

حل نیوتن (Newton's Method)

$$u\left[\frac{n}{\varepsilon}\right] + u\left[\frac{n-1}{\varepsilon}\right] \leq \text{مکالمه} \quad \text{سؤال ۱ (۱)}$$

طبق فوصل نسخہ درستی

$$u\left[\frac{n}{\varepsilon}\right] \longleftrightarrow z^{-n/\varepsilon} x(z)$$

$$u_{(k)}[n] = \begin{cases} u[r] & n=rk \\ 0 & n \neq rk \end{cases} \longleftrightarrow x(z^k)$$

$$u\left[\frac{n}{\varepsilon}\right] \longleftrightarrow x_1(z^\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{1-z^\varepsilon}$$

$$u\left[\frac{n-1}{\varepsilon}\right] \longleftrightarrow z^{-1} x_1(z^\varepsilon)$$

$$u\left[\frac{n-1}{\varepsilon}\right] \longleftrightarrow \boxed{z^{-1} x_1(z^\varepsilon)} + z^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1-z^\varepsilon}$$

$$u\left[\frac{n}{\varepsilon}\right] \longleftrightarrow x_1(z^\varepsilon), \quad u\left[\frac{n-1}{\varepsilon}\right] \longleftrightarrow z^{-1} x_1(z^\varepsilon)$$

$$u[n] \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{1-z^n} \quad z^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1-z^n}$$

*~~(۳)~~

$$u\left[\frac{n-1}{\varepsilon}\right] \longleftrightarrow z^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1-z^\varepsilon} \quad \text{جواب}$$

\Rightarrow

$$u\left[\frac{n-1}{\varepsilon}\right] \longleftrightarrow z^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1-z^\varepsilon}$$

$$z \left\{ u\left[\frac{n-1}{\varepsilon}\right] + u\left[\frac{n-1}{\varepsilon}\right] \right\} = \boxed{z^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1-z^\varepsilon} + z^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1-z^\varepsilon}}$$

جواب

$$a_K = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N m(n) e^{-jK\frac{n\pi}{\varepsilon}}$$

صيغة بسيطة

JK

$$-jk(\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon})n$$

$$N=1 \rightarrow a_K = \frac{1}{1} \sum_{n=1}^1 m(n) e^{-jn\pi}$$

$$w_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$a_K = \frac{1}{1} (m(-1)e^{-j\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}} + m(0)e^0 + m(1)e^{j\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}} + m(2)e^{j\frac{2\pi}{\varepsilon}} + m(-1)e^{-j\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}} + m(-2)e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{\varepsilon}})$$

$$\frac{1}{1} (-e^{-j\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}} + e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{\varepsilon}} + e^{j\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}} + e^{j\frac{2\pi}{\varepsilon}} + 1 + e^{j\frac{3\pi}{\varepsilon}} + e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{\varepsilon}} + 0) =$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \left(-\left(e^{-j\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}} + e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{\varepsilon}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{j\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}} + e^{j\frac{2\pi}{\varepsilon}} \right) + \left(e^{j\frac{3\pi}{\varepsilon}} + e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{\varepsilon}} + 1 \right) \right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \left(1 - \left(\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{\varepsilon}\right) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\varepsilon}\right) + \varepsilon \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{\varepsilon}\right) \right) =$$

$$a_K = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{\varepsilon}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\varepsilon}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

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$$n(n) = \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n u(n) * e^n u(-n-1)$$

(الف) (ج)

$$n_1(n) * n_2(n) \leftrightarrow x_1(z)x_2(z)$$

$$\text{sw} \rightarrow n_1(n) = \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n u(n) \rightarrow x_1(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{z}} \quad |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$n_2(n) = e^n u(-n-1)$$

$$x_2(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} \quad |z| < 1$$

$$x(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{z}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} = \frac{-1}{(1 - \frac{1}{z})(1 - z^{-1})}$$

$$\frac{-z^k}{(2 - \frac{1}{z})(2 - z)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < |z| < 1$$

مدى التكامل ROC

$$n(n) = \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{|n|} (u[n+9] - u[n-9])$$

$\text{ROC} = z \in \mathbb{C}$
 $z = \infty$ if $n > 0$

$$-9 \leq n \leq 9$$

$$n(n) = \sum_{n=-9}^9 \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{|n|} z^{-n} = \sum_{n=-9}^0 \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{-n} z^{-n} + \sum_{n=0}^9 \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n z^{-n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=-9}^0 (z^{-1})^{-n} + \sum_{n=0}^9 (\frac{1}{z} z^{-1})^n = \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{z} z)^{-9}}{1 - (\frac{1}{z} z)} +$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^9 (z^{-1})^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^9 (\frac{1}{z} z)^n = \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{z} z)^9}{1 - (\frac{1}{z} z)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{z} z)^9}{1 - \frac{1}{z} z} + \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{z} z^{-1})^9}{1 - (\frac{1}{z} z^{-1})}$$

مدى $n(n)$ هو

$\text{ROC} = \overline{\text{ ROC}}$

$z = 0$ اقصى z ممكن

$z = \infty$ اقصى z ممكن

$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} x(z) \rightarrow \infty$

$z = \infty$ اقصى z ممكن

$z = 0$ اقصى z ممكن

$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} x(z) \rightarrow 0$

$z = 0$ اقصى z ممكن

$z = \frac{1}{2}$ اقصى z ممكن

$\text{ROC} = \overline{\text{ROC}}$

$$x(n) = \epsilon^n \cos\left[\frac{n\pi}{4}\right] u[-n-1]$$

حوالہ - افہم

$$\cos\left[\frac{n\pi}{4}\right] = \frac{e^{jn\frac{\pi}{4}} - e^{-jn\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2j} \rightarrow x(n) = \epsilon^n \left(e^{jn\frac{\pi}{4}} - e^{-jn\frac{\pi}{4}} \right) u[-n-1]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon^j} \cdot (\epsilon e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}})^n u[-n-1] - \frac{1}{\epsilon^j} \cdot (\epsilon e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}})^n u[-n-1]$$

