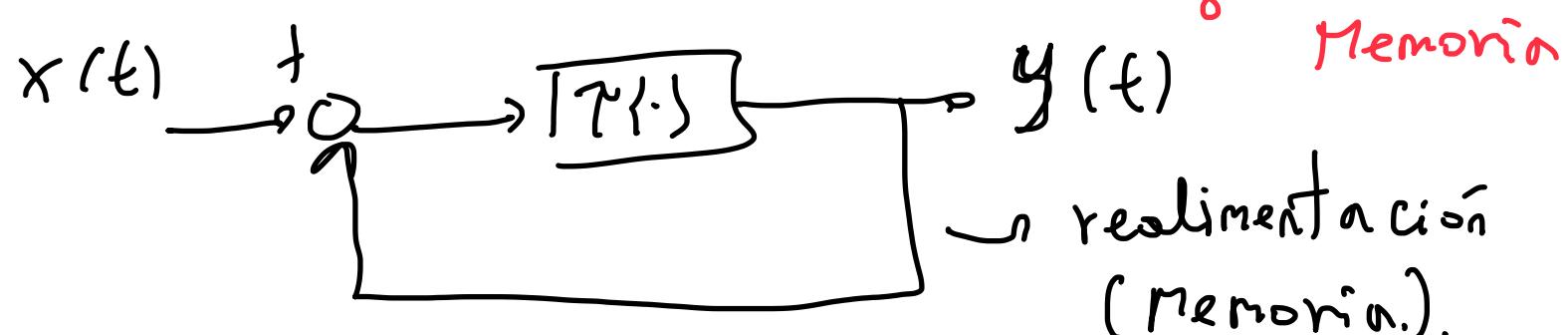


Sistemat: manipula o genera señales \rightarrow función matemática

- Con S sin memoria \rightarrow depende del pasado
- Causales \rightarrow no causales \rightarrow depende del futuro
- Lineales \rightarrow no lineales
- varonter e invariante con el tiempo.

Ej: $y(t) = T\{x(t)\}$; $T\{\cdot\}$: sistema

$$S(t) = 3x(t-2) + 2x(t) - y(t-1) + 5y(t-7)$$



$$S(t) = 3\underline{x(t-2)} + 5\underline{x(t)} \rightarrow \text{no memoria}$$

Ej: $y(t) = 3x(t+2) - 2x(t) + y(t-3) - 7y(t+1)$

\curvearrowleft \curvearrowright \curvearrowleft \curvearrowright \curvearrowleft \curvearrowright

Futuro NO CAUSAL MEMORIA futuro

↓ NO IMPLEMENTABLE EN VIDA REAL

$$S(t) = 3\underline{x(t-2)} + 3\underline{x(t)} - 5\underline{y(t-1)}$$

PASADO PRESENTE PASADO CAUSAL
IMPLEMENTABLE

Sistematizar lineales e invariantes con el tiempo \rightarrow SLIT; Modelos clásicos en ingeniería

Fenómeno físico \rightarrow Determinísticos \rightarrow ec. analítica fija

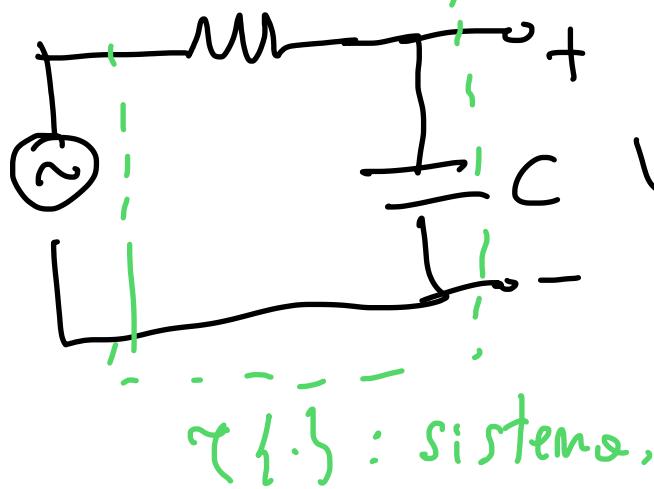
- ↳ Aleatorio (estocástico)
- ↳ incertidumbre
- ↳ probabilidad $P(\omega)$

SLIT \rightarrow Modelo Determinístico.

