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નૃત્યમજાગી નાચની એઠો : એ જે ફોર્મ

وَمِنْ أَنْتَ مَلِكُ الْأَرْضِ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَزِيزُ الْمُحْكَمُ

11225 ①, 1152 - 165 = 96 ②, 1152/96 ③

Jan 3. (5), 1920 (4)

$$y(t) = e^{x(t)} \quad .1c$$

$$y(n) = x(n) \cdot x(n-1)$$

$$y(t) = \sin(6t) \cdot x(t) \quad . \epsilon$$

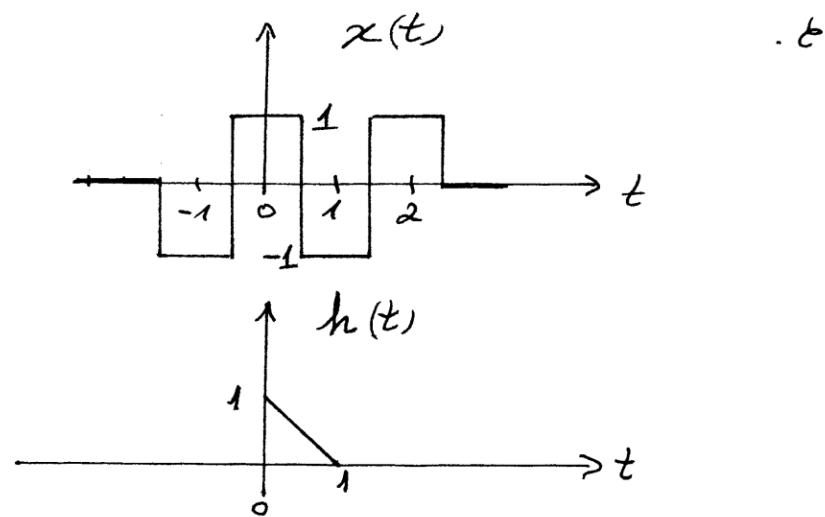
$$y(t) = x(t/2) \quad .3$$

$$y(n) = -x(n) \quad \dots \quad \text{②}$$

•Picca Pigna 14

$$x(t) = e^{-\alpha t} \downarrow \mu(t) , \quad h(t) = e^{-\beta t} \downarrow \mu(t) .$$

$$x(t) = A \sin(\omega t), \quad h(t) = e^{-\beta t} u(t) \quad .$$



(2)

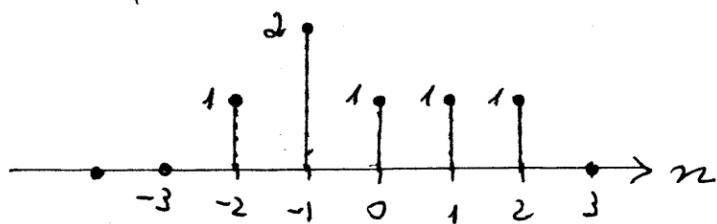
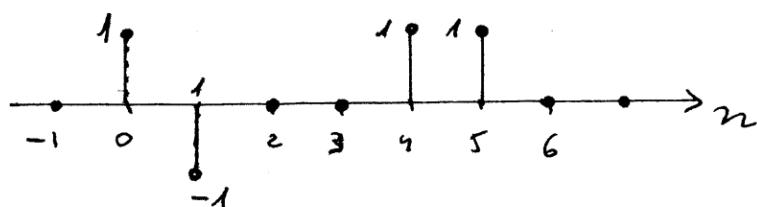
$$x(n) = 3^n u(-n) \quad h(n) = n! u(n)$$

(3)

$$x(n) = 2^n u(-n), \quad h(n) = u(n) \quad (1)$$

$$x(n) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n-1), \quad h(n) = 4^n u(2-n) \quad (2)$$

(c)

 $x(n) :$  $h(n) :$ 

(3)

1. گزینه های انتگرال - ۱) $\int e^{xt} dx$

1. روش x

$$\boxed{y(t) = e^{xt}} \quad (1)$$

ت یک پرسشی است که $\int e^{xt} dx$ را در مجموعه ای از x های معرفی کند.

$$y(t-t_0) = e^{x(t-t_0)} = e^{xt_1 + x_1(t_1-t_0)} = e^{xt_1} \cdot e^{x_1(t_1-t_0)} \quad (2)$$

۲) $e^{(x_1(t)+x_2(t))}$

$$e^{(x_1(t)+x_2(t))} = e^{x_1(t)} \cdot e^{x_2(t)} = y_1(t) \cdot y_2(t) \quad (3)$$

$$y_1(t) + y_2(t) \quad \downarrow$$

لذا پس $y_1(t) + y_2(t)$ را میتوانیم $y(t)$ نامیدیم.

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

$$|x(t)| < B \quad \text{پس} \rightarrow \text{میتوانیم} \quad (5)$$

$$-B < x(t) < B \quad \text{ستاد}$$

$$e^{-B} < y(t) < e^{+B} \quad \text{پس}$$

پس $y(t)$ محدود است.

$$\boxed{y(n) = x(n) \cdot x(n-1)} \quad (2)$$

$y(n)$ را میتوانیم به صورت $x \cdot x(n-1)$ نوشت.

$$x(n-1) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$y(n)$ را میتوانیم به صورت $x(n) \cdot x(n-1)$ نوشت.

$$y(n-n_0) = x(n-n_0) \cdot x(n-1-n_0)$$

$$\therefore \text{میتوانیم} \quad (3)$$

$$[x_1(n) + x_2(n)] \cdot [x_1(n-1) + x_2(n-1)] \neq x_1(n)x_1(n-1) + x_2(n)x_2(n-1)$$

(4)

163) $x(t) = \sin(6t)$ \Rightarrow $y(t) = \sin(6t) \cdot x(t)$ (4)
 nojde $\sin(6t) \cdot x(t)$ \Rightarrow $\sin(6t) \cdot \sin(6t)$ \Rightarrow $\sin^2(6t)$

$|x(t)| < 1$ \Rightarrow $|y(t)| < \sin^2(6t) \leq 1$ (5)

$$|y(t)| < 1 \quad \text{sic}$$

$$\boxed{y(t) = \sin(6t) \cdot x(t)} \quad (6)$$

• $\sin(6t) \in [-1, 1]$ (6)

$$\sin(6(t-t_0))x(t-t_0) \Rightarrow y(t-t_0) = \sin(6(t-t_0))x(t-t_0)$$

: $y(t) = \sin(6t)x(t)$ (3)

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(6t)[\alpha x_1(t) + \beta x_2(t)] &= \alpha \sin(6t)x_1(t) + \beta \sin(6t)x_2(t) \\ &= \alpha y_1(t) + \beta y_2(t) \end{aligned}$$

probs 63) $y(t) = \sin(6t)x(t)$ (4)

nojde $\sin(6t)x(t)$ \Rightarrow $\sin(6t) \cdot \sin(6t)x(t)$

1. obere $|\sin(6t)| \leq 1$ \Rightarrow $|\sin(6t)x(t)| \leq |\sin(6t)| \cdot |x(t)| \leq 1$ (5)

• $y(t) = \sin(6t)x(t)$ \Rightarrow $y(t) = \sin(6t)x(t)$

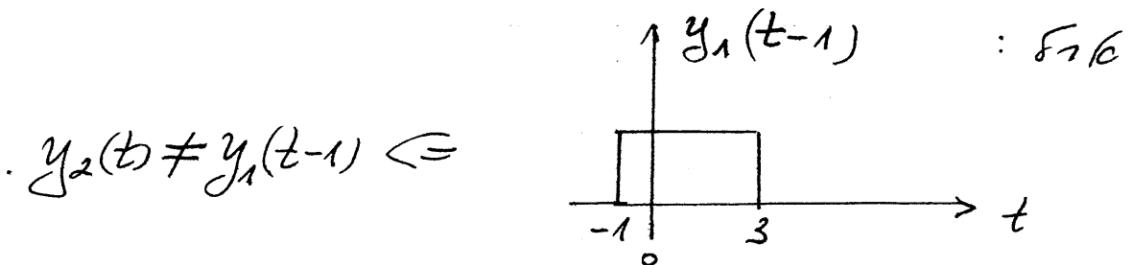
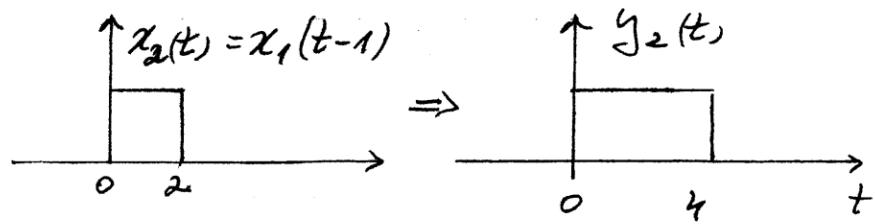
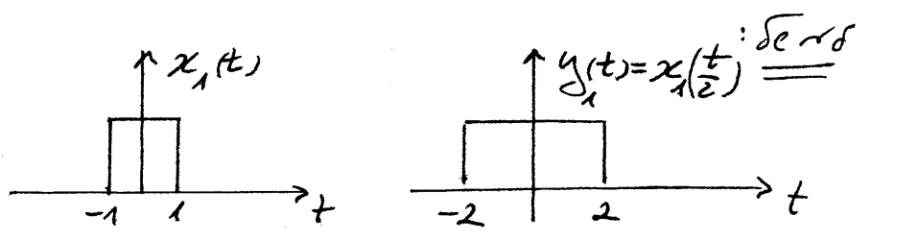
$$\boxed{y(t) = x(t/2)} \quad (7)$$

$y(t) = x(t/2)$ \Rightarrow $y(t) = x(t/2)$ (1)

• $y(t) = x(t/2)$ (2)

$$x\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \neq x\left(\frac{t-t_0}{2}\right)$$

(5)



$$y = \alpha x_1\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) + \beta x_2\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) = \alpha y_1 + \beta y_2 \quad \text{:(1/6) 228Na} \quad (3)$$

$$y(-2) = x(-1) \Rightarrow \text{:(1/6) 228Na} \quad (4)$$

x 1/6 228Na 8 plan y \Rightarrow 1/3 228Na

$$\boxed{y(n) = -x(n)} \quad (5)$$

1/6 228Na 8 sec.

2 228Na 8 sec.

3 228Na 8 sec.

