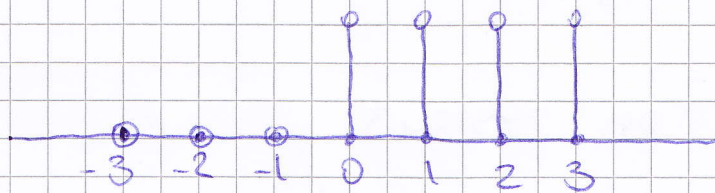


LINEAR TIME-INVARIANT SYSTEMS

* UNIT STEP FUNCTION

$$u(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n \geq 0 \\ 0, & n < 0 \end{cases}, n - \text{integer}$$



$u(n)$ - switch

* UNIT IMPULSE FUNCTION

$$\delta(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n = 0 \\ 0, & n \neq 0 \end{cases}, n - \text{integer}$$

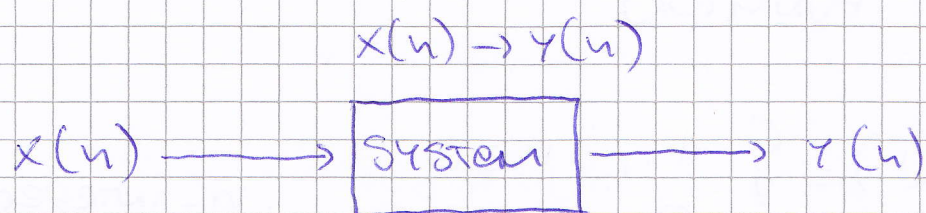


$u(n-1)$

$$\delta(n) = u(n) - u(n-1)$$



* A SYSTEM TRANSFORMS INPUT SIGNAL TO OUTPUT SIGNAL

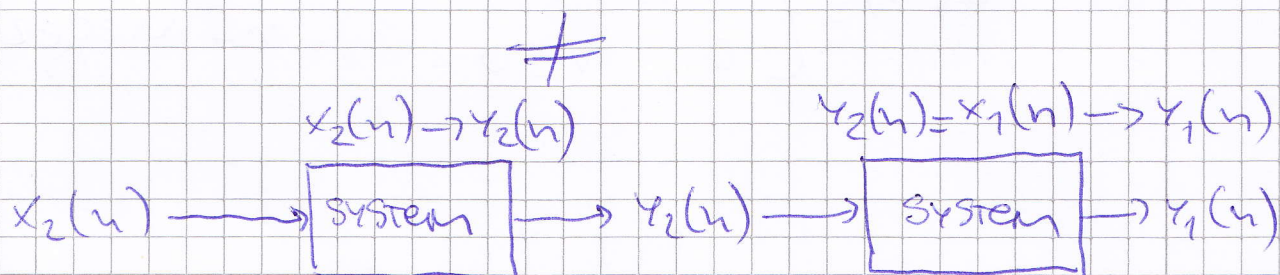
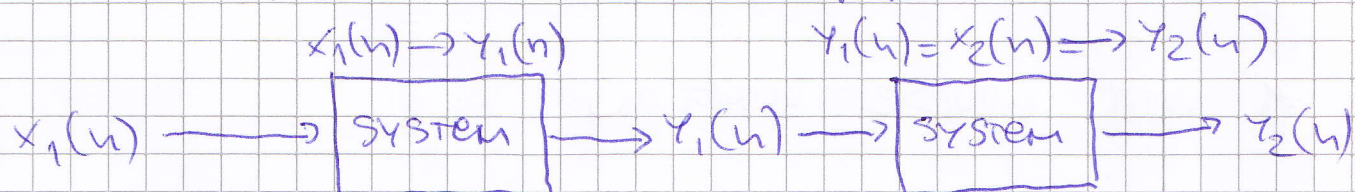


