

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



سیگنال‌ها و سیستم‌ها

درس ۴

مقدمه‌ای بر سیگنال‌ها و سیستم‌ها (۳)

An Introduction to Signals and Systems (3)

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طرح درس

COURSE OUTLINE

نمونه‌هایی از سیستم‌ها

Some examples of systems

خصوصیات سیستم‌ها: علی بودن، خطی بودن، تغییرناپذیری با زمان

System properties: Causality, Linearity, Time invariance

چند مثال

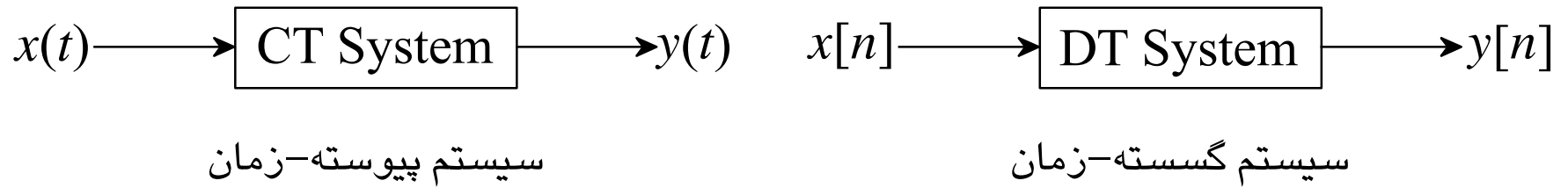
Some Examples

مقدمه‌ای بر سیگنال‌ها و سیستم‌ها (۳)

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نمونه‌هایی از سیستم‌ها

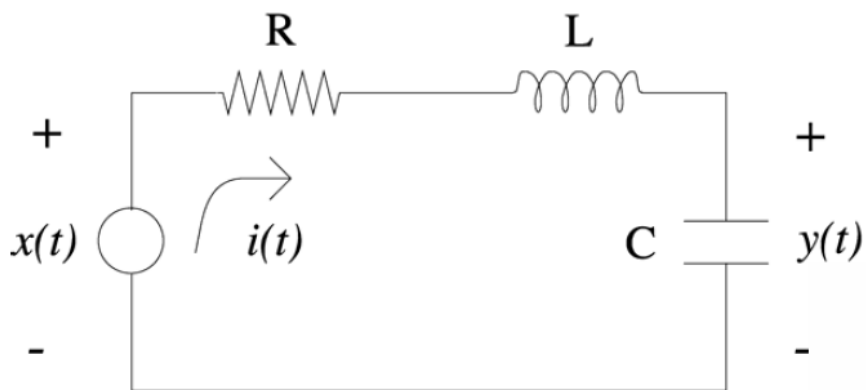
سیستم‌های گسسته-زمان و پیوسته-زمان



SYSTEM EXAMPLES



Ex. #1 RLC circuit



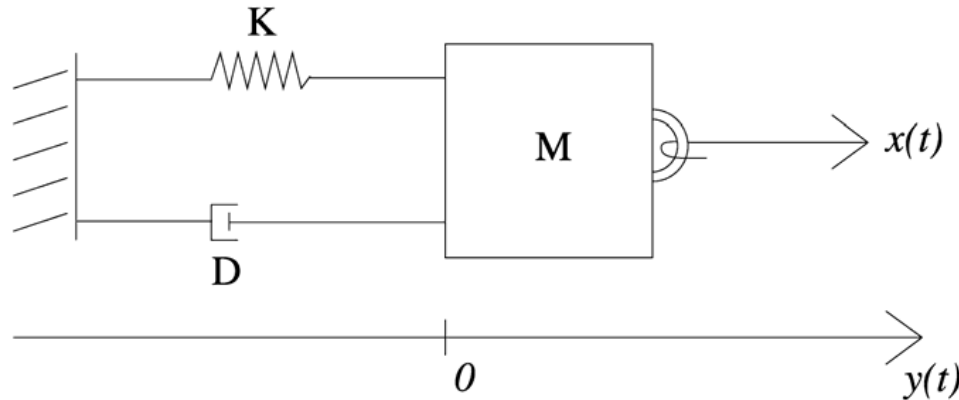
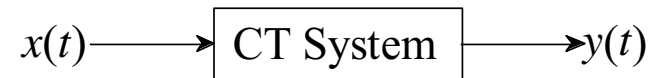
$$R i(t) + L \frac{di(t)}{dt} + y(t) = x(t)$$

$$i(t) = C \frac{dy(t)}{dt}$$

⇓

$$LC \frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + RC \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = x(t)$$

Ex. #2 Mechanical system



$x(t)$ - applied force

K - spring constant

D - damping constant

$y(t)$ - displacement from rest

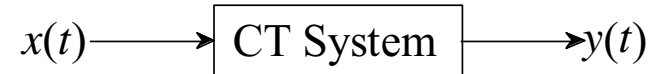
Force Balance:

$$M \frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} = x(t) - Ky(t) - D \frac{dy(t)}{dt}$$

