

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. (1)

# سیگنال‌ها و سیستم‌ها:

\* مقررات:

- تأخیر در حل

- غیبت در امتحانات

- کوشش برای اعلام نمره

- نرم‌افزار MATLAB، انرژی، source، توانایی، دودوی و خودی

- نفع بهره

- ارائه تکالیف: Neatness، انگار

\* ارزیابی:

- مسائل ترم

۷۰%

- مسائل ترم

- حل مسائل تشریحی

۲۰%

- مدینه‌های با پیوستگی

۱۰%

- کوشش

\* مراجع:

1. Signals & Systems by: A.V. Oppenheim

A.V. Willsky

2. Fundamental of Signals & Systems Using the WEB & MATLAB

by: B.W. Kamen

B.S. Heck

\* سیگنالها حاصل اطلاعات هستند.

کامپیوتر پزشکی : ECG (نوار قلب)

- ازجایاری

پردازش صوت : VOICE (آبایدیو سیگنال)

- سیگنال فرد

- سیگنال کلمه است

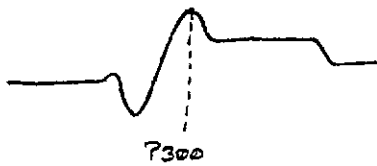
- لایحه

خواسته می موز : BCI (Brain Computer Interface)

- سیگنالهای مغزی EEG

- دروخ سمعی

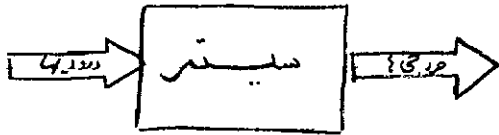
- Functional - - FMRI



پردازش : اعمالی که روی سیگنال انجام می دهم.

\* سیگنال : امواج

\* سیستم : مجموعه ای شامل یک یا چند ورودی و یک یا چند خروجی



ورودی : تحریک الکتریکی

خروجی : جریان خروجی خون

ورودی : عوامل بی دخیل (در شدت عمیق ، سردی ، ...)

خروجی : تأثیر روی وضع اعصابی

\* انواع سیستمها از لحاظ بعد

1 = تعداد تغییرهای مستقل

1-D

2

2-D

n

n-D

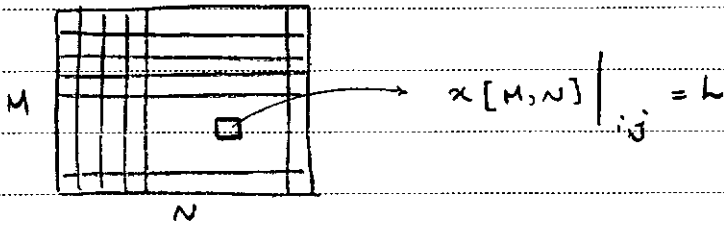
$v(t)$  ,  $x(t)$

1-D



Image : در بعدی زمان گسترده

2-D



- منبع تاری تغییر

- برداشتی روی وسایل منور (نشانه روی از روی تایین)

\* انواع سوال مطرح

System

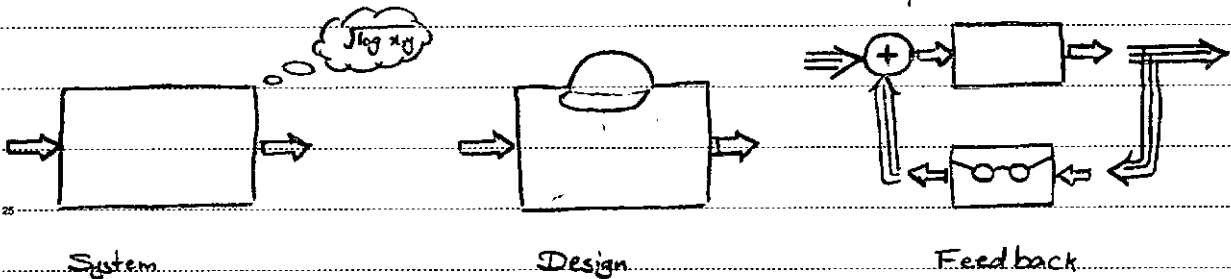
بند : مشخصه بندی رفتار در ازای ورودیهایی مختلف

Design

بند : طراحی سیستم برای داشتن مشخصه خاصی

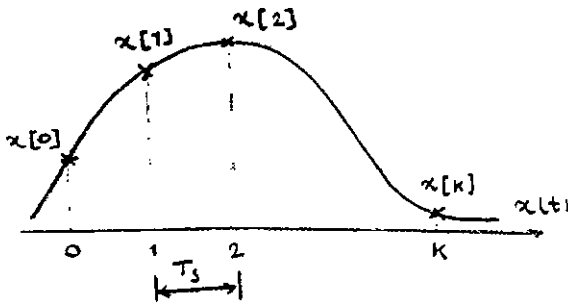
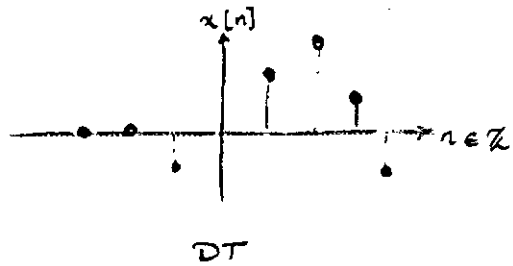
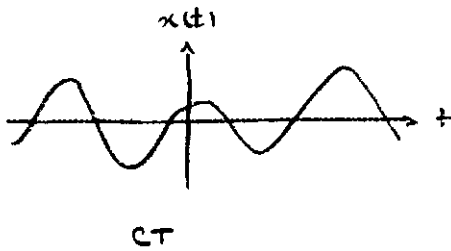
System + System 2

بند : طراحی سیستم ثانویه برای تغییر مشخصه سیستم اولیه (Feedback)



انواع سیگنال از لحاظ زمان \*

1. Continuous - Time (CT) →  $x(t)$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$
2. Discrete - Time (DT) →  $x[n]$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$



CT  $\Rightarrow$  DT : Sampling ✓

$T_s$ : Sampling Period



$$x(t) = e^{-0.1t} \sin\left(\frac{2}{3}t\right), \quad 0 < t < 30$$

MATLAB

interval = 0.1

$$t = 0 : 0.1 : 30$$

$$x = \exp(-0.1 * t) .* \sin\left(\frac{2}{3} * t\right)$$

$$\text{axis}([0 \ 30 \ -1 \ 1]);$$

$$\text{plot}(t, x)$$

grid

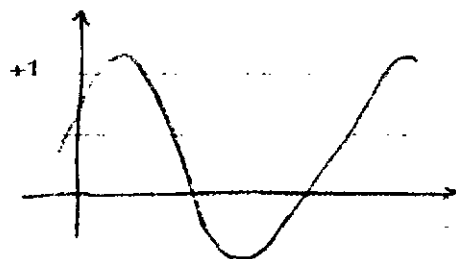
$$\text{ylabel}('x(t)')$$

$$\text{xlabel}('t')$$

for t=0 → 30 step 0.1

element wise \*

بدین معنی «*بشکلی*» با هم ضرب می شوند



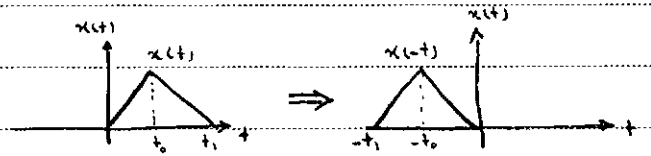
\* تبدیلیات ریاضیاتی ( Transformation ) :

I, Reflection ( معکوس کردن )

$$x(t) \rightarrow x(-t)$$

$$x[n] \rightarrow x[-n]$$

دران حول محور عمودی



II, Time-Shifting or Translation ( جابجایی زمان )

$$x(t) \rightarrow x(t - t_0)$$

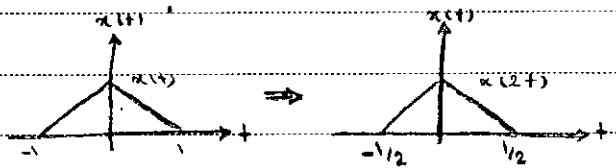
$$x[n] \rightarrow x[n - n_0]$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} t_0 < 0 \text{ جابجایی به چپ} \\ t_0 > 0 \text{ جابجایی به راست} \end{array} \right.$

III, Time-Scaling ( منبسط، بزرگنمایی )

$$x(t) \rightarrow x(at), \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x[n] \rightarrow x[an], \quad \underline{an} \in \mathbb{Z}$$



IV, Even / Odd ( زوج / فرد )

$$\text{Even} : x(t) = x(-t)$$

$$\text{Odd} : x(t) = -x(-t)$$

$$\text{Even} : x[n] = x[-n]$$

$$\text{Odd} : x[n] = -x[-n]$$

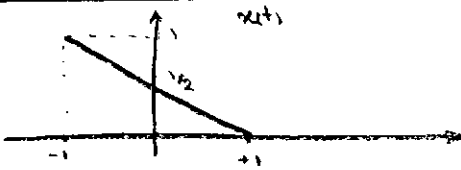
any signal

$$\text{جزء زوج} : \text{ev}\{x(t)\} = \frac{1}{2} \{x(t) + x(-t)\}$$

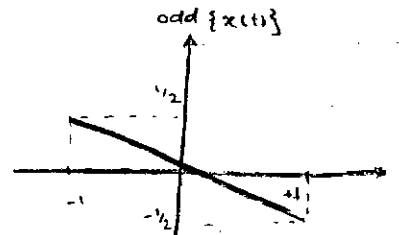
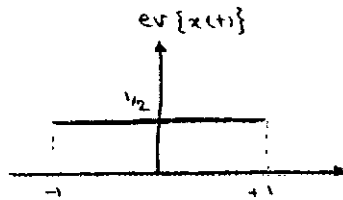
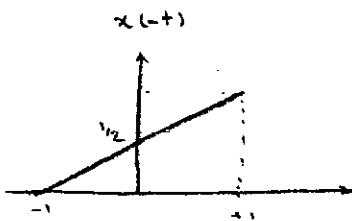
$$\text{جزء فرد} : \text{odd}\{x(t)\} = \frac{1}{2} \{x(t) - x(-t)\}$$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



☑



Signals { C.T. { Periodic  
                  { aperiodic  
                  { P.  
                  { ap.

\*

$x(t)$  is periodic if:  $x(t) = x(t+T) \quad \forall t$   
 در چرخش عدد مثبت  $T$  برای  $t$  یا دوره تناوب  $T$  (  $T_0$  )

$T_0$ : Fundamental Period

☑

$x(t) = \cos(2\pi t) \rightarrow T_0 = 1$

$\omega_c = 2\pi/T_0$

(Frequency) فرکانس پایه هر سیگنال

if  $x_1(t)$  is periodic  $T_{01}$

if  $x_2(t)$  is periodic  $T_{02}$

$\Rightarrow$  is  $x_1(t) + x_2(t)$  periodic?

\*

$x(t) = x(t+T_0) = x(t+mT_0) \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}$

Subject:

Year.      Month.      Date.      4)

$$x_1(t) = x_1(t + T_{01}) = x_1(t + m T_{01})$$

$$x_2(t) = x_2(t + T_{02}) = x_2(t + n T_{02})$$

$$x_1(t) + x_2(t) = x_1(t + m T_{01}) + x_2(t + n T_{02})$$

شرط پریودیک بودن:  $x(t) = x(t + T_0)$   $\rightarrow n T_{02} = m T_{01} = T_0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{T_{01}}{T_{02}} = \frac{n}{m}$       تنها زمانی که کسر  $\frac{n}{m}$  را به بیش از یک حاصل جمع پریودیک است.

$$x_1(t) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{2}\right)$$

$$x_2(t) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{3}\right)$$

$$T_{01} = 4, \quad T_{02} = 6 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{T_{01}}{T_{02}} = \frac{2}{3} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$x_1(t) + x_2(t)$  is periodic with  $T_0 = 12$

$x_i(t)$  is periodic with  $T_{0i}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N x_i(t)$$

شرط پریودیک بودن کنشیل در همه جهت؟ \* تعیین

?

$x[n]$  is periodic iF:  $x[n] = x[n + N], \quad \forall n, N \in \mathbb{Z}$  \*

$N_0$ : smallest  $\rightarrow$  Fundamental Period

$$x[n] = \cos(\Omega_0 n + \theta)$$

شرط پریودیک بودن:  $\cos(\Omega_0(n+N) + \theta) \stackrel{?}{=} \cos(\Omega_0 n + \theta)$

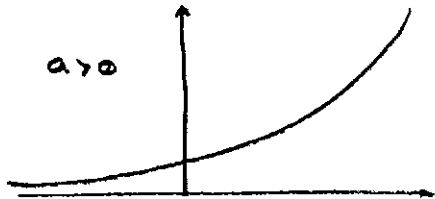
$$\Omega_0 N = 2\pi k \quad \rightarrow \quad \boxed{\frac{\Omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{k}{N}}$$

$\cos(n/4) \rightarrow \Omega_0 = 1/4 \rightarrow \frac{\Omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{8\pi} \notin \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow$  پریودیک نیست.

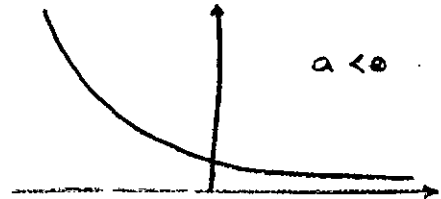
\* سلیبهای زمان پیوسته مورد نیاز:

I) Complex Exponential (  $a$  بی نقطه )

$$x(t) = c \cdot e^{at}$$



$$a \in \mathbb{R}$$



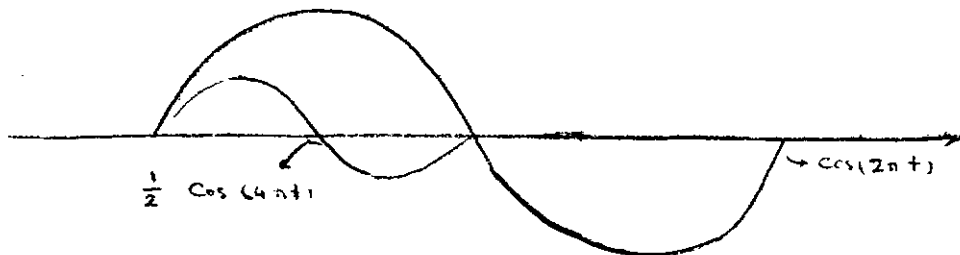
II. Complex Exponential  $\leftrightarrow$  Sinusoidal

$a = j\omega_0 \rightarrow x(t) = c \cdot e^{j\omega_0 t} = \cos(\omega_0 t) + j \sin(\omega_0 t)$  اینکه این را

با استفاده از فرمول:  $\cos(\omega_0 t) = \frac{1}{2} \{ e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t} \}$   
 $x(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta) = A \cdot \text{Real} \{ e^{j(\omega_0 t + \theta)} \}$

$e^{j\omega_0 t}$  is periodic :  $e^{j\omega_0 t} = e^{j\omega_0(t+T_0)} = e^{j\omega_0 t + j\omega_0 T_0} = e^{j\omega_0 t + j2\pi}$

$e^{jk\omega_0 t}$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{|k| \cdot \omega_0}$





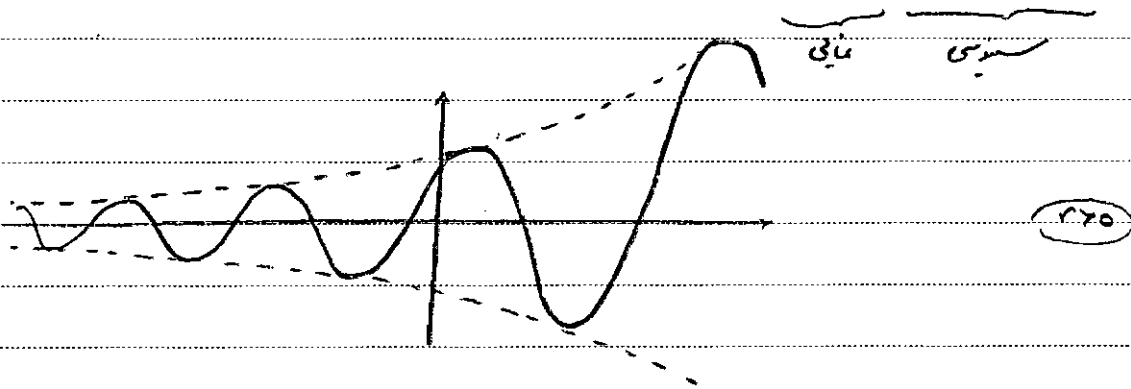
Subject:

Year:      Month:      Date: 5)

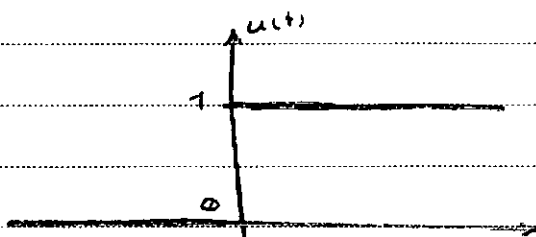
$$a, c \in \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow c = |c| e^{j\theta}$$

$$a = r + j\omega_0$$

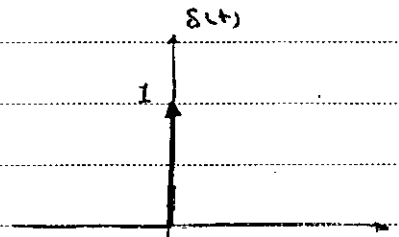
$$C.E. \equiv x(t) = ce^{at} = (|c| e^{j\theta}) (e^{(r+j\omega_0)t}) = (|c| e^{rt}) (e^{j(\omega_0 t + \theta)})$$



### III, Step Function & Unit Impulse



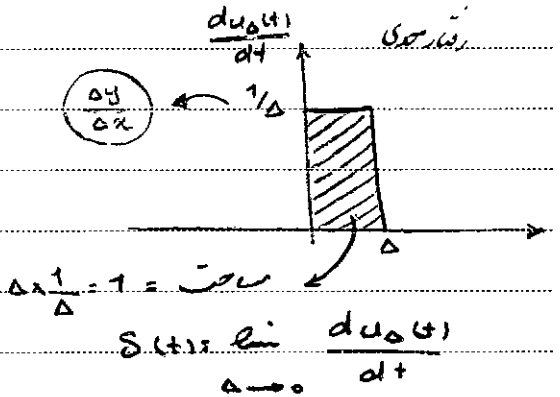
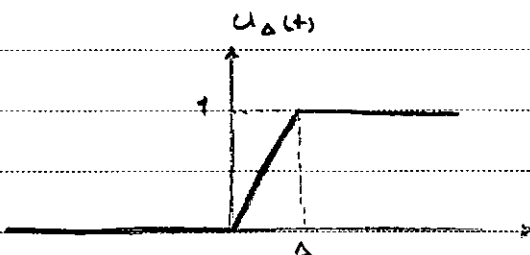
شتاب



$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t > 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\delta(t) = \frac{du(t)}{dt}$$

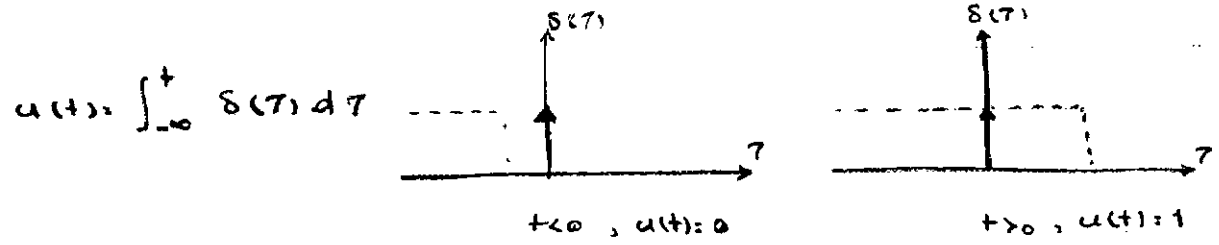
↓  
: discontinuity : t=0



$$u(t) = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} u_{\Delta}(t)$$

$$\delta(t) = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{du_{\Delta}(t)}{dt}$$

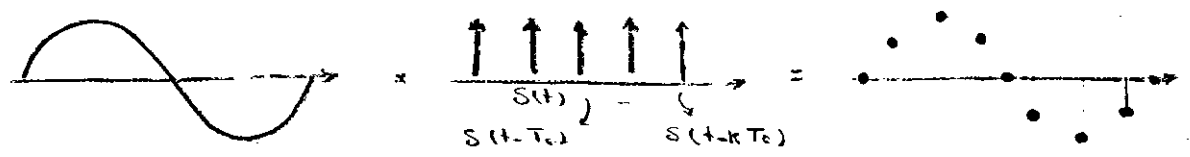
خواص تابع ضرب واحد  
 ۱. بازگشت به  $\delta$  :  $u$



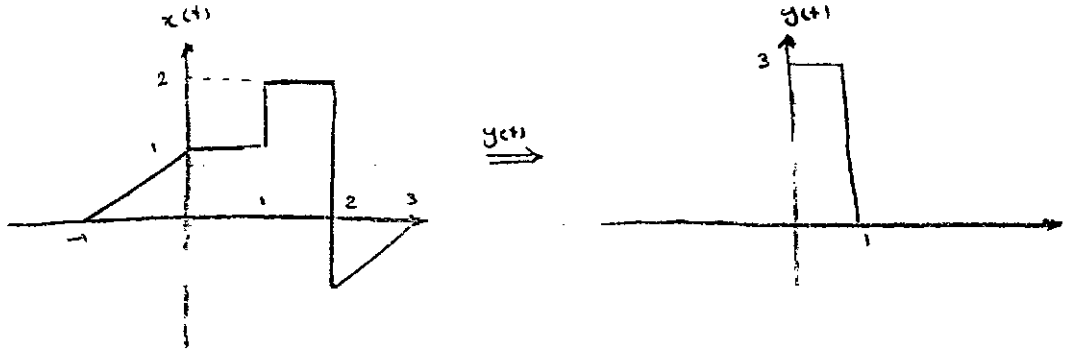
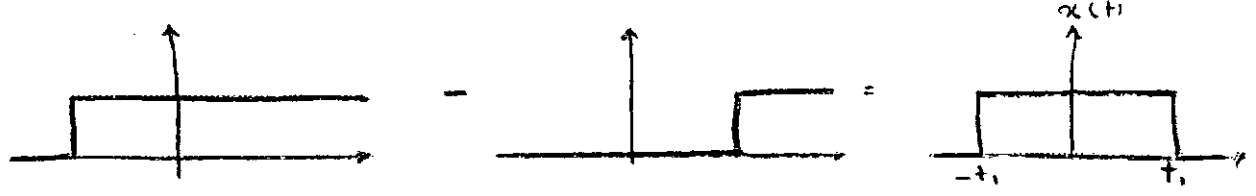
۲- خاصیت غربال (sifting)

$\alpha(t) \cdot \delta(t) = \alpha(0) \cdot \delta(t)$

$\alpha(t) \cdot \delta(t - t_0) = \alpha(t_0) \cdot \delta(t - t_0)$



$\alpha(t) = u(t + t_1) - u(t - t_1)$

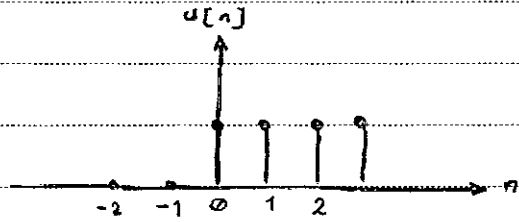


$y(t) = [\alpha(1+t) + \alpha(2-t)] u(1+t)$

\* سلسله‌های زمان گسسته معروف:

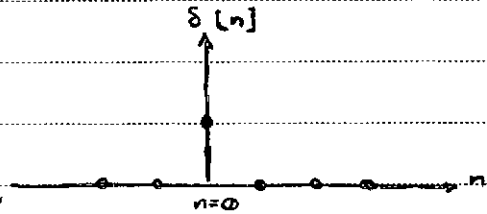
### I, Unit Step

$$u[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & n \geq 0 \\ 0 & n < 0 \end{cases}$$



### II, Unit Impulse

$$\delta[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0 \\ 0 & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$



- \*  $\delta[n] = u[n] - u[n-1]$  نوع زمان گسسته مشتق
- \*  $u[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^n \delta[m]$  نوع زمان گسسته انتگرال

• خواص تابع پله واحد و ضربه واحد  
 ۱- خاصیت غنای

$$\alpha[n] \delta[n] = \alpha[0] \delta[n]$$

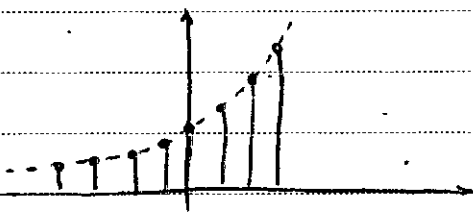
$$\alpha[n] \delta[n-n_0] = \alpha[n_0] \delta[n-n_0]$$

$$\forall \alpha[n]$$

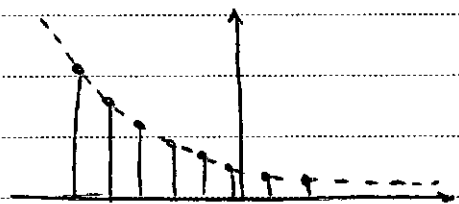
$$\alpha[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \alpha[m] \delta[n-m]$$

### II, Exponential

$$\alpha[n] = c \cdot \alpha^n, \quad c, \alpha \in \mathbb{C}$$



$$\alpha > 1, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$



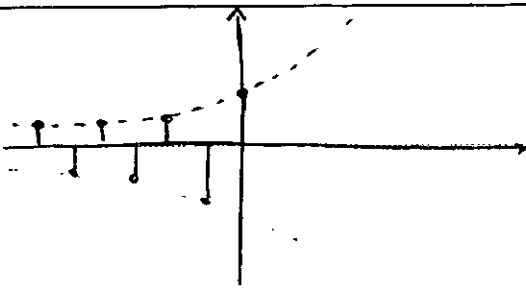
$$0 < \alpha < 1, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

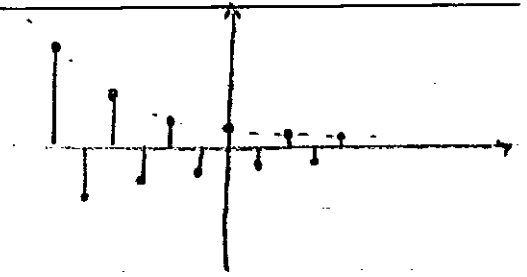
Year: \_\_\_\_\_

Month: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



$$\alpha < -1, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$



$$-1 < \alpha < 1, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow \alpha = e^{j\beta}$$

$$x[n] = c \cdot e^{j\beta n}$$

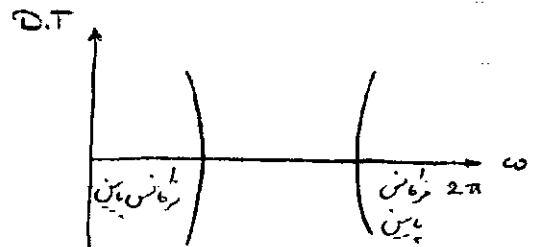
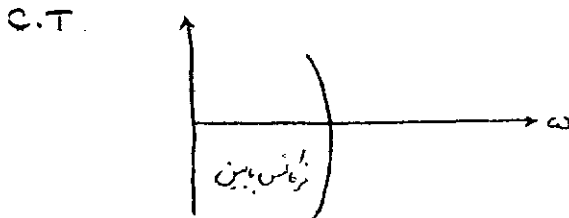
$$c = 1 \rightarrow x[n] = \cos[\beta n] + j \cdot \sin[\beta n]$$

$$x[n] = e^{j\Omega_0 n}$$

$C.T \left\{ \begin{array}{l} - \text{فرکانس پایه } \omega_0 \\ - \text{افزایش } \omega_0 \\ - \text{تناوب است } T_0 \\ - \text{هر قطره را اینکه } \omega_0 \text{ همه مقداری باشد.} \end{array} \right.$   

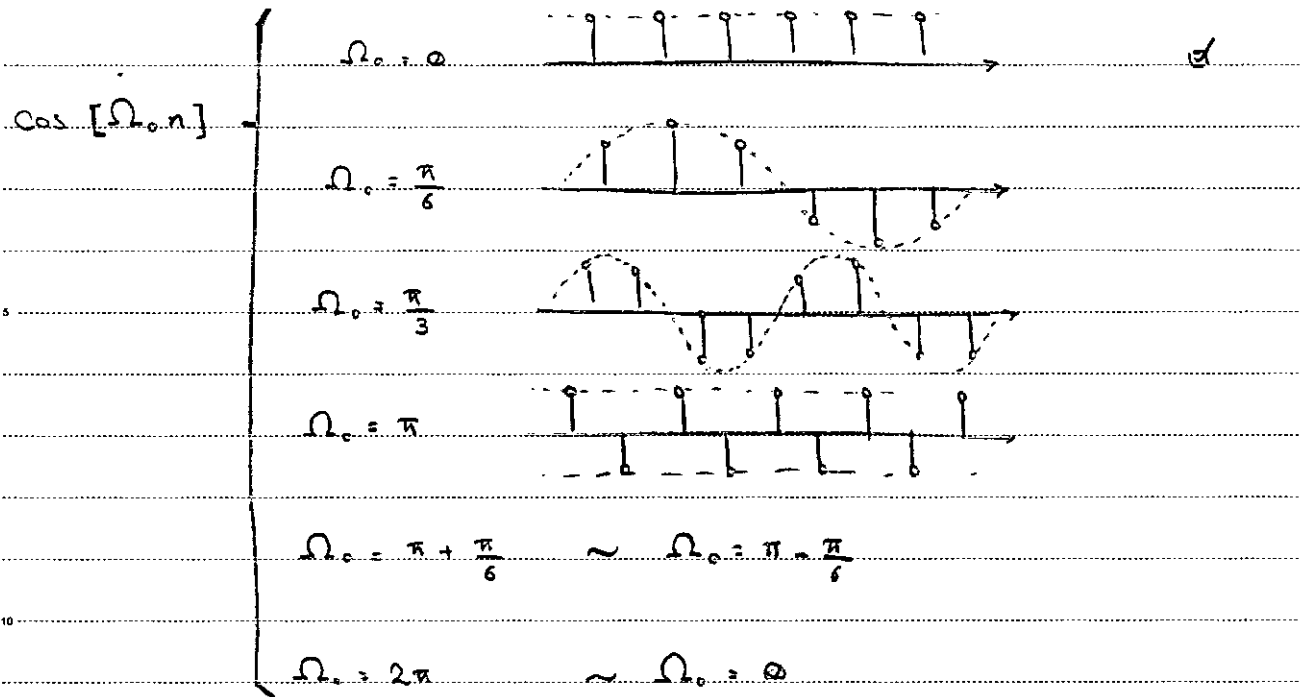
$$e^{j(\Omega_0 + 2\pi)n} = e^{j\Omega_0 n} \cdot e^{j2\pi n} = e^{j\Omega_0 n}$$

$D.T \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Omega_0 \text{ افزایش: } 0 \xrightarrow{\omega_0} 2\pi \\ \Omega_0: 0 \xrightarrow{\text{افزایش نرخ نوسانات}} \pi \xrightarrow{\text{کاهش نرخ نوسانات}} 2\pi \end{array} \right.$



Subject:

Year.      Month.      Date.      7



$$e^{j\Omega_0 n} \stackrel{?}{=} e^{j\Omega_0 (n+N)} \quad \text{شرط سلسه بودن}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{j\Omega_0 n} \underbrace{e^{j\Omega_0 N}}_{\rightarrow 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega_0 N = 2\pi m$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\Omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{m}{N} \in \mathbb{Q}} \quad \text{شرط سلسه بودن}$$

$N$ : periode

$N_0 = \min\{N\}, N > 0$ : Fundamental Period

$\frac{2\pi}{N}$ : Frequency

شرط سلسه بودن

C.T:  $\{e^{jk\omega_0 n}\} \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

D.T:  $\{e^{jk\frac{2\pi}{N}n}\} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$

$$k = N \Rightarrow e^{jN(\frac{2\pi}{N})n} = e^{j2\pi n} = 1 \equiv k=0$$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

$$x[n] = \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{8}\right)$$

✓

$$\Omega_c = \frac{\pi}{8} \rightarrow \frac{\Omega_c}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{16} \in \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow N = 16$$

برودیک  
کوانتس باید

$$\frac{2\pi}{16}$$

✓

$$x[n] = \cos\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) \rightarrow x$$

5

$$x[n] = \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{16}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) \rightarrow x[n] = \sim + \sim \rightarrow x$$

periodic ✓

a.p.

تنها می توان از جمع به جمع دو تابع برودیک نظر داد.

10

15

20

25

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. (8)

\* سلسلہ: ہر معاملہ کے شکل میں تبدیل یا تکرار سلسلہ میں ہم

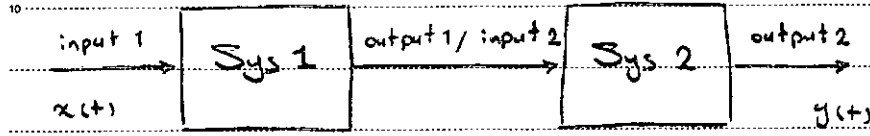


5  $x(t)$   $y(t)$  : C.T.

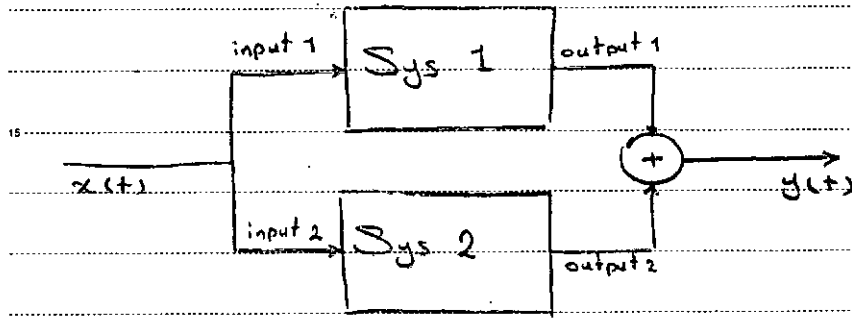
$x[n]$   $y[n]$  : D.T.

\* اتصال سلسلہ: سری (Cascade) ، موازی (Parallel) ، ترکیب (Hybrid) ، پس خورد (Feedback)

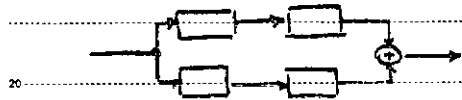
\* اتصال سری:



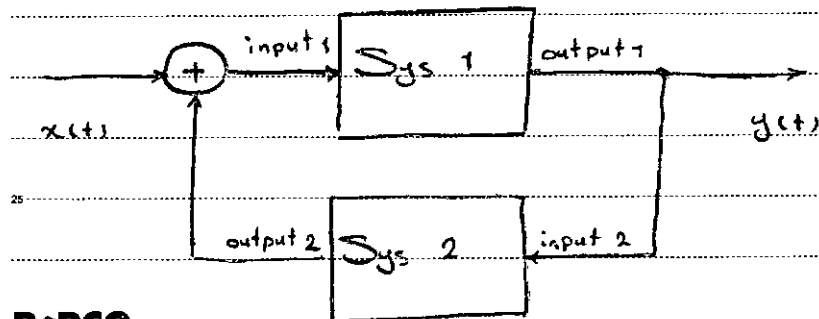
\* اتصال موازی:



\* اتصال ترکیب:



\* اتصال پس خورد:



### \* خواص سیستم : براساس رابطه خردی / ورودی بیان می شود.

کتاب مبانی کبری (نوع فیلترتیب) : 
$$D.T. : y[n] = \frac{1}{2M} \sum_{k=-M}^M x[n-k]$$

### Memory / Memoryless (I)

بدون حافظه : خروجی سیستم در هر زمان، وابسته به ورودی در همان زمان

$$y[n] = \alpha \cdot x[n]$$

کتاب بدون حافظه

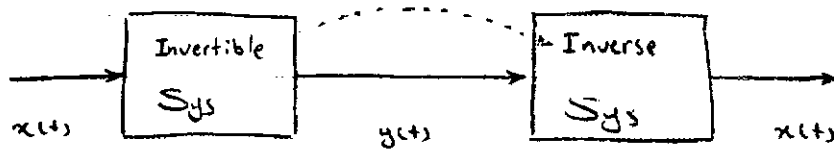
کتاب مثال بالا - ک نمره تئوری ربط دارد و دارای حافظه است.

### Invertibility (II)

داردن پذیر : مشاهده خردی بتوان ورودی سیستم را تشخیص کرد.

کتاب حذف آموزش دست از تصاویر

سیستم داردن : با ترکیب آن، سیستم اولیه باید مستطیل اولیه را بدست بدهد.



$$y(t) = \alpha \cdot x(t) \quad \checkmark$$

چون معکوس آن این مجموعه خوب است  $y(t) = \cos(x(t)) \quad \times$

### Casuality (III)

علی پذیر : خروجی سیستم در هر زمان وابسته به ورودی در همان زمان و زمانهای گذشته باشد.

سیستم های بدون حافظه، علی هستند. (سیستم های با حافظه می توانند آینده.

نیز وابسته باشد.)  $\equiv$  سیستم های بدون پیش بینی

$$y[n] = x[n-2] + x[n-1] \quad \checkmark$$

$$y[n] = x[n-1] + x[n+1] \quad \times$$

الزام سیستم های Real-Time علی هستند.



