



سیگنالها و سیستمها

درس ۴

مقدمهای بر سیگنالها و سیستمها (۳)

An Introduction to Signals and Systems (3)

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http://courses.fouladi.ir/sigsys

طرح درس

COURSE OUTLINE

نمونههایی از سیستمها

Some examples of systems

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

System properties: Causality, Linearity, Time invariance

چند مثال

Some Examples



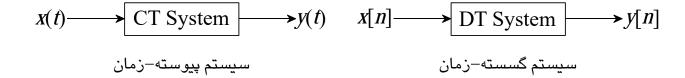
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مقدمه ای بر سیگنالها و سیستمها (۳)



نمونههایی از سیستمها

سیستمهای گسسته-زمان و پیوسته-زمان





SYSTEM EXAMPLES

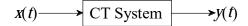
$$x(t) \longrightarrow CT$$
 System $\longrightarrow y(t)$

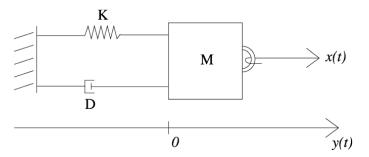
Ex. #1 RLC circuit

R L
$$y(t)$$
 $C = x(t)$ $x(t) + x(t) + x(t) + x(t)$ $x(t) + x(t) + x(t)$ $x(t) + x(t)$ $x(t) + x(t)$ $x(t) + x(t)$

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

Ex. #2 Mechanical system x(t)





x(t) - applied force

K - spring constant

D - damping constant

y(t) - displacement from rest

Force Balance:

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

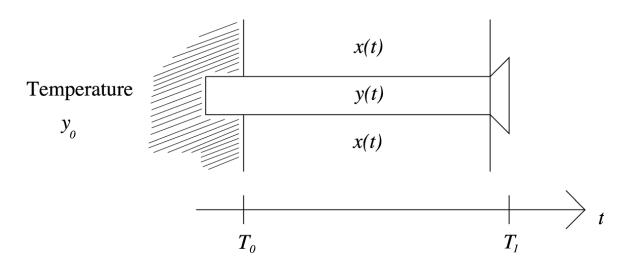
$$M\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + D\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + Ky(t) = x(t)$$

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

Ex. #3 Thermal system

 $x(t) \longrightarrow CT \text{ System} \longrightarrow y(t)$

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)

$$x(t) \longrightarrow CT \text{ System} \longrightarrow y(t)$$

$$\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} = k[y(t) - x(t)]$$

$$y(T_0) = y_0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt}(T_1) = 0$$

Observations

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

شرایط مرزی

Ex. #4 Financial system

$$x(t) \longrightarrow CT \text{ System} \longrightarrow y(t)$$

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

$$\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} = f\left(y(t), \frac{dy(t)}{dt}, x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_N(t), t\right)$$
$$y(0) = y_0, \quad y(T) = y_T.$$

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

$$\underline{\mathbf{Ex. \#5}} \qquad x[n] \longrightarrow \text{DT System} \longrightarrow y[n]$$

A rudimentary "edge" detector

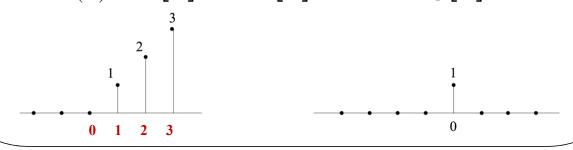
$$y[n] = x[n+1] - 2x[n] + x[n-1]$$

= $\{x[n+1] - x[n]\} - \{x[n] - x[n-1]\}$
= "Second difference"

This system detects changes in signal slope

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

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



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.

سیکنالها و سیستمها

مقدمهای بر سیگنالها و سیستمها (۳)



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.

خصوصيات سيستمها

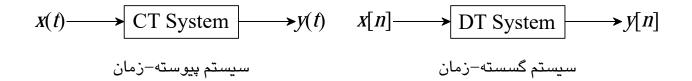
PROPERTIES OF SYSTEMS

بیحافظه Memoryless		باحافظه Memoryfull
وارونپذیر Invertible		وارونناپذیر Non-Invertible
علّی Causal		غیرعلّی Non-Causal
تغییرناپذیر با زمان Time-Invariant (TI)		تغییرپذیر با زمان Time-Variant
خطی Linear	نمواً خطی Incrementally Linear	غیرخطی Non-Linear
پایدار Stable		ناپایدار Non-Stable



خصوصيات سيستمها

سيستم بيحافظه



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

سیستم بیحافظه Memoryless System

مثال:

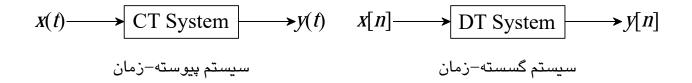
$$y[n] = (2x[n] - x^2[n])^2$$

مثال: مقاومت در مدارهای الکتریکی یک عنصر بی حافظه است.



