

# EE 360D

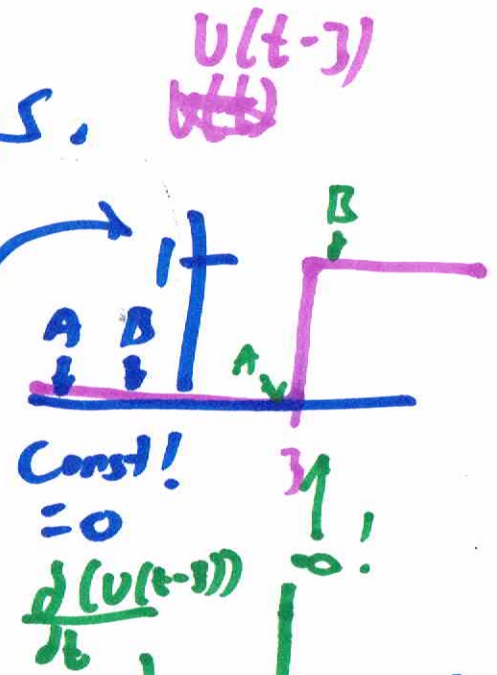
Friday Sept. 10<sup>th</sup>, 2021

Linear Difference Eqns.

$$\frac{d\delta(3t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} [v(t-3)]$$

$t=3$   
 $v(0)$



$t=0$

$$f(t) = (t) \frac{d\delta(t)}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} [t]_{t=0}$$

$$\delta(t=0) = \infty$$

$$\delta[n=0] = 1$$

Attempt and grade yourself with a pen

Show your work for credit and place boxes around your answers.

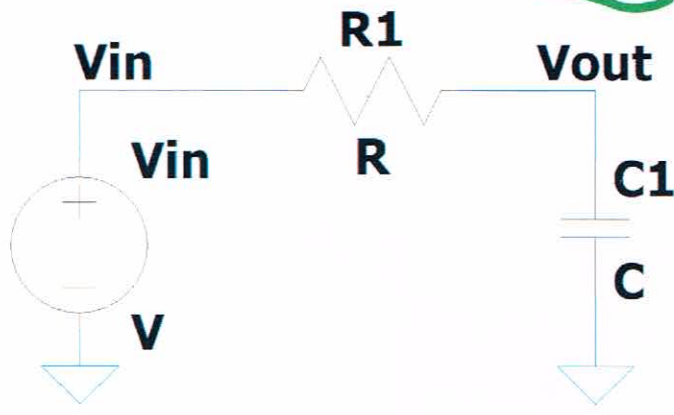
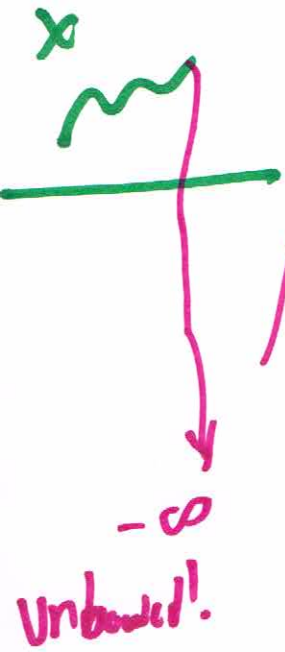
1. Define (in written English):

- A bounded signal

A signal,  $x$ , is said to be bounded if there ~~can~~ exists a fixed positive Real number,  $B_x$  such that,