Subject:

Year. Month. Date. (9)

### Stability (IV)

بیاری: خاصیت BIBO داشته باشد. (Bounded Input, Bounded Output)

$$\forall n: |x[n]| < B \implies |y[n]| < C \quad \text{BIBO } \checkmark$$

$$\exists n_0: |x[n_0]| < B \implies |y[n_0]| = \infty \quad \text{BIBO } \times$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n-k] \quad \times \quad \checkmark$$

### Linearity (V)

خطی بودن: از خاصیت جمع آثار (super position) پیروی کند.  
دو ورودی همزمان در سیستم وارد شود، خروجی آن نیز همزمان باشد.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 x_1(t) \longrightarrow y_1(t) \\
 x_2(t) \longrightarrow y_2(t) \quad \Bigg| \implies a_1 x_1(t) + a_2 x_2(t) \longrightarrow a_1 y_1(t) + a_2 y_2(t) \\
 y(t) = a x(t) + b \quad \times \longrightarrow \text{ورودی همزمان، خروجی همزمانی ندارد} \quad \checkmark
 \end{array}$$

خطی تفاضلی (Incrementally linear):

$$x_1(t) \longrightarrow y_1(t) = C x_1(t) + b$$

$$x_2(t) \longrightarrow y_2(t) = C x_2(t) + b \quad \Bigg| \implies$$

$$y_1(t) - y_2(t) = C (x_1(t) - x_2(t))$$

### Time-Invarianty (VI)

تغییر ناپذیری انتقال: جایابی زمانی (time shifting) در سیستم ورودی باعث جایابی بی زمانه در سیستم خروجی نشود.

$$y(t) = \sin(\delta t) \cdot x(t) \quad \checkmark$$

$$y_1(t) = \sin(\delta t) \cdot x_1(t) \quad , \quad y_2(t) = \sin(\delta t) \cdot x_2(t) \implies \sin(\delta t) (x_1(t) + x_2(t)) \quad \checkmark \quad \text{خطی}$$

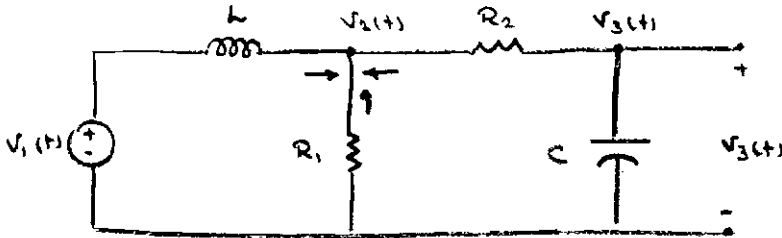
$$y_1(t) = \sin(\delta t) x_1(t) \quad , \quad y_2(t) = \sin(\delta t) x_2(t) \implies \text{حلم: } y_2(t) + y_1(t-t_0)$$

$$y_1(t-t_0) = \sin(\delta(t-t_0)) x(t-t_0) \quad \times \quad \text{is NOT T.I.}$$

$$y[n] = n \cdot x[n]$$

Linear - Not T.I - Causal - Stable

درستی بررسی کنید



$$y(t) \equiv v_3(t) \equiv \text{خروجی}$$

$$x(t) \equiv v_1(t) \equiv \text{دردی}$$

$$2 \text{ کول} \text{ در } \text{KCL} : \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^t [v_2(\tau) - v_1(\tau)] \cdot d\tau + \frac{v_2(t)}{R_1} + \frac{v_2(t) - v_3(t)}{R_2} = 0 \\ & \frac{v_3(t) - v_2(t)}{R_2} + C \frac{dv_3(t)}{dt} = 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{R_2 LC}{R_1} + LC \right) \frac{d^2 v_3(t)}{dt^2} + \left( R_2 C + \frac{L}{R_1} \right) \frac{dv_3(t)}{dt} + v_3(t) = v_1(t)$$

خواص از معادله بالا بدست آید.

Subject:

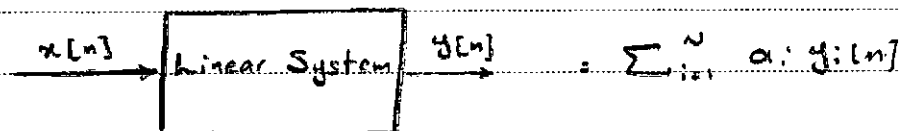
Year. Month. Date. 10

# سیستمهای خطی تغییرناپذیر با زمان (LTI)

ورودی:  $x_i[n]$   $i=1, \dots, N$

خروجی:  $y_i[n]$   $i=1, \dots, N$

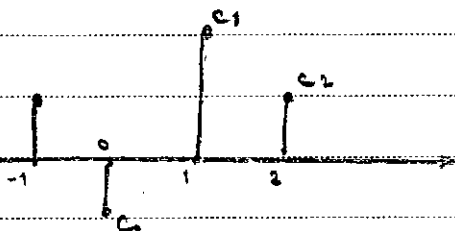
سیگنال خطی:  $x[n] = \sum_{i=1}^N a_i \cdot x_i[n]$



خواص: خاصیت یکنواختی ضربی

$$x[n] \cdot S[n] = x[0] \cdot S[n]$$

$$x[n] \cdot S[n-n_0] = x[n_0] \cdot S[n-n_0]$$



$$x[n] \cdot S[n] = c_0 \cdot S[n]$$

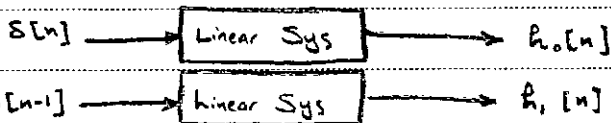
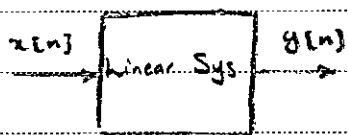
$$x[n] \cdot S[n-1] = \overbrace{x[1]}^{c_1} \cdot S[n-1]$$

$$x[n] \cdot S[n-2] = \overbrace{x[2]}^{c_2} \cdot S[n-2]$$

$$x[n] = x[-1] \cdot S[n+1] + x[0] \cdot S[n] + x[1] \cdot S[n-1] + x[2] \cdot S[n-2]$$

$$x[n] = \sum_k x[k] \cdot S[n-k]$$

$\hookrightarrow c_k$



$$x[n] = \sum_k x[k] \cdot S[n-k]$$

$$x[n] = \sum_k c_k S[n-n_k] \rightarrow y[n] = \sum_k c_k \cdot h_{n_k}[n]$$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

$$x[n] = \sum_k \delta[n-k] \Rightarrow y[n] = \sum_k x[k] \cdot h_k[n]$$



$$x[n] = \sum_k \delta[n-n_0]$$

$$y[n] = \sum_k x[k] \cdot h_c[n-k]$$

$$h_c[n] = y[n] \Big|_{x[n] = \delta[n]}$$

Convolution Sum \*

$$y[n] = \sum_k x[k] \cdot h[n-k]$$

Impulse Response

$$y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$$

مراحل حساب کانولوشن \*

1. change of variable

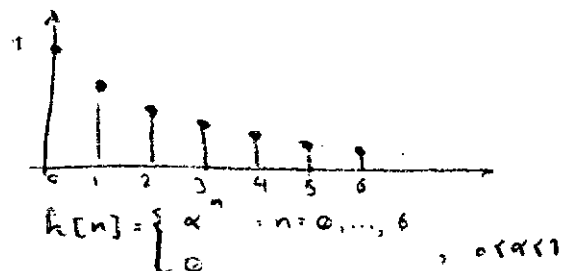
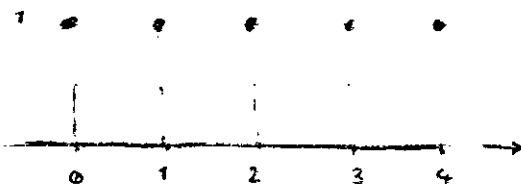
$$n \rightarrow k \Rightarrow x[n] \rightarrow x[k], h[n] \rightarrow h[k]$$

2. reflect  $h[k] \rightarrow h[-k]$

3. select .. n .. do shift  $h[n-k]$   $-\infty < n < +\infty$

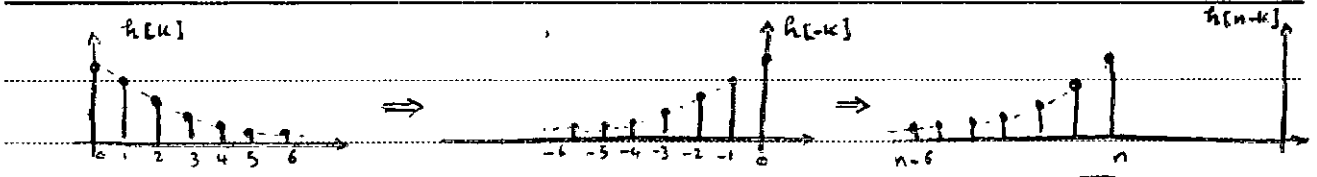
4.  $x[k] \cdot h[n-k]$

5.  $\sum_k$

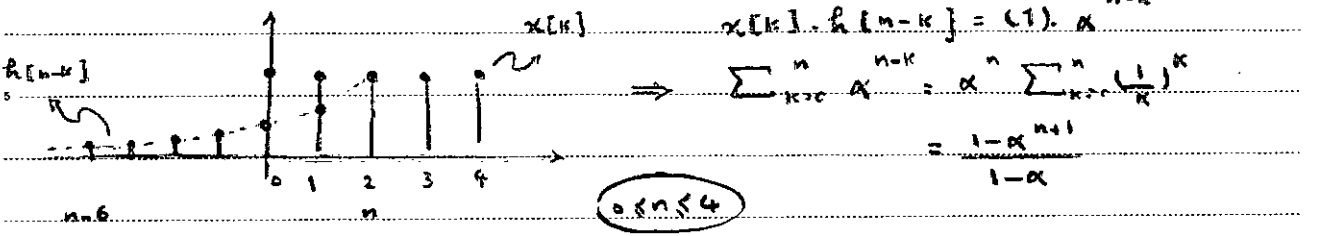


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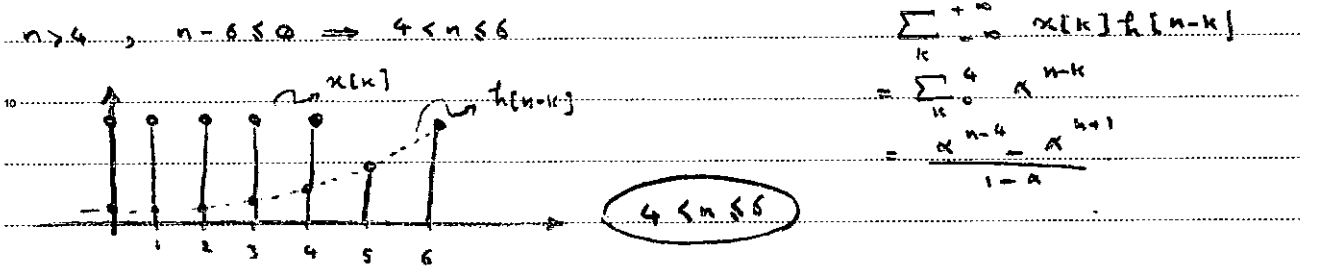
Year. Month. Date. 11



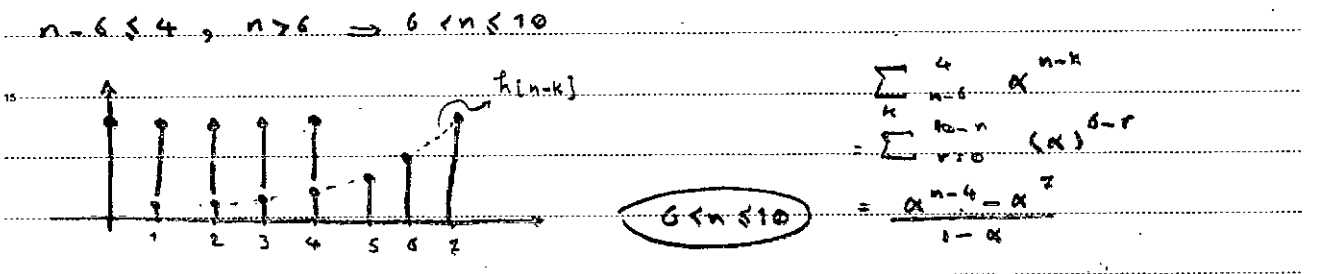
$n < 0$   $y[n] = 0$



$0 \leq n \leq 4$



$4 \leq n \leq 6$



$6 \leq n \leq 10$

$n > 10$   $y[n] = 0$

$x[n] = \alpha^n u[n]$   $0 < \alpha \neq \beta < 1$   
 $h[n] = \beta^n u[n]$

$$y[n] = x[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] \cdot h[n-k]$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (\alpha^k u[k]) (\beta^{n-k} u[n-k])$$

$$u[k] = \begin{cases} 1 & , k \geq 0 \\ 0 & , k < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow u[n-k] = \begin{cases} 1 & , k \leq n \\ 0 & , k > n \end{cases}$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^n \alpha^k \cdot \beta^{n-k} = \beta^n \cdot \sum_{k=0}^n (\alpha \cdot \beta^{-1})^k$$

\* خواص انولاشن

I >  $y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$

$$y[n-n_0] = x[n] * h[n-n_0] = x[n-n_0] * h[n]$$

II >  $y[n] = x[n] * \delta[n]$  ضرب واحد

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] \delta[n-k] \quad \delta[n-k] = \begin{cases} 1 & n=k \\ 0 & n \neq k \end{cases}$$

$$y[n] = x[n]$$

انولاشن اي سگنل، سگنل ضرب واحد = سگنل

III >  $x[n] * \delta[n-n_0] = x[n-n_0]$

IV >  $x[n] = 0 \quad , n < N$

$$h[n] = 0 \quad , n < M$$

$$x[n] * h[n] = \begin{cases} \sum_{k=N}^{n-M} x[k] \cdot h[n-k] & n < M+N \\ 0 & n \geq M+N \end{cases}$$

ردیف اول :	$x[N]$	$x[N+1]$	$x[N+2]$	...	
ردیف دوم :	$h[M]$	$h[M+1]$	$h[M+2]$	$h[M+3]$	...

ردیف سوم :	$x[N]h[M]$	$x[N+1]h[M]$	$x[N+2]h[M]$	...
ردیف چهارم :	+	+	+	...
	$y[M+N]$	$y[M+N+1]$	$y[M+N+2]$	...

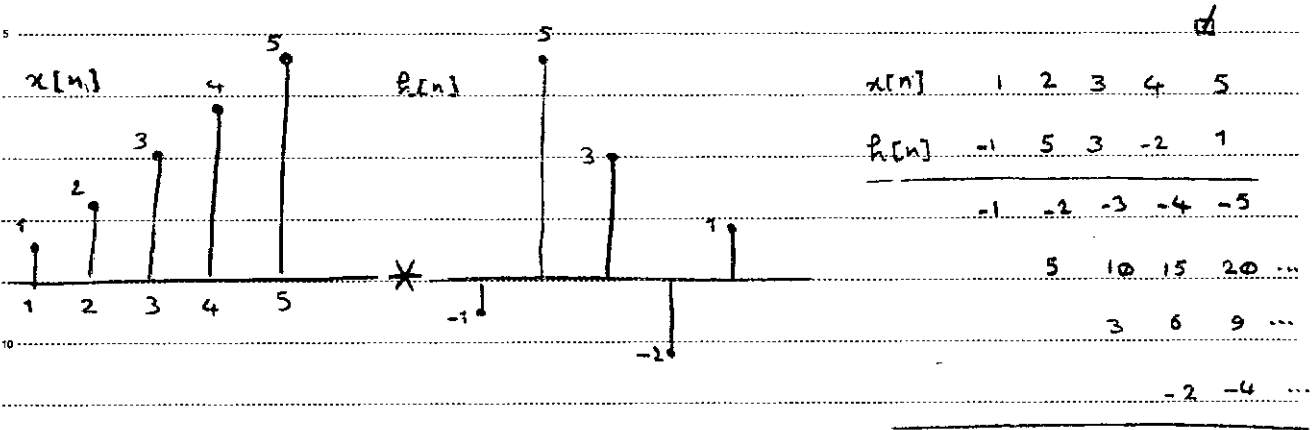
Subject:

Year:      Month:      Date: 12

$$y[M+N] = x[N] h[M]$$

$$y[M+N+1] = x[N+1] h[M] + x[N] h[M+1]$$

با بردن این تیند در این تیند می‌توانیم نتیجه‌های خود را ثابت کنیم.

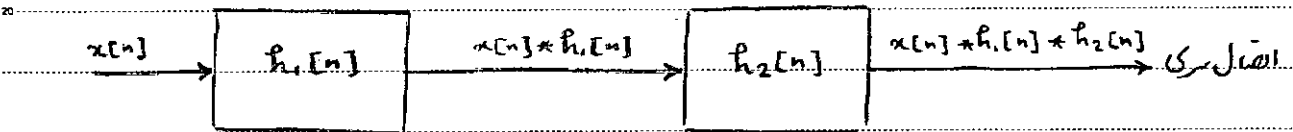


V > Commutative Property

$$x[n] * h[n] = h[n] * x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} h[k] x[n-k]$$

VI > Associative Property

$$x[n] * (h_1[n] * h_2[n]) = (x[n] * h_1[n]) * h_2[n]$$



VII > Distributive Property

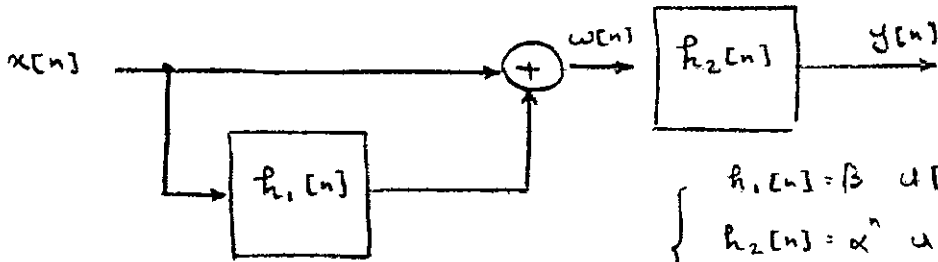
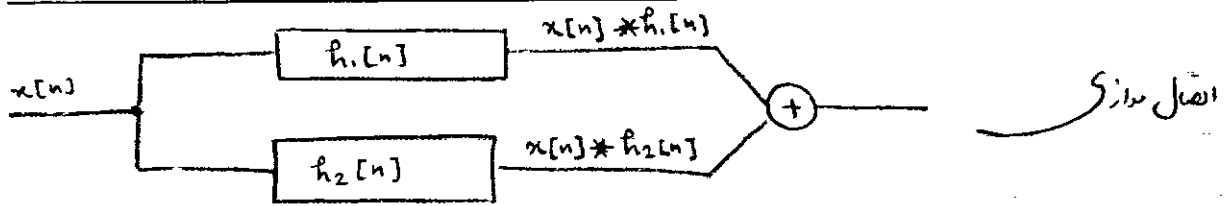
$$x[n] * (h_1[n] + h_2[n]) = x[n] * h_1[n] + x[n] * h_2[n]$$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

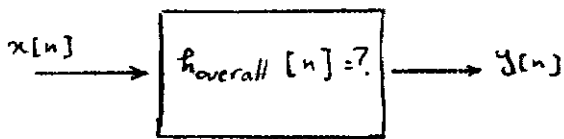
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Month \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



$$\begin{cases} h_1[n] = \beta \delta[n-1] \\ h_2[n] = \alpha^n u[n] \\ \alpha \neq \beta \end{cases}$$



: جواب

$$w[n] = x[n] + x[n] * h_1[n]$$

$$y[n] = w[n] * h_2[n] = (x[n] + x[n] * h_1[n]) * h_2[n]$$

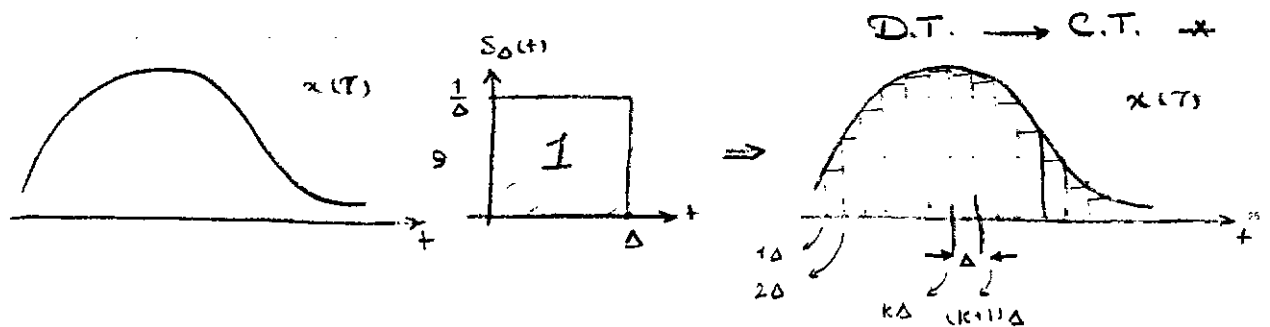
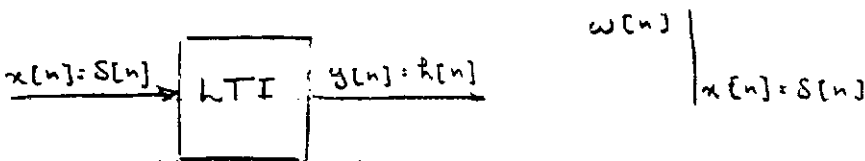
$$= [x[n] * (\delta[n] + h_1[n])] * h_2[n]$$

$$= x[n] * [(\delta[n] + h_1[n]) * h_2[n]] = x[n] * h_{overall}[n]$$

$$h_{overall} = (\delta[n] + h_1[n]) * h_2[n] = \dots = \alpha^n u[n] + \beta \alpha^{n-1} u[n-1]$$

: جواب

$$= \delta[n] + \delta[n] * h_1[n]$$





Subject:

Year. Month. Date. 13

$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} S_{\Delta}(t) = \delta(t)$

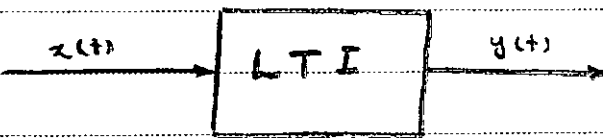
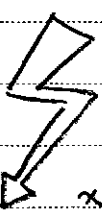
$\Delta \rightarrow 0$

$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \hat{x}(t) = x(t)$

$\Delta \rightarrow 0$

$\hat{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(k\Delta) \cdot S_{\Delta}(t-k\Delta)$

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



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

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

$y(t) = x(t) * h(t-\tau)$

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

\* مراحل

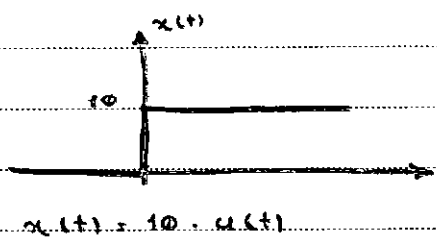
1.  $\tau \leftarrow t \Rightarrow x(\tau), h(\tau)$

2.  $h(-\tau)$  reverse

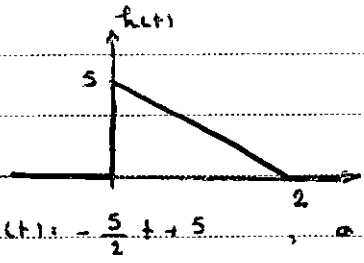
3.  $h(t-\tau)$  time shift

4.  $x(\tau) \cdot h(t-\tau)$

5.  $\int$



$x(t) = 10 \cdot u(t)$



$h(t) = -\frac{5}{2}t + 5, 0 < t < 2$

مش ترافیکی

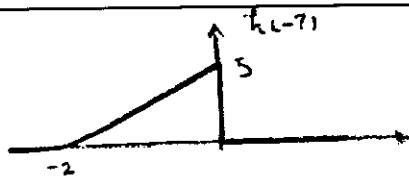


$h(t) = (-\frac{5}{2}t + 5) [u(t) - u(t-2)]$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

Year \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

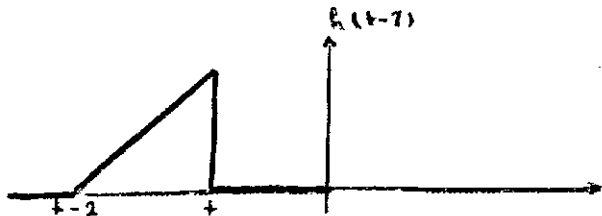
$$x(t) = 10 \cdot u(t)$$
$$h(t) = -\frac{5}{2}t + 5, 0 < t < 2$$



I)  $t < 0$

$$x(t) \cdot h(t-t) = 0$$

$$y(t) = 0$$

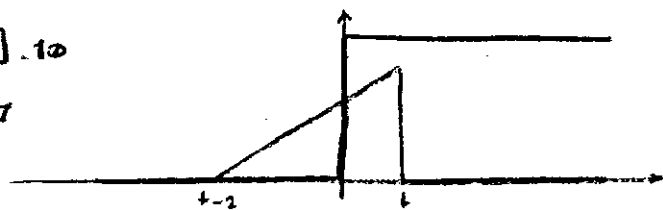


II)  $0 < t < 2$

$$x(t) \cdot h(t-t) = [-\frac{5}{2}(t-t) + 5] \cdot 10$$

$$y(t) = \int_0^t [-25(t-t) + 50] \cdot dt$$

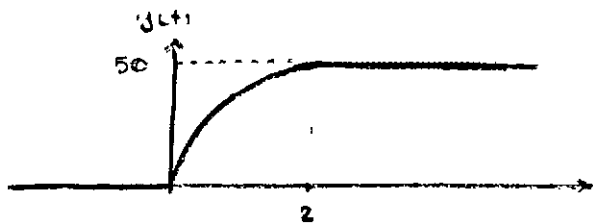
$$y(t) = -\frac{25}{2}t^2 + 50t$$



III)  $t > 2$

$$y(t) = \int_0^2 [-25(t-t) + 50] \cdot dt$$

$$y(t) = 50$$



نتیجہ عمل:

$$x(t) = 3 \cdot \cos 2t$$

$$h(t) = e^{-|t|} = \begin{cases} e^{-t} & , t > 0 \\ e^t & , t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x(t) = 3 \cdot \cos 2t$$

$$h(t-t) = \begin{cases} e^{-(t-t)} & , t-t > 0 \rightarrow t > t \\ e^{(t-t)} & , t-t < 0 \rightarrow t < t \end{cases}$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t 3 \cos(2\tau) \cdot e^{-(t-\tau)} \cdot d\tau + \int_t^{+\infty} 3 \cos(2\tau) \cdot e^{(t-\tau)} \cdot d\tau$$

$\leftarrow -\infty < \tau < t$                        $\leftarrow t < \tau < +\infty$

\* حافظه دار سیستم؟

$$y[n] = \sum_k^{+\infty} h[k] \cdot x[n-k]$$

$$y[n] = \dots + h[-1] \cdot x[n+1] + h[0] \cdot x[n] + h[1] \cdot x[n-1] + \dots$$

در سیستم های بدون حافظه خروجی تنها به ورودی فعلی بستگی دارد و تنها جمله  $h[0] \cdot x[n]$  باشد غیر صفر باشد.

$$h[n] = \begin{cases} \neq 0 & n=0 \\ = 0 & n \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{h[n] = K \cdot \delta[n]} \Rightarrow \text{بدون حافظه}$$

\* علی بدون سیستم؟

سیستم تنها به ورودی های فعلی و قبلی وابسته باشد یعنی

$$h[1] \cdot x[n-1] + \dots = 0$$

پس:

D.T:  $\boxed{h[n] = 0, n < 0}$  is casual

C.T:  $\boxed{h(t) = 0, t < 0}$  is casual

\* معکوس پذیری سیستم؟

اگر سیستم معکوس پذیر باشد معکوس آن سری شود، خروجی کلی به دست می آید و سری می باشد.

$$\boxed{h(t) * h_I(t) = \delta(t)}$$

\* پایداری سیستم؟

دارای خاصیت BIBO باشد.

D.T:  $y[n] = \sum_k^{+\infty} h[k] \cdot x[n-k]$

$$\forall n, |x[n]| < B \Rightarrow |x[n-k]| < B$$

$$|y[n]| = \left| \sum \dots \right| \leq \sum_k^{+\infty} |h[k]| |x[n-k]| \leq B \cdot \sum_k^{+\infty} |h[k]|$$

$\sum_k^{+\infty}  h[k]  < K$
$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}  h(\tau)  d\tau < \infty$

D.T. شرط پایبندی سیستم : مطلقاً جمع پذیر باشد.

C.T. شرط پایبندی سیستم : مطلقاً انتگرال پذیر باشد.

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

حافظه دار : ✓

عقلی : ✗ ← برای  $n < 0$  جواب دارد

پایبندی : ✓ ← مطلقاً جمع پذیر

$$h[n] = (0.99)^n u[n+3]$$

عقلی ✗ ← برای  $n = -1, -2, -3$  دارای جواب غیر صفر است.

$$\sum_{n=-3}^{+\infty} (0.99)^n = 101.01$$

پایبندی : ✓ ← مطلقاً جمع پذیر

حافظه دار : ✓

\* مشتق با دلدوش

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t) \longrightarrow y'(t) = x'(t) * h(t) = x(t) * h'(t)$$

اثبات :

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) \cdot x(t-\tau) \cdot d\tau \longrightarrow \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \{x(t-\tau)\} \cdot d\tau$$

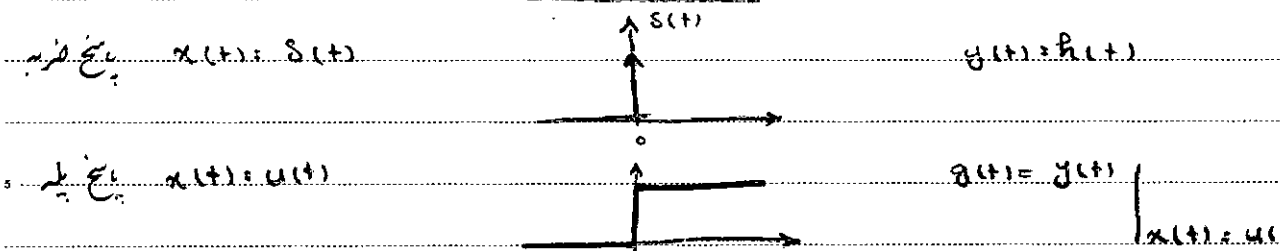
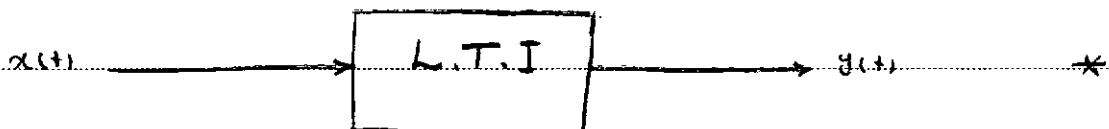
$$y''(t) = x''(t) * h(t) = x'(t) * h'(t)$$

\* انتگرال با اولو

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t) \longrightarrow y_{(1)}(t) = x_{(1)}(t) * h(t)$$

$$x_{(1)}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) \cdot d\tau$$

!!؟



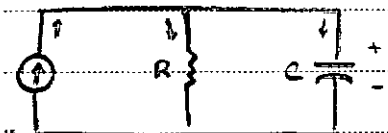
$$g(t) = h(t) * u(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} g(t) = h'(t) * u(t) = h(t) * u'(t)$$

$$= h(t) * \delta(t) = h(t)$$

$$g(t) = \int_0^+ h(\tau) \cdot d\tau$$

د ورودی: سیگنال جریان، خروجی: ولت ترخانه



$$KCL: i(t) = i_R(t) + i_C(t)$$

$$i(t) = \frac{v_C(t)}{R} + C \frac{d v_C(t)}{dt}$$

$$C \frac{d y(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{R} y(t) = x(t)$$

معادله سین

در انجیل خطی با فرضیه ثابت

$$\boxed{\frac{d y(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{RC} y(t) = \frac{1}{C} x(t)}$$

LTI

$$\sum_k^N a_k \frac{d^k y(t)}{dt^k} = \sum_k^M b_k \frac{d^k x(t)}{dt^k}$$

معادله از درجه N است

شرایط اولیه  $y(0^-) = 0 \Rightarrow y(t) = \int_0^+ \frac{1}{c} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}(t-a)} x(a) da$

Subject:

Year: Month: Date: ( )

پایخ فزیه

$$y(t) = f_c(t) \Big|_{x(t) = \delta(t)} = \int_0^+ \frac{1}{c} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}(t-\tau)} S(\tau) d\tau$$

$$x(t) \cdot \delta(t) = x(0) \cdot \delta(t)$$

پایخ فزیه در حالت عادی

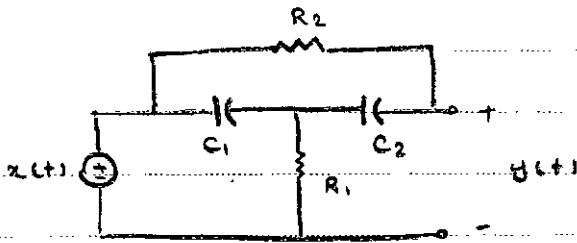
$$f_c(t) = \frac{1}{c} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} \cdot u(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{c} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} & , t > 0 \\ 0 & , t < 0 \end{cases}$$

✓ حافظه دار

✓ سلفی

پایخ فزیه در حالت عادی R و C می توانند برابر باشند.

✓



x(t) = ورودی

y(t) = خروجی

رابطه ورودی - خروجی از این ترانسفر فونکشن می توانیم 2 به فرایب بیت

$$R_1 C_1 \frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + \left(1 + \frac{R_1 C_1}{R_2 C_2} + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} y(t) =$$

$$R_1 C_1 \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{R_1 C_1}{R_2 C_2} + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} x(t)$$

$$N=2 \rightarrow a_2 = R_1 C_1 \quad a_1 = 1 + \frac{R_1 C_1}{R_2 C_2} + \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

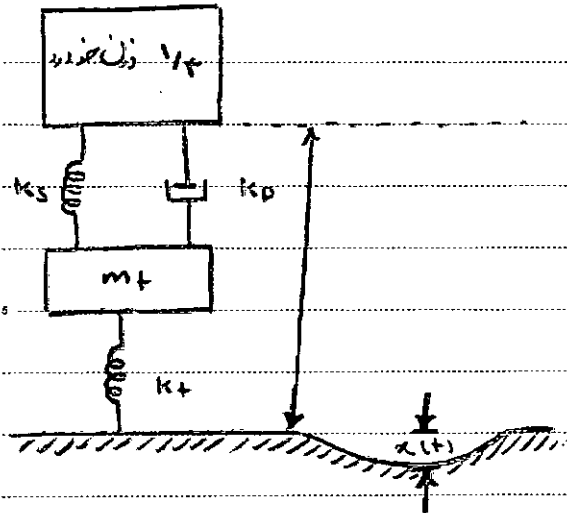
$$M=2 \rightarrow b_2 = R_1 C_1$$

(Automobile Suspension System) یک سیستم مهندسی خودرو

یک پیچ = شاه نر + گت نر + تیر

Subject:

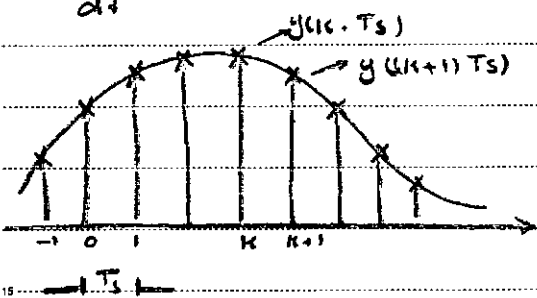
Year. Month. Date. 16



برای نوشتن معادله دینامیک این سیستم  
معادله دینامیک خطی با ضرایب ثابت  
جوابی از حالت ایستایی به عنوان ورودی  $x(t)$   
به سیستم داده می شود.

معادله دینامیک خطی درجه یک

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + a \cdot y(t) = b \cdot x(t)$$



Discretize

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} = -a \cdot y(t) + b \cdot x(t)$$

$$= -a \cdot y(nT_s) + b \cdot x(nT_s)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = \frac{y((n+1)T_s) - y(nT_s)}{T_s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T_s} y((n+1)T_s) - \frac{1}{T_s} y(nT_s) = -a y(nT_s) + b x(nT_s)$$

$$T_s s + 1 \rightarrow y[n+1] - y[n] = -a \cdot y[n] + b x[n]$$

$$y[n] - y[n-1] = -a \cdot y[n-1] + b x[n-1]$$

$$\therefore y[n] = (a-1) y[n-1] + b x[n-1]$$

$$\text{D.T. LTI: } \sum_k^n a_k \cdot y[n-k] = \sum_k^M b_k \cdot x[n-k]$$

معادله تفاضلی با ضرایب ثابت

Sol<sup>n</sup>:  $y[0]$  is given

$n=1: y[1] = a y[0] - x[1]$

$n=2: y[2] = a y[1] - x[2] = a^2 y[0] - a x[1] - x[2]$

$n=3: y[3] = a y[2] - x[3] = a^3 y[0] - a^2 x[1] - a x[2] - x[3]$

$\forall n : y[n] = a^n y[0] - \sum_{i=1}^n a^{n-i} x[i]$

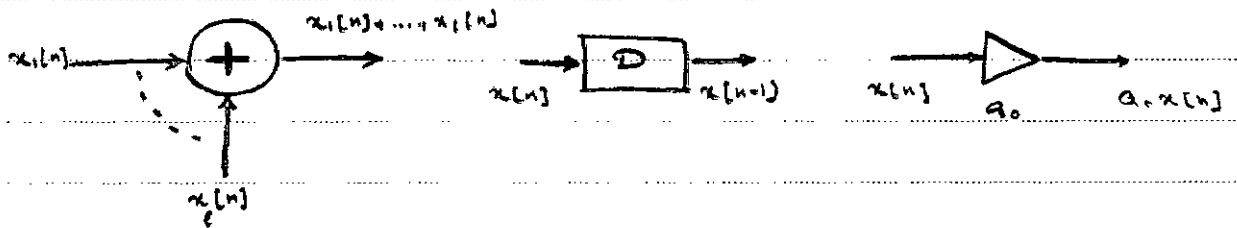
D.T. LTI  $\Rightarrow$  discrete \*  $\Rightarrow$

$$\sum_{k=0}^M a_k \cdot y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \cdot x[n-k]$$

Adder .

