

EE 120 Midterm 1 Review Session

Presented by <NAMES >(HKN)

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- HKN has office hours every weekday from **11 AM - 3 PM** and **8 PM - 10 PM** on hkn.mu/ohqueue
- The schedule of tutors can be found at hkn.mu/tutor
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Basic Signals

Complex Signals

- A complex-valued signal can be represented as

$$x(t) = x_r(t) + jx_i(t) = a(t)e^{j\Theta(t)}$$

- With amplitude and phase

$$a(t) = \sqrt{x_r(t)^2 + x_i(t)^2}$$

$$\cos(\Theta(t)) = \frac{x_r(t)}{a(t)}; \sin(\Theta(t)) = \frac{x_i(t)}{a(t)}$$

$$\Theta(t) = \arctan\left(\frac{\sin(\Theta(t))}{\cos(\Theta(t))}\right)$$

Euler's Formula and Complex Exponentials

- Euler's Formula is

$$e^{j\omega t} = \cos(\omega t) + j \sin(\omega t)$$

- A complex exponential has magnitude 1.

$$|e^{4+3j}| = |e^4 e^{3j}| = e^4$$

Signal Transformations

- Signal shifting: shifts signal to the right if $T > 0$, left if $T < 0$

$$x(t) \rightarrow x(t - T), x[n] \rightarrow x[n - T]$$

- Signal reversal: reflects signal

$$x(t) \rightarrow x(-t), x[n] \rightarrow x[-n]$$

- Even function

$$x(t) = x(-t), x_{\text{even}}(t) = \frac{x(t) + x(-t)}{2}$$

- Odd function

$$x(t) = -x(-t), x_{\text{odd}}(t) = \frac{x(t) - x(-t)}{2}$$

Signal Periodicity

- Continuous time signal is periodic if there exists a nonzero $T \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$x(t + T) = x(t)$$

- The smallest positive choice of T is the fundamental period of $x(t)$
- Discrete time signal is periodic if there exists a nonzero $N \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$x[n] = x[n + N]$$

- The smallest positive choice of the integer N is the fundamental period of $x[n]$

Delta Function

- Dirac delta function: continuous time

$$\delta(t) = \begin{cases} \infty, & t = 0 \\ 0, & t \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\delta(t - \tau) = 0, t \neq \tau$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - \tau) dt = 1$$

- Delta scaling and sifting properties

$$\delta(at) = \frac{\delta(t)}{|a|}, \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - \tau) f(t) dt = f(\tau)$$

- Kronecker delta function: discrete time

$$\delta[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & n = 0 \\ 0, & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

LCCDE

Linear Constant-Coefficient Difference Equations

- Discrete LTI systems can be described by LCCDEs in the following form

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k y(n-k) = \sum_{L=0}^M b_L x(n-L)$$

- Taking the Fourier transform on both sides and applying linearity and time-shifting properties results in

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) \left[\sum_{k=0}^N a_k e^{-j\omega k} \right] = X(e^{j\omega}) \left[\sum_{L=0}^M b_L e^{-j\omega L} \right]$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{Y(e^{j\omega})}{X(e^{j\omega})} = \frac{\sum_{L=0}^M b_L e^{-j\omega L}}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k e^{-j\omega k}}$$

Linear Constant-Coefficient Difference Equations

- LCCDEs for CT LTI systems have the following equations

$$\sum_{n=0}^N a_n \frac{d^n}{dt^n} y(t) = \sum_{m=0}^M b_m \frac{d^m}{dt^m} x(t)$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{\sum_{m=0}^M b_m (j\omega)^m}{\sum_{n=0}^N a_n (j\omega)^n}$$

Linear Constant-Coefficient Difference Equations

- The homogenous solution is found for input $x(t) = 0$

$$\sum_{n=0}^N a_n \frac{d^n}{dt^n} y(t) = 0$$

- The particular solution is found for the given input $x(t)$
- The overall solution is the sum of the homogenous and particular solutions

$$y(t) = y_p(t) + y_n(t)$$

Practice: First-order RC circuit

- The continuous-time LCCDE for an RC circuit with input $x(t) = u(t)$, initially at rest is

