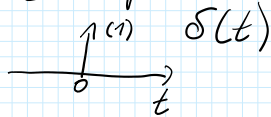
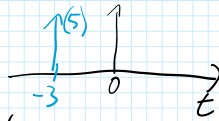


Dirac Impulse



Shift, weight:
 $h(t) = 5 \cdot \delta(t+3)$

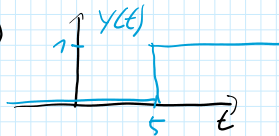
Neutral element of convolution

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

- Convolution with shifted Dirac

$$y(t) = x(t) * \delta(t-5) = x(t-5)$$

example: $E(t) * \delta(t-5)$



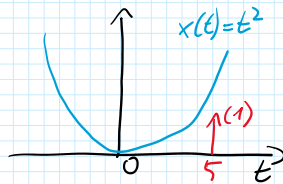
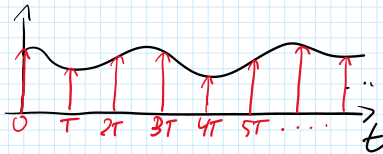
Multiplication with Dirac

$$x(t) = t^2$$

$$y(t) = x(t) \cdot \delta(t-5)$$

$$= x(5) \cdot \delta(t-5)$$

$$= 25 \cdot \delta(t-5)$$

outlook: sampling

"old" example



$$E(t) = \text{rect}(t - \frac{1}{2}) + \text{rect}(t - \frac{3}{2}) + \text{rect}(t - \frac{5}{2}) + \dots$$

$$= \text{rect}(t) * \delta(t - \frac{1}{2}) + \text{rect}(t) * \delta(t - \frac{3}{2}) + \dots$$

Distributive law of Convolution:

$$E(t) = \text{rect}(t) * [\delta(t - \frac{1}{2}) + \delta(t - \frac{3}{2}) + \delta(t - \frac{5}{2}) + \dots]$$

$$= \text{rect}(t) * \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t - \frac{2n+1}{2})$$

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

$$= \text{rect}(t) * \text{rect}(t) * \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t - \frac{2n+1}{2})$$

Formular sheet table 11: $\text{rect}(\frac{t}{T}) * \text{rect}(\frac{t}{T}) = T \cdot \Delta(\frac{t}{T})$

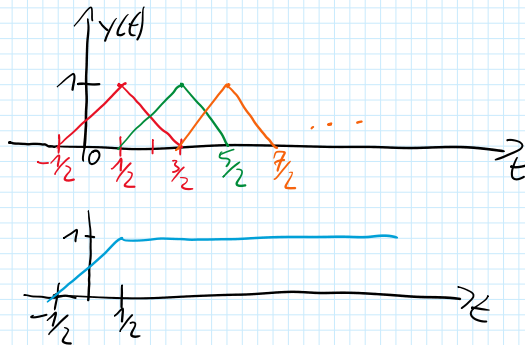
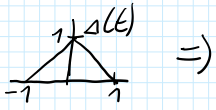
here: $T=1$

$$y(t) = \Delta(t) * \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t - \frac{2n+1}{2})$$

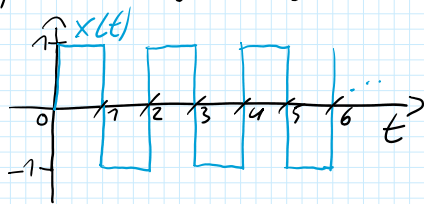
$$y(t) = \Delta(t) * \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t - \frac{2n+1}{2})$$

