

2.1.A $x[n] = a^n u[n] * a^n u[n-1] * a^n u[n+1] = ?$ (με $|a| < 1$)

• Έστω $x_1[n] = a^n u[n]$, $x_2[n] = a^n u[n-1]$, $x_3[n] = a^n u[n+1]$

Τότε $X_1(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}}$

$x_2[n] = a \cdot a^{n-1} u[n-1] \Rightarrow X_2(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{ae^{-j\omega}}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}}$ (DTFT)

$x_3[n] = \frac{1}{a} a^{n+1} u[n+1] \Rightarrow X_3(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{a} \frac{e^{j\omega}}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}}$ (DTFT)

ΙΔΙΟΤΗΤΑ
ΕΥΝΕΜΙΣΗΣ

$\Rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = X_1(e^{j\omega}) X_2(e^{j\omega}) X_3(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{(1 - ae^{-j\omega})^3} \Rightarrow$

DTFT⁻¹

$\Rightarrow x[n] = \frac{(n+2)!}{n! 2!} a^n u[n] \Rightarrow x[n] = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} a^n u[n]$

2.1.B $x[n] = \begin{cases} 1/n^2, & \eta \text{ περιττό} \\ 0, & \eta \text{ άρτιο} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑ \& ΙΣΧΥΣ}$

• Έστω $x_1[n] = \frac{\sin(\pi n/2)}{n} = \begin{cases} (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}/n, & \eta \text{ περιττό} \\ 0, & \eta \text{ άρτιο}, \eta \neq 0 \\ \pi/2, & \eta = 0 \end{cases} \xleftrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} X_1(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} \pi, & |\omega| \leq \pi/2 \\ 0, & \pi/2 < |\omega| < \pi \end{cases}$

• Τότε $x_2[n] = x_1^2[n] = \begin{cases} 1/n^2, & \eta \text{ περιττό} \\ 0, & \eta \text{ άρτιο} \neq 0 \\ \pi^2/4, & \eta = 0 \end{cases} \xleftrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} X_2(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X_1(e^{j\omega}) * X_1(e^{j\omega})$ (PERIODIC)

• Τότε: $\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x[n]|^2 = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_2[n] = \frac{\pi^4}{16} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |X_2(e^{j\omega})|^2 d\omega = \frac{\pi^4}{16} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \pi * \pi = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\pi^2}{2} (1 - \frac{|\omega|}{\pi}) d\omega \right)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\pi^4}{4} \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \frac{\omega}{\pi})^2 d\omega - \frac{\pi^4}{16} = \frac{\pi^3}{4} \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \frac{\omega^2}{\pi^2} - \frac{2\omega}{\pi}) d\omega - \frac{\pi^4}{16} =$
 $= \frac{\pi^3}{4} \left(\omega \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{\omega^3}{3\pi^2} \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{\omega^2}{\pi} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right) - \frac{\pi^4}{16} =$
 $= \frac{\pi^3}{4} \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} - \pi \right) - \frac{\pi^4}{16} = \frac{\pi^4}{12} - \frac{\pi^4}{16} = \frac{\pi^4}{4} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi^4}{48}$

$\Rightarrow E_{\infty} = \pi^4/48$

2.2.A $x[n] = \eta 2^{-|n|} \Rightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = ?$

• Από τις σφειρώσεις του κεφ. 5, έχουμε:

$$x[n] = a^{|n|}, |a| < 1 \xleftrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1 - a^2}{1 - 2a \cos \omega + a^2}$$

• Με $a = 1/2$, έχουμε λοιπόν

$$x_1[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{|n|} \leftrightarrow X_1(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1 - 1/4}{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos \omega + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{\frac{5}{4} - \cos \omega}$$

• Από την ιδιότητα της παραγωγής:

$$x[n] = n x_1[n] \leftrightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = j \frac{dX_1(e^{j\omega})}{d\omega} = -j \frac{3}{4} \frac{\sin \omega}{\left(\frac{5}{4} - \cos \omega\right)^2}$$

