

EE 360

Final Exam Review

Friday, Dec. 3rd, 2021

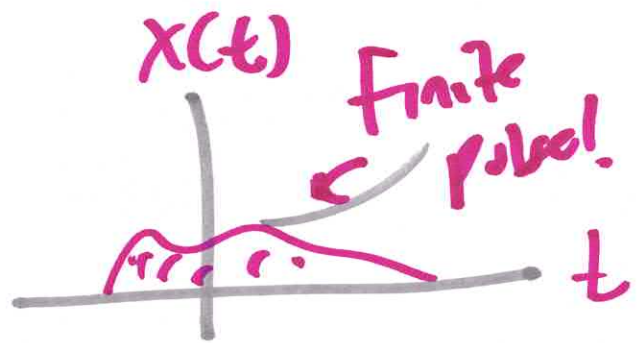
Ch. 1: Signals

- function: Rule: $x \rightarrow f(x) = y$
elements x \rightarrow $f(x)$ y
uniquely elements

- Energy

- Power

- ~~Neither~~ Neither - Energy or power

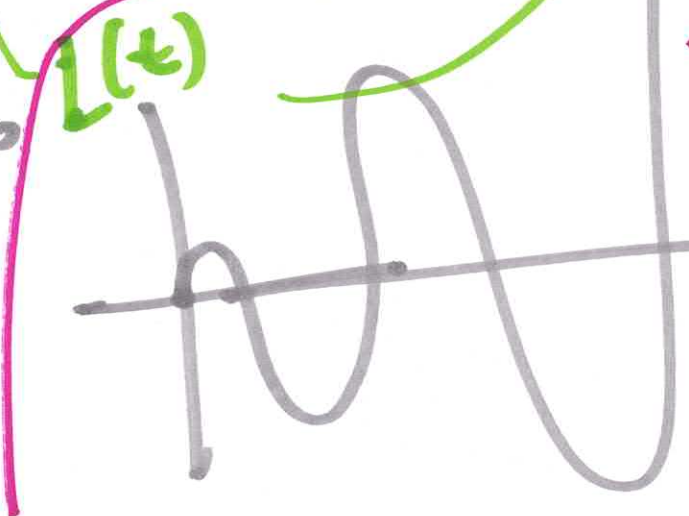
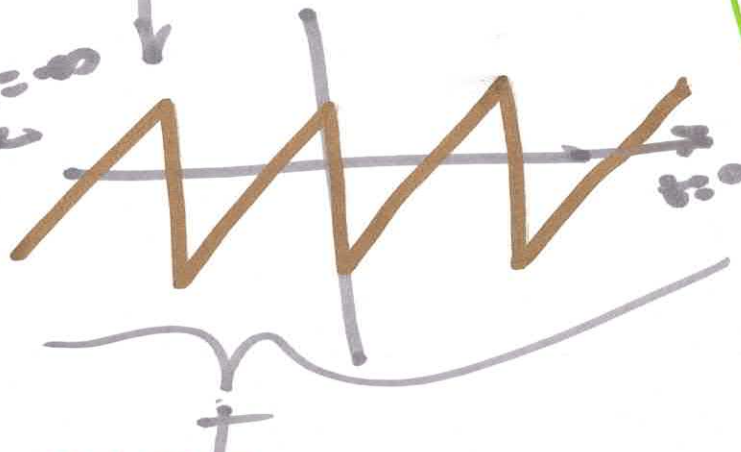


$$E_x = \int_{t=-\infty}^{t=\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt$$



$$P_x = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{t=-\infty}^{t=\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

Periodically!
non!



Doesn't Exist

$$x(t) = A e^{j\omega t}$$

$$x(t) = A C$$

ch. 2 - Systems

Block Diagrams

DFI



DFII



Less
Less
Components!

Properties:

- Linearity
- Scalable
- etc.

TDFII



- Diff. eqs
for low

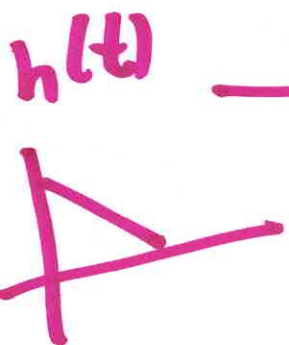
- SS Eqns

Analys
Next state
 $q(t)$

Discrete
Next state
 $q(n+1)$

Save Components!

