

EE360

Total Response

Monday, Oct. 25th 2021

CA1

Intro to
Matlab

CA2

Defining
 $\delta(n)$ $u(n)$
Diff eqns
for $i = \dots$

CA3

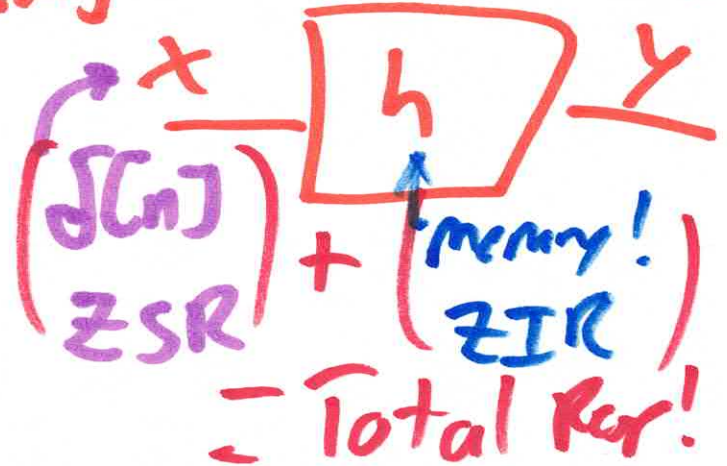
Convolution!
 $h * x$ [basic!]
Const!

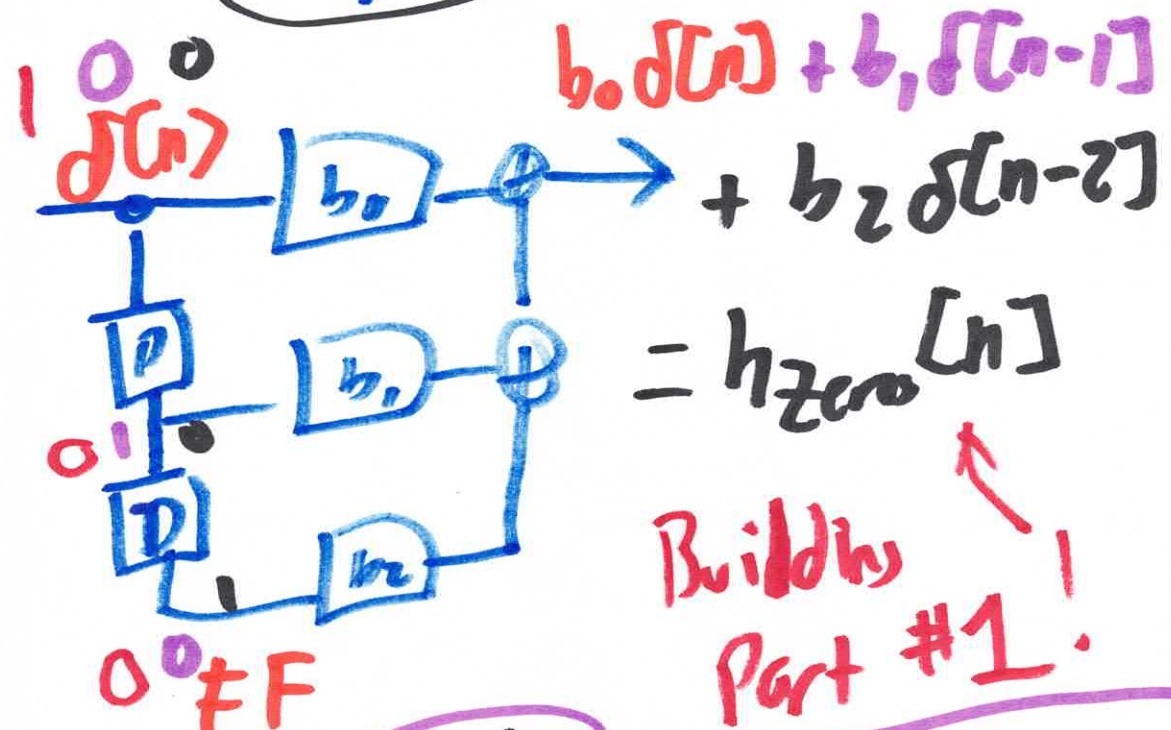
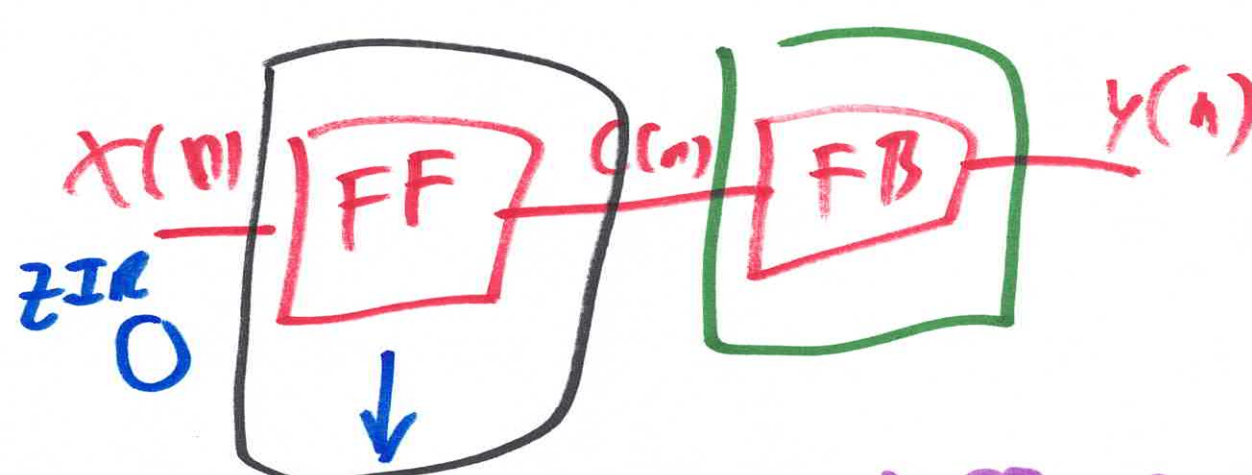
$$y = h_0 x(0) + h_1 x(1) + \dots$$