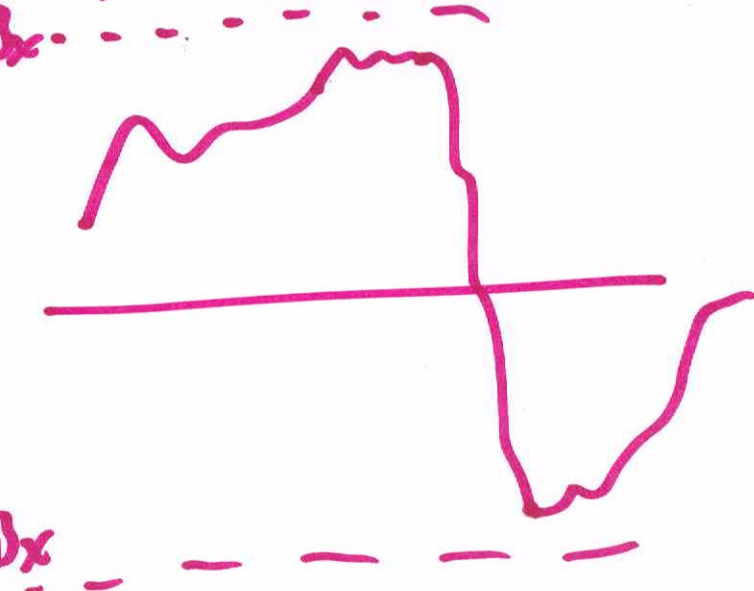
$$\|x\| \leq B_x < \infty.$$

2. Determine a difference equation for the following circuit. Hint:  $I_C(t) = C \cdot \frac{dV_{out}(t)}{dt}$



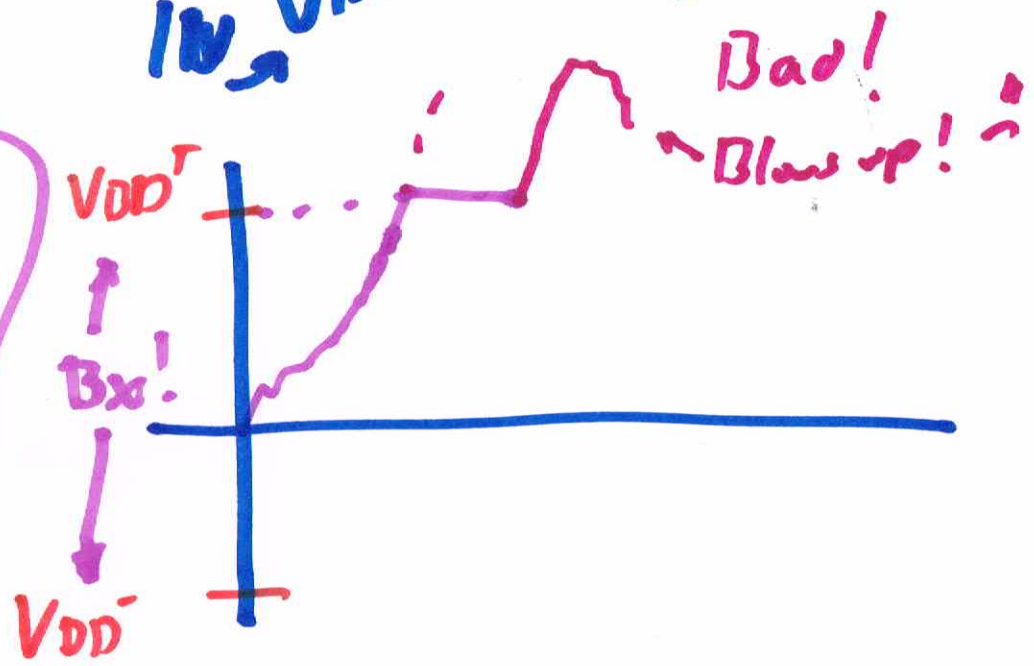
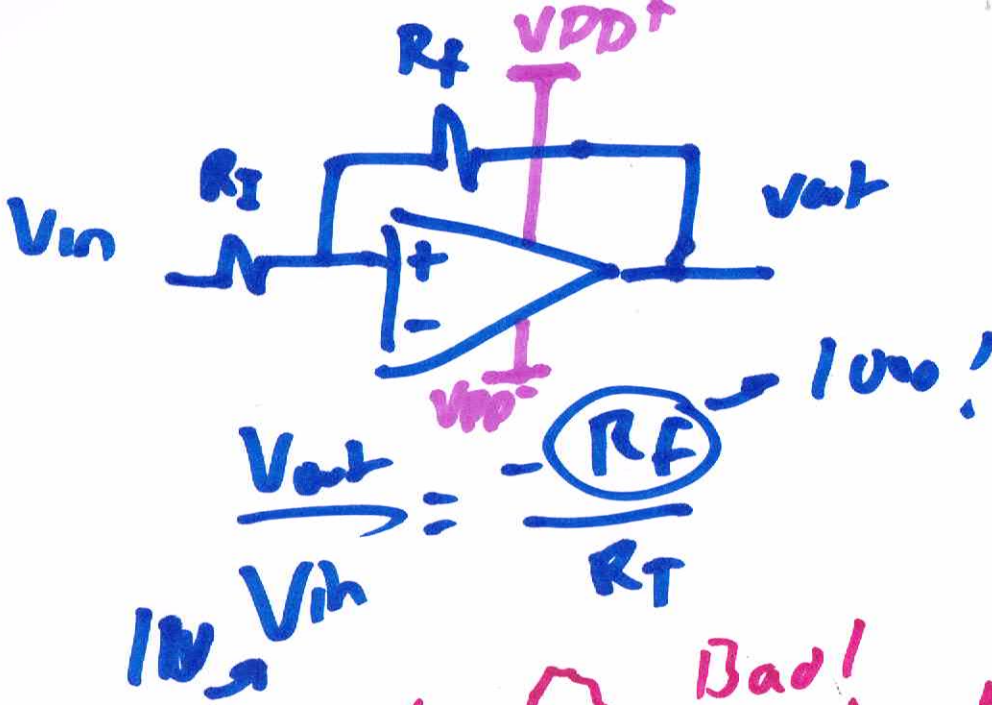
finite!

