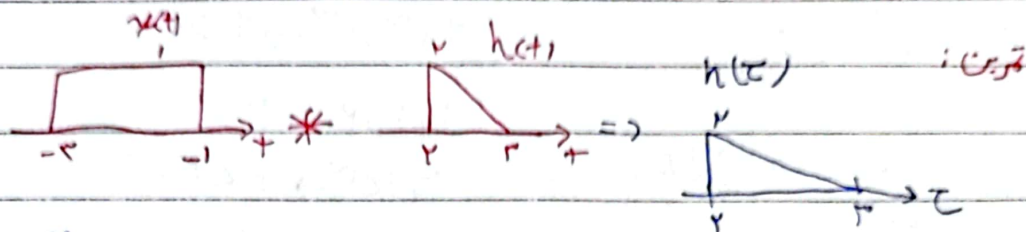
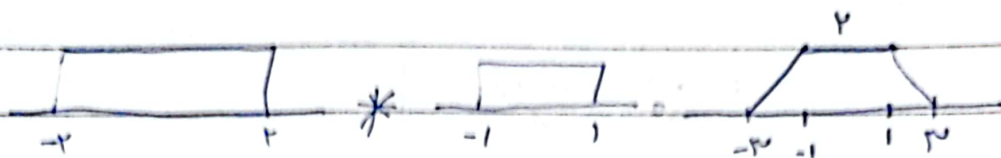
$$t-1 > r$$

$$\boxed{t > r+1}$$

$$\int_r^{+\infty} 0 d\tau \Rightarrow y = \boxed{0}$$

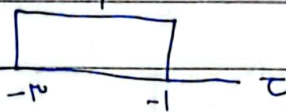
VAHDAT

$$y = \begin{cases} 0 & t < -\mu \\ t + \mu & -\mu < t < -1 \\ \mu & -1 < t < 1 \\ \mu - t & 1 < t < \mu \\ 0 & t > \mu \end{cases}$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t-\tau) h(\tau) d\tau$$

$$x(\tau) \Rightarrow$$

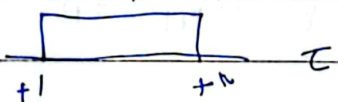


$$x(t-\tau) = \textcircled{1} x(\tau)$$

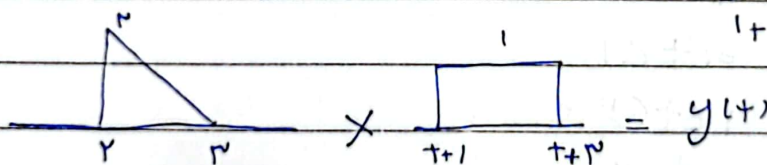
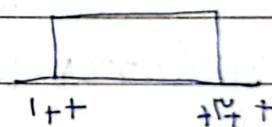
$$\textcircled{2} x(\tau)$$

$$\textcircled{3} x(t-\tau)$$

$$x(-\tau) \Rightarrow$$



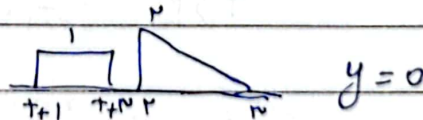
$$x(t-\tau)$$



①

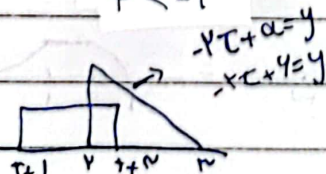
$$t + \mu < \mu$$

$$t < -1$$



$$y = 0$$

②



$$t + \mu > \mu \rightarrow t > -1$$

$$t + \mu < \mu \rightarrow t < 0$$

$$-1 < t < 0$$

$$\int_{t+1}^{t+\mu} (-\tau + \mu) d\tau = \left[-\frac{\tau^2}{2} + \mu\tau \right]_{t+1}^{t+\mu} = -\frac{(t+\mu)^2}{2} + \mu(t+\mu) - \left(-\frac{(t+1)^2}{2} + \mu(t+1) \right)$$

VAHDAT

(iv)



$$t+1 > 2 \rightarrow t > 1$$

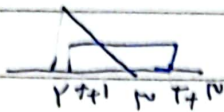
$$t+1 < 2 \rightarrow t < 1$$

$$0 < t < 1$$

$$y = \int_1^2 1 \times (-\tau + 2) d\tau = -\tau^2 + 2\tau \Big|_1^2$$

$$\left(-\frac{9}{9} + \frac{18}{9}\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{1} + \frac{2}{1}\right) = 1$$

(v)



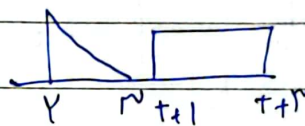
$$y = \int_{t+1}^2 1 \times (-\tau + 2) d\tau$$

$$t+1 > 2 \rightarrow t > 1$$

$$t+1 < 2 \rightarrow t < 1$$

$$1 < t < 2$$

$$-\tau^2 + 2\tau \Big|_{t+1}^2 = \left(-\frac{9}{9} + \frac{18}{9}\right) - \left(-\frac{(t+1)^2}{1} + \frac{2(t+1)}{1}\right) = y$$