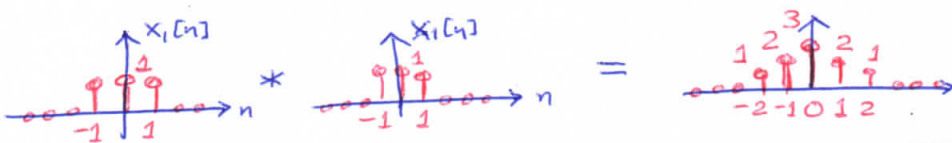
2.2.B $X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1 - \cos^2(3\omega/2)}{1 - \cos^2(\omega/2)} \Rightarrow x[n] = ?$

• Παρατηρούμε ότι $X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{\sin^2(3\omega/2)}{\sin^2(\omega/2)} = [X_1(e^{j\omega})]^2$

όπου $X_1(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{\sin(\omega(1+1/2))}{\sin(\omega/2)} \xleftrightarrow{\text{DTFT}^{-1}} x_1[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & |n| \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{άλλω} \end{cases}$

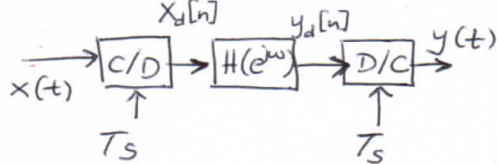
• Από ιδιότητα συνέλιξης

$$x[n] = x_1[n] * x_1[n] = (\delta[n] + \delta[n-1] + \delta[n+1]) * (\delta[n] + \delta[n-1] + \delta[n+1])$$



$$\Rightarrow x[n] = \delta[n+2] + 2\delta[n+1] + 3\delta[n] + 2\delta[n-1] + \delta[n-2]$$

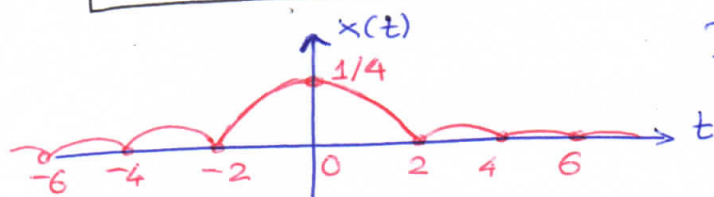
2.3



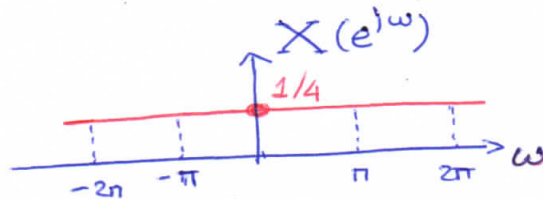
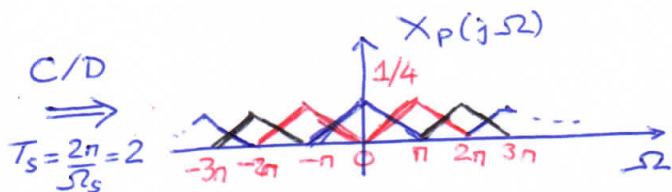
$$x(t) = \left[\frac{\sin(\pi t/2)}{\pi t} \right]^2, \quad \Omega_s = \pi$$

$$y_d[n] = \frac{x_d[n-2] + x_d[n+2]}{2}$$

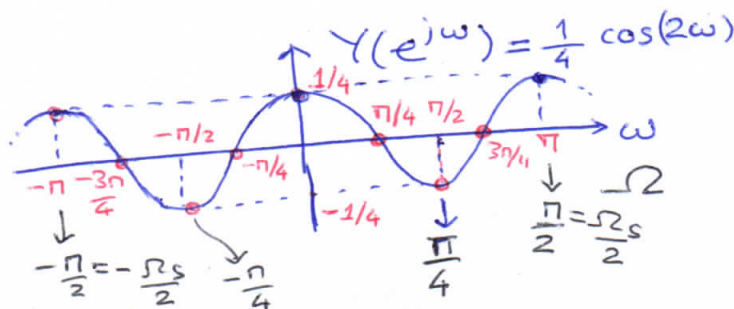
$$\left. \begin{aligned} y(t) = ? \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) dt = ? \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2(t) dt = ? \end{aligned} \right\}$$