Ch: 3 : Convolution

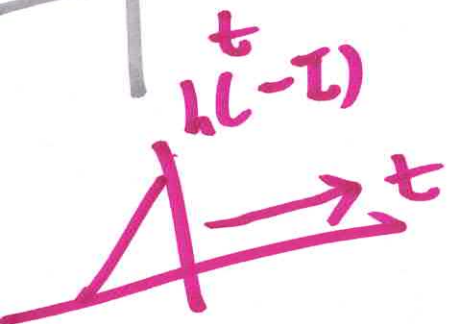
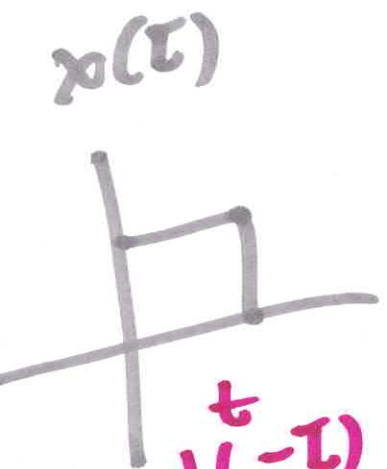


Analog

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$$

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

$\tau = -\infty$ \uparrow Const. \leftarrow Shifts
 Stops Still



$$y(n) = h(n) * x(n)$$

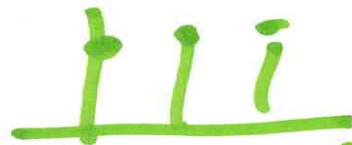
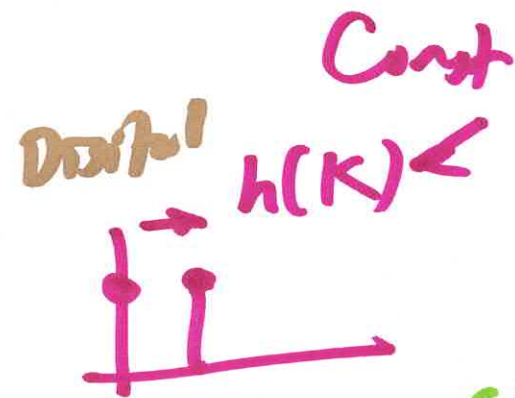
$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h(k) x(n-k)$$

Const Shift!

Maths way!

$$y(0) = h(0)x(0) + h(1)x(-1)$$

$$y(1) = h(0)x(1) + h(1)x(0)$$



Digital

$$X(n) = c d^n v(n)$$



looks like impulse

$$ay(n) - y(n-1) = x(n)$$

Find $h(n)$

Prob. 2.0.

1. Solve using Convolution!

$$x(n] = h(n]$$

2. Do it again with Z-T

Find $h(n]$

Do NOT use Z-T

Do NOT use Z-T

Compare

Find: $h(n)$

$h_{zero}(n)$

$C(n)$

$h_{pole}(n)$

Kick!



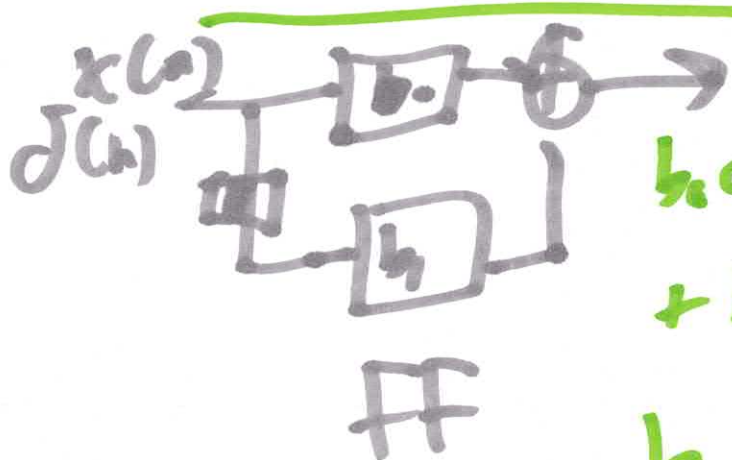
$$y(n) - y(n-1] = 0$$

Aux Eqn!