خصوصيات سيستمها

سيستم حافظهدار



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

سيستم حافظهدار Memoryfull System

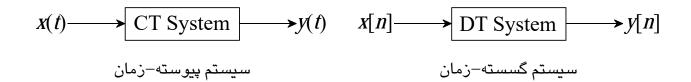
$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n} x[k]$$
 $y[n] = x[n-1]$ $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} x(\tau)d\tau$

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



خصوصيات سيستمها

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

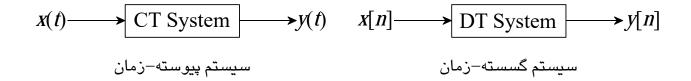
$$X(t)$$
 System System \to $W(t) = X(t)$

$$y(t) = 2x(t)$$
 مثال:
$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n} x[k]$$



خصوصيات سيستمها

سیستم علّی



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

سیستم علی به ورودی در آینده کاری ندارد.

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

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.
- <u>All</u> 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 <u>recorded</u> 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 $t \le t_0$

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

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

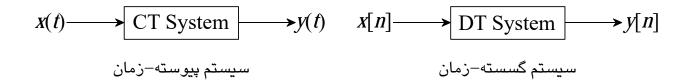
 $y[-5] = x[5], y \text{ depends on future} \Rightarrow \text{noncausal}$

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

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

خصوصيات سيستمها

سيستم پايدار



سیستمی که به ورودی کراندار، پاسخ کراندار بدهد.

سیستم پایدار Stable System

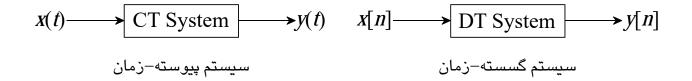
در سیستم پایدار برای هر ورودی محدود می توان برای خروجی نیز حدی قائل شد.

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n} x[k]$$
 $y[n] = x[n-1]$ پایدار



خصوصيات سيستمها

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-Invarinat 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 ,

If
$$x[n] \rightarrow y[n]$$

then $x[n-n_0] \rightarrow y[n-n_0]$.

• Similarly for a CT time-invariant system,

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

then $x(t-t_o) \rightarrow y(t-t_o)$.

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

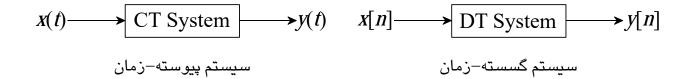
Then by TI

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

These are the So these must be the same input! same output, i.e., y(t) = y(t+T).

خصوصيات سيستمها

سيستم خطى



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, <u>not</u> TI, Noncausal

Can you find systems with other combinations?

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

PROPERTIES OF LINEAR SYSTEMS

Superposition If

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

Then

$$\sum_{k} a_k x_k[n] \quad \to \quad \sum_{k} a_k y_k[n]$$

• 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 <u>initial rest</u>:

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

"Proof"

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

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

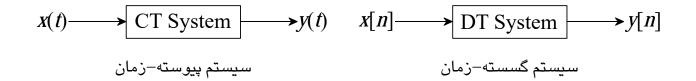
LINEAR TIME-INVARIANT (LTI) SYSTEMS

- 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

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خصوصيات سيستمها

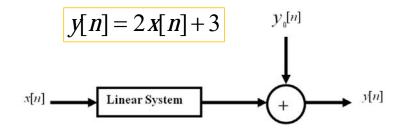
سيستم نمواً خطى



سیستمی که پاسخ آن به تغییرات ورودی، خطی باشد.

سيستم نمواً خطى Incrementally Linear System

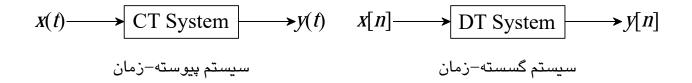
مثال:





خصوصيات سيستمها

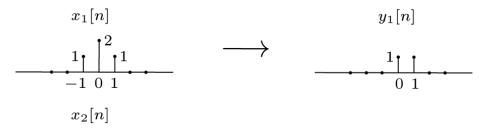
سیستم خطی تغییرناپذیر با زمان

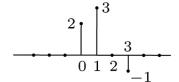


سیستمی که هم خطی است و هم تغییرناپذیر با زمان

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







سیگنالها و سیستمها

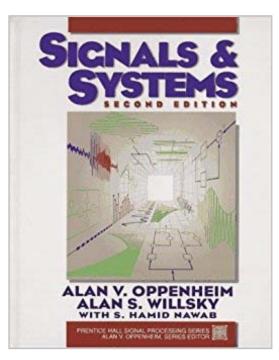
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منابع

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منبع اصلي



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

Chapter 1

