

# Signaler & System – Föreläsning 11: Tidsdomänanalys av tidsdiskreta signaler & system

från förra föreläsningen:

## Tidsdiskreta system – bankkontoexempel

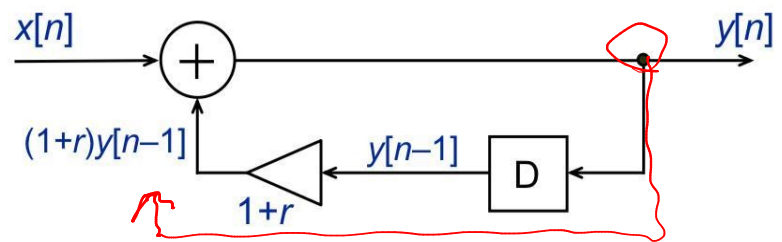
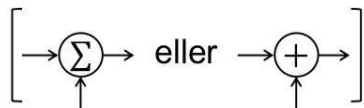
(= Exempel 3.4 i boken)

Kontohändelser sker med tidsintervall  $T$  (t.ex. = 1 mån):

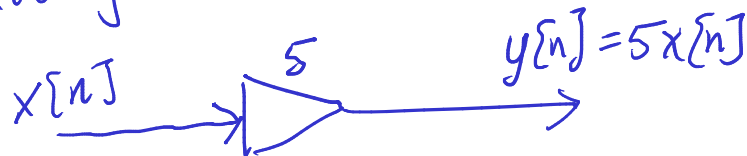
- $x[n]$  = insättning ( $>0$ ) eller uttag ( $<0$ ) vid tillfälle  $n$  (= tidpunkt  $nT$ )
- $y[n]$  = kontosaldo direkt efter ev. insättning/uttag vid tillfälle  $n$
- $r$  = inlåningsränta i % per period  $T$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{y[n]} = y[n-1] + r \cdot y[n-1] + x[n] = \underline{(1+r)y[n-1] + x[n]}$$

**Realisering:**  
(flödesschema)



Kausalt system här!



# Differensekvationsbeskrivning av tidsdiskreta system

- Differensekvation på **negativ form** (boken: "alternative form"):

$$y[n] + a_1 y[n-1] + \dots + a_N y[n-N] = b_0 x[n] + b_1 x[n-1] + \dots + b_N x[n-N]$$

Tidsinvariant system:  $n \rightarrow n+N$

- Differensekvation på **positiv form** (boken: "advanced form"):

$$y[n+N] + a_1 y[n+N-1] + \dots + a_N y[n] = b_0 x[n+N] + b_1 x[n+N-1] + \dots + b_N x[n]$$

Avanceringsoperatorm E:  $Ey[n] = y[n+1]$ ,  $E^k y[n] = y[n+k]$

$$Dy(t) = \frac{dy(t)}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow (E^N + a_1 E^{N-1} + \dots + a_N) y[n] = (b_0 E^N + b_1 E^{N-1} + \dots + b_N) x[n]$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{Q[E]y[n] = P[E]x[n]}$$

Exempel: Ett tidsdiskret LTI-system med insignal  $x[n]$  och utsignal  $y[n]$  som beskrivs av följande differensekvation:

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

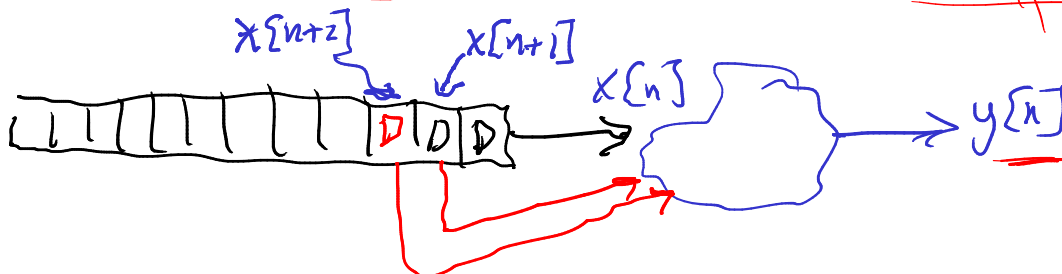
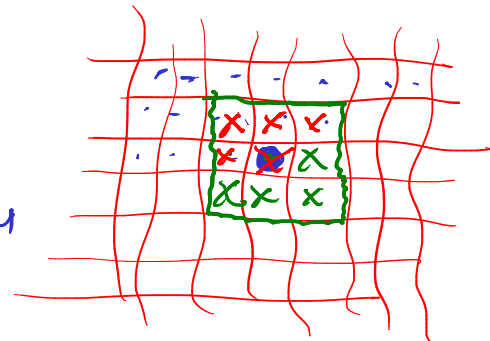
1)  $y[n] = x[n] - y[n-1]$   
 $\Rightarrow$  Kausalt system