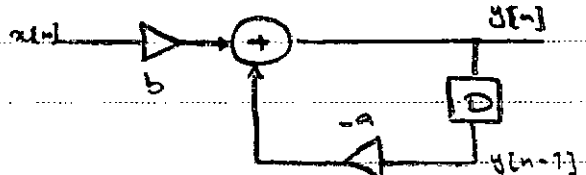
Multiplier .

Delay .

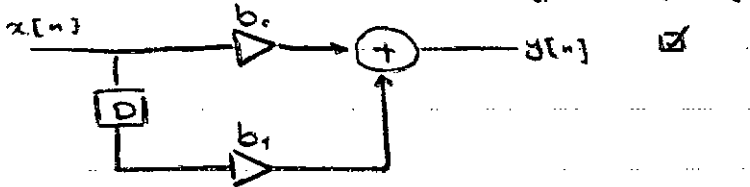


$y[n] + a \cdot y[n-1] = b \cdot x[n]$

حالة بديلة:  $y[n] = -a \cdot y[n-1] + b \cdot x[n]$



$y[n] = b_0 x[n] + b_1 x[n-1]$



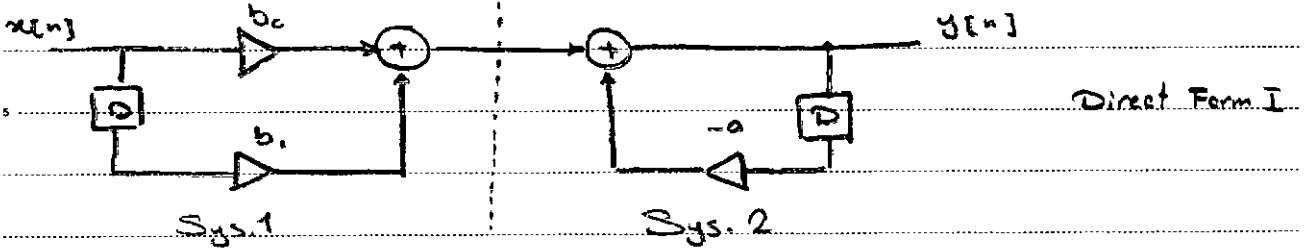


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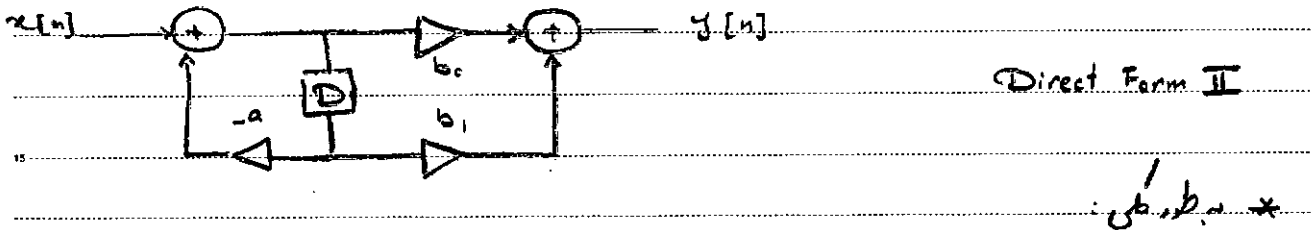
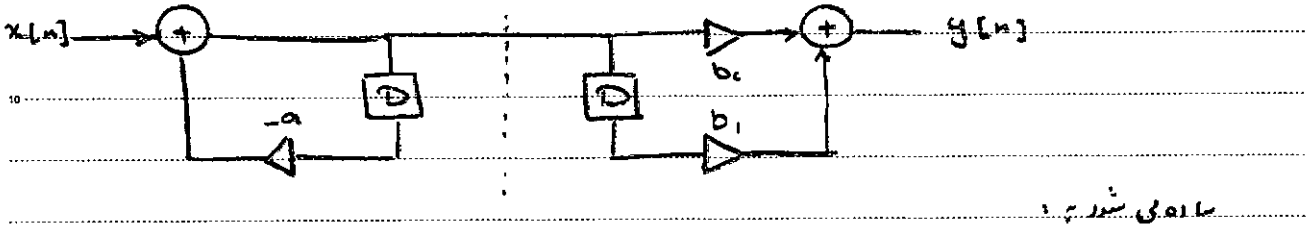
Year. Month. Date. 17

$$y[n] + a y[n-1] = b_0 x[n] + b_1 x[n-1]$$

$$y[n] = -a y[n-1] + b_0 x[n] + b_1 x[n-1]$$



استیم  $h_1[n] * h_2[n] = h_2[n] * h_1[n]$

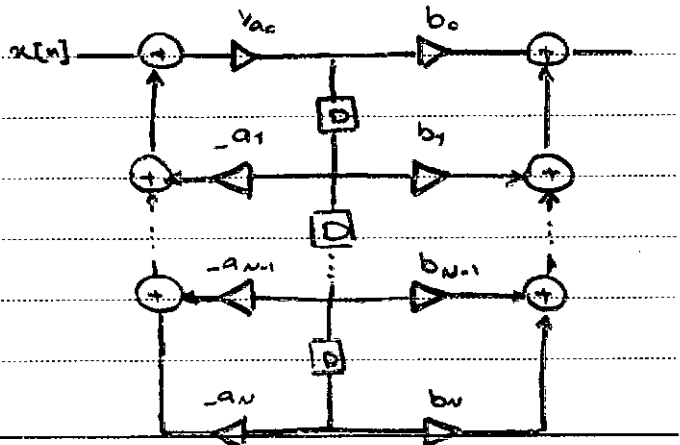


D.T. LTI Systems Equation =

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k]$$

$$y[n] = \frac{1}{a_0} \left\{ - \sum_{k=1}^N a_k y[n-k] + \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k] \right\}$$

Direct Form II :  $N = M$



Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ( )

CT. LTI ساختارهای \*

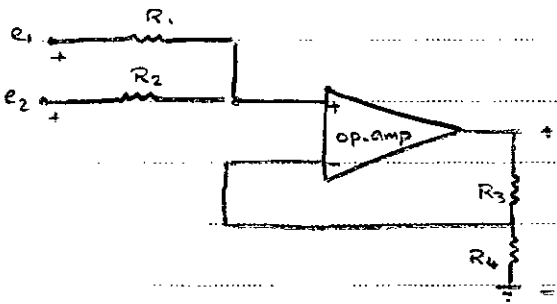
$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k \frac{d^k y(t)}{dt^k} = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \frac{d^k x(t)}{dt^k}$$

Adder

Multiplier

مشق گیرنده (درج کننده) → انتقال گیرنده

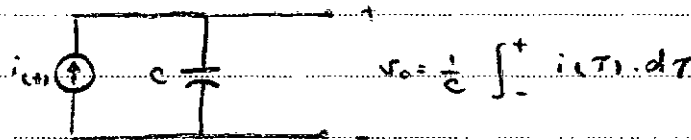
جمع کننده (Summer)



$$e_o(t) = e_1(t) \frac{R_2(R_3+R_4)}{R_4(R_1+R_2)} + e_2(t) \frac{R_1(R_3+R_4)}{R_4(R_1+R_2)}$$

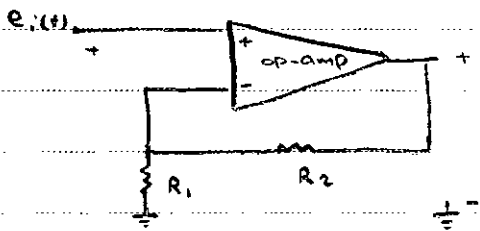
$$e_o(t) = a_1 e_1(t) + a_2 e_2(t)$$

انتقال گیرنده

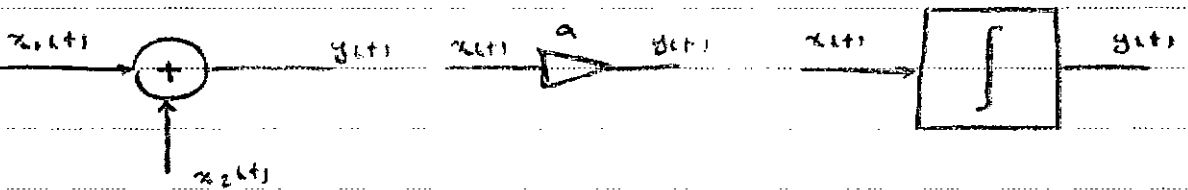


$$v_o = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-}^{+} i_c(t) dt$$

تقویت کننده (Amplifier)



$$e_o(t) = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) e_i(t)$$



$$y_1(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$$

$$y_2(t) = a x_1(t)$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+} x_2(t) dt$$

Subject:

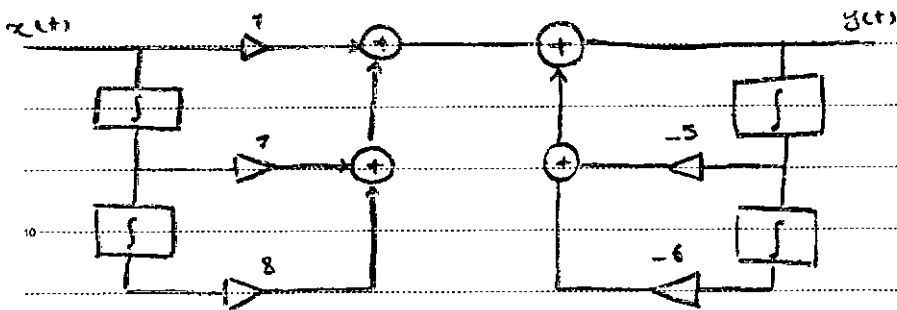
Year.      Month.      Date.      18

Q

$$\int \int \left[ \frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 5 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 6 y(t) \right] = \int \int \left[ \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} + 7 \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 8 x(t) \right]$$

$$y(t) = -5 \int_{-\infty}^t y(\tau) d\tau - 6 \int \int_{-\infty}^t y(\tau) d\tau d\tau + x(t) + 7 \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau + 8 \int \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau$$

Direct Form I

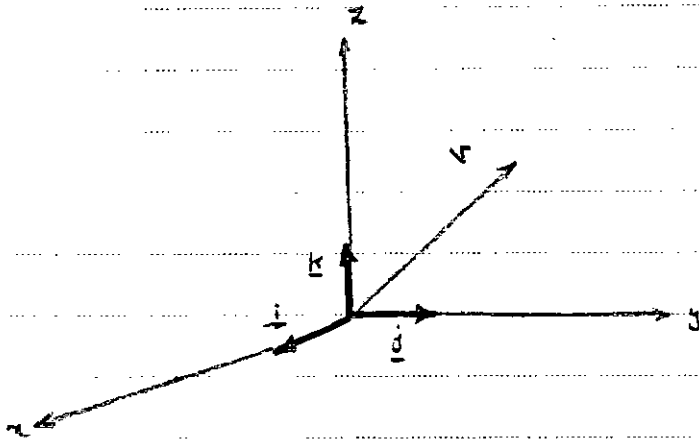


# آنالیز فوریئر

## \* Generalized Fourier Series : Orthogonal Functions

توابع متعامد

Vector Analysis \*



$$\{ \underline{i}, \underline{j}, \underline{k} \}$$

- مثل بردار یک بردار را بر اساس بردارهای دیگر نوشت
- تمام فضای سه بعدی را می توان با این بردارها نشان داد.

$$\underline{r} = x \underline{i} + y \underline{j} + z \underline{k}$$

• طول این بردار یک می باشد.

$$\| \underline{i} \| = \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + 0^2} = 1$$

• این بردار متعامد هستند و با ضرب داخلی آنها برابر صفر است

$$\underline{i}^T \underline{j} = \underline{j}^T \underline{k} = \underline{k}^T \underline{i} = 0$$

\* خاصیت تعامد بین دو سینوس

$$\{ \phi_i(t) \} \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

Orthogonality Property :  
[t<sub>1</sub> , t<sub>2</sub>]

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \phi_i \cdot \phi_j(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ K_i & i = j \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{i}^T \underline{j} = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ 1 & i = j \end{cases}$$

\* نمایش سلیکول و گزاه  $f(t)$  بر حسب سلیکولهای پایه  
 • بردارهای معادله نشان بدهیم (basis) را اینها می‌کنند

$$f(t) \sim \text{گزاه} [t_1, t_2] \cdot \{\phi_i(t)\} \quad i=1, \dots, n$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \cdot \phi_i(t)$$



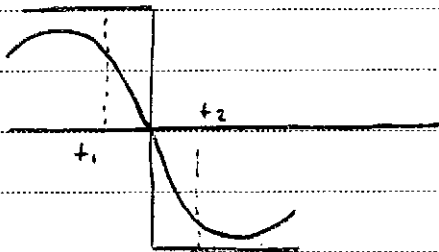
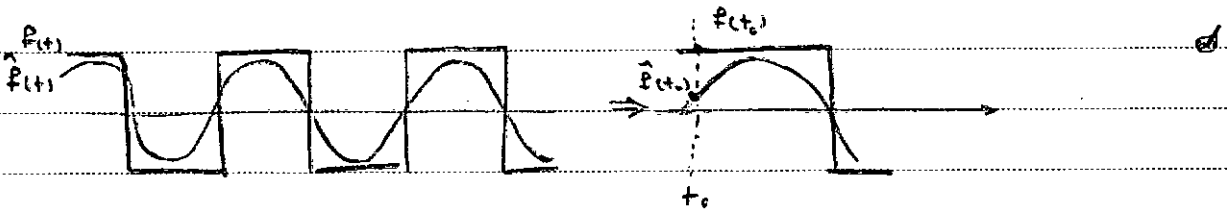
$$\hat{f}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \cdot \phi_i(t)$$

$$= c_1 \phi_1(t) + c_2 \phi_2(t) + \dots + c_n \phi_n(t)$$

$c_i$  = ضرایب ثابت ← برای رسیدن  $f(t) = \hat{f}(t)$  این ضرایب بچیز تعیین شود  
 $\forall t : f(t) = \hat{f}(t) \Rightarrow c_i = \text{optimal}$

MSE (Mean Square Error) ← میانگین مربع خطا

$$\text{error}(t) = f(t) - \hat{f}(t)$$



$$t_1 : f(t_1) - \hat{f}(t_1) > 0 \rightarrow e(t_1) > 0$$

$$t_2 : f(t_2) - \hat{f}(t_2) < 0 \rightarrow e(t_2) < 0$$

$$\sum e(t_i) \rightarrow 0 \quad !?$$

از محذور استناد می‌کنیم

$$MSE = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (e(t))^2 \cdot dt$$

Subject:

Year

Month

Date

\* جمع بندی

Given:  $\{\phi_i(t)\} \quad i=1, \dots, n$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \phi_i(t) \cdot \phi_j(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ k_i & i=j \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{f}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \cdot \phi_i(t) \quad [t_1, t_2]$$

Goal: Find  $C_i$

Such that MSE is minimized

Construct:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MSE} &= \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[ f(t) - \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \phi_i(t) \right]^2 \cdot dt \\ &= \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[ f(t) - c_1 \phi_1(t) - c_2 \phi_2(t) - \dots - c_n \phi_n(t) \right]^2 \cdot dt \\ &= \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[ f^2(t) + c_1^2 \phi_1^2(t) + c_2^2 \phi_2^2(t) + \dots + c_n^2 \phi_n^2(t) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 2c_1 f(t) \phi_1(t) - 2c_2 f(t) \phi_2(t) - \dots \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 2c_1 c_2 \phi_1 \phi_2 - \dots - 2c_{n-1} c_n \phi_{n-1} \phi_n \right] \cdot dt \end{aligned}$$

برای صغیر شدن شرط لازم

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \phi_i \cdot \phi_j \cdot dt = \frac{i+j}{2} \cdot 0$$

$$\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} 2c_i c_j \phi_i(t) \cdot \phi_j(t) \cdot dt = 0$$

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[ f^2(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n c_i^2 \phi_i^2(t) - 2c_i f(t) \phi_i(t) \right] \cdot dt$$

پس

$$MSE = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (f^2(t) dt + C_i^2 k_i - 2 C_i \gamma_i(t)) dt$$

$$\gamma_i(t) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t) \phi_i(t) dt$$

$$C_i^2 k_i - 2 C_i \gamma_i(t) = \left( C_i \sqrt{k_i} - \frac{\gamma_i}{\sqrt{k_i}} \right)^2 - \frac{\gamma_i^2}{k_i}$$

$$MSE = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f^2(t) dt + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n \left( C_i \sqrt{k_i} - \frac{\gamma_i}{\sqrt{k_i}} \right)^2}_{(*)} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\gamma_i^2}{k_i}$$

$$MSE > 0$$

در اینجا برای بهینه سازی می توانیم از شرط اول (\*) استفاده کنیم.

$$\text{optimization: } (*) = 0 \rightarrow C_i \sqrt{k_i} = \frac{\gamma_i}{\sqrt{k_i}} \rightarrow \boxed{C_i = \frac{\gamma_i}{k_i}}$$

$$C_i (\text{optimal}) = \frac{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t) \phi_i(t) dt}{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \phi_i^2(t) dt}, \quad \phi_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

که  $\phi_i \in \mathcal{K}$  است.

$$\hat{f}(t) = C_1 \phi_1(t) + \dots + C_n \phi_n(t)$$

$$\phi_i^*(t) = \text{conjugate}(\phi_i(t)) \quad \text{زوج}$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \phi_i(t) \phi_j^*(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ k_i & i = j \end{cases}$$

شکل زوج یا زوج  $\phi_i$  فردی نمی باشد.

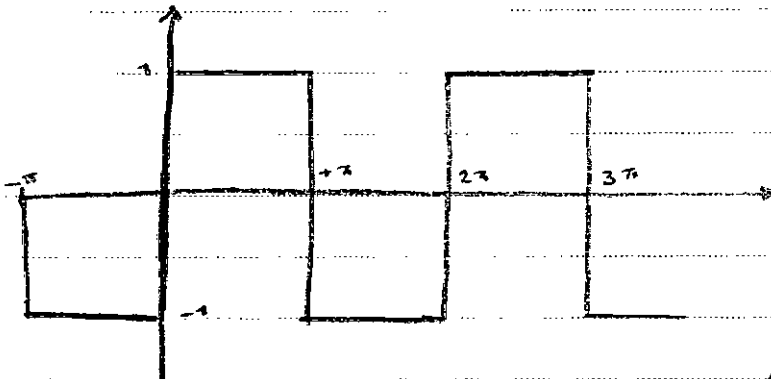
$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \hat{f}(t) \phi_i^*(t) dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sum C_j \phi_j(t) \phi_i^*(t) dt$$

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ( )

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sum c_j \cdot \phi_j(t) \cdot \phi_i^*(t) dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} c_i \cdot \phi_i \cdot \phi_i^* dt = c_i \cdot K_i$$

$$c_i = \frac{1}{K_i} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t) \cdot \phi_i^*(t) \cdot dt$$



periodic :  $T_0 = 2\pi$

$\omega_c = 1$

$$\phi_n(t) = \{ \sin(n\omega_c t) \}$$

زیانهای پایه

$$\text{orthogonality: } \int_{\langle T \rangle} \phi_n(t) \cdot \phi_m(t) \cdot dt = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq m \\ K_n & n = m \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_0} \sin(n\omega_c t) \cdot \sin(m\omega_c t) \cdot dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_0} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos(n-m)\omega_c t - \frac{1}{2} \cos(n+m)\omega_c t \right] \cdot dt$$

$$= \begin{cases} n=m & \frac{T_0}{2} \\ n \neq m & 0 \end{cases}$$

پس مجموعه سیگنالهای سینوسی متعام (همچنین مجموعه سیگنالهای سینوسی با  $K_i = \frac{T_0}{2}$ )

$$\phi_n = \{ \cos(n\omega_c t), \sin(n\omega_c t) \}$$

دامه شمال

$$K_i = \frac{T_0}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$$

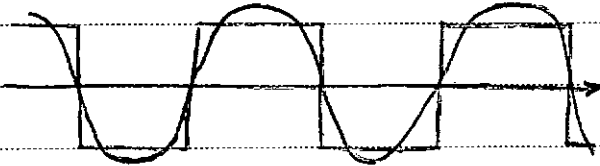
$$c_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+2\pi} f(t) \cdot \phi_n(t) \cdot dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} f(t) \cdot \sin(nt) \cdot dt$$



$$C_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \int_0^{\pi} (1) \sin(n+1) \cdot dt + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-1) \sin(n+1) \cdot dt \right\} = \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ is even} \\ \frac{4}{\pi n} & n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) = C_1 \cdot \phi_1(t) + C_2 \cdot \phi_2(t) + \dots + C_n \cdot \phi_n(t)$$

$$n=1: \hat{f}(t) = C_1 \cdot \phi_1(t) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sin(t)$$



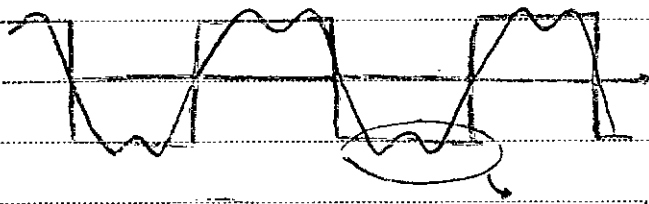
$$MSE|_{n=1} = \frac{1}{t_2-t_1} \left\{ \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f^2(t) \cdot dt - C_1^2 \cdot k_1 - C_2^2 \cdot k_2 - \dots \right\}, k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n = \pi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^{\pi} (1)^2 \cdot dt + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-1)^2 \cdot dt + \dots \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} (2\pi - \pi \left(\frac{4}{\pi}\right)^2) =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{\pi}\right)^2 = 0.019$$

$$n=2: C_2 = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad n \text{ is even}$$

$$n=3: \hat{f}(t) = C_1 \cdot \phi_1(t) + C_3 \cdot \phi_3(t) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sin(t) + \frac{4}{3\pi} \sin(3\pi)$$



$$MSE|_{n=3} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{\pi}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{3\pi}\right)^2$$

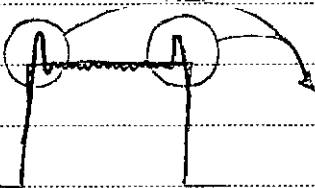
$$= 0.10$$

برای این ارتعاشات Ripple کنید.

با افزایش  $n$ ، وسه این ارتعاشات کم می شود.

پلهای این ارتعاشات به سمت نقاط ناپیوستگی می رود.

این پدیده را Gibbs Phenomenon می نامند.



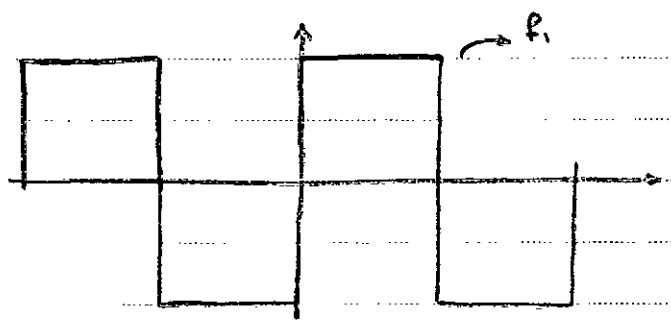
چون سیننال عددی، فرد است، دستبندهای پدیده هم فرد است، قریب خوب می شود. اگر از Cos استفاده شود، نتیجه است، MSE، زیاد می شود.

Subject :

Year. Month. Date. ( )

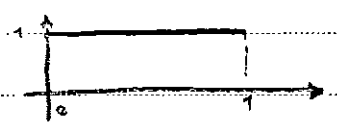
• به دلیل اینکه سگناله‌های سنجشی برای هر مجموعه مناسب نیست، نمی‌توانستیم این complete set را برآورد.

III

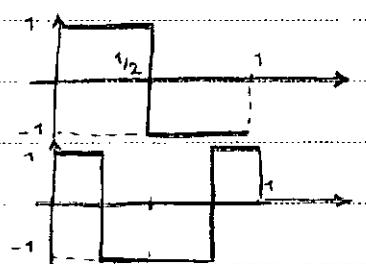


سگنال Walsh Function

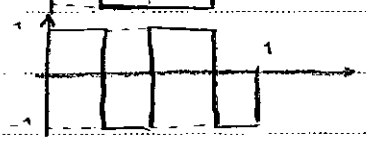
$$\phi_0(t) = 1 \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$



$$\phi_1(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & \frac{1}{2} < t \leq 1 \end{cases}$$



$$\phi_2^{(1)}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq t < \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4} \leq t \leq 1 \\ -1 & \end{cases}$$

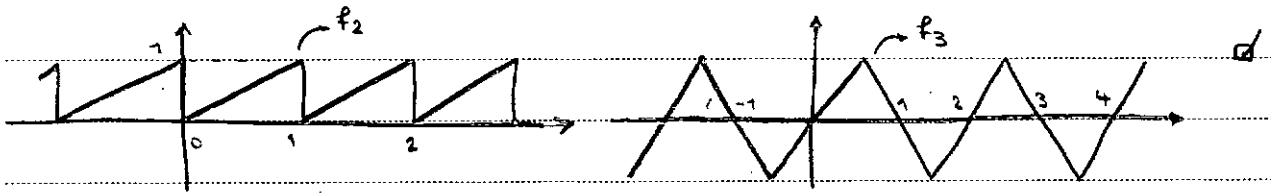


$$\phi_2^{(2)}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\phi_{m+1}^{(2k-1)}(t) = \begin{cases} \phi_m^{(k)}(2t) & , 0 \leq t < \frac{1}{2} \\ (-1)^{k+1} \phi_m^{(k)}(2t-1) & , \frac{1}{2} < t \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad \phi_{m+1}^{(2k)}(t) = \begin{cases} \phi_m^{(k)}(2t) & , 0 \leq t < \frac{1}{2} \\ (-1)^k \phi_m^{(k)}(2t-1) & , \frac{1}{2} < t \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Subject:

Year: Month: Date: 25



$[-1, 1]$  Legendre Functions : *مات. جیب*

$$\phi_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

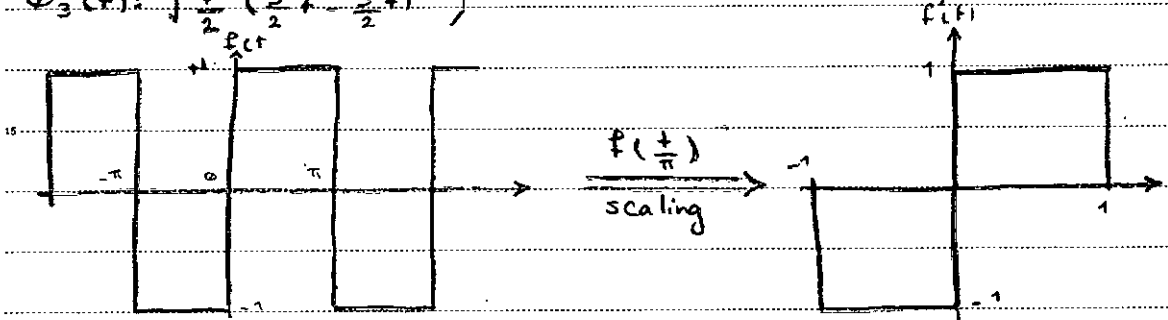
$$\phi_1(t) = t \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\phi_2(t) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \left( \frac{3}{2} t^2 - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\phi_3(t) = \sqrt{\frac{7}{2}} \left( \frac{5}{2} t^3 - \frac{3}{2} t \right)$$

$$\phi_n = \left( \frac{2n+1}{2} \right)^{1/2} P_n(t)$$

$$P_n(t) = \frac{1}{2^n \cdot n!} \cdot \frac{d^n}{dt^n} (t^2 - 1)^n$$



$$C_n = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 f(t) \cdot \phi_n(t) \cdot dt}{\int_{-1}^1 \phi_n^2(t) \cdot dt}$$

$$C_0 = \int_{-1}^1 \phi_0^2(t) \cdot dt = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} + \left|_{-1}^1 \right. = 0$$

$$C_1 = \frac{\int_{-1}^0 (-1)^4 \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} dt + \int_0^1 (-1)^4 \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} dt}{\int_{-1}^1 \frac{3}{2} t^2 \cdot dt} = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$C_2 = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad n = 0, 2, 4, \dots \quad ; \quad C_n = 0$$

**P4PCO**  $C_3 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{16}}$

Subject:

Year:      Month:      Date: ( )

$$\hat{f}(t) = -\frac{3}{2}t + \sqrt{\frac{7}{16}} \left( t^3 - \frac{3}{2}t \right) + \dots + C_n \phi_n(t)$$

$[0, +\infty)$       Laguerre Functions      : *یہ لگرنج فنکشنز*      □

$$\phi_n(t) = \frac{1}{n!} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \cdot L_n(t)$$

$$L_n(t) = e^t \cdot \frac{d^n}{dt^n} (t^n \cdot e^{-t})$$

$(-\infty, +\infty)$       Hermite Functions      : *یہ ہرمنج فنکشنز*      □

$$\phi_n(t) = (2^n \cdot n! \sqrt{\pi})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} H_n(t)$$

$$H_n(t) = (-1)^n \cdot e^{t^2} \cdot \frac{d^n}{dt^n} (e^{-t^2}) \quad n=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Harmonic Complex Exponential: *یہ ہارمونک کمپلیکس ایکسپونینشلز*      □

$$e^{jk\omega_0 t} \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$C_n = \frac{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t) \cdot \phi_n^*(t) \cdot dt}{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \phi_n(t) \cdot \phi_n^*(t) \cdot dt}$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \phi_n(t) \cdot \phi_m^*(t) \cdot dt = \begin{cases} 0 & , n \neq m \\ k_n & , n = m \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} e^{jn\omega_0 t} \cdot e^{-jm\omega_0 t} \cdot dt = \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} e^{j(n-m)\omega_0 t} \cdot dt = \begin{cases} T_0 & , m = n \\ 0 & , m \neq n \end{cases}$$

Subject:

Year:      Month:      Date: 24

$$C_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} f(t) \cdot e^{-jkn\omega_0 t} dt$$

Fourier Series

$$f(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_k \cdot e^{jkn\omega_0 t}$$

ضرایب سری فوریه:  $C_n$

$f(t) = e^{-t}$  in one period  $(-1, 1) \Rightarrow T_0 = 2$  ✓

$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \pi$

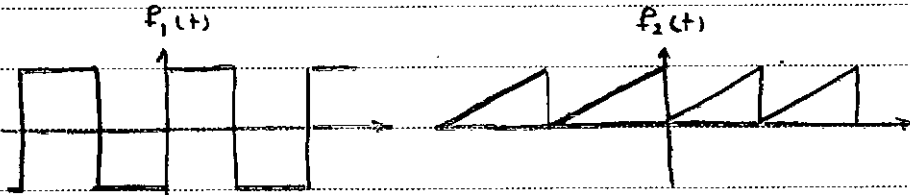
$$C_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} f(t) \cdot e^{-jkn\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$C_k = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-t} \cdot e^{-jkn\pi t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-(1+jkn\pi)t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{-(1+jkn\pi)} e^{-(1+jkn\pi)t} \Big|_{-1}^1$$

$$C_k = \frac{(-1)(1-jkn\pi) \sinh(1)}{1+k^2\pi^2}$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (1-jn\pi) \sinh(1)}{1+n^2\pi^2} e^{jn\pi t}$$

= 1  



- A = { sin mω₀t }
- B = { cos mω₀t }
- C = { Walsh }
- D = { Legendre }
- E = { e^{jnω₀t} }

برای n های مختلف سینوسهای ادبیات تقریب نزدیک

Subject :

Year. Month. Date. ( )

$x(t)$  is periodic ( $T_0$ ) \*

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_k \cdot e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

$$C_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} x(t) \cdot e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt \rightarrow c_k \in \mathbb{C} \begin{cases} C_k = \text{Re}\{C_k\} + j \text{Im}\{C_k\} \\ C_k = |C_k| \cdot \exp\{-j \angle C_k\} \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) = d_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (a_k \cdot \cos(k\omega_0 t) + b_k \cdot \sin(k\omega_0 t))$$

$d_0 \equiv$  DC term of  $f(t) \rightarrow d_0 = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} f(t) dt$

$a_k = \frac{2}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} f(t) \cdot \cos(k\omega_0 t) \cdot dt$	ضرب $\cos$ بر $f(t)$ و انتگرال در یک دوره
$b_k = \frac{2}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} f(t) \cdot \sin(k\omega_0 t) \cdot dt$	
$C_k = \begin{cases} \frac{a_k - j b_k}{2} & k > 0 \\ d_0 & k = 0 \\ \frac{a_k + j b_k}{2} & k < 0 \end{cases}$	$a_k = 2 \text{Re}\{C_k\}$
	$b_k = -2 \text{Im}\{C_k\}$

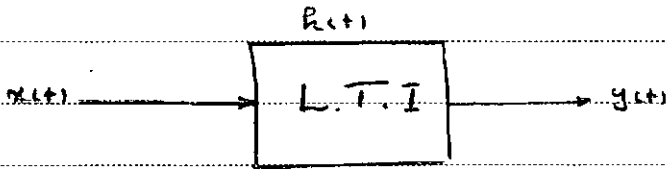
\* معادله انرژی سیگنال در یک دوره متناوب

$$P = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} f^2(t) \cdot dt$$

Parseval رابطه

$$P = d_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (a_k^2 + b_k^2)$$

ضرایب سری فوریه در حدی از کل انرژی را تشکیل می دهند، پس می توان برای داشتن ستونی خاص از انرژی این ضرایب را انتخاب کرد.