$x(n)$ - INPUT SIGNAL

$y(n)$ - OUTPUT SIGNAL

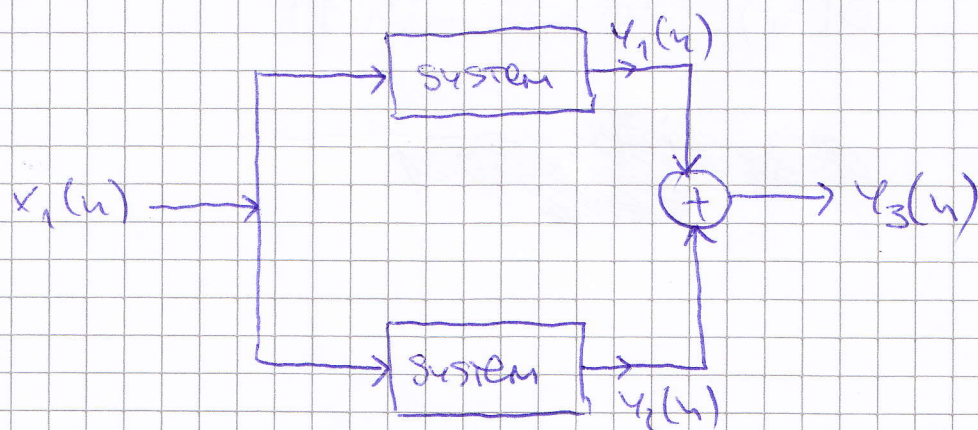
* INTERCONNECTIONS OF SYSTEMS

- SERIES OF INTERCONNECTIONS



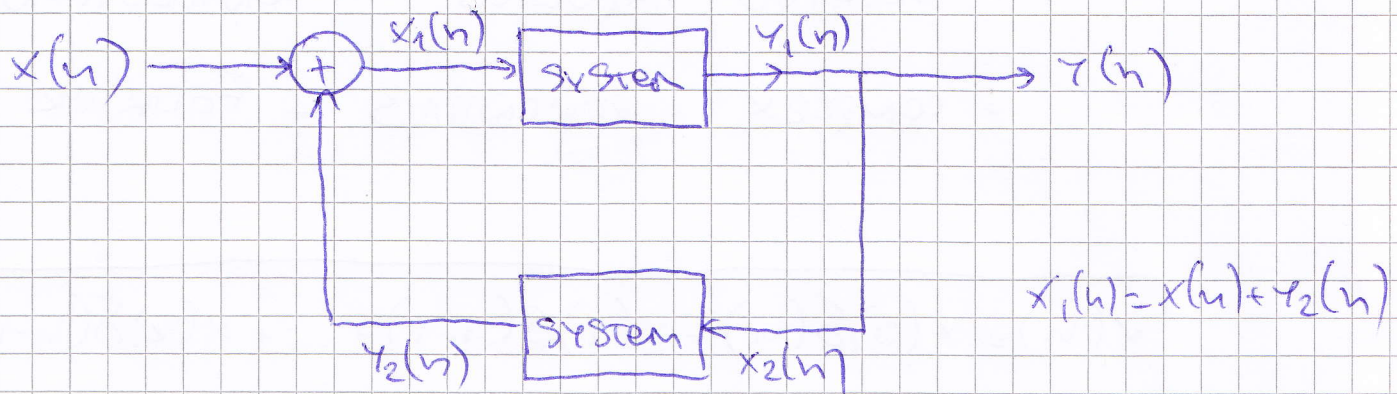
ORDER IS IMPORTANT !

- PARALLEL INTERCONNECTIONS



ORDER IS NOT IMPORTANT ⊕ !

- FEEDBACK INTERCONNECTIONS



* LINEARITY

$$x_1(n) \rightarrow y_1(n)$$

$$x_2(n) \rightarrow y_2(n)$$

$$a \cdot x_1(n) + b \cdot x_2(n) \Rightarrow a \cdot y_1(n) + b \cdot y_2(n)$$

* TIME INVARIANCE

$$x(n) \rightarrow y(n)$$

$$x(n-T) \Rightarrow y(n-T)$$

* CONVOLUTION - DECOMPOSE THE INPUT SIGNAL INTO LINEAR COMBINATION OF BASIC SIGNALS

- DELAYED IMPULSES - CONVOLUTION

- COMPLEX EXPONENTIALS - FOURIER

$$x(n) = x(0)\delta(n) + x(1)\delta(n-1) + \dots + x(L)\delta(n-L)$$

DECOMPOSITION INTO DELAYED IMPULSES

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

LINEAR COMBINATION OF BASIC SIGNALS

* FOR LTI

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

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

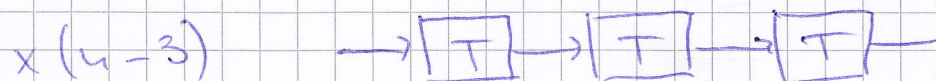
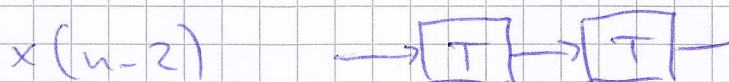
IF WE KNOW THE SYSTEM RESPONSE ($h(n)$) FOR $\delta(n)$, WE CAN FIND THE OUTPUT BY CONVOLUTION

① Draw the BLOCK DIAGRAM OF A SYSTEM DESCRIBED BY THE FOLLOWING EQUATION.