Parámetros de su ec. no tienen incertidumbre

Ej:

$V_i(t)$
entrada



$\{ \cdot \}$: sistema,

$$V_c(t) = ?$$

solución

$$V_c(t) = \frac{1}{C} \left[\int i_c(t) dt \right] + V_c(0)$$

Acumular

Determinístico:

$$V_c(t) = T \{ V_i(t) | R, L, C \}$$

parámetros
del sistema.

SLIT: Invariante con tiempo

↳ lineal

ecuación analítica

que rige $\mathcal{T}\{ \cdot \}$ utiliza

operadores lineales \Rightarrow

$\{ RLC \text{ NO CAMBIAN CON EL TIEMPO} \}$

$$P(c) = ?$$

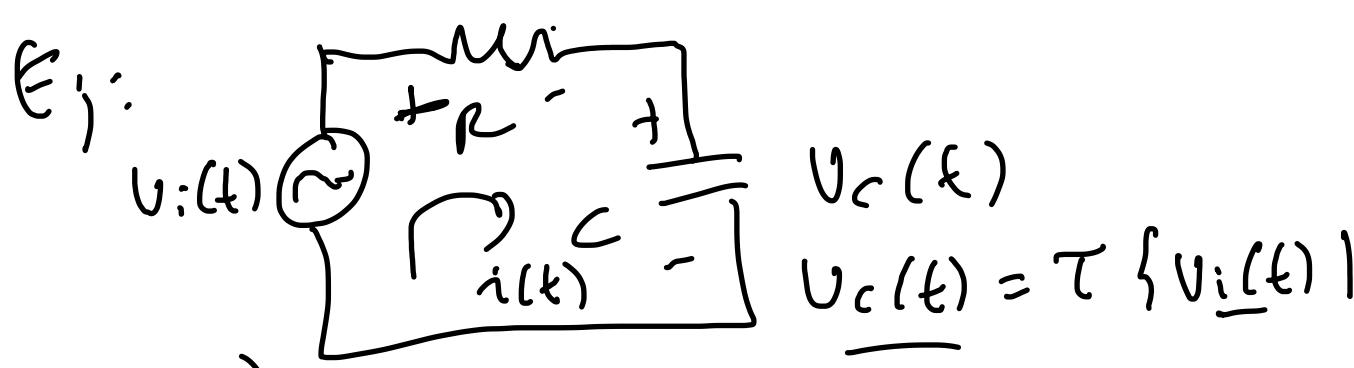
Aleatorio

modelos determinísticos

$C \pm ?$
 $L \pm ?$
 $R \pm ?$

inciertos

$t, -, x, /, \int \cdot dt, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$



$$\frac{dV_c(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{C} \int i_c(t) dt; \quad i_c(t) = i(t) \rightarrow \text{señal}$$

$$i_c(t) = C \frac{dV_c(t)}{dt}$$

$$V_R(t) = i_c(t) R$$

$$-V_i(t) + V_R(t) + \underline{V_c(t)} = 0.$$

$$V_c(t) = V_i(t) - \underline{V_R(t)} = V_i(t) - \underline{i_c(t)} R$$

$$V_c(t) = V_i(t) - R C \frac{dV_c(t)}{dt}$$

$$\underbrace{R C \frac{dV_c(t)}{dt}}_{\text{parte variable}} + V_c(t) = V_i(t)$$

Ec. que tiene
el d. l.

$t, x, \frac{d}{dt}$ → Sist. Lineal

Parámetros R, C
no cambian

→ INVARIANTE
CON EL TIEMPO

Resolver?

$$V_c(t) =$$

NO PODEMOS
GENERAR EC. DIFERENCIAL

↪ PROBAR CON UNA

SEÑAL SIMPLE

↪ GENERALIZAR EL SCIT
Y ASEGURAR SLIT,

1. Ec. Diferencial
Fourier
2. Laplace

3. Respuesta al
Impulso

1. Comprobar linealidad: : $\begin{cases} \text{superposición} \\ \text{y escalamiento.} \end{cases}$

$$\text{Ej: } S(t) = T\{\underline{x}(t)\} = \underline{x^2(t)}.$$

1.a. Partir entradas en combinación lineal.