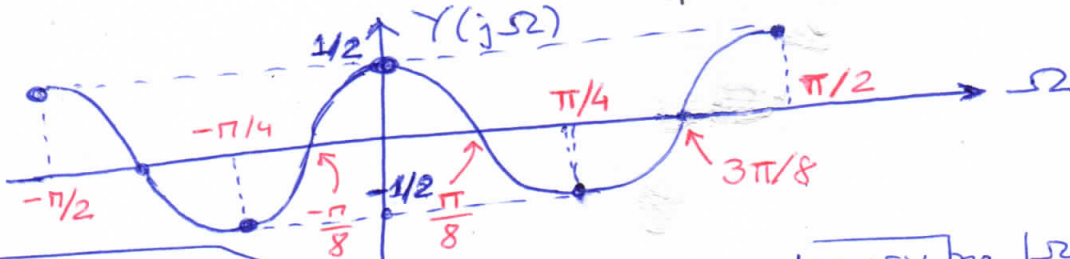
F.T. $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \left[\text{sinc}(\frac{\Omega}{2}) \right]^2 * \left[\text{sinc}(\frac{\Omega}{2}) \right]^2 = \left[\text{sinc}(\frac{\Omega}{2}) \right]^2$



$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{e^{-2j\omega} + e^{2j\omega}}{2} = \cos(2\omega)$



D/C \Rightarrow
LOWPASS FILTERING
GAIN = 2
CUTOFF = $\frac{\Omega_s}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$



$\cdot A_{\text{exp}} \left\{ Y(j\Omega) = \frac{1}{2} \cos(4\Omega) \right\}, \quad \text{na } |\Omega| < \pi/2, \quad \text{na } |\Omega| \geq \pi/2$

$\cdot y(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \{ Y(j\Omega) \} = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (e^{4j\Omega} + e^{-4j\Omega}) e^{j\Omega t} d\Omega =$

$= \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} e^{j\Omega(4+t)} d\Omega + \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} e^{j\Omega(t-4)} d\Omega =$

$= \frac{1}{8\pi j} \frac{1}{4+t} (e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}(4+t)} - e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}(4+t)}) + \frac{1}{8\pi j} \frac{1}{t-4} (e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}(t-4)} - e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}(t-4)})$

$\Rightarrow y(t) = \frac{\sin[\frac{\pi}{2}(4+t)]}{4\pi(4+t)} + \frac{\sin[\frac{\pi}{2}(t-4)]}{4\pi(t-4)}$

$\cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) dt = Y(j\Omega) \Big|_{\Omega=0} = \frac{1}{2}$

2.4

$$H(s) = \frac{e^{3s}}{(s^2 + 11s + 10)(s + 100)}$$

(a) POLE-ZERO DIAG; ROCs?

⇒ (β) ΑΙΤΙΑΤΟΤΗΤΑ?

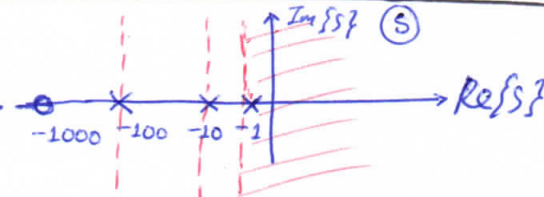
(c) Bode diagram (για ΕΥΣΤΑΘΕΣ)

(d) Εξόδος στο $x(t) = \delta(t-1)$

(e) ΔΙΑΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ ΥΛΟΠΟΙΗΣΗΣ της $h(t-3)$

(a) POLES = $\{-1, -10, -100\}$

ZEROS = $\{-1000, \infty, \infty\}$



Πιθανές ΠΣ: $\text{Re}\{s\} > -1 \Rightarrow$ ΕΥΣΤΑΘΕΣ (ΑΙΤΙΑΤΟΤΗΤΑ ΠΙΘΑΝΗ - ΒΛΕΠΕ (β))