* GENERAL EQUATION

$$\underbrace{y(n)}_{\text{OUT}} = \underbrace{x(n)}_{\text{IN}} + \underbrace{a}_{\text{ADD}} \underbrace{x(n-1)}_{\text{MULT DELAY}}$$

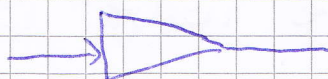
- DELAY



- ADDITION

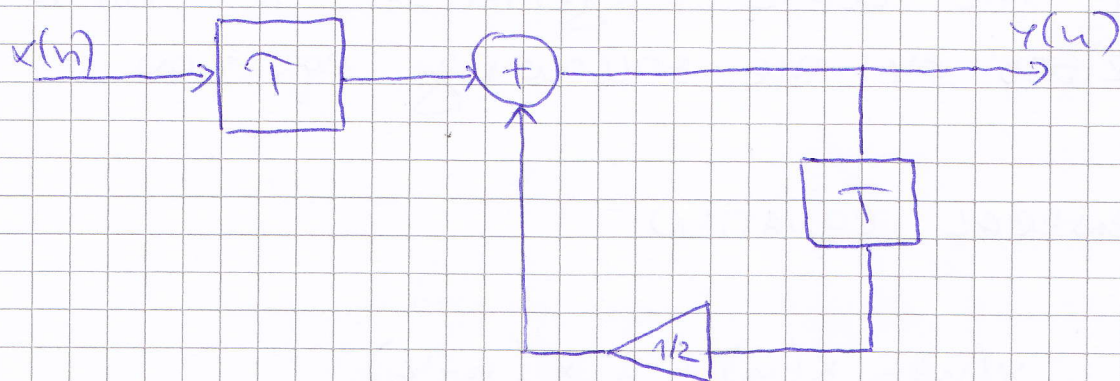


- MULTIPLICATION

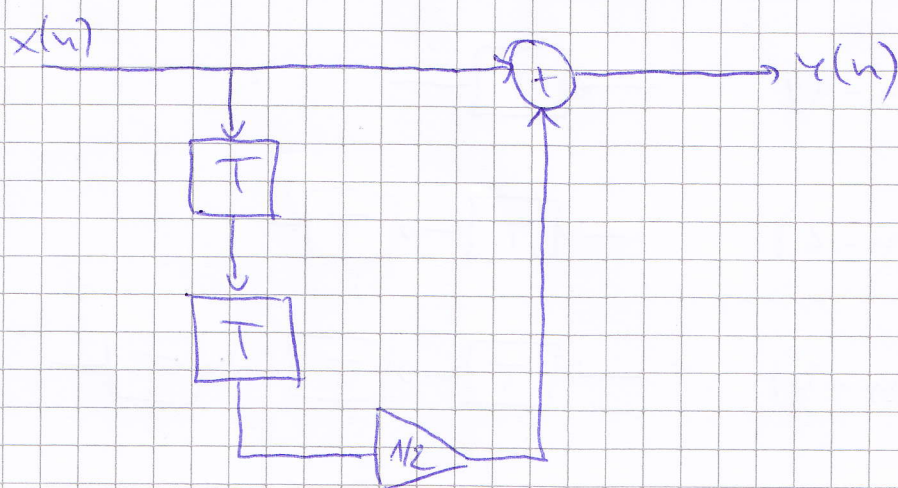


a) $y(n) = \frac{1}{2} y(n-1) + x(n-1)$

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



b) $y[n] = x[n] + \frac{1}{2}x[n-2]$



② A system has the following impulse response $h[n] = [3, 2, 1]$. Compute the output of the system if the input is,

a) $x[n] = [3, 2, 1]$

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

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$x(n)$	3	2	1				
$h(n)$	3	2	1				