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

درودی خارجی

$$x(t) = e^{st}$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) e^{s(t-\tau)} \cdot d\tau = e^{st} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) \cdot e^{-s\tau} \cdot d\tau$$

تغییر رابطه سینتیکال به عبارات تابع درودی

$x(t)$  تابعی ویژه (eigen function) است، متناهیات eigen value of LTI بین متناهی آن می باشد.

$$x(t) = e^{st} \rightarrow \text{eigen function}$$

$$H(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) \cdot e^{-s\tau} \cdot d\tau \rightarrow \text{eigen value}$$

پس با توجه به خطی بودن LTI، رابطه بالا داریم:

$$x(t) = a_1 \cdot e^{st_1} + a_2 \cdot e^{st_2} + a_3 \cdot e^{st_3}$$

$$y(t) = a_1 \cdot e^{st_1} \cdot H(s_1) + a_2 \cdot e^{st_2} \cdot H(s_2) + a_3 \cdot e^{st_3} \cdot H(s_3)$$

در حالت کلی:

$$x(t) = \sum_k a_k \cdot e^{s_k t}$$

$$y(t) = \sum_k a_k \cdot H(s_k) \cdot e^{s_k t}$$

حال با تعابیر رابطه سری فوری داریم:

$$x(t) = \sum_k a_k \cdot e^{j\omega_k t}$$

$$s_k = j \cdot k \cdot \omega_0$$

$$y(t) = \sum_k a_k \cdot H(j\omega_k) \cdot e^{j\omega_k t}$$

$$H(j\omega_k) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) \cdot e^{-s\tau} \cdot d\tau \Big|_{s=j\omega_k}$$

LTI ✓

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

$$h(t) = e^{-4t} \cdot u(t)$$

الف) ضرایب سری فوردیج درود

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_k \cdot e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

$$x(t) \rightarrow \text{periodic} \Rightarrow T_0 = 1 \Rightarrow \omega_0 = 2\pi$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_k e^{jk12\pi t}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2j} \{ e^{j4\pi t} - e^{-j4\pi t} \} + \frac{1}{2} \{ e^{j(6\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4})} + e^{-j(6\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4})} \}$$

$$k=2 \rightarrow c_2 = \frac{1}{2j}$$

$$k=-2 \rightarrow c_{-2} = -\frac{1}{2j}$$

$$k=3 \rightarrow c_3 = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$k=-3 \rightarrow c_{-3} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c_{-2} = c_2^* \\ c_{-3} = c_3^* \end{array} \right\} \text{مخرج}$$

ب) ضرایب سری فوردیج خروجی

$$b_k = a_k \cdot H(s) \Big|_{s = jk\omega_0}$$

$$H(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) \cdot e^{s\tau} \cdot d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-4\tau} \cdot u(\tau) \cdot e^{s\tau} \cdot d\tau = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-4\tau - s\tau} \cdot e^{s\tau} \cdot d\tau$$

$$= \frac{-1}{4+s} e^{-(4+s)\tau} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{4+s}$$

$$H(jk\omega_0) = \frac{1}{4 + jk\omega_0}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{مستطاب} : H(jk\omega_0) \Big|_{k=2, -2, 3, -3}$$

$$k = 2, -2, 3, -3$$



\* خواص سری فوری

I >  $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}$

$$c_k = c_{-k}^* \quad \text{b} \quad c_{-k} = c_k^*$$

II >  $x(t) \rightarrow \text{Periodic } (T_0)$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.S.}} c_k$$

$$x(t-t_0) \xrightarrow{\text{F.S.}} e^{-jk\omega_0 t_0} \cdot c_k$$

III >  $x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.S.}} c_k$

$$x(-t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.S.}} c_{-k}$$

IV >  $x(t)$  is periodic  $(T_0) \xrightarrow{\text{F.S.}} a_k$

$$v(t)$$
 is periodic  $(T_0) \xrightarrow{\text{F.S.}} b_k$

$$z(t) = x(t) \cdot v(t) \text{ is periodic } (T_0) \xrightarrow{\text{F.S.}} c_k = a_k * b_k$$

(اثبات)

$$c_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} z(t) \cdot e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} \underbrace{x(t) \cdot v(t)}_{\sum a_k \cdot e^{jk\omega_0 t}} \cdot e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = \dots$$

V &gt; Parseval's Relation

$$\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} |x^2(t)| \cdot dt = \sum_k^{+\infty} |c_k|^2$$

پایین انرژی سیگنال برابر انرژی است

(اثبات)

$$\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} |x^2(t)| \cdot dt = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} x(t) \cdot x^*(t) \cdot dt = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} \left[ \sum_k^{+\infty} c_k \cdot e^{jk\omega_0 t} \right] \cdot x^*(t)$$

$$= \sum_k^{+\infty} c_k \underbrace{\left[ \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} e^{jk\omega_0 t} x^*(t) \cdot dt \right]}_{c_k^*} = \sum_k^{+\infty} |c_k|^2$$

Subject :

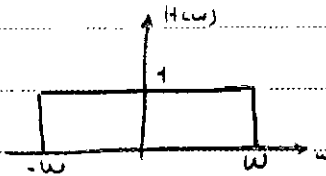
Year. Month. Date. ( )

$x(t)$  is periodic

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \alpha |k| e^{j k (\frac{\pi}{4}) t}, \quad 0 < \alpha < 1$$

LTI system

$$H(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| < \omega_c \\ 0, & |\omega| > \omega_c \end{cases}$$



Low-pass filter

$\omega_c$  cut-off frequency = ?  $\rightarrow$  ما بین انرژی ورودی 90% ما بین انرژی سیگنال خروجی =

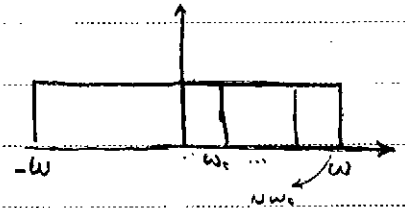
$$x(t) \rightarrow a_k = \alpha |k| \quad \omega_c = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} |x(t)|^2 dt = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} |a_k|^2$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \alpha^2 |k|^2 = 2 \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \alpha^2 k^2 - 1 = \frac{1 + \alpha^2}{1 - \alpha^2} \quad ?$$

$$b_k = a_k H(\omega) \Big|_{\omega = j k \omega_c} \rightarrow b_k = a_k = \alpha^{2|k|}$$

$$\sum_{k=-N+1}^{+N-1} |b_k|^2 = 0.90 \times \frac{1 + \alpha^2}{1 - \alpha^2}$$



$$\sum_{k=-N+1}^{+N-1} \alpha^{2|k|} = 0.90 \times \frac{1 + \alpha^2}{1 - \alpha^2} \rightarrow \frac{1 - 2\alpha^{2N} + \alpha^2}{1 - \alpha^2} = 0.90 \times \frac{1 + \alpha^2}{1 - \alpha^2}$$

$$N = \frac{\log [1.45 \alpha^2 + 0.95]}{2 \log \alpha} \quad \frac{k \in \mathbb{Z}}{\omega \in \mathbb{R}} \rightarrow (N-1) \omega_c < \omega < N \omega_c$$

$$\text{VI} \rightarrow f(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.S.}} C_k$$

$$\frac{df(t)}{dt} \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.S.}} j k \omega_c \cdot C_k$$

انت

Subject:

Year: Month: Date: 27

$$f(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} = d_c + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos(k\omega_0 t) + b_k \sin(k\omega_0 t))$$

$$g(t) = \frac{df(t)}{dt} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-k\omega_0 a_k \sin(k\omega_0 t) + k\omega_0 b_k \cos(k\omega_0 t))$$

\* شرط همگرایی:  $k \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $c_k$  همگرایی سری فوری

$f(t)$  is periodic ( $T_0$ )

$$f(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

$$c_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} f(t) \cdot e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$\int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} |f(t)|^2 dt < \infty$$

شرط I: انرژی محدود در یک دوره تناوب

این شرط بین معادله  $f(t) = \hat{f}(t)$  و MSE را کم می‌کند

شرط II: شرایط دیریکله (Dirichlet)

اگر سری  $f(t) = \hat{f}(t)$  این شروط را ارضا کند، آنگاه  $f(t) = \hat{f}(t)$  به جز در نقاط ناپیوستگی - مطلقاً اشتباه پذیر

$$\int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} |f(t)| dt$$

تغییرات سیگنال در یک دوره تناوب گرانندار باشد - تعداد ناپیوستگی‌های سیگنال در یک دوره تناوب محدود باشد

$$\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\right) \quad 0 < t \leq T$$

مطلقاً اشتباه پذیر یعنی تغییرات گرانندار نیستند

تعداد ناپیوستگی‌های سیگنال در یک دوره تناوب محدود باشد

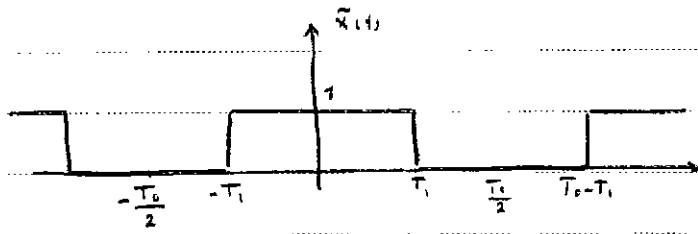
$$\hat{f}(t_0) = \frac{f(t_0^-) + f(t_0^+)}{2}$$

در نقاط ناپیوستگی

Subject :

Year . Month . Date . ( )

# تبدیل فوریه



⇒ periodic ( $T_0$ )

⇒ شرایط همبندی دارد

$$\bar{x}(t) = \sum_k^{+\infty} c_k \cdot e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

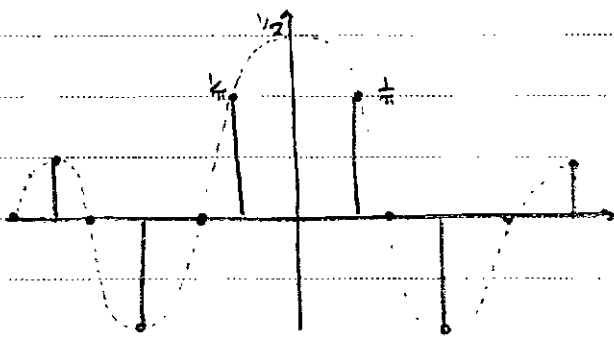
$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0}$$

$$c_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} \bar{x} e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_1}^{T_1} (1) \cdot e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$c_k = \frac{-1}{jk\omega_0 T_0} e^{-jk\omega_0 t} \Big|_{-T_1}^{T_1} = \frac{-1}{jk\omega_0 T_0} \left[ e^{-jk\omega_0 T_1} - e^{jk\omega_0 T_1} \right]$$

$$c_k = \frac{2}{k\omega_0 T_0} \left[ \frac{e^{jk\omega_0 T_1} - e^{-jk\omega_0 T_1}}{2j} \right] = \frac{2}{k\omega_0 T_0} \sin(k\omega_0 T_1)$$

$$\bar{x}(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.S.}} \frac{2}{k\omega_0 T_0} \sin\left(2k\pi \frac{T_1}{T_0}\right)$$



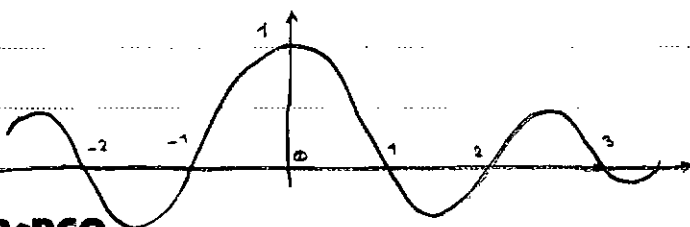
$$T_0 = 4T_1$$

$$\bar{x}(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.S.}} \frac{2}{k\omega_0 T_0} \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$a_k = X(\omega) \Big|_{\omega = k\omega_0} = \frac{2}{\omega_0 T_0} (\omega_0 T_1)$$

$$\bar{x}(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.S.}} \frac{1}{2} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)$$

تبدیل فوریه



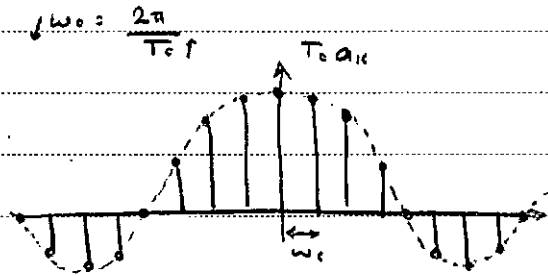
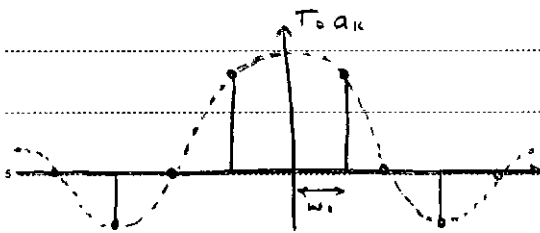
$$\text{sinc } x = \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{\pi x}$$

Subject:

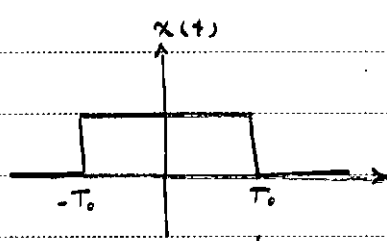
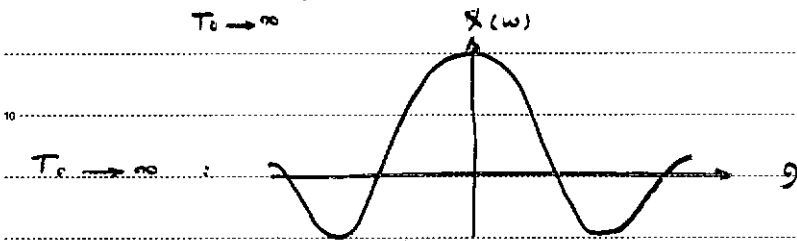
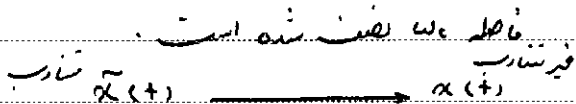
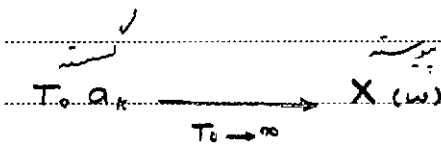
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$T_0 = 4T_1$

$T_0 = 8T_1$



$\omega_c = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} f$



\* غایش یک تابع را بر حسب بسط فوريه می توانیم تبدیل فوريه می نویسیم

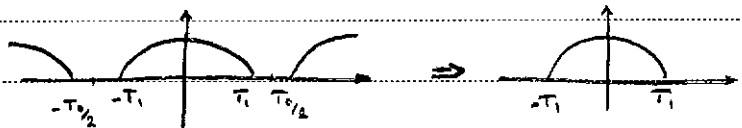
$\tilde{x}(t)$  is periodic ( $T_0$ )

$$\tilde{x}(t) = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k \cdot e^{jk\omega_c t}$$

غایش فوريه

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_0} \tilde{x}(t) \cdot e^{-jk\omega_c t} \cdot dt$$

$$\lim_{T_0 \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{x}(t) = x(t)$$



$$\tilde{x}(t), x(t) \quad , \quad -\frac{T_0}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{T_0}{2}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} \tilde{x}(t) \cdot e^{-jk\omega_c t} \cdot dt = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x(t) \cdot e^{-jk\omega_c t} \cdot dt$$

Subject:

Year:      Month:      Date: ( )

$$= \frac{1}{T_c} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{-jk\omega_c t} dt$$

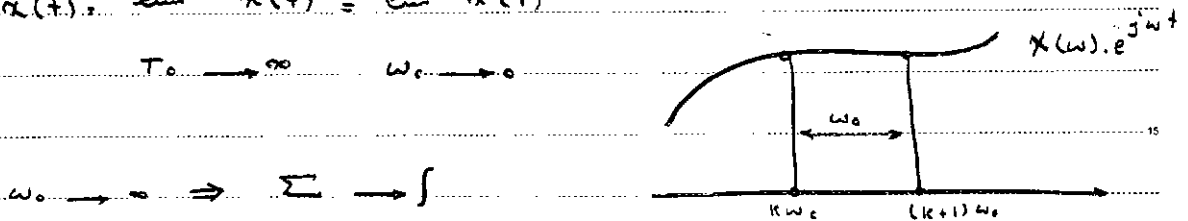
تغییر نام

$$X(\omega) \Big|_{\omega = k\omega_c} \Rightarrow \boxed{X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt}$$

$$T_c \cdot a_k = X(\omega) \Big|_{\omega = k\omega_c} \xrightarrow{\text{تغییر نام}} \boxed{a_k = \frac{1}{T_c} X(k\omega_c)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{x}(t) &= \sum_k^{+\infty} \frac{1}{T_c} X(k\omega_c) e^{jk\omega_c t} = \sum_k^{+\infty} \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} X(\omega_0 k) e^{j\omega_0 k t} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_k^{+\infty} X(k\omega_c) \cdot e^{jk\omega_c t} \cdot \omega_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x(t) = \lim_{T_c \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{x}(t) = \lim_{\omega_0 \rightarrow 0} \tilde{x}(t)$$



$$\boxed{x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\omega) \cdot e^{j\omega t} \cdot d\omega} \quad \text{Synthesis Equation (سازگاری)}$$

تغییر نام + غیر متناهی  $x(t)$  \*

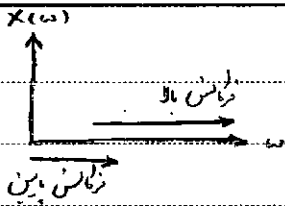
$$\text{Fourier Transform} = \mathcal{F}\{x(t)\} = X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} \cdot dt$$


---


$$\text{Inverse F.T.} = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{X(\omega)\} = x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\omega) \cdot e^{j\omega t} \cdot d\omega$$

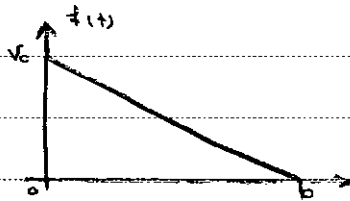
Subject:

Year:      Month:      Date: 29



$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{F}\{x(t)\} = X(\omega) \\ \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{X(\omega)\} = x(t) \end{cases}$$

$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} X(\omega)$$



$$f(t) = -\frac{v_0}{b}(t-b) \{u(t) - u(t-b)\}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{f(t)\} = F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

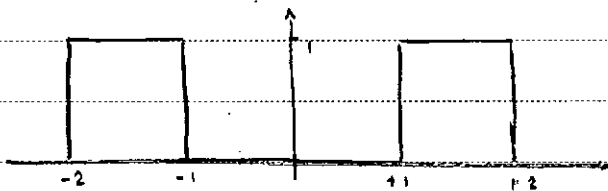
$$F(\omega) = -\frac{v_0}{b} \int_0^b (t-b) e^{-j\omega t} dt = -\frac{v_0}{b} \left[ \int_0^b t e^{-j\omega t} dt - b \int_0^b e^{-j\omega t} dt \right]$$

$$= v_0 \left[ -\frac{1}{b\omega^2} e^{-j\omega b} + \frac{1}{b\omega^2} + \frac{1}{j\omega} \right]$$

$F(\omega) \in \mathcal{C}$   $\rightarrow F(\omega) = \text{Re}\{F(\omega)\} + j \cdot \text{Im}\{F(\omega)\} = |F(\omega)| \exp\{j \angle F(\omega)\}$

← تابع حقیقی      ← تابع خیالی

□ تبدیل لاپلاس



$$X(\omega) = \int_{-2}^{-1} (1) e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_1^2 (2) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \frac{-1}{j\omega} \Big|_{-2}^{-1} + \frac{-2}{j\omega} \Big|_1^2$$

$$X(\omega) = \frac{-1}{j\omega} [e^{j\omega} - e^{j2\omega}] - \frac{1}{j\omega} [e^{-j2\omega} - e^{-j\omega}] = \frac{2}{\omega} \left[ \frac{e^{j\omega} - e^{j2\omega}}{2j} \right] + \frac{2}{\omega} \left[ \frac{e^{j2\omega} - e^{j\omega}}{2j} \right]$$

$$X(\omega) = -\frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega} + \frac{2 \sin 2\omega}{\omega} \rightarrow \text{Real, Even Signal}$$

Subject:

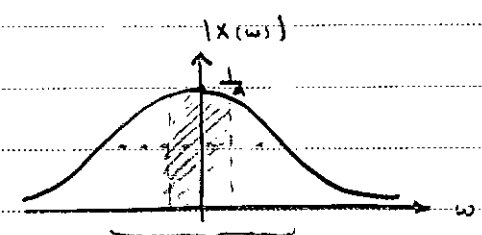
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$$\mathcal{F}\{e^{-at} \cdot u(t)\}$$

✓

$$\mathcal{F}\{e^{-at} \cdot u(t)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-at} \cdot u(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(a+j\omega)t} dt \rightarrow X(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + a} \quad \text{نقطه}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} |X(\omega)| &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + a^2}} \\ \angle X(\omega) &= -\text{Arctan}\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right) \end{aligned} \right.$$



الای سازه‌ای فرکانسی پایین

\* عوامل تبدیلی نوری

### I> Linearity

$$x_1(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} X_1(\omega)$$

$$x_2(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} X_2(\omega)$$

$$a_1 x_1(t) + a_2 x_2(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} a_1 X_1(\omega) + a_2 X_2(\omega)$$

### II> Symmetric

if  $x(t)$  is Real signal

$$X(-\omega) = X^*(+\omega)$$

$$\text{III> } X(\omega) = \text{Real}\{X(\omega)\} + j \text{Im}\{X(\omega)\}$$

$$X^*(\omega) = \text{Real}\{X(\omega)\} - j \text{Im}\{X(\omega)\}$$

$$X(-\omega) = \text{Real}\{X(-\omega)\} + j \text{Im}\{X(-\omega)\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \text{Real}\{X(\omega)\} &= \text{Real}\{X(-\omega)\} \rightarrow \text{Even} \\ \text{Im}\{X(\omega)\} &= -\text{Im}\{X(-\omega)\} \rightarrow \text{Odd} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} |X(\omega)| &= |X(-\omega)| \\ \angle X(\omega) &= -\angle X(-\omega) \end{aligned} \right.$$



IV > if  $x(t)$  Real & Even

then  $X(\omega)$  Real & Even

(أ) Real Signal  $x(t) = x^*(t)$

Even Signal  $x(t) = x(-t)$

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{j\omega t} dt$$

$$X^*(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*(t) \cdot e^{j\omega t} dt = X(-\omega)$$

$t = -\tau$  تغيير

$$dt = -d\tau$$

$$X(-\omega) = X^*(\omega) = - \int_{+\infty}^{-\infty} x(-\tau) \cdot e^{-j\omega \tau} (d\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(-\tau) e^{-j\omega \tau} d\tau$$

$$X(\omega) = X^*(\omega) = X(-\omega) \rightarrow \text{Real \& Even}$$

V > if  $x(t)$  Real & Odd

then  $X(\omega)$  Pure Imaginary & Odd

$$\text{VI} > X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) [\cos \omega t - j \sin \omega t] dt$$

$$X(\omega) = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \cos(\omega t) dt}_{\text{Re}\{X(\omega)\}} - j \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \sin(\omega t) dt}_{\text{Im}\{X(\omega)\}}$$

$$\text{VII} > x(t) = \text{Ev}\{x(t)\} + \text{Od}\{x(t)\}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{x(t)\} = \mathcal{F}\{\text{Ev}\{x(t)\}\} + \mathcal{F}\{\text{Od}\{x(t)\}\}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Re}\{X(\omega)\} \quad \hookrightarrow \text{Im}\{X(\omega)\}$$

VIII > Time Shifting

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} X(\omega)$$

$$x(t-t_0) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} e^{-j\omega t_0} X(\omega)$$

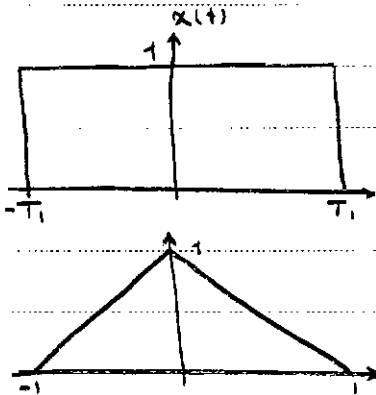
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Subject:

Year:      Month:      Date: ( )

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t-t_0) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt \quad \underline{\tau = t - t_0} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) \cdot e^{-j(\tau+t_0)\omega} d\tau$$

=  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) \cdot e^{-j\tau\omega} \cdot e^{-jt_0\omega} d\tau$  چونکه تغییر نمی کند، فقط اختلاف فاز ایجاد می شود



$P_{2T_1}(t)$  و  $\Lambda_{2T_1}(t)$  سیگنال

$\Lambda_{2T_1}(t)$  سیگنال

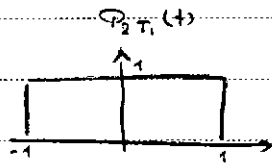
$\mathcal{F}\{P_{2T_1}(t)\}$

$$P_{2T_1}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & -T_1 < t < T_1 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} = \int_{-T_1}^{T_1} (1) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{j\omega} e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{-T_1}^{T_1}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = -\frac{1}{j\omega} [e^{-j\omega T_1} - e^{+j\omega T_1}] = \frac{2}{\omega} \left[ \frac{e^{j\omega T_1} - e^{-j\omega T_1}}{2j} \right] = 2 \frac{\sin \omega T_1}{\omega}$$

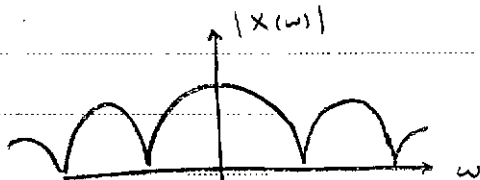
درای تبدیل تابع سینوس

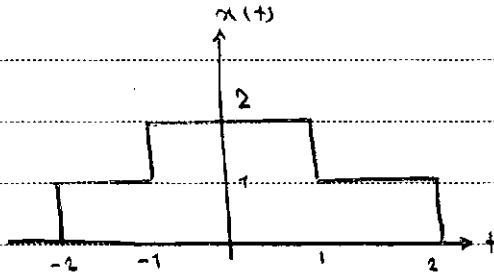
$$\mathcal{F} = \frac{2 \sin \omega T_1}{\omega} = 2 \frac{\sin \frac{\omega T_1}{\pi}}{\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\omega T_1}{\pi}} = 2 T_1 \text{Sinc} \left( \frac{\omega T_1}{\pi} \right)$$



F.T.  $\rightarrow$   $2 T_1 \cdot \text{Sinc} \left( \frac{\omega T_1}{\pi} \right)$

درای تبدیل بروج



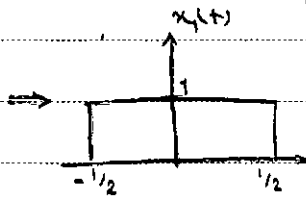
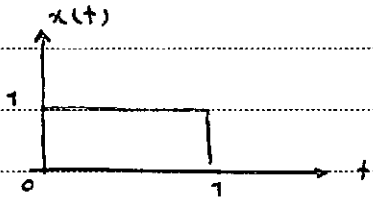


$$x(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$$

$$T_1 = 1 \rightarrow 2 \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega}{\pi}\right)$$

$$T_2 = 2 \rightarrow 4 \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{2\omega}{\pi}\right)$$

بنا بر خاصیت خطی بودن جمع می کنیم



$$x = x_1(t - 1/2)$$

$$x_1 = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right)$$

$$X(\omega) = e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right)$$

### IX > Time Scaling

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T}} X(\omega)$$

$$x(at) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T}} \frac{1}{|a|} X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

مثال ۱)

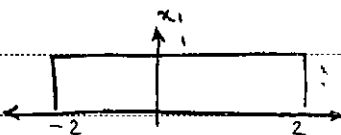
$$\mathcal{F}\{x(at)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(at) e^{-j\omega t} dt \quad a > 0$$

$$t = at \rightarrow dt = \frac{1}{a} d\tau$$

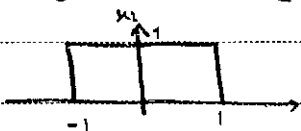
$$\mathcal{F} = \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) e^{-j\frac{\omega}{a}\tau} d\tau = \frac{1}{a} X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{x(at)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(at) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{a} X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right) \quad a < 0$$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T}} X(\omega) \Rightarrow x(-t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T}} X(-\omega)$$



$$\leftrightarrow 4 \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{2\omega}{\pi}\right)$$



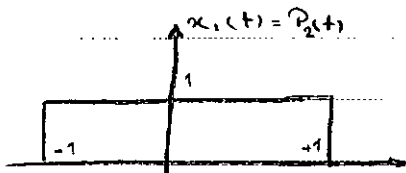
$$x_2(t) = x_1\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \leftrightarrow 2 \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega}{\pi}\right)$$

**X** → Time Reverse

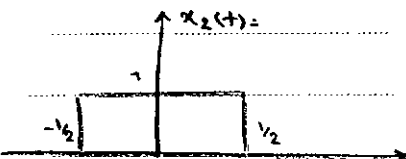
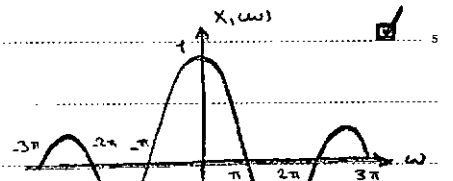
$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} X(\omega)$$

$$x(-t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} X(-\omega)$$

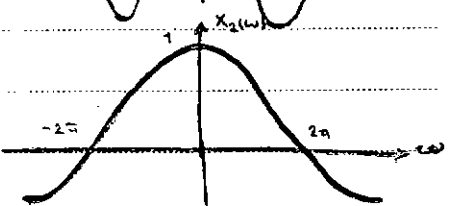
الف) Time Scaling :  $a = -1$



$$\longleftrightarrow 2 \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega}{\pi}\right) = X_1(\omega)$$



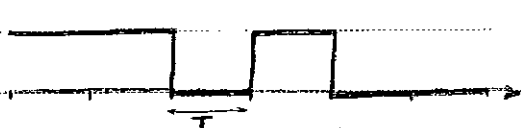
$$\longleftrightarrow \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right) = X_2(\omega)$$



$$x_2(t) = x_1\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} X_2(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} X_1\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)$$

بزرگ طیف زمانی ← بزرگ طیف فرکانسی (الطبعاً) →  $(\omega \propto \frac{1}{T})$

استقال اطلاعات

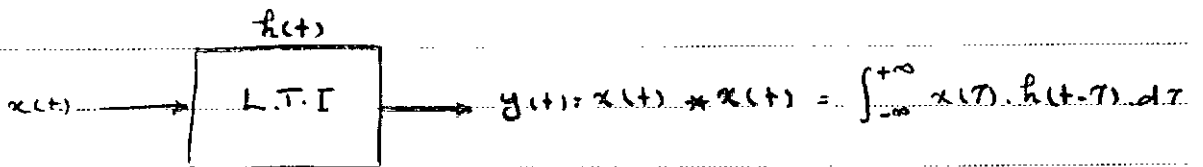


110100

case 1 :  $\alpha \neq$  of bits

case 2 :  $2\alpha \neq$  of bits →  $T \downarrow \rightarrow \omega \uparrow \rightarrow$  محدودیت بزرگتر می شود

**XI** → Convolution



$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} X(\omega)$$

$$h(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} H(\omega)$$

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} Y(\omega) = X(\omega) \cdot H(\omega)$$

Subject:

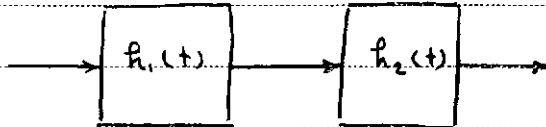
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ثابت

$$Y(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau \right] e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

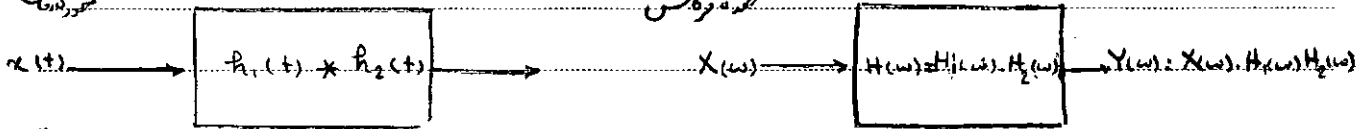
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t-\tau) e^{-j\omega t} dt \right] d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) e^{-j\omega \tau} H(\omega) d\tau$$

النتيجة



مخرجات

مخرجات



$$Y(\omega) = H(\omega) X(\omega) \implies \text{Frequency response : transfer function} \quad H(\omega) = \frac{Y(\omega)}{X(\omega)}$$

L.T.I

$$h(t) = e^{-at} u(t) \quad , a > 0$$

$$x(t) = e^{-bt} u(t) \quad , b > 0$$

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t) \quad ; \text{Jalab}$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1} \leftarrow Y(t) = X(\omega) \cdot H(\omega) \quad ; \text{Fosob}$$

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-bt} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{j\omega + b}$$

$$Y(\omega) = X(\omega) \cdot H(\omega) = \frac{1}{(j\omega + a)(j\omega + b)} = \frac{A}{j\omega + a} + \frac{B}{j\omega + b}$$

$$A = (j\omega + a) Y(\omega) \Big|_{j\omega = -a} = \frac{1}{j\omega + b} \Big|_{j\omega = -a} = \frac{1}{b-a} \quad , \quad B = \frac{1}{a-b}$$

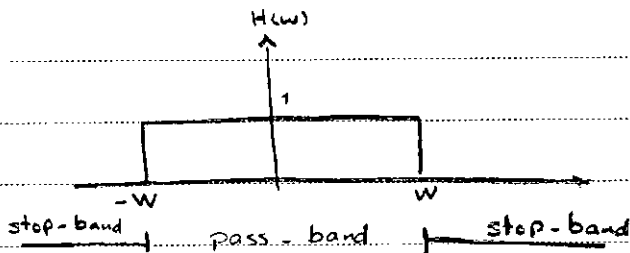
$$y(t) = A \cdot e^{-at} u(t) + B \cdot e^{-bt} u(t)$$

Subject:

Year:      Month:      Date: ( )

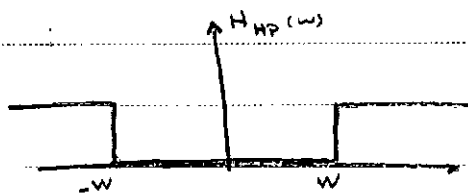
$$H(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| < W \\ 0 & |\omega| > W \end{cases}$$

↳ Frequency response

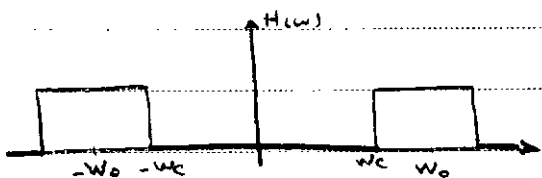


$$X(\omega) \rightarrow Y(\omega) = H(\omega) \cdot X(\omega)$$

عملکرد: مولفه‌های فرکانسی  $X(\omega)$  در بازه  $(-W, W)$  کُند می‌ماند و چون این  $H(\omega)$  حل مبدأ  $(\omega=0)$  است به آن فیلتر پایین گذر می‌گویند.

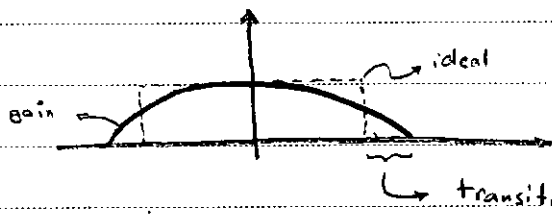


Ideal High Pass Filter

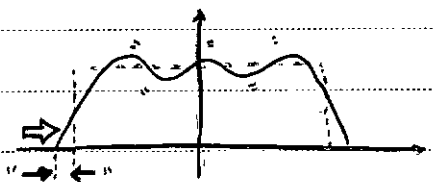


Ideal Band Pass Filter

low Pass Filter



پهنای باند در این transition region زیاد (gain) دچار ripple می‌شود. دید trade-off در طراحی پدید می‌آورد.

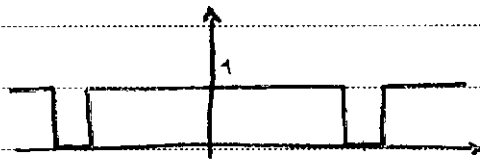


Ripple  $\nabla$  Sharpness

•  $\omega_c$  در این فیلتر Cut-Off Frequency معروف است این مقدار در فیلترهای غیر ایده‌آل برابر است با:

$$\omega_c = \frac{H(\omega)}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_{\omega=\omega_c}$$

Match Filter ✓



فرکانس باند پهنی: 50 Hz

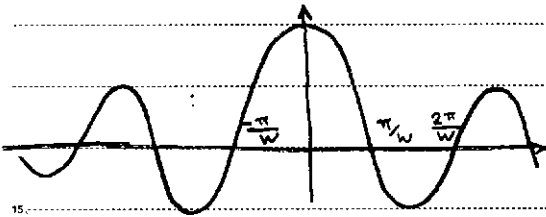
برای حذف یک فرکانس خاص  
مثلاً برای حذف نویز دستگاهی بزرگتر از فرکانس

$$H(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| < W \\ 0 & |\omega| > W \end{cases}$$

$h_{LP}(t) = ?$

$$h_{LP}(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \{ H_{LP}(\omega) \} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_{LP}(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-W}^{+W} (1) \cdot e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{jt} \cdot e^{j\omega t} \Big|_{-W}^{+W} = \frac{1}{\pi t} \left[ \frac{e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t}}{2j} \right] = \frac{1}{\pi t} \sin(\omega t) = \frac{W}{\pi} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{Wt}{\pi}\right)$$



$$h_{LP}(t) = \frac{1}{\pi t} \sin(\omega t) = \frac{W}{\pi} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{Wt}{\pi}\right)$$

↳ ideal low pass

رفت شدید در زمان

$$P_{2T_1}(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} 2T_1 \text{sinc}\left(\frac{Wt_1}{\pi}\right)$$

$$\frac{W}{\pi} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{Wt}{\pi}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} H_{LP}(\omega) = P_{2W}(\omega)$$

XII > Duality

$$f(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} F(\omega)$$

$$F(\omega) \xrightarrow{-\text{F.T.}} 2\pi f(-\omega)$$

نیت

$$2\pi f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow -t} 2\pi f(-t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega) e^{-j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$\xrightarrow{+\infty \omega} 2\pi f(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

XIII > Differentiation

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(t) &\xleftrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} X(\omega) \\
 \frac{dx(t)}{dt} &\xleftrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} (j\omega) X(\omega) \\
 \frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2} &\xleftrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} (j\omega)^2 X(\omega) \\
 &\vdots \\
 \frac{d^n x(t)}{dt^n} &\xleftrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} (j\omega)^n X(\omega)
 \end{aligned}$$

مثال )

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\omega) \cdot e^{j\omega t} \cdot d\omega \rightarrow ?!!$$

XIV > Integration

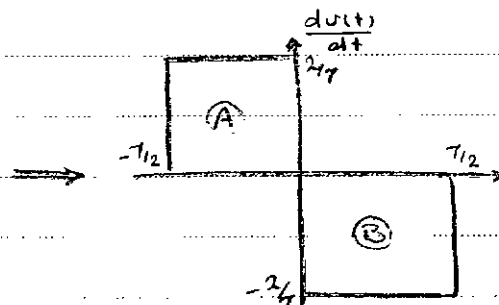
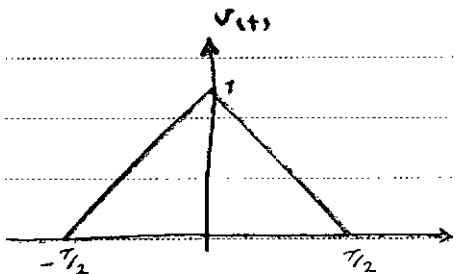
$$\begin{aligned}
 x(t) &\xleftrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} X(\omega) \\
 \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) \cdot d\tau &\xleftrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \frac{1}{j\omega} X(\omega) + \pi X(0) \cdot S(\omega)
 \end{aligned}$$

مثال )

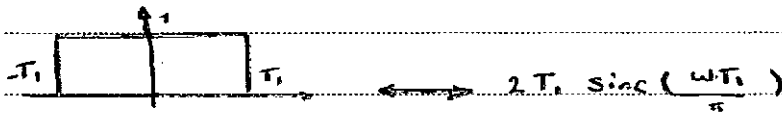
$$\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) \cdot d\tau = x(t) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \cdot u(t-\tau) \cdot d\tau$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{F}\{x(t) * u(t)\} &= \mathcal{F}\{x(t)\} \cdot \mathcal{F}\{u(t)\} \\
 &= X(\omega) \cdot \left[ \pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{F}\{u(t)\}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{j\omega} X(\omega) + \pi X(\omega) \delta(\omega) \rightarrow \text{مثال} \\
 &= \frac{1}{j\omega} X(\omega) + \pi X(0) \delta(\omega)
 \end{aligned}$$







المجال الزمني:  $2T_1$

$$\textcircled{A} \quad \frac{2}{T} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega T}{4\pi}\right) e^{j\omega \frac{T}{4}}$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad -\frac{2}{T} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega T}{4\pi}\right) e^{j\omega \frac{T}{4}}$$

$$\textcircled{A} + \textcircled{B} = \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega T}{4\pi}\right) \left\{ e^{j\omega \frac{T}{4}} - e^{-j\omega \frac{T}{4}} \right\} \frac{x+2j}{4} = 2j \cdot \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega T}{4\pi}\right) \cdot \underbrace{\sin\left(\frac{\omega T}{4}\right)}_{\frac{\omega T}{4} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega T}{4\pi}\right)}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{dv(t)}{dt} \longleftrightarrow X(\omega) = \frac{T}{2} \text{sinc}^2\left(\frac{\omega T}{4\pi}\right)$$

$$x(t) = \frac{dv(t)}{dt}$$

$$X(\omega) = (j\omega)V(\omega) \implies V(\omega) = \frac{X(\omega)}{j\omega} \implies V(\omega) = \frac{T}{2} \text{sinc}^2\left(\frac{\omega T}{4\pi}\right)$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}(P_{2T_1}(\omega)) \quad \square$$

$$P_{2T_1}(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} 2T_1 \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega T_1}{\pi}\right)$$

$$P_{2T_1}(\omega) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}^{-1}} \frac{T_1}{\pi} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{t+T_1}{\pi}\right) \quad \text{ب} \quad P_W(\omega) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}^{-1}} \frac{W}{\pi} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{t+W}{\pi}\right) \quad \text{متر}$$