!!!

CA4

Total Response



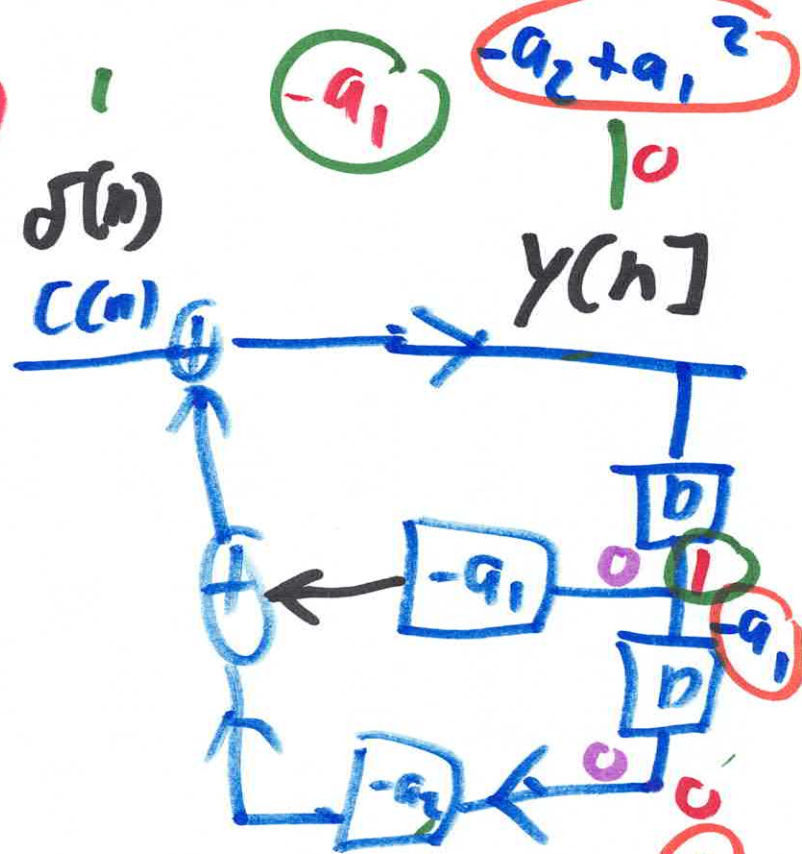


$$b_0 \delta[n] + b_1 \delta[n-1] + b_2 \delta[n-2] = h_{zero}[n]$$

Building Part #1!

