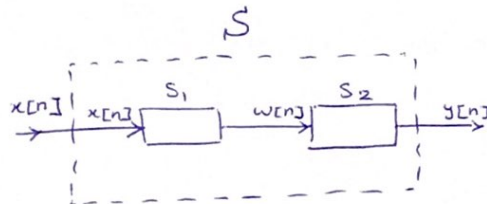


سوال 1

$$\begin{cases} S_1: w[n] = \frac{1}{2}w[n-1] + x[n] \\ S_2: y[n] = \alpha y[n-1] + \beta w[n] \\ y[n] = -\frac{1}{8}y[n-2] + \frac{3}{4}y[n-1] + x[n] \end{cases}$$



بايد سيم S، و طور نرست كه فقط بهر سيم $x[n]$ ، $y[n]$ بابت

$$y[n] = \alpha y[n-1] + \beta w[n] \xrightarrow{\div \beta} w[n] = \frac{1}{\beta} y[n] + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} y[n-1] \quad (I)$$

$$w[n-1] = \frac{1}{\beta} y[n-1] + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} y[n-2] \quad (II)$$

(II), (I) را در S_1 بگذاريم :

$$\frac{1}{\beta} y[n] + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} y[n-1] = \frac{1}{2\beta} y[n-1] + \frac{\alpha}{2\beta} y[n-2] + x[n] \xrightarrow{\times \beta}$$

$$\Rightarrow y[n] + \alpha y[n-1] = \frac{1}{2} y[n-1] + \frac{\alpha}{2} y[n-2] + \beta x[n]$$

$$\Rightarrow y[n] = (\frac{1}{2} - \alpha) y[n-1] + \frac{\alpha}{2} y[n-2] + \beta x[n]$$

از مقادير $y[n]$ دادني در صورت سوال

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta = 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} - \alpha = \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{\alpha}{2} = -\frac{1}{8} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = -\frac{1}{4}}$$

ب) $\begin{cases} S_1: w[n] = \frac{1}{2}w[n-1] + x[n] \\ S_2: -\frac{1}{4}y[n-1] + w[n] \end{cases}$

تبع خاص سيم ها LTI ي راينيم :

$$y[n] = K x[n] \longleftrightarrow h[n] = K \delta[n]$$

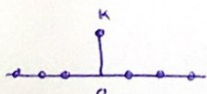
شرط اوليه : $w[-1] = 0$

$$S_1: w[n] = x[n] + \frac{1}{2}w[n-1] \Rightarrow n=0: w[0] = x[0] + \frac{1}{2}w[-1] = K$$

$$n=1: w[1] = x[1] + \frac{1}{2}w[0] = \frac{1}{2}K$$

$$n=2: w[2] = x[2] + \frac{1}{2}w[1] = (\frac{1}{2})^2 K$$

$$y[n] = x[n] + \frac{1}{2}w[n-1] = (\frac{1}{2})^n K$$



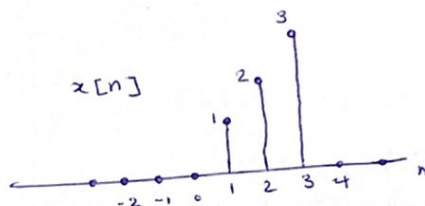
$$\Rightarrow h_1[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] \quad , \quad h_2[n] = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow h[n] &= h_1[n] * h_2[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} h_1[k] h_2[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-k} u[n-k] \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n 2^k \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - 2^{1-n} \cdot (1-2^n) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$x[n] = n(u[n] - u[n-4])$$

$$\text{شرط اولی} = \text{شماره} = y[n] = 0$$



سوال ۲

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

$$\text{if } n=0 \rightarrow y[0] = -2y[-1] + x[0] + 2x[-2] \Rightarrow y[0] = y[-1] = 0$$

$$\text{if } n=1 \rightarrow y[1] = -2y[0] + x[1] + 2x[-1] \Rightarrow y[1] = 1$$

$$\text{if } n=2 \rightarrow y[2] = -2y[1] + x[2] + 2x[0] \Rightarrow y[2] = -2$$

$$\text{if } n=3 \rightarrow y[3] = -2y[2] + x[3] + 2x[1] \Rightarrow y[3] = 8$$

$$\text{if } n=4 \rightarrow y[4] = -2y[3] + x[4] + 2x[2] \Rightarrow y[4] = -12$$

$$\text{if } n=5 \rightarrow y[5] = -2y[4] + x[5] + 2x[3] \Rightarrow y[5] = 30$$

$$\text{if } n=6 \rightarrow y[6] = -2y[5] + x[6] + 2x[4] \Rightarrow y[6] = -60$$

$$y[n] = -2y[n-1] \quad ; \text{ for } n \geq 6$$

سوال ۳ بیسی خطی و پایدار: $h[n] \neq 0; n \leq 0$ غیر علی

اگر $h[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[-n]$ پایدار $\rightarrow \sum_{n=-\infty}^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \infty$