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{\epsilon^j} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (\epsilon e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}})^n u[-n-1] - \frac{1}{\epsilon^j} \sum_{n=\infty}^{\infty} (\epsilon e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}})^n u[-n-1]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon^j} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - (\epsilon e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}) z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{\epsilon^j} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - (\epsilon e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}) z^{-1}} =$$

$$\frac{z}{\epsilon^j(z - \epsilon e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}})} - \frac{z}{\epsilon^j(z - \epsilon e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}})} = \frac{1}{\epsilon^j} \left[z - \epsilon e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} z - \cancel{z} + \epsilon e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} z \right]$$

sin($\frac{\pi}{4}$)

$$= \frac{\epsilon z (e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} - e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}})}{z - \epsilon e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} z - \epsilon e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}}$$

$$ROC = |z| < |\epsilon e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}| \text{ and}$$

$$|z| < |\epsilon e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}|$$

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$$= \frac{\epsilon z \sin(\frac{\pi}{4})}{(z - \epsilon e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}})(z - \epsilon e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}})}$$

$$ROC \in |z| < \epsilon$$

حوالہ - افہم

$$x(n) = 1 + r \cos \left[\frac{(n+1)\pi}{\epsilon} \right] + s \sin \left[\frac{(n+1)\pi}{\epsilon} \right]$$

حال دلیل

$$n(n) = 1 + \lambda \left(e^{j \frac{(n+1)\pi}{\varepsilon}} + e^{-j \frac{(n+1)\pi}{\varepsilon}} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\zeta_0} \left(e^{j(\frac{\pi \gamma_1}{\varepsilon})} - e^{-j(\frac{\pi \gamma_1}{\varepsilon})} \right) x$$

$$e^{j\pi(\frac{n}{2})} e^{-j\pi(\frac{1}{2})} -e^{-j(\frac{n}{2})\pi} -e^{-j(\frac{\pi}{2})}$$

$$+ \frac{e^{j(\frac{n\pi}{\varepsilon})}}{r^0} - \frac{e^{-j(\frac{n\pi}{\varepsilon})}}{r^0} = j$$

$$T_1 = \frac{r\pi}{\frac{\pi}{r}} = r \quad T_2 = \frac{r\pi}{\frac{\pi}{r}} = r$$

$$P.P.S \cap (\mathcal{E}, \wedge) = \boxed{\wedge} \rightarrow \boxed{T(S \wedge \Lambda)} \quad w = \cancel{x_1} \cancel{x_2}$$

لهم اكثنهم $e^{j(\frac{\pi}{3})nk}$ بعدهم

$$n(n) = 1 + \frac{1}{\epsilon} e^{j(\frac{n\pi}{\epsilon})} - \frac{1}{\epsilon} e^{-j(\frac{n\pi}{\epsilon})} + e^{\frac{j\pi}{\epsilon}} \cdot e^{\frac{j\pi}{\epsilon} n}$$

$$e^{-j\frac{\pi}{8}} \quad e^{-j\frac{5\pi}{8}}$$

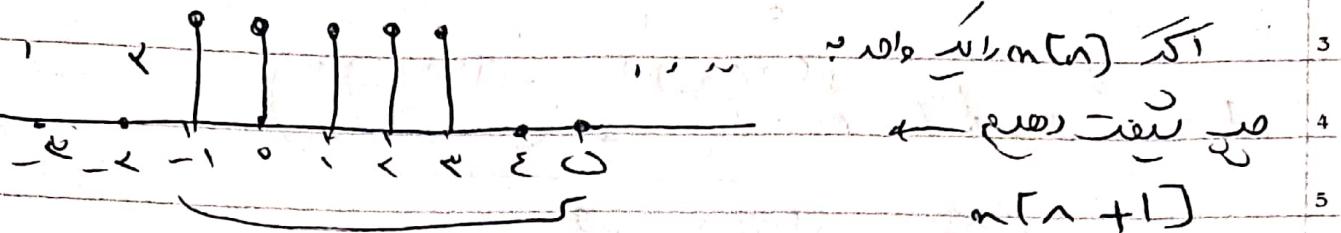
$$21 \quad a_0 = 1, \quad a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad a_2 = -\frac{1}{8}, \quad a_3 = e^{\frac{j\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+j)$$

$$22 \quad a_{-k} = e^{-j\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1-j)$$

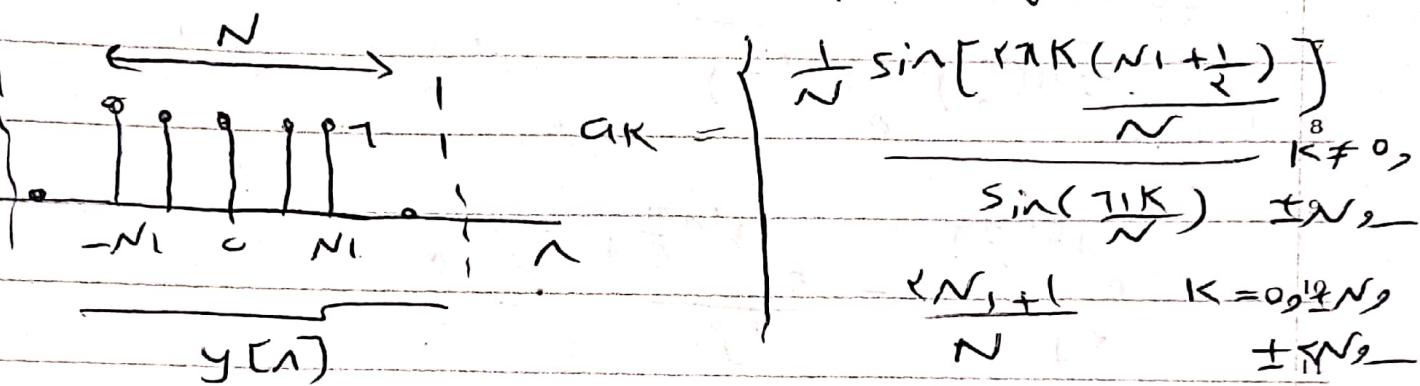
23 فریض را نماید
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$$N = \sqrt{m(\tau)}, \begin{cases} < -1 \leq \tau \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \tau \leq \omega \end{cases}$$