Draw $y(t)$

$$= \Delta(t) * \left[\delta(t - \frac{1}{2}) + \delta(t - \frac{3}{2}) + \delta(t - \frac{5}{2}) + \dots \right]$$



$$y(t) = h(t) * x(t) \quad \text{with } h(t) = \text{rect}(t)$$



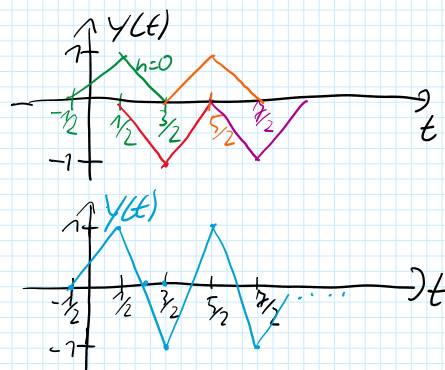
$$x(t) = \text{rect}(t) * \delta(t - \frac{1}{2}) - \text{rect}(t) * \delta(t - \frac{3}{2}) + \dots$$

$$= \text{rect}(t) * \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t - \frac{2n+1}{2}) (-1)^n$$

$$y(t) = \text{rect}(t) * \text{rect}(t) * \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t - \frac{2n+1}{2}) (-1)^n$$

$$\stackrel{\text{formular sheet}}{=} \Delta(t) * \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t - \frac{2n+1}{2}) (-1)^n$$

sketch $y(t)$:



$$n=0: \Delta(t) \delta(t - \frac{1}{2}) (-1)^0$$

$$n=1: \Delta(t) \delta(t - \frac{3}{2}) (-1)^1$$

$$n=2: \Delta(t) \delta(t - \frac{5}{2}) (-1)^2$$

$$n=3: \Delta(t) \delta(t - \frac{7}{2}) (-1)^3$$

Similarity - Theorem of the Fourier - Transform

example: Describe the spectrum of the function

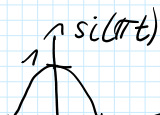
$$x(t) = 2 \cdot \text{si}(3\pi t)$$

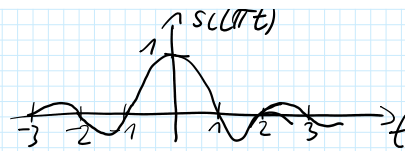
$$| \text{si}(\pi t) = \text{sinc}(t) |$$

$$\text{si}(\pi t) = \frac{\sin(\pi t)}{\pi t}$$

$$\text{si}(0) = 1$$

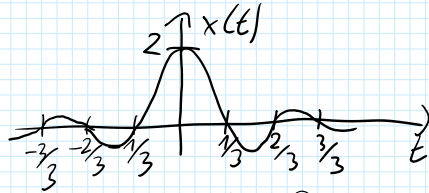
$$\text{Nulls} \hat{=} \pi t = n \cdot \pi$$





$$\text{Nulls} \approx \pi t = n \cdot t$$

sketch $x(t) = 2 \operatorname{sinc}(3\pi t)$ Nulls: $3\pi t = n \cdot t$
 $\Rightarrow t = \frac{n}{3}$



Formular Sheet: $\operatorname{sinc}(\pi t)$ \longleftrightarrow $\operatorname{rect}(f)$ Tab. 13
 similarity: $x(bt)$ \longleftrightarrow $\frac{1}{|b|} \cdot X\left(\frac{f}{b}\right)$ Tab. 12
 $b \neq 0$
 expansion $b < 1$
 compression $b > 1$

$$\operatorname{sinc}(\pi t) = \operatorname{sinc}(t) \quad ?$$

$$x(t) = 2 \cdot \operatorname{sinc}(3\pi t) \longleftrightarrow 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{3}\right) = X(f)$$

$$2 \cdot \operatorname{sinc}(3t) \longleftrightarrow 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{3}\right)$$

$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} 1 \cdot e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \frac{1}{-j2\pi f} \cdot e^{-j2\pi f t} \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-j2\pi f} [e^{-j2\pi f \frac{1}{2}} - e^{j2\pi f \frac{1}{2}}] = \frac{-2j \sin(2\pi f \frac{1}{2})}{-j2\pi f \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sin(\pi f)}{\pi f} = \operatorname{sinc}(\pi f)$$

Euler $2j \sin x = e^{jx} - e^{-jx}$
 $-2j \sin x = e^{-jx} - e^{jx}$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{sinc}(bt) \longleftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{|b|} \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{\pi f}{b}\right)$$

$$\operatorname{rect}(bt) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{|b|} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{\pi f}{b}\right)$$