$h(t) = t e^{at}$ علی $\rightarrow h(t) = 0$ for $t < 0$

پایدار $\rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |t e^{at}| dt < \infty$

بیسی علی است: $h[n] = 0; \forall n < 0$
 $h(t) = 0; \forall t < 0$

ج) $h[n] = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] + (1.01)^n u[n-1]$

اگر $h[n] = 0; n < 0$ بیسی علی است

پایدار \rightarrow به دلیل رقم دوم

بیسی علی است: $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |h[n]| < \infty$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(t)| dt < \infty$

$$x(t) = e^{t+1} u(t) \rightarrow \boxed{h} \rightarrow y(t)$$

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

$$h(t) = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \cdot h(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow h(t) = \frac{\frac{dy(t)}{dt}}{\frac{dx(t)}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{dy(t)}{dt}}{e^{t+1} u(t) + e^{t+1} s(t)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dt} (e^{t+1} u(t)) = \frac{d}{dt} (e^{t+1}) u(t) + \frac{d}{dt} (u(t)) e^{t+1} \\ &= e^{t+1} u(t) + e^{t+1} s(t) \end{aligned}$$

سوال 4



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

اگر فرض کنیم از مشتق مشتق بگیریم، ضریب به صورت زیر می شود:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy(t)}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dt} (x(t) * h(t)) = \\ &= \begin{cases} x(t) \cdot \frac{dh(t)}{dt} \\ \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \cdot h(t) \end{cases} \quad \text{OR} \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1 \xleftrightarrow{FS} a_k \quad \text{periodic with } T_1 \left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega_1} \right)$$

$$x_2(t) = \underbrace{2x_1(1-t)}_{(I)} - \frac{1}{3}x_1(2t-1) \rightarrow \begin{cases} T=? \\ b_k=? \end{cases}$$

$$\oint x_1(t) \xleftrightarrow{FS} a_k \Rightarrow x_1(t+1) \xleftrightarrow{FS} a_k e^{+jk\omega_1 T_1}$$

$$\oint x_1(t) \xleftrightarrow{FS} a_k \Rightarrow x_1(-t+1) = x_1(1-t) \xleftrightarrow{FS} a_{-k} e^{+jk\omega_1 T_1}$$

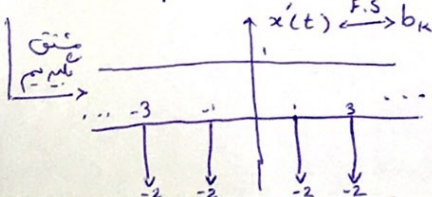
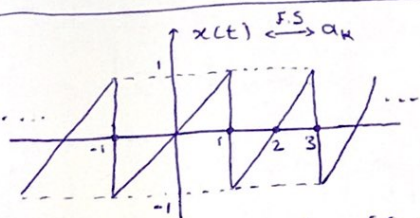
$$x_1(t-1) \xleftrightarrow{FS} a_k e^{-jk\omega_1 T_1}, \quad x_1(2t-1) \xleftrightarrow{FS} a_k e^{-jk2\omega_1 T_1}$$

ضرایب تغییر می کند

فقط ω_1 ، 2 برابر می شود \leftarrow (نصف می شود)

$$\Rightarrow a_k = 2a_{-k} e^{jk\omega_1 T_1} - \frac{1}{3}a_k e^{-jk2\omega_1 T_1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\begin{cases} 2x_1(1-t) \rightarrow T_1 \\ -\frac{1}{3}x_1(2t-1) \rightarrow \frac{T_1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Kmm} \left\{ T_1, \frac{T_1}{2} \right\} \\ &= T_1 \end{aligned}$$



استعداد از ضرایب \rightarrow روش اول

$$\begin{aligned} &s(t) \xleftrightarrow{FS} d_k = \frac{1}{T_1} = \frac{1}{2} \\ &\text{می دانیم: } \begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ -4 & -2 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

سوال 6

$$x'(t) = -2\delta(t-1) + 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad a_k = \frac{-1}{jk\omega_0} e^{-jk\omega_0} \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \pi \quad \rightarrow \quad a_k = \frac{-1}{jk\pi} e^{-jk\pi}$$