$\tau \rightarrow$



c_n ریزگرهای مسیر



$$c_n = \frac{\frac{1}{N} \sin\left(\pi K\left(N_1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi K}{N}\right) + \frac{1}{N}}$$

$$\frac{N_1 + 1}{N} \quad K = 0, \pm N, \pm 2N, \dots$$

$$\leftarrow m(n+1) = y(n)$$

$$n(n-n_0) \leftrightarrow a_{n_0} e^{-jk\left(\frac{\pi n}{N}\right)}$$

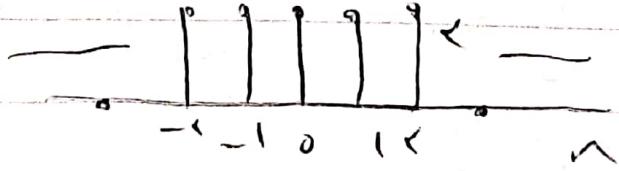
~~$b_K = b_K e^{jk\left(\frac{\pi n}{N}\right)}$~~

$$\leftarrow n_0 = -1$$

دارای b_K هستند و اینها که

$$b_K = \frac{c_K}{e^{jk\left(\frac{\pi n}{N}\right)}}$$

$$N = \sqrt{v}$$



$$-N_1 = -1 \quad N_1 = 1$$

$$c_K = \frac{\frac{1}{N} \sin\left(\pi K\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi K}{N}\right)} = \frac{\frac{1}{N} \sin\left(\pi K\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi K}{N}\right)}$$

$$\frac{1(\epsilon + 1)}{\sqrt{v}} > \frac{1}{v} \quad K = 0, \pm N, \pm 2N, \dots$$

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$$jK = \frac{\sin(\frac{jk\pi}{N})}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{N})} \cdot e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{N}} \quad K \neq 0, \in \mathbb{N}$$

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$$x(z) = \ln(1-z^2) \quad |z| < \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{dx(z)}{dz} = \frac{-z}{1-z^2}$$

$$n u(n) \xrightarrow{z} -z \frac{dx(z)}{dz} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow z \\ R \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{\text{differentiation}} \text{z-domain}$$

$$-z \cdot \frac{z}{1-z^2} = \frac{-z}{1-z^2} = \frac{-1}{1-\frac{1}{r}z} \xrightarrow{\text{inversion}} +\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^n u[-n-1]$$

$\Re |z| < \frac{1}{r}$

$$u[n] = \frac{(-1)^n}{n} u[-n-1]$$

$$X(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}} \quad |z| > 1$$

$$\frac{X(z)}{z} = \frac{z^{-2}}{-z^{-2} - z^{-1} + 1} \xrightarrow{\cdot z^2} = \frac{1}{z^2 - z - 1} = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z+1)}$$

$$= \frac{A}{z-1} + \frac{B}{z+1}$$

$$B = (z+1) \cdot \left. \frac{1}{(z+1)(z-1)} \right|_{z=-1} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$A = (z-1) \left. \frac{1}{(z-1)(z+1)} \right|_{z=1} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x(z)}{z} = \frac{1}{z(z-1)} - \frac{1}{z(z+1)} \rightarrow x(z) = \frac{1}{z} \left(\frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z+1} \right) =$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{z} \left((-1)^n u(-n-1) - (-1)^n u(n) \right)}$$

جواب

جواب

$$X(z) = \frac{14z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2 (1+z^{-1})} \quad |z| > 1$$

$$\frac{14z^{-1} \cdot z^2 \cdot z}{(z-1)^2 (z+1)} = \frac{14z^2}{(z-1)^2 (z+1)} \rightarrow \frac{x(z)}{z} = \frac{14z}{(z-1)^2 (z+1)} =$$

$$\frac{A_1}{z+1} + \frac{B_1}{z-1} + \frac{C}{(z-1)^2} \quad A_1 = (z+1) \cdot \left. x(z) \right|_{z=-1} = \frac{14 \times -1}{-1+1} =$$

$$\rightarrow A_1 = -14$$

$$B_1 = (z-1) \cdot \left. x(z) \right|_{z=1} = \frac{14}{1} = \boxed{14}$$

$$B_1 = \frac{d}{dz} \left[(z-1) \cdot \left. x(z) \right|_{z=1} \right] = \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{14z}{z+1} \right) = \frac{14(z+1) - 14z}{(z+1)^2} =$$

$$\frac{14}{(z+1)^2} \quad \left. \right|_{z=1} \rightarrow \frac{14}{14} = \boxed{1}$$

$$\frac{x(z)}{z} = \frac{-14}{z+1} + \frac{14}{z-1} + \frac{14}{(z-1)^2} \rightarrow x(z) = \frac{-14z}{z+1} + \frac{14z}{z-1} + \frac{14z}{(z-1)^2}$$

جواب

$$-z \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z}{z-a} \right) = \frac{az}{(z-a)^2} \leftrightarrow n \hat{u}(n)$$

$$u(n) = -\alpha(-\alpha)^n u(0) + \alpha(1)^n u(0)$$

لما يجيء الـ α في

$$+ \epsilon_n u(n) = \underbrace{-\alpha(-\alpha)^n u(0) + \alpha u(0) + \epsilon_n u(n)}$$

$$a_k = \cos\left[\frac{\lambda \pi k}{N}\right] = e^{\frac{j(\lambda \pi k)}{N}} + e^{-\frac{j(\lambda \pi k)}{N}}$$

