Την Τρίτη μάθημα 8:30 χωρίς διάλειμμα

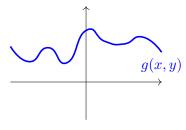
Σήμα - σύστημα

$$\underbrace{g}_{\text{εξαρτημένη}} = f(\underbrace{t}_{\text{ανεξάρτητη}})$$

$$g = f(\vec{r},t) \qquad \vec{E}(\vec{r},t)$$

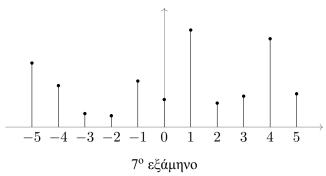
Αναλογικό

Aν t συνεχής $\in \mathbb{R}$ και y συνεχής $\in \mathbb{R}$



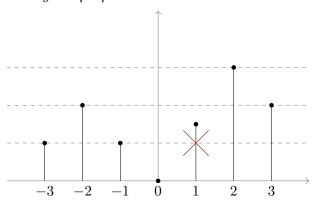
Διακριτού χρόνου / Διακριτό (discrete)

t διακριτό $\to \mathbb{Z}, \; n \in \mathbb{Z}$ g συνεχής $\in \mathbb{R}$



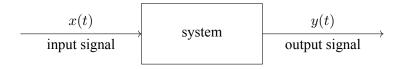
Κβαντισμένο

 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ g διακριτή



Στοχαστικό Περιέχει και τις τρεις κατηγορίες

Σύστημα



Περιοδικά σήματα

Aν $\exists T \in \mathbb{R} : \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \quad x(t) = x(t+T)$ τότε x(t) περιοδικό σήμα με περίοδο T. Η θα είναι 0, ή θα συνεχιστεί για πάντα.

$$\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x(t) \, \mathrm{d}t = \int_{t_0 - T/2}^{t_0 + T/2} x(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \, \forall t$$

Η σύνθεση μιας συνάρτησης με μια περιοδική συνάρτηση είναι περιοδική;

Απόδ. Έστω *g* μία περιοδική συνάρτηση:

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(g(x+T)) =$$
$$= (f \circ g)(x+T)$$

Συμμετρίες

- Αν $x(t) = x(-t) \, \forall t$ τότε η x(t) λέγεται άρτια συνάρτηση (even function).
- Αν $x(t) = -x(t) \, \forall t$ τότε η x(t) λέγεται περιττή συνάρτηση (odd function).

$$\forall x(t) \quad \exists x_0(t), x_e(t) : x(t) = x_e(t) + x_0(t)$$

Απόδ.

$$x_e(t) = \frac{x(t) + x(-t)}{2}$$

 $x_o(t) = \frac{x(t) - x(-t)}{2}$

$$x \underbrace{e}_{\text{άρτια}} y_e = z_e$$

$$x_o y_o = z_e$$

$$x_e y_0 = z_0$$

$$\int_{-A}^A x_0(t) \, \mathrm{d}t = 0$$

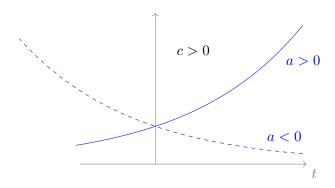
$$\int_{-\infty}^\infty x_0(t) \, \mathrm{d}t = ? \left(\epsilon \xi \alpha \rho \tau \alpha \tau \alpha \right)$$

$$\lim_{A \to \infty} \int_{-A}^A x_0(t) \, \mathrm{d}t = 0 \quad \text{(principal Cauchy value)}$$

Χαρακτηριστικά σήματα

1) Εκθετικό σήμα

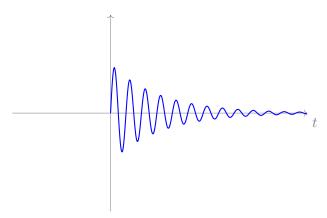
$$x(t) = ce^{at} \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \quad c > 0$$