$X(t)$



Constant,  
Finite

Bounded  
Signal!  
😊



# Schwarz Inequality

$$|y(t)| = |x(t)|$$

$$= \left| \int (t) dt \right|$$

value  
↓

Schwarz  
~~schatz~~!

st  
↓

$$\leq \int |t| dt$$

1st  $\leq$  2nd



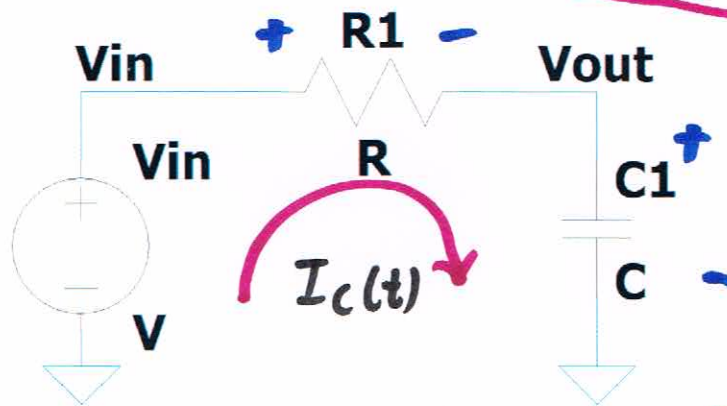
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1. Define (in written English):

- A bounded signal

2. Determine a difference equation for the following circuit. Hint:  $I_C(t) = C \cdot \frac{dV_{out}(t)}{dt}$



$$V_{in}(t) - \underline{I_C(t) R} = V_{out}(t)$$

$$V_{in}(t) - RC \frac{dV_{out}(t)}{dt} = V_{out}(t)$$

Linear  
Difference  
eqn!

$$RC \frac{dV_{out}(t)}{dt} + V_{out}(t) = V_{in}(t)$$

5)

$$RC \frac{dV_{out}(t)}{dt} + V_{out}(t) = V_{in}(t)$$

$$x(t) = V_{in}(t)$$

$$y(t) = V_{out}$$

RC

$$\frac{dV_{out}(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{RC} V_{out}(t) = \frac{1}{RC} V_{in}(t)$$

