

## Time Invariantie en Time-Scaling:

Vuistregel: als er Directe schaling/bewerking van/op  $t$  plaatsvindt is er sprake van “NIET Time Invariant” !

Bijv.:

- $(\omega t)$
- $\cos(\omega t)$
- $t^2$
- $2t$
- $jt$

Op de Web:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time-invariant\\_system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time-invariant_system)

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A **time-invariant** (TIV) **system** has a time-dependent **system function** that is not a direct function of time. Such systems are regarded as a class of systems in the field of **system analysis**. The time-dependent system function is a function of the time-dependent **input function**. If this function depends *only* indirectly on the time-domain (via the input function, for example), then that is a system that would be considered time-invariant. Conversely, any direct dependence on the time-domain of the system function could be considered as a "time-varying system".

Mathematically speaking, "time-invariance" of a system is the following property:<sup>[1]:p. 50</sup>

*Given a system with a time-dependent output function  $y(t)$ , and a time-dependent input function  $x(t)$ ; the system will be considered time-invariant if a time-delay on the input  $x(t + \delta)$  directly equates to a time-delay of the output  $y(t + \delta)$  function. For example, if time  $t$  is "elapsed time", then "time-invariance" implies that the relationship between the input function  $x(t)$  and the output function  $y(t)$  is constant with respect to time  $t$ :*

$$y(t) = f(x(t), t) = f(x(t))$$

In the language of **signal processing**, this property can be satisfied if the **transfer function** of the system is not a direct function of time except as expressed by the input and output.

In the context of a system schematic, this property can also be stated as follows:

*If a system is time-invariant then the system block commutes with an arbitrary delay.*

If a time-invariant system is also **linear**, it is the subject of **linear time-invariant theory** (linear time-invariant) with direct applications in **NMR spectroscopy**, **seismology**, **circuits**, **signal processing**, **control theory**, and other technical areas. **Nonlinear** time-invariant systems lack a comprehensive, governing theory. **Discrete** time-invariant systems are known as **shift-invariant systems**. Systems which lack the time-invariant property are studied as **time-variant systems**.

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