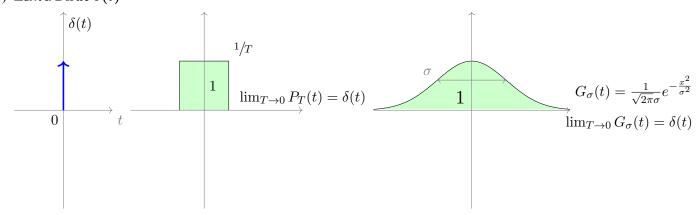
$$x(t) = ce^{(\sigma t + j\omega)t} = ce^{\sigma t}e^{j\omega t} = ce^{\sigma t}\left[\cos(\omega t) + j\sin(\omega t)\right]$$

2) (Συν)ημιτονοειδή σήματα

$$x(t) = A\cos(\omega t \pm \phi) = a\operatorname{Re}\left\{e^{j(\omega t + \phi)}\right\} = A\frac{e^{j(\omega t \pm \phi)} + e^{-j(\omega t \pm \phi)}}{2}$$



3) Δέλτα Dirac $\delta(t)$



Ορ.

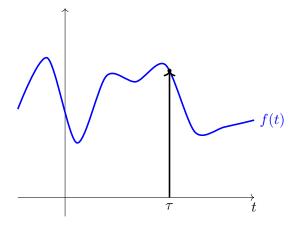
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\delta(t) dt = f(0) \forall f(t)$$

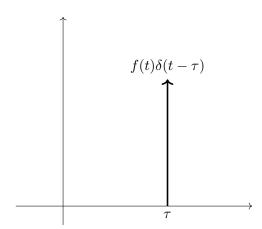
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$$

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

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)\delta(t - \tau) d\tau = f(t)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\delta(t - \tau) d\tau = f(t)$$





Ιδιότητες της $\delta(t)$

1. Κλιμάκωση

$$a \in \mathbb{R} : \delta(at) = \frac{1}{|a|}\delta(t)$$

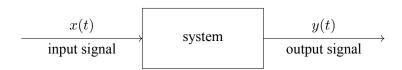
Απόδ.

$$\underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(t) \boxed{\delta(at)} \, \mathrm{d}t}_{= = \xi} = \int_{-\infty_{(a)}}^{\infty_{(a)}} \phi\left(\frac{\xi}{a}\right) \delta(\xi) \frac{\mathrm{d}\xi}{a} = \frac{1}{|a|} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\phi\left(\frac{\xi}{a}\right)}{|a|} \delta(\xi) \, \mathrm{d}\xi = \frac{\phi(0)}{|a|} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(t) \boxed{\frac{\delta(t)}{|a|}} \, \mathrm{d}t$$

$$\underbrace{at = \xi}_{\mathrm{d}t = \frac{\mathrm{d}\xi}{a}}$$

2.
$$f(t)\delta(t) = f(0)\delta(t)$$

3.
$$f(t)\delta(t-\xi) = f(g)\delta(t-\xi)$$



$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}\left\{x(t)\right\}$$

$$\forall x_1(t) \ x_n(t)$$

$$y_1(t) = \mathcal{L}\left\{x_1(t)\right\}$$

$$y_2(t) = \mathcal{L}\left\{x_2(t)\right\}$$

Για const $a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$x(t) = a_1 x_1(t) + a_2 x_2(t)$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L} \{x(t)\}$$

ανν

$$y(t) = a_1 y_1(t) + a_2 y_2(t)$$

τότε

 \mathscr{L} : γραμμικό σύστημα

•
$$g(t) = \mathcal{L}\left\{x(t)\right\}$$

 $x'(t) = x(t-\tau)$
 $\text{and } y'(t) = \mathcal{L}\left\{x'(t)\right\} = \mathcal{L}\left\{x(t-\tau)^2\right\} = y(t-\tau)$

τότε το σύστημα \mathscr{L} είναι αμετάβλητο κατά τη μετατόπιση.



Υποστηρίζω ότι ένα γραμμικό & ΑΚΜ σύστημα περιγράφεται πλήρως από την κρουστική απόκριση h(t).

