

Subject:

أول مسالٰہ میں سے کوئی

-yt

$$q_1(t) = e \cdot u(t)$$

(1) جا

$$E_{\infty} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |q_1(t)|^2 dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-4t} \cdot u(t) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-4t} dt = \frac{e^{-4t}}{4} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P_{avg\infty} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \left(\int_{-T}^{+T} |q_1(t)|^2 dt \right) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E_{\infty}}{2T} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{2T} = 0$$

$$q_1(t) = e^{j(2t + \frac{\pi}{4})} = \cos(2t + \frac{\pi}{4}) + j\sin(2t + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$\text{حل کریں: } e^{j\theta} = \cos\theta + j\sin\theta$$

$$E_{\infty} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |q_1(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |e^{j(2t + \frac{\pi}{4})}|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 1 dt = \infty$$

$$P_{\infty} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^{+T} |q_1(t)|^2 dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{-T}^{+T} dt}{2T} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2T}{2T} = 1$$

$$q_3[n] = e^{j(\frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8})}$$

$$E_{\infty} = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |q_3[n]|^2 = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |e^{j(\frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8})}|^2 = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 1 = \infty$$

$$P_{\infty} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{-N}^{+N} |q_3[n]|^2 = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{-N}^{+N} 1}{2N+1} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2N}{2N+1} = 1$$

$$q_4[n] = \sin[n] \cdot u[9-u] \rightarrow |\sin[n] \cdot u[9-u]| = |\sin[n]| \cdot u[9-u]$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 & n < -3 \\ 1 & -3 \leq n \leq 3 \\ 0 & n > 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow E_{\infty} = \sum_{-3}^{9} |\sin[n]| = (\sin[3] \cdot u[9-9] + \sin[3] \cdot u[9-3]) / 2 \cdot \sin[3] + 2 \cdot \sin[2] + 2 \cdot \sin[1] + 0 = 10.5 \approx 11$$

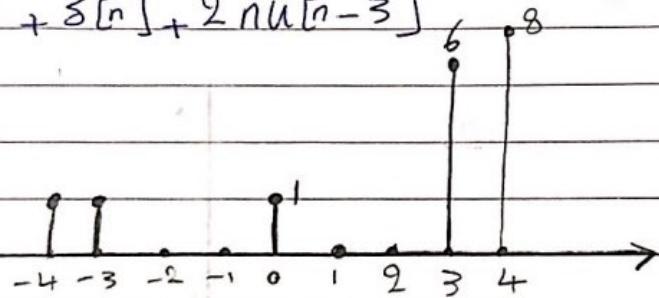
IDEA

Subject:

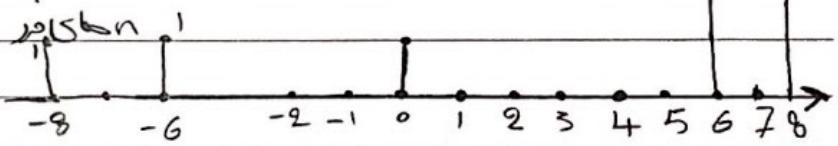
$$P = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{n=-N}^N |a_n|^2 = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{n=-3}^3 \sin^2[n] = 0$$

A. $a_n = u[n+4] - u[n+2] + 5u[n] + 2nu[n-3]$ (परिवर्तन)

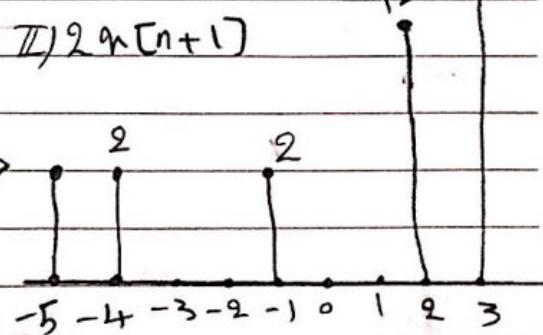
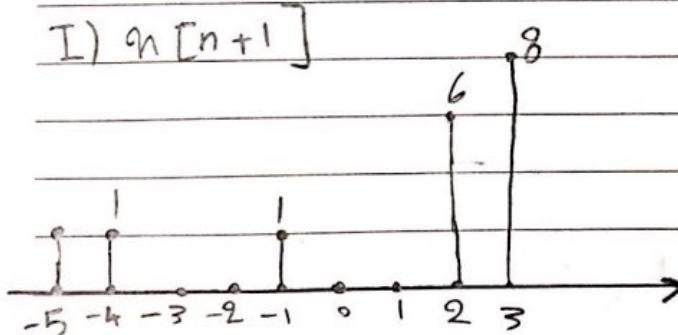
$$u(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n \geq 0 \\ 0 & n < 0 \end{cases}$$