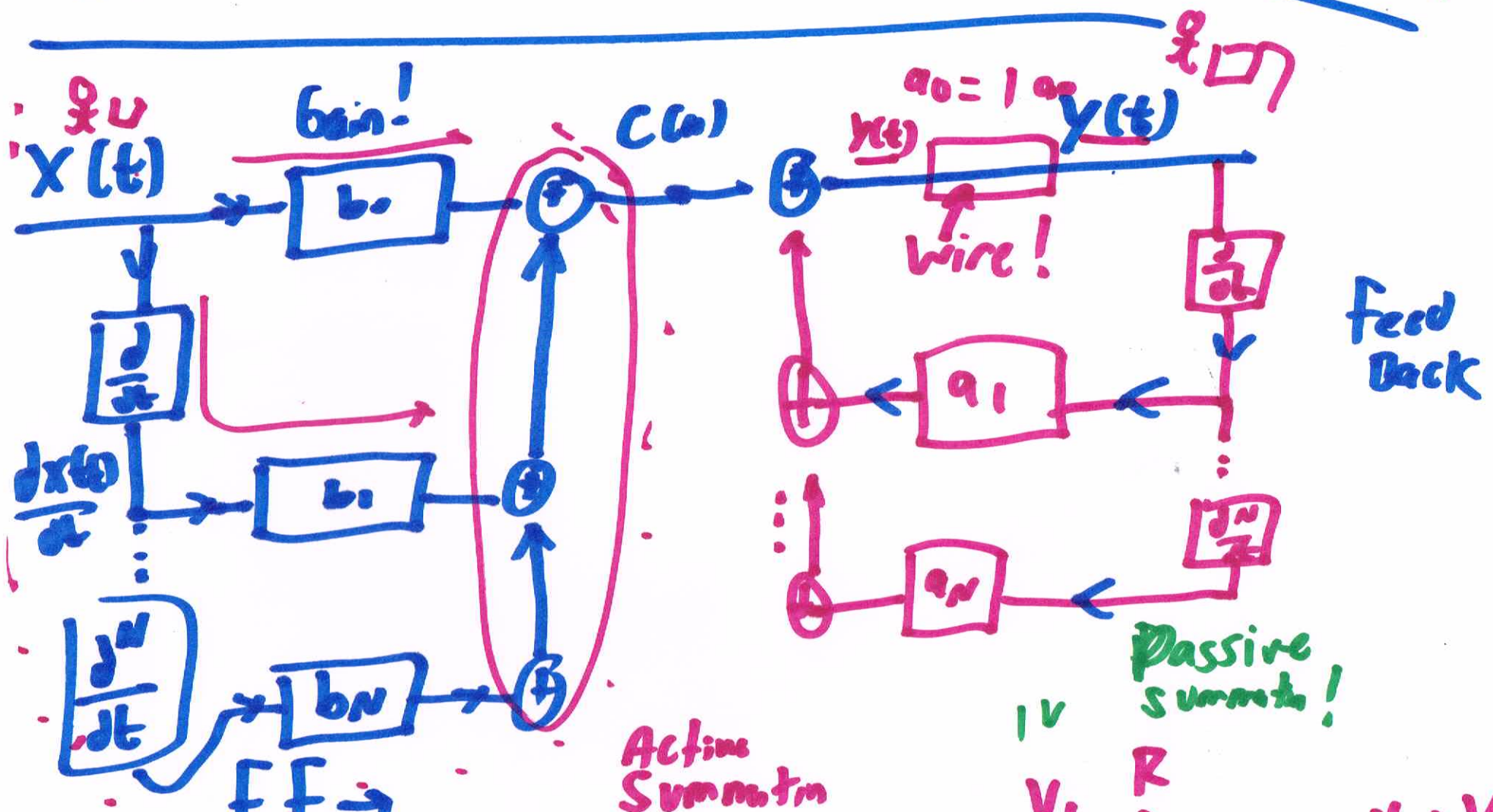
$$1 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + \frac{a_0}{RC} y(t) = \frac{b_0}{RC} x(t)$$

General  
Diff eqn

$$a_1 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + a_0 y(t) = b_0 x(t)$$

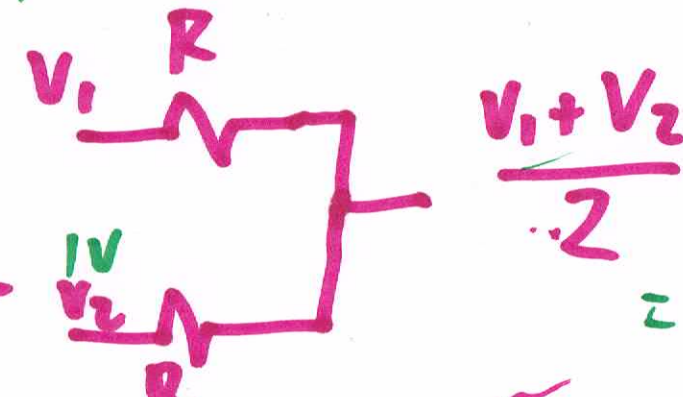
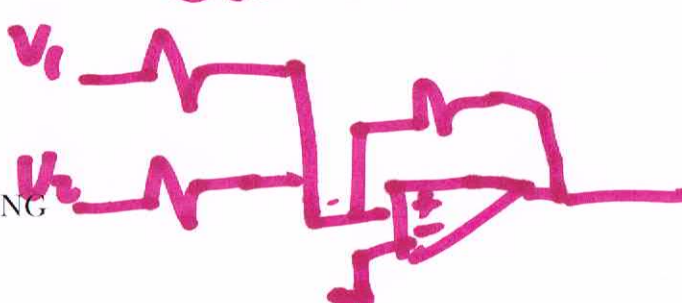
# Direct form I Block diagram

Analog!