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$$n[n-n_0] \longleftrightarrow a_k e^{-jk(\frac{\lambda \pi}{N})n_0}$$

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$$a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} s[n] e^{-jkn \omega_0 n}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} s[n] e^{-jkn \omega_0 n} = \frac{1}{N}$$

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$$\frac{\lambda \pi}{N} - \frac{\lambda \pi}{N} = \frac{N}{m} \quad \text{و } N=11 \quad \text{لیکن مون اینی}$$

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$$s[n-n_0] \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{N} e^{-jkn \omega_0 n_0}$$

$$\frac{1}{N} e^{\frac{j(\lambda \pi k)}{N}} \longleftrightarrow s[n-n]$$

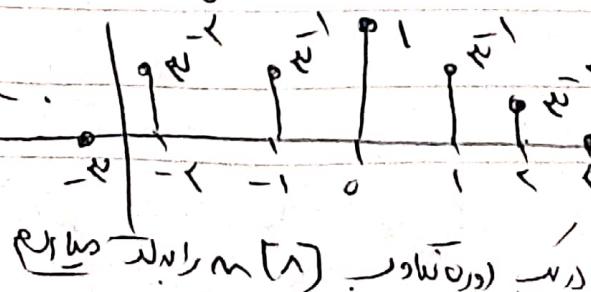
$$\frac{1}{N} e^{-j(\frac{\lambda \pi}{N} k)} \longleftrightarrow s[n+n]$$

$$n[n] = s[n-n] + s[n+n]$$

جی

$$a_k = \begin{cases} N^{-1/2} & \text{for } 0 \leq k \leq N/2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad N=4$$

جی



$$n[n] = a_0 e^{j(\frac{\lambda \pi}{N})n} + a_1 e^{j(\frac{\lambda \pi}{N})n} + a_{-1} e^{-j(\frac{\lambda \pi}{N})n} + a_{-2} e^{-j(\frac{\lambda \pi}{N})n} + a_{-2i} e^{-j(\frac{\lambda \pi}{N})n} + a_{2i} e^{j(\frac{\lambda \pi}{N})n}$$

$$\Sigma = -N \operatorname{Re}(s)$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad m[n] &= 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{j(\frac{\pi n}{N})} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-j(\frac{\pi n}{N})} + \\
 2. \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{j(\frac{\pi n}{N})} &+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-j(\frac{\pi n}{N})} \xrightarrow{N=4} \\
 3. \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(e^{j(\frac{\pi n}{4})} + e^{-j(\frac{\pi n}{4})} \right) &+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(e^{j(\frac{3\pi n}{4})} + e^{-j(\frac{3\pi n}{4})} \right) \\
 4. \quad \cancel{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(e^{j(\frac{\pi n}{4})} + e^{-j(\frac{\pi n}{4})} \right)} &+ \cancel{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(e^{j(\frac{3\pi n}{4})} + e^{-j(\frac{3\pi n}{4})} \right)} \\
 5. \quad \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{4}\right) &+ \cos\left(\frac{3\pi n}{4}\right) \\
 6. \quad \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{4}\right) &+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos\left(\frac{3\pi n}{4}\right) = m[n]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10. \quad N = \sum a_k e^{j(\frac{2\pi k n}{N})} &= \begin{cases} 1 & -1 \leq k \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\
 11. \quad a_k &= \frac{1}{N} \sum m[n] e^{-j(\frac{2\pi k n}{N})} \\
 12. \quad \text{Given } m[n] &= a_0 e^0 + a_1 e^{j(\frac{\pi n}{N})} + a_{-1} e^{-j(\frac{\pi n}{N})} + a_2 e^{j(\frac{2\pi n}{N})} + a_{-2} e^{-j(\frac{2\pi n}{N})} \\
 13. \quad \therefore \sum_{n=-1}^1 m[n] e^{-j(\frac{2\pi k n}{N})} &= a_0 + a_1 e^{-j(\frac{2\pi k}{N})} + a_{-1} e^{j(\frac{2\pi k}{N})} + a_2 e^{j(\frac{4\pi k}{N})} + a_{-2} e^{-j(\frac{4\pi k}{N})} \\
 14. \quad \sum_{n=-1}^1 m[n] e^{-j(\frac{2\pi k n}{N})} &= 1 + 1 \cdot e^{j(\frac{\pi k}{N})} + 1 \cdot e^{-j(\frac{\pi k}{N})} = 1 \\
 15. \quad N = \sum a_k e^{j(\frac{2\pi k n}{N})} &= 1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi k}{N}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$m[n] = 1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{N}\right)$$

19.

$$y[n] = e^{-jn} x[n]$$

الف - ١) (حوالى

۷) خاصیت خواهی داشت

Scaling in the z-domain ρ given $e^{-j\omega_0 nT} \leftrightarrow x(e^{-j\omega_0 z})$

$$e^{-jn\pi} x(n) \xleftrightarrow{Z} X(e^{j\omega n})$$

$$w_0 = -1$$

$$z^*(\gamma) \xleftrightarrow{?} x^*(z^*)$$

Conjunction و، و، فـ، فـ

$$y_1(n) = x^*(n) \rightarrow y_1(z) = x^*(z^*)$$

$$y_1(n) = n \cdot x \rightarrow y_1(z) = z \cdot x$$

$$y(n) = e^{-j\pi} y_1(n) \rightarrow y(z) = x^* \underbrace{(e^{j\pi} z)^*}_{=x^*(e^{-j\pi} z^*)}$$

$$ROC_1 = ROC_2 \rightarrow$$

$$y(n) = \begin{cases} n\left(\frac{n}{k}\right) & n \in \text{even} \\ n\left(\frac{n-1}{k}\right) & n \in \text{odd} \end{cases}$$