4 228Na 8 sec. $y(n) = -x(n)$

5 228Na 8 plan $|y(n)| \Rightarrow$ 1/3 228Na

$|x(n)|$ 1/6 228Na

(6)

2. slice

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

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha\tau} \mu(\tau) e^{-\beta(t-\tau)} \mu(t-\tau) d\tau =$$

$$\tau > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \mu(\tau) = 1$$

$$\tau < t \quad \text{and} \quad \mu(t-\tau) = 1$$

$$11/18/1 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{since } e^{-\alpha\tau} \quad t > 0 \quad \text{then} \quad \text{for} \quad 0 < \tau < t$$

$$y(t) = \int_0^t e^{-\alpha\tau} e^{-\beta(t-\tau)} d\tau =$$

$$= e^{-\beta t} \int_0^t e^{(\beta-\alpha)\tau} d\tau =$$

$$= e^{-\beta t} \cdot \frac{e^{(\beta-\alpha)t}}{\beta-\alpha} / t =$$

$$= e^{-\beta t} \cdot \frac{e^{(\beta-\alpha)t} - 1}{\beta-\alpha} =$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\alpha t} - e^{-\beta t}}{\beta - \alpha} \cdot \uparrow \mu(t)$$

$\therefore t > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \mu(t) = 1$

$$\sin(\omega t) = \frac{e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t}}{2j} \quad (2)$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A \sin(\omega t) \cdot e^{-\beta(t-\tau)} \mu(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$\therefore \tau < t \quad \text{and} \quad \mu(t-\tau) = 1$$

(7)

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^t A \sin(\omega t) e^{-\beta(t-\tau)} d\tau = \\
 &= A e^{-\beta t} \int_{-\infty}^t \frac{e^{j\omega\tau} - e^{-j\omega\tau}}{2j} e^{\beta\tau} d\tau \\
 &= \frac{A e^{-\beta t}}{2j} \int_{-\infty}^t (e^{(j\omega+\beta)\tau} - e^{(-j\omega+\beta)\tau}) d\tau \\
 &= \frac{A e^{-\beta t}}{2j} \left[\frac{e^{(j\omega+\beta)\tau}}{j\omega+\beta} - \frac{e^{(-j\omega+\beta)\tau}}{-j\omega+\beta} \right]_{-\infty}^t \\
 &= \frac{A e^{-\beta t}}{2j(\beta^2 + \omega^2)} \left[(\beta - j\omega) e^{(j\omega+\beta)t} - (\beta + j\omega) e^{(-j\omega+\beta)t} \right] \\
 &= \frac{A e^{-\beta t}}{\beta^2 + \omega^2} \left[\beta e^{\beta t} \cdot \frac{e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t}}{2j} - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - j\omega e^{\beta t} \frac{e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t}}{2j} \right]_0^t
 \end{aligned}$$

pois que $e^{\beta t} \rightarrow 0$ quando $t = -\infty$ para

então só $j\omega$ irá, $t = t$ se $\omega \neq 0$ ou $\beta \neq 0$

\therefore só $j\omega$ ou 0 , Caso

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(t) &= \frac{A e^{-\beta t}}{\beta^2 + \omega^2} \left[\beta e^{\beta t} \sin(\omega t) - \omega e^{\beta t} \cos(\omega t) \right] \\
 &= \underline{\frac{A}{\beta^2 + \omega^2} \left[\beta \sin(\omega t) - \omega \cos(\omega t) \right]}
 \end{aligned}$$

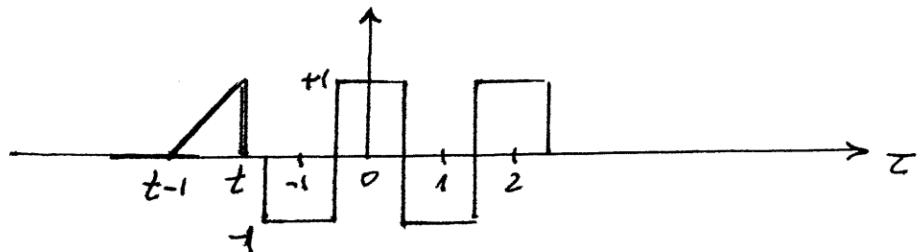
⑧

y(t) = min{t, 1} for t < 1

⑨

$$h(t) = \begin{cases} 1-t & 0 < t < 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow h(t-\tau) = \begin{cases} 1-(t-\tau) = 1-t+\tau & 0 < t-\tau < 1 \\ 0 & (\tau < \tau < t) \downarrow \text{if } \tau < 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$



$$y=0 \quad ; \quad \text{when } t < -1.5 \text{ or } t > 2$$

when $t \in [-1.5, -0.5]$ then $\int_{-1.5}^t (1-t+\tau) d\tau =$
 $\underline{-1.5 < \tau < t}$ $\int_{-1.5}^t (1-t+\tau) d\tau =$

$$y(t) = \int_{-1.5}^t (1-t+\tau) d\tau =$$

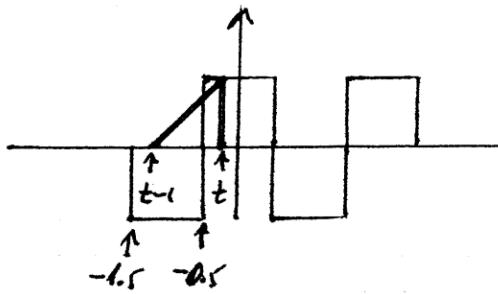
$$= -\left(\tau - t\tau + \frac{\tau^2}{2}\right) \Big|_{-1.5}^t =$$

$$= -\left[t - t^2 + \frac{t^2}{2}\right] = 1.5 + 1.5t + \frac{2.25}{2}$$

$$= \underline{\frac{t^2}{2} + 0.5t - 0.375}$$

$t = -1.5 \approx -1.5$ ≈ 0.375

(3)

: $\int_{-1}^1 \sin(\pi t) dt = 0$

$$\underline{-0.5 < t < +0.5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= \int_{t-1}^{-0.5} (1-t+\tau) \cdot (-1) d\tau + \int_{-0.5}^t (1-t+\tau) \cdot 1 d\tau \\
 &= -(\tau - t\tau + \frac{\tau^2}{2}) \Big|_{t-1}^{-0.5} + (\tau - t\tau + \frac{\tau^2}{2}) \Big|_{-0.5}^t \\
 &= (t-1) - t(t-1) + \frac{(t-1)^2}{2} + 0.5 - 0.5t - \frac{0.25}{2} + \\
 &\quad + t - t^2 + \frac{t^2}{2} + 0.5 - 0.5t - \frac{0.25}{2} = \\
 &= \underline{-t^2 + t + \frac{1}{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$t = -0.5$ n P31, $\int_{-1}^1 \sin(\pi t) dt = 0$ 32 Körperfürsche

$$\underline{+0.5 < t < 1.5} : \int_{-1}^1 \sin(\pi t) dt = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= \int_{t-1}^{0.5} (1-t+\tau) \cdot 1 d\tau + \int_{0.5}^t (1-t+\tau) \cdot (-1) d\tau = \\
 &\quad \uparrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \uparrow \\
 &= (\tau - t\tau + \frac{\tau^2}{2}) \Big|_{t-1}^{0.5} - (\tau - t\tau + \frac{\tau^2}{2}) \Big|_{0.5}^t = \\
 &= 0.5 - 0.5t + \frac{0.25}{2} - (t-1) + t(t-1) - \frac{(t-1)^2}{2} - \\
 &\quad - t + t^2 - \frac{t^2}{2} + 0.5 - 0.5t + \frac{0.25}{2} = \\
 &= \underline{t^2 - 3t + 1.75}
 \end{aligned}$$

$t = +0.5$ n P31, $\int_{-1}^1 \sin(\pi t) dt = 0$ 32 Körperfürsche

(10)

$$\underline{1.5 < t < 2.5}$$

$$\text{Kurz = } \mu_{\text{B}} \text{ und } \text{C}$$

$$y = \int_{t-1}^{1.5} (1-t+\tau) \cdot (-1) d\tau + \int_{1.5}^t (1-t+\tau) \cdot 1 d\tau$$

$$= \left[\tau - t\tau + \frac{\tau^2}{2} \right]_{t-1}^{1.5} + \left[\tau - t\tau + \frac{\tau^2}{2} \right]_{1.5}^t =$$

01/14

$$= (t-1) - t(t-1) + \frac{(t-1)^2}{2} - 1.5 + 1.5t - \frac{2.25}{2} + \\ + t - t^2 + \frac{t^2}{2} - 1.5 + 1.5t - \frac{2.25}{2} =$$

$$= \underline{-t^2 + 5t - 5.75}$$

$$\cdot t=1.5 \approx 0.3 > \mu_{\text{B}} \text{ und } \text{C}$$

$$\underline{2.5 < t < 3.5} \Leftrightarrow t-1 < 2.5, t > 2.5 \text{ Kurz und lang}$$

$$y = \int_{t-1}^{2.5} (1-t+\tau) \cdot 1 d\tau =$$

3n Kurz lang

$$= \left(\tau - t\tau + \frac{\tau^2}{2} \right)_{t-1}^{2.5} =$$

$$= 2.5 - 2.5t + \frac{6.25}{2} - (t-1) + t(t-1) - \frac{(t-1)^2}{2} =$$

$$= \underline{\frac{t^2}{2} - 3.5t + 6.125}$$

$$\cdot t=2.5 \approx 0.3 > \mu_{\text{B}} \text{ und } \text{C}$$

$$\cdot y=0 \quad t=3.5 \approx 0 > \mu_{\text{B}} \text{ und } \text{C}$$

(11)

3 since *

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n-k) \cdot x(k) =$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} u(n-k) \cdot 2^k u(k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} k \leq 0 & \text{ and } u(-k) = 1 \\ k \leq n & \text{ and } u(n-k) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

for $\zeta(j+1) \approx 1$ in $k \leq n$ since $n < 0$ prc

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n 2^k = \sum_{l=-\infty}^0 2^{n+l} = 2^n \sum_{l=-\infty}^0 2^l$$

in order $l = k-n$

$$= 2^n \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m = 2^n \cdot 2 = \underline{\underline{2^{n+1}}}$$

in order $m = -l$

$|q| < 1 \text{ and } \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q^m = \frac{1}{1-q} \therefore 0.3 \approx 2/6$

$\therefore \zeta(j+1) \approx 1$ in $k \leq 0$ since $n \geq 0$ prc

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^0 2^k = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

in order $m = -k$

(12)

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k) h(n-k) =$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k u(k-4) \cdot 4^{n-k} u(2-n+k)$$

$$\downarrow \quad y^{n-k} = 2^{2n-2k} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k-2n}$$

