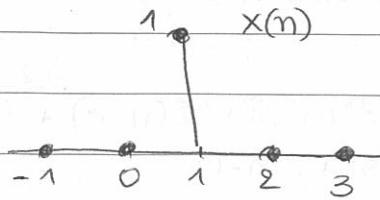


**AΣΚΗΣΗ 1**

(1). (a)



$$x(n) = 1 \cdot \delta(n)$$

$$h(n) = 2 \delta(n) + 1 \cdot \delta(n-1)$$

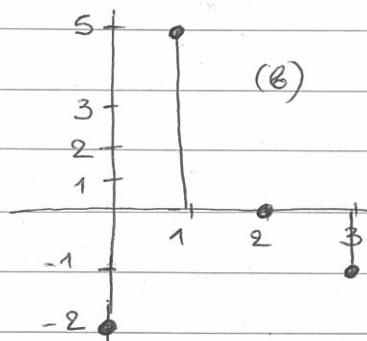
$$y(n) = x(n) \cdot h(n) = \delta(n) \cdot h(n) = h(n), \text{ ανταντοκική λύση για}$$

$$(β) y(n) = x(n) * h(n) = \{2\delta(n) - \delta(n-1)\} * h(n) = 2\delta(n) * h(n) - \delta(n-1) * h(n) \\ = 2h(n) - h(n-1), \text{ ανταντοκική}$$

$$2h(n) = -2\delta(n) + 4\delta(n-1) + 2\delta(n-2)$$

$$h(n-1) = -\delta(n-1) + 2\delta(n-2) + \delta(n-3)$$

$$y(n) = -2\delta(n) + 4\delta(n-1) + 2\delta(n-2) + \delta(n-1) - 2\delta(n-2) - \delta(n-3) = \\ = -2\delta(n) + 5\delta(n-1) - \delta(n-3)$$



$$(γ) x(n) = \delta(n) + \delta(n-1) + \delta(n-2) + \delta(n-3) + \delta(n-4)$$

$$h(n) = \delta(n) + \delta(n-1) + \delta(n-2) + \delta(n-3) + \delta(n-4) + \delta(n-5) + \delta(n-6) + \delta(n-7) + \delta(n-8) + \delta(n-9) + \delta(n-10) + \delta(n-11) + \delta(n-12) + \delta(n-13) + \delta(n-14) + \delta(n-15) + \delta(n-16)$$

$$x(n) * h(n) = \delta(n) + 2\delta(n-1) + 3\delta(n-2) + 4\delta(n-3) + 5\delta(n-4) + 4\delta(n-5) + 3\delta(n-6) + 2\delta(n-7) + \delta(n-8) + \delta(n-9) + 2\delta(n-10) + 3\delta(n-11) + 4\delta(n-12) + 5\delta(n-13) + 4\delta(n-14) + 3\delta(n-15) + 2\delta(n-16) + \delta(n-17) + 3\delta(n-18) + 2\delta(n-19) + \delta(n-20)$$

$$(δ) x(n) = 1 \cdot \delta(n+2) + 2 \delta(n+1) + 1 \cdot \delta(n) + 1 \cdot \delta(n-1) = \delta(n+2) + 2 \cdot \delta(n+1) + \delta(n) + \delta(n-1)$$

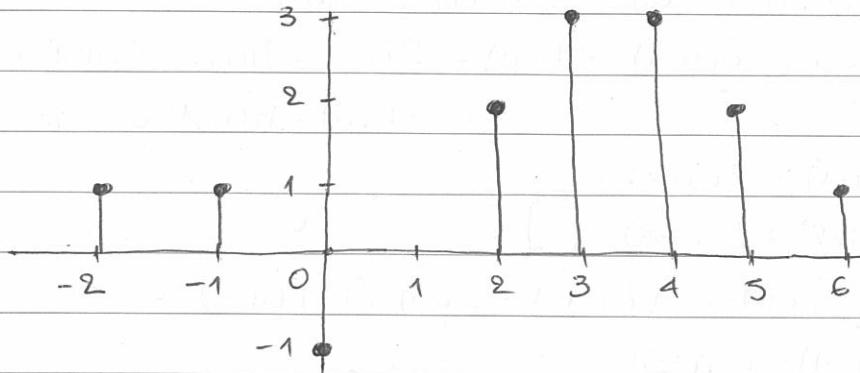
$$h(n) = 1 \cdot \delta(n) + (-1) \cdot \delta(n-1) + 1 \cdot \delta(n-4) + 1 \cdot \delta(n-5) = \delta(n) - \delta(n-1) + \delta(n-4) + \delta(n-5)$$