Finite Impulse Response

Response to delta function $\delta[n]$



Infinite Impulse Response

EE221: $H(s) = \frac{(s+1) \leftarrow z_{con}}{s+2 \leftarrow p_{le}}$

$$\underline{y[n] + a_1 y[n-1] + a_2 y[n-2]} = 0 \quad ?$$

$$y[n] = -a_1 y[n-1] - a_2 y[n-2] + c[n]$$

$$\lambda^2 + a_1 \lambda + a_2 = 0$$

$$y[n] - 2r\cos(\omega_0)y[n-1] + r^2y[n-2] = 0$$

$$(\lambda^2 - 2r\cos(\omega_0)\lambda^{-1} + r^2\lambda^{-2} = 0)\lambda^2 \rightarrow y[n-N] \rightarrow \lambda^{-N}$$

Euler's Eqn:

$$\lambda^2 - 2r\lambda \left[\frac{e^{+j\omega} + e^{-j\omega}}{2} \right] + r^2 = 0$$

$$\cos(\omega_0) = \frac{e^{+j\omega} + e^{-j\omega}}{2}$$

$$\lambda^2 - r\lambda e^{+j\omega} - r\lambda e^{-j\omega} + r^2 = 0$$

Decomposition
(Algebra)

$$\lambda(\lambda - re^{+j\omega})$$

$$-re^{-j\omega}(\lambda - re^{-j\omega})$$

$$(\lambda - re^{+j\omega})(\lambda - re^{-j\omega}) = 0$$

$$\lambda = re^{+j\omega}$$

4)



$$y_{\text{particular}}(n) = C_1 (\lambda_1)^n + C_2 (\lambda_2)^n$$

$$n=0$$

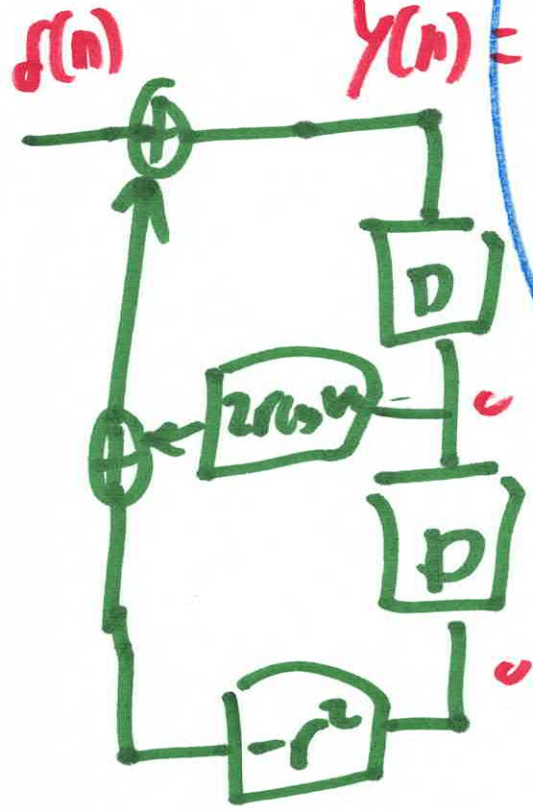
$$y(n) = 1$$

$$y_{\text{particular}}(n=0) = 1 = C_1 (\lambda_1)^0 + C_2 (\lambda_2)^0$$

$$= C_1 + C_2$$

Condition for
Triple Pole
of FB (Digital)

$$C_1 = 1 - C_2$$



$$y_p(n) = C_1 (re^{+j\omega})^n + C_2 (re^{-j\omega})^n$$

$$y_p(n=-1) = 0 = C_1 r e^{-j\omega} + C_2 r e^{+j\omega}$$

$$0 = (e^{-j\omega} - C_2 e^{-j\omega}) + C_2 e^{+j\omega}$$

$$\sin \phi = \frac{e^{j\phi} - e^{-j\phi}}{2j}$$

$$-e^{-j\omega t} = C_2(-e^{-j\omega t} + e^{+j\omega t})$$

$$C_2 = \frac{-e^{-j\omega t}}{\frac{e^{+j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t}}{2j}} = \frac{-e^{-j\omega t}}{2j \sin(\omega_0 t)}$$