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3k-2n} u(k-4) u(2-n+k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} k \geq 4 & \text{ when } u(k-4)=1 \\ k \geq n-2 & \text{ when } u(2-n+k)=1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

j281 2/11/13 K ≥ 4 so n ≤ 6 OK

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=4}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3k-2n} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-2n} \sum_{k=4}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3k} =$$

$$= \underbrace{4^n}_{m=k-4} \cdot \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{12+3m} =$$

$$= 4^n \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{12} \cdot \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^3\right)^m$$

$$\therefore \text{so we have} \quad = 4^n \cdot 4^{-6} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^3} =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{4^{n-6} \times \frac{8}{9}}}$$

(13)

$\because \text{if } n \geq 3 \quad k \geq n-2 \quad \text{so } y(n) = 0 \text{ for } n \geq 6$ pro

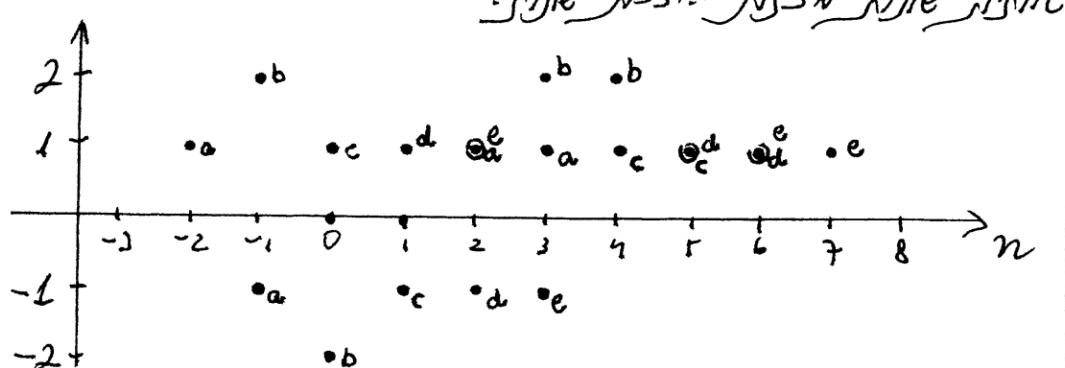
$$y(n) = \sum_{k=n-2}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3k-2n} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-2n} \sum_{k=n-2}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3k} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-2n} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3(m+n-2)} \\ &= q^n \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3n-6} \cdot \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3m} \\ &= q^n \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3n-6} \cdot \frac{8}{9} \end{aligned}$$

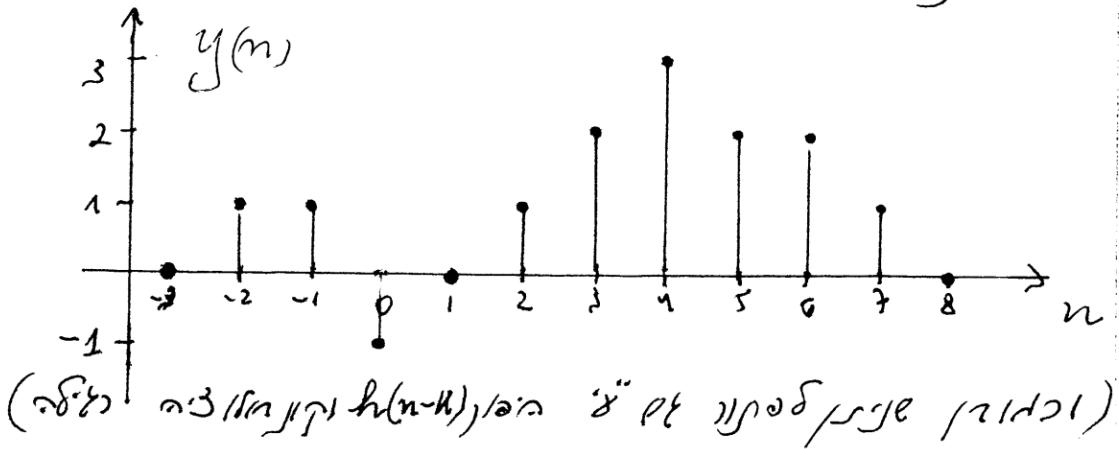
$\therefore \text{Ans zu 25}$

PNOD 5. Fazit: rechts oben: $y(n) = 0$ für $n \geq 6$ (6)

- Mitte: $y(n) = \frac{8}{9} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3n-6}$ für $n \leq 5$



: PNOJ pro



אותות ומערכות – תשע"ב

Nos = 1150 - 1200

ज्ञानवान् गुरुः एव ज्ञानवान् वा किं न देव ॥

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \neq n \quad (c)$$

$$-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n n(-n-1) \quad (2)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \mu(-n) \quad (5)$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n + \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^n \right]_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \quad (3)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} n(n-1) \quad (2)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\sin(50 \cdot n) [\mu(n) - \mu(n-25)] \quad (5)$$

$$n \cdot \mu(n) - 2(n-10)\mu(n-10) + (n-20)\mu(n-20) \quad (n)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} \quad \text{where } Y(z) = \text{numerator} \quad \text{and } X(z) = \text{denominator}$$

$$y(n) = 2x(n-1) + 4y(n-1) \quad (c)$$

$$y(n+2) = x(n) + y(n) + x(n+1) + y(n+1) \quad (2)$$

$$y(n) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^n y(i) : n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (5)$$

(2)

To 2 n 8ce 10g01 = 8ce

333-13 2 n 8ce 10g0

$$F(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f(n) z^{-n}$$

10g1

$$\begin{aligned} F(z) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \mu(n) z^{-n} = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2z}\right)^n = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2z}} = \frac{2z}{2z-1} \\ | \frac{1}{2z} | < 1 &\quad \in \text{ 8ce} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{Z\left\{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \mu(n)\right\} = \frac{2z}{2z-1}, \text{ ROC: } |z| > \frac{1}{2}} \quad 10g1$$

$$F(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \mu(-n-1) z^{-n} \quad (2)$$

$$\underline{n \leq -1} \Leftrightarrow -n-1 \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \mu(-n-1) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(z) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n z^{-n} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} -2^m z^m = \\ &= -\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (2z)^m = \frac{-2z}{1-2z} = \frac{2z}{2z-1} \\ |2z| < 1 &\quad \in \text{ 8ce} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{Z\left\{-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \mu(-n-1)\right\} = \frac{2z}{2z-1}, \text{ ROC: } |z| < \frac{1}{2}} \quad 10g1$$

(3) *Während wir oben die Verallgemeinerung der binomischen Formel für negative Exponenten herleiteten, ist es möglich, dass die Summe der Glieder unendlich viele negativen Exponenten aufweist.*

$$F(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \mu(-n) z^{-n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n z^{-n} \quad (4)$$

$\mu(-n)=1 \text{ for } n \leq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^m z^m = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (2z)^m = \\ &\stackrel{m=-n}{=} \frac{1}{1-2z} \\ |z| < 1 \in \text{X}_{\text{sys}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{Z \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \mu(-n) \right\} = \frac{1}{1-2z}, \text{ ROC: } |z| < \frac{1}{2}} \quad (5)$$

$$F(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n \right] \mu(n) z^{-n} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n z^{-n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n z^{-n} = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2z}\right)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4z}\right)^n = \end{aligned}$$

*jetzt müssen $|z| > \frac{1}{2}$ sein, um die Reihe konvergent zu machen
da $\left|\frac{1}{2z}\right| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |z| > \frac{1}{2}$, $\left|\frac{1}{4z}\right| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |z| > \frac{1}{4}$
 $\therefore \text{ROC} = \text{jed. } \underline{\underline{|z| > \frac{1}{2}}}$ (Anch.)*

$$\text{ROC: } (|z| > \frac{1}{2} \wedge |z| > \frac{1}{4}) = \underline{\underline{|z| > \frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\boxed{Z \left\{ \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n\right] \mu(n) \right\} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2z}} + \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{4z}} = \frac{2z}{2z-1} + \frac{4z}{4z-1} =}$$

(4)

$$= \frac{16z^2 - 6z}{8z^2 - 6z + 1}, \text{ ROC: } |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

↑
Stren Ope

(5)

$$\begin{aligned} F(z) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} u(n-1) z^{-n} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} z^{-n} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n z^{-n} = \\ &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2z}\right)^n = 2 \frac{\frac{1}{2z}}{1 - \frac{1}{2z}} = \frac{2}{2z-1} \\ &\quad | \frac{1}{2z} | < 1 \quad \in \text{ Kp?} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{Z\left\{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} u(n-1)\right\} = \frac{2}{2z-1}, \text{ ROC: } |z| > \frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{CNF}$$

(6)

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(-n-1) \quad : \text{res}$$

\downarrow 1st res fe $z \rightarrow \infty$ $ z > \frac{1}{2}$ \Rightarrow $z < 0$ (C) \Rightarrow $z < 0$	\downarrow 2nd res fe $z \rightarrow 0$ $ z < \frac{1}{2}$ \Rightarrow $z > 0$ (R) \Rightarrow $z > 0$
---	--

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{no poles in } \text{Im } z > 0 \\ \text{and } z = 0 \text{ is a pole of } 1^{\text{st}} \text{ order} \\ ! \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \text{ is even} \end{array}$$

$$(5) \quad F(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \sin(50 \cdot n) [\mu(n) - \mu(n-25)] z^{-n} \quad (3)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{24} \sin(50 \cdot n) z^{-n} =$$

Ket pains jōzjō

n "jōzjō

: pōkūjōzjō pōjōzjō ojōzjō

$$F(z) = \frac{1}{2j} \sum_{n=0}^{24} e^{j50n} z^{-n} - \frac{1}{2j} \sum_{n=0}^{24} e^{-j50n} z^{-n} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \sum_{n=0}^{24} \left(\frac{e^{j50}}{z}\right)^n - \frac{1}{2j} \sum_{n=0}^{24} \left(\frac{e^{-j50}}{z}\right)^n$$

0/0 pōjōzjō \hookrightarrow kōzjōzjō pōjōzjō pōjōzjō
.(ōkōzjō zjōzjō)

$$\boxed{\sum_{n=0}^N a^n = \frac{1-a^{N+1}}{1-a}} : jōzjō$$

$$F(z) = \frac{1}{2j} \frac{1 - (e^{j50} z^{-1})^{25}}{1 - e^{j50} z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{2j} \frac{1 - (e^{-j50} z^{-1})^{25}}{1 - e^{-j50} z^{-1}} : pōjōzjō$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{j1250} z^{-25}}{1 - e^{j50} z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{2j} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-j1250} z^{-25}}{1 - e^{-j50} z^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \begin{bmatrix} 1 - z^{-25} \cos(1250) - j z^{-25} \sin(1250) & 1 - z^{-25} \cos(1250) + j z^{-25} \sin(1250) \\ 1 - z^{-1} \cos(50) - j z^{-1} \sin(50) & 1 - z^{-1} \cos(50) + j z^{-1} \sin(50) \end{bmatrix}$$