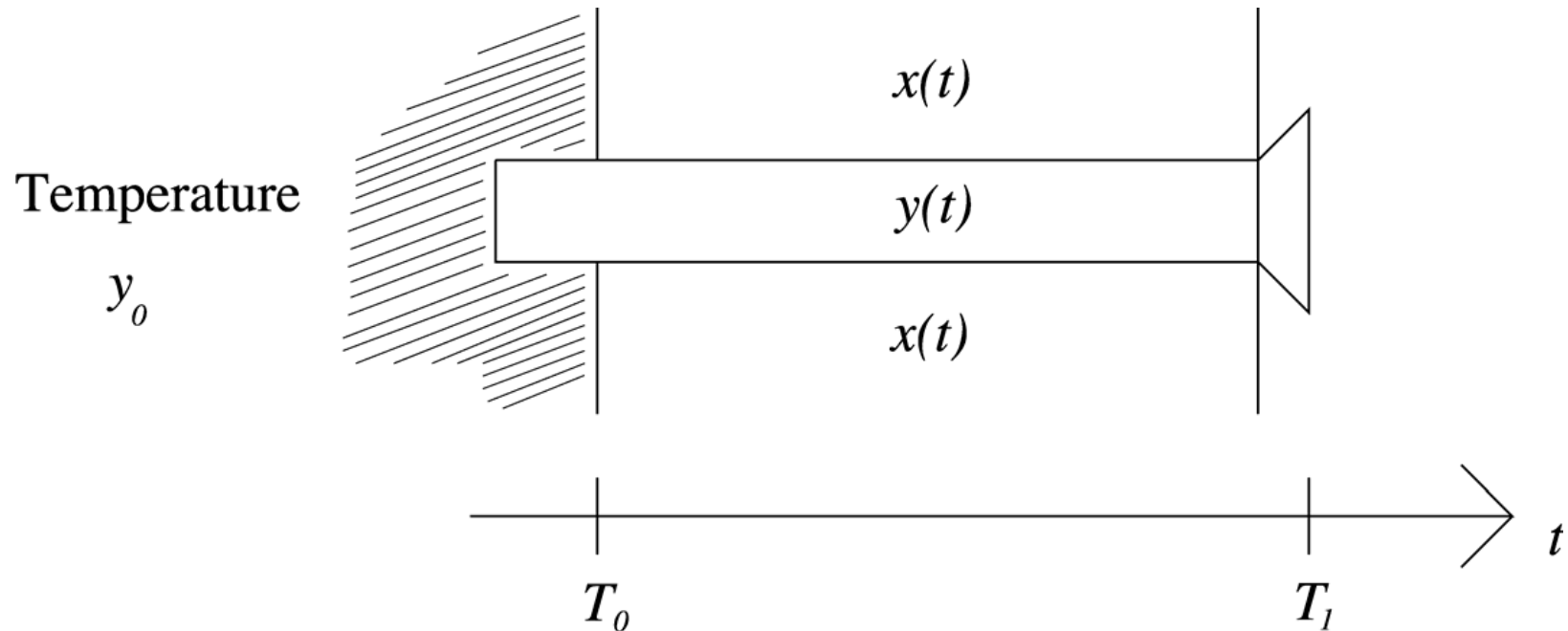
$$M \frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + D \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + Ky(t) = x(t)$$

Observation: Very different physical systems may be modeled mathematically in very similar ways.

Ex. #3 Thermal system



Cooling Fin in Steady State

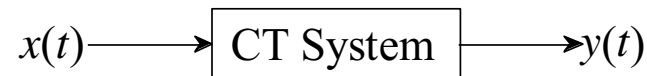


t = distance along rod

$y(t)$ = Fin temperature as function of position

$x(t)$ = Surrounding temperature along the fin

Ex. #3 (Continued)

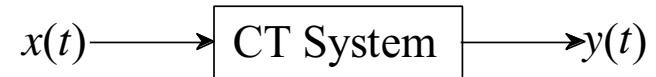


$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} = k[y(t) - x(t)]$$
$$y(T_0) = y_0$$
$$\frac{dy}{dt}(T_1) = 0$$

Observations

- Independent variable can be something other than time, such as space.
- Such systems may, more naturally, have **boundary conditions**, rather than “initial” conditions.

Ex. #4 Financial system



Fluctuations in the price of zero-coupon bonds

$t = 0$ Time of purchase at price y_0

$t = T$ Time of maturity at value y_T

$y(t)$ = Values of bond at time t

$x(t)$ = Influence of external factors on fluctuations in bond price

$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} = f \left(y(t), \frac{dy(t)}{dt}, x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_N(t), t \right)$$

$$y(0) = y_0, \quad y(T) = y_T.$$

Observation: Even if the independent variable is time, there are interesting and important systems which have boundary conditions.

Ex. #5



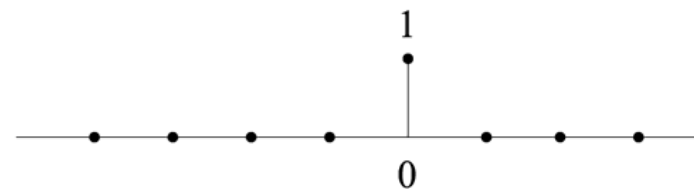
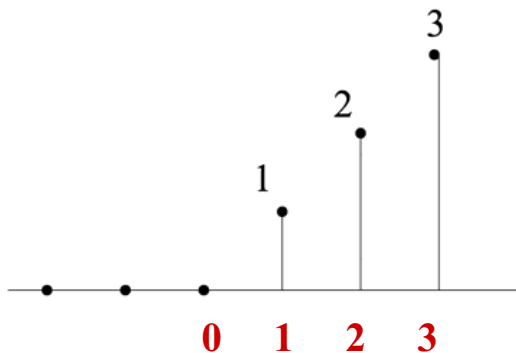
- A rudimentary “edge” detector

$$\begin{aligned} y[n] &= x[n+1] - 2x[n] + x[n-1] \\ &= \{x[n+1] - x[n]\} - \{x[n] - x[n-1]\} \\ &= \text{“Second difference”} \end{aligned}$$

