

Άσκηση 1

α) Το χαρακτηριστικό πολυώνυμο του συστήματος είναι

$$\lambda^2 + 7\lambda + 10 = 0 \text{ το οποίο έχει λύσεις } \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -5$$

οπότε έχουμε:

$$\begin{aligned} y_{zi}(t) &= C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-5t} \quad \text{και} \quad y'_{zi}(t) = -2C_1 e^{-2t} - 5C_2 e^{-5t} \\ y_{zi}(0) &= C_1 + C_2 = -1 \\ y'_{zi}(0) &= -2C_1 - 5C_2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_1 + C_2 = 0$$

$$C_1 = -C_2$$

$$-1 = -2C_1 - 5C_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$2C_1 + 5C_1 = 1$$

$$-3C_1 = 1$$

$$C_1 = -1/3$$

$$\downarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$C_2 = 1/3$$

οπότε έχουμε: $y_{zi}(t) = (-1/3 e^{-2t} + 1/3 e^{-5t}) u(t)$

β) $\frac{d^2}{dt^2} h_0(t) + 7 \frac{d}{dt} h_0(t) + 10 h_0(t) = \delta(t) = 0$

Το χαρακτηριστικό πολυώνυμο της κρουστικής είναι

$$\lambda^2 + 7\lambda + 10 = 0 \text{ με λύσεις: } \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -5$$

οπότε έχουμε:

$$\begin{aligned} h_0(t) &= C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-5t} \quad \text{και} \quad h'_0(t) = -2C_1 e^{-2t} - 5C_2 e^{-5t} \\ h_0(0) &= C_1 + C_2 = -1 \\ -1 &= C_1 + C_2 \\ C_1 &= -C_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$h'_0(0) = -2C_1 - 5C_2 = 1$$

$$1 = 2C_1 - 5C_2$$

$$2C_1 - 5C_2 = -1$$

$$-3C_1 = -1$$

$$C_1 = 1/3 \Rightarrow C_2 = -1/3$$

οπότε: $h_0(t) = (1/3 e^{-2t} - 1/3 e^{-5t}) u(t)$

$$h'_0(t) = (-2/3 e^{-2t} + 5/3 e^{-5t}) \delta(t)$$

Σελίδα 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 h(t) &= h_0(t) - h'_0(t) = \left(\frac{1}{3} e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{3} e^{-5t} \right) u(t) - \left(\left(\frac{1}{3} e^{-2t} \right)' + \left(-\frac{1}{3} e^{-5t} \right)' \right) u(t) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} e^{-2t} \frac{1}{3} e^{-5t} u(t) - \frac{1}{3} e^{-2t} \delta(t) + \frac{2}{3} e^{-2t} u(t) + \frac{1}{3} e^{-5t} \delta(t) - \frac{5}{3} e^{-5t} u(t) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} e^{-2t} u(t) + \frac{2}{3} e^{-2t} u(t) - \frac{1}{3} e^{-5t} u(t) - \frac{5}{3} e^{-5t} u(t) - \frac{1}{3} \delta(t) + \frac{1}{3} \delta(t) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} e^{-2t} u(t) - 2 e^{-5t} u(t) \\
 &= (e^{-2t} - 2e^{-5t}) u(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma) \quad x(t) = e^{-t} u(t) \quad h(t) = (e^{-2t} - 2e^{-5t}) u(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{xy} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t-\tau) h(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-t} \cdot (e^{-2\tau} - 2e^{-5\tau}) u(t-\tau) u(\tau) d\tau \\
 &= \int_0^t e^{-t} \cdot e^{-\tau} \cdot e^{-2\tau} - 2e^{-5\tau} \cdot u(t-\tau) u(\tau) d\tau = e^{-t} \int_0^t e^{-\tau} \cdot e^{-2\tau} - 2e^{-5\tau} d\tau \\
 &= e^{-t} \left(-e^{-\tau} + \frac{e^{-4\tau}}{2} \right) \Big|_0^t = e^{-t} \left(-e^{-t} + \frac{e^{-4t}}{2} + 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\
 &= \left(-e^{-2t} + \frac{e^{-5t}}{2} + \frac{e^{-t}}{2} \right) u(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta) \quad y_{\text{tot}}(t) &= y_{z1}(t) + y_{z2}(t) = \left(-\frac{1}{3} e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{3} e^{-5t} \right) u(t) + \left(-e^{-2t} + \frac{e^{-5t}}{2} + \frac{e^{-t}}{2} \right) u(t) \\
 &= \left(-\frac{1}{3} e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{3} e^{-5t} - e^{-2t} + \frac{e^{-5t}}{2} + \frac{e^{-t}}{2} \right) u(t) \\
 &= \left(-\frac{4}{3} e^{-2t} + \frac{5}{6} e^{-5t} + \frac{e^{-t}}{2} \right) u(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

