## Signale und Systeme Boxen

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## 1 Motivation, Wiederholung und Überblick

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$$u_1(t) = 15 \operatorname{V} \sin(\pi t + \pi/3) + 60 \operatorname{V} \sin(10\pi t + \pi/3) = 0, 5x(t) + 2y(t)$$

$$\text{und damit } a = 0, 5, b = 2 \text{ und}$$

$$u_2(t) := \mathcal{H}\{u_1(t)\} = \mathcal{H}\{0, 5x(t) + 2y(t)\} \stackrel{??}{=}$$

## 2 Diskrete Signale

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$$(b) \quad x[-k] = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{k}, k/ne0 \\ 0, k = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(c) \quad x[k+k_0] = x[k+3] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{k+3}, k/ne - 3 \\ 0, k = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$(d) \quad x[k-k_0] = x[k-3] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{k-3}, k/ne3 \\ 0, k = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x[k_0 - k] &= x[-(k - k_0)] \\
&= x[(-k) + k_0]
\end{aligned}$$

$$mit x[k_0 - k] = x[3 - k] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3 - k}, k \neq 3\\ 0, k = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$x[-k] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{-k}, k \neq 0 \\ 0, k = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{k}, k/ne0 \\ 0, k = 0 \end{cases} = -x[k]$$

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$$y[-k] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(-k)^2}, k \neq 0 \\ 0, k = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{k^2}, k \neq 0 \\ 0, k = 0 \end{cases} = y[k]$$

- x[k] heißt <u>kausales Signal</u>, falls gilt:  $x[k] = 0 \forall k < 0$ 
  - x[k] heißt nicht-kausales Signal, falls gilt  $\exists k < 0 : x[k] \neq 0$
  - x[k] heißt anti-kausales Signal, falls x[-k-1] kausal ist, d.h. falls gilt:  $x[k]=0 \forall k \leqslant 0$
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- x[k] ist nicht-kausal
- u[k] ist kausal
- v[k] ist anti-kausal

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$$\delta[k] := \begin{cases} 1, k = 0 \\ 0, k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

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$$\epsilon[k] := \begin{cases} 1, k \ge 0 \\ 0, k < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\delta[k-k_0] = \begin{cases} 1, k = k_0 \\ 0, k \neq k_0 \end{cases}$$
bzw.
$$\delta[k+k_0] = \begin{cases} 1, k \neq -k_0 \\ 0, k = -k_0 \end{cases}$$

$$x[k] \cdot \delta[k-i] = \begin{cases} x[i], k = i \\ 0, k \neq i \\ = x[i] \cdot \delta[k-i] \end{cases}$$
Siebeigenschaft
$$x[k] = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} x[i] \cdot \delta[k-i] \quad \text{für alle} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$25$$

$$u[k] = \delta[k+2] + \delta[k+1] + \delta[k] + \delta[k-1]$$

$$v[k] = 2 \cdot \delta[k+3] + \delta[k+1] - \delta[k-1] - 2 \cdot \delta[k-3]$$

$$sgn[k] := \epsilon[k] - \epsilon[-k] = \begin{cases} 1, k > 0 \\ 0, k = 0 \\ -1, k < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$[k] := \epsilon[k] + \epsilon[-k - 1] = 1 \text{für alle} k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$rect_{k_1, k_2}[k] :) \epsilon[k - k1] - \epsilon[k - k_2 - 1] = \begin{cases} 1, k > 0 \\ 0, k = 0 \\ -1, k < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x[k] = q^k \cdot \epsilon[k]$$