: jōzjōzjō pōjōzjō

(6)

$$F(z) = \frac{1}{2j} \frac{1}{(1-z^{-1}\cos(50))^2 + (z^{-1}\sin(50))^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2j} \left[\cancel{(1-z^{-25}\cos(1250))} \cancel{(1-z^{-1}\cos(50))} + z^{-26} \cancel{\sin(1250)} \sin(50) + \right. \\
&\quad + j \left. \{ z^{-1}\sin(50)(1-z^{-25}\cos(1250)) - z^{-25}\sin(1250)(1-z^{-1}\cos(50)) \} \right] \\
&\quad - \cancel{(1-z^{-25}\cos(1250))} \cancel{(1-z^{-1}\cos(50))} - z^{-26} \cancel{\sin(1250)} \sin(50) + \\
&\quad + j \left. \{ z^{-1}\sin(50)(1-z^{-25}\cos(1250)) - z^{-25}\sin(1250)(1-z^{-1}\cos(50)) \} \right] \\
&= \frac{z^{-1}\sin(50)(1-z^{-25}\cos(1250)) - z^{-25}\sin(1250)(1-z^{-1}\cos(50))}{1-2z^{-1}\cos(50) + z^{-2}\cos^2(50) + z^{-2}\sin^2(50)} = \\
&= \frac{z^{-1}\sin(50) - z^{-25}\sin(1250) + z^{-26}[\sin(1250)\cos(50) - \sin(50)\cos(1250)]}{1-2z^{-1}\cos(50) + z^{-2}} = \\
&\stackrel{\text{Simplifying}}{=} \frac{z^{-1}\sin(50) - z^{-25}\sin(1250) + z^{-26}\sin(1200)}{1-2z^{-1}\cos(50) + z^{-2}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \beta \cos \alpha = \\
&= \sin(\alpha - \beta)
\end{aligned}$$

∴ $\sin 18^\circ \cos 100^\circ = \sin 118^\circ \cos 82^\circ = \sin 18^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum \sin(50n)z^{-n} &= \sum \operatorname{Im}\{e^{j50n}\}z^{-n} = \\
&= \operatorname{Im} \sum e^{j50n} z^{-n}
\end{aligned}$$

∴ $\sin 18^\circ \cos 100^\circ = \operatorname{Im} \sum e^{j50n} z^{-n}$
 $\therefore \operatorname{Im} \sum e^{j50n} z^{-n} = \sin 18^\circ$

(7)

: សំគាល់ ឱ្យតែ ឬ (N)

$$\mathcal{Z}\{n \cdot x_m\} = -z \frac{d}{dz} \{X(z)\}$$

នូវចំណាំ

$$\mathcal{Z}\{n \cdot \mu_m\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n z^{-n} = -z \frac{d}{dz} \mathcal{Z}\{\mu_m\}$$

: រកចំណាំ

$$\mathcal{Z}\{\mu_m\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^{-n} = \frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{Z}\{n \cdot \mu_m\} = -z \frac{d}{dz} \left\{ \frac{z}{z-1} \right\} =$$

$$= -z \frac{(z-1) - z}{(z-1)^2} = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$$

: ចំណាំ

$$F(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} [n \mu_m - 2(n-10) \mu_{(n-10)} + (n-20) \mu_{(n-20)}] z^{-n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \cdot z^{-n} - 2 \sum_{n=10}^{\infty} (n-10) z^{-n} + \sum_{n=20}^{\infty} (n-20) z^{-n} =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n z^{-n} - 2 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} m z^{-m-10} + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} l z^{-l-20} =$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ m=n-10 \end{matrix} \qquad \qquad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ l=n-20 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} - 2z^{-10} \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} + z^{-20} \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} (1-z^{-10})^2$$

(8)

2. dice

$$f(n-k) \rightarrow F(z) \cdot z^{-k} : \text{ossaa b3re osorj rs a3cer}$$

$$Y(z) = 2X(z)z^{-1} + 4Y(z)z^{-1} \quad (1c)$$

: dec 248J

$$Y(z)(1-4z^{-1}) = 2X(z)z^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{2z^{-1}}{1-4z^{-1}}}$$

$$Y(z) \cdot z^{+2} = X(z) + Y(z) + X(z)z^{+1} + Y(z)z^{+1} \quad (1c)$$

$$Y(z)(z^2 - z - 1) = X(z)(1+z) \quad : \text{dec 248J}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{H(z) = \frac{z+1}{z^2-z-1}}$$

$$y(n) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^n y(i) \quad \text{für } n \text{ fest} \quad (4)$$

$$y(n) = y(n) + \sum_{i=-\infty}^{n-1} y(i) \quad : \text{erfüllt}$$

then offa 1N385NKE y(n) n fest wa
 $y_n \geq 0$ IN(0) p'00GJN 1-28K se 2"nJN

thus $Y(z) = 0$ pe p'00GJN

אותות ומערכות – תשע"ב

1

P'N3P-SN P/ceij, 2 NNSR -22- 54

join a club or organization to help you succeed in college.

$$(C_N \cap O = \emptyset)$$

$$\frac{\cos(\Omega n)}{n} \cdot \mu(n)$$

Costs: 125000 злотых за группу.

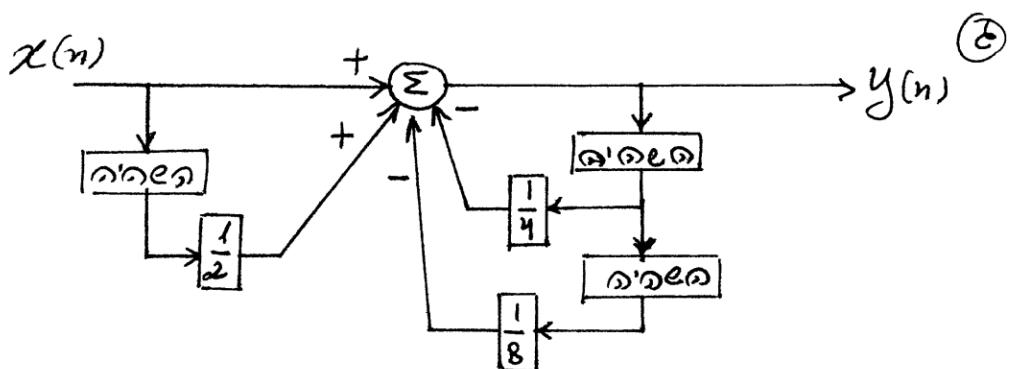
$$\cos(\pi n + \varphi) \cdot \mu(n)$$

$$\frac{e^n}{n!} \cdot n^{n+1}$$

($\gamma_{n+1} \dots \gamma_0$) $\text{Cosh}(\gamma_n) \cdot \mu(n)$

$$y(n) = x(n-1) + 2y(n-1)$$

$$y(n) = x(n) + 2 \cos(\pi/2) \cdot y(n-1) - y(n-2)$$



(oo) (and) (ee)

$n=0$ 1/28 2/10 3/8 1/8 1/20 1/28 $x(n) < 0$ 1/28 $x(n) > 0$ 3/8 1/20 1/8 1/28 2/10 3/8 1/8 1/20 1/28 $\underline{\underline{3 \text{ voice}}}$

$\frac{1}{10} X(z) - \frac{1}{10}$ നും പുനരുപയോഗിക്കാൻ വേണ്ടിയുള്ള മാറ്റവരുത്ത് എന്ന് ചൊല്ലുന്നു.

② e.g. *cooperative*, *non-cooperative* people, to fit our notion of

For 100/1000000 there is no difference.

$$(2) \quad \text{Given } x(n) \text{ is a discrete signal} \quad \Phi_{xx}(n) = 3\sqrt{15} K[n] \quad (4) \text{ since} \\ \Phi_{xx}(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k)x(n+k) \quad : 3 \cdot \delta_n$$

"Why? $\Phi_{xx}(n)$ is the $\sum_{n=0}^{N-1}$ of $x(n)$ and $x(n+k)$
 $x(n)$ is $\sum_{n=0}^{N-1}$ of $x(n)$
is also $\sum_{n=0}^{N-1}$ of $x(n)$ (5) since

$$H(z) = \frac{3z-4}{z^8 - 3.5z^7 + 1.5z^6}$$

for $|z| > 1.5$ (6)
 $|z| < 0.5$ (7)
 $|z| = 1.5$ (8)
 $|z| > 1.5$ (9)

$|z| > 1.5$ $\ln(1-2z)$ (6) since

$|z| < 0.5$ $\ln(1-2z)$ (7) since

$$\sum n \cdot x(n) = -z \frac{d}{dz} X(z)$$

$$X(z) = \ln(1-2z), |z| < \frac{1}{2} \quad (6)$$

$$X(z) = \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}\right), |z| > \frac{1}{2} \quad (7)$$



(3) 2028N-8e ρε=μτερ καὶ ειδούς εἰς (4) 7. οὐδε

$$y(n) = x(n-1) + \frac{3}{4}y(n-1) - \frac{1}{8}y(n-2)$$

. ηντονταί επί την επένδυση

μεταβολή μεταβολή μεταβολή εἰς (2) μεταβολή

μεταβολή ρε=ρ μτερ μτερ (5)

$$h(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u(n-1)$$

: μεταβολή μεταβολή μεταβολή

$$x(n) = n \cdot [u(n) - u(n-1)]$$

(μεταβολή επένδυση ρε=ρ εἰς)

(4)

 $\bar{x}_2 \rightarrow \delta_{\text{steps}}$ 1 force

: 0/03 -> 1/03

(c)

$$\mathcal{Z}\left\{\cos(n\omega)u_m\right\} = \frac{1-z^{-1}\cos(\omega)}{1-2z^{-1}\cos(\omega)+z^{-2}}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{n \cdot x(n)\} = -z \frac{d}{dz} X(z) \quad \text{1.83.1. 1/03 p. 1021}$$

$$n \cdot x(n) = \cos(n\omega) \cdot u_m : 1/03 \quad 108$$

$$-z \frac{d}{dz} X(z) = \frac{1-z^{-1}\cos(\omega)}{1-2z^{-1}\cos(\omega)+z^{-2}} \quad : 108$$

$$\frac{dX(z)}{dz} = \frac{z^{-2}\cos(\omega) - z^{-1}}{1-2z^{-1}\cos(\omega)+z^{-2}} \quad : 2NFS$$