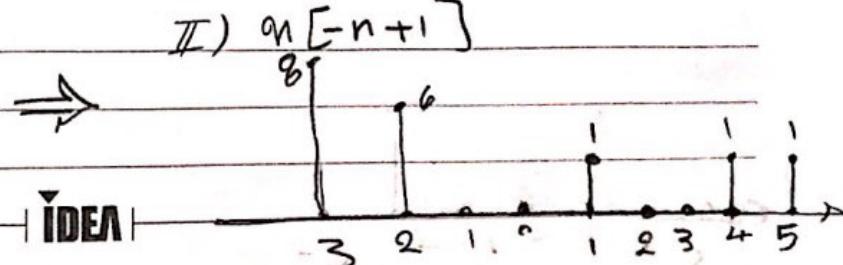
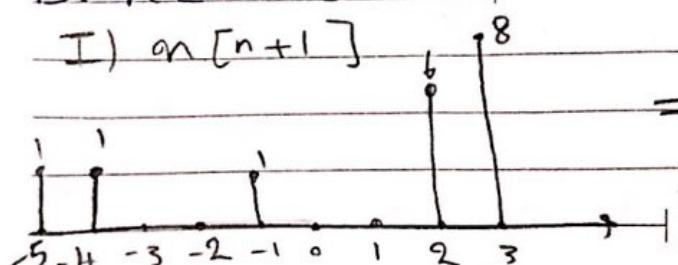
B. $a_n\left[\frac{n}{2}\right] = \begin{cases} a_n & \text{for } n \text{ even} \\ 0 & \text{for } n \text{ odd} \end{cases}$ (जोड़ करना)



C. $\frac{1}{2}a_{n+1}$



D. a_{n-1}



IDEA

4

$$y_{x_1}(t) = R \cos(\omega t + \phi) - S \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$T_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{\pi}{\alpha} \quad T_F = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \quad [T_1, T_F] \rightarrow \pi \quad \checkmark$$

$$b) n_r(t) = \sin\left(\frac{\omega_r t}{2}\right) \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{\omega_r} = \frac{\pi}{\frac{\omega_r}{2}} \rightarrow \frac{4}{\alpha} \rightarrow \text{لستة} \quad \checkmark$$

$$c) n_r[n] = \sin\left(\frac{\omega_r n}{2}\right) \quad \frac{\pi}{\omega_r} = \frac{T}{m} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{\frac{\omega_r}{2}} < \frac{T}{n} \rightarrow \frac{T}{n} = \frac{4}{\alpha} \rightarrow T = 4$$

$$d) x_f[n] = e^{j\left(\frac{\omega_r n}{2}\right)} + e^{-j\left(\frac{\omega_r n}{2}\right)}$$

$$[T_1, T_F] \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{\frac{\omega_r}{2}} = \pi - T_1 \quad \frac{\pi}{\frac{\omega_r}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \rightarrow T = \pi \beta$$

$$e) e^{j\left(\frac{\omega_r n}{2}\right)} + e^{-j\left(\frac{\omega_r n}{2}\right)} = n_a[n]$$

$$\frac{\pi}{\frac{\omega_r}{2}}, \pi - T_1 \notin \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \text{دراستاد بذار}$$