Απόδ. Από παραπάνω, γνωρίζουμε ότι $x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \delta(t-\tau) \, \mathrm{d}t$

$$\begin{split} y(t) &= \mathcal{L} \left\{ y(t) \right\} = \mathcal{L} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \delta(t-\tau) \, \mathrm{d}\tau \right\} \\ &\stackrel{\text{linearity}}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathcal{L} \left\{ x(\tau) \delta(t-\tau) \right\} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \mathcal{L} \left\{ \delta(t-\tau) \right\} \, \mathrm{d}\tau \\ &\stackrel{\text{AKM}}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) \, \mathrm{d}\tau \\ y(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \underbrace{h(t-\tau)}_{\text{linear time-shift invariant}} \end{split}$$

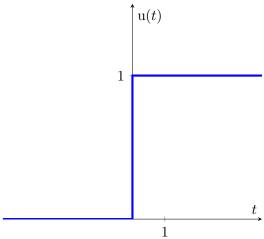
-
$$\delta(t) = \delta(-t)$$
 άρτια συνάρτηση

-
$$\delta^{(n)}(t)=rac{\mathrm{d}^n}{\mathrm{d}t^n}\delta(t)$$
, για την οποία αποδεικνύεται ότι:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta^{(n)}(t)\phi(t) dt = (-1)^n \phi^{(n)}(t) \Big|_{t=0}$$

Βηματική Συνάρτηση (Unit Step Function)

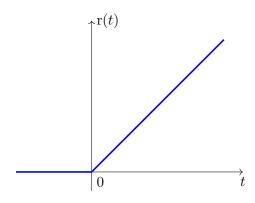
$$\mathbf{u}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t > 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbf{u}(t)\phi(t) \, \mathrm{d}t = \mathcal{N}_{\mathbf{u}} \left\{ \phi(t) \right\} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \underbrace{\phi(t)}_{\text{number}} \, \mathrm{d}t$$



$$\delta(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \mathbf{u}(t)$$
$$\mathbf{u}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(\tau) \, \mathrm{d}\tau = \int_{0}^{\infty} \delta(t - \xi) \, \mathrm{d}\xi$$

Ράμπα

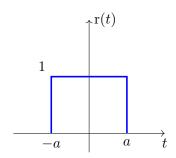
$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} \mathbf{u}(\tau) \, \mathrm{d}\tau = \begin{cases} t & t \ge 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} = t \mathbf{u}(t)$$

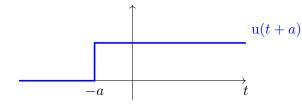


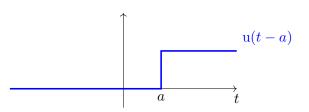
$$\mathbf{u}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{d}}{\mathbf{d}t}\mathbf{r}(t)$$

Ορθογωνικός παλμός (Rectangular Pulse function)

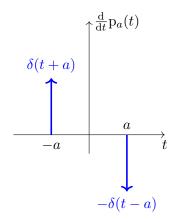
$$p_a(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| < a \\ 0 & |t| > a \end{cases}$$





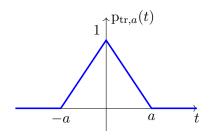


$$p_a(t) = u(t+a) - u(t-a)$$
$$\frac{d}{dt}p_a(t) = \delta(t+a) - \delta(t-a)$$

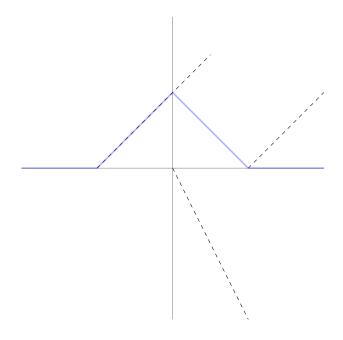


Τριγωνικός Παλμός (Triangular Pulse function)

$$\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{tr},a} = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{|t|}{a} & |t| < a \\ 0 & |t| > a \end{cases}$$



$$p_{\mathrm{tr},a}(t) = \frac{1}{a} \left[\mathbf{r}(t+a) + \mathbf{r}(t-a) - 2\mathbf{r}(t) \right]$$