: 0/03 5 "3 > δ_{steps} 1/03 108 103

$$X(z) = \int \frac{dX(z)}{dz} dz$$

$$: z^2 - z \frac{dX(z)}{dz} \text{ le } 1/\text{min } 0/03 \quad 108$$

$$\frac{dX(z)}{dz} = \frac{\cos(\omega) - z}{z^2 - 2z\cos(\omega) + 1}$$

$$u = z^2 - 2z\cos(\omega) + 1 \quad 108 \quad 1/03$$

$$du = [2z - 2\cos(\omega)]dz : \sqrt{z^2 - 2z\cos(\omega) + 1} \quad 108$$

$$= -2(\cos(\omega) - z)dz$$

↓

5

$$X(z) = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u} :y^{\delta_1} \bar{y}^{\delta_2}$$

ମାତ୍ରାକୁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

$$X(z) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(u) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(z^2 - 2z \cos(\theta) + 1)$$

15. 13. 3. 2019
13. 3. 2019

$$\cos(rn + \varphi) \mu(n) = \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{j(rn + \varphi)} + e^{-j(rn + \varphi)} \right] \mu(n) \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{jr\varphi} (e^{jn\varphi})^r + e^{-jr\varphi} (e^{-jn\varphi})^r \right] \mu(n)$$

$$Z\{d^{\mu_n}\} = \frac{z}{z-\alpha} \quad : \text{7/252}$$

$$\mathbb{E} \left\{ \cos(\omega n + \varphi) u(n) \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\ell^{j\varphi} \frac{z}{z - e^{j\omega t}} + \bar{\ell}^{-j\varphi} \frac{z}{z - e^{-j\omega t}} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{Z [e^{j\phi}(z - e^{-j\omega}) + e^{-j\phi}(z - e^{j\omega})]}{z - (z - e^{j\omega})} =$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} (z - e^{i\omega}) (z - e^{-i\omega})$$

$$= \frac{Z [2Z \cos(\varphi) - 2 \cos(\beta Z - \varphi)]}{2[Z^2 - 2Z \cos(\beta Z) + 1]} =$$

$$= \frac{z^2 \cos(\varphi) - z \cos(\vartheta - \varphi)}{z^2 - 2z \cos(\vartheta) + 1} \quad |||$$

⑥

$$\chi(n) = \frac{e^n}{n!} \mu(n)$$

⑥

: 773 55 25

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^n}{n!} \mu(n) z^{-n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(e/z)^n}{n!} = \underline{e^{e/z}}$$

$$\text{Defn of } e^a = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = e^a$$

$$\cosh(\alpha n) \mu(n) = \frac{1}{2} e^{\alpha n} \mu(n) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\alpha n} \mu(n) \quad ③$$

$$Z\{a^n \mu(n)\} = \frac{z}{z-a} = \frac{1}{1-a z^{-1}} \quad \text{Ans}$$

$$\underline{|z| > a \text{ no poles in the left half-plane}}$$

Convergence rule for $\exp(a z)$ (2) 7807)

No poles in the right half-plane for $|a| < 1$

$(|z| > 1 \text{ no poles for } \mu(n))$

: 8781 10 881

$$Z\{\cosh(\alpha z) \mu(n)\} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1-e^{\alpha z} z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1-e^{-\alpha z} z^{-1}} \right] =$$

$$\text{After simplification} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2 - (e^{\alpha z} + e^{-\alpha z}) z^{-1}}{1 - (e^{\alpha z} + e^{-\alpha z}) z^{-1} + z^{-2}} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cosh(\alpha z) z^{-1}}{1 - 2 \cosh(\alpha z) z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$$

(7)

2. Stufe

$$Y(z) = X(z)z^{-1} + 2Y(z)z^{-1}$$

:(PDS/C 178)

$$Y(z)(1-2z^{-1}) = X(z)z^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{z^{-1}}{1-2z^{-1}}$$

$$Y(z) = X(z) + 2\cos(\omega)Y(z)z^{-1} - Y(z)z^{-2}$$

:(PDS/C 178)

$$Y(z)(1 - 2\cos(\omega)z^{-1} + z^{-2}) = X(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1}{1 - 2\cos(\omega)z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$$

:(Ges. = p. vollen. in S7)

$$y(n) = x(n) + \frac{1}{2}x(n-1) - \frac{1}{4}y(n-1) - \frac{1}{8}y(n-2)$$

$$Y(z) = X(z) + \frac{1}{2}X(z)z^{-1} - \frac{1}{4}Y(z)z^{-1} - \frac{1}{8}Y(z)z^{-2}$$

:(PDS/C 178 in Kf)

$$Y(z)(1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}) = X(z)(1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}}$$

(8)

3. ასე

: კონგრუაცია

$$X(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \{ X(z) \}$$

და ას $X(0) = \text{Constant}$ ეს არა
 $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty}$ მანება და $X(z)$ გა არ სხვ
 შეიძლება რაც 15% დან
 მეტ $X(z)$ და $X(0) \neq 0$ ე მართვა
 15% დან $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty}$ მანება დანართ ჩა
 შეიძლება რაც

: მანება არა $X(z)$ არა და $X(0)$ გა

$$X(z) = \frac{C \cdot (z - z_0)(z - z_1) \cdots (z - z_k)}{(z - p_0)(z - p_1) \cdots (z - p_m)}$$

$X(z)$ გა რაც რა z_0, z_1, \dots, z_k გა
 $X(z)$ გა რაც რა p_0, p_1, \dots, p_m გა

$X(z)$ სისტემა ჩვენი განვითარებულ
 მანება რაც $z \rightarrow \infty$ მანება და
 $k=m$ მანება, რაც გარე გარე განვითარებულ
 მანება განვითარებულ მანება და

9

$$\phi_{xx}(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k)x(n+k)$$

4 nice

so far the best known fossil

$$\mathbb{Z}\{\Phi_{xx}(n)\} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{K=-\infty}^{\infty} x(K) x(n+K) z^{-n}$$

$$\text{设 } x(n) \text{ 为 } f(n) \text{ 的 } Z \text{-变换} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) z^{-n} =$$

$x(k) e^{-nk}$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k) \cdot X(z) z^k$$

$$= X(z) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k) z^k$$

$$= X(z) \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(-m) z^{-m}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \underline{X(z) \cdot X(\frac{1}{z})} //$$

$$Z(x-m) = X\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$$

10

5 ~~so~~ce

$$H(z) = \frac{3z-4}{z^8 - 3.5z^7 + 1.5z^6} = \frac{1}{z^6} \cdot \frac{3z-4}{z^2 - 3.5z + 1.5} =$$

$$\bar{f} = \frac{1}{z^6} \left[\frac{2}{z-3} + \frac{1}{z-0.5} \right] =$$

(0.5, 3) no pre(p?)

$$= \frac{1}{z^6} \left[\frac{2z^{-1}}{1-3z^{-1}} + \frac{z^{-1}}{1-0.5z^{-1}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2z^{-7}}{1-3z^{-1}} + \frac{z^{-7}}{1-0.5z^{-1}}$$

پنجم پنج میلیون هر کوچه در
پنجمین ساله از آنها

$$\frac{1}{2} < |z| < 3$$

$$\left| \frac{z^{-7}}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}} \right| : 2/18 *$$

מִזְרָחַ 15 מִלּוּס, מִזְרָחַ 21 מִלּוּס
מִזְרָחַ 22 מִלּוּס מִזְרָחַ 23 מִלּוּס

$$\mathcal{Z}^{-1} \left[\frac{z^{-7}}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}} \right] = \frac{0.5^{n-7} u(n-7)}{\text{ROC: } |z| > 0.5}$$

↑
inner pole circle

$$\left| \frac{2z^{-7}}{1-3z^{-1}} \right| : 2.128 *$$

தேவையில் பார்த்து விடும் காலத்திற்கு முன் நினைவு செய்யப்படுகிறது.

(11)

$z \neq z'$ διαδικασία για μεταβολή των προσαρμογών
 $(-n) \neq n$ διαδικασία για μεταβολή των προσαρμογών
 : διαδικασία για μεταβολή των προσαρμογών

$$\text{διαδικασία } \mathcal{Z}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{z}{z-a} \right\} = -a^n u(-n-1)$$

$$\mathcal{Z}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{1-3z^{-1}} \right\} = \mathcal{Z}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{z}{z-3} \right\} = -3^n u(-n-1)$$

(-7) πρόσημος ρεύμα $2z^{-7}$ είναι συγχρόνη με την μεταβολή των προσαρμογών
 : $(n-7) \neq n$ διαδικασία για μεταβολή

$$\mathcal{Z}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2z^{-7}}{1-3z^{-1}} \right\} = -2 \cdot 3^{n-7} u(-n+6)$$

Roc: $|z| < 3$

$$\boxed{x(n) = 0.5^{n-7} u(n-7) - 2 \cdot 3^{n-7} u(-n+6)} \quad \text{σύστημα}$$

επίδειξη για $x(n) = 0.5^{n-7} u(n-7) - 2 \cdot 3^{n-7} u(-n+6)$ στην περιοχή $|z| > 3$
 ότι $x(n)$ είναι ημι-αριθμητικός και είναι ζερος
 $|z| > 3$ και $(|z| > \frac{1}{2} \wedge |z| > 3)$ στην περιοχή

$$\mathcal{Z}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2z^{-7}}{1-3z^{-1}} \right\} = 2 \cdot 3^{n-7} u(n-7)$$

πρόσημος ρεύμα

||

(12)

mo p 88) wej jen kia

$$\boxed{x(n) = 0.5^{n-7} u(n-7) + 2 \cdot 3^{n-7} u(n-7)} \\ |z| > 3$$

6. aforce

$$\mathcal{Z}\{n \cdot x(n)\} = -z \frac{d}{dz} X(z)$$

$$= -z \frac{d}{dz} \ln(1-2z)$$

$$= \frac{-z}{1-2z} \cdot (-2) = \frac{2z}{1-2z} =$$

njo nsej

$$= \frac{-z}{z - \frac{1}{2}}$$

Werte von n für $|z| < \frac{1}{2}$ zu jü

intervalle von δe bis δs von δl bis δr

$$\Rightarrow n \cdot x(n) = \mathcal{Z}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{-z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} \right\} = + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(-n-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow x(n) = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(-n-1)$$

(13)

$$\mathcal{Z}\{n \cdot x(n)\} = -z \frac{d}{dz} X(z)$$

(2)

$$= -z \frac{d}{dz} \ln(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})$$

$$= \frac{-z}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} \left(+ \frac{1}{2} \cdot z^{-2} \right)$$

↑
-n-p NSD

$$= \frac{-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}$$

Only one pole in the right half-plane is $|z| > \frac{1}{2}$ (at $z = 1$)
other poles outside

$$\Rightarrow n \cdot x(n) = \mathcal{Z}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} \right\} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} u(n-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x(n)} = \underline{\frac{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{n} u(n-1)}$$