$$y(n) = x(n) * h(n) = \{\delta(n) - \delta(n-1) + \delta(n-4) + \delta(n-5)\} * x(n) = \delta(n) * x(n) - \delta(n-1) * x(n) + \delta(n-4) * x(n) + \delta(n-5) * x(n) = x(n) - x(n-1) + x(n-4) + x(n-5)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet x(n) &= \delta(n+2) + 2\delta(n+1) + \delta(n) + \delta(n-1) \\
 \bullet x(n-1) &= \delta(n+1) + 2\delta(n) + \delta(n-1) + \delta(n-2) \Rightarrow \delta(n+2) + \delta(n+1) - \delta(n) + \delta(n-2) \quad ① \\
 \bullet x(n-4) &= \delta(n-2) + 2\delta(n-3) + \delta(n-4) + \delta(n-5) \quad ② \\
 \bullet x(n-5) &= \delta(n-3) + 2\delta(n-4) + 3\delta(n-5) + \delta(n-6) \Rightarrow \delta(n+2) + 3\delta(n-3) + 3\delta(n-4) + \\
 &\quad + 2\delta(n-5) + \delta(n-6)
 \end{aligned}$$

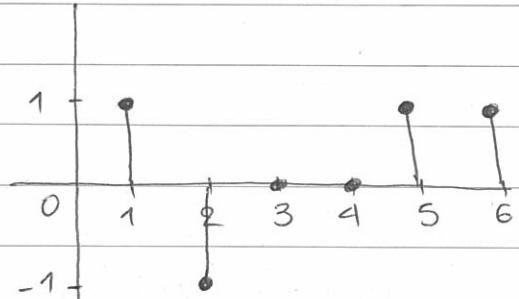
Qnqo exēgn ① + ② exwōut

$$y(n) = \delta(n+2) + \delta(n+1) - \delta(n) + 2\delta(n-2) + 3\delta(n-3) + 3\delta(n-4) + 2\delta(n-5) + \delta(n-6)$$



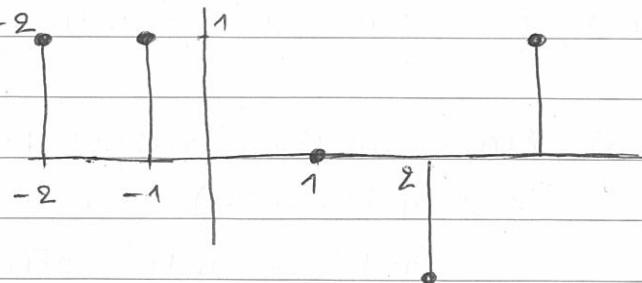
(2) (a)

$$h(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n=0, n=4, n=5 \\ -1, & n=1 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

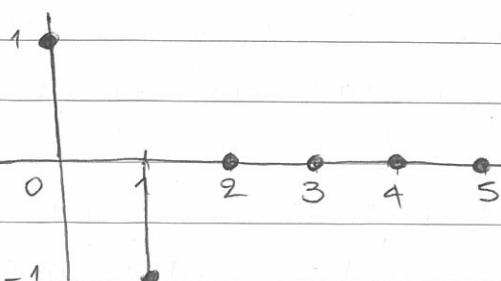


(B)

$$h(3-n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n=3, n=-1, n=-2 \\ -1, & n=2 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$



$$(8) h(n) = \delta(n) - \delta(n-1) + \delta(n-4) + \delta(n-5), h(n) \cdot u(1-n)$$



$$u(1-n) = \begin{cases} 1, & 1-n \geq 0 \Rightarrow n \leq 1 \\ 0, & 1-n < 0 \Rightarrow n > 1 \end{cases}$$

### ΑΣΚΗΣΗ 3

$$(i) \quad x(n) = e^{j(\frac{\pi n}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3})}$$

$$\omega = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ και } \text{γνωρίζω ότι } T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{12\pi}{\pi} \Rightarrow T = 12k$$