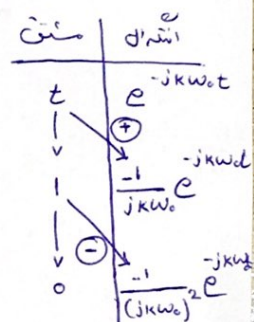
$$(jk\omega_0)a_k = -2 e^{-jk\omega_0 \times 1} \times \frac{1}{2} = d_k \quad \rightarrow \quad a_k = \frac{-1}{jk\pi} e^{-jk\pi} = \frac{j}{k\pi} (-1)^k \quad \text{for } k \neq 0$$

سوال ۷: $a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt \xrightarrow{T=2} a_k = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{+1} t e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{-t}{jk\omega_0} e^{-jk\omega_0 t} \Big|_{-1}^{+1} + \frac{1}{(jk\omega_0)^2} e^{-jk\omega_0 t} \Big|_{-1}^{+1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{-jk\omega_0} \left(\frac{1}{(k\omega_0)^2} - \frac{1}{jk\omega_0} \right) - e^{jk\omega_0} \left(\frac{1}{(k\omega_0)^2} + \frac{1}{jk\omega_0} \right) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{(k\omega_0)^2} (e^{jk\omega_0} - e^{-jk\omega_0}) + (e^{jk\omega_0} + e^{-jk\omega_0}) \frac{1}{jk\omega_0} \right]$$



a) $a_k = a_{k+2}$

b) $a_k = a_{-k}$

c) $\int_{-0.5}^{0.5} x(t) dt = 1$

d) $\int_{-0.5}^{1.5} x(t) dt = 2$

$x(t) = ?$

طبقه خاصیت f.s $x(t) \xrightarrow{f.s} a_k$ و خاصیت b می توان فهمید که $x(t) = x(-t)$

طبق خاصیت جابجایی در فرایب: $e^{j\omega_0 M t} x(t) \xrightarrow{f.s} a_{k-M}$
 از خاصیت a می توان فهمید که $x(t) = x(t) e^{-j\frac{4\pi}{3}t}$

فقط در فرایب $\Rightarrow t = 0, \pm 1.5, \pm 3, \pm 4.5, \pm 6, \dots$
 هم چنین از خاصیت d می توان فهمید: $x(t) = 2\delta(t-1.5); 0.5 < t < 1.5$
 با $e^{-j\frac{4\pi}{3}t} = 1$ و $a = 2$ می توان فهمید

از خاصیت c می توان فهمید که: $x(t) = \delta(t); -\frac{1}{2} < t < \frac{1}{2}$

هم چنین از خاصیت d می توان فهمید: $x(t) = 2\delta(t-1.5); 0.5 < t < 1.5$

بنابراین می توان نوشت: $x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-3k) + 2 \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-1.5-3k)$

$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow{F.S.} a_k$$

8 د'ع

$$Z(t) = \underbrace{\cos(M\omega_0 t)}_{(III)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{d}{dt}(x(t-t_0))}_{(II)} \xleftrightarrow{F.S.} ?$$

$$I) x(t-t_0) \xleftrightarrow{F.S.} a_k e^{-jk\omega_0 t_0}$$

$$II) \frac{d}{dt}(x(t-t_0)) \xleftrightarrow{F.S.} jk\omega_0 (a_k e^{-jk\omega_0 t_0})$$

$$III) \cos(M\omega_0 t) \xleftrightarrow{F.S.} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (e^{jM\omega_0 t} + e^{-jM\omega_0 t})$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{2} (e^{jx} + e^{-jx})$$

$$\cos(\omega_0 t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t} \Rightarrow b_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} \times \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}} (e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t}) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$= \frac{\omega_0}{4\pi} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}} e^{j\omega_0 t} e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt + \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}} e^{-j\omega_0 t} e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$= \frac{\omega_0}{4\pi} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}} e^{j(\omega_0 - k\omega_0)t} dt + \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}} e^{-j(\omega_0 + k\omega_0)t} dt$$

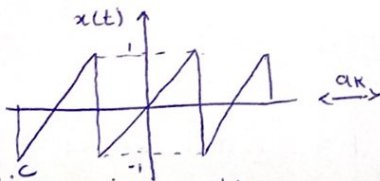
$$= \frac{\omega_0}{4\pi} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} e^{j(\omega_0 - k\omega_0)t} + \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} e^{-j(\omega_0 + k\omega_0)t} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j(\omega_0 - k\omega_0)t} + e^{-j(\omega_0 + k\omega_0)t})$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(M\omega_0 t) \xleftrightarrow{F.S.} \frac{1}{2} (e^{j(M\omega_0 - k\omega_0)t} + e^{-j(M\omega_0 + k\omega_0)t})$$

$$\Rightarrow Z(t) \xleftrightarrow{F.S.} C_k = \frac{jk\omega_0}{2} (a_k e^{-jk\omega_0 t_0}) \cdot (e^{jM(\omega_0 - k\omega_0)t} + e^{-jM(\omega_0 + k\omega_0)t})$$

$$w(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} (\delta(t-0.5-2k) - \delta(t+0.5-2k))$$