$$C_1 = 1 - C_2 = 1 - \left(\frac{-e^{-j\omega t}}{2j \sin(\omega_0 t)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} - \left(\frac{-e^{-j\omega t}}{e^{+j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t}} \right)$$

$$C_1 = \frac{(e^{+j\omega} - e^{-j\omega}) + (+e^{-j\omega})}{e^{+j\omega} - e^{-j\omega}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{+j\omega}}{e^{+j\omega} - e^{-j\omega}} \cdot \frac{zj}{zj} = \frac{e^{+j\omega}}{zj \sin(\omega_0)} = C_1$$

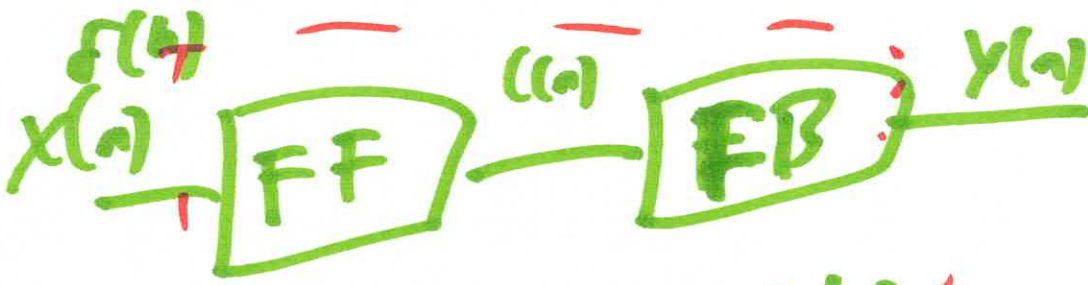
$$Y_{\text{poles}}(n) = \left(\frac{e^{+j\omega}}{zj \sin(\omega_0)} \right) (rc)^n + \left(\frac{-e^{-j\omega}}{zj \sin(\omega_0)} \right) (rc)^n$$

$$Y_p(n) = \frac{r^n}{2j \sin(\omega)} \left(e^{j\omega(n+1)} \right) - \frac{r^n}{2j \sin(\omega)} \left(e^{-j\omega(n+1)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{r^n}{2j \sin(\omega)} \begin{bmatrix} +j\omega(n+1) & -j\omega(n+1) \\ e & -e \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y_{\text{poles}}(h) = \frac{r^n}{\sin(\omega)} \sin(\omega(n+1)) U(n)$$

$$= h_{\text{poles}}(n)$$

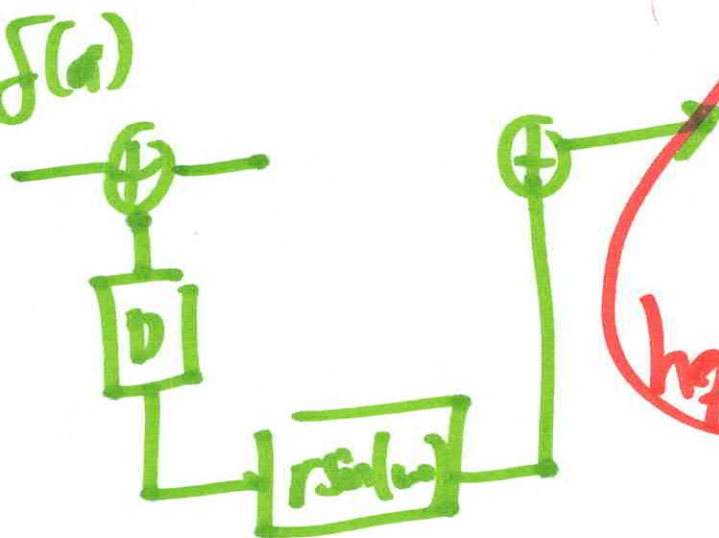


$$y(n) = h_{zero}(n) * h_{pole}(n)$$

$h_{zero}(n)$ $h_{pole}(n)$

$$C(n) = h_{zero}(n)$$

$$r \sin(\omega_0) \delta(n-1) * \frac{r^n \sin(\omega(n+1)) u(n)}{\sin(\omega)}$$