XV

$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} X(\omega)$$

$$tx(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} j \frac{d}{d\omega} X(\omega)$$

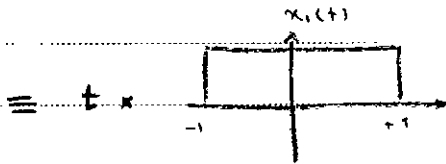
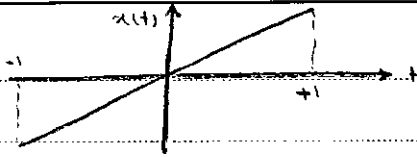
نقطة

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt \longrightarrow$$

$$\frac{dX(\omega)}{d\omega} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -jt x(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt \longrightarrow \dots \checkmark$$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

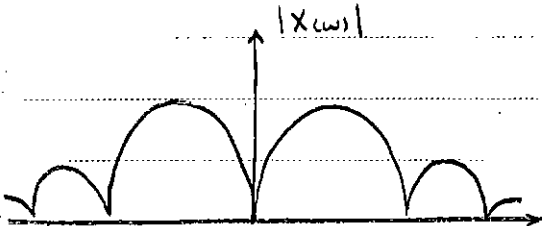
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$$\frac{2 \sin(\omega)}{\omega} = X_1(\omega)$$

Real + Odd :  $\frac{1}{j}$   $\frac{1}{\omega}$

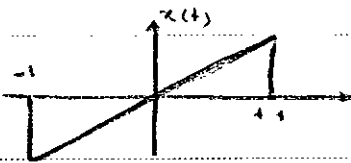
$$x(t) = t \cdot x_1(t) \longleftrightarrow X(\omega) = j \frac{d}{d\omega} X_1(\omega) = j 2 \frac{d}{d\omega} \left\{ \frac{\sin(\omega)}{\omega} \right\} = j 2 \frac{\cos \omega}{\omega} - j 2 \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega^2}$$



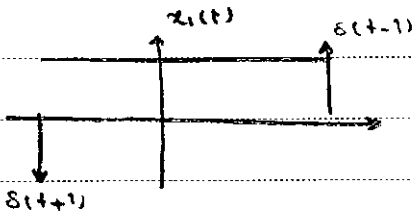
Band-Pass Filter

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} \cdot dt = 1$$

تبدیل فریب سینیل ضرب با هم در 1 است



$$x_1 = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} X_1(\omega) = j\omega X(\omega) \rightarrow X(\omega) = \frac{X_1(\omega)}{j\omega}$$



$$\delta(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} 1 \rightarrow \delta(t-t_0) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} e^{j\omega t_0}$$

$$x_1(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega} + (e^{-j\omega} - e^{j\omega}) \rightarrow \dots$$

XVI

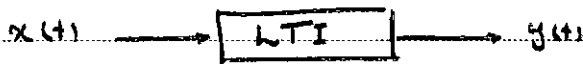
$$t^n \cdot e^{-at} u(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \frac{1}{(j\omega + a)^{n+1}}$$

$$t \cdot e^{-at} u(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} j \frac{d}{d\omega} \left\{ \frac{1}{j\omega + a} \right\} = j \frac{-j}{(j\omega + a)^2} = \frac{1}{(j\omega + a)^2}$$

$$t^{n-1} \cdot e^{-at} u(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \frac{1}{(j\omega + a)^n}$$

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. 35



$$x(t) = t \cdot e^{-2t} u(t)$$

$$\longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{(j\omega+2)^2}$$

$$h(t) = e^{-4t} u(t)$$

$$\longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega+4}$$

$$Y(\omega) = X(\omega) \cdot H(\omega) = \frac{1}{(j\omega+4)(j\omega+2)^2} = \frac{A}{j\omega+4} + \frac{B}{j\omega+2} + \frac{C}{(j\omega+2)^2}$$

$$A = (j\omega+4) Y(\omega) \Big|_{j\omega=-4} \rightarrow A = 1/4$$

$$C = (j\omega+2)^2 Y(\omega) \Big|_{j\omega=-2} \rightarrow C = 1/2$$

$$B = \frac{d}{ds} \{ (s+2)^2 Y(s) \} \Big|_{s=j\omega=-2} \rightarrow B = -1/4$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{4} e^{-4t} u(t) - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2t} u(t) + \frac{1}{2} t e^{-2t} u(t)$$

### XVII > Frequency Shifting

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} X(\omega)$$

$$e^{j\omega_0 t} x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} X(\omega - \omega_0)$$

تبدیل (Time Shifting) در حوزه فرکانس

$$x(t-t_0) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} e^{-j\omega t_0} X(\omega) \rightarrow \dots$$

### XVIII > Parseval's Relation

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

(طینت طینی انرژی) Energy Density Spectrum  $\equiv |X(\omega)|^2$

Subject :

Year. Month. Date. ( )

$$f(t) = \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left\{ F\left(\frac{\omega}{4}\right) \right\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} F(\omega)$$

$$F(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} 2\pi \cdot f(-\omega)$$

خاصیت درونی

$$f(at) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

time scaling خاصیت

$$F(-t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} 2\pi f(\omega)$$

time reverse خاصیت

$$F(-4T) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} 2\pi \left( \frac{1}{4} F\left(\frac{\omega}{4}\right) \right) \equiv \frac{\pi}{2} F\left(\frac{\omega}{4}\right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{\omega}{4}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \frac{2}{\pi} F(-4T)$$

$$f(t) = \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} F(\omega) = (j\omega)^2 \cdot X(\omega)$$

خاصیت مشتق

$$F(\omega) = (j(-4T))^2 X(-4T) = -16T^2 X(-4T)$$

$$\omega = -4T$$

$$f\left(\frac{\omega}{4}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} -\frac{32}{\pi} T^2 X(-4T)$$

\* تابع همبستگی

Correlation notation :  $\odot$  ,  $\otimes$  ,  $**$  ,  $\otimes$

$$R_{12}(\tau) = f_1(t) \odot f_2(t)$$

$$\text{Conv} = f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) \cdot f_2(t-\tau) \cdot d\tau$$

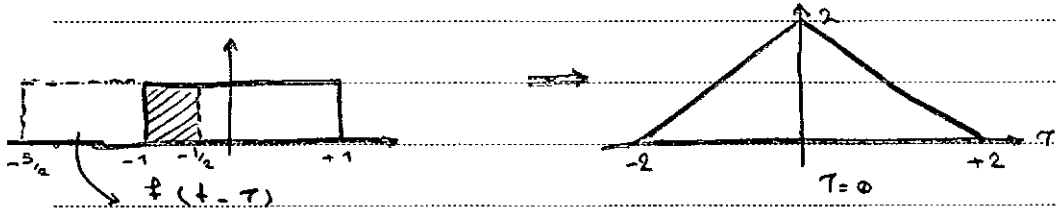
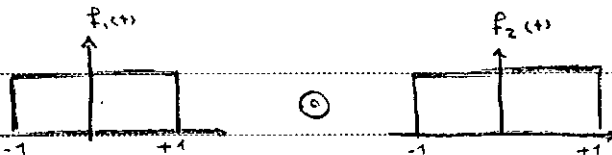
$$R_{12}(\tau) = f_1(t) \otimes f_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(t) \cdot f_2(t-\tau) \cdot d\tau$$

تغییر متغیر ندارد. تنها این روش است. اندازه  $T_0$  مثبت بدای کند.

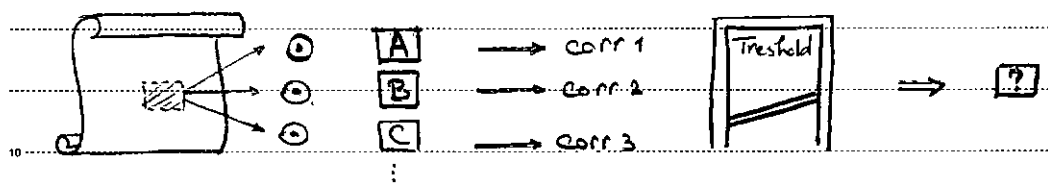
$$\text{Auto Correlation} = f_1(t) \odot f_2(t)$$

Subject:

Year:      Month:      Date: 36



Pattern Recognition



$$R_{12}(\tau) = \int_{-1}^{+1} f_1(t) \times f_2(t-\tau) dt$$

conv. corr. بط \*

رابط فوریه تابع همبستگی \*

$$f_1(t) \xrightarrow{F.T.} F_1(\omega)$$

$$f_2(t) \xrightarrow{F.T.} F_2(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F} \{ R_{12}(\tau) \} = F_1(\omega) \cdot F_2(-\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F} \{ R_{21}(\tau) \} = F_1(-\omega) \cdot F_2(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F} \{ R_{11}(\tau) \} = F_1(\omega) \cdot F_1(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F} \{ R_{11}(\tau) \} = (F_1(\omega))^2 \iff f_1(t) \text{ Real} \rightarrow F_1(-\omega) = F_1(\omega)^*$$

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ( )

# \* تبدیل کردن فوریه تریگنومتری

$$f(t) \longleftrightarrow F(\omega)$$

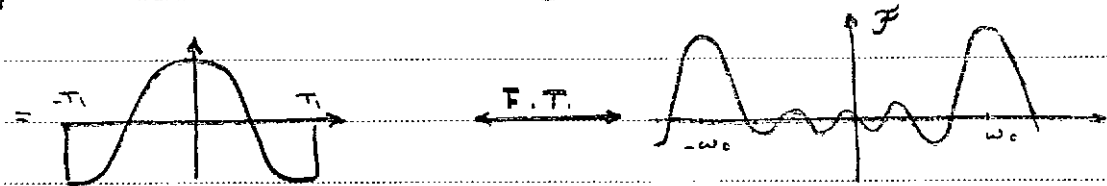
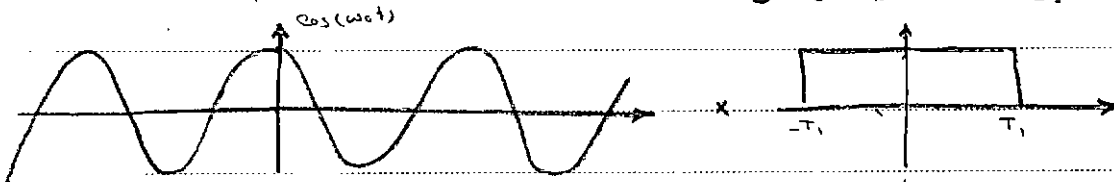
$$e^{j\omega_0 t} f(t) \longleftrightarrow F(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$f(t) \longleftrightarrow F(\omega)$$

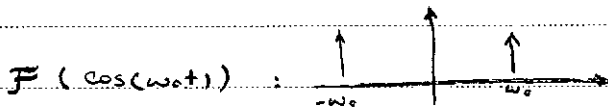
$$f(t) \cdot \cos(\omega_0 t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} F(\omega - \omega_0) + \frac{1}{2} F(\omega + \omega_0)$$

$$f(t) \cdot \cos(\omega_0 t) = f(t) \cdot \left\{ \frac{e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t}}{2} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega_0 t} f(t) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega_0 t} f(t)$$

استفاده از خطی بودن تبدیل فوریه رابطه اثبات می شود.  
 تبدیل سینوسی طیف فرکانس را جابجایی می کند و Modulation نامیده دارد.



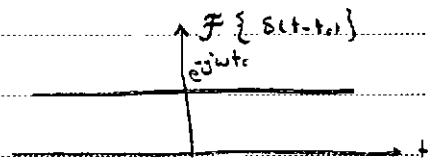
$$\cos(\omega_0 t) \cdot P_{2T_1}(t) \xrightarrow{F.T.} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2T_1 \text{sinc}\left(\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)T_1}{\pi}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2T_1 \text{sinc}\left(\frac{(\omega + \omega_0)T_1}{\pi}\right)$$



$$\delta(t) \longleftrightarrow 1$$

$$\delta(t - t_0) \longleftrightarrow e^{-j\omega t_0}$$

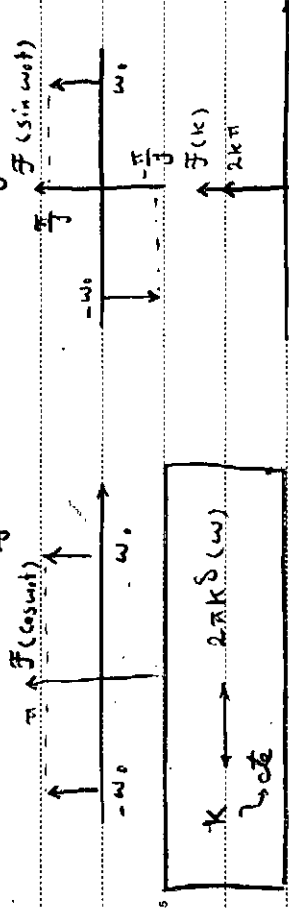
$$\frac{1}{2\pi} e^{j\omega_0 t} \longleftrightarrow F(\omega) = \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$



$$e^{\pm j\omega_0 t} \longleftrightarrow 2\pi \delta(\omega \mp \omega_0)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{\cos \omega_0 t\} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{F}\{e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t}\} = \pi \{ \delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0) \}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{\sin \omega_0 t\} = \frac{1}{2j} \mathcal{F}\{e^{j\omega_0 t} - e^{-j\omega_0 t}\} = \frac{\pi}{j} \{ \delta(\omega - \omega_0) - \delta(\omega + \omega_0) \}$$



### Sigum Function

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

$$\text{sgn}(t) = u(t) - u(-t)$$

$$\text{sgn}(t) = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} [e^{-at} u(t) - e^{-a(-t)}]$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{\text{sgn}(t)\} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{F}\left\{ \int_0^{\infty} e^{-at} e^{j\omega t} dt - \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{at} e^{-j\omega t} dt \right\}$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{a + j\omega} - \frac{1}{j\omega - a} \right] = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2j\omega}{\omega^2 + a^2} = \frac{2}{j\omega}$$

### Unit Step Function

$$u(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \text{sgn}(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}\{u(t)\} &= \mathcal{F}\left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \text{sgn}(t) \right\} = \mathcal{F}\left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\} + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{F}\{\text{sgn}(t)\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} 2\pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{j\omega} \end{aligned}$$

$$u(t) \longleftrightarrow \pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

Subject:

Year:      Month:      Date: ( )

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(t)| \cdot dt < \infty$$

\* توان سلیسیال  $f(t)$  تبدیل فوری دارد اگر انرژی محدود داشته باشد.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F(\omega)| \cdot d\omega < \infty$$

II. سرولا در بر کده

شروط لازم برای موجود بودن سری فوری است.

\* تبدیل فوری برای توابع تناوبی

$$x(t) \longleftrightarrow X(\omega)$$

$$e^{j\omega_0 t} \longleftrightarrow 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k \cdot e^{jk\omega_0 t} \longleftrightarrow \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi a_k \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)$$

دنباله  $a_k$  خطی بودن تبدیل فوری ثابت می شود.  
اگر  $a_k$  را ضرایب فوری مد نظر بگیریم، تبدیل فوری عبارتست از:

$$X(\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi \cdot a_k \cdot \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)$$

$$x(t) = \underbrace{\sin(t)}_{\text{periodic}} + \underbrace{\cos(2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4})}_{\text{periodic}}$$

$$\sin(t) = \frac{1}{2} \{ e^{jt} - e^{-jt} \} \xrightarrow{F.T} a_1 = \frac{1}{2j}, \quad a_{-1} = \frac{-1}{2j}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}\{\sin(t)\} &= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2j} \delta(\omega - 1) + 2\pi \cdot \frac{-1}{2j} \delta(\omega + 1) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{j} \delta(\omega - 1) - \frac{\pi}{j} \delta(\omega + 1) \\ &= \pi j \delta(\omega + 1) - \pi j \delta(\omega - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{2} e^{j(\omega - 1)t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j(\omega - 1)t} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}}_{a_1} \cdot e^{j2\pi t} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}}_{a_{-1}} \cdot e^{-j2\pi t}$$



$$X(\omega) = \pi j (\delta(\omega+1) - \delta(\omega-1)) + \pi e^{+j\frac{\pi}{4}} \delta(\omega-2\pi) + \pi e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} \delta(\omega+2\pi)$$

برای نمونه برداری از قطاری از سیگنالهای فزونی واحد استفاده می شود (سینال شانه- (comb) Sampling

$$s(t) = \sum_k^{+\infty} s(t - kT_s)$$

$$S(\omega) = \sum 2\pi \cdot a_k \cdot \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)$$

$$\omega_0 = 2\pi / T_s$$

مقدار  $\omega_0$

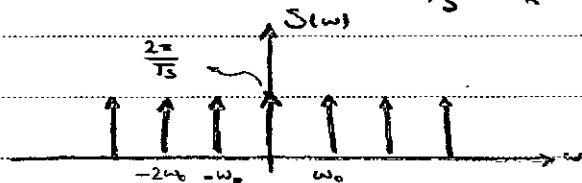
$$a_k = \frac{1}{T_s} \int_{\langle T_s \rangle} s(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega_0 k t} \cdot dt$$

ضرایب سری فوریه

$$= \frac{1}{T_s} \int_{-\frac{T_s}{2}}^{\frac{T_s}{2}} s(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega_0 k t} \cdot dt = \frac{1}{T_s}$$

مقدار گذاری

$$S(\omega) = \mathcal{F}\{s(t)\} = \frac{2\pi}{T_s} \sum_k^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)$$



$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_s}$$

حاصلت دوگانی برای فزونی

$$x(t) * h(t) \xrightarrow{F.T.} X(\omega) \cdot H(\omega)$$

$$x(t) \cdot v(t) \xrightarrow{F.T.} \frac{1}{2\pi} \{X(\omega) * V(\omega)\}$$

نهایت

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\{X(\omega) * V(\omega)\} = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left\{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\delta) \cdot V(\omega - \delta) \cdot d\delta\right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\gamma) \cdot V(\omega - \gamma) \cdot d\gamma \right] \cdot e^{j\omega t} \cdot d\omega$$

Subject:

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

$$f_h = \omega - \gamma \quad \text{تغییر تغییر} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\gamma) \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} V(h) e^{j(h+\gamma)t} dh \right] d\gamma$$

$$V(\omega) \quad \text{تعریف فریب معکوس} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\gamma) \cdot e^{j\gamma t} d\gamma = V(t)$$

$$X(\omega) \quad \text{تعریف فریب معکوس} = 2\pi \cdot V(t) \cdot \alpha(t)$$

کاربرد آن در مودولاسیون است.  
 کاربرد آن در مودولاسیون فریب واحد

$$f(t) * \delta(t - t_0) = f(t - t_0)$$

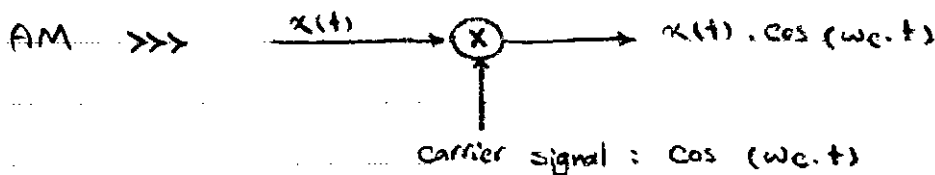
$$\delta(t - t_1) * \delta(t - t_2) = \delta(t - t_1 - t_2)$$

AM: Amplitude Modulation

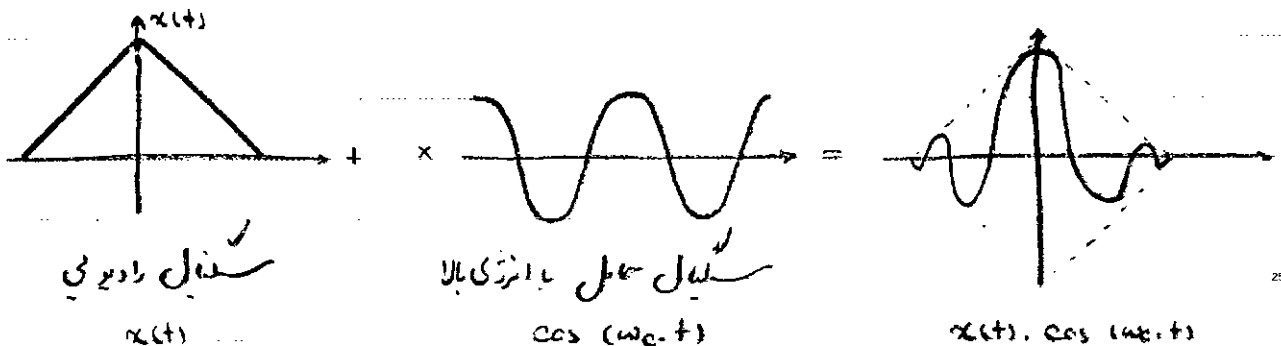
کاربرد آن در مودولاسیون فریب واحد

FM: Frequency Modulation

$\alpha(t)$  → signal



carrier frequency:  $\omega_c$  → مقدار متغیر جدیدی است. سیگنال  $\alpha(t)$  با کاروله می کند

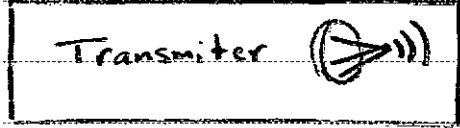


$x(t)$  ~ band limited

$$X(\omega) = \mathcal{F}\{x(t)\}$$

voice ~  $\pm 8$  kHz

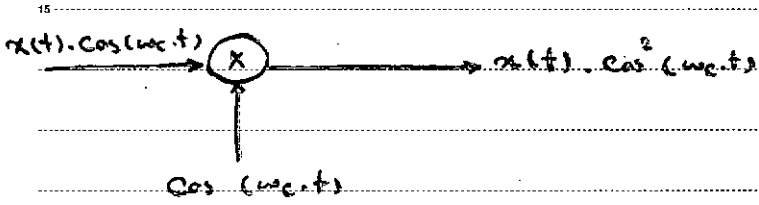
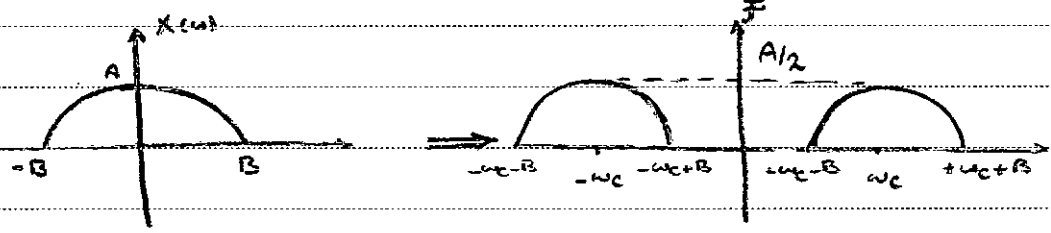
music ~  $\pm 20$  kHz



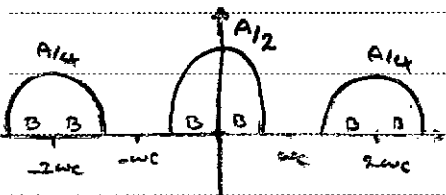
$$\mathcal{F}\{x(t) \cdot \cos(\omega_c t)\} = \frac{1}{2\pi} [X(\omega) * \mathcal{F}\{\cos(\omega_c t)\}]$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{\cos(\omega_c t)\} \stackrel{\text{periodic}}{=} \sum_k^{+\infty} 2\pi A_k \delta(\omega - k\omega_c) = \pi (\delta(\omega - \omega_c) + \delta(\omega + \omega_c))$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{x(t) \cdot \cos(\omega_c t)\} = \frac{1}{2} [X(\omega - \omega_c) + X(\omega + \omega_c)]$$



$$\mathcal{F}\{x(t) \cdot \cos^2(\omega_c t)\} = \mathcal{F}\left\{x(t) \cdot \frac{1 + \cos(2\omega_c t)}{2}\right\} =$$



$$\mathcal{F}\left\{\frac{x(t)}{2}\right\} + \mathcal{F}\left\{\frac{x(t) \cdot \cos(2\omega_c t)}{2}\right\} = \frac{1}{2} X(\omega) + \frac{1}{4} [X(\omega + 2\omega_c) + X(\omega - 2\omega_c)]$$

برای بدست آوردن سیگنال اصلی از این فیلتر پایین گذر استفاده می کنیم (LPF)  
 چون دامنه لغت شدت است آنرا با فیلتر مجانبی می کنیم و gain آنرا برابر 2 قرار می دهیم

Subject :

Year.      Month.      Date.      ( )

Filter Output:  $y(t) = r(t) * h_{LP}(t)$

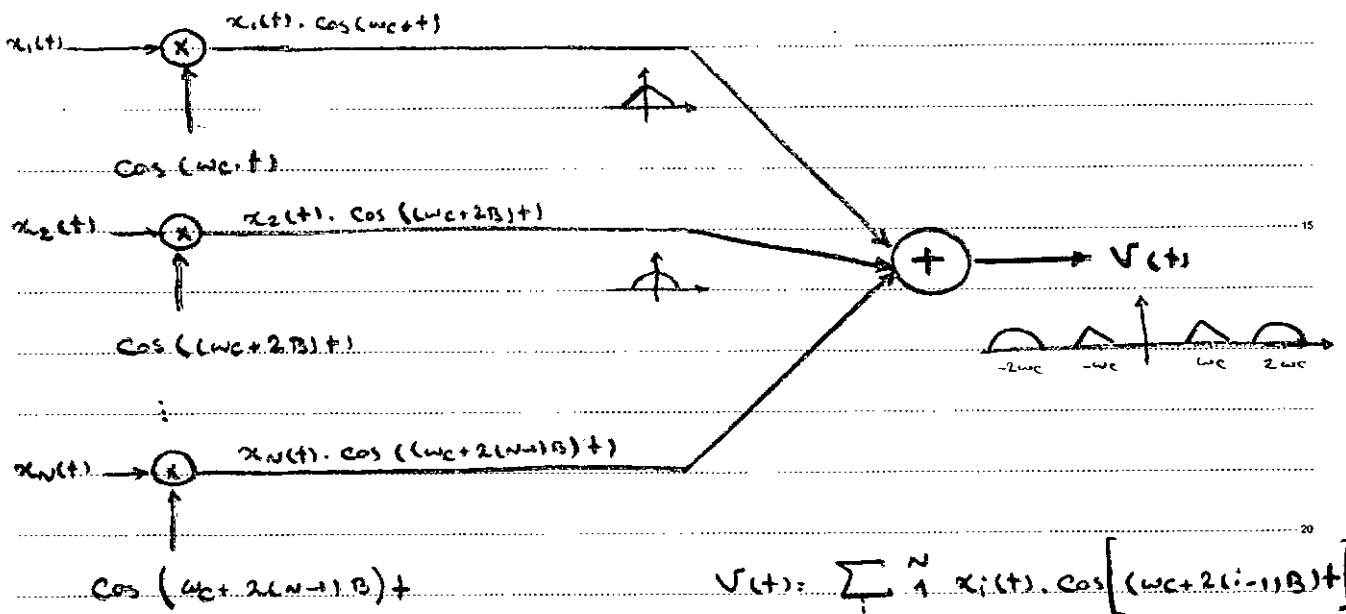
$$Y(\omega) = R(\omega) \cdot H_{LP}(\omega)$$

$$H_{LP}(\omega) = \begin{cases} 2 & |\omega| < B \\ 0 & o.w \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{gain} = 2$$

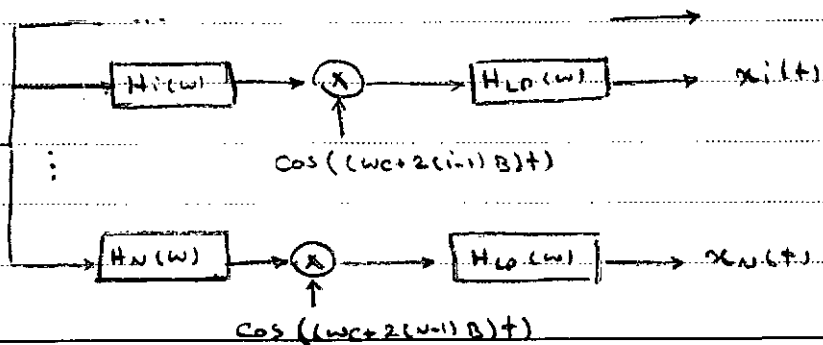
درای ارسال مجزبه سیگنال  $\{x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_N(t)\}$  می باید فرایندی به روش AM درین کارهای مستانی وجود دارد:

• FDM : Frequency Division Multiplexing

$$x_i \sim |X_i(\omega)| < B$$



Demodulator:



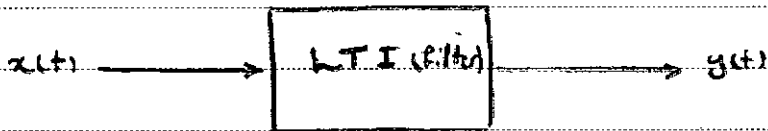
Subject:

Year. Month. Date. 40

المراد

$$H_i(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & \omega_c + 2(i-1.5)B < |\omega| < \omega_c + 2(i-0.5)B \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases} \quad i=1, \dots, N$$

$$H_1(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & \omega_c \leq |\omega| < \omega_c + B \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$



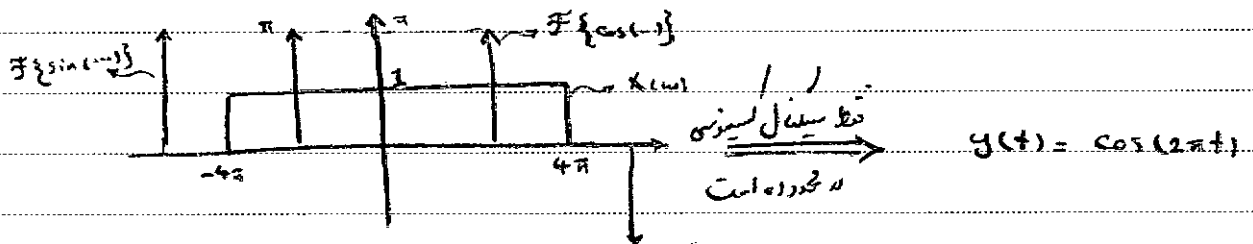
$$x(t) = \cos(2\pi t) + \sin(6\pi t)$$

$$h(t) = \frac{\sin(4\pi t)}{\pi t}$$

$$Y(\omega) = X(\omega) \cdot H(\omega)$$

15  $H(\omega) = \text{Low Pass Filter}$

$$X(\omega) = \pi (\delta(\omega + 2\pi) + \delta(\omega - 2\pi)) + \pi j (\delta(\omega + 6\pi) - \delta(\omega - 6\pi))$$



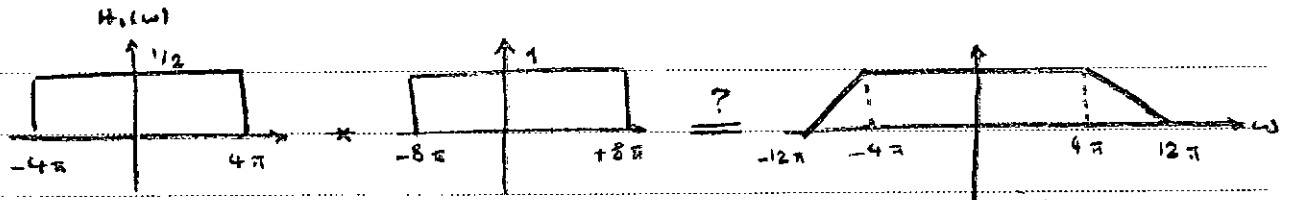
$$x(t) = \cos(2\pi t) + \sin(6\pi t)$$

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{\pi t} \sin(4\pi t) \cdot \sin(8\pi t)$$

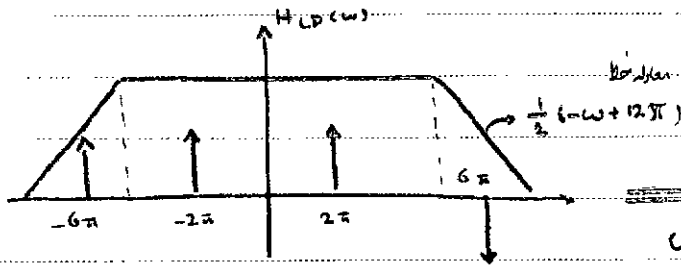
$$h(t) = \underbrace{\frac{\sin(4\pi t)}{\pi t}}_{h_1(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\sin(8\pi t)}{\pi t}}_{h_2(t)} \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} H(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2\pi} [H_1(\omega) * H_2(\omega)]$$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )



پارامتر سیگنال در روی محور صورت نوسان:



از روی شکل  $y(t) = 4\pi \cdot \cos(2\pi t) + 3\pi \sin(6\pi t)$

$P(t) \sim$  Periodic

$x(t) \cdot P(t)$  @  $\neq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot \delta$

$\mathcal{F}\{x(t) \cdot P(t)\} = \frac{1}{2\pi} [X(\omega) * P(\omega)]$  خاصیت عدلا سیرین

$P(\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi a_k \delta(\omega - \omega_0 k)$

ترابج متناهی

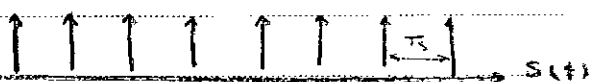
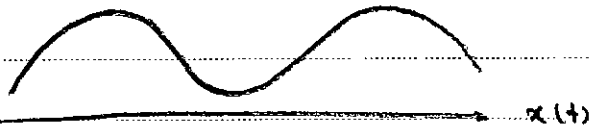
$\mathcal{F}\{x(t) \cdot P(t)\} = \frac{1}{2\pi} [X(\omega) * \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k \cdot X(\omega - k\omega_0)$

$P(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t)$

حالت خاص:

$\mathcal{F}\{x(t) \cdot P(t)\} = \frac{1}{2} X(\omega - \omega_0) + \frac{1}{2} X(\omega + \omega_0)$

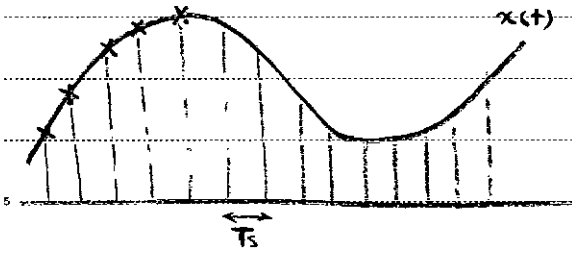
کاربرد: بحث نمونه برداری



$x(t) \cdot \delta(t - t_0) = x(t_0) \cdot \delta(t - t_0)$

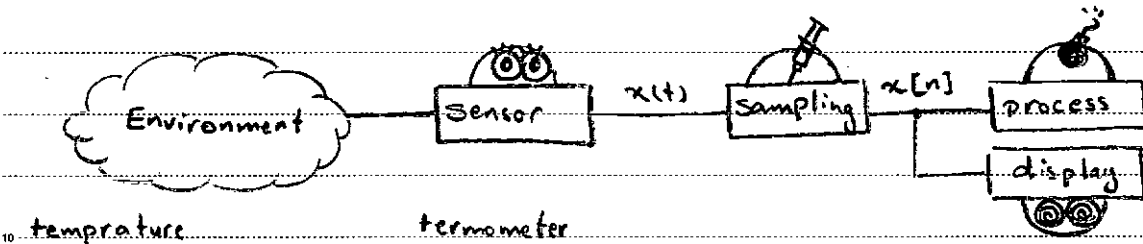
# Sampling

# \* نمونر برداری



$T_s$ : Sampling Period

$\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T_s}$ : Sampling Frequency



temperature

thermometer

ECG

EG



$p(t) \sim$  periodic ( $T_s$ )

$$x(t) \cdot S(t-t_0) = x(t_0) \cdot S(t-t_0)$$

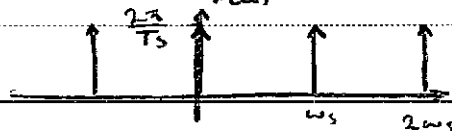
$$x(t) \cdot p(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \frac{1}{2\pi} [X(\omega) * P(\omega)] \quad \text{سبب در این}$$

$$p(t) \sim \text{periodic} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}\{p(t)\} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi a_k \delta(\omega - \omega_0 k)$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T_s} \int_{\langle T_s \rangle} p(t) \cdot e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{T_s} \int_{-\frac{T_s}{2}}^{\frac{T_s}{2}} S(t) \cdot e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T_s} \int_{-\frac{T_s}{2}}^{\frac{T_s}{2}} S(t) \cdot e^{-jk\omega_s \cdot t} dt = \frac{1}{T_s}$$

$$P(\omega) = \mathcal{F}\{p(t)\} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2\pi}{T_s} \delta(\omega - \omega_0 k)$$



Subject:

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

$$S(t) = x(t) * p(t)$$

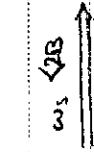
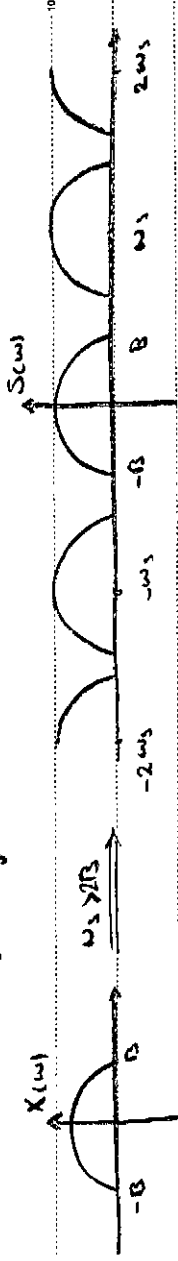
$$F\{S(t)\} = \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\omega) * \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2\pi}{T_s} \delta(\omega - \omega_k)$$

$$X(\omega) * \delta(\omega - \omega_s) = X(\omega - \omega_s)$$

Shift Center

$$S(\omega) = \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\omega - k\omega_s)$$

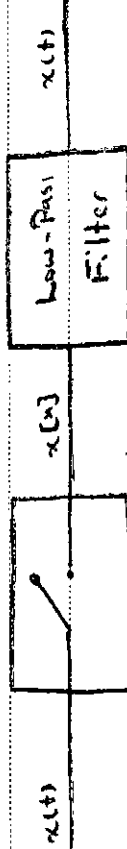
$X(\omega) = F\{x(t)\}$  & Band limited



\* تفسیر نمودن برداری فیلترینگ \*

$$\text{Nyquist Sampling Rate: } \omega_s \geq 2B$$

برای فرکانس بودن شرایط استفاده از این فیلتر باید از فیلتر پایین گذر استفاده کرد.