$C(n)$

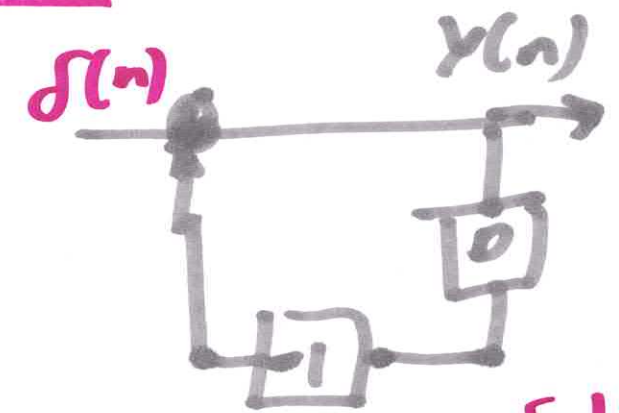
build FB sys!

$$x(n) - x(n-1] = 0$$



$$b_0 \delta(n) + b_1 \delta(n-1]$$

$h_{zero}(n)$



$$\lambda - 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

Solve hypothesis!

$$y_{FB}(n) = C_1(\lambda_1)^n v(n)$$

$$y(0) = 1$$

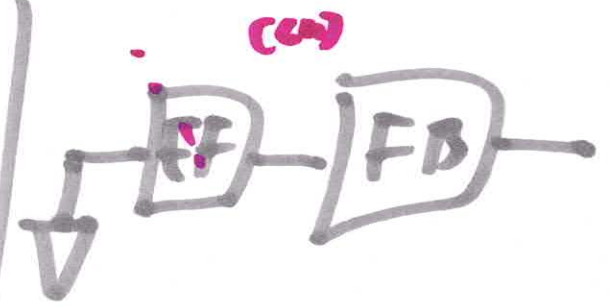


$$c(n) = x(n) * h_z(n) \\ = h_z(n)$$

Point!

$$y(n) = h_z(n) * h_p(n)$$

ZSR



ZIR!

$$c(n) = 0 * h_z(n) \\ = 0$$

many!



Aux! $y(n) - y(n-1) = 0$ Pr. Stubbs

$$\lambda - 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$y_{ZIR}(n) = C_1(\lambda_1)^n$$