↳ evaluar sobre el todo

↳ evaluar sobre cada sumando de la entrada combinadora

$$x(t) = a x_1(t) + b x_2(t)$$

$$y^1(t) = T\{x(t)\} = T\{\underline{ax_1(t) + bx_2(t)}\}$$

$$y^2(t) = \underline{aT\{x_1(t)\}} + \underline{bT\{x_2(t)\}}$$

$$y^1(t) = y^2(t) \rightarrow \{ \cdot \} \text{ LINEAL} \curvearrowleft$$

$$y'(t) \neq y^2(t) \rightarrow \{ \cdot \} \text{ NO LINEAL.}$$

$$\underbrace{\int (ax_1(t) + bx_2(t)) dt}_{T\{\cdot\}} = \underbrace{a \int x_1(t) dt}_{T\{x_1(t)\}} + \underbrace{b \int x_2(t) dt}_{T\{x_2(t)\}}$$

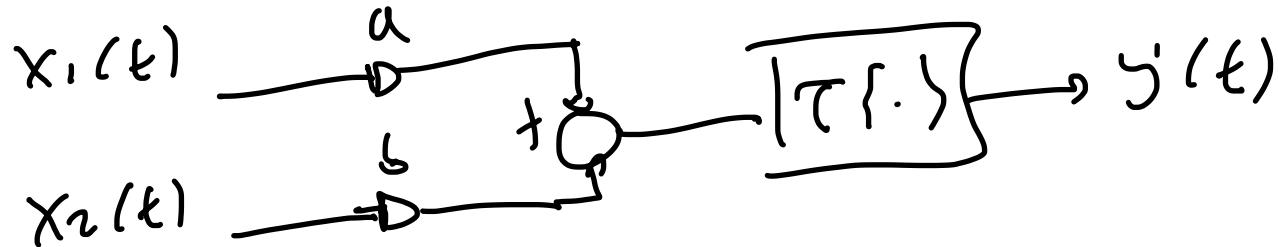
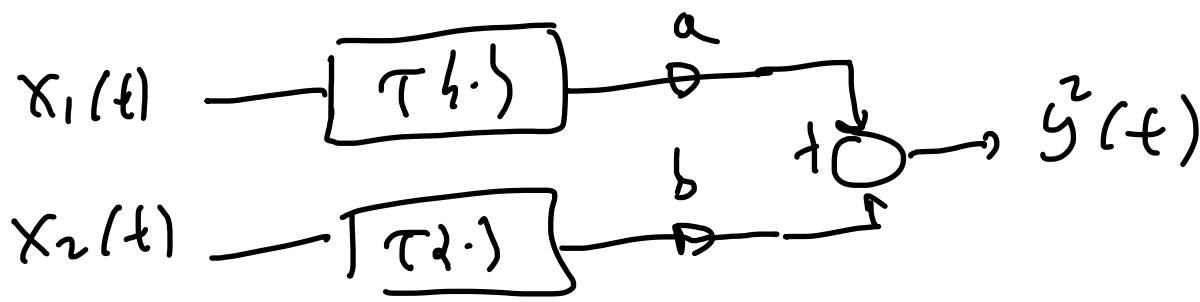
$$S'(t) = T\{ax_1(t) + bx_2(t)\} = (ax_1(t) + bx_2(t))^2$$

$$S'(t) = \cancel{a^2} x_1^2(t) + \cancel{2ab} x_1(t)x_2(t) + \cancel{b^2} x_2^2(t)$$

$$y^2(t) = a T\{x_1(t)\} + b T\{x_2(t)\}$$

$$y^2(t) = \cancel{a} x_1^2(t) + \cancel{b} x_2^2(t); \quad S'(t) \neq y^2(t)$$

$\{ \cdot \}$ NO LINEAL



$$\Sigma_1: \quad y(t) = T \{ x(t) \} = 7 \int x(t) dt + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} x(t).$$

$$y'(t) = T \{ a x_1(t) + b x_2(t) \} = 7 \left[a x_1(t) + b x_2(t) \right] dt + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[a x_1(t) + b x_2(t) \right]$$

$$y'(t) = 7 a \int x_1(t) dt + 7 b \int x_2(t) dt + a \frac{\partial}{\partial t} x_1(t) + b \frac{\partial}{\partial t} x_2(t)$$

