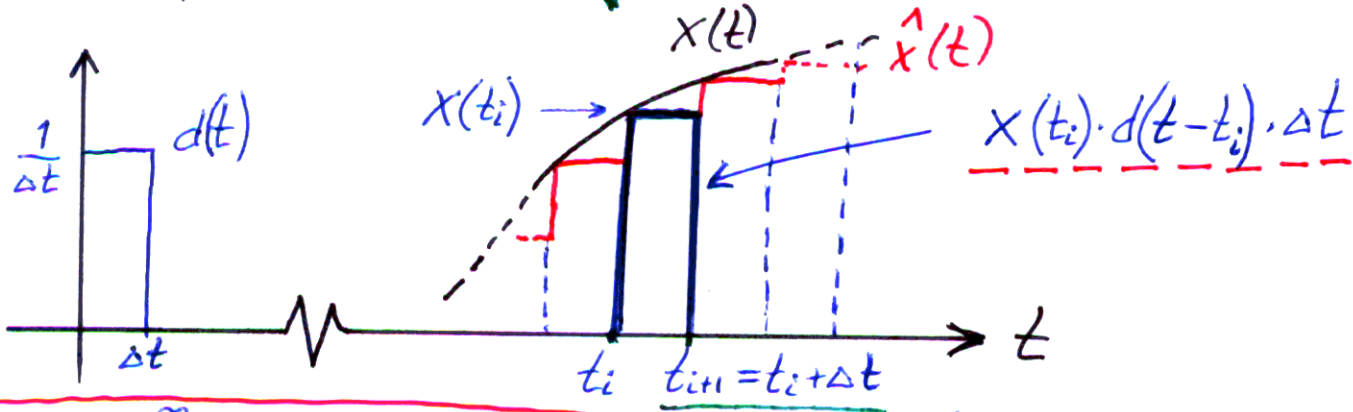
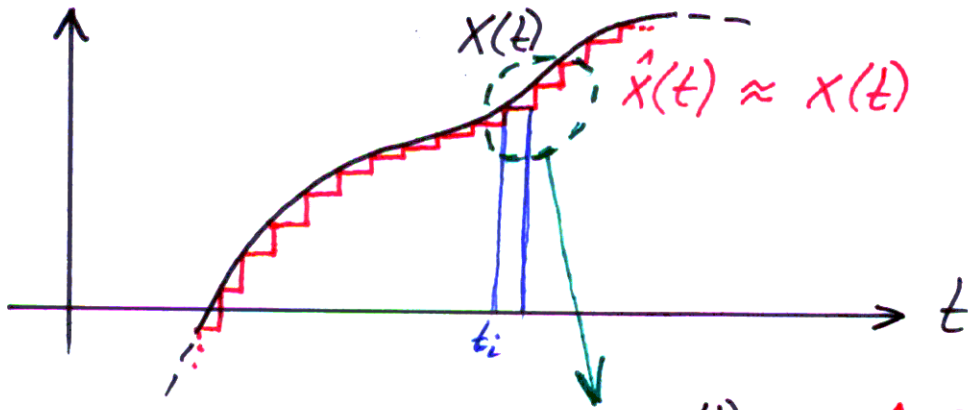


FÖRTYDLIGANDE HÄRLEDNING AV FALTNINGSINTEGRALEN



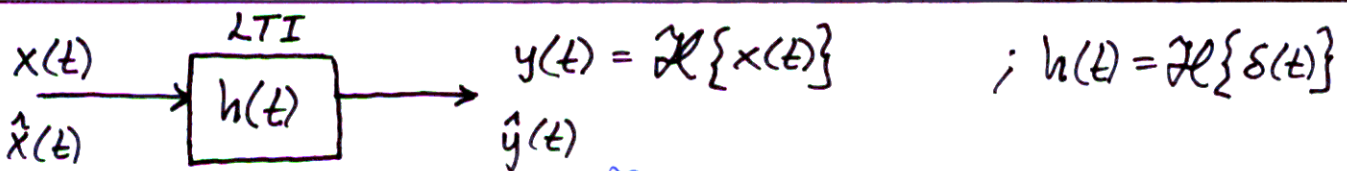
$$\hat{x}(t) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} x(t_i) \cdot d(t-t_i) \cdot \Delta t$$

EN RIEMANN-SUMMA ($t_i = k \cdot \Delta t$
där $k \in [-\infty, \infty]$)

Notera:

- $\delta(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} d(t)$
- $x(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \hat{x}(t) = \lim_{\substack{\Delta t \rightarrow d\tau \\ t_i \rightarrow \tau \\ \sum \rightarrow \int}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \delta(t-\tau) d\tau$

se def.-integralen för $\delta(t)$!



$$\hat{y}(t) = \mathcal{L}\{\hat{x}(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\left\{\sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} x(t_i) d(t-t_i) \Delta t\right\}$$

= /LINJÄRT SYSTEM/ = $\sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} x(t_i) \mathcal{L}\{d(t-t_i)\} \cdot \Delta t$

$$\underline{y(t)} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \hat{y}(t) = \text{/Se gränsvärden ovan!/} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \cdot \mathcal{L}\{\delta(t-\tau)\} d\tau$$

= /TIDSIINVARIANT SYSTEM & $\mathcal{L}\{\delta(t)\} = h(t)$ / = $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$