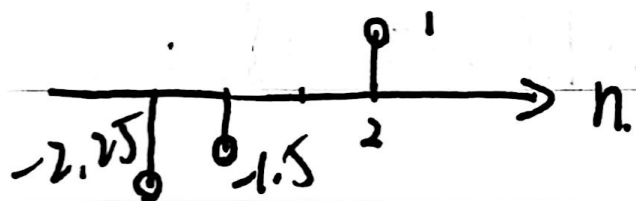


Chapter 2 Lec 4 (Linearly Time Invariant)

Discrete-Time LTI Systems: 离散时间时不变系统

如下面信号, 可由多个 signal 组合表达:



$$x[n] = -2.25 \times \delta[n+1] - 1.5 \times \delta[n] + \delta[n-2]$$

\Rightarrow An arbitrary sequence can be represented as the weighted sum of shifted unit impulses.

Generally:
$$x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] \delta[n-k]$$

Def: The response of a system to a unit impulse sequence $\delta[n]$ is called impulse response, denoted by $h[n]$

KOKUYO



我们有 LTI, 且知: $\delta[n] \rightarrow \text{LTI} \rightarrow h[n]$

则知: any $k=k_0$: $\delta[n-k_0] \rightarrow \text{LTI} \rightarrow h[n]$

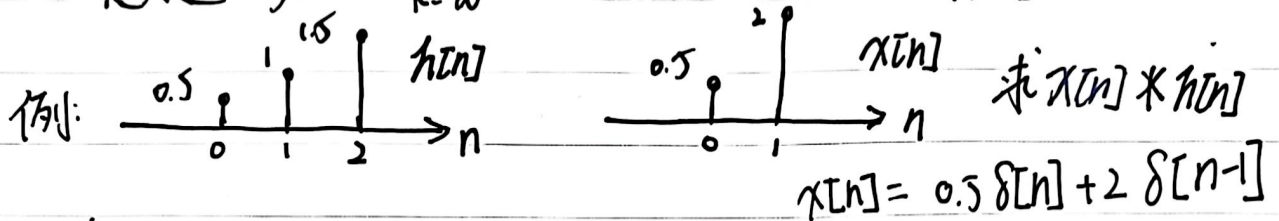
又: 我拆分 $x[n]$ 为一个个 $x[k_0] \cdot \delta[n-k_0]$

$\therefore x[k_0] \delta[n-k_0] \rightarrow \text{LTI} \rightarrow x[k_0] h[n-k_0]$

合并有: $x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] \delta[n-k] \rightarrow \text{LTI} \rightarrow y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] h[n-k]$

其中: $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] h[n-k]$ is referred to as the convolution-sum (卷积和)

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



确定 Domain, 即 k 如何遍历: $\{0, 1\}$.

然后: $h[n-k]$ 对应的 Domain: $\{0, 1, 2\}$.

则 n 有效范围: $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$.

$$\therefore y[0] = \sum_{k=0}^1 x[k] h[0-k] = x[0] h[0] + x[1] h[-1] = 0.25$$

$$y[1] = x[0] h[1] + x[1] h[0] = 1.5$$

$$y[2] = x[0] h[2] + x[1] h[1] = 2.75$$

$$y[3] = x[0] h[3] + x[1] h[2] = 3$$

例: $y[n] = x[n] * \delta[n] = x[n] \leftarrow \infty$ (假设)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } y[n] &= x[n] * \delta[n-d] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] \delta[n-k-d] \stackrel{\text{令 } k+d=k'}{=} \\ &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k-d] * \delta[n-k] = x[n-d] * \delta[n] = x[n-d] \end{aligned}$$

例: $x[n] \rightarrow h[n] \rightarrow y[n]$, 那么 $x[n] \rightarrow h[n-m] \rightarrow ?$

$$y'[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] h[n-k-m] \stackrel{\text{令 } k'=k+m}{=}$$

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

$$(y[n] = x[n] * h[n])^*$$



为什么是 $y[n-m] = x[n-m] * h[n]$, 而非 $h[n-m]$?

$h[n]$ 是 n_0 处 $\delta[n-n_0]$ 经过 LTI 的输出

$x[n] * h[n]$ 代表: $x[n]$ 拆成一个个 $x[n_0] \delta[n-n_0]$

对于其中一个: $x[n_0] \delta[n-n_0] \rightarrow \text{LTI} \rightarrow x[n_0] h[n-n_0]$

那么 $x[n]$ 平移 m , $y[n]$ 也平移 m , 对于原先 n_0 处:

$$y[n_0-m] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k-n_0] \cdot h[? - k] \quad ? = n_0 \text{ or } n_0 - m$$

原来一个个拿过来的 $x[k]$, 现在要在 $k-n_0$ 处拿过来作系数

而“贡献度”呢? 取系数 $x[?]$ 地方变了, 但强度, in another word, “贡献度”的计算, 依然是按 n_0 处的来算!