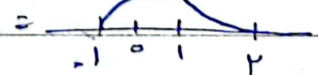
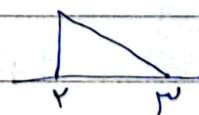
$$t+1 > 2 \rightarrow t > 1$$

$$y=0$$

$$y = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 1 \\ -(t+1)^2 + 2(t+1) & 1 < t < 2 \\ 1 & 0 < t < 1 \\ (t+1)^2 - 2(t+1) + 1 & 1 < t < 2 \\ 0 & t > 2 \end{cases}$$

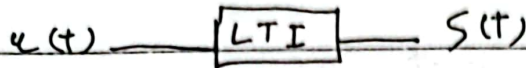
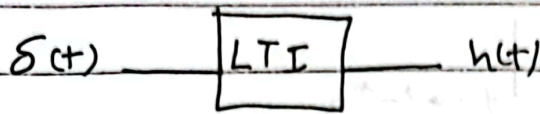


*



$$h(t) \rightarrow \text{پایخ ضربه} \quad \delta = \frac{d\epsilon(t)}{dt} \quad , \quad h(t) = \frac{dS(t)}{dt} \rightarrow \text{پایخ پله}$$

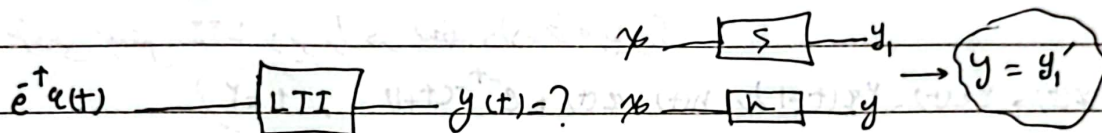
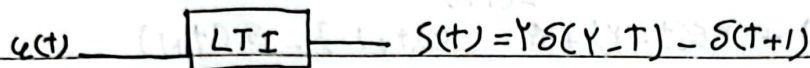
پایخ ضربه



با فرض اینکه پایخ پله داده شده به شرح زیر باشد.

الف) پایخ ضربه را بیابید.

ب) به دو روش پایخ خروجی به ورودی داده شده را مشخص کنید.



الف) $h = s' = 2\delta'(t-2) - \delta'(t+1)$

ب) $y(t) = x(t) * h$

$$y_1 = \epsilon^+(t) * (2\delta(t-2) - \delta(t+1))$$

$$y_1 = 2\epsilon^+(t) * \delta(t-2) - \epsilon^+(t) * \delta(t+1)$$

$$y_1 = 2\epsilon^{-(t-2)} - \epsilon^{-(t+1)}$$

$$y = y_1 = 2(-1)e^{-(t-2)}u(t-2) + 2e^{-(t-2)}\delta(t-2) + e^{-(t+1)}u(t+1)$$

$$- \delta(t+1)e^{-(t+1)} = 2e^{-(t-2)}u(t-2) + 2\delta(t-2) + e^{-(t+1)}u(t+1) - \delta(t+1)y$$

⑤ $y = x(t) * h = \epsilon^+(t) * (2\delta'(t-2) - \delta'(t+1))$

$$= \gamma e^{-t} u(t) * \delta'(t-1) - e^{-t} u(t) \delta'(t+1)$$

$$f(t) * \delta(t-t_0) = f(t-t_0)$$

$$f(t) * \delta'(t-t_0) = \left. \frac{d}{dt} f \right|_{t \rightarrow t-t_0}$$

$$= (\gamma e^{-t} u(t))' \big|_{t \rightarrow t-1} - (e^{-t} u(t))' \big|_{t \rightarrow t+1}$$

$$= (\gamma e^{-t} u(t) + \gamma e^{-t} \delta(t)) - (-e^{-t} u(t) + e^{-t} \delta(t))$$

$$= \gamma e^{-(t-1)} u(t-1) + \gamma \delta(t-1) + e^{-(t+1)} u(t+1) - \delta(t+1)$$

خروجی سیستم II زیر را در نقطه داده مشخص کنید

$$x(t) = \gamma u(t) - \gamma u(t-1), \quad h(t) = u(t) + e^{-t} \delta(t+1)$$

$$t=2$$



$$h(t) = u(t) + e^{-t} \delta(t+1)$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t-\tau) h(\tau) d\tau = y(2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(2-\tau) h(\tau) d\tau$$

$$x(t) = \gamma(u(t) - u(t-1)) \Rightarrow$$

$$x(t) = \gamma(u(t) - u(t-1))$$

$$\textcircled{1} x(\tau) \Rightarrow$$

$$\textcircled{2} h(\tau)$$

$$h(\tau) =$$

$$\gamma x(2-\tau)$$

$$\gamma x(2-\tau)$$

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$$y(r) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{\delta(r)}_{\text{rect}} \cdot \left(\underbrace{\delta(r)}_{\text{rect}} + e^{-\frac{\delta(r+1)}{2}} \right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{\delta(r)}_{\text{rect}} + e^{-\frac{\delta(r+1)}{2}} \underbrace{\delta(r)}_{\text{rect}}$$

$$= y(r-1) = y$$