Χαρακτηριστικά Μεγέθη

1) Μέση τιμή (Mean Value)

$$\overline{x(t)} = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} x(t) dt$$

Αν περιοδική τότε

$$\bar{x}(t) = \frac{1}{T} = \int_0^T x(t) dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x(t) dt$$

2) Ενεργός τιμή (Root Mean Square Value)

$$\overline{\overline{x(t)}} = \left[\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} x^2(t) dt \right]^{1/2}$$

Αν ημιτονοειδές σήμα $\bar{\bar{x}}(t) = \frac{x_{\max}}{\sqrt{2}}$

3) Ενέργεια - Ισχύς

• Στιγμιαία ισχύς (Instant power)

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

• Μέση ισχύς (Mean power)

$$\overline{p(t)} = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} x^2(t) dt = \left(\overline{\overline{x(t)}}\right)^2$$

• Ενέργεια (Energy)

$$W = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} p(t) dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} x^2(t) dt = (t_2 - t_1) \left(\overline{\overline{x(t)}} \right)^2$$

Συνέλιξη

$$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\delta(t - \tau)d\tau$$



$$h(t) = \mathcal{L}\left\{\delta(t)\right\}$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)h(t-\tau)\,\mathrm{d} au = \underbrace{x(t)}_{\mathrm{είσοδος}} \underbrace{*}_{\mathrm{curfolistick}} \underbrace{h(t)}_{\mathrm{απόκριση}}$$

Συνέλιξη - Convolution

$$z(t) = x(t) * y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)y(t - \tau) d\tau$$

•
$$x(t) * y(t) = y(t) * x(t)$$
 Αντιμεταθετική

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)y(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t-\lambda)y(\lambda)[-d\lambda] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y(\lambda)x(t-\lambda) d\lambda = y(t) * x(t)$$

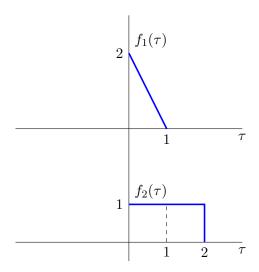
•
$$x_1(t)*[x_2(t)*x_3(t)]=[x_1(t)*x_2(t)]*x_3(t)$$
 Пробетаірібтік $\mathbf{\hat{q}}$

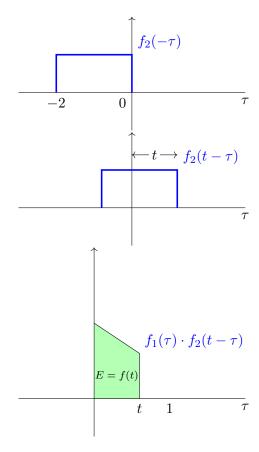
Παρ.

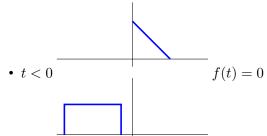
$$f_1(t) = 2(1-t) [u(t) - u(t-1)]$$

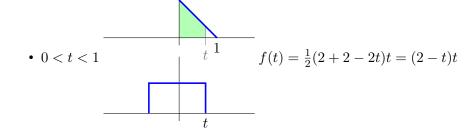
 $f_2(t) = u(t) - u(t-\tau)$

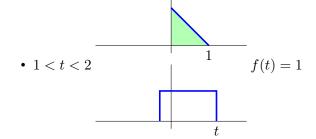
Γραφική μέθοδος υπολογισμού συνέλιξης

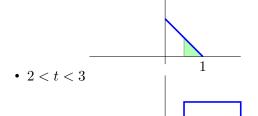




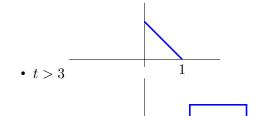


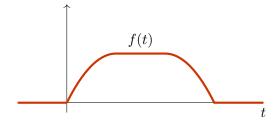






$$f(t) = \frac{(t-1)\cdot 2\cdot (1-(t-2))}{2} = (t-1)(3-t)$$





Αναλυτική μέθοδος Παρατηρώ ότι:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t,\tau) \mathbf{u}(t-\xi) \mathbf{u}(\phi-\tau) \,d\tau = \int_{\xi}^{\phi} f(t,\tau) \,d\tau \mathbf{u}(\phi-\xi)$$