$y[n_0]$  beror inte på  $x[n > n_0]$

2)  $y[n+1] + y[n] = x[n+1]$

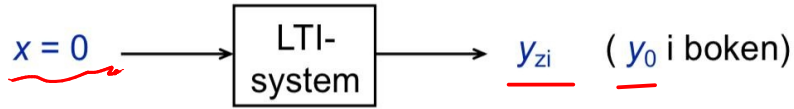
$$\Rightarrow y[n] = x[n+1] - y[n+1]$$

icke-kausalt system



$$y[n] = y_{zi}[n] + y_{zs}[n]$$

Den fria svängningen  $y_{zi}[n]$  ("zero-input response" - kap. 3.6)



**Jämför:**

• Tidskontinuerligt system med differentialekvationsbeskrivning

$$\Rightarrow \underline{Q(D)y_{zi}(t) = 0}$$

• Tidsdiskret system med differensekvationsbeskrivning:

$$\Rightarrow \underline{Q[E]y_{zi}[n] = 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{zi}(t), y_{zi}[n] = \sum (\text{systemets karakteristiska termer}) \quad (\text{"characteristic modes"})$$

$$(e^{\lambda_1 t}, t^r e^{\lambda_1 t}, e^{\alpha t} \cos(\beta t + \theta))$$

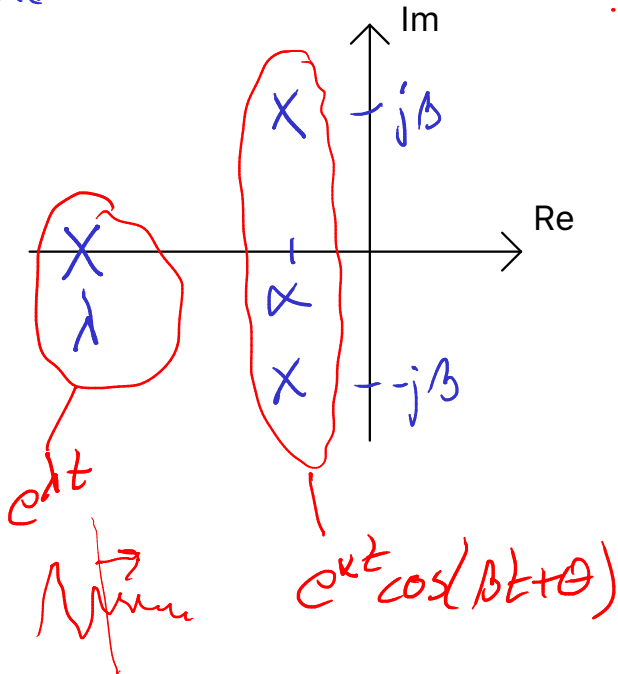
$$(\gamma_i^n, n^r \gamma_i^n, |\gamma_i|^n \cos(\beta n + \theta))$$

I kursen betraktar vi oftast energifria system  $\Rightarrow y_{zi}(t) = 0, y_{zi}[n] = 0!$

De karakteristiska termerna relateras till den karakteristiska ekvationens rötter:

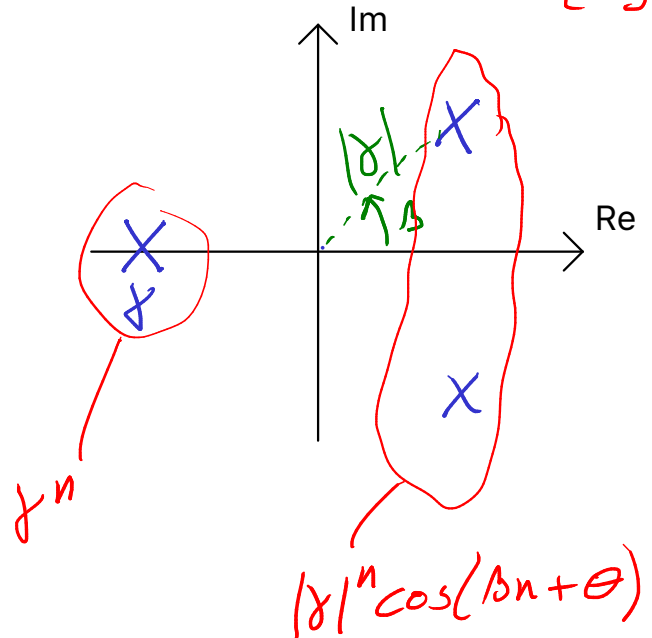
Tidskontinuerliga system

$$Q(\lambda) = 0$$



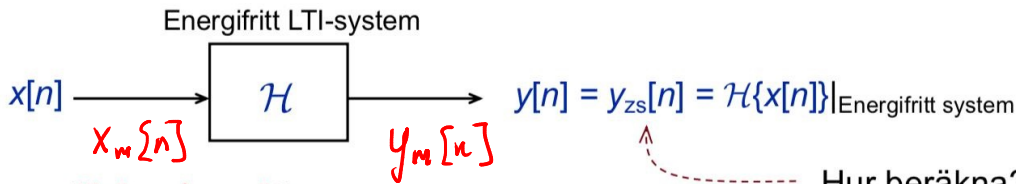
Tidsdiskreta system

$$Q[\gamma] = 0$$



# Den insignalsberoende utsignalskomponenten

("zero-state response")



Samma tillvägagångssätt som för tidskontinuerliga system:

Hur beräkna?

Uttryck  $x[n]$  som en lämplig linjärkombination & utnyttja linjäritetsegenskapen!

$$x[n] = a_1 x_1[n] + a_2 x_2[n] + a_3 x_3[n] + \dots \Rightarrow y[n] = a_1 y_1[n] + a_2 y_2[n] + a_3 y_3[n] + \dots$$

$$x[n] = \sum_m a_m x_m[n] \Rightarrow y[n] = \sum_m a_m y_m[n]$$

$$x[n] = \dots + x[-1]\delta[n+1] + x[0]\delta[n] + x[1]\delta[n-1] + x[2]\delta[n-2] + \dots = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x[m]\delta[n-m]$$

$$y[n] = \mathcal{H}\{x[n]\}$$

$$h[n] := \mathcal{H}\{\delta[n]\} = \text{systemets impuls svar}$$

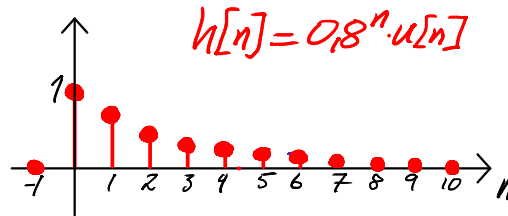
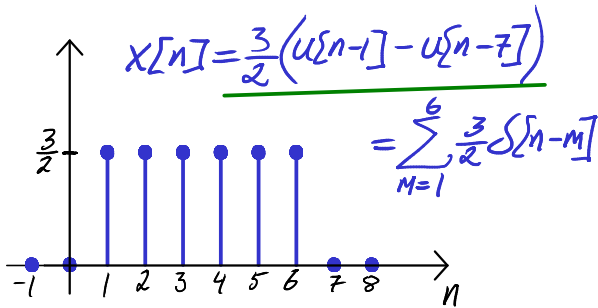
$$\Rightarrow y[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x[m] \mathcal{H}\{\delta[n-m]\}$$

$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x[m] h[n-m]$$

$$h(t) = \mathcal{H}\{\delta(t)\}$$

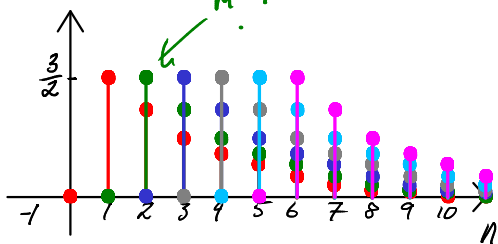
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$$

Exempel – En signal  $x[n]$  som utgör insignal till ett energifritt LTI-system med impuls svar  $h[n]$ :