- This system detects changes in signal slope

$$(a) \quad x[n] = n \quad \Rightarrow \quad y[n] = 0$$

$$(b) \quad x[n] = nu[n] \quad \Rightarrow \quad y[n]$$



Observations

- 1) A very rich class of systems (but by no means all systems of interest to us) are described by differential and difference equations.
- 2) Such an equation, by itself, does not completely describe the input-output behavior of a system: we need auxiliary conditions (initial conditions, boundary conditions).
- 3) In some cases the system of interest has time as the natural independent variable and is causal. However, that is not always the case.
- 4) Very different physical systems may have very similar mathematical descriptions.

مقدمه‌ای بر سیگنال‌ها و سیستم‌ها (۳)

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خصوصیات سیستم‌ها

SYSTEM PROPERTIES

(Causality, Linearity, Time-invariance, etc.)

WHY ?

- Important practical/physical implications
- They provide us with insight and structure that we can exploit both to analyze and understand systems more deeply.

خصوصیات سیستم‌ها

PROPERTIES OF SYSTEMS

بی حافظه

Memoryless

با حافظه

Memoryfull

وارون پذیر

Invertible

وارون ناپذیر

Non-Invertible

علی

Causal

غیر علی

Non-Causal

تغییر ناپذیر با زمان

Time-Invariant (TI)

تغییر پذیر با زمان

Time-Variant

خطی

Linear

نمواً خطی

Incrementally Linear

غیر خطی

Non-Linear

پایدار

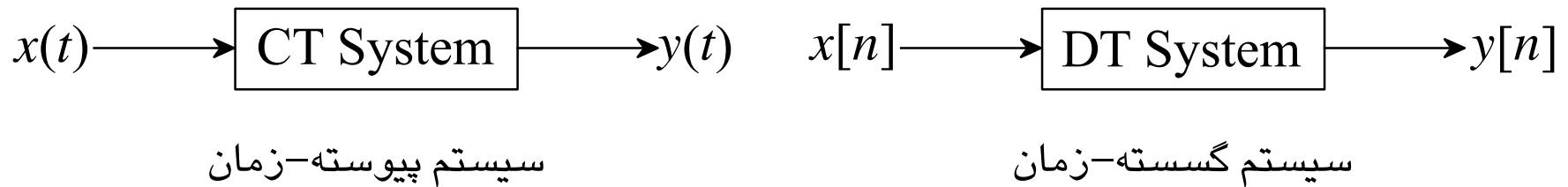
Stable

ناپایدار

Non-Stable

خصوصیات سیستم‌ها

سیستم بی‌حافظه



سیستمی که خروجی آن در هر زمان تنها وابسته به ورودی در همان زمان باشد.

سیستم بی‌حافظه
Memoryless System

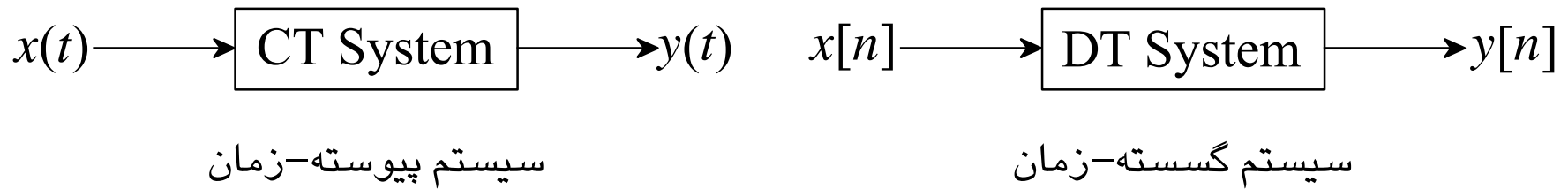
مثال:

$$y[n] = (2x[n] - x^2[n])^2$$

مثال: مقاومت در مدارهای الکتریکی یک عنصر بی‌حافظه است.

خصوصیات سیستم‌ها

سیستم حافظه‌دار



سیستمی که خروجی آن در بعضی زمان‌ها وابسته به ورودی در دیگر زمان‌ها باشد.

سیستم حافظه‌دار
Memoryfull System

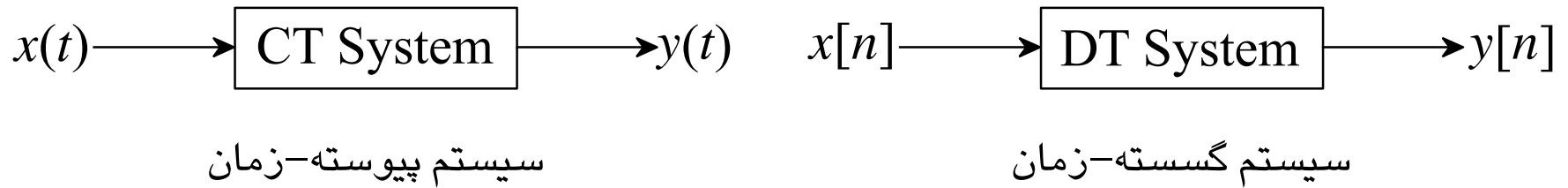
مثال:

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n x[k] \quad y[n] = x[n-1] \quad y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau$$

مثال: خازن و القاگر در مدارهای الکتریکی عناصر باحافظه هستند.