$$= \frac{r \sin(\omega_0)}{\sin(\omega)} \left(r^{n-1} \sin(\omega(n)) u(n-1) \right)$$

$$h_{zero}(n) * h_{pole}(n) = r^n \sin(\omega n) u(n-1)$$

$$h_{zero}(h) = r \sin(\omega_0) \delta(n-1) = h(n)$$

ZSR (Impulse Response!!!)

a)

$$|y(n)| \leq \left| \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n+\infty} h(k) x(n-k) \right|$$

$$\left| \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h(k) \right|$$

$$= \left| \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} r^k \sin(\omega k) u(k-1) \right|$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |r^k| |\sin(\omega k)|$$

$$r \leq 1$$

Total Response: zSR
the 'kick'
into your
system
(No memory)

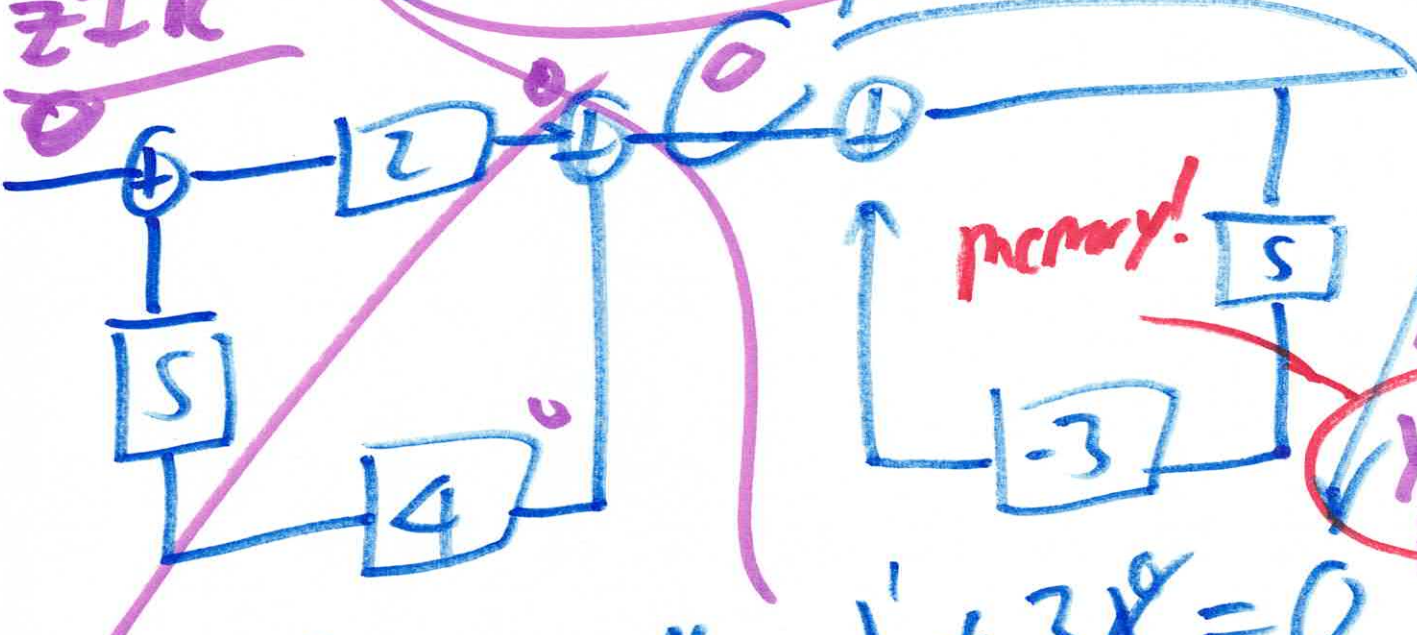
+ zIR
memory!
 $y_{zIR}(n) = (1/z_1)^n + (z_2/z_2)^n$
 $y(0) = \text{memory!}$

Whatever
Pr. Stubbard
gives!