7. dce

$$y(n) = x(n-1) + \frac{3}{4}y(n-1) - \frac{1}{8}y(n-2) \quad (C)$$

$$Y(z) = X(z)z^{-1} + \frac{3}{4}Y(z)z^{-1} - \frac{1}{8}Y(z)z^{-2}$$

$$Y(z) \left(1 - \frac{3}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2} \right) = X(z)z^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(z) = X(z) \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{3}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}}$$

(14)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(z) &= \frac{\chi(z)}{\lambda(z)} = \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{3}{5}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}} = \\
 &= \frac{z}{z^2 - \frac{3}{5}z + \frac{1}{8}} = \\
 &= \frac{z}{(z - \frac{1}{2})(z - \frac{1}{4})} = \frac{2}{z - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{z - \frac{1}{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

10.82 15. j/o $y(n)$ esetén a következők
 minden fölötti terméket a $\mu(n)$ -re vonatkoztatva
 minden fölötti terméket a $\mu(n)$ -re vonatkoztatva

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{Z}^{-1}\left\{\frac{2}{z - \frac{1}{2}}\right\} &= \mathcal{Z}^{-1}\left\{\frac{2z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}\right\} = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \mu(n-1) \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-2} \mu(n-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{z - \frac{1}{4}}\right\} = \mathcal{Z}^{-1}\left\{\frac{z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}}\right\} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1} \mu(n-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h(n) &= \mathcal{Z}^{-1}\{H(z)\} = \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-2} - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1} \right] \mu(n-1) \\
 &= \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1} - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1} \right] \mu(n-1) \\
 &= \underline{\underline{\left(2^n - 1\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1} \mu(n-1)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(15)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x(n) = u(n) \\ X(z) = \frac{z}{z-1} \end{array} \right\} \text{for } n \geq 0 \quad (2)$$

נ"ט סעיף 2) $y(z) = X(z) \cdot H(z) =$

נ"ט סעיף 2)

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

$$= \frac{\frac{8}{3}}{z-1} - \frac{2}{z-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{z-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \frac{z^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}} - 2 \frac{z^{-1}}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{z^{-1}}{1-\frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}$$

השאלה מבקשת למצוא $y(n)$ כפונקציית דיסקרט של $x(n)$

נ"ט סעיף 2) $y(n) = \frac{8}{3} u(n-1) - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} u(n-1) + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} u(n-1)$

השאלה מבקשת למצוא $y(n)$ כפונקציית דיסקרט של $x(n)$

בנוסף יש לנו $x(n) = u(n)$ ו- $H(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$

נ"ט סעיף 2)

$$h(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u(n-1)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} u(n-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow H(z) = \frac{z}{z-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{z-\frac{1}{3}} \quad (\text{ז' } z \cdot z^{-1})$$

$$= \frac{2z}{2z-1} + \frac{1}{3z-1} = \frac{6z^2-1}{(2z-1)(3z-1)}$$

לפניך

(16)

$$x(n) = n [\mu(n) - \mu(n-10)]$$

$$X(z) = -z \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z}{z-1} - z^{-10} \frac{z}{z-1} \right)$$

$$= -z \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z-z^{-9}}{z-1} \right) =$$

$$= -z \frac{(1+9z^{10})(z-1) - (z-z^{-9})}{(z-1)^2} =$$

$$= -z \frac{z+9z^{-9}-1-9z^{-10}-z+z^{-9}}{(z-1)^2} =$$

$$= -z \frac{10z^{-9} + 9z^{-10} - 1}{(z-1)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{z - 10z^{-8} + 9z^{-9}}{(z-1)^2} = \frac{z^{10} - 10z + 9}{(z-1)^2} z^{-9}$$

$$Y(z) = X(z) \cdot H(z) = \frac{(6z^2-1)(z^{10}-10z+9)}{(z-1)^2(2z-1)(3z-1)} z^{-9}$$

↑
• (n-9) order μ''

$$y(n) = \mathcal{Z}^{-1}\{Y(z)\} \text{ für } n > 0$$

(17) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{nz} = \frac{1}{1-e^{-z}}$

$$z^8 - 10z + 9 = (z-1)^2 \cdot (z^8 + 2z^7 + 3z^6 + \dots + 8z + 9)$$

WZ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^n = \frac{z}{1-z}$ \Rightarrow $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n z^n = z \cdot \frac{d}{dz} \frac{z}{1-z} = \frac{z^2}{(1-z)^2}$

$$Y(z) = \frac{(6z^2 - 1)(z^8 + 2z^7 + 3z^6 + \dots + 8z + 9)}{(2z-1)(3z-1)} z^{-3}$$

Residuum $\frac{1}{10z}$ \rightarrow $\lim_{z \rightarrow 1^-} (z-1) Y(z) = \frac{1}{6}$

plus Residuum $\frac{1}{3z}$ \rightarrow $\lim_{z \rightarrow 1/3^-} (z - 1/3) Y(z) = \frac{1}{6}$

$\therefore \text{Residuum}$

$$\left| z \right| > 1 \quad \wedge \quad \left| z \right| > \frac{1}{2} \quad \wedge \quad \left| z \right| > \frac{1}{3}$$

Roc: $|z| > 1$

Komplexe Analysis: Residuum bei $|z|=1$
nur 1. Residuum bei $z=1$ ist $\frac{1}{6}$
 \therefore Residuum bei $|z|=1$ ist $\frac{1}{6}$

(1)

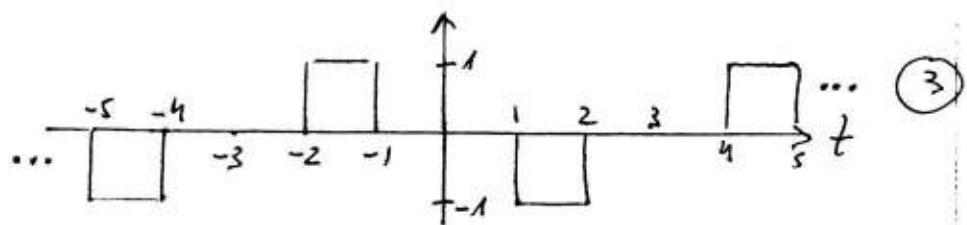
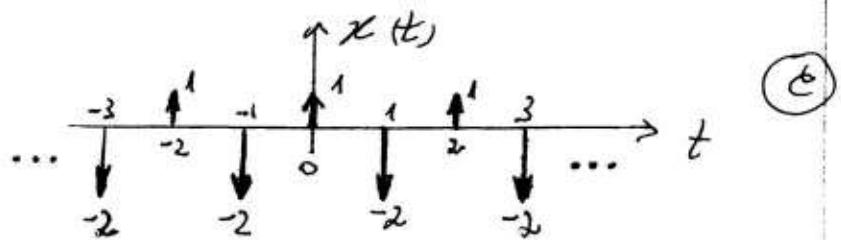
אותות ומערכות - תשע"ב

3. מושג אפקט

ההנחות שמשתמשים בהן נסמן ב1. הנחות:

$$x(t) = e^{-|t|} \quad -1 < t < 1 \quad : \text{ההנחות 1 מגדירות } x(t) \quad (1)$$

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \sin \pi t & 0 \leq t \leq 2 \\ 0 & 2 \leq t \leq 4 \end{cases} \quad : \text{ההנחות 4 מגדירות } x(t) \quad (2)$$

2. גזירה

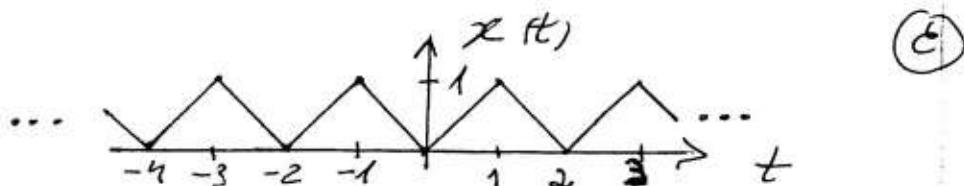
ההנחות 1 מגדירות גזירה של הערך נרמז בלפין.

$$h(t) = e^{-4t} u(t) \quad \text{ההנחות מגדירות}$$

ההנחות מגדירות גזירה של הערך נרמז בלפין.

$$x(t) = \sin(4\pi t) + \cos(6\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}) \quad (1)$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^n \delta(t-n) \quad (2)$$



(2)

(3) ans

2/2 '8' 83(N) '015N '0NN \Rightarrow $x(t)$ 10ω
 $\therefore \omega = \pi / N \approx 6.28$

$$x(t) = a_0 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [B_k \cos(k\omega t) - C_k \sin(k\omega t)]$$

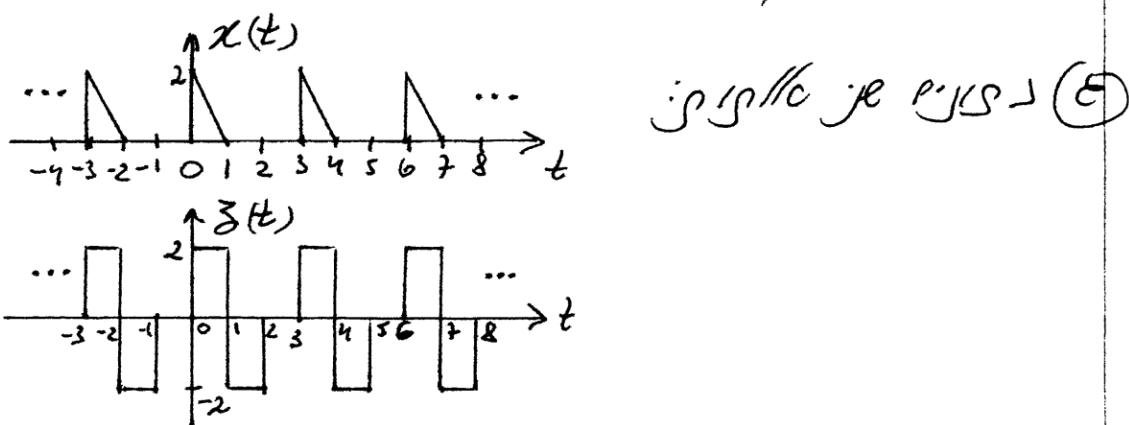
$\rho''_{HS} = \rho_{HS} \delta_{HS}$ \Rightarrow $\rho_{HS} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x(t) dt$ \Rightarrow $\rho_{HS} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [a_0 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [B_k \cos(k\omega t) - C_k \sin(k\omega t)]] dt$
 $\rho_{HS} = a_0 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} B_k \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(k\omega t) dt$
 $\therefore \rho_{HS} = a_0 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} B_k$

even $\{x(t)\} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} d_k e^{jk\omega t}$

odd $\{x(t)\} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \beta_k e^{jk\omega t}$