$$y^2(t) = \underline{a} T \{ x_1(t) \} + \underline{b} T \{ x_2(t) \}$$

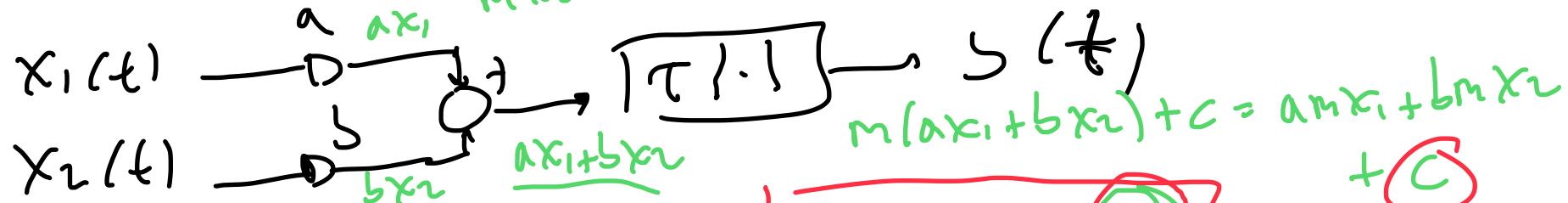
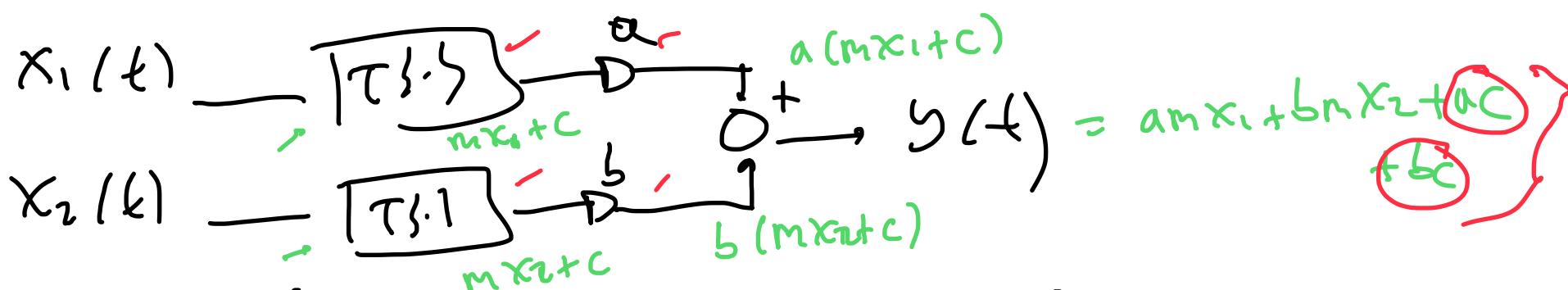
$$= \underline{a} \left[7 \int x_1(t) dt + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} x_1(t) \right] + \underline{b} \left[7 \int x_2(t) dt + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} x_2(t) \right]$$

INVARIANCE

$$\overline{y^2(t)} = 7 a \int x_1(t) dt + a \frac{\partial}{\partial t} x_1(t) + 7 b \int x_2(t) dt + b \frac{\partial}{\partial t} x_2(t)$$

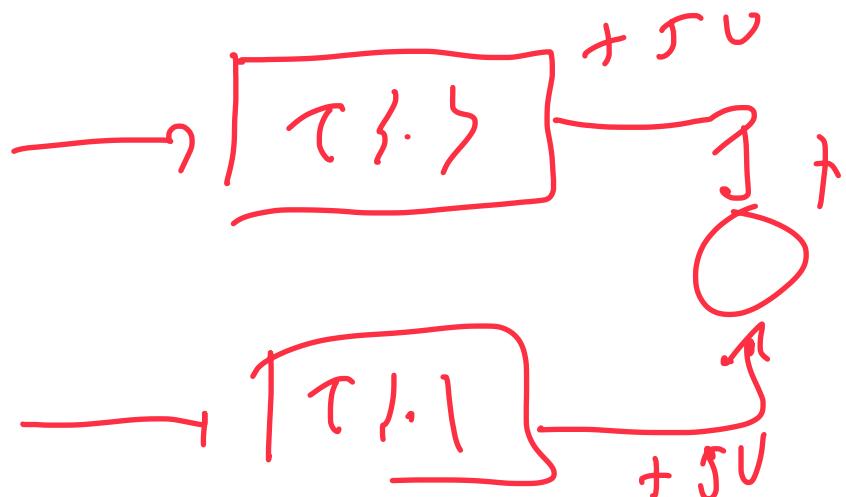
$$y'(t) = y^2(t) \therefore T \{ \cdot \}$$