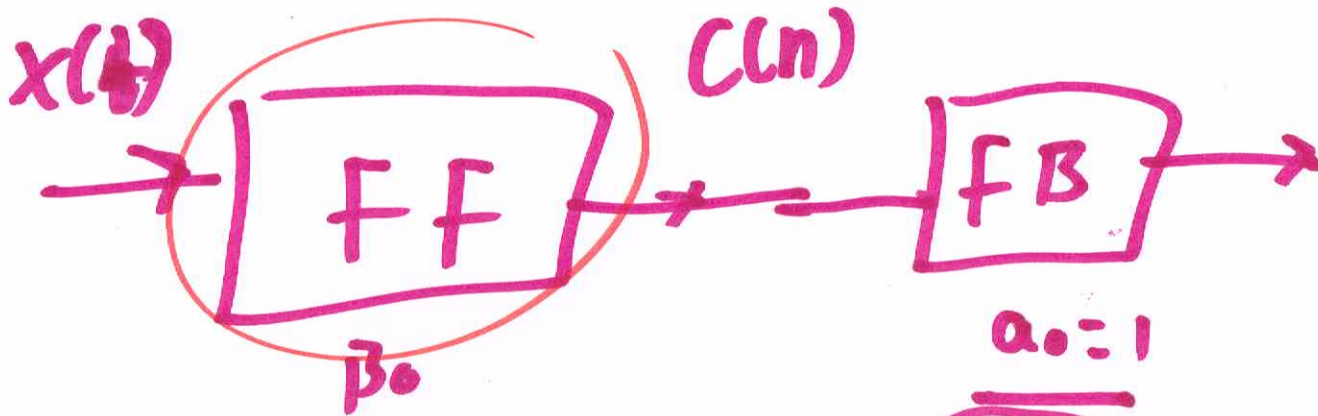
Feed forward

Feed Back





# DFI

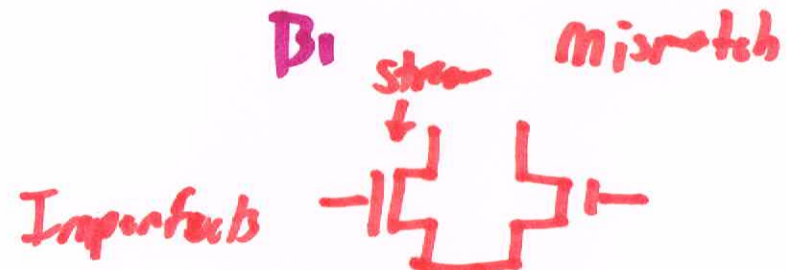


$\beta_0$   
 $\beta_1$

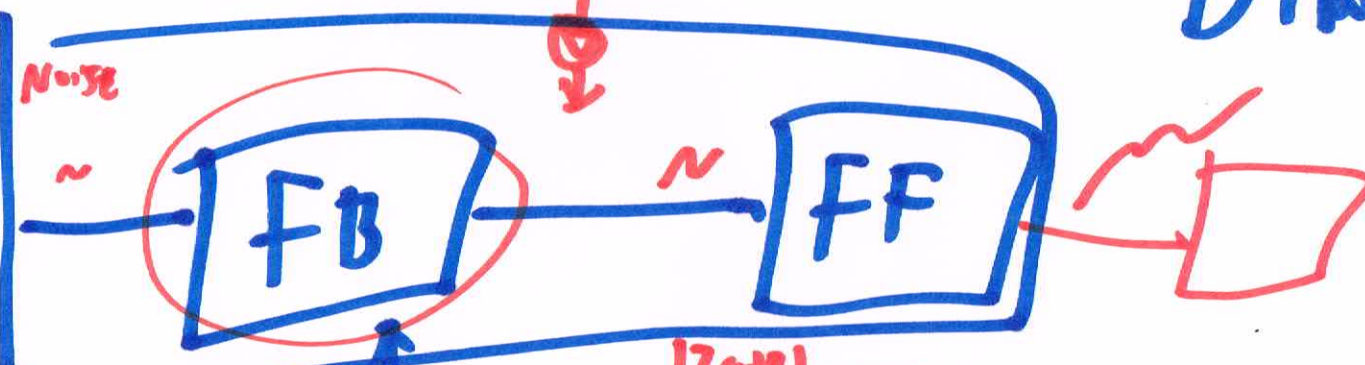
$a_0 = 1$



Poles! → Laplace Transform!