? d_k δ d_k \Rightarrow $d_k = 0$ (2)

? β_k δ β_k \Rightarrow $\beta_k = 0$



∴ $x(t)$ 10ω \Rightarrow $a_0 = 10$

$$x(t) = a_0 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [B_k \cos\left(\frac{2\pi k t}{3}\right) - C_k \sin\left(\frac{2\pi k t}{3}\right)]$$

$$z(t) = d_0 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [E_k \cos\left(\frac{2\pi k t}{3}\right) - F_k \sin\left(\frac{2\pi k t}{3}\right)]$$

$\therefore E_k = 2$

$$y(t) = 4(a_0 + d_0) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [(B_k + \frac{1}{2}E_k) \cos\left(\frac{2\pi k t}{3}\right) + F_k \sin\left(\frac{2\pi k t}{3}\right)]$$

(3)

4 \rightarrow 8.3.3 P30

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0}, \quad a_K = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{T_0}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j K \omega_0 t} dt \quad \underline{1 = \text{face} \times}$$

$$a_K = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-|t|} e^{-j K \omega_0 t} dt = \quad \textcircled{C}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-1}^0 e^{t(1-j K \omega_0)} dt + \int_0^1 e^{-t(1+j K \omega_0)} dt \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{t(1-j K \omega_0)}}{1-j K \omega_0} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \left. \frac{e^{-t(1+j K \omega_0)}}{-1+j K \omega_0} \right|_0^1 \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 - e^{j K \omega_0 - 1}}{1 - j K \omega_0} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{-1-j K \omega_0} - 1}{1 + j K \omega_0}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Separate}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1 - e^{j K \omega_0 - 1})(1 + j K \omega_0) - (e^{-1-j K \omega_0} - 1)(1 - j K \omega_0)}{1 + K^2 \omega_0^2} =$$

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

$$= \frac{1 - e^{-1} [\cos(K \omega_0) - K \omega_0 \sin(K \omega_0)]}{1 + K^2 \omega_0^2}$$

$$④ Q_K = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 \sin(\omega t) e^{-jk\omega t} dt + \frac{1}{4} \int_2^4 0 \cdot e^{-jk\omega t} dt$$

$\omega = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_K &= \frac{1}{8j} \int_0^2 [e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t}] e^{-jk\frac{\omega t}{2}} dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{8j} \int_0^2 \left[e^{j\omega t(1-\frac{k}{2})} - e^{-j\omega t(1+\frac{k}{2})} \right] dt \\ &= \frac{1}{8j} \left[\frac{e^{j\omega t(1-\frac{k}{2})}}{j\omega(1-\frac{k}{2})} \Big|_0^2 + \frac{e^{-j\omega t(1+\frac{k}{2})}}{j\omega(1+\frac{k}{2})} \Big|_0^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{8j} \left[\frac{e^{j2\omega(1-\frac{k}{2})} - 1}{j\omega(1-\frac{k}{2})} + \frac{e^{-j2\omega(1+\frac{k}{2})} - 1}{j\omega(1+\frac{k}{2})} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} e^{\pm j2\omega} &= 1 \\ e^{\pm j\omega k} &= (-1)^k \end{aligned} \right\} \text{as per}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_K &= \frac{1}{8j} \frac{[(-1)^k - 1] \cdot [1 + \frac{k}{2} + 1 - \frac{k}{2}]}{j\omega(1 - \frac{k^2}{4})} = \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot 1 - (-1)^k}{8\omega(1 - \frac{k^2}{4})} = \frac{1 - (-1)^k}{\omega(4 - k^2)} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } K \\ \frac{2}{\omega(4 - k^2)} & \text{if } K \end{cases}$$

$$(5) : (+1+\epsilon) \quad 3x \quad (-1+\epsilon) \sim 1/5 \text{ und } \text{anzr } (6)$$

$$Q_K = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1+\epsilon}^{1+\epsilon} x(t) e^{-jK\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1+\epsilon}^{1+\epsilon} [\delta(t) - 2\delta(t-1)] e^{-jK\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$\omega_0 = \omega \quad -1+\epsilon$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [e^0 - 2e^{-jK\omega}] = \frac{1}{2} [1 - 2(-1)^K]$$

$$= \underline{\frac{1}{2} - (-1)^K}$$

$$(3) \quad Q_K = \frac{1}{6} \int_{-3}^3 x(t) e^{-jK\omega_0 t} dt =$$

$$\tau_0 = 6 \quad \omega_0 = \frac{\omega}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[\int_{-2}^{-1} 1 \cdot e^{-j\frac{K\omega}{3}t} dt - \int_1^2 1 \cdot e^{-j\frac{K\omega}{3}t} dt \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{e^{-j\frac{K\omega}{3}t}}{-j\frac{K\omega}{3}} \Big|_{-2}^{-1} - \frac{e^{-j\frac{K\omega}{3}t}}{-j\frac{K\omega}{3}} \Big|_1^2 \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{-2jK\omega} \left[e^{j\frac{K\omega}{3}} - e^{j\frac{2K\omega}{3}} - e^{-j\frac{K\omega}{3}} + e^{-j\frac{2K\omega}{3}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{-jK\omega} \left[\cos\left(\frac{K\omega}{3}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{2K\omega}{3}\right) \right]$$

$$= \underline{\frac{j}{K\omega} \left[\cos\left(\frac{K\omega}{3}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{2K\omega}{3}\right) \right]}$$

(6)

2 סדרה *

$h(t)$ היא פונקציית מילוי של δ -רנפ

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-4t} h(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \\
 &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(4+j\omega)t} dt = \frac{e^{-(4+j\omega)t}}{-(4+j\omega)} \Big|_0^{\infty} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4+j\omega}
 \end{aligned}$$

מג'ז בז איזה נספ נטול δ -רנפ
 נספ נטול δ -רנפ $H(K \cdot \omega_0) = 0.5/0$ גורם
 $y(t)$ לא נרמז איזה

לעומת δ -רנפ δ -רנפ $\omega_0 = 2\pi$ (c)

$$x(t) = \sin(4\pi t) + \cos(6\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2j} [e^{j4\pi t} - e^{-j4\pi t}] + \frac{1}{2} [e^{j(6\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4})} + e^{-j(6\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4})}]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ודרכו: } a_2 = \frac{1}{2j}, \quad a_{-2} = \frac{-1}{2j}, \quad a_3 = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}, \quad a_{-3} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$K=2 \quad b_2 = \frac{1}{2j} \frac{1}{4+j2 \cdot 2\pi} = \frac{1}{2j} \cdot \frac{1}{4(1+j\pi)} = \frac{1}{-8\pi + 8j}$$

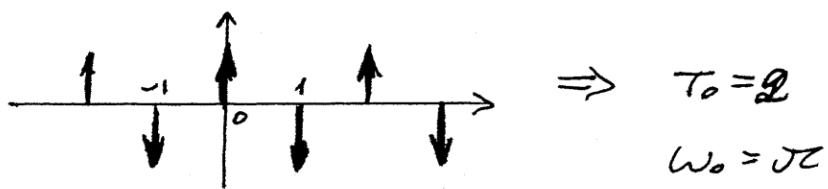
$$K=-2 \quad b_{-2} = \frac{-1}{2j} \frac{1}{4-j2 \cdot 2\pi} = \frac{-1}{2j} \frac{1}{4(1-j\pi)} = \frac{1}{-8\pi - 8j}$$

$$K=3 \quad b_3 = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{4+j3 \cdot 2\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\sqrt{2}/2) + j(\sqrt{2}/2)}{4+6j\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \cdot \frac{1+j}{2+3j\pi}$$

$$K=-3 \quad b_{-3} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4-j3 \cdot 2\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \cdot \frac{1-j}{2-3j\pi}$$

(7)

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^n \delta(t-n)$$



$$a_K = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1+\epsilon}^{1+\epsilon} x(t) e^{-jK\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1+\epsilon}^{1+\epsilon} [\delta(t) - \delta(t-1)] e^{-jK\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [e^0 - e^{-jK\omega_0}] = \frac{1}{2} [1 - (-1)^K]$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } K \text{ is even} \\ 0 & \text{if } K \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_0 = \pi \Rightarrow b_K = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi j K \pi} & \text{if } K \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } K = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_0 = \pi \Leftrightarrow T_0 = 2 \quad \text{as seen at } e^{j\omega_0 t} \quad (t)$$

$$a_K = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 x(t) e^{-jK\omega_0 t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^1 t e^{-jK\pi t} dt + \int_1^2 (2-t) e^{-jK\pi t} dt \right]$$

100 δ₁₂ 13N
100 δ₁₂ 13N

$$\boxed{\int_0^1 t e^{-jK\pi t} dt = e^{-jK\pi t} \Big|_0^1 / (-jK\pi)}$$

(8)

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_K &= \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{-jK\omega t} \left(\frac{t}{-jK\omega} + \frac{1}{(K\omega)^2} \right) \Big|_0^1 + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{2}{-jK\omega} e^{-jK\omega t} \Big|_1^2 - e^{-jK\omega t} \left(\frac{t}{-jK\omega} + \frac{1}{(K\omega)^2} \right) \Big|_1^2 \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-jK\omega} \left(\frac{1}{-jK\omega} + \frac{1}{(K\omega)^2} \right) - \frac{1}{2(K\omega)^2} + \\
 &\quad + \frac{e^{-jK\omega} - e^{-jK2\omega}}{jk\omega} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-jK2\omega} \left(\frac{2}{-j\omega} + \frac{1}{(K\omega)^2} \right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} e^{-jK\omega} \left(\frac{1}{-jK\omega} + \frac{1}{(K\omega)^2} \right) = \\
 &= e^{-jK\omega} \left(\frac{1}{(K\omega)^2} - \cancel{\frac{1}{jk\omega}} \right) - \frac{1}{2(K\omega)^2} + \cancel{\frac{e^{-jK\omega}}{jk\omega}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{jk\omega}} \\
 &\quad + \cancel{\frac{1}{jk\omega}} - \frac{1}{2(K\omega)^2} = \\
 &= e^{-jK\omega} \cdot \frac{1}{(K\omega)^2} - \frac{1}{(K\omega)^2} = \underline{[(-1)^K - 1] \frac{1}{(K\omega)^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow b_K = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } K \\ \frac{-2}{(K\omega)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{4+jK\omega} & \text{if } K \end{cases}$$

\uparrow
 $\omega_0 = j\omega$

(3)