LINEAR,



$$C_1: y(t) = T \{ x(t) \} = \boxed{mx(t) + c} \quad \text{genera}$$

$\rightarrow ax_1(t) + bx_2(t)$
 el contexto
 de señales y sistemas
 NO LINEALIDAD



$$+ sv - sv$$

sv

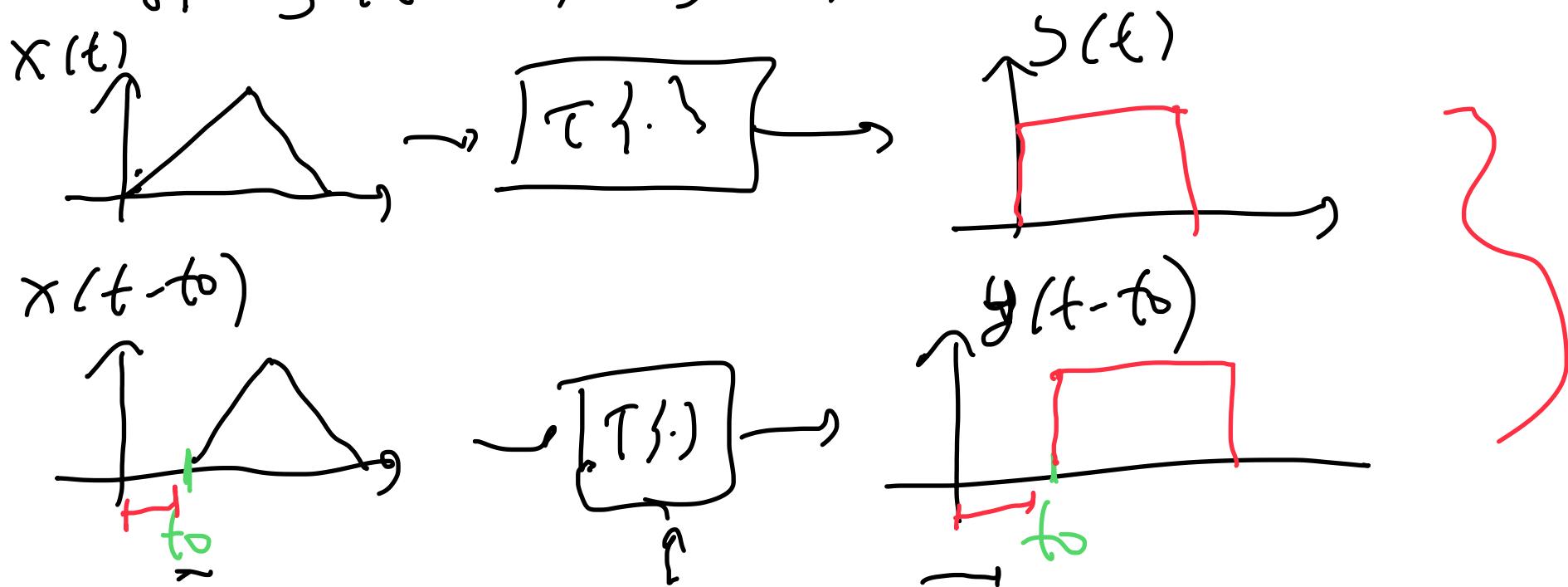
2. Invariante en el tiempo.

2.a Alimentar $T\{\cdot\}$ con entrada desplazada
guardar salida $\underline{y(t-t_0)}$ $x(t-t_0)$

2.b Modificar en ecuación de $T\{\cdot\}$

$t = t + t_0$; guarda salida $y(t; t_0)$

Si $y(t+t_0) = s(t; t_0) \rightarrow$ INVARIANTE.