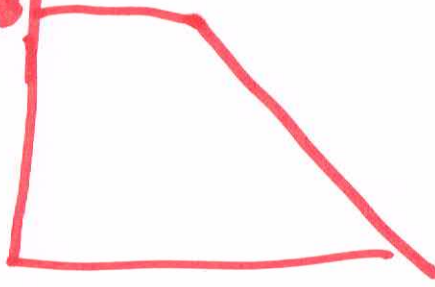


Direct form II Block



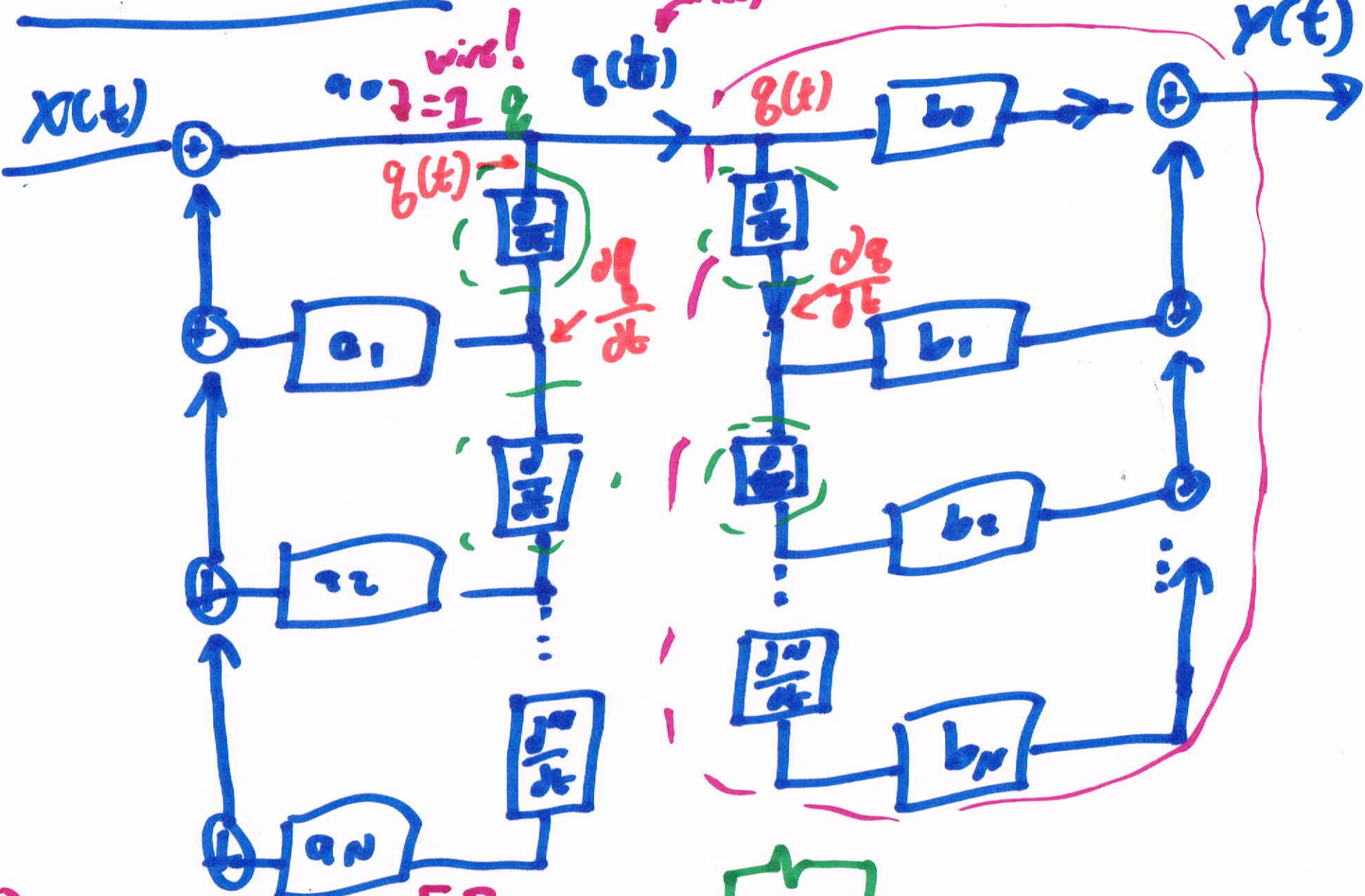
HIGH Gain Circuit!