3. Seite *

Ihre $x(t)$ ist eine reelle Funktion

$$\text{even}\{x(t)\} = a_0 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k \cos(k\omega t)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Def. 3}}{=} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha_k e^{jk\omega t} =$$

$$= a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_k e^{jk\omega t} + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} \alpha_k e^{jk\omega t}$$

Punkt 3.5 weiter

$$= a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_k e^{jk\omega t} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{-k} e^{-jk\omega t}$$

Punkt 3.5 weiter
 $k \rightarrow -k$

$$= a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\alpha_k e^{jk\omega t} + \alpha_{-k} e^{-jk\omega t})$$

(Falls \sin, \cos nicht raus) dann ist es möglich zu schreiben

$$\text{even}\{x(t)\} = a_0 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[b_k \frac{e^{jk\omega t}}{j} + \bar{b}_k \frac{e^{-jk\omega t}}{j} \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a_0 = a_0 \\ \alpha_{-k} = \alpha_k = \bar{b}_k \end{array} \right\} \quad \delta_1 \rightarrow$$

Ihre $x(t)$ ist eine reelle Funktion

$$\text{odd}\{x(t)\} = -2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k \sin(k\omega t)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{c_k}{j} e^{jk\omega t} + \frac{\bar{c}_k}{j} e^{-jk\omega t} \right]$$

Wegen \sin ausdrücken

(10)

je 33n

$$\text{odd } \{x(t)\} = \sum_{K=-\infty}^{\infty} \beta_K e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

$$= \beta_0 + \sum_{K=1}^{\infty} \beta_K e^{jk\omega_0 t} + \sum_{K=-\infty}^{-1} \beta_K e^{-jk\omega_0 t}$$

$$= \beta_0 + \sum_{K=1}^{\infty} \beta_K e^{jk\omega_0 t} + \sum_{K=1}^{\infty} \beta_{-K} e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

$K \rightarrow (-K) \text{ negativer Faktor}$

: P31p 31W = Sinus wellenform

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \beta_0 &= 0 \\ \beta_K &= -\frac{c_K}{j} = +j c_K \\ \beta_{-K} &= \frac{c_K}{j} = -\beta_K \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha_K &= \alpha_{-K} \\ \beta_K &= -\beta_{-K} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (c) \text{ Parität } \Rightarrow \quad (d)$$

: $y(t)$ se $\sin 3\pi t = \sin(-t) = -\sin(3\pi t)$ für (c)

$$\underline{y(t)} = \text{even } \{x(t)\} + \frac{1}{2} \text{even } \{g(t)\} - \text{odd } \{g(t)\} +$$

↑ ↑ ↑

$$\beta_K \quad \frac{1}{2} E_K \quad + F_K$$

$$+ 3a_0 + 3\frac{1}{2}d_0$$

$$x(t) \text{ se } \sin 3\pi t \text{ gegeben}$$

↑

3n/6 a0 für n>

1/2 d0 n> 0

1.3n/6 gesc. für n>

n/6 gesc. für n>

1/2 d0 n> 0

(11) DC γγ 1/6 $\tilde{x}(t) - \delta$ \Rightarrow δ ∞ \Rightarrow $x(t)$ \rightarrow ∞ (für $t \rightarrow \infty$)
 p81 (oder $x(t) = \delta$ für $t > 0$ dann $\int_0^{\infty} x(t) dt = \infty$)

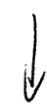
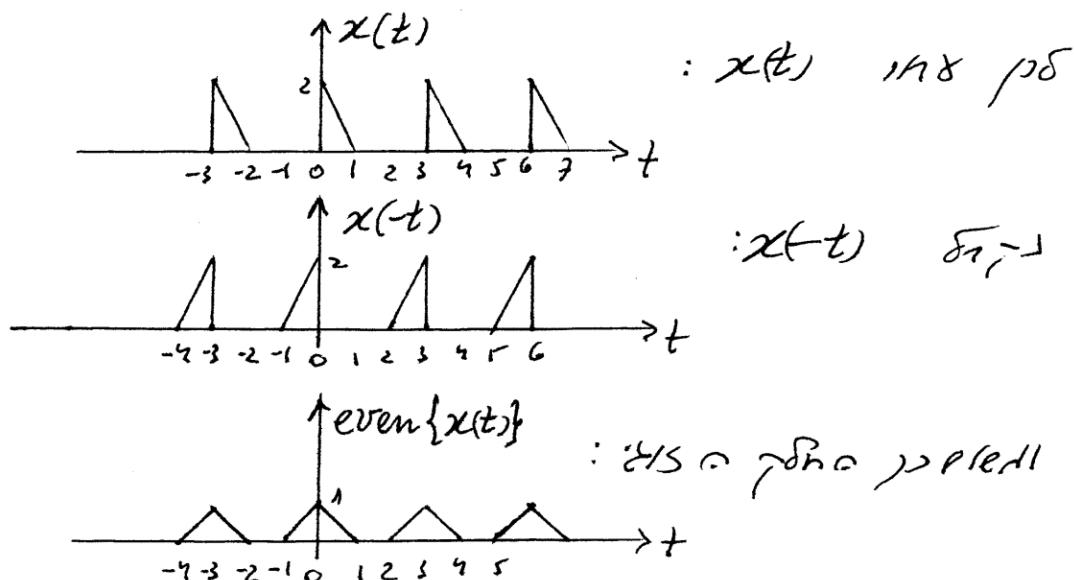
$$d_0 = 0$$

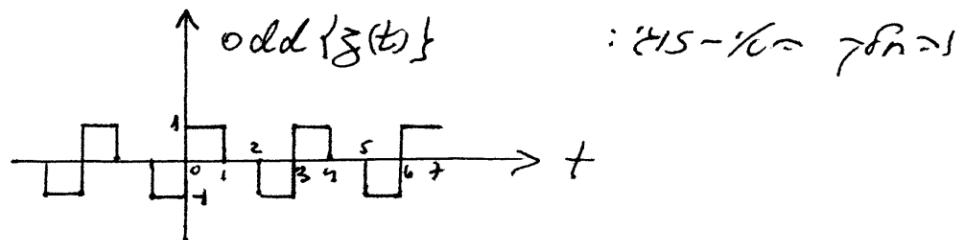
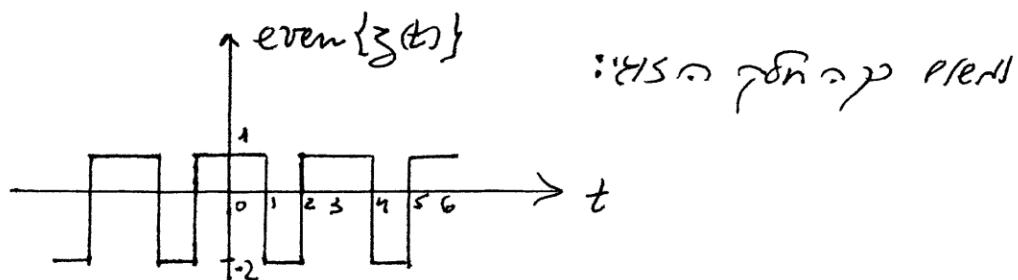
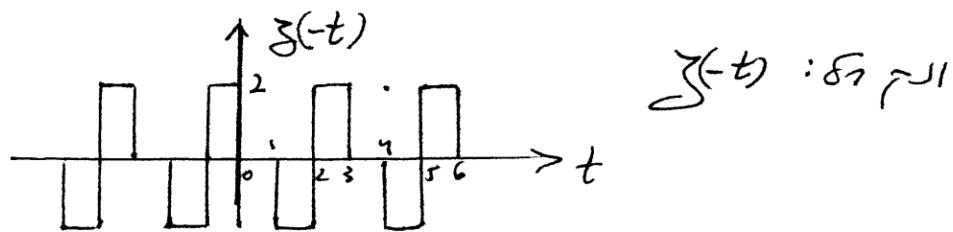
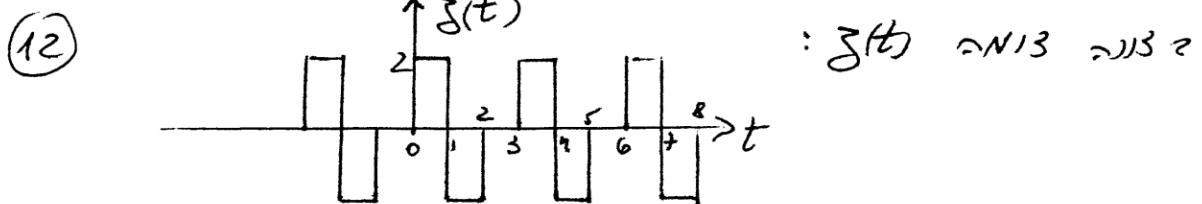
: $x(t)$ M81

$$\begin{aligned} d_0 &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^3 x(t) dt = \\ &\text{Sind } \int_0^3 x(t) dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^3 (2-2t) dt = \frac{1}{3} (2t-t^2) \Big|_0^1 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{3d_0 = 1}} \end{aligned}$$

: periodisch \Rightarrow $\tilde{x}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f_n e^{jnt}$, $f_0 \neq 0$

even $\{f(t)\} = \frac{1}{2} f(t) + \frac{1}{2} f(-t)$
odd $\{f(t)\} = \frac{1}{2} f(t) - \frac{1}{2} f(-t)$

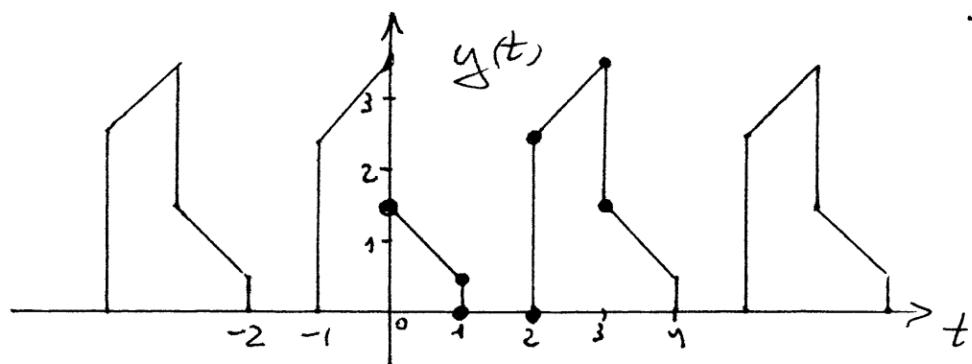




1877-1896: संस्कृत विद्या

$$y(t) = \text{even}\{x(t)\} + \frac{1}{2} \text{even}\{g(t)\} - \text{odd}\{g(t)\} + 1$$

↑
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