$$\text{Ej: } s(t) = T\{x(t)\} = 3x(t) - 7x(t-2)$$

$$2a. \quad y(t-t_0) = T\{x(t-t_0)\} = 3x(t-t_0) - 7x(t-t_0-2)$$

$$2b. \quad s(t; t_0) = 3x(t-t_0) - 7x(t-t_0-2)$$

$$s(t-t_0) = s(t; t_0) \rightarrow \text{INVARIANTE}$$

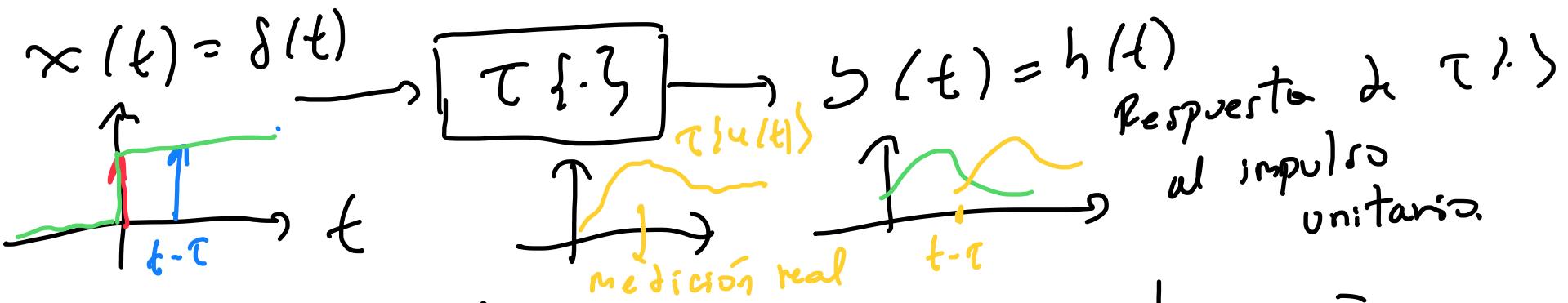
$$\text{Ej: } s(t) = T\{x(t)\} = \underline{a(t)x(t)}; \quad \underline{a(t) = \cos(\omega t)}$$

$$2a. \quad y(t-t_0) = T\{\underline{x(t-t_0)}\} = \cos(\omega t) x(t-t_0)$$

$$2b. \quad s(t; t_0) = \underline{a(t-t_0)x(t-t_0)} = \cos(\omega(t-t_0)) x(t-t_0)$$

VARIANTE CON t .

SCIT \rightarrow No tengo Ec diferencial



Reescribir cualquier $x(t)$ como combinación

lineal de $\delta(t)$

$$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^t \delta(t-\tau)}_{\text{acumular desplazar}} d\tau = x(t) * \delta(t)$$

$$x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n x[k] \underbrace{\delta[n-k]}_{\text{multiplicar}}$$

$$y(t) = T\{x(t)\}; \quad h(t) = T\{\delta(t)\} \rightarrow \text{Rpt. Impulso.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= T\{x(t) * \delta(t)\} = T\left\{\int x(\tau) \delta(t-\tau) d\tau\right\} \\ &= \int x(\tau) \underbrace{\left[\int \delta(t-\tau) d\tau\right]}_{h(t-\tau)} d\tau \end{aligned}$$

$$y(t) = \int x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} T\{u(t)\} &= \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau) d\tau \\ h(t) &= \frac{d}{dt} T\{u(t)\} \end{aligned}$$

\rightarrow En la práctica $\delta(t)$ no es implementable

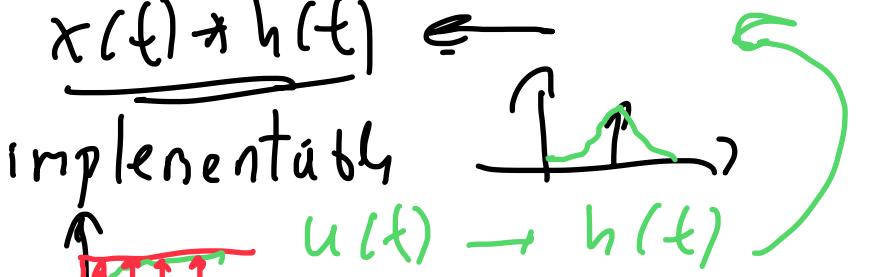
\rightarrow Generemos un escalón

$$x(t) = u(t) = u(t) * \delta(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T\{u(t)\} &= u(t) * h(t) = \int u(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau = \int h(\tau) u(t-\tau) d\tau \\ &= h(t) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau) d\tau \end{aligned}$$

Si T l.s. SCIT, la solución ante cualquier $x(t)$,

$$x(t) * h(t)$$



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

$t > \tau$

$\tau \leq t$