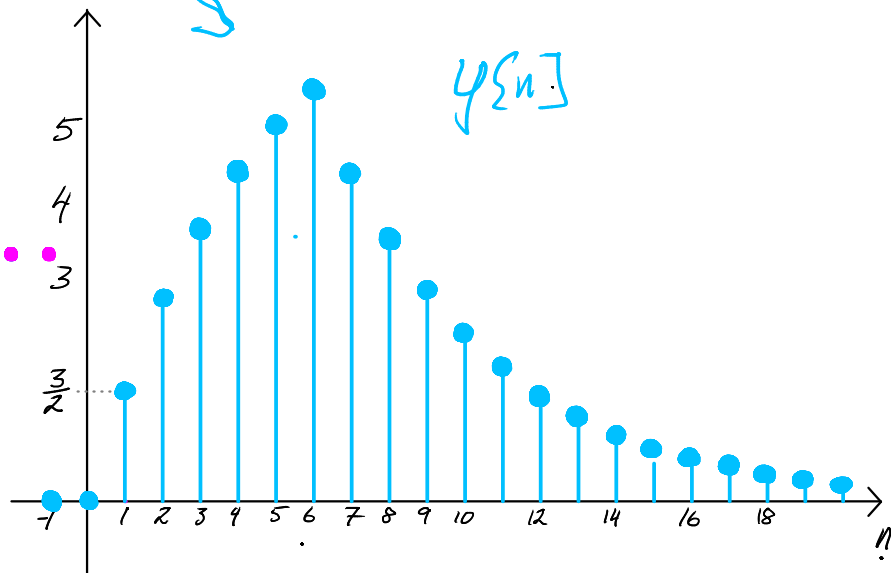


$$y[n] = \sum_m x[m] \cdot h[n-m]$$

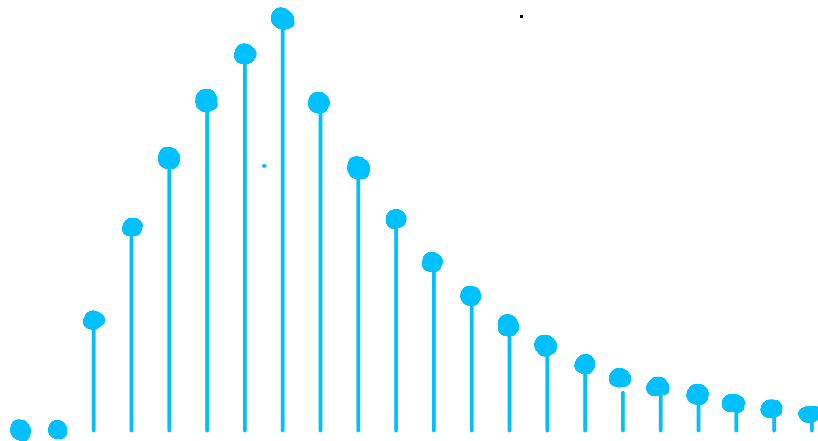
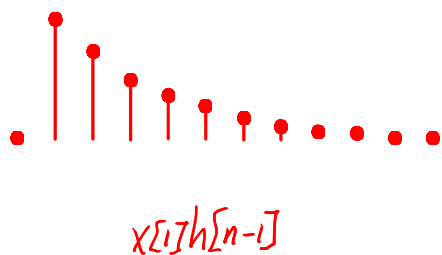
$m=2: x[2] \cdot h[n-2]$



$m=1: x[1]h[n-1]$



Lasses hjälpgrafer under föreläsningen:



## Faltning

(faltningssumman):

$$y[n]_{\text{Energifritt system}} = y_{\text{zs}}[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x[m]h[n-m]$$

Beteckning:  $y_{\text{zs}}[n] = (x * h)[n]$  eller  $x[n] * h[n]$

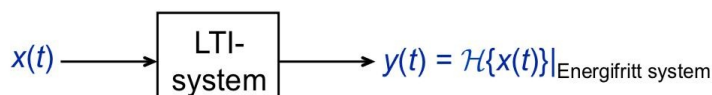
Viktiga faltningsegenskaper:

•  $x[n] * h[n] =$

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

•  $\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m]s[n-m] = \begin{cases} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} & \text{om } f[n] \text{ kausal fkn} \\ \sum_{m=-\infty}^n & \text{om } s[n] \text{ kausal fkn} \end{cases}$

Jämför ovanstående med tidskontinuerlig faltning!



Faltning (faltningsintegralen):

$$y(t)_{\text{Energifritt system}} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau$$

Beteckning:  $y(t)_{\text{Energifritt system}} = x(t) * h(t)$  eller  $(x * h)(t)$

Viktiga faltningsegenskaper:

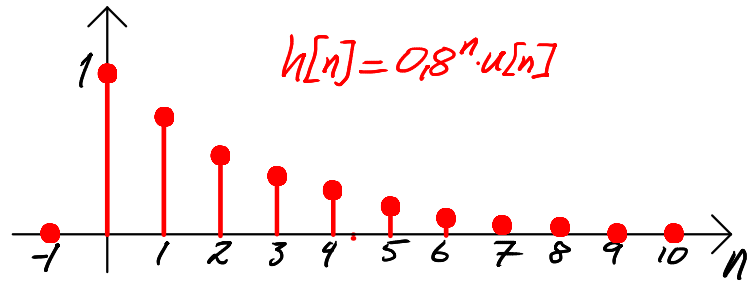
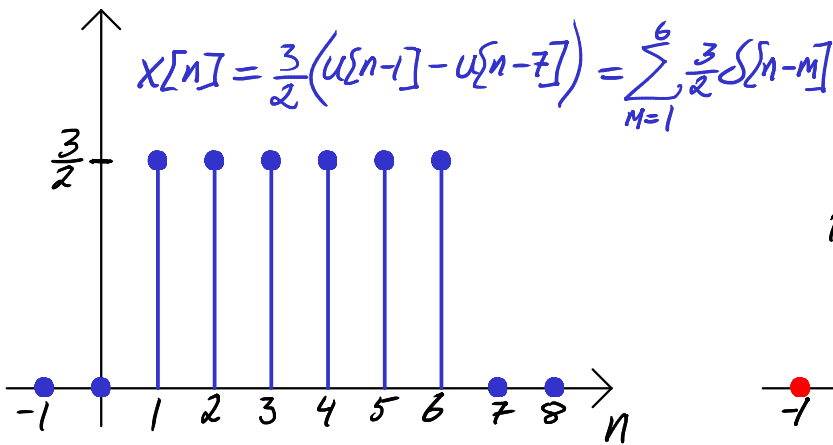
•  $x(t) * h(t) =$

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

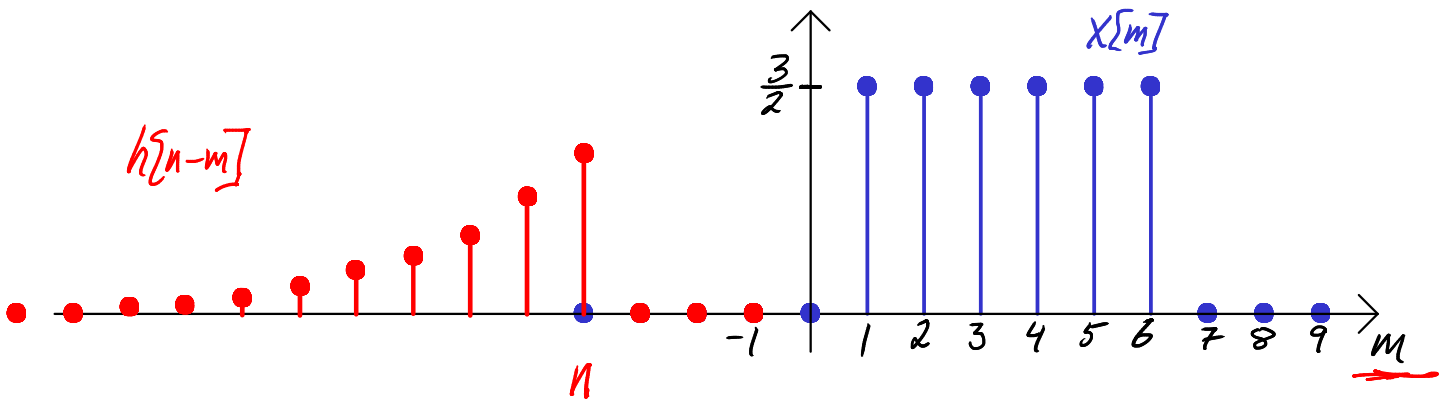
•  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)s(t-\tau)d\tau = \begin{cases} \int_0^{\infty} & \text{om } f(t) \text{ kausal fkn} \\ \int_0^t & \text{om } s(t) \text{ kausal fkn} \end{cases}$

Exempel – analytisk & "grafisk" faltning för samma LTI-system och insignal som tidigare:

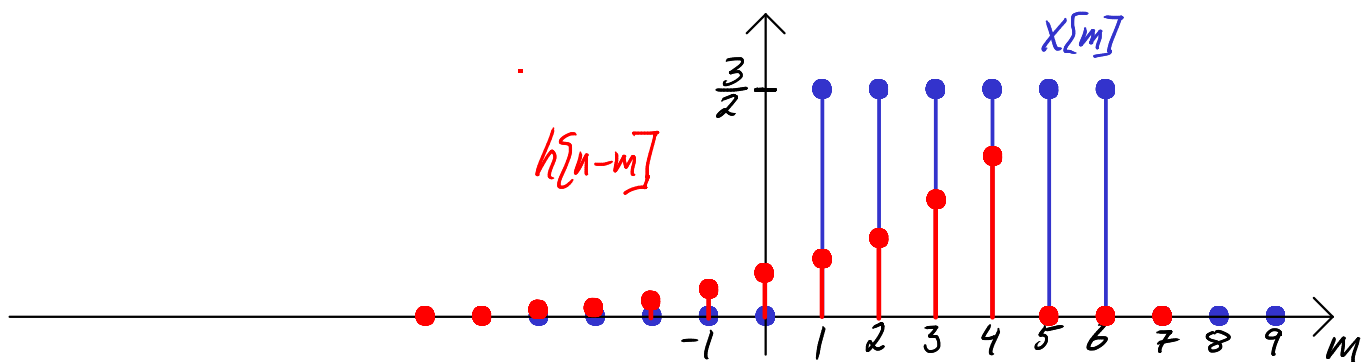
grafisk!



LTI-system  $\Rightarrow y_{zs}[n] = (x * h)[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x[m] h[n-m]$



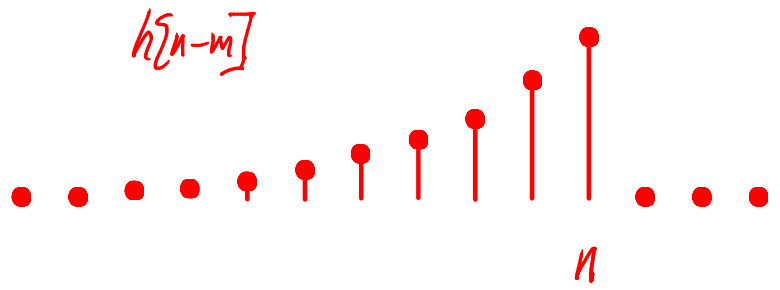
$n < 0 \Rightarrow x[m] h[n-m] = 0 \Rightarrow y_{zs}[n] = 0$



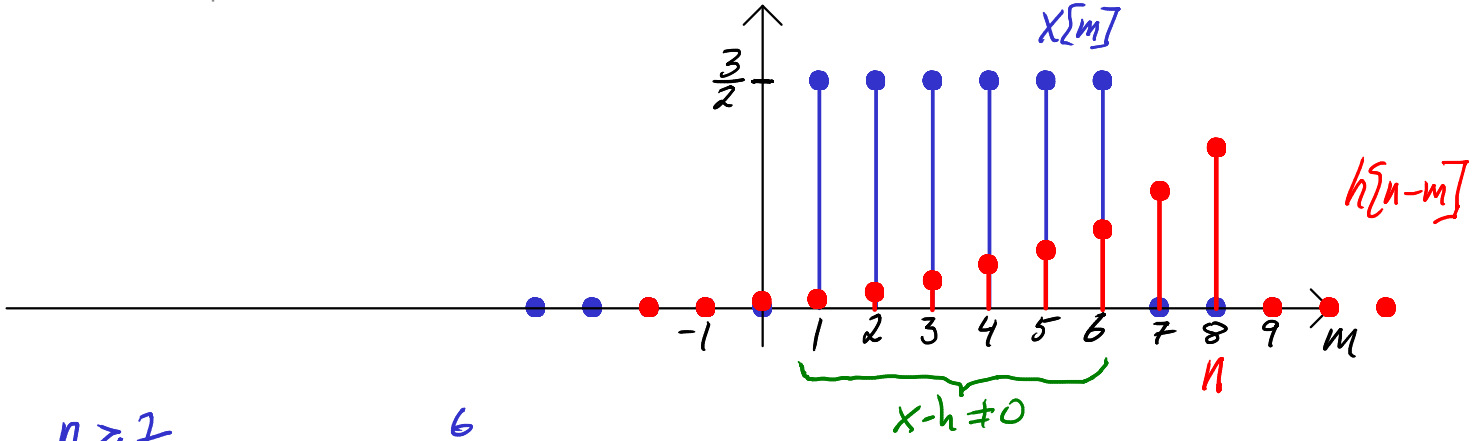
$$1 \leq n \leq 6$$

$$y_{zs}[n] = \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{3}{2} \cdot 0.8^{n-m} = \frac{3}{2} 0.8^n \sum_{m=1}^n (0.8^{-1})^m = \dots = \frac{15}{2} (1 - 0.8^n)$$

Lasses hjälpgraf under föreläsningen:



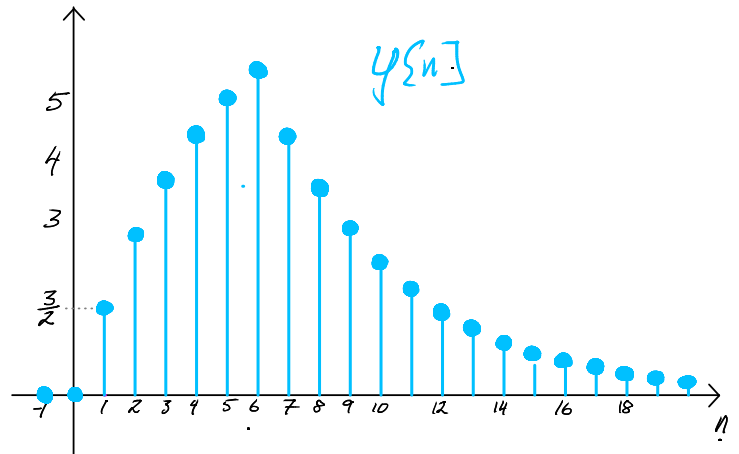
forts. räkneexemplet:



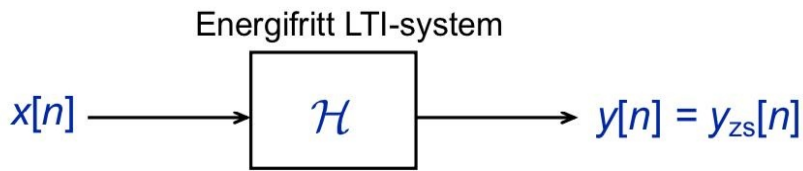
$n > 7$

$$\underline{y_{zs}[n]} = \sum_{m=1}^6 \frac{3}{2} 0.8^{n-m} = \dots \approx \underline{21.1 \cdot 0.8^n}$$

$$y_{zs}[n] = \begin{cases} 0; & n \leq 0 \\ 7.5(1-0.8^n); & 1 \leq n \leq 6 \\ 21.1 \cdot 0.8^n; & n \geq 7 \end{cases}$$







forts. viktiga faltningsegenskaper:

- Kausalt system  $\Rightarrow h[n] = 0$  för  $n < 0$

$$y_{zs}[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x[m]h[n-m]$$

$$y_{zs}[n_0] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{n_0} x[m]h[n_0-m] + \sum_{m=n_0+1}^{\infty} x[m]h[n_0-m]$$

$h[n_0-m] = 0$  för  $m > n_0$ , dvs  $n_0-m < 0$

$\Rightarrow h[n] = 0$  för  $n < 0$

= 0 för kausala system

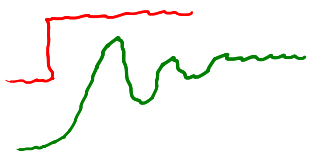
Om  $x[n < n_0] = 0 \Rightarrow$

$y_{zs}[n < n_0] = 0$

$\delta[n < 0] = 0 \Rightarrow h[n < 0] = 0$

- Stegsvaret  $g[n] = y[n]$  då  $x[n] = u[n]$

$$\Rightarrow g[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^n h[m]$$



$$\delta[n] = u[n] - u[n-1]$$

LTI

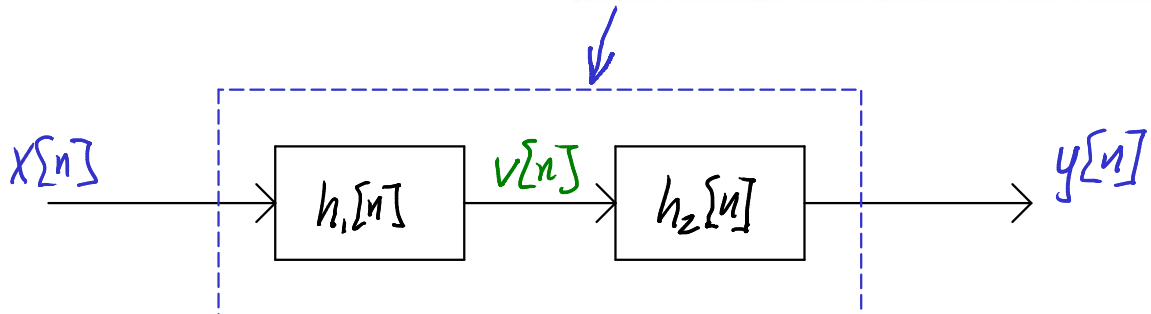
$$\Rightarrow h[n] = g[n] - g[n-1]$$

- Faltning med enhetsimpuls:

$$f[n] * \delta[n-k] = f[n-k]$$

- Kaskadkoppling:

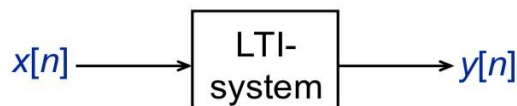
$$h[n] = h_1[n] * h_2[n] = h_2[n] * h_1[n]$$



$$y[n] = v[n] * h_2[n] = (x[n] * h_1[n]) * h_2[n] = x[n] * \underbrace{(h_1[n] * h_2[n])}_{h[n]}$$



# Klassisk differensekvationslösning (kap. 3.9)



Vi har hittills allmänt beräknat

$$y[n] = \underbrace{y_{zi}[n]}_{=y_0[n] \text{ i boken}} + \underbrace{y_{zs}[n]}_{=x[n]*h[n]} \quad (1)$$

Vid differensekvationsbeskrivning:

$$y[n] = y_c[n] + y_\phi[n] \quad (2)$$

- $y_c[n]$  = "Natural response" = **Homogen lösning**  $y_{\text{hom}}[n]$ , oberoende av  $x[n]$
- $y_\phi[n]$  = "Forced response" = **Partikulärlösning**  $y_{\text{part}}[n]$ , beror på  $x[n]$

**Oftast är (1) att föredra framför (2):**

- (1)  $\Rightarrow$  initialtillstånden för  $y_{zi}[n]$  krävs vid  $n < 0$  (2)  $\Rightarrow$  initialtillstånd krävs vid  $n \geq 0$
- $y_{zi}[n] + y_{zs}[n]$  kan delas upp i  $y_c[n] + y_\phi[n]$ , men inte tvärtom
- (2) är begränsad till vissa insignalstyper, med kända ansättningar av  $y_\phi[n]$
- Dock:  $y_\phi[n]$  är mycket intressant & lätt att beräkna för vissa centrala insignalstyper!

*frekvenssignaler!*

# Stabilitet – för LTI-system

$$|y[n]| = \left| \sum_m x[n-m] h[m] \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_m \underbrace{|x[n-m]|}_{\leq N} \cdot |h[m]| < \infty$$

## Stabilt system:

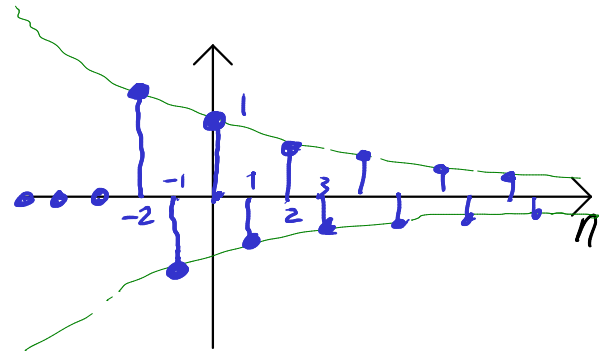
Varje begränsad insignal ger upphov till en begränsad utsignal.

⇔  
Faltning

$$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[m]| < \infty$$

Ex:  $h[n] = (-0.7)^n \cdot u[n+2]$

Stabilt &  
icke-kausalt system



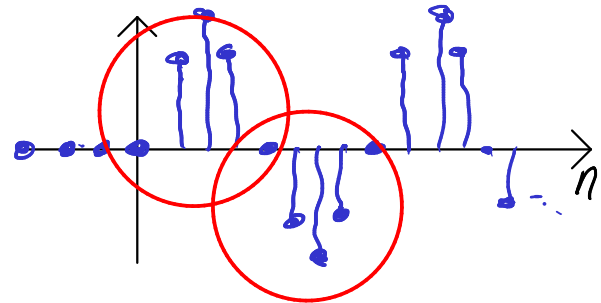
## Marginellt stabilt system:

De flesta begränsade insignaler ger upphov till begränsade utsignaler.

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[m]| < \infty \\ \text{men} \\ |h[n]| < \infty \quad \forall n \end{cases}$$

Ex:  $h[n] = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) \cdot u[n]$

Marginellt stabilt  
& kausalt system



## Instabilt system:

Ingen begränsad nollskild insignal kan ge upphov till en begränsad utsignal.

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[m]| < \infty \\ \text{och} \\ |h[n]| < \infty \quad \forall n \end{cases}$$

Ex:  $h[n] = 2^n \cdot u[n]$

Instabilt &  
kausalt system

$x[n] = 0.12^n \cdot u[n]$

$\Rightarrow y[n] = A \cdot 0.12^n \cdot u[n] + B \cdot 2^n \cdot u[n]$