Ασκηση 2

a) $x(t) = u(1-t)$ $y(t) = e^{-t} u(t-1)$
 $x(t-\tau) = u(1+\tau-t)$

$$u(1+\tau-t) = \begin{cases} 0 & 1+\tau-t < 0 \Rightarrow \tau < t-1 \\ 1 & \tau > t-1 \end{cases} \quad u(t-1) = \begin{cases} 0 & t-1 < 0 \Rightarrow t < 1 \\ 1 & t > 1 \end{cases}$$

Για $t > 2$:

$$c_{xy} = \int_1^{\infty} y(\tau) \cdot x(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_1^{\infty} e^{-\tau} \cdot 1 d\tau$$

$$= -e^{-\tau} \Big|_1^{\infty}$$

$$= 0 + e^{-1}$$

$$= 1/e$$

Για $t < 2$:

$$c_{xy} = \int_{t-1}^{\infty} y(\tau) x(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{t-1}^{\infty} e^{-\tau} d\tau$$

$$= -e^{-\tau} \Big|_{t-1}^{\infty}$$

$$= 0 + e^{-t+1}$$

$$c_{xy} = \frac{1}{e} u(2-t) + e^{-t+1} u(t-2)$$

$$b) x(t) = e^{-t} u(t-1)$$

$$y(t) = 2u(t+1)$$

$$y(t-\tau) = 2u(t-\tau-1)$$

$$u(\tau-1) = \begin{cases} 0 & \tau-1 < 0 \Rightarrow \tau < 1 \\ 1 & \tau \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$u(t-\tau-1) = \begin{cases} 0 & t-\tau-1 < 0 \Rightarrow \tau > t-1 \\ 1 & \tau \leq t-1 \end{cases}$$

$$C_{xy} = \int_{-1}^{t-1} x(\tau) y(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_{-1}^{t-1} 2e^{-\tau} d\tau = 2 \int_{-1}^{t-1} e^{-\tau} d\tau$$

$$= 2 \cdot (-e^{-\tau} \Big|_{-1}^{t-1}) = 2(-e^{-(t-1)} + e^{-1}) = 2e^{-1} - 2e^{1-t} = 2\left(\frac{1}{e} - e^{-(t-1)}\right) u(t-2)$$

Ασκηση 3

$$x(t) = 2\sin(2\pi t) - \cos(4\pi t)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos(2\pi \cdot 2t)) - \cos(4\pi t)$$

$$= 1 - \cos(4\pi t) - \cos(4\pi t)$$

$$= 1 - 2\cos(4\pi t)$$

$$= 1 - (e^{j2\pi} \cdot e^{j2\pi 2t} + e^{-j2\pi} \cdot e^{-j2\pi 2t})$$

$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Η φάση μπορεί να είναι } 0 \text{ ή } 2\pi \\ \text{Η συχνότητα είναι } f_0 = 2 \text{ Hz} \rightarrow T_0 = \frac{1}{f_0} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \text{ sec} \end{cases}$