因此仍是 $h[n]$, $y[n]$ 仅平移

另一种解释: LTI 与 $h[n]$ 挂钩, $h[n]$ 决定查看 $\delta[n]$ 的范围

★ [这也说明为何 “ $x[n] \rightarrow h[n-m] \rightarrow$ ” 与 “ $x[n-m] \rightarrow h[n] \rightarrow$ ”]

等价, 因为 $h[n-m]$ 代表 n_0 处值, 在 $x[k_0]$ 下, 看的 δ 却是

$\delta[n_0-k-m]$, 那么我可以 $x[n-m]$ 以代表: n_0 处, 看到

的是 $\delta[n_0-k]$, 但乘的系数要还原为 $x[k_0-m]$, 而这种

理解对应的是: $x[n]$ 处处平移, 而 $y[n]$ 也因此处处平移

Continuous - Time LTI System:

连续情况: 认为 $\delta_{\Delta}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Delta}, & 0 \leq t \leq \Delta \\ 0, & \text{other wise} \end{cases}$ 满足 $\int_0^{\Delta} \delta_{\Delta}(t) dt = 1$ 以作 $x(t)$ 拆分基单位

依卷积离散形式定义: $\hat{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k\Delta) \delta_{\Delta}(t-k\Delta)$ \triangle

当: $\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \hat{x}(t)$ 时: $x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \delta(t-\tau) d\tau$

如: 单位阶跃: $u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(\tau) \delta(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_0^{\infty} \delta(t-\tau) d\tau$

那么拆分了 $x(t)$, 已知 $\delta(t) \rightarrow \text{LTI} \rightarrow h(t)$, 则:

$$x(t) \rightarrow \text{LTI} \rightarrow y(t): \quad y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$\text{i.e.} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau = x(t) * h(t)$$



类似于 Discrete 情况: 有: $x(t) * \delta(t-t_0) = x(t-t_0)$

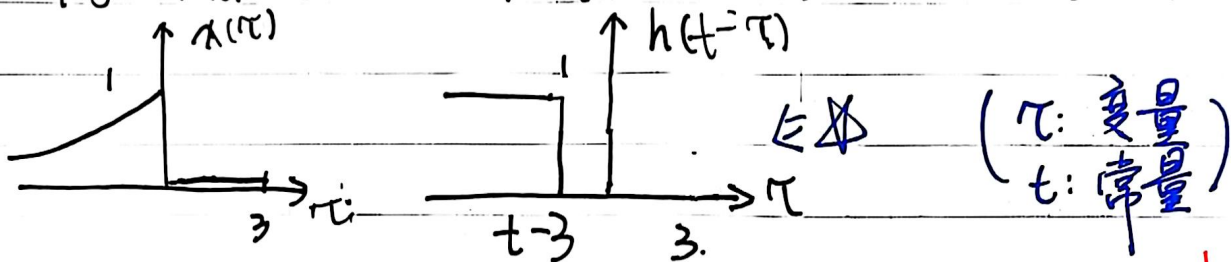
细节:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \delta(t-\tau-t_0) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau-t_0) \delta(t-\tau) d\tau = x(t-t_0) * \delta(t) = x(t-t_0)$$

重要的一种理解: $x(t)$ 提供 coefficient 模板, $\delta(t)$ 提供 position

原来 $x(t)$: $x(t) * \delta(t)$: 代表: t_0 位置下的强度是 $x(t_0)$

那么模板平移位置不变 等价于 模板不变 位置平移

例: $x(t) = e^{2t} u(-t)$, $h(t) = u(t-3)$, $x(t) * h(t) = ?$



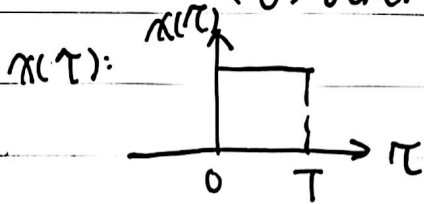
$t-3 \leq 0$: $x(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t-3} e^{2\tau} d\tau = \frac{1}{2} e^{2(t-3)}$

$t-3 > 0$: $x(t) * h(t) = \frac{1}{2}$

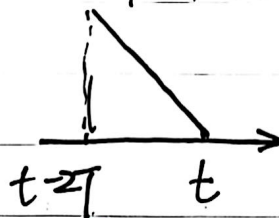
计算卷积核心技术! 画/算 $h(t-\tau)$ 的图! 且!