9 سوال

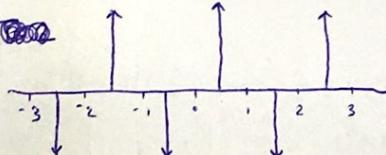


ضرایب فورييه اين سيگنال در مثال 6 بيت آورده

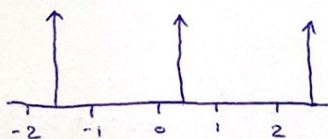
$$x(t) \otimes y(t) = \int_T x(\tau) y(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$x(t) \otimes y(t) \xleftrightarrow{F.S.} T a_k b_k$$

$$w(t) \xleftrightarrow{F.S.} b_k$$



$$w_1(t)$$



$$w_2(t)$$



$$\Rightarrow w(t) = w_1(t) + w_2(t) \xleftrightarrow{F.S} b_k = c_k + d_k$$

$$w_1(t) \xleftrightarrow{F.S} \frac{1}{2} e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}} \Rightarrow b_k = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{jk\frac{\pi}{2}})$$

$$w_2(t) \xleftrightarrow{F.S} -\frac{1}{2} e^{jk\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow{F.S} a_k = \frac{-1}{jkn} e^{-jkn} \Rightarrow T a_k b_k = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} (e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{jk\frac{\pi}{2}}) \times \frac{-1}{jkn} e^{-jkn}$$

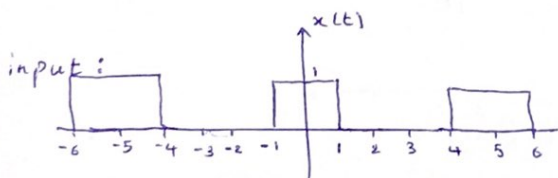
$$= \frac{-1}{jkn} e^{-jkn} (e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{jk\frac{\pi}{2}}) \Rightarrow x(t) \otimes y(t) = FS^{-1}\{I\}$$

(I)

$$\text{دو سیم}: x(t) \otimes y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) y(t-\tau) d\tau$$

تفاوت کانفولوشن و کراس کورلشن
در بازه انتگرال گیری است.

$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} - 5 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 6 y(t) = 3 \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$



سوال 10
یا در صورت

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{dt^2} (H(j\omega) e^{j\omega t}) - 5 \frac{d}{dt} (H(j\omega) e^{j\omega t}) + 6 H(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} = 3 \frac{d}{dt} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$= (j\omega)^2 H(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} - 5(j\omega) H(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} + 6 H(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} = 3 j\omega e^{j\omega t}$$

$$= -\omega^2 H(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} - 5j\omega H(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} + 6 H(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} = 3 j\omega e^{j\omega t}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(j\omega) (-\omega^2 e^{j\omega t} - 5j\omega e^{j\omega t} + 6 e^{j\omega t}) = 3 j\omega e^{j\omega t}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(j\omega) = \frac{3 e^{j\omega t}}{6 e^{j\omega t} - 5j\omega e^{j\omega t} - \omega^2 e^{j\omega t}} = \frac{3 e^{j\omega t}}{e^{j\omega t} (6 - 5j\omega - \omega^2)} = \frac{3}{-\omega^2 - 5j\omega + 6}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k \underbrace{H(jk\omega_0)}_{= b_k} e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow{F.S} a_k = d \cdot \text{Sinc}(kd) = \frac{2}{5} \text{Sinc}\left(\frac{2k}{5}\right)$$

duty cycle

$$\text{پس دو سیم: } y(t) = x(t) \otimes h(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} Y(j\omega) = \bar{X}(j\omega) H(j\omega)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{2}{5} \text{Sinc}\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)$$

$$a_1 = \frac{2}{5} \text{Sinc}\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)$$

$$a_3 = \frac{2}{5} \text{Sinc}\left(\frac{6}{5}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \frac{2}{5} H(0) e^{j0t} + \frac{2}{5} \left(\text{Sinc}\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) H(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} + \text{Sinc}\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) H(2j\omega) e^{j2\omega t} + \dots \right)$$