άρα περιοδικό με  $N=12$  και  $k=1$

$$(ii) \quad x(n) = e^{j\frac{3\pi n}{4}}, \omega_0 = 3\pi/4$$

$$N = \frac{2\pi k}{\frac{3\pi}{4}} = \frac{8}{3}k, \text{ για } k=3 \rightarrow T=8 \text{ επομένως περιοδικό με } N=8 \text{ και } k=3$$

$$(iii) \quad x(n) = e^{j\sqrt{2}\pi n/4}, \omega_0 = \sqrt{2}\pi/4$$

$$N = \frac{2\pi k}{\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}}k, \quad \nexists k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{Επομένως δεν είναι περιοδικό}$$

$$(iv) \quad x(n) = \frac{\sin(\pi n/4)}{\pi n} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{4}\right)$$

To  $x(n) = \frac{1}{n}$  δεν είναι περιοδικό, επομένως το γνώμενο δεν είναι σίγουρα περιοδικό

$$(v) \quad x(n) = e^{j\pi n/10} + e^{-jn/3}$$

$$N_1 = \frac{2\pi k}{\frac{\pi}{10}} = 20k, \quad k=1, \quad N=20 \quad \left. \right\} \quad \text{Επομένως δεν είναι περιοδικό}$$

$$N_2 = \frac{2\pi k}{-\frac{1}{3}} = -6\pi k, \quad \nexists k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

### ΑΣΚΗΣΗ 2

$$(a) \quad y(n) = \sum_{k=n_0}^n x(k) \quad ; \text{ αφού } T \text{ το } y(n) \text{ είναι αθροίσμα είναι γραμμικό}$$

$$y(n) = 0, \forall n > 0$$

$$y(n) = x(n_0) + x(n_0+1) + \dots + x(n)$$

$$y(-5) = x(-1) + x(-2) + \dots + x(-5) \quad \bullet \text{ δεν είναι αυτό}$$

- είναι χρονικά αμετάβλητο, με μηνύμα.

- (B)  $y(n) = e^{x(n+1)}$
- δεν είναι γραμμικό αρχών:  $e^{x_1(n)} + e^{x_2(n)} \neq e^{x_1(n) + x_2(n)}$
  - δεν είναι αυταρό, αρχών δεν εφαρμόζεται ανά τις προηγουμένες τιμές
  - δεν έχει μνήμη
  - ευσταθείς, αρχών  $e^{x(n)} \cdot e^{+\infty}$
  - δεν είναι χρονικά αμελεύαντο

(f)  $y(n) = x(n) + 3u(n+1)$

- γραμμικό
- μη-αυταρό, εφαρμόζεται ανά το  $n+1$
- έχει μνήμη
- ευσταθείς, αν  $|x(n)| < +\infty$  τότε  $|y(n)| < +\infty$
- είναι χρονικά αμελεύαντο

### ΑΣΚΗΣΗ 4

$$x(n) = \alpha^{|n|}, |\alpha| < 1 \text{ και } h(n) = u(n-2)$$

$$\text{Έχω } y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(k) h(n-k) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \alpha^{|k|} \cdot u(n-k-2)$$

$$\text{Η } u(n-k-2) = 1, \text{ οπαv } n-k-2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow k \leq n-2 \text{ οποτε το παραπάνω αρρέσκεια γραφεται}$$

$$\text{ws } y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \alpha^{|k|} \cdot u(n-k-2) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n-2} \alpha^{|k|}$$

Διακρίνουμε 2 περιπτώσεις

$$\circ \text{Περιπτώση 1: } y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n-2} \alpha^{|k|} = \sum_{k=2-n}^{+\infty} \alpha^k = \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \alpha^k - \sum_{k=0}^{2-n-1} \alpha^k =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\alpha} - \frac{\alpha^{2-n}}{1-\alpha} = \frac{\alpha^{2-n}}{1-\alpha}$$

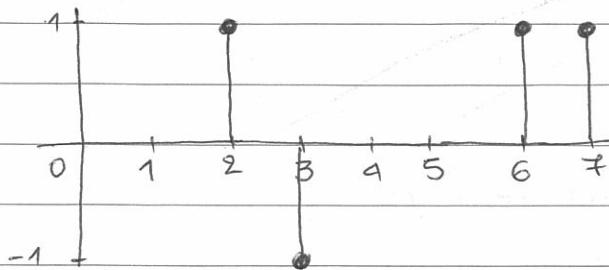
$$\circ \text{Περιπτώση 2: } y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n-2} \alpha^{|k|} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} \bar{\alpha}^k + \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \alpha^k =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\alpha} - 1 + \frac{1-\alpha^{n-3}}{1-\alpha} = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} + \frac{1-\alpha^{n-3}}{1-\alpha} = \frac{1+\alpha-\alpha^{n-3}}{1-\alpha}$$