$$\begin{split} f(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{2(1-\tau)}_{x(\tau)} \left[\mathbf{u}(\tau) - \mathbf{u}(\tau+1) \right] \left[\mathbf{u}(t-\tau) - \mathbf{u}(t-\tau-2) \right] \mathrm{d}\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \left[\mathbf{u}(\tau) \mathbf{u}(t-\tau) - \mathbf{u}(\tau-1) \mathbf{u}(t-\tau) - \mathbf{u}(\tau) \mathbf{u}(t-\tau-2) + \mathbf{u}(\tau-1) \mathbf{u}(t-\tau-2) \right] \mathrm{d}\tau \\ &= \int_{0}^{t} x(\tau) \, \mathrm{d}\tau \mathbf{u}(t) - \int_{1}^{x} x(\tau) \, \mathrm{d}\tau \mathbf{u}(t-1) - \int_{0}^{t-2} x(\tau) \, \mathrm{d}\tau \mathbf{u}(t-2) + \int_{1}^{t-2} x(\tau) \, \mathrm{d}\tau \mathbf{u}(t-3) \\ &= (2t-t^2) \mathbf{u}(t) - \left[2t-t^2 - 1 \right] \mathbf{u}(t-1) - \left[2(t-2) - (t-2)^2 \right] \mathbf{u}(t-2) + \left[2(t-2) - (t-2)^2 - 1 \right] \mathbf{u}(t-3) \end{split}$$

f(t) = 0

Ex

$$f_1(t) = e^t u(-t)$$

 $f_2(t) = u(t+2) - u(t+1)$
 $f = f_1 * f_2$

$$f = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} \mathbf{u}(-\tau) \mathbf{u} \left(-(t-\tau)+2\right) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} \mathbf{u}(-\tau) \mathbf{u}(\tau-t+2) d\tau$$

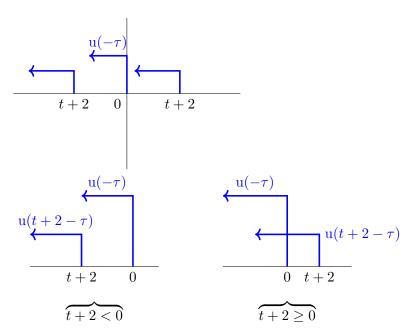
$$= \int_{t-2}^{0} e^{\tau} d\tau \mathbf{u}(t-2)$$

$$= e^{\tau} \Big|_{t-2}^{0} \mathbf{u}(2-t)$$

$$= \left[1 - e^{t-2}\right] \mathbf{u}(2-t)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t,\tau) \mathbf{u}(\tau - \xi) \mathbf{u}(\phi - \tau) d\tau = \int_{\xi}^{\phi} f(t,\tau) d\tau \mathbf{u}(\phi - \xi)$$

Ex.



$$\begin{split} x(t) &= e^{t} \mathbf{u}(-t) \\ y(t) &= \mathbf{u}(t+2) \\ z(t) &= x(t) * y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} \mathbf{u}(-\tau) \mathbf{u} \left[(t-\tau) + 2 \right] d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} \mathbf{u}(-\tau) \mathbf{u}(t+2-\tau) d\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} \left[1 - \mathbf{u}(t) \right] \mathbf{u}(t+2-\tau) d\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} \mathbf{u}(t+2-\tau) d\tau - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} \mathbf{u}(\tau) u(t+2-\tau) d\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{t+2} e^{\tau} d\tau \mathbf{u} \left(t + 2 - \tau \right) d\tau - \int_{0}^{t+2} e^{\tau} d\tau \mathbf{u}(t+2) \\ &= e^{t+2} - \left[e^{t+2} - 1 \right] \mathbf{u}(t+2) \end{split}$$