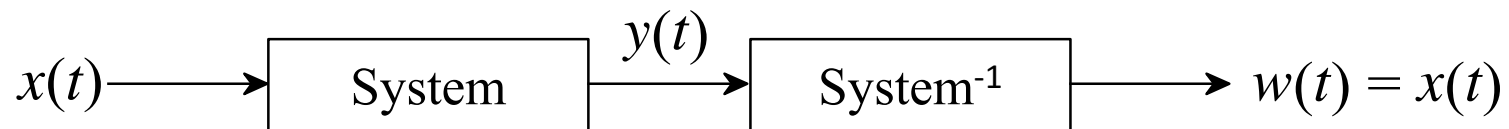
خصوصیات سیستم‌ها

سیستم وارون‌پذیر (معکوس‌پذیر)



سیستمی که هر ورودی خاص آن یک خروجی خاص تولید کند.
(رابطه‌ی یک به یک بین ورودی و خروجی)

سیستم وارون‌پذیر
Invertible System



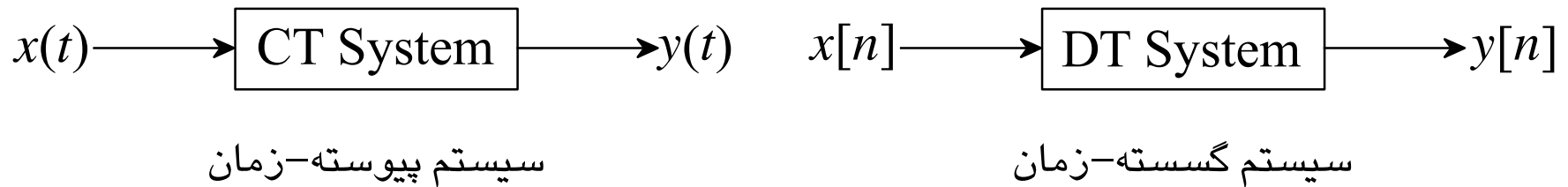
مثال:

$$y(t) = 2x(t)$$

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

خصوصیات سیستم‌ها

سیستم علی



سیستمی که خروجی آن در هر زمان تنها وابسته به ورودی در همان زمان و زمان‌های گذشته باشد.

سیستم علی
Causal System

سیستم علی به ورودی در آینده کاری ندارد.

مثال:

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n x[k] \quad y[n] = x[n-1] \quad y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau$$

تمامی سیگنال‌های فیزیکی که متغیر مستقل آنها زمان است، علی هستند
(زیرا زمان رو به جلو حرکت می‌کند.)

CAUSALITY

- A system is causal if the output does not anticipate future values of the input, i.e., if the output at any time depends only on values of the input up to that time.
- All real-time physical systems are **causal**, because time only moves forward. Effect occurs after cause. (Imagine if you own a noncausal system whose output depends on tomorrow's stock price.)
- Causality does **not** apply to spatially varying signals. (We can move both left and right, up and down.)
- Causality does **not** apply to systems processing recorded signals, e.g. taped sports games vs. live broadcast.

CAUSALITY (continued)

- Mathematically (in CT): A system $x(t) \rightarrow y(t)$ is causal if

when $x_1(t) \rightarrow y_1(t)$ $x_2(t) \rightarrow y_2(t)$

and $x_1(t) = x_2(t)$ for all $t \leq t_0$

Then $y_1(t) = y_2(t)$ for all $t \leq t_0$

CAUSAL OR NONCAUSAL

$$y(t) = x^2(t - 1)$$

E.g. $y(5)$ depends on $x(4)$... causal

$$y(t) = x(t + 1)$$

E.g. $y(5) = x(6)$, y depends on future \Rightarrow noncausal

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

E.g. $y[5] = x[-5]$ ok, but

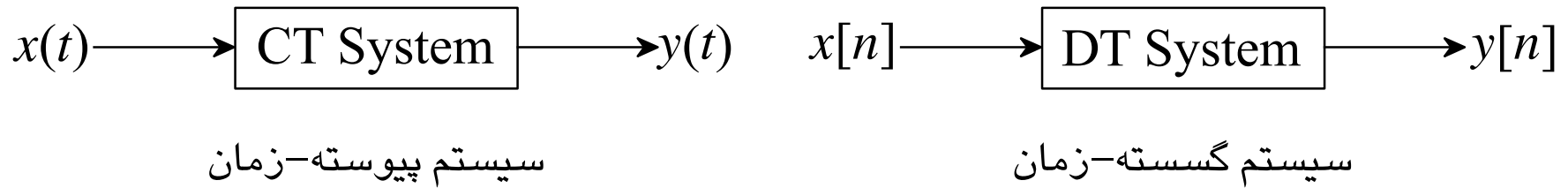
$y[-5] = x[5]$, y depends on future \Rightarrow noncausal

$$y[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} x^3[n - 1]$$

E.g. $y[5]$ depends on $x[4]$... causal

خصوصیات سیستم‌ها

سیستم پایدار



سیستمی که به ورودی کران‌دار، پاسخ کران‌دار بدهد.