$$f) n_r(t) = e^{j\left(\frac{\omega_r}{2}t\right)} + e^{-j\left(\frac{\omega_r}{2}t\right)}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{\frac{\omega_r}{2}} = \pi - T_1, \quad T_F = \frac{\pi}{\frac{\omega_r}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \quad [T_1, T_F] \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g) n_r(t) = e^{j\left(\frac{\omega_r}{2}t\right)} + e^{-j\left(\frac{\omega_r}{2}t\right)}$$

$$T_1 = \frac{\pi}{\frac{\omega_r}{2}} \text{ لستة} \quad T_F = \frac{\pi}{\frac{\omega_r}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \rightarrow \text{دراستاد بذار}$$

$$a) x[n] = x[n-n_0] \rightarrow \text{با خانه} \rightarrow \text{Cwicke} \\ (\text{Cwicke mit } n_0 \text{ nicht}) \rightarrow \text{Cwicke}$$

$$x[n] < N \rightarrow x[n-n_0] < N \rightarrow y(t) < N \rightarrow \text{Jug}$$

$$y[n] = x[n-n_0] \rightarrow y[n] = x[n-n_0]$$

$$x_1[n] = x[n-n_1] \rightarrow y_1[n] = x[n-n_0] = x[n-n_0-n_1]$$

$$\textcircled{①} y[n-n_1] = x[n-n_1-n_0] \quad \textcircled{②} = \textcircled{①} \rightarrow \text{Cwicke}$$

$$x_1[n] = x[n-n_0] \rightarrow y_1[n] = x_1[n-n_0] =$$

$$= x[n-n_0] \quad \textcircled{①}$$

$$\alpha y[n] = \alpha x[n-n_0] \quad \textcircled{②} \quad \textcircled{①} = \textcircled{②} \Rightarrow \text{Cwicke}$$

$$n_1[n] \rightarrow y_1[n] = x_1[n-n_0]$$

$$\textcircled{③} n_r[n] \rightarrow y_r[n] = n_r[n-n_0]$$

$$x_1[n] + n_r[n] \rightarrow y_1[n] + y_r[n] = x_1[n-n_0] + n_r[n-n_0] \quad \textcircled{④}$$

$$y_c[n] = y_1[n] + y_r[n] \rightarrow y_c[n] = x_1[n-n_0] =$$

$$= n_1[n-n_0] + n_r[n-n_0] \quad \textcircled{⑤} \quad \textcircled{④} = \textcircled{⑤} \rightarrow \text{Cwicke}$$

به ورودی در لحظات دیگر وایسته است در نتیجه حافظه ای را

$$y[n] = n[-n] \rightarrow$$

علی‌ستیز



$$|x[n]| < N \rightarrow |y[n]| < M ?$$

$$|y[n]| = |x[-n]| < N \quad \checkmark$$

سهشنبه

۲۳

$$x_1[n] = x[n-n_0] \rightarrow y_1[n] = x_1[-n] = x[-n-n_0]$$

آبان ۱۳۹۱
۱۴۳۳ ذی الحجه ۲۸
2012 November 13

$$y[n-n_0] = x[n+n_0] \rightarrow \text{تفنیر نمایل از مان}$$

$$y[n] = x[-n]$$

$$x_1[n] = x[n-n] \rightarrow y_1[n] = x_1[-n] = x[-n]$$

$$y[n] = x[-n]$$

$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2} \rightarrow$ تهمّه

$$\alpha y[n] = \alpha x[-n] \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow y_1[n] = x_1[-n]$$

$$x_r[n] \rightarrow y_r[n] = x_r[-n]$$

$$x_1[n] + x_r[n] \rightarrow y_1[n] + y_r[n] = x_1[-n] + x_r[-n] \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$y[n] = x[-n]$$

$$x_r[n] = x_1[n] + x_r[n] \rightarrow y_r[n] = x_r[-n] =$$

$$= x_1[-n] + x_r[-n] \quad \textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2} \rightarrow$$