Επομένως,

$$y(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha^{2-n}}{1-\alpha}, & n < 2 \\ \frac{1+\alpha-\alpha^{n-3}}{1-\alpha}, & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(\delta) \quad h(n-2) = \delta(n-2) - \delta(n-3) + \delta(n-6) + \delta(n-7)$$



$$(g) \quad h(n-1) * \delta(n-5) = \{ \delta(n-1) - \delta(n-2) + \delta(n-5) + \delta(n-6) \} * \delta(n-5)$$

Εστω  $n-5=k \Rightarrow \{ \delta(n-1) - \delta(n-2) + \delta(k) + \delta(n-6) \} * x(k) =$   
 $\delta(k) = x(n)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \delta(n-1) * x(k) - \delta(n-2) * x(k) + \delta(k) * x(k) + \delta(n-6) * x(k) = \\ &= \delta(k+4) * x(k) - \delta(k+3) * x(k) + \delta(k) * x(k) + \delta(k+1) * x(k) = \\ &= x(k+4) - x(k+3) + x(k) + x(k+1) = \\ &= x(n-1) - x(n-2) + x(n-5) + x(n-4) \end{aligned}$$

Μετα απο πράξεις  $\rightarrow h(n-1) * \delta(n-5) = \delta(n-2) + 2\delta(n-3) + \delta(n-1) + \delta(n) - \delta(n-1) + 3\delta(n-4) + 2\delta(n-5) + \delta(n-6)$

### AΣΚΗΣΗ 5

$$y(n) + \frac{1}{\alpha} y(n-1) = x(n-1)$$

(a) Εργασίαι απόκριση ,  $x(n) = \delta(n)$   $y(n) = h(n)$

$$h(n) + \frac{1}{\alpha} h(n-1) = \delta(n-1) \quad \text{ανταρτο για } h(n) = 0, \forall n < 0$$

$$n=0, \quad h(0) + \frac{1}{\alpha} h(-1) = \delta(-1), \quad h(0) = 0$$

$$n=1, \quad h(1) + \frac{1}{\alpha} h(0) = \delta(0), \quad h(1) = \delta(0) = 1$$

$$n=2, \quad h(2) + \frac{1}{\alpha} h(1) = \delta(1), \quad h(2) = -\frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$n=3, \quad h(3) + \frac{1}{\alpha} h(2) = 0, \quad h(3) = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right)^2$$

$$h(n) = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$h(n) = \begin{cases} -\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right)^{n-1}, & n=2k \\ \left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right)^{n-1}, & n=2k+1 \end{cases}$$

(B)  $\left|\frac{1}{\alpha}\right| < 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 < |\alpha| \Leftrightarrow |\alpha| > 1$   
 $\alpha > 1 \text{ ή } \alpha < -1$ , Enofέwvws eu6taθēs

### AΣΚΗΣΗ 6

$$y(n) = \alpha y(n-1) + x(n)$$

$x(n)$ : ειδούς  $\in \mathbb{R}$

$y(n)$ : έιδος  $y(n) = Y_{re}(n) + j Y_{im}(n)$

$$\alpha = \alpha + j\beta \in \mathbb{C}$$

(a)

$$y(n) = \alpha \cdot y(n-1) + x(n) \Rightarrow$$

$$Y_{re}(n) + j Y_{im}(n) = (\alpha + j\beta) \cdot (Y_{re}(n-1) + j Y_{im}(n-1))$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_{re}(n) + j Y_{im}(n) = \alpha Y_{re}(n-1) + \alpha j Y_{im}(n-1) + j\beta Y_{re}(n-1)$$

$$- \beta Y_{im}(n-1) + x(n) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_{re}(n) + j Y_{im}(n) = \alpha \cdot Y_{re}(n-1) - \beta Y_{im}(n-1) + x(n) + j(\alpha Y_{im}(n-1) + \beta Y_{re}(n-1))$$