سیستم پایدار
Stable System

در سیستم پایدار برای هر ورودی محدود می‌توان برای خروجی نیز حدی قائل شد.

مثال:

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

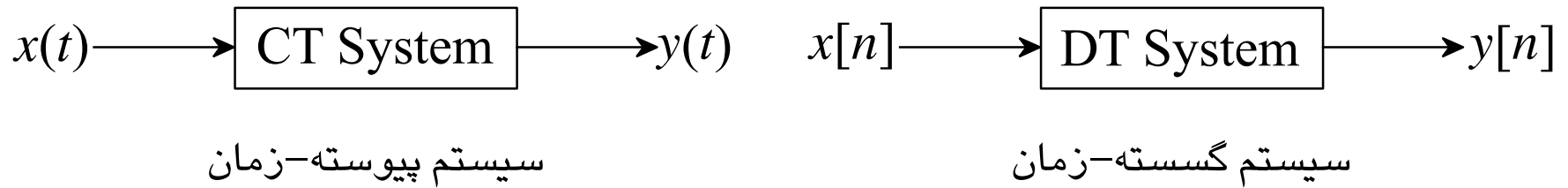
ناپایدار

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

پایدار

خصوصیات سیستم‌ها

سیستم تغییرناپذیر با زمان



سیستمی که عملکرد آن وابسته به زمان نیست:
پاسخ سیستم به ورودی یکسان، در هر زمان یکسان باشد.

سیستم تغییرناپذیر با زمان
Time-Invariant System

TIME-INVARIANCE (TI)

Informally, a system is time-invariant (TI) if its behavior does not depend on what time it is.

- Mathematically (in DT): A system $x[n] \rightarrow y[n]$ is TI if for any input $x[n]$ and any time shift n_0 ,

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{If} & x[n] \rightarrow y[n] \\ \text{then} & x[n - n_0] \rightarrow y[n - n_0] . \end{array}$$

- Similarly for a CT time-invariant system,

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{If} & x(t) \rightarrow y(t) \\ \text{then} & x(t - t_0) \rightarrow y(t - t_0) . \end{array}$$

TIME-INVARIANT OR TIME-VARYING ?

$$y(t) = x^2(t + 1)$$

TI

$$y[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} x^3[n - 1]$$

Time-varying (NOT time-invariant)

NOW WE CAN DEDUCE SOMETHING!

Fact: If the input to a TI System is **periodic**, then the output is periodic with the same period.

“Proof”:

Suppose

$$x(t + T) = x(t)$$

and

$$x(t) \rightarrow y(t)$$

Then by TI

$$x(t + T) \rightarrow y(t + T).$$



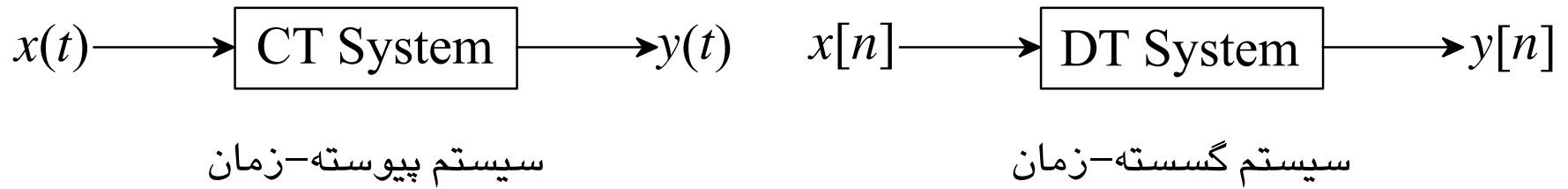
These are the
same input!



So these must be the
same output,
i.e., $y(t) = y(t + T)$.

خصوصیات سیستم‌ها

سیستم خطی



سیستمی که خاصیت «برهم‌نهی» در آن برقرار باشد:
همگن و جمع‌پذیر

سیستم خطی
Linear System

LINEAR AND NONLINEAR SYSTEMS

- Many systems are nonlinear. For example: many circuit elements (e.g., diodes), dynamics of aircraft, econometric models,...
- However, we focus exclusively on **linear** systems.
- Why?
 - Linear models represent accurate representations of behavior of many systems (e.g., linear resistors, capacitors, other examples given previously,...)
 - Can often linearize models to examine “small signal” perturbations around “operating points”
 - Linear systems are analytically tractable, providing basis for important tools and considerable insight

LINEARITY

A (CT) system is linear if it has the superposition property:

If $x_1(t) \rightarrow y_1(t)$ and $x_2(t) \rightarrow y_2(t)$

then $ax_1(t) + bx_2(t) \rightarrow ay_1(t) + by_2(t)$

$y[n] = x^2[n]$ Nonlinear, TI, Causal

$y(t) = x(2t)$ Linear, not TI, Noncausal

Can you find systems with other combinations ?