$$Y_{Tot} = Y_{ZSR} + Y_{ZIR}$$

$$y_{ZSR}(0) = k$$

SS Eqn

Analog

$$\dot{q}(t) = [A] q(t) + [B] x(t)$$

or
 $L^{-1} \frac{1}{s} Q(s) =$

$Y(s) \rightarrow$ SS Eqn

$h(t)$

Digital

$q(nT)$

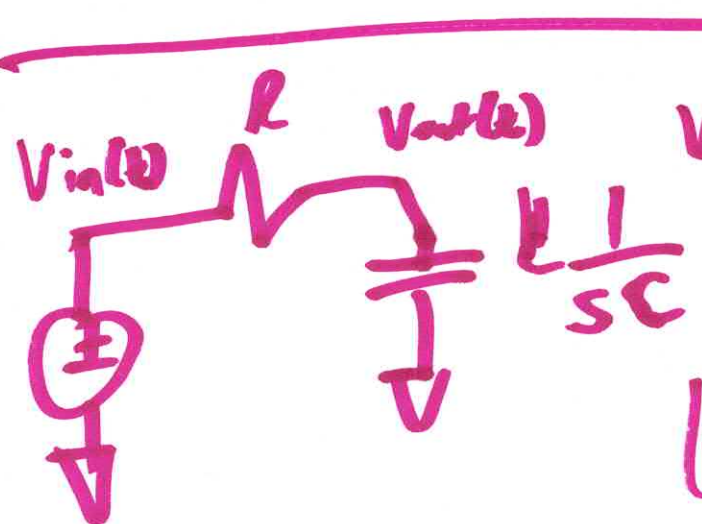
Prob ?
6

$z q(z)$

Prob ?
7

$Y(z) \rightarrow [zI - A]^{-1} B + D X(z)$

Steady state



$$V_{out}(s) = \frac{1/sC}{R + 1/sC} = \frac{1}{1 + sRC}$$

$$|V_{out}(s)| = \frac{1}{|1 + j\omega RC|} \rightarrow e^{-t/RC} v(t)$$

$$s = j\omega$$

Eigenfuch-
1 kHz

$$V_{in}(t) = \sin(\omega_0 t)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega RC)^2}}$$

Max. Response

$$j\omega < H(s = \omega) = -\tan^{-1}(\omega RC)$$

$$V_{out}(t) = H(s = \omega_0) V_{in}(t) \cdot e^{-t/RC}$$

a)

Also equivalent in Z-T

Ch. 5: Laplace

$$L(x(t)) = X(s) = \int_{t=-\infty}^{t=\infty} x(t) e^{-st} dt$$

Properties

Unit delay
LT

$$\frac{d y(t)}{dt} \rightarrow s y(s) - y(0^-)$$

I.L.s!

$$y(t=0^-) = K$$

$$e^{at} \rightarrow \frac{1}{s-a}$$

$\hookrightarrow V(t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{s}$

$$t^n \rightarrow \frac{1}{s^{n+1}}$$

$t^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{s^3}$

$$\frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s} \rightarrow \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s^2}$$

2 poles
e⁰!
Analyze the poles
- residues
- poles
→ Res e^{...} V(s)
Partial fraction
Poles
Residues

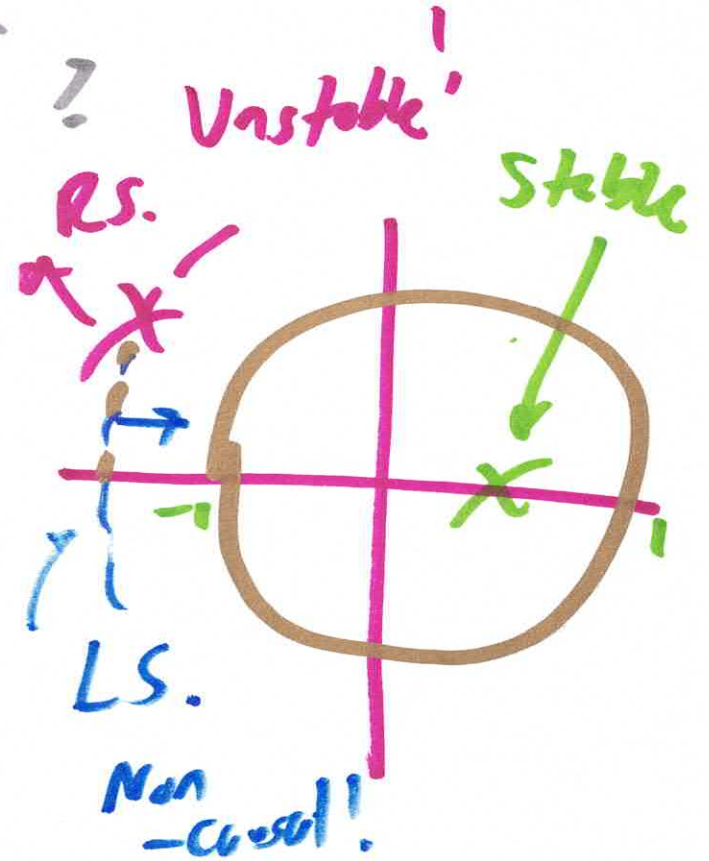
(b)

z^{-1}

$$X(z) = \sum_{h=-\infty}^{h=\infty} x(h) z^{fn}$$

Unilateral
 z^{-1}

$$x(n-1) \rightarrow z^{-1} X(z) + x(-1)$$



Stady state 2:

Bode plots!

$$H(f) = \frac{1}{1 + j\frac{f}{f_{3dB}}}$$

RC-circuit