$$x(0) \cdot h(n-0) \quad 9 \quad 6 \quad 3$$

$$x(1) \cdot h(n-1) \quad 0 \quad 6 \quad 4 \quad 2$$

$$x(2) \cdot h(n-2) \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 1$$

$$9 \quad 12 \quad 10 \quad 4 \quad 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y(n) = [9, 12, 10, 4, 1]$$

b) $x(n) = [1, 2, 3]$

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

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$x(n)$	1	2	3				
$h(n)$	3	2	1				

$$x(0) \cdot h(n-0) \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 1$$

$$x(1) \cdot h(n-1) \quad 0 \quad 6 \quad 4 \quad 2$$

$$x(2) \cdot h(n-2) \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 9 \quad 6 \quad 3$$

$$3 \quad 8 \quad 14 \quad 8 \quad 3$$

$$\Rightarrow y(n) = [3, 8, 14, 8, 3]$$

③ A system is described by the following equation

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

The system is fed with input signal,

$$x(n) = \cos(\omega_0 n)$$

Determine the output signal when,

a) $\omega_0 = 0$

b) $\omega_0 = \pi/4$

c) $\omega_0 = \pi/2$

d) $\omega_0 = 3\pi/4$

e) $\omega_0 = \pi$

$$\Rightarrow y(n) = \frac{1}{2}\cos(\omega_0 n) + \frac{1}{2}\cos(\omega_0(n-2))$$

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



$$\Rightarrow Y(u) = \frac{e^{j\omega_0 u} + e^{-j\omega_0 u}}{4} + \frac{e^{j\omega_0(u-2)} + e^{-j\omega_0(u-2)}}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(u) = \frac{1}{4} \left(e^{j\omega_0 u} + e^{-j\omega_0 u} + e^{j\omega_0 u} \cdot e^{-2j\omega_0} + e^{-j\omega_0 u} \cdot e^{2j\omega_0} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(u) = \frac{1}{4} \left(e^{j\omega_0 u} (1 + e^{-2j\omega_0}) + e^{-j\omega_0 u} (1 + e^{2j\omega_0}) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{j\omega_0 - j\omega_0} &= e^{-j\omega_0 + j\omega_0} = e^0 = 1 \\ e^{-2j\omega_0} &= e^{-j\omega_0} \cdot e^{-j\omega_0} \\ e^{2j\omega_0} &= e^{j\omega_0} \cdot e^{j\omega_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(u) = \frac{1}{4} \left(e^{j\omega_0 u} (e^{-j\omega_0 + j\omega_0} + e^{-2j\omega_0}) + e^{-j\omega_0 u} (e^{j\omega_0 - j\omega_0} + e^{2j\omega_0}) \right)$$

$$e^{-j\omega_0 + j\omega_0} = e^{-j\omega_0} \cdot e^{j\omega_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(u) = \frac{1}{4} \left(e^{j\omega_0 u} (e^{-j\omega_0} \cdot e^{j\omega_0} + e^{-j\omega_0} \cdot e^{-j\omega_0}) + e^{-j\omega_0 u} (e^{j\omega_0} \cdot e^{-j\omega_0} + e^{j\omega_0} \cdot e^{j\omega_0}) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(n) = \frac{1}{4} \left(e^{j\omega_0 n} \cdot e^{-j\omega_0} (e^{j\omega_0} + e^{-j\omega_0}) + e^{-j\omega_0 n} \cdot e^{j\omega_0} (e^{j\omega_0} + e^{-j\omega_0}) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(n) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\underbrace{(e^{j\omega_0} + e^{-j\omega_0})}_{2\cos(\omega_0)} \underbrace{(e^{j\omega_0(n-1)} + e^{-j\omega_0(n-1)})}_{2\cos(\omega_0(n-1))} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(n) = \cos(\omega_0) \cdot \cos(\omega_0(n-1))$$

$$a) Y(n) = \cos 0 \cdot \cos 0 = 1$$

$$b) Y(n) = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}(n-1)\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}(n-1)\right)$$

$$c) Y(n) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}(n-1)\right) = 0$$

$$d) Y(n) = \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}(n-1)\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}(n-1)\right)$$

$$e) Y(n) = \cos \pi \cdot \cos(\pi(n-1)) = \cos(\pi)^2 \cdot \cos(\pi n) = \cos(\pi n)$$