

Prof: Sam Burden

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*if/when possible: keep video on; unmute to ask Questions

* update your preferred name at identity.uw.edutoday: ☐ HW1 assigned - due Fri Oct 16

* Euler's formula

☐ week 2 lectures posted (~ 1 hr 20 min)☐ office hour

→ Colab notebook

Euler's formula

$$u_1(t) = \cos \frac{t}{x} = \operatorname{Re}(e^{ix}) = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2},$$

$$u_2(t) = \sin \frac{t}{x} = \operatorname{Im}(e^{ix}) = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i}.$$

$$y_1(t) = \frac{1}{2} (G(i)e^{it} + G(-i)e^{it})$$

$$y_2(t) = \frac{1}{2i} (G(i)e^{it} - G(-i)e^{it})$$

oif 1 input $u(t) = e^{st}$, $s \in \mathbb{C}$

$$u: (-\infty, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

the output $y(t) = G(s)e^{st}$

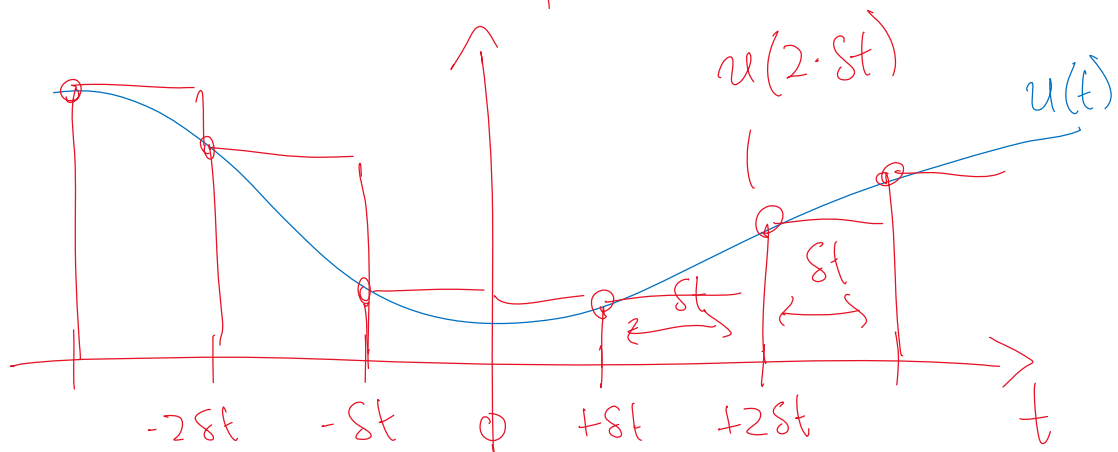
the output $y(t) = G(s)e^{st}$

$$y: (-\infty, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$u \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \hat{u}$$

$$\hat{u}(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t) e^{\pm st} dt$$

$$\approx \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} u(k \cdot \delta t) \cdot e^{\pm s \cdot \delta t} \cdot \delta t$$



$$G_{gr} = \frac{PC}{1+PC} \xrightarrow{1.1 \times P} \frac{1.1 PC}{1+1.1PC} = \tilde{G}_{gr}$$

* P, C could be $\in \mathbb{C}$ or even negative, in which case it's not clear how $|G_{gr}|$ changes

* in the case $P, C > 0$ then:

$$PC \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \tilde{G}_{gr} \rightarrow G_{gr}$$

$$PC \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow G_{yr} \rightarrow G_{yr}$$

$$PC \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{G}_{yr} \rightarrow 0 \quad (G_{yr} \rightarrow 0, \dots)$$