۱۰۵

$$y(n) = \frac{\left(n\left(\frac{n}{k}\right) + n\left(\frac{n-1}{k}\right) \right)}{k} + (-1)^n \left(\frac{n\left(\frac{n}{k}\right) - n\left(\frac{n-1}{k}\right)}{k} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} n \left[\frac{n}{k} \right] + \frac{1}{k} n \left[\frac{n-1}{k} \right] + \frac{(-1)^n}{k} n \left[\frac{n}{k} \right] - \frac{(-1)^n}{k} n \left[\frac{n-1}{k} \right]$$

$$= m_{(K)}[n] = \begin{cases} n[r] & n=rk \\ 0 & n \neq rk \end{cases} \quad x(z^k) \quad \text{Geometrische Reihe}$$

$$9 \quad \alpha[n-n_0] \xleftrightarrow{2} z^{-n_0} x(2)$$

$\lambda \left[\frac{v-1}{v} \right] \Rightarrow$ ~~لطفاً~~ $\lambda \left[\frac{v-1}{v} \right]$ ~~لطفاً~~ $\lambda \left[\frac{v-1}{v} \right]$

$$\rightarrow z^{-1}x(z) \rightarrow z^{-1}x(z')$$

$$m\left(\frac{z}{x}\right) \xleftrightarrow{?} x(z)$$

$$Z_0^N m(n) \xleftrightarrow{2} x\left(\frac{2}{7}\right) \quad \text{موجہ ملکی}$$

$$(-1)^m \left[\frac{z^k}{z^l} \right] \xrightarrow{z^2} x(z^k) \longrightarrow x((-z)^k) = \boxed{x(z^k)} \\ (-1)^m \left[\frac{z^{-1}}{z^l} \right] \longrightarrow z^{-1} x(z^k) \longrightarrow z^{-1} x((-z)^k) \longrightarrow \boxed{z^{-1} x(z^k)}$$

۲) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{n}\right)$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin\left(\frac{(k-1)\pi}{n}\right) + \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) - \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} x(z^n) + \frac{1}{n} \cancel{z^{-1} x(z^n)} + \frac{1}{n} x(z^n)$$

$$- \cancel{\frac{1}{n} z^{-1} x(z^n)} = \boxed{x(z^n)}$$

جواب

19

$$y[n] = n^k \left[\frac{n}{r} \right]$$

①

حواله

20

← Conjugation (جذر، جذب)

21

$$n^k[n] \longleftrightarrow a_{-k}^*$$

$$y_1[n] = n^k[n]$$

22

$$a_{(m)}^{-1}[n] \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{m} a_k \quad y[n] = y_1[n] \quad (2)$$

23

PAST

$$\rightarrow \text{حاله} \quad (y[n]) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{r} a_{-k}^* \quad \text{حاله}$$

Subject: _____
Year: _____ Month: _____ Day: _____

~~10) $y[n] = a^*[n-1] + n[-n+1]$~~ $y[n] = a^*[n-1] + n[-n+1]$ $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ $\text{G}(j\omega)$

① $n^*[n] \longleftrightarrow a_{-K}^*$ $-jk\omega_0$

② $n[n-n_0] \longleftrightarrow a_K e^{-jk\omega_0}$

③ $n[-n] \longleftrightarrow a_{-K}^*$

④ $Ax[n] + By[n] \longleftrightarrow Aa_K + Ba_K$

$n^*[n-1] \longleftrightarrow a_{-K}^* e^{-jk\omega_0}$

$n[n+1] \longleftrightarrow a_K e^{jk\omega_0}$

$n[-n+1] \longleftrightarrow a_{-K} e^{-jk\omega_0}$

$y[n] \longleftrightarrow a_{-K}^* e^{-jk\omega_0} + a_K e^{jk\omega_0}$

جواب

$$a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} m[n] e^{-j\omega_0 n}$$

(الف) ج) ج

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} m[n] = \frac{1}{4} (m[-3] + m[-2] + m[-1] \\ + m[0] + m[1] + m[2]) \\ = \frac{1}{4} (2 + 1 + 1 + 0 + 1 + 1) = \frac{1}{4} \boxed{6}$$

5

$$\sum_{k=0}^5 |a_k|^2$$

طبق عبارتی عربی می رانم

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |m[n]|^2 = \sum_{k=0}^5 |a_k|^2$$

5

$$\sum_{k=0}^5 |a_k|^2 = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |m[n]|^2$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^5 |a_k|^2 = \frac{1}{4} (|m[-3]|^2 + |m[-2]|^2 + |m[-1]|^2 + \\ |m[0]|^2 + |m[1]|^2 + |m[2]|^2) \\ = \frac{1}{4} (4 + 1 + 1 + 0 + 1 + 1) = \frac{11}{4}$$

5

$$\sum_{k=0}^5 |a_k|^2 = \frac{11}{4}$$

$$\sum_{k=-N}^{-v} a_k = 8$$

جون ضد دارن و سارم کو نہ می جمع اونکاراں

کے کسی از دوره تناوب جمع

$$N=4 \rightarrow \sum_{k=-N}^{-v} a_k = \sum_{k=-v}^{-1} a_k = \boxed{\sum_{k=-1}^3 a_k}$$

$$v=4 \times 1^2 \rightarrow -v = -4 \rightarrow -v + v = -4 + 4 = 0$$

مسنی از

$$\sum_{k=-1}^3 a_k = 8 = a_{-1} + a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} m(n) e^{-jkw_0 n}$$