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + ay(t) = kx(t) = ku(t)$$

Find the homogenous, particular, and general solutions to this equation

Practice: First-order RC circuit

- Homogenous solution

$$\frac{dy_h(t)}{dt} + ay_h(t) = 0$$

$$\frac{dy_h(t)}{dt} = -ay_h(t)$$

- Integrate both sides:

$$\int \frac{dy_h(t)}{y_h(t)} = \int -adt$$

$$\ln(y_h(t)) = -at + c$$

$$y_h(t) = e^{-at+c} = e^c e^{-at} = Ae^{-at}$$

- Review Lecture 03 notes for walkthrough of Particular and General solutions

System Properties

System Property Definitions

Linearity

- **Scaling** an input by some amount scales the output by the same amount
- **Superposition** of two inputs generates a superposition of two outputs

Time-Invariance

- A time invariant system means that a shift in time in the input results in the same shift in time in the output

System Property Definitions

Memoryless

- A memoryless system is one where the present output only depends on the present input

$$y(t) = 5x(t)✓$$

$$y[n] = x[n] + x[n - 2] + x[n + 1]✗$$

Causality

- A system is causal if the present output depends on only the current and past inputs.

$$y(t) = x(t) - 2x(t - 0.5)✓$$

$$y[n] = x[n] - x[n + 2]✗$$

- An LTI system is causal iff

$$h(t) = 0, \forall t < 0, h[n] = 0, \forall n < 0$$

System Property Definitions

BIBO Stability

- A system is BIBO stable if every bounded input produces a bounded output
- A bounded input is one such that

$$\max_t |x(t)| < \infty, \max_n |x[n]| < \infty$$

- An **LTI** system is BIBO stable iff its impulse response is absolutely integrable/summable

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)| dt < \infty$$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[n]| < \infty$$

DT LTI Systems

Discrete Signals and Systems

- A discrete signal is described by a function

$$x : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

- A delta function is the unit impulse and any signal can be decomposed into a sum of deltas

$$\delta[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0 \\ 0 & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]\delta[n-k] \forall x$$

- A discrete system, H , takes an input signal, x , and yields an output signal, y

Linear and Time-Invariant Systems

Linearity

- **Scaling** an input by some amount scales the output by the same amount

$$\alpha x_1[n] \xrightarrow{H} \alpha y_1[n]$$

- **Superposition** of two inputs generates a superposition of two outputs

$$x_1[n] + x_2[n] \xrightarrow{H} y_1[n] + y_2[n]$$

Time-Invariance

- A time invariant system means that a shift in time in the input results in the same shift in time in the output

$$x_1[n - N] \xrightarrow{H} y_1[n - N] \quad \forall N \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Impulse Response

- The impulse response is the output of a system for a $\delta[n]$ input

$$x[n] = \delta[n] \xrightarrow{H} y[n] = h[n]$$

Verify that knowing $h[n]$ allows you to determine the output $y[n]$ for any input in an LTI system. *Hint: decompose $x[n]$*

Proof and the Convolutional Sum

Proof Decompose $x[n]$

$$x[n] = \sum_k x[k] \delta[n - k]$$

Recall the definition of the impulse response

$$\delta[n] \xrightarrow{H} h[n]$$

Apply linearity and time-invariance to the definition of the impulse response

$$\sum_k x[k] \delta[n - k] \xrightarrow{H} \sum_k x[k] h[n - k]$$

Convolution

- This is the convolutional sum, and denoted by $(x * h)[n]$
- Note: $(x * h)[n] = (h * x)[n]$

Determine if the system described by the input-output relationship is 1) linear and 2) time-invariant. *Credit: Discussion #1 EE120 Sp21*

1. $y[n] = 7x[n + 1]$

2. $y[n] = x[n]x[n - 1]$

3. $y[n] = e^{x[n]}$

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

5. $y[n] = v[n]x[n]$, where v is some fixed signal

LTI Example Solutions

1. $y[n] = 7x[n + 1]$
 - Linear: **Yes**
 - Time-invariant: **Yes**
2. $y[n] = x[n]x[n - 1]$
 - Linear: **No**, any scaling factor becomes squared at the output
 - Time-invariant: **Yes**
3. $y[n] = e^{x[n]}$
 - Linear: **No**, exponentials are non-linear (verify at $n = 0$)
 - Time-invariant: **Yes**
4. $y[n] = x[-n]$
 - Linear: **Yes**
 - Time-invariant: **No**, $\delta[n - 1]$ input results in $\delta[-n - 1]$
5. $y[n] = v[n]x[n]$, where v is some fixed signal
 - Linear: **Yes**
 - Time-invariant: **No**, consider when $v[n] = \delta[n]$ for $x[n]$ and $\tilde{x}[n] = x[n - 1]$; $y[0] = x[0]$ and $y[0] = x[-1]$