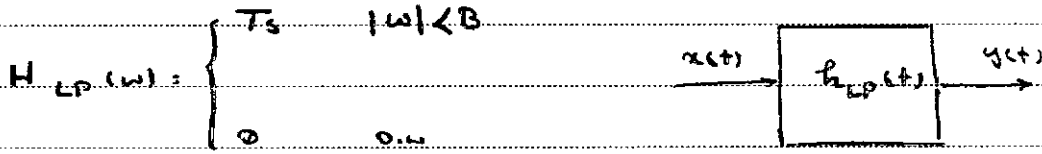


بازده (gain) فیلتر باید ...

$$x_s(t) = x(t)p(t) \xrightarrow{F.T} X_s(\omega) = \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\omega - k\omega_s)$$



سویچر LPF (ایم):



$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\{H_{LP}(\omega)\} = h_{LP}(t) = \frac{BT_s}{\pi} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{Bt}{\pi}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_s(t) = x(t) \cdot p(t) = \sum_k^{+\infty} x(kT_s) \delta(t - kT_s) \\ y(t) = x(t) \quad \text{ب} \end{cases}$$

$$y(t) = x_s(t) * h_{LP}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_s(\tau) h(t - \tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \sum_k^{+\infty} x(kT_s) \delta(\tau - kT_s) \right] h(\tau - t) d\tau$$

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

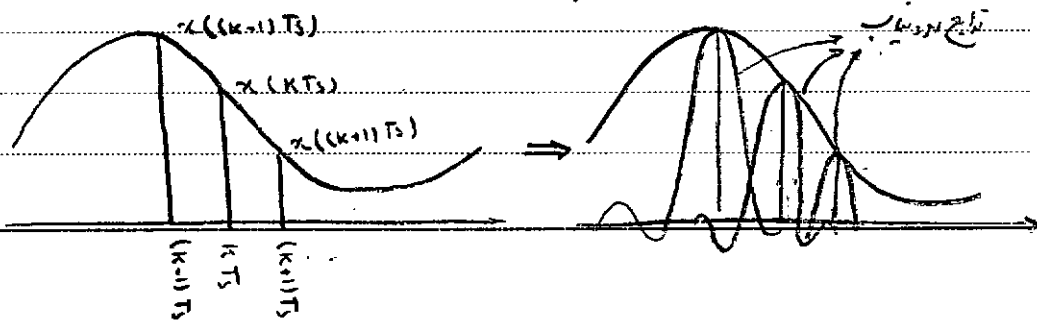
$x(t - t_0) \cdot \delta(t - t_0) = x(t_0) \cdot \delta(t - t_0)$

$$= \sum_k^{+\infty} x(kT_s) h(t - kT_s)$$

$$= \sum_k^{+\infty} x(kT_s) \cdot \left[ \frac{BT_s}{\pi} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{B(t - kT_s)}{\pi}\right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{BT_s}{\pi} \sum_k^{+\infty} x(kT_s) \cdot \text{sinc}\left(\frac{B(t - kT_s)}{\pi}\right)$$

این رابطه حاصل درونی (interpolation) (توسیع) است



Subject:

Year:      Month:      Date:      ( )

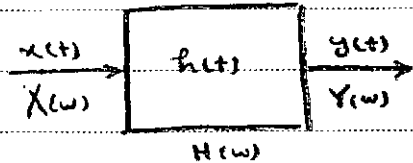
$$\mathcal{F}\{x(t)\} = X(\omega) \rightsquigarrow \text{برعکس تبدیل}$$

$$X(\omega) = R(\omega) + j \cdot I(\omega) \quad \text{real - imaginary}$$
$$= |X(\omega)| \exp\{j \angle X(\omega)\} \quad \text{magnitude - phase}$$

$$Y(\omega) = X(\omega) \cdot H(\omega)$$

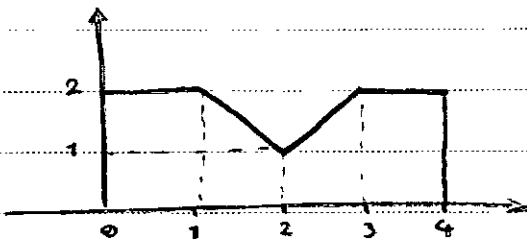
$$|Y(\omega)| = |X(\omega)| \cdot |H(\omega)|$$

$$\angle Y(\omega) = \angle X(\omega) + \angle H(\omega)$$



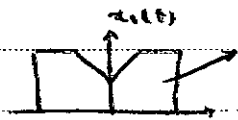
Transfer Function:  $H(\omega) = \frac{Y(\omega)}{X(\omega)}$

voice : فاز - پهن بسط دارد ، چون تا زمانه تغییر داشته باشد ← فاز هم است



A) Find  $\angle X(\omega)$

Real & Even  $\xrightarrow{\text{F.T}}$  Real & Even



Real  $\Rightarrow \angle 0$

$$x(t) = x_1(t-2) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T}} X(\omega) = e^{-j2\omega} \cdot X_1(\omega)$$

$$\angle -2\omega$$

B) Find  $X(0)$   $\equiv$  DC Term

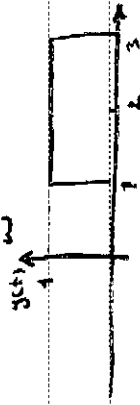
$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} \cdot dt \rightarrow X(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \cdot dt = \text{مساحت زیر منحنی}$$

$$c) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\omega) \frac{2 \sin(\omega)}{\omega} e^{j2\omega} d\omega$$

$$\text{خاصیت پارسال:} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

$$\text{طالت ملی صبت پارسال:} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \cdot y^*(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\omega) \cdot Y^*(\omega) d\omega$$

$$Y^*(\omega) = \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega} e^{-j2\omega} \quad \rightarrow \quad Y(\omega) = \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega} e^{-j2\omega}$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\omega) \cdot Y^*(\omega) d\omega = 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \cdot y^*(t) dt = 2\pi \times \text{area of shaded region}$$

$$Y(\omega) = X(\omega) \cdot H(\omega) \Rightarrow H(\omega) = \frac{Y(\omega)}{X(\omega)}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k \frac{d^k y(t)}{dt^k} = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \frac{d^k x(t)}{dt^k}$$

$$\sum a_k \mathcal{F} \left\{ \frac{d^k y(t)}{dt^k} \right\} = \sum b_k \mathcal{F} \left\{ \frac{d^k x(t)}{dt^k} \right\}$$

$$Y(\omega) \sum a_k (j\omega)^k = X(\omega) \sum b_k (j\omega)^k$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{Y(\omega)}{X(\omega)} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^M b_k (j\omega)^k}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k (j\omega)^k} = \frac{b_M (j\omega)^M + b_{M-1} (j\omega)^{M-1} + \dots + b_0}{a_N (j\omega)^N + a_{N-1} (j\omega)^{N-1} + \dots + a_0}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 3 \frac{dy}{dt} + y = \frac{dx}{dt} + 3x$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{(j\omega) + 3}{(j\omega)^2 + 3(j\omega) + 1} \rightarrow h(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \{ H(\omega) \}$$

Subject :

Year.      Month.      Date.      ( )

2

## © Correlation : Application in Object Detection

- Character

- Shapes

- etc.



$M \times N$

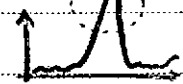
target



$L \times K$

image  $\otimes$  target

Found!



2D D.T. :

$$R[k, l] = x_1[m, n] \otimes x_2[m, n] = \sum_n \sum_m x_1[m, n] x_2[m+k, n+l]$$

Fourier Domain  $\rightarrow$

## © Modulation : Data Transfer

Modulator :  $x(t) \rightarrow x(t) \cos(\omega_c t)$

Demodulator :  $x(t) \cos(\omega_c t) \rightarrow x(t) \cdot \cos^2(\omega_c t)$  low pass filter

Plot : each level

FDM :  $x_1(t), \dots, x_N(t)$

Plot : each level

$\omega_c$  changes : how  $\omega_c$  affects modulation

Subject:

Year:      Month:      Date: 4/4

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + ay(t) = ax(t) - \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{a - j\omega}{a + j\omega} = \frac{Y(\omega)}{X(\omega)}$$

$$|H(\omega)| = 1$$

$$\angle H(\omega) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-\omega}{a}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right) = -2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{a - j\omega}{a + j\omega} = -1 + \frac{2a}{a + j\omega} \rightarrow h(t) = \delta(t) + 2ae^{-at}u(t)$$

• Si  $x(t) = e^{-bt}u(t) \rightarrow y(t) = ?$

1) Convolution

$$2) X(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + b} \rightarrow Y(\omega) = \frac{a - j\omega}{a + j\omega} \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega + b} = \frac{A}{a + j\omega} + \frac{B}{b + j\omega}$$

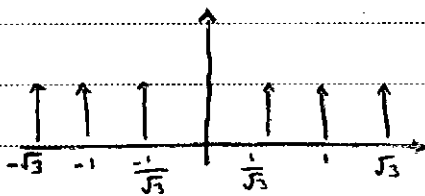
$$A = (j\omega + a) Y(\omega) \Big|_{j\omega = -a} = \frac{2a}{b - a} \rightarrow y(t) = Ae^{-at}u(t) + Be^{-bt}u(t)$$

$$B = (j\omega + b) Y(\omega) \Big|_{j\omega = -b} = \frac{a + b}{a - b}$$

• Si  $x(t) = \cos\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + \cos(t) + \cos(\sqrt{3}t)$

$$Y(\omega) = X(\omega) \cdot H(\omega)$$

$$|Y(\omega)| = |X(\omega)| \cdot |H(\omega)| \rightarrow |Y(\omega)| = |X(\omega)|$$



$\angle H(\omega) = -2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$ ,  $a=1$  : *Indice de phase de  $h(t)$  en rad.*

$$-2 \tan^{-1}(1) = -2 \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$-2 \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3}) = -2 \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = -2 \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \cos\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \cos\left(t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\sqrt{3}t - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

Subject:

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 4 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 3 y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 2 x(t)$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{j\omega + 2}{(j\omega)^2 + 4(j\omega) + 3} = \frac{A}{j\omega + 3} + \frac{B}{j\omega + 1} \rightarrow A, B = ?$$

$$h(t) = A e^{-3t} u(t) + B e^{-t} u(t)$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{b_M (j\omega)^M + b_{M-1} (j\omega)^{M-1} + \dots + b_1 (j\omega) + b_0}{a_N (j\omega)^N + a_{N-1} (j\omega)^{N-1} + \dots + a_1 (j\omega) + a_0} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^M b_k (j\omega)^k}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k (j\omega)^k}$$

$$\frac{b_M \prod_{k=0}^M (j\omega + \lambda_k)}{a_N \prod_{k=0}^N (j\omega + \nu_k)}$$

$\lambda_k$ :  $k$ th real root of the numerator

$\nu_k$ :  $k$ th real root of the denominator

$\lambda_i$ : Real & Simple

$$\prod_{k=0}^M (j\omega + \lambda_k)$$

$\lambda_i$ : Real & Repeated

$$\left[ \prod_{k=0}^{M-m} (j\omega + \lambda_k) \right] (j\omega + \lambda_i)$$

$\lambda_r$ : Complex

$$(j\omega + \lambda_r)(j\omega + \lambda_r^*) = (j\omega)^2 - j\omega(\lambda_r + \lambda_r^*) + \lambda_r \lambda_r^*$$

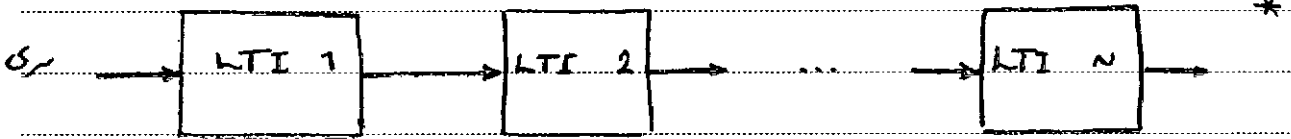
$$= (j\omega)^2 + 2 \operatorname{Re}\{\lambda_r\} j\omega + |\lambda_r|^2$$

طاب'وب :

$$H(\omega) = \frac{b_M}{a_N} \frac{\prod_{k=1}^P [\beta_{0k} + \beta_{1k} (j\omega) + (j\omega)^2]}{\prod_{k=1}^Q [\alpha_{0k} + \alpha_{1k} (j\omega) + (j\omega)^2]} \cdot \frac{\prod_{k=1}^{M-2D} (j\omega + \lambda_k)}{\prod_{k=1}^{N-2D} (j\omega + \nu_k)}$$

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. 45

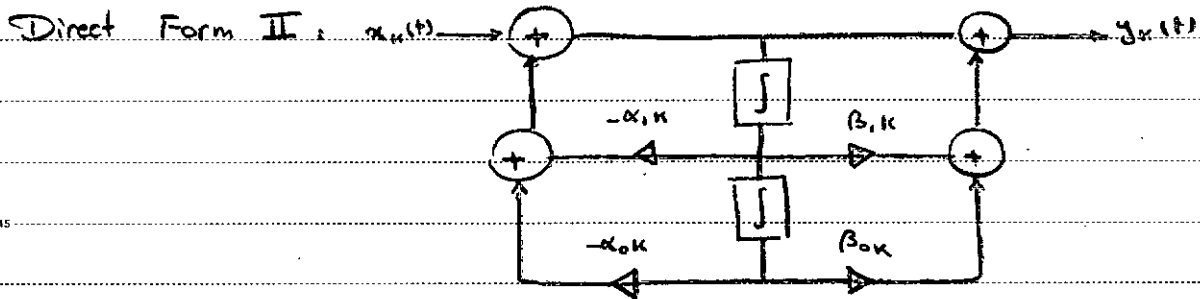


$$h(t) = h_1(t) * h_2(t) * \dots * h_N(t)$$

$$H(\omega) = H_1(\omega) \cdot H_2(\omega) \cdot \dots \cdot H_N(\omega)$$

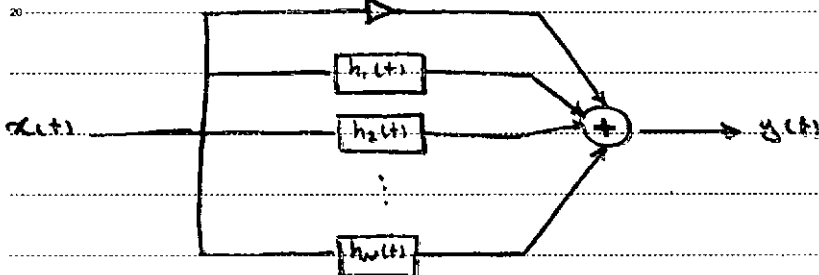
$$H_k(\omega) = \frac{\beta_{0k} + \beta_{1k}(j\omega) + (j\omega)^2}{\alpha_{0k} + \alpha_{1k}(j\omega) + (j\omega)^2} = \frac{Y_k(\omega)}{X_k(\omega)}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y_k(t)}{dt^2} + \alpha_{1k} \frac{dy_k(t)}{dt} + \alpha_{0k} y_k(t) = \frac{d^2 x_k(t)}{dt^2} + \beta_{1k} \frac{dx_k(t)}{dt} + \beta_{0k} x_k(t)$$

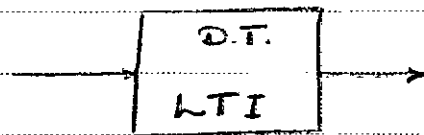


M = N

$$H(\omega) = \left( \frac{b_N}{a_N} \right) + \sum_k^N \frac{A_k}{j\omega + \nu_k}$$



تبدیل فوریه زمان گسسته



$$x[n] * h[n] = y[n] = \sum_m^{-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] h[n-m]$$

$e^{j\omega t}$  → eigen function

\* نتایج کلی

exponential:  $z^n$ ,  $z \in \mathbb{C}$

$$x[n] = z^n$$

$$y[n] = \sum_m^{-\infty}^{+\infty} h[m] \cdot x[n-m] = \sum h[m] \cdot z^{n-m} = z^n \underbrace{\sum h[m] \cdot z^{-m}}_{H(z)}$$

$\begin{cases} z^n & : \text{eigen function} \\ H(z) & : \text{eigen value} \end{cases}$

→ magnitude + phase

\* ترتیب بندی می کنی

$$x[n] = \sum a_k \cdot z_k^n$$

$$y[n] = \sum a_k \cdot H(z_k) \cdot z_k^n$$

از هم جدا می کنی

$$x[n] \sim \text{periodic} \iff x[n] = x[n+N], \quad N \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$e^{j\Omega_c n} \sim \text{periodic} \iff \frac{\Omega_c}{2\pi} = \frac{m}{N}$$

نمونه بندی می کنی و جدا می کنی

$$\phi_k[n] = e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

$$\phi_k[n] = \phi_{N+k}[n] \rightarrow \text{C.T. و ...}$$



Subject:

Year. Month. Date. 46

$x[n] \sim \text{periodic } (N)$

$$x[n] = \sum_k a_k \cdot \phi_k[n] = \sum_k a_k \cdot e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n}$$

$$k = 0 \sim N-1 \quad \text{ب} \quad 1 \sim N \quad \text{ب} \quad \dots \quad \text{ب} \quad < N >$$

درست!

$$x(t) = \sum_k a_k \cdot e^{jk\omega t} \quad \text{و} \quad a_k = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\text{C.T.}} x(t) \cdot e^{-jk\omega t} dt \quad \text{(C.T.)}$$

حل برای  $a_k$  و  $a_k$  D.T. است

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n=0 \quad x[0] = \sum_k a_k \cdot e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{N} (0)} \\ n=1 \quad x[1] = \sum_k a_k \cdot e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{N} (1)} = a_0 + a_1 e^{j \frac{2\pi}{N}} + \dots + a_{N-1} e^{j(N-1) \frac{2\pi}{N}} \\ \vdots \\ n=N-1 \quad x[N-1] = \sum_k a_k \cdot e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{N} (N-1)} = a_0 + \dots + a_{N-1} e^{j(N-1) \frac{2\pi}{N}} \end{array} \right.$$

$N$  مقدار برای  $N$  مجزای  $(a_k)$  ← فریب  $a_k$  نیست

$a_k$  "تبدیل" \*

- Ⓘ.  $k = 0 \sim N-1$       $a_0, \dots, a_{N-1}$
- Ⓜ.  $k = 1 \sim N$       $a_1, \dots, a_N$
- Ⓝ.  $k = 2 \sim N+1$     $a_2, \dots, a_{N+1}$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Ⓘ.} \Rightarrow x[n] = a_0 \cdot e^{j(0) \frac{2\pi}{N} n} + a_1 \cdot e^{j \frac{2\pi}{N} n} + \dots + a_{N-1} \cdot e^{j(N-1) \frac{2\pi}{N} n} \\ \text{Ⓜ.} \Rightarrow x[n] = a_1 \cdot e^{j \frac{2\pi}{N} n} + \dots + a_N \cdot e^{jN \frac{2\pi}{N} n} \\ \text{Ⓝ.} \text{ و } \text{Ⓜ.} \Rightarrow a_1 = a_{N+1} \end{array} \quad \left| \Rightarrow a_0 = a_N \right.$$

Subject :

Year. Month. Date. ( )

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a_k = a_{k+N}}$$

ضرایب سری فدییه کسسته متناوب است

\* مقدار  $a_k$

$x[n] \sim \text{periodic}(N)$

$$x[n] = \sum_{k \in \langle N \rangle} a_k \cdot e^{jk \left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right) n} \Rightarrow$$

$$e^{-jr \left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right) n} \left\{ x[n] = \sum_k a_k \cdot e^{jk \left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right) n} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{n \in \langle N \rangle} x[n] \cdot e^{-jr \left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right) n} = \sum_{n \in \langle N \rangle} \sum_{k \in \langle N \rangle} a_k \cdot e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n} \cdot e^{-jr \frac{2\pi}{N} n}$$

$$= \sum_{n \in \langle N \rangle} \sum_{k \in \langle N \rangle} a_k \cdot e^{j(k-r) \frac{2\pi}{N} n}$$

$$= \sum_{k \in \langle N \rangle} a_k \sum_{n \in \langle N \rangle} e^{j(k-r) \frac{2\pi}{N} n} \quad \boxed{I}$$

$$\sum_n^{N-1} \alpha^n = \begin{cases} N & , \alpha = 1 \\ \frac{1-\alpha^N}{1-\alpha} & , \alpha \neq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sum_n^{N-1} (e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{N}})^n = \sum_n^{N-1} (e^{j(k-r) \frac{2\pi}{N}})^n$$

$$\sum_n^{N-1} e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n} = \begin{cases} N & , k = 0, \pm N, \pm 2N, \dots \\ \frac{1 - (e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{N}})^N}{1 - e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{N}}} = 0 & , \text{o.w.} \end{cases} \quad \boxed{II}$$

$$\boxed{II} \Rightarrow \sum_{n \in \langle N \rangle} e^{j(k-r) \frac{2\pi}{N} n} = \begin{cases} N & , k=r \\ 0 & , k \neq r \end{cases}$$

Subject:

Year: Month: Date: 47

$$\boxed{I} \quad \sum_{n=\langle N \rangle} x[n] \cdot e^{-jr \left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right) n} = a_r(N)$$

فرض کنیم

$$a_n = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=\langle N \rangle} x[k] \cdot e^{-jk \left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right) n}$$

$$x[n] = \sum_{k=\langle N \rangle} a_k \cdot e^{jk \left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right) n}$$

$$a_k \sim \text{periodic} \iff a_k = a_{k+N}$$

$$x[n] = \sin \left[ \frac{\pi(n-1)}{4} \right]$$

periodic?  $\Rightarrow \sin(\Omega_0 n) \Rightarrow \frac{\Omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{m}{N}$

$$\frac{\pi/4}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{8} \in \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow N=8 \quad \checkmark \text{ periodic}$$

$$a_k? \Rightarrow x[n] = \frac{1}{2j} \left\{ \exp \left( j \frac{\pi(n-1)}{4} \right) - \exp \left( -j \frac{\pi(n-1)}{4} \right) \right\}$$

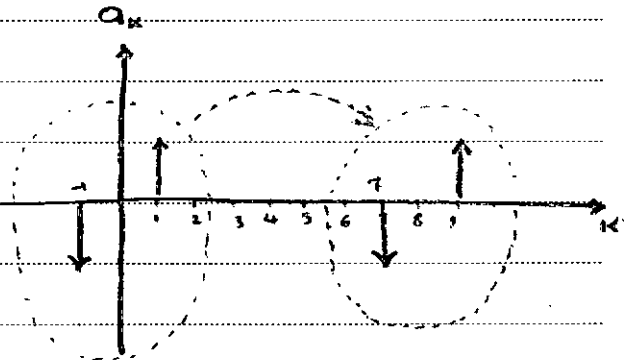
$$= \frac{1}{2j} \left\{ \exp \left( j \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \cdot \exp \left( j(n-1) \frac{2\pi}{8} n \right) - \exp \left( j \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \cdot \exp \left( j(n-1) \frac{2\pi}{8} n \right) \right\}$$

$\Rightarrow x[n]$  است به این شکل

$$k=1 \rightarrow a_1 = \frac{1}{2j} \exp \left( -j \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$k=-1 \rightarrow a_{-1} = -\frac{1}{2j} \exp \left( j \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$a_1 = a_9, a_{-1} = a_7, \dots$$



Subject :

Year. Month. Date. ( )

$x[n]$  ~ Periodic (6) ✓

$$x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \quad -2 \leq n \leq 3$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=-2}^3 x[n] e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{3} n} = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=-2}^3 x[n] e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{3} n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=-2}^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{3} n} = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=-2}^3 \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{3}}\right]^n$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \sum_{m=0}^5 \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{3}}\right]^{m-2} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4} e^{jk \frac{4\pi}{3}}\right) \sum_{m=0}^5 \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{3}}\right)^m$$

$$= \frac{4}{6} \exp(jk \frac{4\pi}{3}) \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 \exp(jk \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot 6)}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \exp(-jk \frac{2\pi}{3})}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \exp(jk \frac{2\pi}{3}) \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6}{\exp(jk \frac{2\pi}{3}) \left[\exp(-jk \frac{4\pi}{3}) - \frac{1}{2} \exp(-jk \pi)\right]}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6}{\exp(-jk \frac{2\pi}{3}) - \frac{1}{2} (-1)^k}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_k = \frac{63}{96} \frac{1}{\exp(-jk \frac{2\pi}{3}) - \frac{1}{2} (-1)^k}$$

یک حل خوب داشته...

Subject:

Year: Month:

Date: 4/8

if  $\tilde{x}[n] \sim \text{periodic } (N) \Rightarrow \tilde{x}[n] = x[n+N]$  \*  $\tilde{x}[n]$

$$\tilde{x}[n] = \sum_{k \in \langle N \rangle} a_k \cdot e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n} \phi_k[n]$$

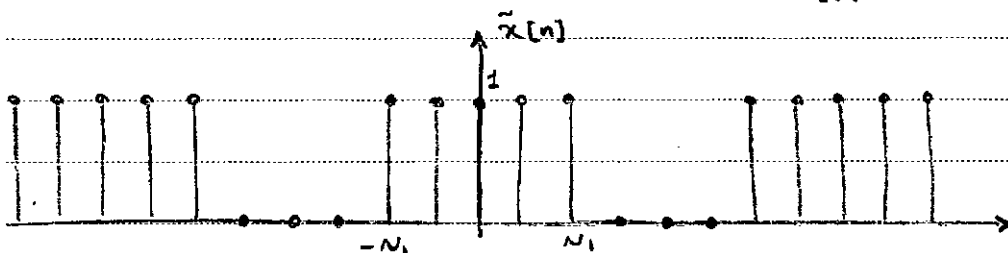
$a_k \sim \text{periodic } (N) \Rightarrow a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n \in \langle N \rangle} \tilde{x}[n] \cdot e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n}$

\*  $\tilde{x}[n]$  خالص

$\tilde{x}[n] \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.S.}} a_k$

$\tilde{z}[n] \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.S.}} b_k$

$\tilde{y}[n] = \tilde{x}[n] \cdot \tilde{z}[n] \xleftrightarrow{\text{F.S.}} c_k = a_k * b_k \quad (\text{periodic conv})$   
 $= \sum_{l \in \langle N \rangle} a_l \cdot b_{k-l}$



$$\tilde{x}[n] = \sum_{k \in \langle N \rangle} a_k \cdot e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n} \rightarrow a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n \in \langle N \rangle} \tilde{x}[n] e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=-N_1}^{N_1} (1) \exp(-jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n) \xrightarrow{m=n+N_1} a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_m^{2N_1} \exp(-jk \frac{2\pi}{N} (m-N_1))$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{N} \exp(jk \frac{2\pi}{N} N_1) \sum_m^{2N_1} \exp(-jk \frac{2\pi}{N} m) = \frac{\exp(jk \frac{2\pi}{N} N_1)}{N} \left\{ \frac{1 - \exp(-jk \frac{2\pi}{N} (2N_1+1))}{1 - \exp(-jk \frac{2\pi}{N})} \right\}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{\exp(jk \frac{2\pi}{N} N_1) - \exp(-jk \frac{2\pi}{N} (2N_1+1-N_1))}{1 - \exp(-jk \frac{2\pi}{N})}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{\exp(jk \frac{2\pi}{N}) \left\{ \exp(+jk \frac{2\pi}{N} (N_1 + \frac{1}{2})) - \exp(-jk \frac{2\pi}{N} (N_1 + \frac{1}{2})) \right\}}{\left( \frac{2j}{2} \right)}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{\exp(-jk \frac{2\pi}{N}) \left\{ \exp(jk \frac{2\pi}{N}) - \exp(-jk \frac{2\pi}{N}) \right\}}{\sin(k \frac{2\pi}{2N} (N_1 + \frac{1}{2}))} \cdot \frac{\sin(k \frac{2\pi}{2N})}{\sin(k \frac{2\pi}{2N})}$$

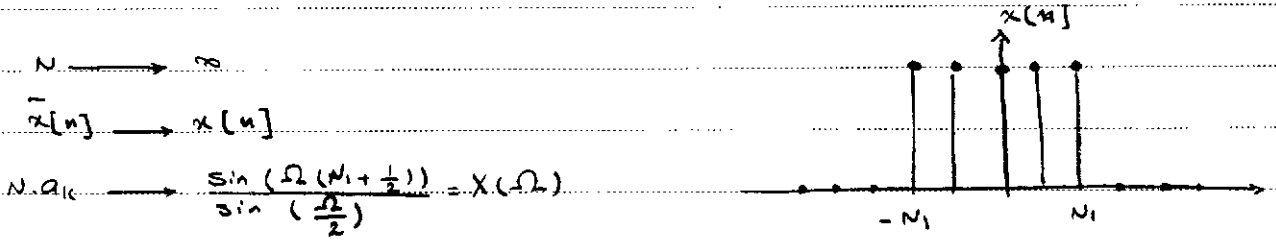
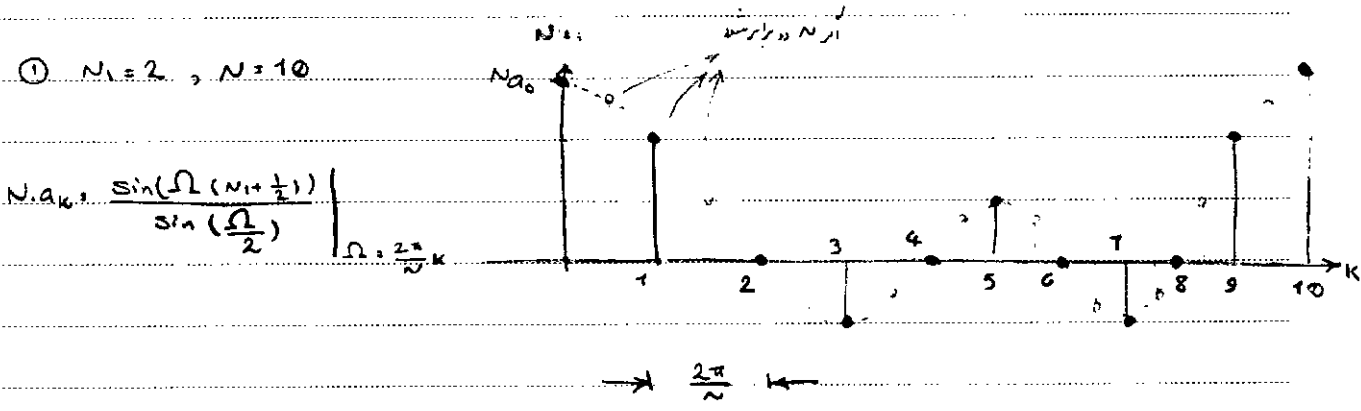
Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ( )

$k \neq 0$  DC Term  $\rightarrow a_k = \frac{2N_1 + 1}{N} \rightarrow k = 0, \pm N_2, \pm 2N_2, \dots$

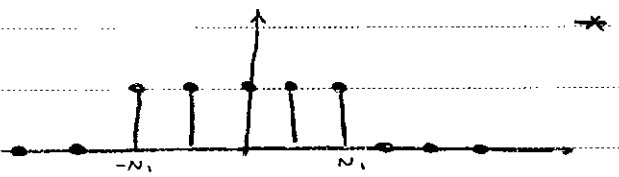
$$a_k = \begin{cases} \frac{2N_1 + 1}{N} & , k = 0, \pm N_2, \pm 2N_2, \dots \\ \frac{\sin(2\pi k (N_1 + \frac{1}{2}))}{\sin(\frac{2\pi k}{2N})} \times \frac{1}{N} & , k \neq 0, \pm N_2, \pm 2N_2, \dots \end{cases}$$

①  $N_1 = 2, N_2 = 10$



↳ Discrete Time Fourier Transform (DTFT)

$x[n]$  - Non-periodic



دسته‌بندی فرمت‌های  $x[n]$  می‌تواند تبدیل متناوب  $\bar{x}[n]$  را ایجاد و مورد به طریقی که  $\bar{x}[n]$  در یک دوره متناوب شروع می‌شود.