(2)

$$a_{-1} = \frac{1}{N} (m(-k) e^{jkw_0} + m(-r) e^{-jkw_0} + m(-l) e^{-jkw_0} \\ + m(0) + m(1) e^{jkw_0} + m(r) e^{jkw_0})$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{N} (m(-k) + m(-r) - m(r)) = \frac{1}{N}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{N} (m(-k) e^{jkw_0} + m(-r) e^{jkw_0} + m(-l) e^{jkw_0} \\ + m(0) + m(1) e^{-jkw_0} + m(r) e^{-jkw_0})$$

$$a_r = \frac{1}{N} (m(-k) e^{jkw_0} + m(-r) e^{jkw_0} + m(-l) e^{jkw_0} \\ + m(0) + m(l) e^{jkw_0} + m(r) e^{-jkw_0})$$

$$a_l = \frac{1}{N} (m(-k) e^{jkw_0} + m(-r) e^{jkw_0} + m(-l) e^{jkw_0} \\ + m(0) + m(1) e^{-jkw_0} + m(r) e^{-jkw_0})$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{N} (m(-k) e^{jkw_0} + m(-r) e^{jkw_0} + m(-l) e^{jkw_0} \\ + m(0) + m(1) e^{-jkw_0} + m(r) e^{-jkw_0})$$

$$a_1 + a_{-1} =$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left[(e^{wjw_0} + e^{-wjw_0}) m \cancel{(-k)} + (e^{wjw_0} + e^{-wjw_0}) m \cancel{(k)} \right] \\ + (e^{wjw_0} + e^{-wjw_0}) m \cancel{(-1)}^{-1} + \cancel{m \cancel{k}} + (e^{wjw_0} + e^{-wjw_0}) m \cancel{(-1)} \\ + (e^{wjw_0} + e^{-wjw_0}) m \cancel{(k)}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [-\cancel{k} \cos(w_0) + \cancel{k} \cos(w_0) - \cancel{k} \cos(w_0)]$$

$$+ \cancel{k} \cos(w_0) + \cancel{k} \cos(w_0)] =$$

$$-\cancel{\frac{k}{4}} \cos(w_0) + \cos(w_0) \text{ part 1}$$

$$a_k + a_{-k} + 2a_0 = \frac{1}{4} \left[-e^{wjw_0} + e^{-wjw_0} + e^{wjw_0} - e^{-wjw_0} \right. \\ \left. - (e^{wjw_0} - e^{-wjw_0}) \right]$$

$$-e^{wjw_0} - (e^{wjw_0} - e^{-wjw_0}) - e^{12jw_0} \\ + e^{wjw_0} + e^{-wjw_0} = \\ \cancel{e^{wjw_0}} - \cancel{(e^{wjw_0} - e^{-wjw_0})} - e^{12jw_0}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left[- (e^{wjw_0} - e^{-wjw_0}) + e^{-wjw_0} + e^{wjw_0} \right. \\ \left. - (\cancel{e^{wjw_0}} - \cancel{e^{-wjw_0}}) - (\cancel{e^{wjw_0}} - \cancel{e^{-wjw_0}}) \right. \\ \left. - e^{12jw_0} \right] + \cancel{e^{wjw_0}} + \cos(w_0) + e^{-wjw_0} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [-\cancel{e^{wjw_0}} - \cancel{e^{-wjw_0}} - \cancel{e^{12jw_0}} - \cancel{e^{wjw_0}} + \cancel{e^{-wjw_0}} + \cancel{e^{wjw_0}} + \cancel{e^{-wjw_0}}] \\ + \cancel{e^{wjw_0}} + \cos(w_0) + e^{-wjw_0} =$$

$$-e^{wjw_0} + e^{-wjw_0}$$

جواب

$$\rightarrow 0 - \cancel{\frac{k}{4}} \cos(w_0) + \cos(w_0) - \frac{1}{4} \cancel{j} \sin(w_0) - \frac{1}{4} \cancel{j} \sin(w_0)$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} \cancel{j} \sin(w_0) + \frac{1}{4} \cos(w_0) + e^{-wjw_0} + e^{wjw_0} \quad \textcircled{1} \\ - \cancel{e^{wjw_0}} + \cancel{e^{-wjw_0}} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{1}{2} \cos(-\frac{\pi}{2}) + \cos(-\frac{\pi}{2}) - \frac{1}{2} j^0 \sin(-\frac{\pi}{2}) \\
 & -\frac{1}{2} j^0 \sin(-\frac{\pi}{2}) + (-\frac{1}{2} j^0 \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(\frac{\pi}{2})) \\
 & + 1 + r (\cos(-\frac{\pi}{2}) + j \sin(-\frac{\pi}{2})) - \frac{1}{2} \\
 & + \cos(-\frac{\pi}{2}) + j \sin(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = \text{(Ans) } \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cancel{\frac{1}{2}} + \cancel{(-\frac{1}{2})} - \cancel{\frac{1}{2} j^0} \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$+ r \left(\frac{1}{2} + j \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \right) + \cancel{-\frac{1}{2}} - \cancel{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} j} =$$

$$\frac{r}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{r}{2} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{r\sqrt{2}}{2} j - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} j - \frac{r\sqrt{2}}{2} j - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} j =$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} j^0}$$

(2)

$$y[n] - \frac{\alpha}{\xi} y[n-1] + \frac{1}{\lambda} y[n-2] = u[n] \quad \text{سؤال ٤ الف}$$