DT System Example Problem

Consider the *linear* DT system H

$$\delta[n - k] \xrightarrow{H} h_k[n] = \alpha^{|k|} u[n - k] \quad \forall |\alpha| < 1$$

Show that the output, $y[n]$, to a general input, $x[n]$ is

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] h_k[n]$$

Credit: Midterm #1 EE120 Sp20

DT System Example Solution

Decompose $x[n]$

$$x[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m]\delta[n-m]$$

Recall the definition of the system H

$$\delta[n-m] \xrightarrow{H} h_m[n]$$

Apply linearity

$$x[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m]\delta[n-m] \xrightarrow{H} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m]h_m[n] = y[n]$$

Notice the differences in this sum from the usual convolutional sum.

DT System Example Problem Continued

Derive a closed-form expression (no summations) for the output $y[n]$ when the input $x[n] = u[n]$, the unit step

Recall:

$$h_k[n] = \alpha^{|k|} u[n - k] \quad \forall |\alpha| < 1$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] h_k[n]$$

$$\sum_{k=M}^N \alpha^k = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha^{N+1} - \alpha^M}{\alpha - 1} & \alpha \neq 1 \\ N - M + 1 & \alpha = 1 \end{cases}$$

DT System Example Solution

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k]h_k[n]$$

Change the bounds and plug in for $x[k]$ and $h_k[n]$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} 1 \cdot \alpha^{|k|} u[n-k]$$

$$y[n] = u[n] + \alpha u[n-1] + \alpha^2 u[n-2] + \dots$$

$$y[0] = 1$$

$$y[1] = 1 + \alpha$$

$$y[2] = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{p=0}^n \alpha^p = \frac{\alpha^{n+1} - 1}{\alpha - 1}$$

Fourier Transforms

Continuous Time Fourier Transform

- Given a continuous-time signal $x(t)$, you can apply the **Continuous Time Fourier Transform (CTFT)** to find its **spectrum**, $X(\omega)$.
- $X(\omega)$ is also known as the **frequency domain representation** of $x(t)$.
- The CTFT (sometimes known as the **CTFT analysis equation**) can be written as follows:

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt.$$

CTFT (Continued)

- Given the spectrum of a signal, you can find the time-domain representation using the inverse CTFT (also known as the **CTFT synthesis equation**):

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega.$$

- If $h(t)$ is the impulse response of LTI system \mathcal{H} , the CTFT of $h(t)$, $H(\omega)$ is known as the **frequency response** of \mathcal{H} .
 - For any input signal of the form $x(t) = e^{i\omega t}$, the output of the system will be $y(t) = H(\omega)x(t)$.
 - We sometimes call such an $x(t)$ an **eigenfunction** of \mathcal{H} .

CTFT (Continued)

- You can only use the CTFT analysis equation if $x(t)$ is absolutely integrable, i.e.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)| dt < \infty.$$

- For signals that are not absolutely integrable but have a CTFT representation, you can find the spectrum using other methods.
 - For periodic signals, you can calculate the CTFS and convert from the CTFS to the CTFT.
 - Later on, you will learn about properties of Fourier Transforms you can utilize.

Practice: CTFT

1. Find the CTFT of the signal $x(t) = e^t(u(t+3) - u(t-3))$.
2. Given that the CTFT of $y(t)$ is $Y(\omega) = \delta(\omega - \pi)$, find $y(t)$.

Practice: CTFT (Solutions)

1. $X(\omega) = \frac{2i}{1-i\omega} \sin(3-3i\omega).$

$$\begin{aligned} X(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt &&= \int_{-3}^3 e^t e^{-i\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-3}^3 e^{(1-i\omega)t} dt &&= \frac{1}{1-i\omega} e^{1-i\omega t} \Big|_{-3}^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{1-i\omega} (e^{3-3i\omega} - e^{-(3-3i\omega)}) = \frac{2i}{1-i\omega} \sin(3-3i\omega). \end{aligned}$$

2. $y(t) = e^{i\pi t}.$

Practice: CTFT (Solutions)

1. $X(\omega) = \frac{2i}{1-i\omega} \sin(3 - 3i\omega)$.
2. $y(t) = e^{i\pi t}$.