Ex.

$$\begin{split} x(t) &= e^{t} \mathbf{u}(-t) \\ y(t) &= \mathbf{u}(t+2) - \mathbf{u}(t+1) \\ z(t) &= x(t) * y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) y(t-\tau) \, \mathrm{d}\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} \mathbf{u}(-\tau) \left[\mathbf{u}(t-\tau+2) - \mathbf{u}(t-\tau+1) \right] \mathrm{d}\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} \mathbf{u}(-\tau) \mathbf{u}(t-\tau+2) \, \mathrm{d}\tau - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} \mathbf{u}(-\tau) \mathbf{u}(t-\tau+1) \, \mathrm{d}\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} \left[1 - \mathbf{u}(\tau) \right] \mathbf{u}(t-\tau+2) \, \mathrm{d}\tau - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} \left[1 - \mathbf{u}(\tau) \right] \mathbf{u}(t-\tau+1) \, \mathrm{d}\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} \mathbf{u}(t-\tau+2) \, \mathrm{d}\tau - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} \mathbf{u}(\tau) \mathbf{u}(t-\tau+2) \, \mathrm{d}\tau - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} \mathbf{u}(t-\tau+1) \, \mathrm{d}\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} \mathbf{u}(\tau) \mathbf{u}(\tau+1) \, \mathrm{d}\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} \mathbf{u}(\tau) \mathbf{u}(\tau+1) \, \mathrm{d}\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} \mathbf{u}(\tau) \mathbf{u}(\tau+1) \, \mathrm{d}\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} \mathbf{u}(\tau) \, \mathrm{d}\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{$$

 $\exists h(t)$ ann LTI

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

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

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

Έστω ότι η $x(t) = e^{j\omega t}$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t)e^{j\omega(t-\tau)} d\tau = e^{j\omega t} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau)e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau$$
$$= x(t) \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau)e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau}_{h(t) \xrightarrow{FT} H(\omega)}$$

$$x(t) = A_1 e^{j\omega_1 t} + A_2 e^{j\omega_2 t}$$

$$y(t) = A_1 e^{j\omega_1 t} H(\omega_1) + A_2 e^{j\omega_2 t} H(\omega_2)$$

Συναρτηστιακοί χώροι

Διανυσματικός χώρος S

$$\bar{x}$$
, \bar{y} S

Εσωτερικό γινόμενο

$$\langle \bar{x}, \bar{y} \rangle \in \mathbb{C}$$

1)
$$\langle \bar{x}, \bar{y} \rangle = \langle \bar{y}, \bar{x} \rangle^*$$

2)
$$c\langle \bar{x}, \bar{y} \rangle = \langle c\bar{x}, \bar{y} \rangle$$

3)
$$\langle \bar{x} + \bar{y}, \bar{z} \rangle = \langle \bar{x}, \bar{z} \rangle + \langle \bar{y}, \bar{z} \rangle$$

4)
$$\langle \bar{x}, \bar{x} \rangle \geq 0$$
 me $\langle \bar{x}, \bar{x} \rangle = 0$ and $\bar{x} = \bar{0}$

Νόρμα

$$\bar{x} \in S$$

$$||\bar{x}|| \geq 0$$

1)
$$||\bar{x}|| = 0$$
 and $\bar{x} = \bar{0}$

2)
$$||a\bar{x}|| = |a|||\bar{x}|| \quad x \in \mathbb{C}$$

3)
$$||\bar{x} + \bar{y}|| \le ||\bar{x}|| + ||\bar{y}||$$

Μέτρο: Απόσταση μεταξύ $\bar{x}, \bar{y} \in S$

1)
$$d(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \ge 0$$
 $d(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = 0$ and $\bar{x} = \bar{y}$

2)
$$d(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = d(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$$

3)
$$d(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \le d(\bar{x}, \bar{z}) + d(\bar{y}, \bar{z}) \quad \bar{z} \in S$$