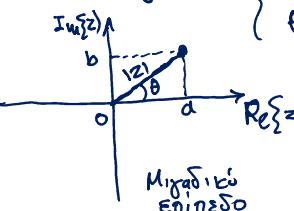
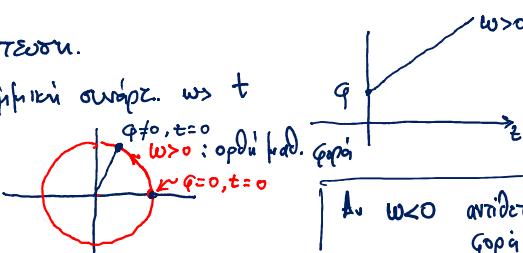


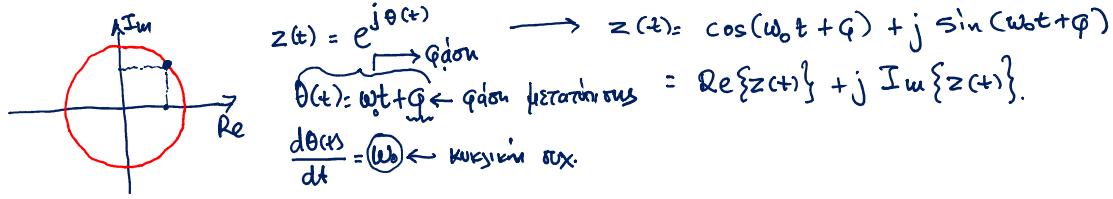
HY 215

Diaγεfun 3<sup>η</sup>

Καρπούσιανή μέθοδος  
 $\bullet z = a + jb$        $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a} \end{array} \right.$       πλούτικη μόρφη.  
  
 Μηχανική επίπεδο  
 $z = |z| \cdot e^{j\theta}$       Εύλερ:  
 $e^{j\theta} = \cos\theta + j \sin\theta$   
 $\cos\theta = \frac{e^{j\theta} + e^{-j\theta}}{2}$   
 $\sin\theta = \frac{e^{j\theta} - e^{-j\theta}}{2j}$

De Moivre:  $z^N = (a + jb)^N = (|z| \cdot e^{j\theta})^N = |z|^N \cdot e^{jN\theta} = |z|^N (\cos N\theta + j \sin N\theta)$

Συν τώρα  $z = |z| \cdot e^{j\theta}$  αντί  $z$  είναι αριθμός στο μηχανικό επίπεδο.  
 Εσών  $|z| = 1$  για απλούστερων.  
 $\theta(t) = \omega t + \varphi$  διαβιβλική συνάρτ.  $\omega > 0$   
 που Δια βιοτεραι η  $z = |z| \cdot e^{j\theta}$   

 Αν  $w < 0$  ανιδέτη αντί καθώς  
 γορί



$$z(t) = z(t+T_0)$$

$$z(t+T_0) = \cos(\omega_0(t+T_0) + \varphi) + j \sin(\omega_0(t+T_0) + \varphi) = \cos(\omega_0 t + (\omega_0 T_0 + \varphi)) + j \sin(\omega_0 t + (\omega_0 T_0 + \varphi))$$

Για να είναι ημιπολος:  $\omega_0 T_0 = 2\pi$  κε

$$\Rightarrow T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} \cdot k$$

$$k=1: \text{θετική, ημιπολος } T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \omega_0 = 2\pi f_0 \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow T_0 = \frac{1}{f_0}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 2\pi \rightarrow \text{rad} \\ \omega_0 \rightarrow \text{rad/sec} \\ f_0 \rightarrow \text{Hz} = \frac{1}{\text{sec}} \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} T_0 \rightarrow \text{sec} \\ \end{array} \right.$$

Υπολογίστε το φάσο:

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= A \cos(2\pi f_0 t) + B \sin(2\pi f_0 t) = A \cos(2\pi f_0 t) + B \cos(2\pi f_0 t - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \\ &= \operatorname{Re}\{A \cdot e^{j2\pi f_0 t}\} + \operatorname{Re}\{B \cdot e^{-j\pi/2} e^{j2\pi f_0 t}\} = \\ &= \operatorname{Re}\{A \cdot e^{j2\pi f_0 t} + B \cdot e^{-j\pi/2} e^{j2\pi f_0 t}\} = \operatorname{Re}\underbrace{\{(A-jB) \cdot e^{j2\pi f_0 t}\}}_{\text{phasor}} = \operatorname{Re}\{\sqrt{A^2+B^2} \cdot e^{j\varphi} \cdot e^{j2\pi f_0 t}\} \\ &\left( A-jB = \sqrt{A^2+B^2} \cdot e^{j\varphi} \right) \\ &\varphi = \tan^{-1} \frac{-B}{A} \\ &= \operatorname{Re}\{\sqrt{A^2+B^2} \cdot e^{j(2\pi f_0 t + \varphi)}\} = \sqrt{A^2+B^2} \cdot \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \varphi) \end{aligned}$$

Ένα ουτιστικό:

$$x(t) = A \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \varphi) \approx \operatorname{Re}\{A e^{j\varphi} \cdot e^{j2\pi f_0 t}\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \text{ ηλεκτρικός} \\ f_0 \text{ ουρδίζουσα} \\ \varphi \text{ φάση (μετατόπιση)} \\ (2\pi f_0 t + \varphi) \text{ φάση} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} T_0 = \frac{1}{f_0} & | x(t) = x(t+T_0) \\ T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} & | T_0 \text{ ημιπολος.} \\ \omega_0 = 2\pi f_0 & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(t) &= \sum_{k=1}^N A_k \cos(\omega_k t + \varphi_k) \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^N \operatorname{Re} \left\{ A_k \cdot e^{j\varphi_k} \cdot e^{j\omega_k t} \right\} = \sum_{k=1}^N \operatorname{Re} \left\{ X_k \cdot \psi_k(t) \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

phasor  
 amplitude  
 $X_k$   
 $\psi_k(t)$

$$\underline{N=2}: \quad x(t) = A_1 \cos(2\pi f_1 t + \varphi_1) + A_2 \cos(2\pi f_2 t + \varphi_2)$$

Einen periodisch!

$$x(t) = x(t+T_0) \Rightarrow A_1 \cos(2\pi f_1(t+T_0) + \varphi_1) + A_2 \cos(2\pi f_2(t+T_0) + \varphi_2) = x(t) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A_1 \cos(2\pi f_1 t + (2\pi f_1 T_0) + \varphi_1) + A_2 \cos(2\pi f_2 t + (2\pi f_2 T_0) + \varphi_2) = x(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2\pi f_1 T_0 &= 2\pi k \Rightarrow T_0 = \frac{k}{f_1} \\
 2\pi f_2 T_0 &= 2\pi l \Rightarrow T_0 = \frac{l}{f_2}
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \frac{k}{f_1} = \frac{l}{f_2} \\ \boxed{\frac{f_1}{f_2} = \frac{k}{l}} \end{array} \right.$$

Λαρύγχα: ①  $x(t) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi 100t}{f_1} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - 3 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi 250t}{f_2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

Einen periodisch.

$$\frac{f_1}{f_2} = \frac{100}{250} = \frac{1}{2}$$

②  $x(t) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi 100t}{f_1} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - 3 \sin(200t - \frac{\pi}{4})$

DEN einen periodisch.

$$f_1 = 100$$

$$f_2 = \frac{100}{\pi}$$

Ποια είναι η περίοδος στο ①  $f_0 = M \Delta \{f_1, f_2\} = M \Delta \{100, 250\} = 50 \text{ Hz}$

$$T_0 = \text{ΕΚΝ} \{T_1, T_2\}$$

$$T_0 = \frac{1}{f_0} = \frac{1}{50} \text{ sec.}$$

③  $x(t) = A_1 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{100} t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + A_2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{50} t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$$T_1 = 100$$

$$T_2 = 50$$

$$\text{ΕΚΝ} \{T_1, T_2\} = 100$$

Einen periodisch  
και  $T_0 = 100$

$$T_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_1}$$