- e.g. Linear, TI, Noncausal
- Linear, not TI, Causal

PROPERTIES OF LINEAR SYSTEMS

- Superposition If

Then

$$x_k[n] \rightarrow y_k[n]$$

$$\sum_k a_k x_k[n] \rightarrow \sum_k a_k y_k[n]$$

- For linear systems, **zero input** \rightarrow **zero output**

"Proof" $0 = 0 \cdot x[n] \rightarrow 0 \cdot y[n] = 0$

Properties of Linear Systems (Continued)

- A linear system is causal if and only if it satisfies the condition of initial rest:

$$x(t) = 0 \text{ for } t \leq t_0 \rightarrow y(t) = 0 \text{ for } t \leq t_0 (*).$$

“Proof”

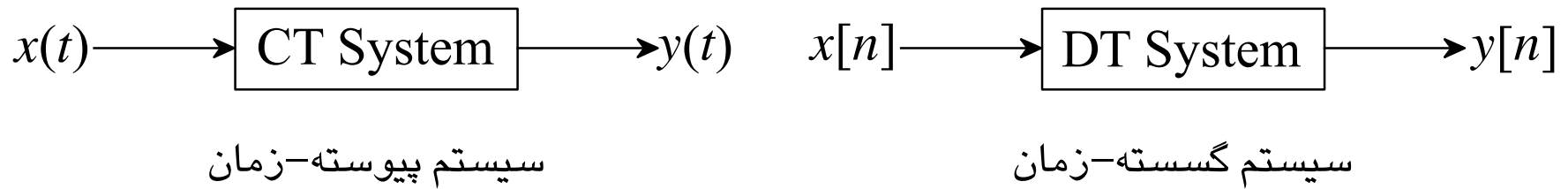
- a) Suppose system is causal. Show that (*) holds.
- b) Suppose (*) holds. Show that the system is causal.

LINEAR TIME-INVARIANT (LTI) SYSTEMS

- Focus of most of this course
 - Practical importance (Eg. #1-3 earlier this lecture are all LTI systems.)
 - The powerful analysis tools associated with LTI systems
- A basic fact: If we know the response of an LTI system to some inputs, we actually know the response to *many* inputs

خصوصیات سیستم‌ها

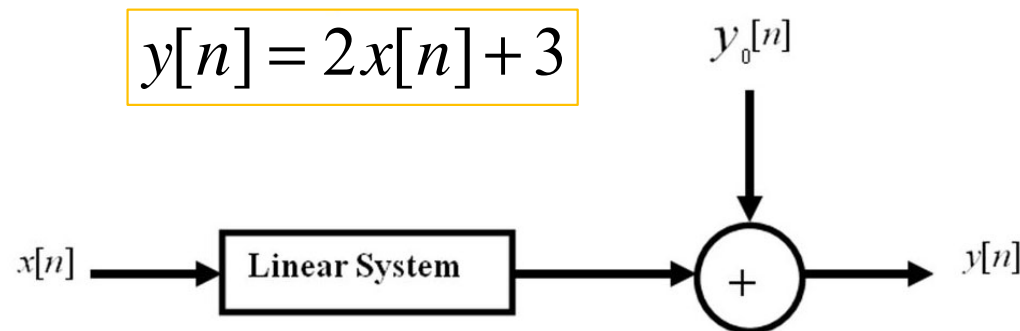
سیستم نمواً خطی



سیستمی که پاسخ آن به تغییرات ورودی، خطی باشد.

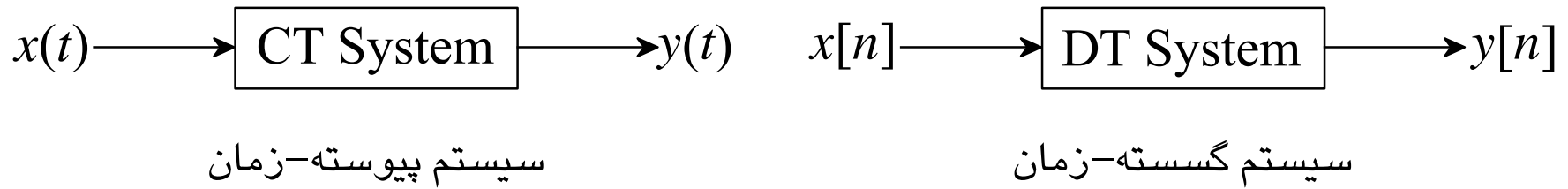
سیستم نمواً خطی
Incrementally Linear System

مثال:



خصوصیات سیستم‌ها

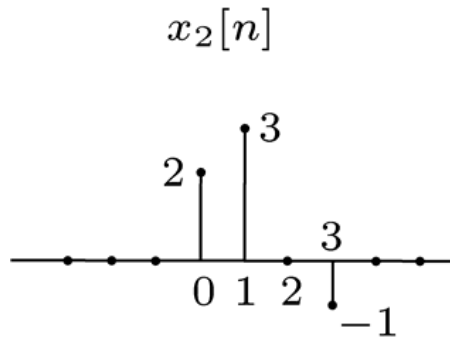
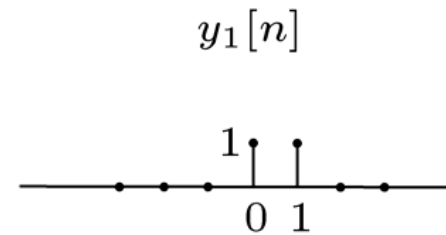
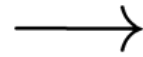
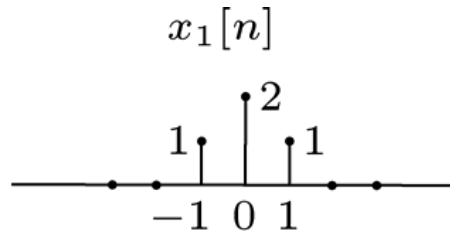
سیستم خطی تغییرناپذیر با زمان