Analysis: $\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 3y(t) = 2 \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 4x(t)$

Model: $y(t) + 3 \int y = 2x + 4 \int x$ Guess!

ZIR



$y_{ZIR}(t) = C_1 e^{-3t}$

$y_{ZIR}(0) = C_1 e^{-3(0)}$

$y(0) = -1 = C_1 e^{-3(0)}$

$\frac{d^N y(t)}{dt^N} \rightarrow \lambda^N$ $\lambda' + 3\lambda^0 = 0$

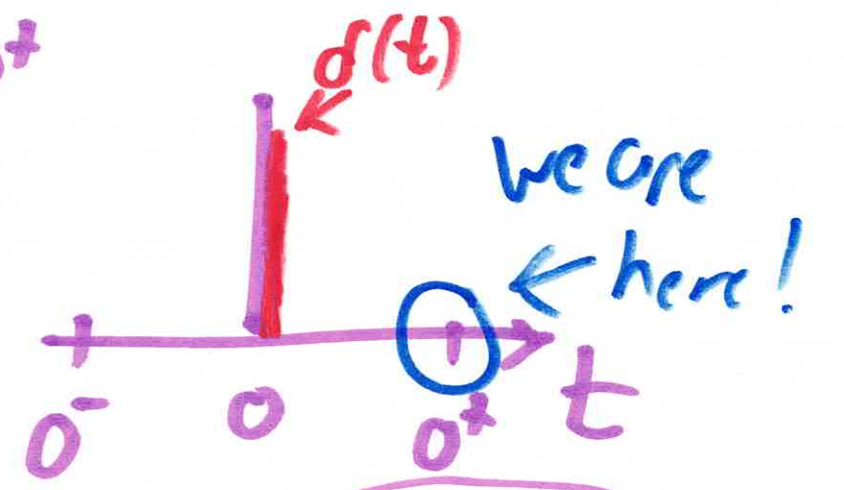
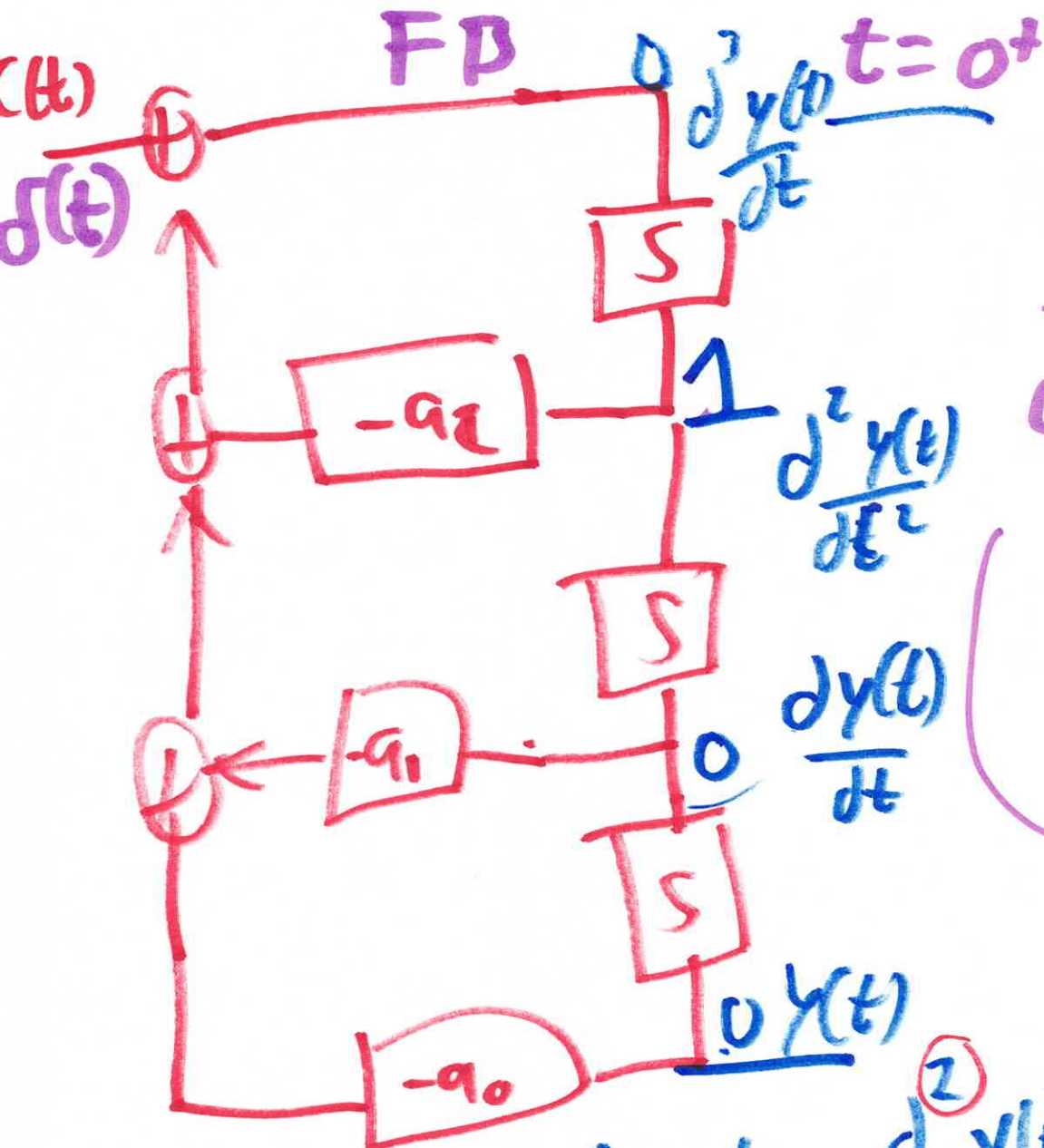
$C_1 = -1$