例: $x(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < t < T \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$h(t) = \begin{cases} t, & 0 < t < 2T \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$



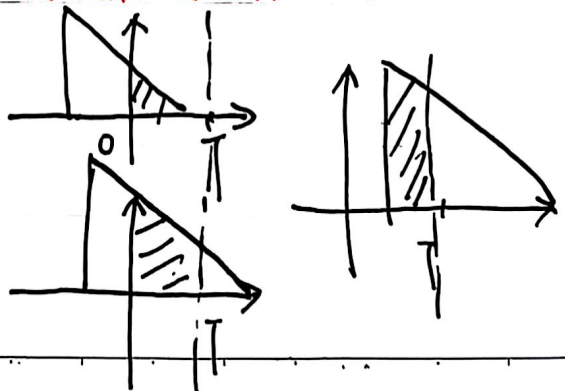
$h(t-\tau)$



但是 t 与 $0, T$ 关系并不清楚, 要分类讨论

$x(\tau)$ 值为 1 ($0 < \tau < \tau$), 则卷积结果实质上为 $h(t-\tau)$ 在 $(0, T)$ 间面积

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}t^2, & 0 < t < T \\ Tt - \frac{1}{2}T^2, & T < t < 2T \\ -\frac{1}{2}t^2 + Tt + \frac{3}{2}T^2, & 2T < t < 3T \\ 0, & t > 3T \end{cases}$$



Lect 5 & 6

Properties of LTI Systems:

① Commutative Property:

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

$$x(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau \stackrel{t-\tau=\tau'}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau') x(t-\tau') d\tau' = h(t) * x(t)$$

② Distribute Property:

$$x[n] * (h_1[n] + h_2[n]) = x[n] * h_1[n] + x[n] * h_2[n]$$

$$x(t) * (h_1(t) + h_2(t)) = x(t) * h_1(t) + x(t) * h_2(t)$$

③ Associative Property:

$$x[n] * (h_1[n] * h_2[n]) = (x[n] * h_1[n]) * h_2[n]$$

$$x(t) * (h_1(t) * h_2(t)) = (x(t) * h_1(t)) * h_2(t)$$

④ 称 Dis/Con 系统 **Without Memory**: only if $h[n]=0$ for all $n \neq 0$

or: $h(t)=0$ for all $t \neq 0$

在这种情况下: $h[n] = k \delta[n]$, $h(t) = k \delta(t)$

$$\Rightarrow y[n] = k x[n] \quad y(t) = k x(t)$$

⑤ Invertibility of LTI:

同理

若 $h_0(t) * h_1(t) = \delta(t)$, 则称 $h_1(t)$ 是 $h_0(t)$ 的逆; $h_0[n] * h_1[n] = \delta[n]$

$$i.e. \quad x(t) \rightarrow \boxed{h_0(t)} \rightarrow \boxed{h_1(t)} \rightarrow w(t) = x(t)$$

例: $h_0[n] = u[n]$, 求其逆:

$$u[n] * h_1[n] = \delta[n], \text{ 而 } \delta[n] = u[n] - u[n-1] = \underbrace{u[n]}_{\text{其 } u[k-n]} * [\delta[n] - \delta[n-1]]$$

$$\therefore h_1[n] = \delta[n] - \delta[n-1]$$

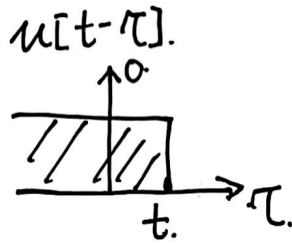
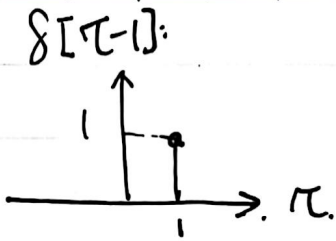


* 一个因果系统的输入某个时刻点以前为0, 则其输出在那个时刻以前也必须是零

No.

Date

附: 为啥 $u[n] * \delta[n-1] = u[n-1]$:



$\therefore t < 1$ 时: $u[n] * \delta[n-1] = 0$
 $t \geq 1$, $u[n] * \delta[n-1] = 1$.
 恰为 $u[n]$ 定义

⑥ Causality:

若 LTI 是因果的, 则 $y[n]$ 必须与 $k > n$ 时的 $x[k]$ 无关, 则乘以 $x[k]$ 的所有系数 $h[n-k]$ 当 $k > n$ 下, 必须: $h[n] = 0, n < 0$

$$\text{此时: } y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] h[n-k] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^0 x[k] h[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h[k] x[n-k]$$

$$\text{同理: } h(t) = 0, t < 0 \text{ 下, } y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau \\ = \int_{-\infty}^0 x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_0^{\infty} h(\tau) x(t-\tau) d\tau$$

例: $y[n] = \sum_{l=-\infty}^n x[l]$: Causal

$$h[n] = \sum_{l=-\infty}^n \delta[l] = u[n] \quad (h[n] = 0 \text{ for } n < 0)$$