از وحدة بدل z في معجم

$$Y(z) - \frac{\alpha}{\xi} z^{-1} Y(z) + \frac{1}{\lambda} z^{-2} Y(z) = X(z)$$

\Rightarrow

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\alpha}{\xi} z^{-1} + \frac{1}{\lambda} z^{-2}} = \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{z^{-1}}{\xi})(1 - \frac{z^{-1}}{\lambda})}$$

$$h[n] = z^{-1} \{ H(z) \} = ?$$

$$H(z) = \frac{A}{(1 - \frac{z^{-1}}{\xi})} + \frac{B}{1 - \frac{z^{-1}}{\lambda}} \quad A = (1 - \frac{z^{-1}}{\xi}) H(z) \Big|_{z=\xi}$$

$$\rightarrow A = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{\xi}} = \textcircled{1} \quad B = (1 - \frac{z^{-1}}{\lambda}) H(z) \Big|_{z=\lambda}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{\lambda}} = \textcircled{-1} \quad \rightarrow H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z^{-1}}{\xi}} - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z^{-1}}{\lambda}} \Rightarrow$$

$$h[n] = z^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z^{-1}}{\xi}} - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z^{-1}}{\lambda}} \right\} = \boxed{\lambda \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \right)^n u[n] - \left(\frac{1}{\xi} \right)^n u[n]} \quad \text{خطبـ (الف) بـ عـ جـ مـ بـ لـ مـ سـ$$

تاریخ:

مطلب رایجی مسئلہ ۲ - ب) نوال ۳

$$x(n) * y(n) \leftrightarrow X(z) Y(z)$$

$$Y(z) = X(z) H(z)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{(1-\frac{z^{-1}}{\gamma})(1-\frac{z^{-1}}{\varepsilon})}$$

$$\rightarrow Y(z) = \frac{1}{(1-\frac{z^{-1}}{\gamma})(1-\frac{z^{-1}}{\varepsilon})(1-\frac{z^{-1}}{\xi})} = \frac{A}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{B}{1-\frac{z^{-1}}{\gamma}} + \frac{C}{1-\frac{z^{-1}}{\varepsilon}}$$

$$A = (1-\frac{z^{-1}}{\gamma}) Y(z) \Big|_{z^{-1}=\gamma} = \frac{1}{(1-\cancel{\gamma})(1-\frac{1}{\varepsilon})} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$B = (1-\frac{z^{-1}}{\varepsilon}) Y(z) \Big|_{z^{-1}=\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{(1-\cancel{\varepsilon})(1-\frac{1}{\xi})} = \frac{1}{\xi} = \frac{1}{\nu}$$

$$C = (1-\frac{z^{-1}}{\xi}) Y(z) \Big|_{z^{-1}=\xi} = \frac{1}{(1-\cancel{\xi})(1-\cancel{\xi})} = \frac{1}{\xi^2} = \frac{1}{\nu^2}$$

$$\rightarrow Y(z) = \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{\frac{1}{\nu}}{1-\frac{z^{-1}}{\gamma}} + \frac{\frac{1}{\nu^2}}{1-\frac{z^{-1}}{\xi}}$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u[n] - \nu \left(\frac{1}{\gamma}\right)^n u[n] + \frac{1}{\nu^2} \left(\frac{1}{\xi}\right)^n u[n]$$

ذج

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{z}{\lambda})(1 - \frac{\bar{z}}{\lambda})} \quad \text{مُنْعَلٌ \text{بـ} \frac{1}{\lambda} \text{ مـ} z \quad (2)}$$

$$H\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) = \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{\lambda}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{\bar{\lambda}}\right)} = (-\lambda) \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{مـ} y_1(\lambda) = \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^n H\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) \\ &\rightarrow y_1(\lambda) = -\lambda \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^n \end{aligned} \quad \text{فـ}$$

$$y_2(\lambda) = \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^n H\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) + \omega(1)^n \quad \lambda \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^n + \omega \approx \omega$$

$$H\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) = \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{\lambda}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{\bar{\lambda}}\right)} = \frac{n!}{\lambda^n} \quad H(1) = \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{1}{\lambda})(1 - \frac{1}{\bar{\lambda}})} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$(y_2(\lambda) = \frac{n!}{\lambda^n} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^n + \frac{\omega}{\lambda}) \quad \text{فـ}$$

$$n(\tau) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{\epsilon}\right) + j \cos\left(\frac{(n+1)\pi}{\epsilon}\right)$$

$$N_1 = \frac{n\pi}{\epsilon} = \lambda \quad N_K = \frac{(n+1)\pi}{\epsilon}$$

$$\rightarrow N = \boxed{\lambda} \quad j \frac{n\pi}{\epsilon} \quad -j \frac{n\pi}{\epsilon}$$

$$n(\tau) = \frac{1}{2j} \left(e^{\frac{j n \pi}{\epsilon}} - e^{-\frac{j n \pi}{\epsilon}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{\frac{j (n+1) \pi}{\epsilon}} + e^{-\frac{j (n+1) \pi}{\epsilon}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{e^{\frac{j n \pi}{\epsilon}}}{2j} - \frac{e^{-\frac{j n \pi}{\epsilon}}}{2j} + \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{j (n+1) \pi}{\epsilon}} \cdot e^{\frac{j \pi}{\epsilon}}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{j (n+1) \pi}{\epsilon}} \cdot e^{-\frac{j \pi}{\epsilon}} \Rightarrow \text{معنی کنم} e^{\frac{j n \pi}{\epsilon}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \cdot e^{\frac{j n \pi}{\epsilon}} - \frac{1}{2j} e^{-\frac{j n \pi}{\epsilon}} + \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{j n \pi}{\epsilon}} e^{\frac{j \pi}{\epsilon}}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{j n \pi}{\epsilon}} e^{-\frac{j \pi}{\epsilon}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{a_1 = \frac{1}{2j}}, \quad \boxed{a_{-1} = -\frac{1}{2j}}, \quad \boxed{a_1} = \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{j n \pi}{\epsilon}}$$

$$\boxed{a_{-1}} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{j n \pi}{\epsilon}}$$

8. $y(\tau) = a_1 n(\tau) + a_{-1} n(-\tau)$

$$b_1 = a_1 H(e^{\frac{j \pi}{\epsilon}}) = \frac{1}{2j} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 - e^{-\frac{j \pi}{\epsilon}})(1 - e^{\frac{j \pi}{\epsilon}})}$$

$$b_{-1} = a_{-1} H(e^{-\frac{j \pi}{\epsilon}}) = \frac{-1}{2j(1 - e^{\frac{j \pi}{\epsilon}})(1 - e^{-\frac{j \pi}{\epsilon}})}$$