$\lambda = -3$

$y_{ZIR}(t) = -e^{-3t}$

DONT FORGET

(12)



Nth order condition for ZSR: $\frac{d^{N-1} y(t)}{dt^{N-1}} = 1$

We are ← here!

3rd order system $\frac{d^3 y(t)}{dt^3} = 1$

2nd order: $\frac{d^{2-1} y(t)}{dt^{2-1}} = 1$

$N=1$
 $\frac{d^{1-1} y(t)}{dt^{1-1}} = 1$
 $y(t) = 1$

ZSR
Analog:

Poles FB

$$\frac{d y(t)}{dt} + 3 y(t) = 0$$

$$\lambda + 3 = 0$$

$$\lambda = -3 \rightarrow \lambda t$$

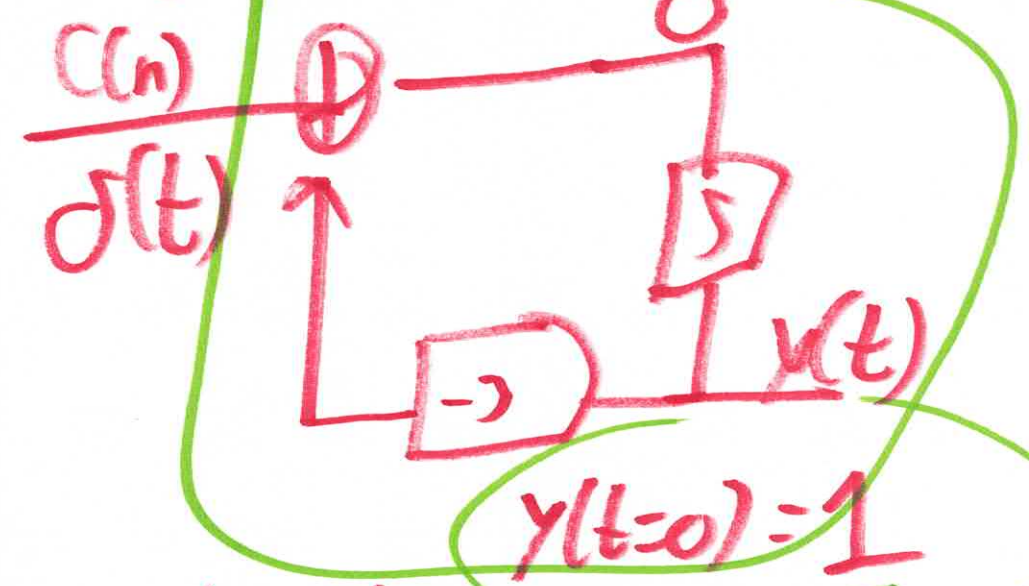
$$h_{pole}(t) = C_1 e^{-3(t)}$$

$$h_{pole}(t=0) = 1 = C_1 e^0$$

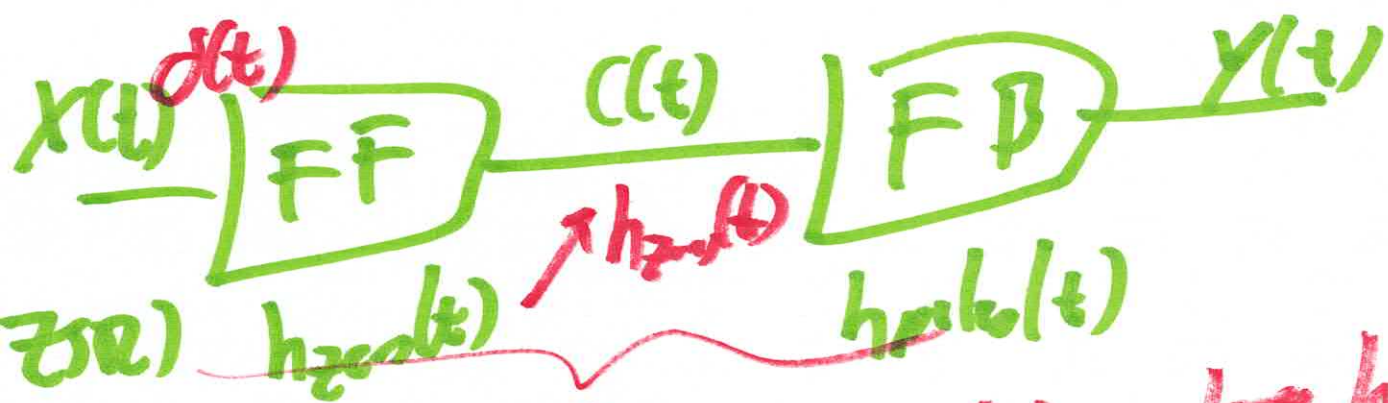
$$C_1 = 1$$

$$h_{pole}(t) = e^{-3t} u(t)$$

Don't forget!



Port/Piece!
#2!



$$y(t) = h_{zeros}(t) * h_{poles}(t) = h_{total}(t)$$

$$\dot{y} + 4y = 2x + 4x = c(t)$$

$$\left(4\delta(t) + 2\frac{d\delta(t)}{dt} \right) * e^{-3t} u(t)$$

Practically:
zeros

$$4e^{-3t} u(t) + 2\frac{d\delta(t)}{dt} * e^{-3t} u(t)$$