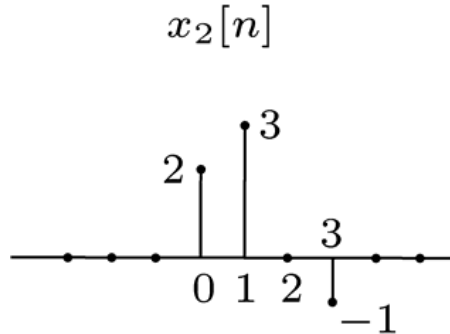
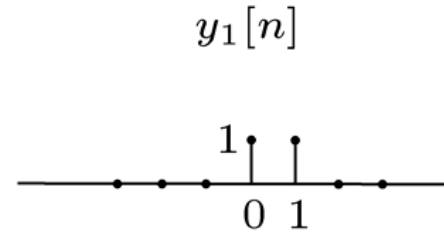
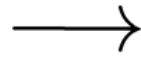
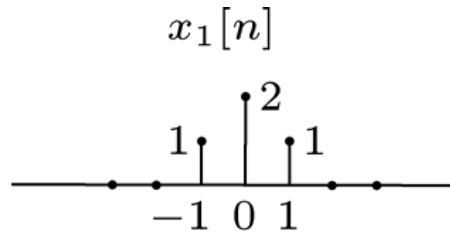
سیستمی که هم خطی است و هم تغییرناپذیر با زمان

سیستم خطی تغییرناپذیر با زمان
Linear Time-Invariant System (LTI)

Example: DT LTI System

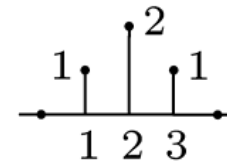
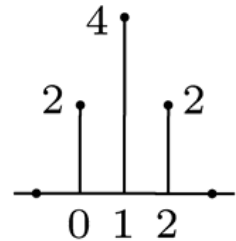


Example: DT LTI System

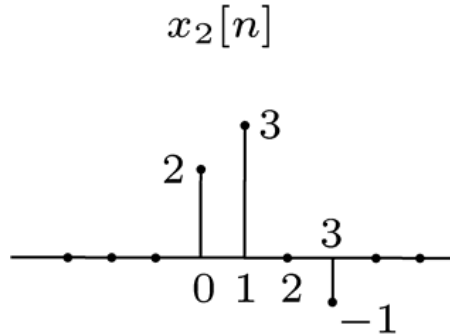
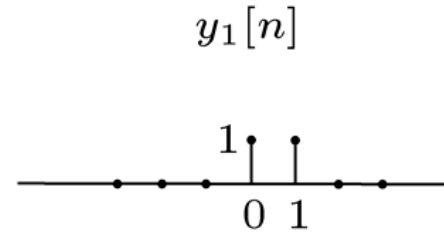
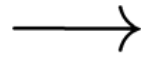
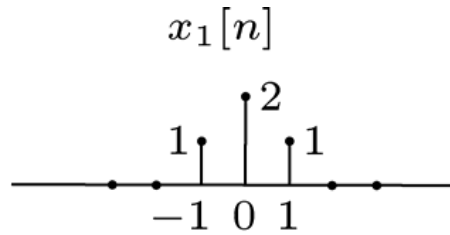


$2x_1[n - 1]$

$x_1[n - 2]$

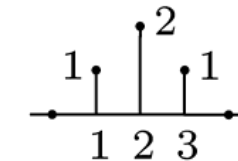
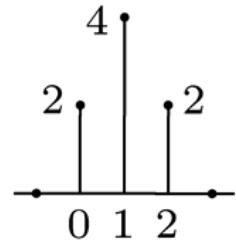


Example: DT LTI System



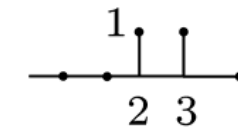
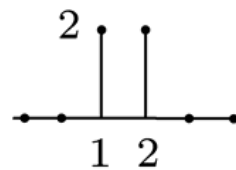
$2x_1[n - 1]$