جمع نسبی، خلاص

به ورودی در لحظات دیگر
وابسته نیست پس

(۲)

$$y[n] = x[n] + \alpha u[n+1] \rightarrow \text{بجای اینجا و}$$

کل

۳) $x[n] < N \rightarrow y[n] < M ?$ است

$$x[n] + \alpha u[n+1] < N + \alpha u[n+1] = M$$

باشد، است

$$x_1[n] = x[n-n_0] \rightarrow y_1[n] = x_1[n] + \alpha u[n+1] =$$

$$y[n] = x[n] + \alpha u[n+1] = x[n-n_0] + \alpha u[n+1] \quad (1)$$

$$y[n-n_0] = x[n-n_0] + \alpha u[n-n_0+1] \quad (2)$$

$(1) \neq (2) \rightarrow$ تغییر نسبت برابر

$$x_1[n] = \alpha x[n] \rightarrow y_1[n] = x_1[n] + \alpha u[n+1]$$

$$= \alpha x[n] + \alpha u[n+1] \quad (3)$$

$$y[n] = x[n] + \alpha u[n+1] \quad (2) \Rightarrow \text{نیز}$$

$$\alpha y[n] = \alpha x[n] + \alpha u[n+1] \quad (3)$$

به ورودی در لحظات دیگر
وابسته نیست پس

$$D) y[n] = e^{n[n]} \rightarrow \text{بین حافظه و} \quad \text{کلی}$$

$$\cancel{e^{n[n]}} n[n] < N \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow e^{n[n]} < e^N = M \quad \text{پس از}$$

$$x_1[n] = x[n-n_0] \rightarrow y_1[n] = \cancel{e^{n_1[n]}} e^{n[n-n_0]} \quad \text{۱}$$

$$y[n] = e^{n[n]} \quad \text{۲} \leq \text{۱} \rightarrow \text{نیز باید}$$

$$y[n-n_0] = x[n-n_0] \quad \text{۳}$$

$$x_1[n] = \alpha x[n] \rightarrow y_1[n] = e^{x_1[n]} = e^{\alpha x[n]} \quad \text{۰}$$

$$y[n] = \cancel{e^{n[n]}} \quad \text{۱} \neq \text{۰} \rightarrow \text{نمی}$$

$$\alpha y[n] = \alpha e^{n[n]} \quad \text{۳}$$



به ورودی در لحظات دیگر
وابسته نیست پس
بمحضله
وعلی است

$$e) y_d[n] = nn[n]$$



وابسته نیست پس

بمحضله

وعلی است



$$\textcircled{a} n[n] < N \rightarrow n n[n] < n N \rightarrow \text{نایاب از}$$

$$m_1[n] = x[n-n_0] \rightarrow y_1[n] = n x_1[n] = n x[n-n_0] \quad \text{ساده شده} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

۱۶

$$y[n] = nn[n]$$

$\textcircled{1} \neq \textcircled{2} \rightarrow$

$$y[n-n_0] = (n - n_0) n[n-n_0] \quad \text{غیر مذکور}$$

۱۳۹۱ آبان
۱۴۳۳ نهم الحجه
2012 November 6

$$x_1[n] = \alpha n[n] \rightarrow y_1[n] = n x_1[n] = n \alpha n[n] \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$y[n] = nn[n] \quad \textcircled{1} \rightarrow \text{مذکور}$$

$$\alpha y[n] = \alpha nn[n] \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow y_1[n] = n x_1[n]$$

$$x_r[n] \rightarrow y_r[n] = n x_r[n]$$

$$x_1[n] + x_r[n] \rightarrow \textcircled{1} y_1[n] + y_r[n] = m_1[n] + n x_r[n] \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$n c[n] = x_1[n] + x_r[n] \rightarrow y_c[n] = n c[n] =$$

$$= m_1[n] + n x_r[n] \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{1} \leq \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \text{مذکور}$$

(4)