120dB  
AOL





# Direct form II Analus!



a) UNLV  
b)

ELECTRICAL & COMPUTER ENGINEERING

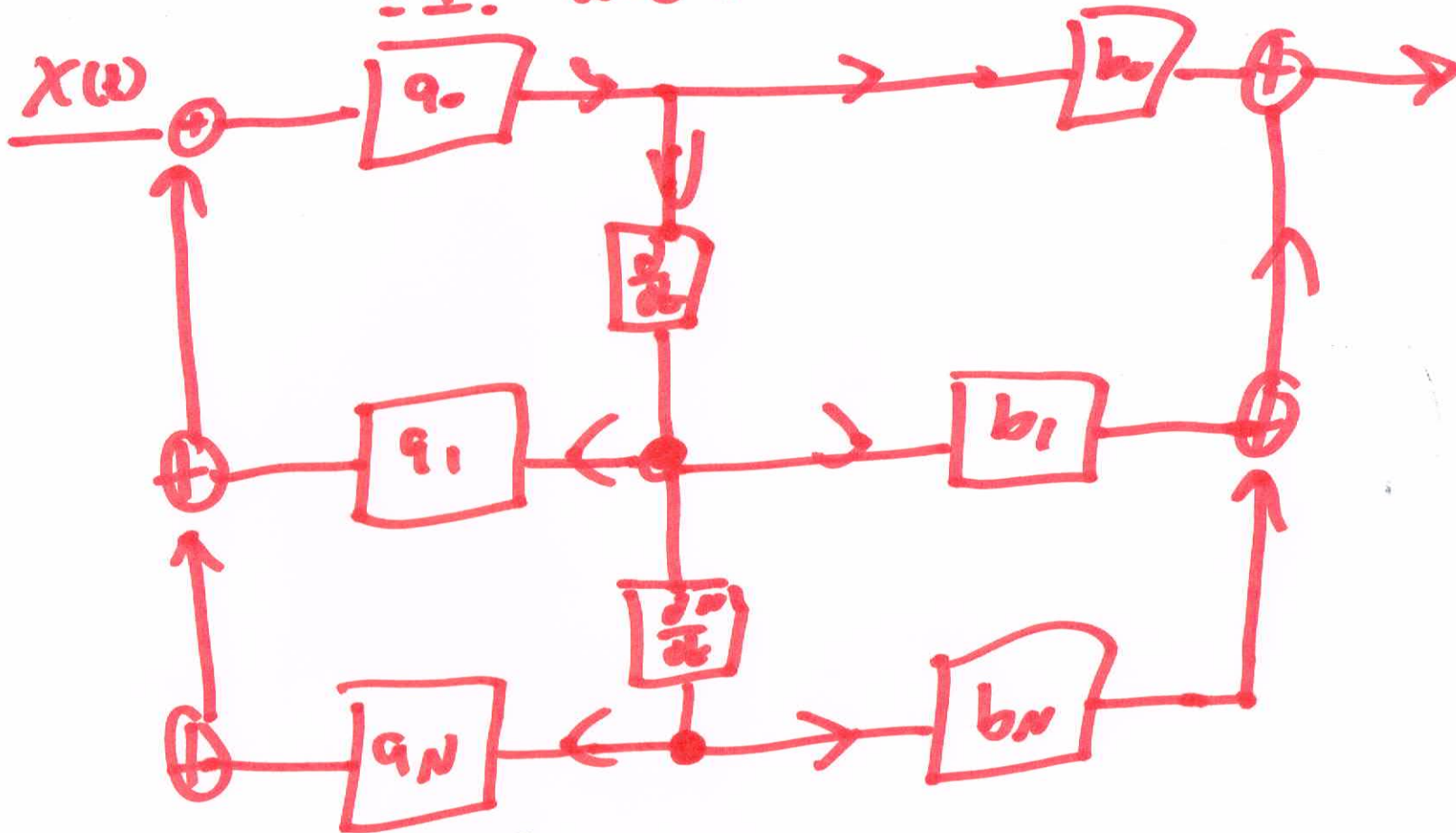
FB

Differentiate



# DF II Analog

= 1! Wie!



stable?



# Transfer Direct form II

Analogy!

Canonical form!