Subject:

Year:      Month:      Date:      49

$$\tilde{x}[n] = \sum_{k, \langle N \rangle} a_k \cdot \exp(jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n)$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n, \langle \frac{N}{2} \rangle} \tilde{x}[n] \cdot \exp(-jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n)$$

$$-\frac{N}{2} < n < \frac{N}{2} \implies \tilde{x}[n] = x[n]$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n, \langle \frac{N}{2} \rangle} x[n] \cdot \exp(-jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n)$$

$$Na_k = \sum_{n, \langle \infty \rangle} x[n] \cdot \exp(-jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n)$$

$$X(\Omega) = \sum_{n, \langle \infty \rangle} x[n] \cdot \exp(-j\Omega n)$$

بنظیر  $N \cdot a_k$

D.T.F.T of  $x[n]$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{N} X(\Omega) \Big|_{\Omega = \frac{2\pi}{N} k = \Omega_0 k}$$

$$\tilde{x}[n] = \sum_{k, \langle N \rangle} \frac{1}{N} X(\Omega_0 k) \cdot \exp(jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n)$$

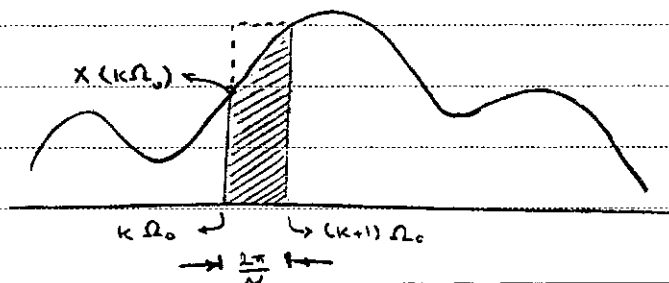
$$\Omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{N} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{N} = \frac{\Omega_0}{2\pi}$$

$$\tilde{x}[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k, \langle N \rangle} X(\Omega_0 k) \cdot \exp(jk \Omega_0 n) \cdot \Omega_0$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{x}[n] = x[n], \quad \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \Omega_0 = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\pi}{N} = 0$$

$N \rightarrow \infty$        $N \rightarrow \infty$        $N \rightarrow \infty$

$$X(\Omega) \cdot \exp(j\Omega n) \Big|_{\Omega = \Omega_0 k}$$



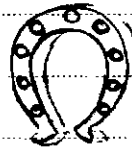
Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ( )

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{x}[n] = x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} X(\Omega) \cdot e^{j\Omega n} d\Omega$$

تبدیل  
فرد  
خطی

$X(\Omega)$  → Periodic  
 → Continuous  
 → Period =  $2\pi$



\*

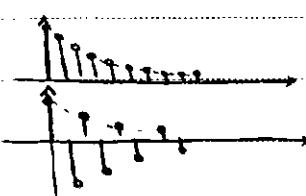
$$x[n] = a^n \cdot u[n]$$

□

$$|a| < 1$$

$$a > 0 \rightarrow$$

$$a < 0 \rightarrow$$



کلیشه‌ای → smooth

→ radic

$a > 0$  (smooth) به تدریج به صفر میل می‌کند

$a < 0$  (radic) به تدریج زیاد می‌شود

$$\text{DTFT} \{x[n]\} = X(\Omega)$$

$$X(\Omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] \cdot e^{-j\Omega n} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a^n \cdot e^{-j\Omega n} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a e^{-j\Omega})^n$$

$$X(\Omega) = \frac{1}{1 - a e^{-j\Omega}} = \frac{1 - a \cos(\Omega) - j \sin(\Omega)}{1 - 2a \cos(\Omega) + a^2}$$

$$X(\Omega) = \frac{1 - a \cos \Omega}{1 - 2a \cos \Omega + a^2} - j \frac{a \sin \Omega}{1 - 2a \cos \Omega + a^2}$$

Re{X(Ω)}

Im{X(Ω)}

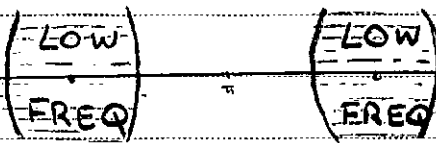
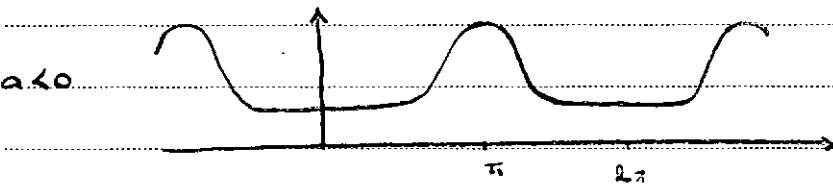
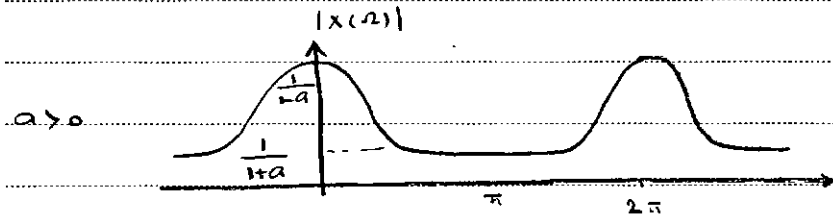


Subject:

Year: Month: Date: 50

$$|X(\Omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-a\cos(\Omega))^2 + (a\sin(\Omega))^2}}$$

$$\Omega = 0 \rightarrow |X(\Omega)| = \frac{1}{1-a}$$



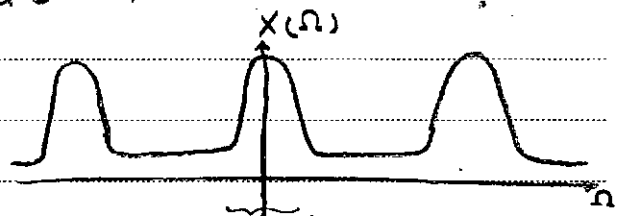
$$x[n] = a^n \cdot u[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} X(\Omega) = \frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\Omega}} = \frac{1 - a\cos\Omega + j(a\sin\Omega)}{(1 - a\cos\Omega)^2 + a^2\sin^2(\Omega)}$$

$$x[n] = a^{|n|} \quad |a| < 1$$

$$x[n] = \begin{cases} a^n & , n \geq 0 \\ a^{-n} & , n < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} X(\Omega) &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a^n \cdot e^{-jn\Omega} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} a^{-n} \cdot e^{-jn\Omega} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a \cdot e^{j\Omega})^n + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a e^{+j\Omega})^n - 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\Omega}} + \frac{1}{1 - ae^{j\Omega}} - 1 \\ &= \frac{1 - a^2}{1 - 2a\cos(\Omega) + a^2} \end{aligned}$$



Subject:

Year.      Month.      Date.      ( )

\* خواص تبدیل فورييه زمان (DTFT)

I, Periodicity

$$X(\Omega) \sim \text{periodic } (2\pi)$$

II, Linearity

$$x_1[n] \longleftrightarrow X_1(\Omega)$$

$$x_2[n] \longleftrightarrow X_2(\Omega)$$

$$a_1 x_1[n] + a_2 x_2[n] \longleftrightarrow a_1 X_1(\Omega) + a_2 X_2(\Omega)$$

III, Symmetry

$x[n]$  ~ Real signal

$$X(\Omega) = X^*(-\Omega)$$

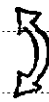
$$X^*(\Omega) = X(-\Omega)$$

IV,

$$X(\Omega) = \text{Re}\{X(\Omega)\} + j \text{Im}\{X(\Omega)\}$$

$$X^*(\Omega) = \text{Re}\{X(\Omega)\} - j \text{Im}\{X(\Omega)\}$$

$$X(-\Omega) = \text{Re}\{X(-\Omega)\} + j \text{Im}\{X(-\Omega)\}$$



$$\begin{cases} \text{Re}\{X(\Omega)\} = \text{Re}\{X(-\Omega)\} \longrightarrow \text{Re}\{X(\Omega)\} \sim \text{Even} \\ \text{Im}\{X(\Omega)\} = -\text{Im}\{X(-\Omega)\} \longrightarrow \text{Im}\{X(\Omega)\} \sim \text{Odd} \end{cases}$$

$$x[n] = a^n \cdot u[n] \text{ مثال } \text{ (در } \Omega \text{)}$$

$$\text{Re}\{X(\Omega)\} \sim \text{even}$$

$$\text{Im}\{X(\Omega)\} \sim \text{odd}$$

V,

$$X(\Omega) = |X(\Omega)| \cdot \exp\{j\angle X(\Omega)\}$$

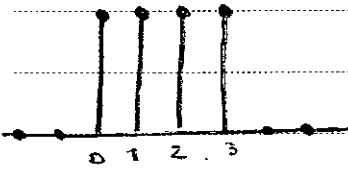
$$|X(\Omega)| \sim \text{Even}$$

$$\angle X(\Omega) \sim \text{Odd}$$

$$x[n] = a^n \cdot u[n] \quad \checkmark$$

$$|X(\Omega)| = \frac{1}{(1 + a^2 - 2a \cos(\Omega))^{1/2}} \sim \text{Even}$$

$$\angle X(\Omega) = \text{Arctan} \left( \frac{-a \sin \Omega}{1 - a \cos \Omega} \right) \sim \text{odd}$$

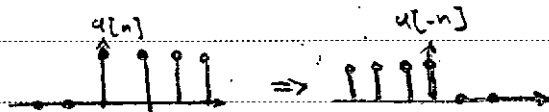


$$\begin{aligned} \text{DTFT}\{x[n]\} &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] \cdot \exp(-jn\Omega) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (e^{-j\Omega})^n \\ &= \frac{1 - e^{-j\Omega}}{1 - e^{-j\Omega}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{e^{-j\Omega/2} (e^{j\Omega/2} - e^{-j\Omega/2}) \times 2j}{e^{j\Omega/2} (e^{j\Omega/2} - e^{-j\Omega/2}) \times 2j} \\ &= e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\Omega} \times \frac{\sin(2\Omega)}{\sin(\Omega/2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$x[n] = 2^n \cdot u[-n]$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(\Omega) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^0 2^n \exp(-jn\Omega) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{j\Omega}\right)^n \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{j\Omega}} \end{aligned}$$



Subject:

Year:      Month:      Date:      ( )

$$x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n \cdot u[n+2]$$

✓

$$X(\Omega) = \sum_{n=-2}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n e^{jn\Omega} \xrightarrow{m=n+2} X(\Omega) = \frac{16 e^{j2\Omega}}{1 - \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\Omega}}$$

### VI > Time & Frequency Shifting

$$x[n] \longleftrightarrow X(\Omega)$$

$$x[n-n_0] \longleftrightarrow \exp(-jn_0\Omega) X(\Omega)$$

Time Domain

$$\exp(jn_0\Omega) \cdot x[n] \longleftrightarrow X(\Omega - \Omega_0)$$

Freq. Domain

$$x[n] \cdot \cos(\Omega_0 n) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \{X(\Omega + \Omega_0) + X(\Omega - \Omega_0)\}$$

✓

### VII > Time Scaling

(تبدیلی مقیاس زمان)

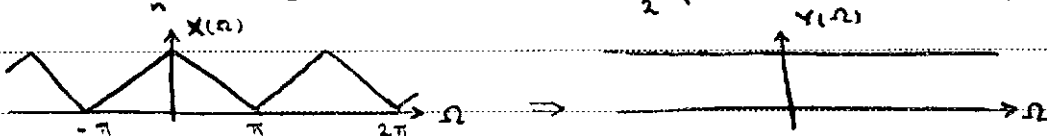
$$x_{(k)}[n] = \begin{cases} x\left[\frac{n}{k}\right] & , k | n \\ 0 & , k \nmid n \end{cases} \longleftrightarrow X_{(k)}(k\Omega)$$

sampling ✓

$$y[n] = \begin{cases} x[n] & n = \text{even} \\ 0 & n = \text{odd} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{sampler formula}}$$

$$y[n] = \frac{1}{2} (x[n] + (-1)^n x[n]) = \frac{1}{2} (x[n] + e^{jn\pi} x[n])$$

$$Y(\Omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} y[n] \cdot \exp(-jn\Omega) = \frac{1}{2} (X(\Omega) + X(\Omega + \pi))$$



Subject:

Year:

Month:

Date:

52

compressing

$$y_c[n] = x[2n] \longleftrightarrow Y_c(\Omega) = X\left(\frac{\Omega}{2}\right)$$

expander

$$y_e[n] = \begin{cases} x\left[\frac{n}{2}\right], & n \text{ even} \\ 0, & n \text{ odd} \end{cases} \longleftrightarrow Y_e(\Omega) = X(2\Omega)$$

### VIII > Differentiation In Freq. Domain

$$x[n] \longleftrightarrow X(\Omega)$$

$$n \cdot x[n] \longleftrightarrow j \frac{dX(\Omega)}{d\Omega}$$

$$\text{Proof: } X(\Omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] \cdot e^{-jn\Omega}$$

$$\frac{dX(\Omega)}{d\Omega} = -j \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] \cdot (n \cdot e^{-jn\Omega}) \rightarrow \dots$$

$$x[n] = n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{|n|}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{|n|} \longleftrightarrow \frac{1 - \frac{1}{4}}{1 - \cos\Omega + \frac{1}{4}} \quad \text{ستين}$$

$$x[n] = a^n \cdot u[n], \quad |a| < 1$$

$$x[n] \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\Omega}}$$

$$(n+1)x[n] \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{(1 - ae^{-j\Omega})^2}$$

$$\frac{(n+r-1)!}{n! \cdot (r-1)!} a^n \cdot u[n] \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{(1 - ae^{-j\Omega})^r}$$

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ( )

### IX > Parseval's Relation

$$\sum_n^{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[n]|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} |X(\Omega)|^2 d\Omega$$

Sol:

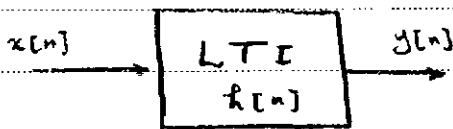
$$\begin{aligned} \sum_n^{-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] \cdot x^*[n] &= \sum_n x[n] \left( \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} X^*(\Omega) \cdot e^{-jn\Omega} d\Omega \right) = \\ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} X^*(\Omega) \left( \sum_n x[n] \cdot e^{-jn\Omega} \right) d\Omega &= \\ X^*(\Omega) X(\Omega) & \end{aligned}$$

### X > Convolution

$$x[n] \longleftrightarrow X(\Omega)$$

$$h[n] \longleftrightarrow H(\Omega)$$

$$x[n] * h[n] \longleftrightarrow X(\Omega) \cdot H(\Omega)$$



$$x[n] = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n \cdot u[n]$$

$$h[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cdot u[n]$$

✓

$$x[n] \longleftrightarrow X(\Omega) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{3}{4}e^{-j\Omega}}$$

$$h[n] \longleftrightarrow H(\Omega) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\Omega}}$$

$$Y(\Omega) = X(\Omega) H(\Omega) = \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{3}{4}e^{-j\Omega})(1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\Omega})} = \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{3}{4}s)(1 - \frac{1}{2}s)} \Big|_{s=e^{-j\Omega}}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{A}{(1 - \frac{3}{4}s)} + \frac{B}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}s)}$$

$$A = (1 - \frac{3}{4}s) Y_s \Big|_{s=\frac{4}{3}} = 3 \quad B = (1 - \frac{1}{2}s) Y_s \Big|_{s=2} = -2$$

$$y[n] = 3 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n \cdot u[n] - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cdot u[n]$$

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

$$x[n] = (n+1) \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n]$$

$$H(\Omega) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\Omega}}$$

$$X(\Omega) = \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\Omega}\right)^2}$$

$$Y(\Omega) = \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\Omega}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\Omega}\right)^2} = \frac{A}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\Omega}\right)^2} + \frac{B}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\Omega}\right)} + \frac{C}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{j\Omega}\right)}$$

$$y[n] = A(n+1) \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n] + B \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n] + C \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]$$

## XI → Sinusoidal Signals

$$x[n] \cdot \cos(\Omega_0 n) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} (X(\Omega + \Omega_0) + X(\Omega - \Omega_0))$$

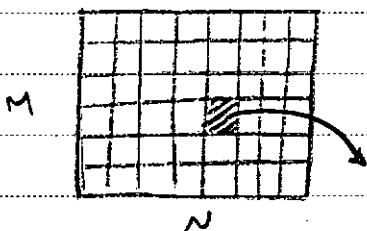
$$x[n] \cdot \sin(\Omega_0 n) \longleftrightarrow \frac{j}{2} (X(\Omega + \Omega_0) - X(\Omega - \Omega_0))$$

$$x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right) u[n]$$

$$X(\Omega) = \frac{1/2}{1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j(\Omega + \frac{\pi}{2})}} + \frac{1/2}{1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j(\Omega - \frac{\pi}{2})}}$$

1-D:  $y[n] = x[n] * h[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] \cdot h[n-m]$

2-D:  $y[m, n] = x[m, n] * h[m, n]$



Black : 0

White : 255

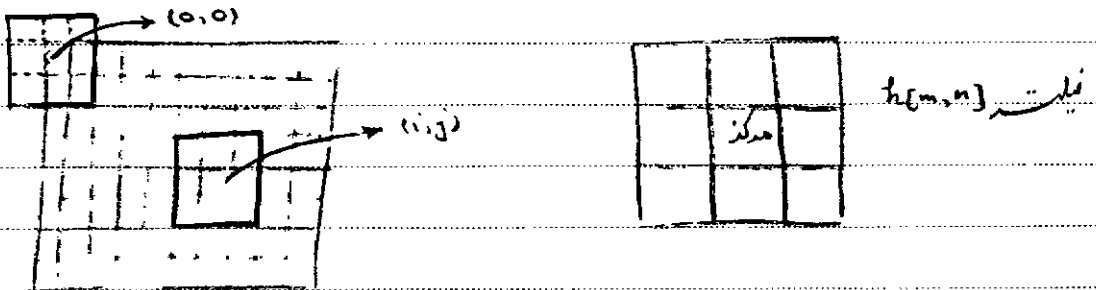
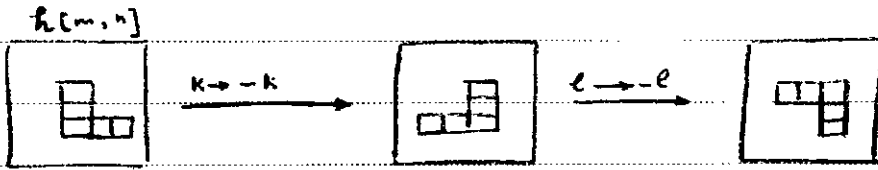
↕ Gray Scale

Pixel : 8 bit (0-255) → (i, j)th element

Subject:

Year:      Month:      Date:      ( )

$$y[m, n] = \sum_e \sum_k x[k, e] \cdot h[m-k, n-e]$$

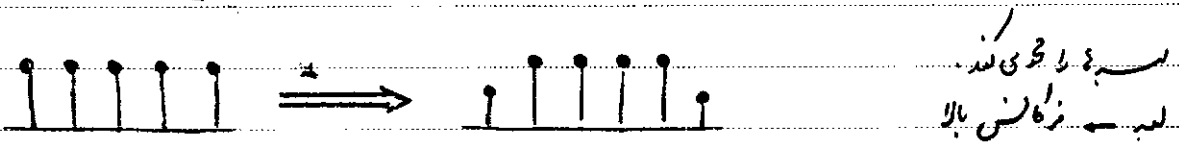


$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{9} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Low pass filtering (سپاس فیلتر)} \rightarrow \text{برای حذف نویز و اصلاح سیگنال}$$

$\Rightarrow$  coefficient of filter

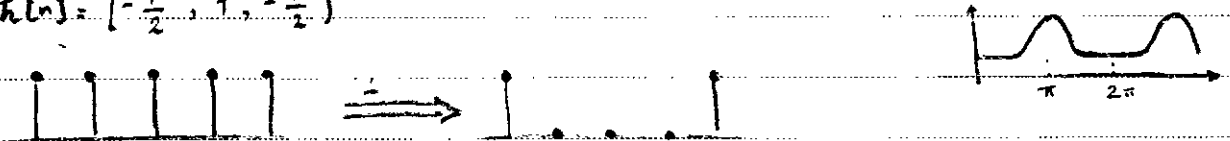
$$\text{DTFT} \{h[n]\} = H(\Omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} h[n] \cdot e^{-jn\Omega}$$

$$h[n] = (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) \rightarrow H(\Omega) = \frac{1}{3} e^{j\Omega} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} e^{-j\Omega} = \frac{1}{3} \cos \Omega + \frac{1}{3}$$



فیلترهای بالا گذر: لبه‌ها خطی هستند و فرکانس بالا را حذف می‌کنند.

$$h[n] = [-\frac{1}{2}, 1, -\frac{1}{2}]$$





Subject:

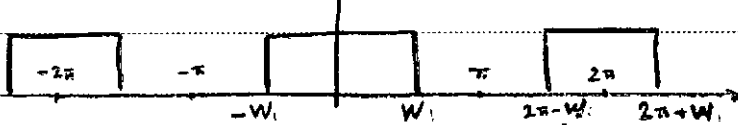
Year: Month: Date: 54

مطرح فیلتر این است \* DTFT

$$DTFT \{x[n]\} = X(\Omega) = X(e^{j\Omega}) = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] \cdot e^{-jn\Omega}$$

another notation

$$IDTFT \{X(\Omega)\} = x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} X(\Omega) \cdot e^{jn\Omega} \cdot d\Omega$$



Ideal low Pass Filter

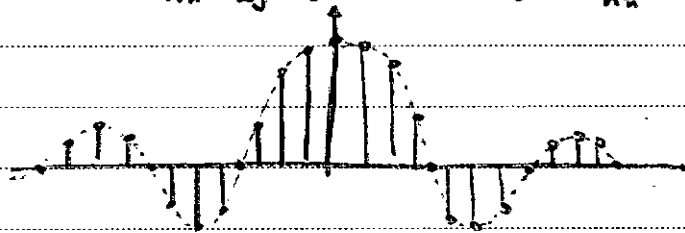
cut off است، چون خط freq (W) out of است

$$h[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} H(\Omega) \cdot e^{jn\Omega} \cdot d\Omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-W}^W (1) \cdot e^{jn\Omega} \cdot d\Omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{jn} e^{jn\Omega} \Big|_{-W}^W$$

Time Domain

$$= \frac{1}{n\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2j} \{e^{jnW} - e^{-jnW}\} = \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin(nW) = \frac{W}{\pi} \text{Sinc} \left( \frac{Wn}{\pi} \right)$$



مطرح فیلتر این است \* DTFT

C.T.:  $\tilde{x}(t)$  - periodic ( $T_0$ )  $\rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0}$

$$\tilde{X}(\omega) = \sum_k \dots 2\pi \cdot a_k \cdot \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)$$

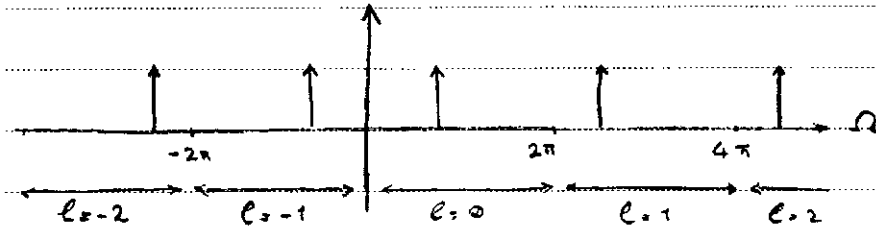
$$e^{j\omega_0 t} \longleftrightarrow 2\pi \cdot \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

Subject:

Year:      Month:      Date:      ( )

D.T.:  $e^{j\Omega_0 n} \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} 2\pi \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0)$

اذا كان  $x[n] = \sum_{\ell=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0 - 2\pi\ell)$



$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} \left[ \sum_{\ell=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0 - 2\pi\ell) \right] e^{j\Omega n} d\Omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{(n)2\pi}^{(n+1)2\pi} 2\pi \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0 - 2\pi\ell) e^{j\Omega n} d\Omega$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0 - 2\pi\ell) e^{j\Omega n} d\Omega$$

$$= e^{j\Omega_0 n} \int \delta(-) d\Omega = e^{j\Omega_0 n} e^{j2\pi\ell n} = e^{j\Omega_0 n}$$

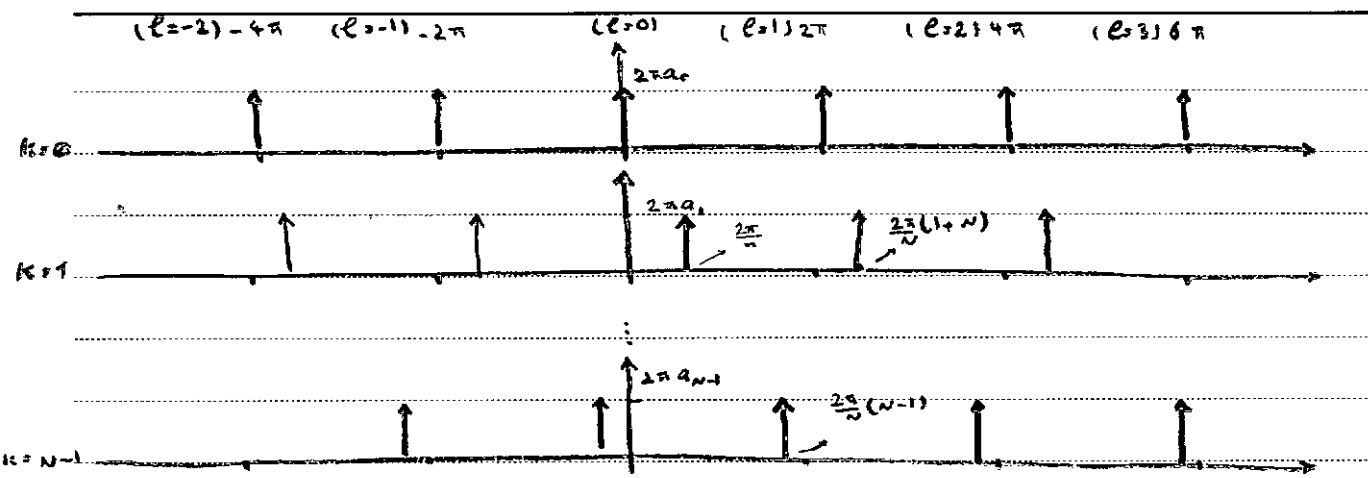
فإذا كان  $\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} a_k e^{jk\Omega_0 n} \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \sum_{\ell=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi a_0 \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0 - 2\pi\ell) + \sum 2\pi a_1 \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0 - 2\pi\ell) + \dots + \sum 2\pi a_{N-1} \delta(\Omega - (N-1)\Omega_0 - 2\pi\ell)$

Fourier Series:  $\tilde{x}[n] = \sum_{k=\langle N \rangle} a_k e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n}$

if:  $\Omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{N} \Rightarrow \text{DTFT} \{ \tilde{x}[n] \} = \tilde{X}[\Omega] = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \sum_{\ell=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi a_k \delta(\Omega - k\Omega_0 - 2\pi\ell)$

Subject:

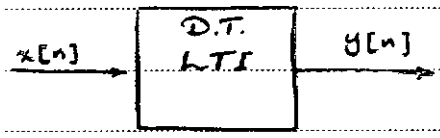
Year:      Month:      Date: 55



$$\tilde{X}(\Omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi a_k \delta\left(\Omega - \frac{2\pi}{N} k\right)$$

$x[n]$  ~ periodic (N) d

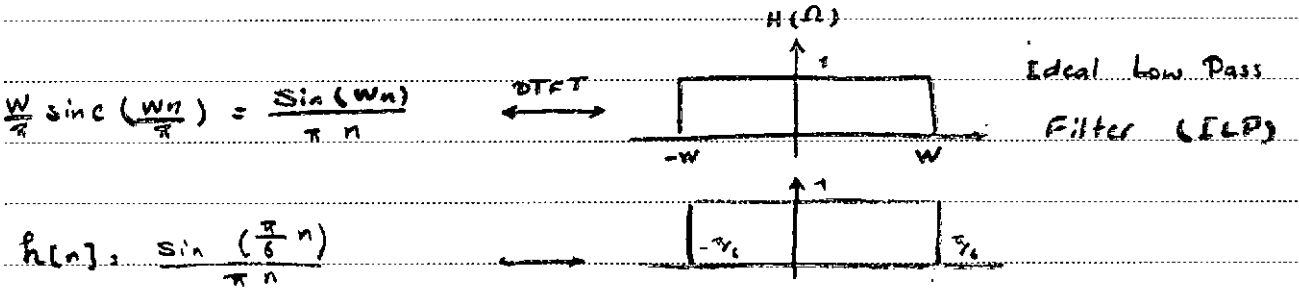
$$\text{DTFT } \{x[n]\} = X(\Omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi \cdot a_k \cdot \delta\left(\Omega - \frac{2\pi}{N} k\right)$$



دیس جیو //

Impulse Response:  $h[n] = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{8}\right)}{\pi n}$

$$x[n] = \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{8}\right) - 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{4}\right)$$



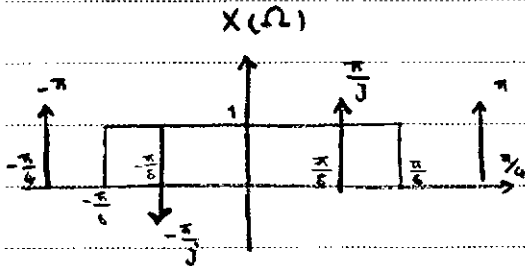
$$x[n] = x_1[n] + x_2[n] \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1[n] = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{8}\right) \rightarrow N=16, a_1 = \frac{1}{2j}, a_{-1} = \frac{1}{2j} \\ x_2[n] = -2 \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right) \rightarrow N=8, \dots \end{cases}$$

Subject:

Year:      Month:      Date:      ( )

$$X_1(\Omega) = 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{2j}\right) \delta\left(\Omega - \frac{2\pi}{16}(1)\right) + 2\pi \left(\frac{-1}{2j}\right) \delta\left(\Omega - \frac{2\pi}{16}(-1)\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{j} \delta\left(\Omega - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) + \left(-\frac{\pi}{j}\right) \delta\left(\Omega + \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$$



$$Y(\Omega) = X(\Omega) \cdot H(\Omega)$$

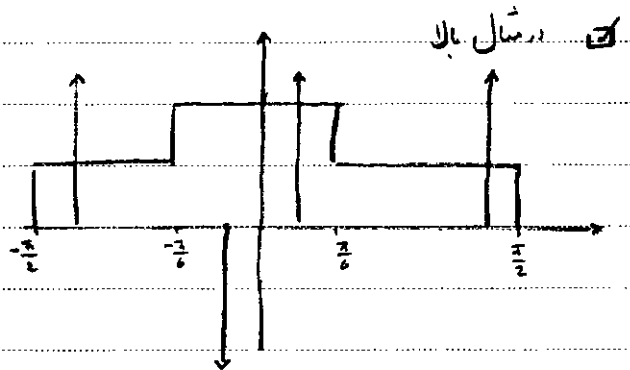
تیرا مولفه های سینوسی دوبازه هستند در جواب  
همی میمانند.

$$y[n] = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{8}\right)$$

$$h[n] = \frac{(\sin \frac{\pi n}{8})}{\pi n} + \frac{(\sin \frac{\pi n}{2})}{\pi n}$$

دو -1 است gain را میباید دیدی سینی  
2 است پس مانند آن دوباره بری شود.

$$y[n] = \underline{2} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{8}\right) - 2 \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right)$$



در مثال بالا

$$h[n] = \frac{(\sin \frac{\pi n}{8})}{\pi n} \times \frac{(\sin \frac{\pi n}{2})}{\pi n}$$

خاصیت مردودا سیوس

$$x_1[n] \xleftrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} X_1(\Omega)$$

$$x_2[n] \xleftrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} X_2(\Omega)$$

$$x_1[n] \cdot x_2[n] \xleftrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \frac{1}{2\pi} [X_1(\Omega) \otimes X_2(\Omega)]$$

periodic convolution

$$\text{DTFT} \{x_1[n] \cdot x_2[n]\} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} X_1(\theta) \cdot X_2(\Omega - \theta) \cdot d\theta$$

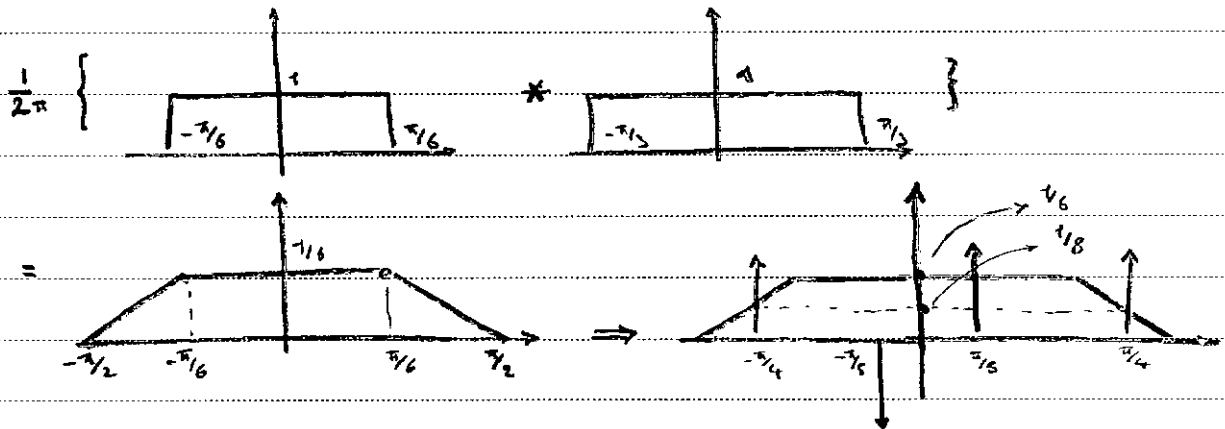
$$Y(\Omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} y[n] \cdot e^{-jn\Omega} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} (x_1[n] \cdot x_2[n]) \cdot e^{-jn\Omega}$$

$$x_1[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X_1(\theta) \cdot e^{j\theta n} \cdot d\theta$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X_1(\theta) \cdot e^{j\theta n} \cdot d\theta \right] \cdot x_2[n] \cdot e^{-jn\Omega}$$

$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X_1(\Omega) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum x_2[n] \cdot e^{j\theta n} \cdot e^{-jn\Omega} \cdot d\theta$$

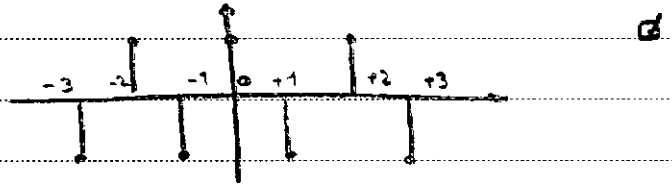
الاجابة



$$y[n] = \frac{1}{6} \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{8}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{4}\right)$$

$$x[n] = (-1)^n$$

$$N=2$$



$$\text{DTFT}\{x[n]\} = X(\Omega)$$

$$I. \text{ الجواب : } X(\Omega) = \sum 2\pi a_k \delta\left(\Omega - \frac{2\pi}{N} k\right)$$

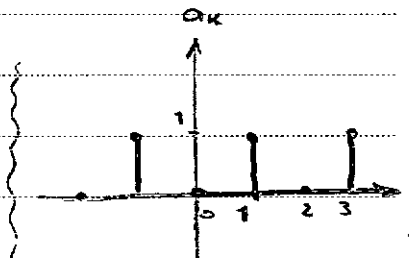
$$a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \cdot e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ (1) \cdot e^{-j(0)} + (-1) \cdot e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{N}} \right]$$

PAPCO

$$= \frac{1}{2} [1 - (-1)^k]$$

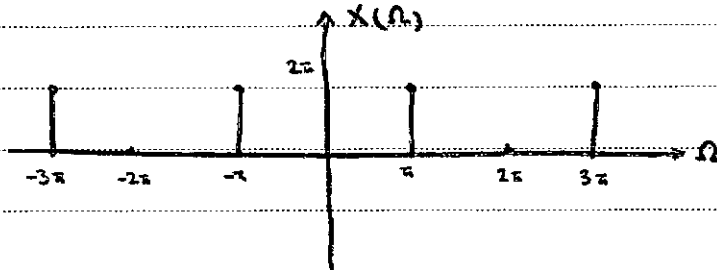
$$= \begin{cases} 0 & , k - \text{Even} \\ 1 & , k - \text{Odd} \end{cases}$$



Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

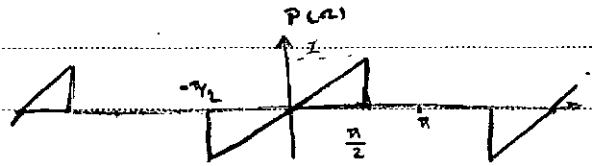
$$X(\Omega) = 2\pi \underbrace{(1)}_{k=1} \delta(\Omega - \pi) + 0 + 2\pi \underbrace{(+1)}_{k=2} \delta(\Omega + \pi)$$



$$g[n] = x[n] \cdot p[n]$$

$$x[n] = (-1)^n$$

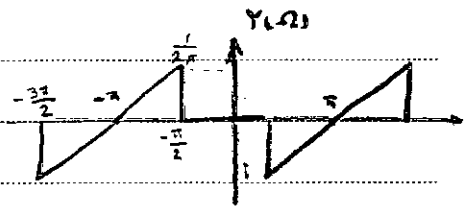
DTFT \$\{p[n]\}\$



$$Y(\Omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} (P(\Omega) * X(\Omega))$$

$$\text{Note: } P(\Omega) * \delta(\Omega) = P(\Omega)$$

$$Y(\Omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} P(\Omega) * \delta(\Omega - \pi) = \frac{P(\Omega - \pi)}{2\pi}$$



$$h[n] = \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi n}{3})}{\pi n}$$

\$x[n]\$



$$X(\Omega) = \sum_k \dots 2\pi a_k \delta(\Omega - \frac{2\pi}{N} k)$$

$$a_k = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{N} \frac{\sin[2\pi k(N_1 + \frac{1}{2})/N]}{\sin(\frac{2\pi k}{2N})} & , k \neq 0, \pm N, \pm 2N, \dots \\ \frac{2N_1 + N}{N} & , k = 0, \pm N, \pm 2N, \dots \end{cases}$$

Subject:

Year:      Month:      Date: 57

$$N=8 \rightarrow X(\Omega) = \sum_k^{+\infty} 2\pi a_k \delta(\Omega - \frac{\pi}{4} k)$$

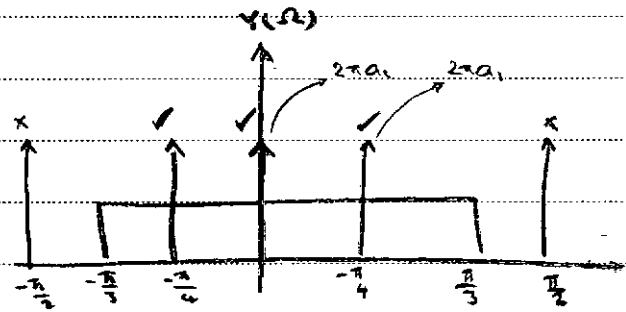
$$X(\Omega) = 2\pi a_0 \delta(\Omega) + \dots$$

$$2\pi a_1 \delta(\Omega - \frac{\pi}{4}) + \dots \quad (k=1)$$

$$2\pi a_{-1} \delta(\Omega + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \dots \quad (k=-1)$$

$$2\pi a_2 \delta(\Omega - \frac{\pi}{2}) + \dots \quad (k=2)$$

$$2\pi a_{-2} \delta(\Omega + \frac{\pi}{2}) + \dots \quad (k=-2)$$

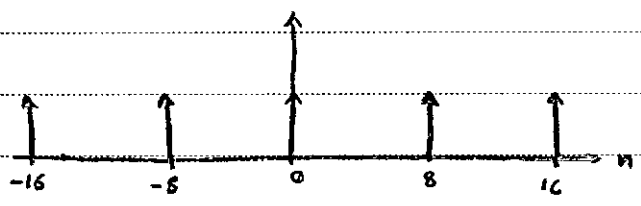


$$y[n] = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{\sin(5\pi/8)}{4\sin(\pi/8)} \cdot \cos(\frac{\pi n}{4})$$

$$h[n] = \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi n}{2})}{\pi n}$$

$$x[n] = \sum_k^{+\infty} \delta[n-8k]$$

$x[n]$  - periodic (8)



$$a_k = \frac{1}{8}, \forall k$$

$$X(\Omega) = \sum_k^{+\infty} 2\pi a_k \delta(\Omega - \frac{2\pi}{N} k)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{8} \delta(\Omega) + \frac{2\pi}{8} \delta(\Omega - \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{2\pi}{8} \delta(\Omega + \frac{\pi}{4}) \rightarrow y[n] = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \cos(\frac{\pi n}{4})$$

### Input / Output Relationship in LTI Systems \*

$$\sum_k^N a_k y[n-k] = \sum_k^M b_k x[n-k]$$



$$\text{DTFT} \left\{ \text{circled arrow} \right\} = \text{DTFT} \left\{ \text{circled arrow} \right\}$$

بهره گیری از خواص DTFT

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

$$Y(\Omega) \sum_k^N a_k \cdot e^{-jk\Omega} = X(\Omega) \sum_k^M b_k \cdot e^{-jk\Omega}$$

نسبت کاروشن

$$Y(\Omega) = X(\Omega) \cdot H(\Omega)$$

$$H(\Omega) = \text{Frequency Response} = \frac{Y(\Omega)}{X(\Omega)}$$

$$H(\Omega) = \frac{\sum_0^M b_k \cdot e^{jk\Omega}}{\sum_0^N a_k \cdot e^{-jk\Omega}}$$

مخرج را بر حسب  $e^{-jk\Omega}$

که به همین دلیل ما می‌توانیم  $H(\Omega)$  را  $H(e^{-j\Omega})$  می‌نویسیم

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

✓

$$H(\Omega) = \frac{2}{1 - \frac{3}{4}e^{-j\Omega} + \frac{1}{8}e^{-2j\Omega}} = \frac{2}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\Omega})(1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\Omega})}$$

$$= \frac{A}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\Omega}} + \frac{B}{1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\Omega}} \quad \begin{matrix} A=4 \\ B=2 \end{matrix}$$

$$h[n] = 4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] + 2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n]$$