به ورودی در لحظات
دیگر بستگی دارد پس

$$f) y_4(t) = n(t-\tau) + n(\tau-t) \xrightarrow{\text{کامپونه در در}} \dots$$

کلی سیستم جوں به عنوان مثال در $t = -1$ به مقدار ورودی در لحظه ۳ (آینده) بستگی دارد

$$x(t) < N \rightarrow x(t-\tau) < N \rightarrow n(t-\tau) + n(\tau-t) < n \\ n(\tau-t) < N \xrightarrow{\text{کامپونه در در}} = n$$

$$\rightarrow y(t) < n \rightarrow \text{نحوه}$$

$$x_1(t) = n(t-t_0) \rightarrow y_1(t) = n_1(t-\tau) + n_1(\tau-t) = \\ = n(t-\tau+t_0) + n(\tau+t+t_0) \quad (1)$$

$$y(t) = n(t-\tau) + n(\tau-t)$$

$$y(t-t_0) = n(t-t_0-\tau) + n(\tau-t-t_0) \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow (2) \rightarrow \text{تفصیل بزرگ نویسی}$$

$$n_1(t) = \alpha n(t) \rightarrow y_1(t) = n_1(t-\tau) + n_1(\tau-t) = \\ = \alpha n(t-\tau) + \alpha n(\tau-t) \quad (1)$$

$$y(t) = n(t-\tau) + n(\tau-t)$$

$$y_2(t) = \alpha n(t-\tau) + \alpha n(\tau-t) \quad (2)$$

$$(1) = (2) \rightarrow \text{نتیجه}$$

(V)

⑤

$$n_1(t) \rightarrow y_1(t) = n_1(t-\tau) + n_1(\tau+t)$$

$$n_2(t) \rightarrow y_2(t) = n_2(t-\tau) + n_2(\tau-t) \quad @$$

$$\begin{aligned} n_{\text{tot}}(t) + n_{\text{tot}}(t) &\rightarrow y_1(t) + y_2(t) = n_1(t-\tau) + n_1(\tau+t) \\ &+ n_2(t-\tau) + n_2(\tau-t) \end{aligned}$$

①

$$\begin{aligned} n_{\text{tot}}(t) &= n_1(t) + n_2(t) \rightarrow y_{\text{tot}}(t) = n_1(t-\tau) + n_2(\tau+t) \\ &= n_1(t-\tau) + n_1(\tau+t) + n_2(\tau-t) - n_2(t-\tau) \end{aligned}$$

② = ① \rightarrow ~~dois resultados~~

$$g) Y(t) = x(t) \cdot \cos(\omega t) \rightarrow$$

د) $x(t) < N \rightarrow x(t) \times \cos(\omega t) < N \times \cos(\omega t) = M$
 $\rightarrow Y(t) < M$

$$x_1(t) = x(t - t_0) \rightarrow Y_1(t) = x_1(t) \cos(\omega t) =$$

$$= x(t - t_0) \cos(\omega t) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$Y(t) = x(t) \cos(\omega t)$$

$$y(t - t_0) = x(t - t_0) \cos(\omega(t - t_0)) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

- $\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \rightarrow$ تفسیر زیر بر مارک

$$n_1(t) = \alpha x(t) \rightarrow Y_1(t) = n_1(t) \cos(\omega t) =$$

$$= \alpha x(t) \cos(\omega t) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$Y(t) = n_1(t) \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\alpha x(t) = n_1(t) \cos(\omega t) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2} \rightarrow$$

$$x_1(t) \rightarrow Y_1(t) = n_1(t) \cos(\omega t)$$

$$n_r(t) \rightarrow Y_r(t) = n_r(t) \cos(\omega t)$$

$$x_1(t) + n_r(t) \rightarrow Y_1(t) + Y_r(t) =$$

$$(n_1(t) + n_r(t)) \cos(\omega t) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$n_r(t) = n_1(t) + n_r(t) \rightarrow Y_r(t) = n_r(t) \cos(\omega t)$$

$$= (n_1(t) + n_r(t)) \cos(\omega t) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2} \rightarrow$ تفسیر مارک

به ورودی در $x(t)$ (آینده) بستگی دارد

$$y_n(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t_n} x(\tau) d\tau \rightarrow \text{حابه که را رسانید}$$

၃

$$x(t) < N \rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{t_n} x(\tau) d\tau = \infty$$

کوچک نیست \leftarrow ناید

$$x_1(t) = x(t - t_0) \rightarrow y_1(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} x_1(\tau) d\tau =$$