$x_1[n - 2]$

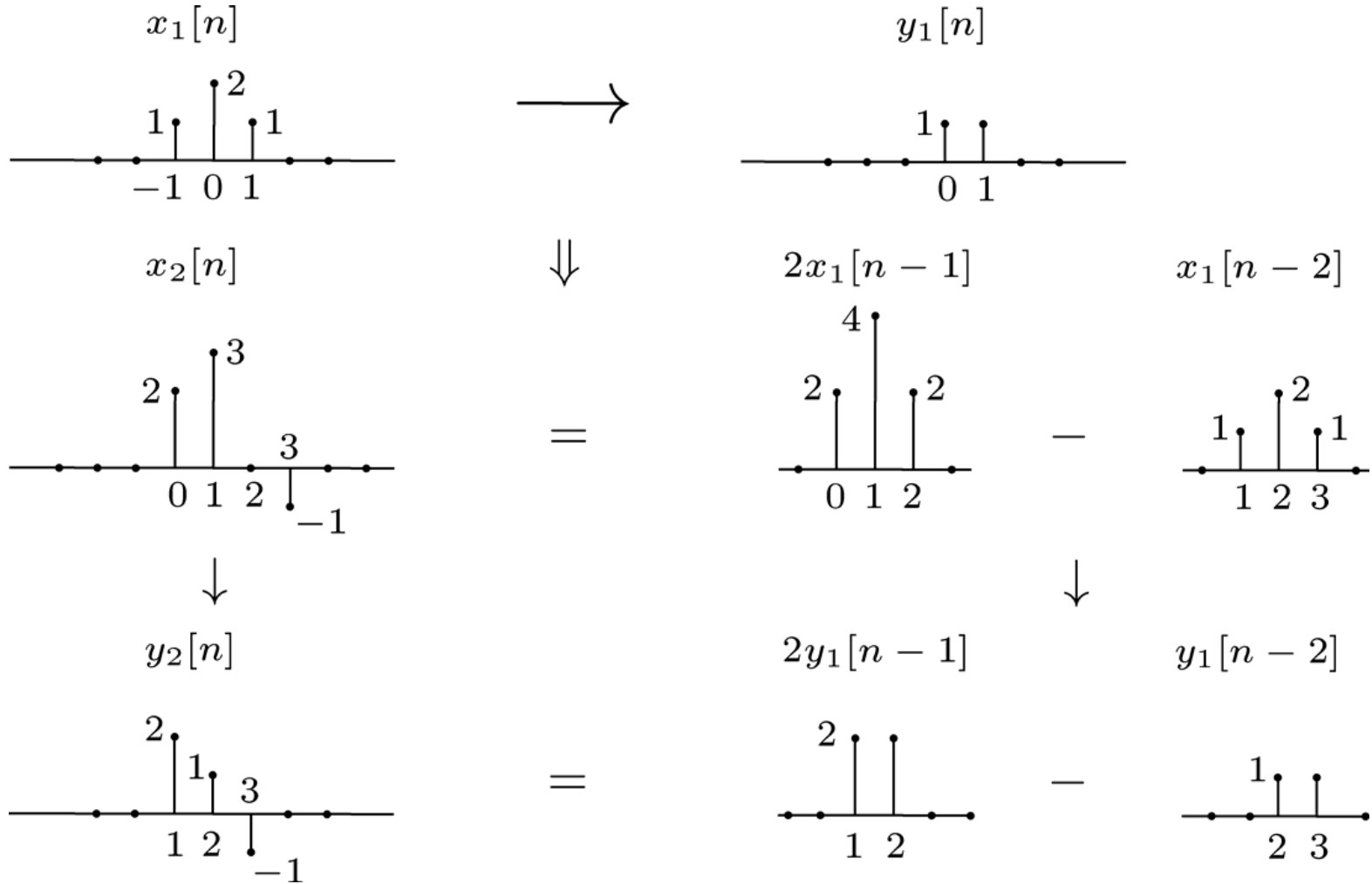


$2y_1[n - 1]$

$y_1[n - 2]$



Example: DT LTI System

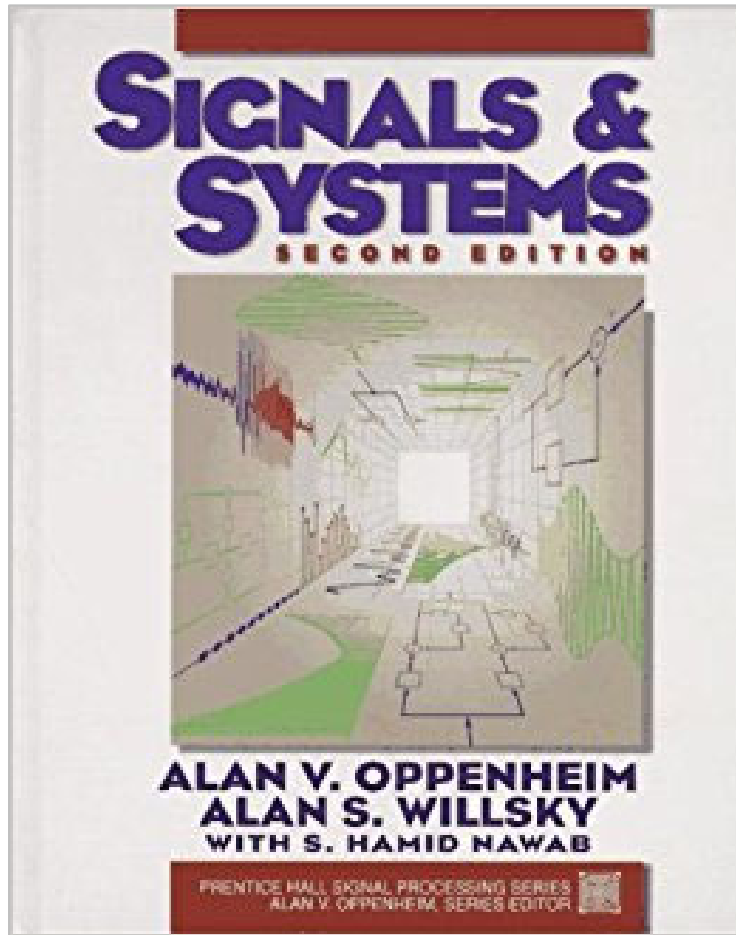


مقدمه‌ای بر سیگنال‌ها و سیستم‌ها (۳)

۳

منابع

منبع اصلی



A.V. Oppenheim, A.S. Willsky, S.H. Nawab,
Signals and Systems,
Second Edition, Prentice Hall, 1997.

Chapter 1