ج

مرضع:

$$b_2 = a_2 \mu(e^{-\frac{j\pi}{2}}) = \frac{\mu e^{\frac{j\pi}{2}}}{r(1 - e^{-\frac{j\pi}{2}})(1 - e^{\frac{j\pi}{2}})}$$

$$b_{-2} = a_{-2} \mu(e^{-\frac{j\pi}{2}}) = \frac{\mu e^{-\frac{j\pi}{2}}}{r(1 - e^{\frac{j\pi}{2}})(1 - e^{-\frac{j\pi}{2}})}$$

$$\left| b_2 \right|^2 = \left| \frac{\mu e^{\frac{j\pi}{2}}}{r(1 - e^{-\frac{j\pi}{2}})(1 - e^{\frac{j\pi}{2}})} \right|^2$$

$$= \frac{\mu^2}{r^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{4})^2} = \frac{\mu^2}{r^2} \cdot \frac{4}{5}$$

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$$H(z) = \frac{z^2}{1 + Kz^{-1} + z^2} \xrightarrow{\times z^2} \frac{z}{z^2 + Kz + 1}$$

الفول

الف

نحوه تابع $H(z)$ با LTI داری با ω پایه سمعی بدهد کسر کوچک

از این دلیل $H(z)$ که از LTI داری باشد ω پایه سمعی را داشته باشد

$$\text{بعد میانی} \quad \Delta = K - \epsilon \quad m_1 = \frac{-K \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{K}$$

$$|m_1| < 1 \quad \text{و} \quad |m_2| < 1$$

$$m_2 = \frac{-K - \sqrt{\Delta}}{K}$$

$$\rightarrow \left| \frac{-K + \sqrt{\Delta}}{K} \right| < 1 \rightarrow |-K + \sqrt{\Delta}| < |K| \rightarrow$$

$$\cancel{-K\sqrt{\Delta} + \Delta} < \epsilon \rightarrow \frac{\Delta < 4K\sqrt{\Delta}}{\frac{\Delta}{\sqrt{\Delta}} < K} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{K} < K}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \left| \frac{-K - \sqrt{\Delta}}{K} \right| < 1 \rightarrow |-K - \sqrt{\Delta}| < |K| \rightarrow K + K\sqrt{\Delta} + \Delta < \epsilon$$

$$K + K\sqrt{K^2 - \epsilon} + K^2 - \epsilon < \epsilon \rightarrow K^2 + K\sqrt{K^2 - \epsilon} < K\epsilon$$

$$K\sqrt{K^2 - \epsilon} < \epsilon - K^2 \xrightarrow[\text{مقدار}]{K^2 \epsilon} K^2(K^2 - \epsilon) < K^2\epsilon - K^2 + 1\epsilon$$

$$\epsilon K^2 < 1\epsilon \rightarrow K^2 < \epsilon \rightarrow \boxed{K^2 < \epsilon}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \left| -K + \sqrt{K^2 - \epsilon} \right| < \epsilon \rightarrow K^2 + K^2 - \epsilon - 2K\sqrt{K^2 - \epsilon} < \epsilon$$

$$K^2 - K\sqrt{K^2 - \epsilon} < \epsilon \rightarrow K^2 - \epsilon < K\sqrt{K^2 - \epsilon} \rightarrow$$

$$1\epsilon < \epsilon K^2 \rightarrow \epsilon < K^2 \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{K^2}{K^2 - \epsilon}}$$

آنرا $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0}$ میگیریم $\rightarrow K^2 < K^2$

کاملاً نادر \rightarrow کاملاً نادر \rightarrow کاملاً نادر

$$G(z) = H(z) H^*(z^*)$$

١٦

$$h_i^*[n] \xrightarrow{Z} H_i^*(z^*)$$

١٧

$$h_i[n] * h_i[n] \xrightarrow{Z} H_i(z) H_i(z)$$

١٨

$$g[n] = h[n] * h^*[n]$$

١٩

كانولوچي متبع با صريح خوب

٢٠

در صريح كمي $R_1 > R_L$ نعاني من حداقل رزقاً كم $R_1 < R_L$ نعاني من حداقل رزقاً كم

٢١

جون $R_1 > R_L$ \leftarrow $R_1 < R_L$ \leftarrow $R_1 = R_L$

٢٢

بعي لستع حاصل (هم كل) الـ هم بالآخر

٢٣

PAYCO

$$G(z) = H(z^{-1})$$

روال ۲

$$g[n] = h[-n]$$

Time reversal

وارونه در عوذه زمانی انتها ها ساره

حون $H(z)$ علی دایر سوره در قوه ω

$$|z| > a \quad \text{و} \quad a < 1$$

$h[n] = 0 \quad \forall n < 0$ \rightarrow $h[n]$

$h[n] = 0 \leftarrow n < 0$ حون $n < 0$ \rightarrow $h[-n]$

حون $H(z)$ دایر ال $\rightarrow z = 1$ باشد و حون

$(\frac{1}{2})$ را مفهوم کنم بازی $H(\frac{1}{2})$ را درست کنم بازی

بازی $H(z)$ بازی ROC را نمایم

$$G(z) = H(-z)$$

ب

$$g[n] = (-1)^n h[n] \leftarrow \overline{H(z)} h[n]$$

$\overline{H(z)}$ $h[n] = 0 \quad \forall n < 0$ باش

حون قاعده $(-1)^n$ فربنده $g[n]$ باش

~~حون~~ $H(z)$ $\text{ROC} \rightarrow |z| = 1$

دایر بازی $H(-z)$ \rightarrow $|z| = 1 - z$ دایر بازی

بازی $H(z)$