~~$y(t)$~~

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} x(t - t_0) dt \quad (1)$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} n(\tau) d\tau$$

$$y(t - t_0) = \int_{-\infty}^{t_1 - t_0} n(\tau) d\tau \quad (2)$$

(1) \neq (2) \rightarrow تغییر می‌کارند

$$x_1(t) = \alpha n(t) \rightarrow y_1(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} x_1(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} \alpha n(\tau) d\tau = \alpha \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} n(\tau) d\tau \quad (1)$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} n(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\alpha y(t) = \alpha \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} n(\tau) d\tau \quad (1)$$

$$(1) = (2) \rightarrow \text{اینها}$$

(W)

$$n_1(t) \rightarrow y_1(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} n_1(\tau) d\tau$$

$$n_c(t) \rightarrow y_c(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} n_c(\tau) d\tau$$

$$n_1(t) + n_c(t) \rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} (n_1(\tau) + n_c(\tau)) d\tau$$

$$n_{cv}(t) = n_1(t) + n_c(t) \rightarrow y_{cv}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} n_{cv}(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} (n_1(\tau) + n_c(\tau)) d\tau \quad (\text{R})$$

$$(1) = (\text{R}) \rightarrow \text{معادلة تفاضلية}$$

(۱۸)

به ورودی در لحظات دیگر بستگی دارد پس بایان خطا است



غیر علی است چون به عنوان مثال در $t = -1$ به ورودی در آینده بستگی دارد

$$x(t) < N \rightarrow x\left(\frac{t}{c}\right) < k \rightarrow \text{باخبر}$$

یکشنبه

۲۷

اسفند ۱۳۹۱

۱۴۳۴ جملی الاول

2013 March 17

ولادت حضرت زینب (س)

(۸ مه)

و روز پرستار

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(t) &= x(t-t_0) \rightarrow y_1(t) < x_1\left(\frac{t}{c}\right) = \\ &= \text{(مکمل)} x_1\left(\frac{t-t_0}{c}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$y(t) < x\left(\frac{t}{c}\right)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \neq \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \text{نحوه برای رسم}$$

$$y(t-t_0) < x\left(\frac{t-t_0}{c}\right) \textcircled{2}$$

$$x_1(t) < \alpha x(t) \rightarrow y_1(t) < x_1\left(\frac{t}{c}\right) = \alpha x\left(\frac{t}{c}\right) \textcircled{1}$$

$$y(t) < x\left(\frac{t}{c}\right) \textcircled{1} \rightarrow \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \text{نمایه}$$

$$\alpha y(t) < \alpha x\left(\frac{t}{c}\right) \textcircled{1}$$

$$x_1(t) \rightarrow y_1(t) = x_1\left(\frac{t}{c}\right)$$

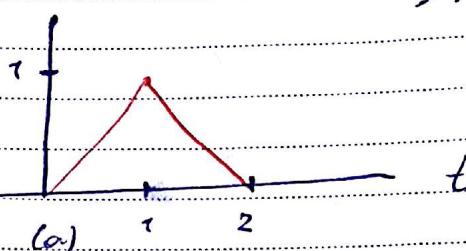
$$x_c(t) \rightarrow y_c(t) = x_c\left(\frac{t}{c}\right)$$

$$x_1(t) + x_c(t) \rightarrow y_1(t) + y_c(t) = x_1\left(\frac{t}{c}\right) + x_c\left(\frac{t}{c}\right) \textcircled{1}$$

$$x_c(t) = x_1(t) + x_c(t) \rightarrow y_c(t) < x_c\left(\frac{t}{c}\right) = x_1\left(\frac{t}{c}\right) + x_c\left(\frac{t}{c}\right) \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \text{معنی داشت}$$

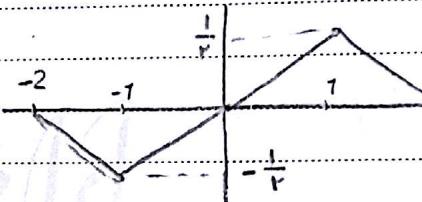
$x(t)$



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

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

$$z_p = \frac{x(t) - x(-t)}{2}$$



$$z_{\text{ev}} = \frac{x(t) + x(-t)}{2}$$