$$x(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$h_{zeros} = 2\frac{d\delta(t)}{dt} + 4\delta(t)$$

15)

$$2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-3(t-\tau)} v(t-\tau) \frac{d\delta(\tau)}{d\tau}$$

~~Direct~~ Derivative
Sifting
Property

Ch. 1

Pg. 82

Ex 1.56

$$\rightarrow 2 \frac{d}{d\tau} \left[e^{-3(t-\tau)} v(t-\tau) \right]_{\tau=0}$$

Don't forget!!

$$= -2 \left[-3 e^{-3(t-\tau)} v(t-\tau) + e^{-3(t-\tau)} \delta(t-\tau) \right]_{\tau=0}$$

$$= +6 e^{-3t} v(t) + e^{-3t} \delta(t)$$

$$2 \frac{d\delta(t)}{dt} * e^{-3t}$$

$$y(t) = h(t) = 4e^{-3t} u(t) + 6e^{-3t} u(t) + e^{-3t} \delta(t)$$

Impulse
Response
(ZSR)

$$= 10e^{-3t} u(t) + e^{-3t} \delta(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Response} &= \text{ZIR} + \text{ZSR} \\ &= \underline{e^{-3t} u(t)} + \underline{10e^{-3t} u(t)} + e^{-3t} \delta(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$y_{\text{Total}}(t) = 9e^{-3t} u(t) + e^{-3t} \delta(t)$$