$-10 < \text{Re}\{s\} < -1 \Rightarrow$ ΑΕΥΣΤΑΘΕΣ, ΜΗ ΑΙΤΙΑΤΟ

$-100 < \text{Re}\{s\} < -10 \Rightarrow \gg, \gg$

$\text{Re}\{s\} < -100 \Rightarrow \gg, \gg$

(β) $H(s) = \frac{(s+1000)e^{3s}}{(s^2+11s+10)(s+100)} = \frac{(s+1000)e^{3s}}{(s+1)(s+10)(s+100)} = \frac{111}{99} \frac{e^{3s}}{s+1} - \frac{11}{9} \frac{e^{3s}}{s+10} + \frac{10}{99} \frac{e^{3s}}{s+100}$

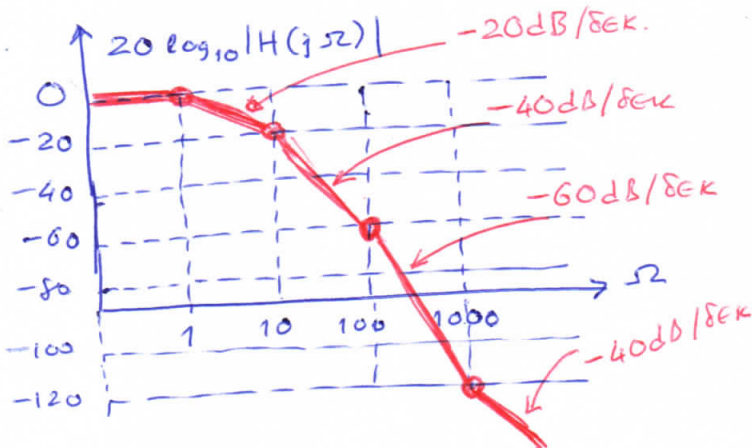
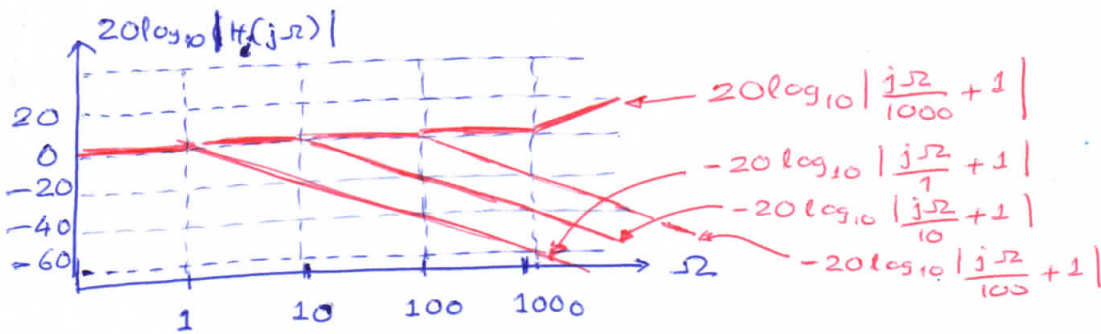
Π.Σ.
 $\Rightarrow \text{Re}\{s\} > -1$

$$h(t) = \left[\frac{111}{99} e^{-(t+3)} - \frac{11}{9} e^{-10(t+3)} + \frac{10}{99} e^{-100(t+3)} \right] u(t+3)$$

(ΜΟΝΗ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΠΙΘΑΝΗΣ ΑΙΤΙΑΤΟΤΗΤΑΣ)

ΑΡΑ, ΜΗ ΑΙΤΙΑΤΟ

(c) $20 \log_{10} |H(j\Omega)| = 20 \log_{10} |e^{3j\Omega}| + 20 \log_{10} \left| \left(\frac{j\Omega}{1000} + 1 \right) \right| - 20 \log_{10} \left| \left(\frac{j\Omega}{1} + 1 \right) \right| - 20 \log_{10} \left| \left(\frac{j\Omega}{10} + 1 \right) \right| - 20 \log_{10} \left| \left(\frac{j\Omega}{100} + 1 \right) \right|$