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Y(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \pi) e^{i\omega t} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \pi) e^{i\pi t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{i\pi t}. \end{aligned}$$

Continuous Time Fourier Series

- For periodic continuous-time signals (where $x(t) = x(t + T)$, $\forall t$), we can represent $x(t)$ as a sum of complex exponentials at multiples of the fundamental frequency $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$.
- The CTFS synthesis equation is as follows:

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_k e^{i\frac{2\pi}{T}kt},$$

where X_k is the k^{th} **Fourier coefficient** of $x(t)$.

CTFS (Continued)

- X_k is can be calculated as follows (CTFS analysis equation):

$$X_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{\langle T \rangle} x(t) e^{-i \frac{2\pi}{T} kt} dt.$$

Note that $\int_{\langle T \rangle}$ denotes an integral over any interval of length T (for instance, 0 to T or $-T/2$ to $T/2$).

- You can convert from the CTFS to the CTFT as follows:

$$X(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_k \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi k}{T}).$$

Finding CTFS Coefficients

- Determine the period, T , and fundamental frequency $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ of the signal.
- If you can write the signal as a sum of complex exponentials (for example, if it's a cos or a sin), pattern-match the sum with the CTFS synthesis equation.
- Otherwise, use the CTFS analysis equation to find expressions for the Fourier coefficients.

Practice: CTFS

1. Find the fundamental frequency and nonzero CTFS coefficients of $x(t) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}t) + \cos(2\pi t)$.
2. Find the fundamental frequency and nonzero CTFS coefficients of $y(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - n)$.

Practice: CTFS (Solutions)

1. $\omega_0 = \pi/2$, $X_{-4} = \frac{1}{2}$, $X_{-1} = \frac{-1}{2i}$, $X_1 = \frac{1}{2i}$, $X_4 = \frac{1}{2}$.

First find the period of $x(t)$:

$$x(t + T) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}(t + T)\right) + \cos(2\pi(t + T)) = x(t).$$

The fundamental period of $x(t)$ is the smallest T such that both $\frac{\pi}{2}T$ and $2\pi T$ are integer multiples of 2π , so $T = 4$.

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

Practice: CTFS (Solutions)

1. $\omega_0 = \pi/2$, $X_{-4} = \frac{1}{2}$, $X_{-1} = \frac{-1}{2i}$, $X_1 = \frac{1}{2i}$, $X_4 = \frac{1}{2}$.

Now, we can write out $x(t)$ using Euler's formula and pattern-match with the CTFS synthesis equation.

$$\begin{aligned}x(t) &= \frac{1}{2i}(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}t} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}t}) + \frac{1}{2}(e^{2\pi t} + e^{-2\pi t}) \\&= \frac{1}{2i}(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}t} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}t}) + \frac{1}{2}(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}4t} + e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}4t})\end{aligned}$$

Pattern-matching with

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_k e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}kT},$$

we can see that $X_{-4} = \frac{1}{2}$, $X_{-1} = \frac{-1}{2i}$, $X_1 = \frac{1}{2i}$, $X_4 = \frac{1}{2}$, and the rest of the CTFS coefficients are 0.

2. $\omega_0 = 2\pi$, $X_k = 1$, $\forall k$.

Practice: CTFS (Solutions)

- $\omega_0 = \pi/2$, $X_{-4} = \frac{1}{2}$, $X_{-1} = \frac{-1}{2i}$, $X_1 = \frac{1}{2i}$, $X_4 = \frac{1}{2}$.
- $\omega_0 = 2\pi$, $Y_k = 1$, $\forall k$.

$y(t)$ repeats itself every 1 timestep, so it has a period $T = 1$ and fundamental frequency $\omega_0 = 2\pi$.

$y(t)$ cannot be easily written as a sum of sinusoids, so let's plug $y(t)$ into the CTFS analysis equation. Note that only one Dirac delta appears every period of the signal.

$$\begin{aligned} Y_k &= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} y(t) e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{T}t} dt \\ &= \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \delta(t) e^{-i2\pi t} dt = e^{-i2\pi(0)} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Frequency Domain and Convolution

- **Convolution** in the time domain corresponds to **multiplication** in the frequency domain.
- If $y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$ in the time domain, then $Y(\omega) = X(\omega)H(\omega)$ in the CTFT domain.
- Likewise, multiplication in the time domain corresponds to convolution in the frequency domain.
- If $y(t) = x(t)h(t)$, then $Y(\omega) = X(\omega) * H(\omega)$.