$h[n]$  - تبدیل

✓

$$x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n \cdot u[n]$$

$$X(\Omega) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\Omega}}$$

$$Y(\Omega) = X(\Omega) \cdot H(\Omega) = \frac{2}{(1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\Omega})^2 (1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\Omega})} = \frac{A}{(-)^2} + \frac{B}{(-)} + \frac{C}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\Omega})}$$

$$y[n] = A(n+1) \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n] + B \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n] + C \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]$$



$$y[n] = \frac{1}{9} y[n-2] + x[n]$$

$$x_1[n] = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n]$$

$$x_2[n] = (n+1) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n]$$

$$H(\Omega) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{9} e^{-j2\Omega}} = \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{1}{3} e^{-j\Omega})(1 + \frac{1}{3} e^{-j\Omega})} = \frac{A}{1 - \frac{1}{3} e^{-j\Omega}} + \frac{B}{1 + \frac{1}{3} e^{-j\Omega}}$$

$$h[n] = A \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n] + B \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n]$$

$$X_1(\Omega) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3} e^{-j\Omega}}$$

$$Y_1(\Omega) = X_1(\Omega) \cdot H(\Omega) = \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{1}{3} e^{-j\Omega})^2 (1 + \frac{1}{3} e^{-j\Omega})} = \frac{A}{(1 - \frac{1}{3} e^{-j\Omega})^2} + \frac{B}{1 - \frac{1}{3} e^{-j\Omega}} + \frac{C}{1 + \frac{1}{3} e^{-j\Omega}}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}, B = \frac{1}{4}, C = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow y_1[n] = \frac{1}{2} (n+1) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n] + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n] + \frac{1}{4} \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n]$$

$$X_2(\Omega) = \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{1}{3} e^{-j\Omega})^2} \quad \frac{(n+r-1)!}{n! (r-1)!} a^n u[n] \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{(1 - ae^{-j\Omega})^r} \quad \text{باری}$$

$$y_2[n] = \frac{1}{8} \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n] + \frac{9}{16} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n] = \frac{3}{16} (n+1) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n] + \frac{1}{4} (n+2)(n+1) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n]$$

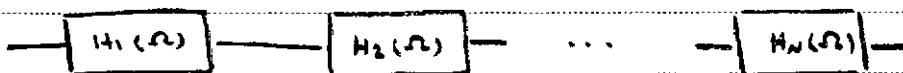
$$H(\Omega) = \frac{b \prod_{k=1}^M (1 - \mu_k e^{-j\Omega})}{a \prod_{k=1}^N (1 - \gamma_k e^{-j\Omega})} \quad *$$

ریشه های صحت در خروج مجزا، جنبش، غیر صحت  
 اوردن مختلف داشته باشند صحت زوج است

$$(1 - \mu_1 e^{-j\Omega})(1 - \mu_1^* e^{-j\Omega}) = 1 - \mu_1^* e^{-j\Omega} - \mu_1 e^{-j\Omega} + \mu_1 \mu_1^* e^{-j2\Omega} = 1 - 2 \operatorname{Re}\{\mu_1\} e^{-j\Omega} + (|\mu_1|^2) e^{-j2\Omega}$$

این به این تعریف

$$H(\Omega) = H_1(\Omega) \cdot H_2(\Omega) \cdot \dots \cdot H_N(\Omega)$$

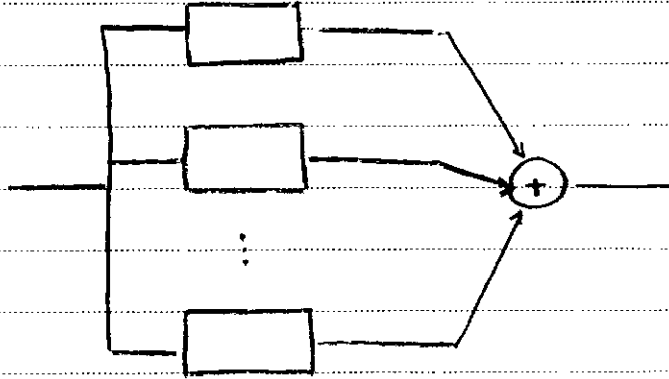


Subject:

Year.    Month.    Date.    ( )

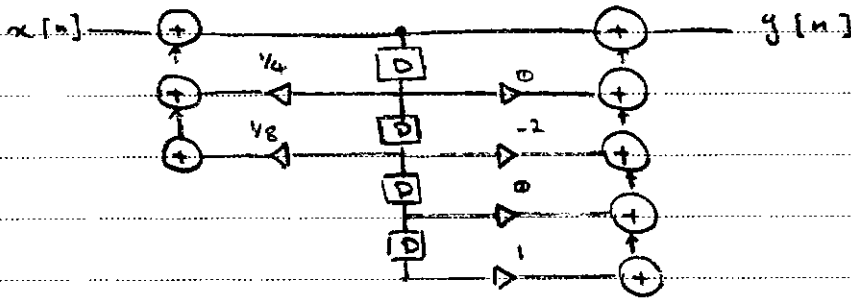
$$H(z) = \sum_{k=0}^N \frac{A_k}{1 - \alpha_k e^{-j\Omega}}$$

بہت سلیب خرابی ہے



$$y[n] - \frac{1}{4}y[n-1] - \frac{1}{8}y[n-2] = x[n] - 2x[n-2] + x[n-4]$$

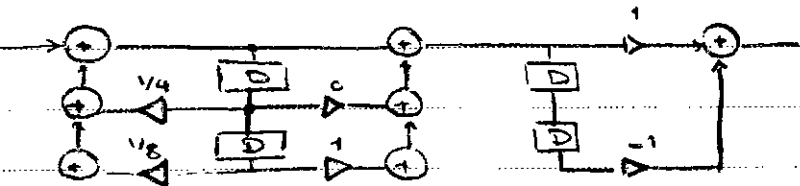
ساختار سیمپل



$$H(\Omega) = \frac{1 - 2e^{-j2\Omega} + e^{-j4\Omega}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\Omega} - \frac{1}{8}e^{-j2\Omega}} = \frac{(1 - e^{-j2\Omega})^2}{(1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\Omega} - \frac{1}{8}e^{-j2\Omega})}$$

$$= \frac{1 - e^{-j2\Omega}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\Omega} - \frac{1}{8}e^{-j2\Omega}} \cdot (1 - e^{-j2\Omega})$$

اتصال سری ساختار 2



جمع چند H(z) در نسبتی آراییم → افضل موازی ساختار

$$\begin{cases} y[n] + \frac{1}{4} y[n-1] + w[n] + \frac{1}{2} w[n-1] = \frac{2}{3} x[n] \\ y[n] - \frac{5}{4} y[n-1] + 2w[n] - 2w[n-1] = -\frac{5}{3} x[n] \end{cases}$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\Omega}) Y(\Omega) + (1 + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\Omega}) W(\Omega) = \frac{2}{3} X(\Omega) \rightarrow W(\Omega) = ?$$

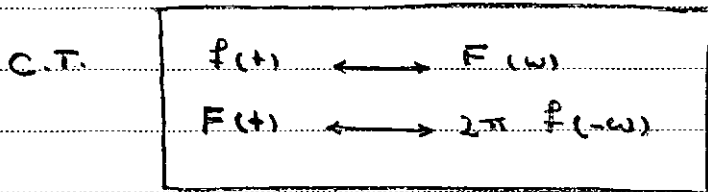
دوم، کنگ حادله درم با نظریه ورودی - خروجی را می بینیم

$$H(\Omega) = \frac{Y(\Omega)}{X(\Omega)} = \frac{3 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\Omega}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\Omega})(1 - \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\Omega})}$$

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

$$H(\Omega) = \frac{A}{(1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\Omega})} + \frac{B}{(1 - \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\Omega})} \rightarrow h[n] = A(\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] + B(\frac{1}{4})^n u[n]$$

Duality \*



D.T.F.T.

$$\text{DTFT} \{x[n]\} = X(\Omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] \cdot e^{-jn\Omega}$$

↪ برین، متناوب (2π)

$$\text{IDTFT} \{X(\Omega)\} = x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} X(\Omega) \cdot e^{jn\Omega} \cdot d\Omega$$

↪ حساب درجه 1 (برجود ندارد)

$\tilde{x}[n]$  is periodic (N)

$$\tilde{x}[n] = \sum_{k=\langle N \rangle} a_k \cdot e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n}, \quad a_k \text{ - periodic (N)}$$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

Year \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

$$\tilde{x}[n] \xleftrightarrow{F.S} a_k \equiv F[k] \quad : \text{periodic } (N)$$

$$F[k] \xleftrightarrow{F.S} \frac{1}{N} \tilde{x}[-k]$$

$$\text{DTFT} \{x[n]\} = X(\Omega) \quad \sim \text{پریودیک } (2\pi)$$

تک سری انوسیدای سینوسی زمان پیوسته

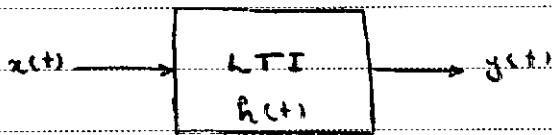
$$x(t) = \sum_k C_k e^{jk\omega t}$$

$$x(t) \longleftrightarrow C_k$$

$$X(\Omega) \mid \Omega = \omega \longleftrightarrow x[-k]$$

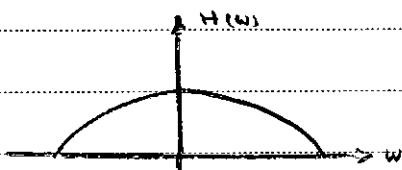
تبدیل \*  $\omega$

C.T.

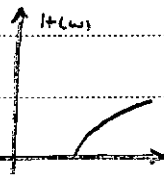


$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$$

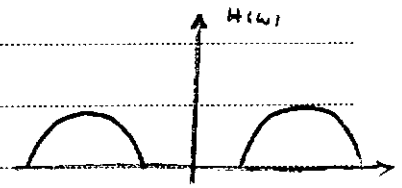
$$Y(\omega) = H(\omega) \cdot X(\omega)$$



Low Pass

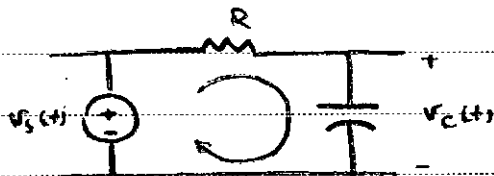


High Pass



Pass Band

LPF



$$x(t) = v_s(t)$$

$$y(t) = v_c(t)$$

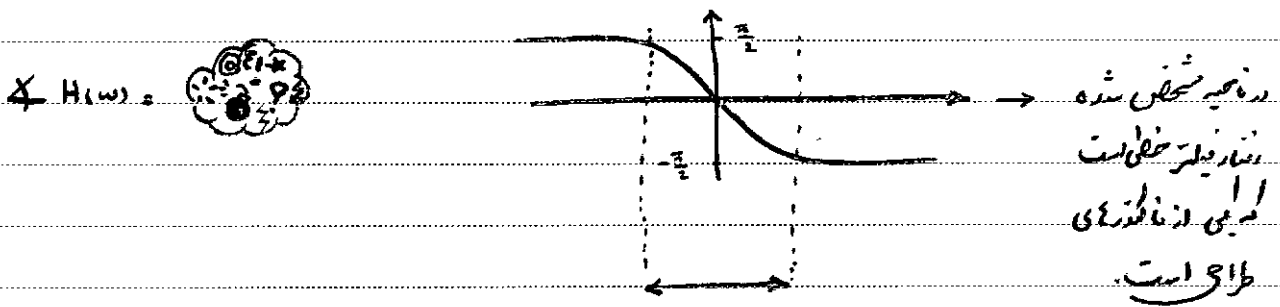
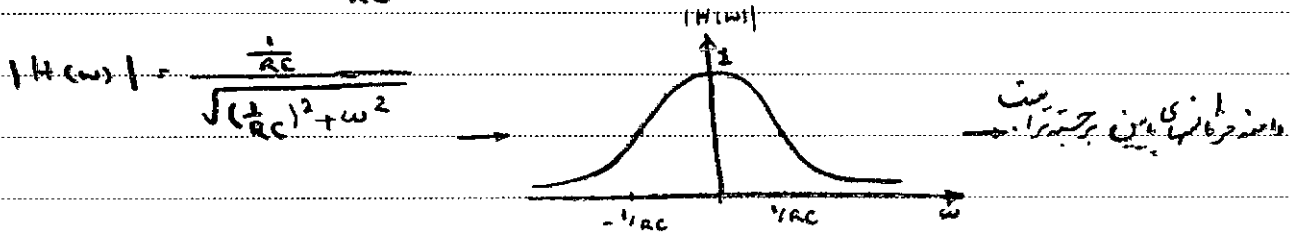
KVL:  $v_r(t) + v_c(t) = v_s(t)$

$$i_c = C \frac{dv_c(t)}{dt}$$

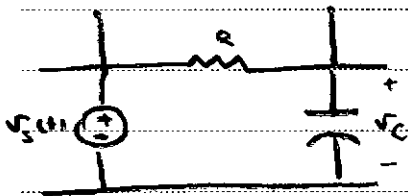
$$RC \frac{dv_c(t)}{dt} + v_c(t) = v_s(t)$$

$$RC \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = x(t) \rightarrow \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{RC} y(t) = \frac{1}{RC} x(t)$$

$$H(\omega), \frac{Y(\omega)}{X(\omega)} = \frac{\frac{1}{RC}}{\frac{1}{RC} + j\omega} \rightarrow h(t) = \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} u(t)$$



HPF



$$x(t) = v_s(t)$$

$$y(t) = v_r(t)$$

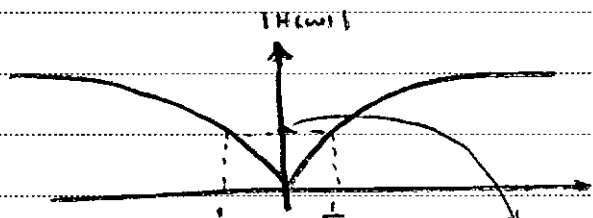
$$v_r + v_c = v_s \rightarrow v_c = v_s - v_r$$

$$i_c = C \frac{dv_c}{dt} \rightarrow i_c = C \frac{d(v_s - v_r)}{dt}$$

$$RC \frac{dv_r}{dt} + v_r = RC \frac{dv_s}{dt} \rightarrow RC \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = RC \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{RC(j\omega)}{RC(j\omega) + 1} = \frac{j\omega}{j\omega + \frac{1}{RC}}$$

$\frac{1}{RC}$  Bandwidth of filter



Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ( )

$$\text{DTFT} \{x[n]\} = X(\Omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] \cdot e^{-jn\Omega}$$

$$\text{IDTFT} \{X(\Omega)\} = x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} X(\Omega) \cdot e^{+jn\Omega} \cdot d\Omega$$

\*

تبدیل لاپلاس

C.T.:

$$\mathcal{L} \{x(t)\} = X(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{-st} \cdot dt$$

$$\mathcal{F} \{x(t)\} = X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} \cdot dt$$

$s = j\omega \iff$  تبدیل لاپلاس (generalization) تبدیل فوریست

# تبدیل Z

Bilateral \*

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x[n]\} = X(z) = \sum_n^{+\infty} x[n] \cdot z^{-n}$$

Two-sided z-transform  $\rightarrow -\infty < z < +\infty$

Unilateral \*

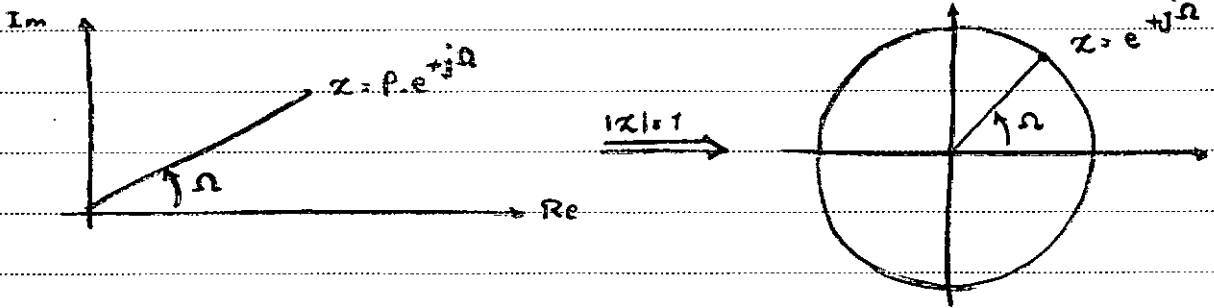
$$\mathcal{Z}\{x[n]\} = X(z) = \sum_n^{+\infty} x[n] \cdot z^{-n}$$

One-sided z-transform  $\rightarrow 0 < z < +\infty$

$$z \in \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow z = p \cdot e^{+j\Omega}$$

متغیر تبدیل فرکانس

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x[n]\} = \text{IDFT}\{x[n]\} \iff |p|=1 \text{ یا } |z|=1$$



تبدیل Z و تبدیل فرکانس متغیر متناوب با هم مترادف هستند.  
متناوب با دوره 2\pi

$$X(z) \Big|_{z = p \cdot e^{j\Omega}} = \sum_n^{+\infty} x[n] \cdot (p \cdot e^{j\Omega})^{-n}$$

$$= \sum_n^{+\infty} (x[n] p^{-n}) \cdot e^{-j\Omega n}$$

دلیل تبدیل شدن تبدیل Z و متغیر متناوب با هم مترادف

Subject:

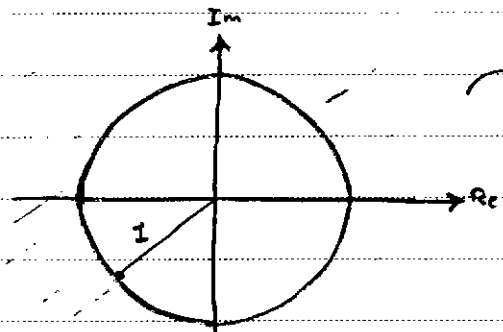
Year. Month. Date. ( )

محل تبدیل Z \*

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x[n]\} = \sum_n^{-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] \cdot z^{-n} = \sum_n^{-\infty}^{+\infty} (1) z^{-n} = \sum_n^{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n$$

$$|z^{-1}| < 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{|z|} < 1 \rightarrow |z| > 1$$

منطقه همگرایی



منطقه همگرایی (region of convergence, ROC)

$$\sum_n^{-\infty}^{+\infty} (z^{-1})^n = \frac{1 - (z^{-1})^{\infty}}{1 - z^{-1}} = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$$

z-plane

$$X(z^{-1}) = \mathcal{Z}\{x[n]\} = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} \quad \text{ROC: } |z| > 1$$

$$X(z) = \frac{z}{z - 1} \quad \text{ROC: } |z| > 1$$

$$x[n] = a^n \cdot u[n]$$

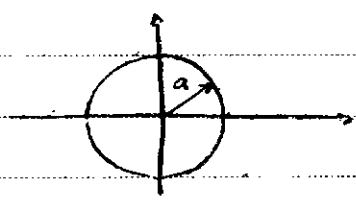
$$\mathcal{Z}\{x[n]\} = X(z) = \sum_n^{-\infty}^{+\infty} a^n \cdot u[n] \cdot z^{-n} = \sum_n^{-\infty}^{+\infty} (az^{-1})^n$$

منطقه همگرایی:

$$|az^{-1}| < 1$$

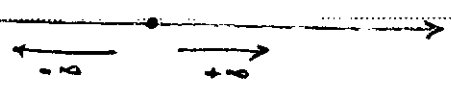
$$\frac{|a|}{|z|} < 1$$

$$|z| > |a|$$



$$\mathcal{Z}\{x[n]\}, X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z - a}, \text{ ROC: } |z| > |a|$$

منطقه همگرایی منطبق بر منطق همگرایی سری است





\* ناحیه میله‌ای رشته‌دهی که سمت راستی « Right-Sided Seq. » است. از یک ابره به سمت بی‌نهایت است.

$$x[n] = -a^n \cdot u[-n-1]$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x[n]\} = X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] \cdot z^{-n}$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} -a^n z^{-n} = - \sum_{n=+1}^{+\infty} (a^{-1}z)^n = - \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a^{-1}z)^{n+1} + 1$$

$$\text{ROC: } |a^{-1}z| < 1 \rightarrow \frac{|z|}{|a|} < 1 \rightarrow |z| < |a|$$



$$X(z) = - \frac{1}{1-a^{-1}z} + 1 = \frac{-a^{-1}z}{1-a^{-1}z} = \frac{-z}{a-z} = \frac{z}{z-a}$$

رشته سمت چپ

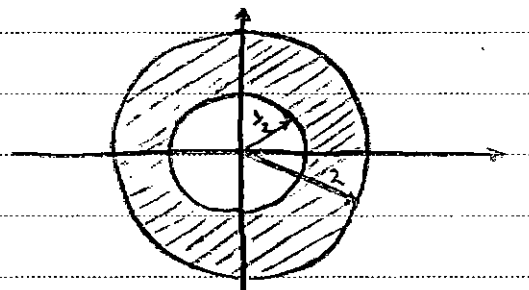
\* با توجه به در مثال قبل می‌بینیم که تبدیل  $\mathcal{Z}$  از سیگنال وایرست، تنها در ROC تعریف دارد پس، ترجمه ROC بسیار اساسی است.

\* ناحیه میله‌ای رشته‌دهی که سمت چپ « Left-Side Seq. » است. از یک ابره به سمت بی‌نهایت است.

$$x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{|n|} = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n & n \geq 0 \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-n} & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\frac{z}{z-\frac{1}{2}} - \left(\frac{z}{z-2}\right)$$



$$\text{ROC: } |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ROC: } |z| < 2$$

$$\text{ROC: } \frac{1}{2} < |z| < 2$$

Subject:

Year:      Month:      Date: ( )

\* زنجیره تبدیل از برای رشته های دو طرفه ، به صورت یک حلقه است

\* -> طوری :

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x[n]\} = \frac{N(z)}{D(z)}$$

$N(z_0) = 0 \rightarrow$  رشته های صفر  $\rightarrow$  zeros

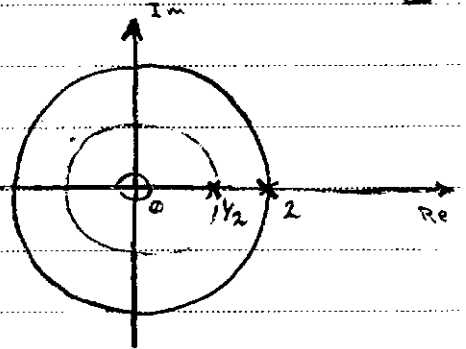
$D(z_0) = 0 \rightarrow$  رشته های خروج  $\rightarrow$  poles

$$x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{|n|}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x[n]\} = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}z}{(z-\frac{1}{2})(z-2)}$$

قطبها :  $z = \frac{1}{2}$  ,  $z = 2$

صفر :  $z = 0$

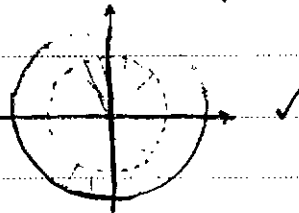
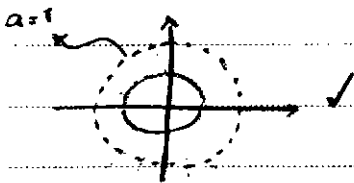


به قطبها در زنجیره های تکرار دارند.

\* زنجیره های قابل قطبها نمی شود. (یعنی مقدار آن بی نهایت نشود)

\* زنجیره های ابر دایره واحد را در بر داشته باشد ، آن رشته تبدیل فوری بسته دارد.

(خط دایره را پررنگ ، نه سفید آبی)



$$x[n], \delta[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & , n=0 \\ 0 & , n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$X(z) = \sum \delta[n] z^{-n} = 1 \quad \forall z \quad \text{ROC: کل صفحه مختلط}$$

$$x[n] = \delta[n] - \delta[n - n_0]$$

$$= (1)z^0 - (1)z^{-n_0} = 1 - z^{-n_0} = \frac{z^{n_0} - 1}{z^{n_0}} \rightarrow \text{pole: } z=0$$

$$\text{ROC: } \text{Re} \times \text{Im} = \{(0, \infty)\}$$

کدام منطقه مجاز به حساب می آید

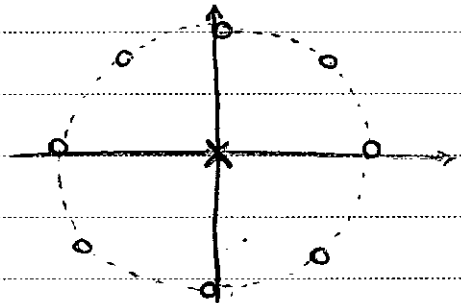
$$x[n] = \begin{cases} a^n & 0 \leq n \leq N-1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x[n]\} = \sum_n a^n z^{-n} = \sum_n (az^{-1})^n = \frac{1 - (az^{-1})^N}{1 - az^{-1}}$$

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{z^{N-1}} \cdot \frac{z^N - a^N}{z - a}$$

قطب :  $z=0$  → قطب  $N-1$

صفر :  $z=a$  ← هیچ صفر نیست



\* تحلیل های مجدد ، دارای تبدیل  $z$  با

منتهایی \* R.S.S : ناحیه بیرونی خارج دایره ای ، شعاع بزرگترین قطب

L.S.S : ناحیه بیرونی داخل دایره ای ، شعاع کوچکترین قطب

T.S.S : \$ # ^ % !! # @ \$

Subject:

Year:      Month:      Date: ( )

\* خواص تبدیل z!

$$x_1[n] \xrightarrow{3T} X_1(z) \quad \text{ROC: } R_{x_1}$$

$$x_2[n] \xrightarrow{3T} X_2(z) \quad \text{ROC: } R_{x_2}$$

I> Linearity

$$a_1 x_1[n] + a_2 x_2[n] \xrightarrow{3T} a_1 X_1(z) + a_2 X_2(z)$$

$$\text{ROC: } R_{x_1} \cap R_{x_2}$$

II> Time Shifting

$$x_1[n - n_0] \xrightarrow{3T} z^{-n_0} X_1(z)$$

این یک، حرف ظریف دیگر دارد و البته  $n_0$  است.

$$\text{ROC: } R_{x_1} \rightarrow \exists n_0: \text{addition or deletion of } z=0$$

III> Multiplication by "n" or "n<sup>2</sup>"

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{3T} X(z)$$

$$n x[n] \xrightarrow{3T} -z \frac{d}{dz} \{X(z)\}$$

میزمان تبدیل ROC:

$$n^2 x[n] \xrightarrow{3T} z \frac{d}{dz} \{X(z)\} + z^2 \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \{X(z)\}$$

میزمان تبدیل ROC:

$$a^n u[n] \longleftrightarrow z / (z - a)$$

$$n a^n u[n] \longleftrightarrow a z / (z - a)^2$$

ROC: تغییرات

IV> Multiplication by  $\cos(\Omega_0 n)$  or  $\sin(\Omega_0 n)$

$$\cos(\Omega_0 n) = \frac{1}{2} \{ e^{j\Omega_0 n} + e^{-j\Omega_0 n} \}$$

$$\sin(\Omega_0 n) = \frac{-1}{2j} \{ e^{j\Omega_0 n} - e^{-j\Omega_0 n} \}$$

Subject:

Year: Month: Date: 64

$$x[n] \cdot \cos(\Omega_0 n) \xrightarrow{\text{Z.T.}} \frac{1}{2} \{ X(e^{j\Omega_0} z) + X(e^{-j\Omega_0} z) \}$$

$$x[n] \cdot \sin(\Omega_0 n) \xrightarrow{\text{Z.T.}} \frac{j}{2} \{ X(e^{j\Omega_0} z) - X(e^{-j\Omega_0} z) \}$$

$$\mathcal{Z} \{ \cos(\Omega_0 n) \cdot u[n] \}$$

$$u[n] \longleftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} \quad \text{ROC: } |z| > 1$$

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\exp(j\Omega_0)z}{\exp(j\Omega_0)z-1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\exp(-j\Omega_0)z}{\exp(-j\Omega_0)z-1}$$

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum (e^{j\Omega_0} z^{-1})^n + \frac{1}{2} \sum (e^{-j\Omega_0} z^{-1})^n$$

$$= \frac{1/2}{1 - e^{j\Omega_0} z^{-1}} + \frac{1/2}{1 - e^{-j\Omega_0} z^{-1}} = \frac{1/2 (1 - e^{-j\Omega_0} z^{-1}) + 1/2 (1 - e^{j\Omega_0} z^{-1})}{(1 - e^{j\Omega_0} z^{-1})(1 - e^{-j\Omega_0} z^{-1})}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos(\Omega_0) z^{-1}}{1 - 2\cos(\Omega_0) z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$$

$$\text{ROC: } |e^{j\Omega_0} z^{-1}| < 1 \implies |z| > |e^{j\Omega_0}|$$

### V > Convolution

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{\text{Z.T.}} X(z) \quad \text{ROC: } R_x$$

$$h[n] \xrightarrow{\text{Z.T.}} H(z) \quad \text{ROC: } R_h$$

$$y[n] = x[n] * h[n] \xrightarrow{\text{Z.T.}} Y(z) = X(z) \cdot H(z)$$

$$\text{ROC: } R_x \cap R_h$$

### VI > Time Reversal

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{\text{Z.T.}} X(z) \quad \text{ROC: } R_x$$

$$x[-n] \xrightarrow{\text{Z.T.}} X\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \quad \text{ROC: } \frac{1}{R_x}$$

$$r_R < |z| < r_L : R_x \longrightarrow \frac{1}{r_L} < |z| < \frac{1}{r_R} : \frac{1}{R_x}$$

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ( )

$$x[n] = a^n \cdot u[n] \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z - a} \quad \text{ROC: } |z| > |a| \quad \square$$

$$x[n] = a^{-n} \cdot u[-n] \longleftrightarrow \frac{1/z}{1/z - a} = \frac{1}{1 - za} \quad \text{ROC: } |z| < \frac{1}{|a|}$$

### VII > Summation

$$\text{iP } x[n] = 0 \quad n < 0$$

$$v[n] = \sum_{i=0}^n x[i]$$

$$v[n] = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} x[i] + x[n]$$

$$v[n] = v[n-1] + x[n]$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{v[n]\} = V(z) = z^{-1}V(z) + X(z) \Rightarrow V(z) = \frac{X(z)}{1 - z^{-1}}$$

\* تبدیل "ضد" معکوس

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x[n]\} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] \cdot z^{-n} = \dots + x[-1]z^{+1} + x[0] + x[+1]z^{-1} + \dots$$

$$X(z) = \frac{N(z)}{D(z)}$$

• راه اول:

نسبت صورت به مخرج میزند جمله ای ای باجه دست می رود که ضرایب آن حساب است

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

$$z^2 - 1 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} z^3 + 2z + 4 \\ z^{-1} + 0z^{-2} - 3z^{-3} - 4z^{-4} \dots \end{array} \right.$$

$$x[1] = 1$$

$$x[2] = 0$$

$$x[3] = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall n \leq 0 : x[n] = 0 \Rightarrow \text{R.S.S}$$

روش اول: By Inspection  
 با دیدن یک تبدیل آسان و ترجیحاً کامل به ROC طرف اول را بدست می آوریم

$$\frac{1}{1-az^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z-a}$$

$$\text{ROC: } |z| > |a| \implies a^n u[n]$$

$$\text{ROC: } |z| < |a| \implies -a^n u[-n-1]$$

روش دوم: با استفاده از جزئی

$$X(z) = \frac{N(z)}{M(z)} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^M b_k \cdot z^{-k}}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k \cdot z^{-k}} = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2} + \dots + b_M z^{-M}}{a_0 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2} + \dots + a_N z^{-N}}$$

می توان صورت درجج را به صورت زیر نیز نوشت:

$$X(z) = \frac{z^N \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \cdot z^{M-k}}{z^M \sum_{k=0}^N a_k \cdot z^{N-k}}$$

$$X(z) = \frac{b_0 \prod_{k=1}^M (1 - c_k \cdot z^{-1})}{a_0 \prod_{k=1}^N (1 - d_k \cdot z^{-1})}$$

این  $c_k$  ها صورت

این  $d_k$  ها مخرج

if ( $M < N$ )

$$X(z) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{A_k}{1 - d_k z^{-1}} \implies A_k = (1 - d_k z^{-1}) X(z) \Big|_{z=d_k}$$

if ( $N \leq M$ )

$$X(z) = \sum_{r=0}^{M-N} B_r \cdot z^{-r} + \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{A_k}{1 - d_k z^{-1}}$$

$B_r$ : حاصل تقسیم صورت بر مخرج  $r \neq k$

$$\text{RSS: } x[n] = \sum_{k=1}^N A_k (d_k)^n u[n]$$

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ( )

if ( $N \leq M$  &  $d_i$  is repeated root of degree  $s_i$ .)

$$X(z) = \sum_r^{M-N} B_r z^{-r} + \sum_k^N \frac{A_k}{1-d_k z^{-1}} + \sum_m^S \frac{C_m}{(1-d_i z^{-1})^m}$$

$$C_m = \frac{1}{(s-m)! (-d_i)^{s-m}} \left\{ \frac{d^{s-m}}{dw^{s-m}} [(1-d_i w)^s X(w^{-1})] \right\}_{w=d_i^{-1}}$$

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

• RSS  $\rightarrow$  ROC:  $|z| > 1$

$$M=N=2 \rightarrow X(z) = 2 + \frac{5z^{-1} - 1}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 - z^{-1})} = 2 + \frac{A}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})} + \frac{B}{(1 - z^{-1})}$$

$$A = (1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}) X(z) \Big|_{z^{-1} = 2} = -9 \rightarrow B = \dots = 8$$

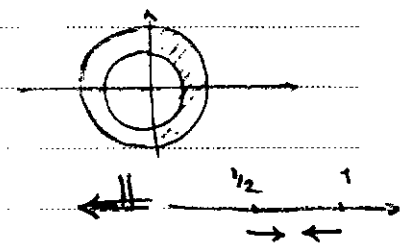
$$x[n] = 2\delta[n] + A \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] + B u[n]$$

• LSS  $\rightarrow$  ROC:  $|z| < \frac{1}{2}$

$$x[n] = 2\delta[n] - A \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[-n-1] - B u[-n-1]$$

• TSS  $\rightarrow$  ROC:  $\frac{1}{2} < |z| < 1$

$$x[n] = 2\delta[n] + \underbrace{A \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]}_{\text{RSS}} - \underbrace{B u[-n-1]}_{\text{LSS}}$$





$$X(z) = \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})^2 (1 - 2z^{-1})(1 - 3z^{-1})} \quad \text{ROC: } \frac{1}{2} < |z| < 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{A_1}{1 - 2z^{-1}} + \frac{A_2}{1 - 3z^{-1}} + \frac{C_1}{(1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})} + \frac{C_2}{(1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})^2}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{LSS}$ 
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{LSS}$ 
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{RSS}$ 
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{RSS}$

$$A_1 = \frac{1568}{1225}, \quad A_2 = \frac{2700}{1225}, \quad C_1 = \frac{88}{1225}, \quad C_2 = \frac{1}{35}$$

$$x[n] = -A_1 2^n u[-n-1] - A_2 3^n u[n-1] + C_1 (-\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] + C_2 (n+1) (-\frac{1}{2})^{n+1} u[n+1]$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x[n]\} = X(z) \rightarrow x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_C X(z) \cdot z^{n-1} dz \quad *$$

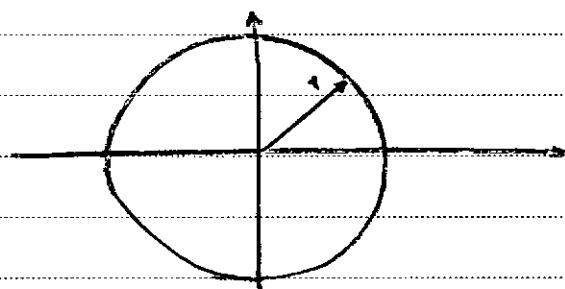
این انتگرال را می‌توان در ناحیه ROC انجام داد.

\* امیداری و علیت

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |h[n]| < \infty$$

سیستم امیداری است اگر تابع تبدیل  
تبدیل  $Z$ ، دایره واحد را در بر  
گیرد.

$$\mathcal{Z}\{h[n]\} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |h[n] \cdot z^{-n}| \Rightarrow |z|=1$$



علیت

RSS: قطب‌های  $H(z)$  باید داخل دایره باشد

LSS: قطب‌های  $H(z)$  باید خارج دایره باشد

PAPCO  $h[n] = 0 \quad \forall n < 0 \Rightarrow$  علی

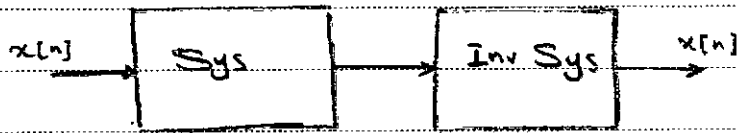
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### Realizable Sys. \*

- قابل ساخت در آنالیز
- علی و پایدار

### Inverse System \*

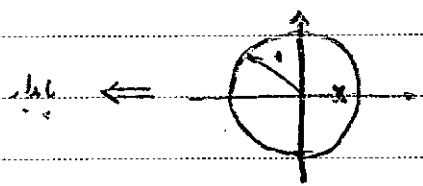


$h[n]$                        $h_I[n]$                        $h_{overall}[n] = h[n] * h_I[n]$

$$H_{overall}(z) = H(z) \cdot H_I(z) = 1 \Rightarrow H_I(z) = \frac{1}{H(z)}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1 - 0.5z^{-1}}{1 - 0.8z^{-1}} \quad \text{ROC: } |z| > 0.8$$

$$H_I(z) = \frac{1 - 0.8z^{-1}}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}}$$



R.S.S:  $|z| > 0.5$  ✓

L.S.S:  $|z| < 0.5$  ✗  $\Rightarrow$  چون در Sys نوری مستقیم باید ROC آنها مشترک باشد  
 اثرات آنها نمیباشد.

$$h_I[n] = (0.5)^n u[n] - 0.8 (0.5)^{n-1} u[n-1]$$

$$H(z) = \frac{0.5 - z^{-1}}{1 - 0.8z^{-1}} \quad \text{ROC: } |z| > 0.8$$

$$H_I(z) = \frac{1 - 0.8z^{-1}}{0.5 - z^{-1}}$$

$|z| > 2$  ✓ → بیپایه علی  
 $|z| < 2$  ✓ → بیپایه غیر علی  
 دلی به خاطر ROC مشترک هر دو قابل قبول است.