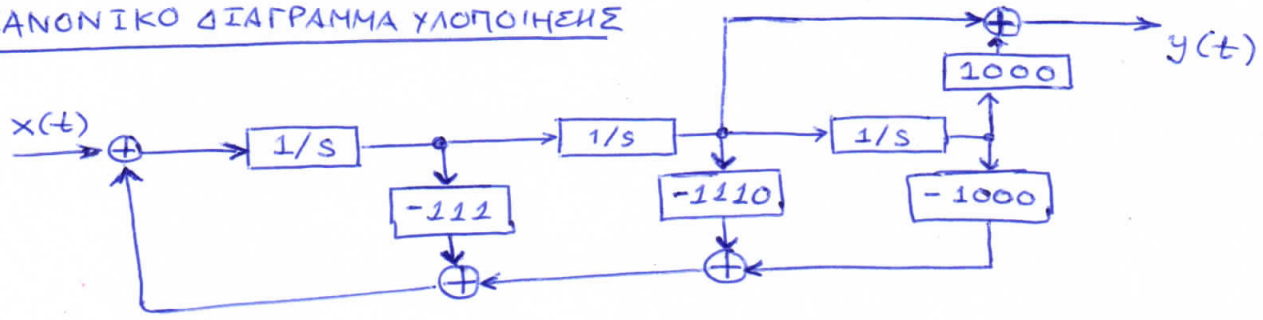
(δ) $y(t) = h(t) * \delta(t-1) = \left[\frac{111}{99} e^{-(t+2)} - \frac{11}{9} e^{-10(t+2)} + \frac{10}{99} e^{-100(t+2)} \right] u(t+2)$

$$h_1(t) =$$

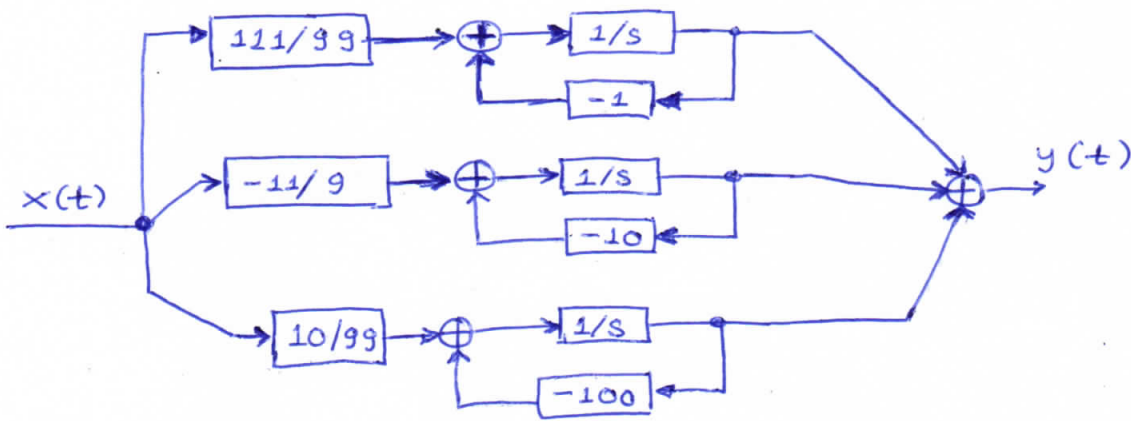
ε) Το σύστημα με κρουστική απόκριση $h_1(t-3)$ θα έχει συνάρτηση μεταφοράς

$$\text{την } H_1(s) = e^{-3s} H(s) = \frac{s+1000}{(s+1)(s+10)(s+100)} = \frac{s+1000}{s^3+111s^2+1110s+1000}$$

ΚΑΝΟΝΙΚΟ ΔΙΑΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΥΛΟΠΟΙΗΣΗΣ



ΠΑΡΑΛΛΗΛΟ ΔΙΑΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΥΛΟΠΟΙΗΣΗΣ



ΕΝ-ΣΕΙΡΑ ΥΛΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ (υπάρχουν πολλές δυνατότητες συνδυασμών...)