Δ : 线性系统因果性 \Leftrightarrow 初始松弛条件*
 (等效)

⑦ Stability

设 $x[n]$ 有界, 则 $|x[n]| < B$; 则:

$$|y[n]| = \left| \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} h[k] x[n-k] \right| \leq \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[k]| |x[n-k]| \leq B \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} |h[k]|$$

可见: 若单位脉冲响应绝对可和 (absolutely summable), i.e.,
 $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[k]| < \infty$, 那么 $y[n]$ 有界

同理: $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(\tau)| d\tau < \infty$ (绝对可积, absolutely integrable)
 那么 $y(t)$ 有界, 即稳定



如: $h[n] = \alpha^n u[n]$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[n]| = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |\alpha^n| u[n] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |\alpha^n| = \frac{1}{1-|\alpha|} \quad \text{if } |\alpha| < 1$$

注: if $|\alpha|=1$, unstable!!

⑧ Unit Step Response

除了单位冲激响应, 单位阶跃响应 $s[n]$ 或 $s(t)$ 也常用来描述一个线性时不变系统的特性, $s[n]/s(t)$ 是当 $x[n]=u[n]/x(t)=u(t)$ 时的系统输出响应

$$s[n] = u[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] u[n-k]$$

$k > n$ 时, $u[n-k] = 0$

$$\star \therefore s[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n h[k], \text{ 因此 } s[n] - s[n-1] = h[n] \star$$

同理: $s(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau) d\tau, h(t) = s'(t)$

Lec 6

Differential or Difference Equations

线性常系数微分方程:

In general: 描述输入输出的关系, 但它是一种隐式 (implicit) 表达

Eq. $\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 2y(t) = x(t)$, 若 $x(t) = Ke^{3t}$ (u(t)), $y(t) = ?$

Solution: $y(t) = y_p(t) + y_h(t)$
← 特解 ← 齐次解: $\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 2y(t) = 0$

令 $y_p(t) = \gamma e^{3t}$, 则 $3\gamma e^{3t} + 2\gamma e^{3t} = Ke^{3t}, y_p(t) = \frac{K}{5} e^{3t}$

$y_h(t) = Ae^{st}, Ase^{st} + 2Ae^{st} = 0, s = -2$

$\therefore y(t) = Ae^{-2t} + \frac{K}{5} e^{3t}, t > 0$

*: Auxiliary Condition is required to determine A

若初始松弛: $y(0) = 0 \therefore y(t) = \frac{K}{5} (e^{3t} + e^{-2t}) u(t)$

↓ 此处: $t < 0, x(t) = 0$, 故: $t < 0, y(t) = 0$

General Case: $\sum_{k=0}^N a_k \frac{d^k y(t)}{dt^k} = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \frac{d^k x(t)}{dt^k}$

$y_p(t)$: forced response $y_h(t)$: natural response, $\sum_{k=0}^N a_k \frac{d^k y(t)}{dt^k} = 0$

Initial rest as auxiliary condition: $x(t) = 0$ for $t \leq t_0, y(t_0) = \frac{dy(t)}{dt} \Big|_{t=t_0} = \dots = \frac{d^{N-1} y(t)}{dt^{N-1}} \Big|_{t=t_0} = 0$



差分方程: $\sum_{k=0}^N a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k]$

$y[n] = y_p[n] + y_h[n]$; 前者 forced, 后者 natural response
 $\sum_{k=0}^N a_k y[n-k] = 0$

Initial rest: $x[n] = 0$ for $n \leq n_0$

$\therefore y[n_0] = y[n_0-1] = \dots = y[n_0-(N-1)] = 0$

Recursive Solution:

$y[n] = \frac{1}{a_0} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k] - \sum_{k=1}^N a_k y[n-k] \right\}$

特别地: 若 $N=0$, 说明解法中无递归. 此时: $y[n] = \frac{1}{a_0} \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k]$
 $\Rightarrow h[n] = \frac{1}{a_0} \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \delta[n-k]$ Finite Impulse Response (FIR)

例: $y[n] - \frac{1}{2}y[n-1] = x[n]$ Consider $x[n] = K \delta[n]$ and take
 initial rest: $y[-1] = 0$

则: $y[0] = x[0] + \frac{1}{2}y[-1] = K$
 $y[1] = x[1] + \frac{1}{2}y[0] = \frac{1}{2}K$
 $y[2] = x[2] + \frac{1}{2}y[1] = (\frac{1}{2})^2 K \dots$

$\therefore y[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^n K$, $h[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$ Infinite Impulse Response (IIR)

通常: $\sum_{k=0}^N a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k]$ Response (IIR)

$\begin{cases} N=0: \text{FIR} \\ N \neq 0: \text{IIR} \end{cases}$, 但并不总是如此

Block Diagram Representation 变形: $y[n] = -ay[n-1] + bx[n]$

