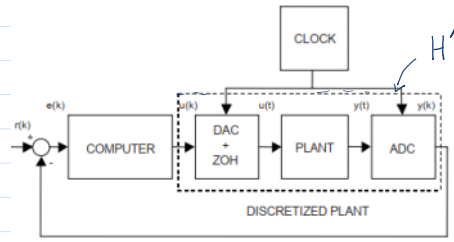
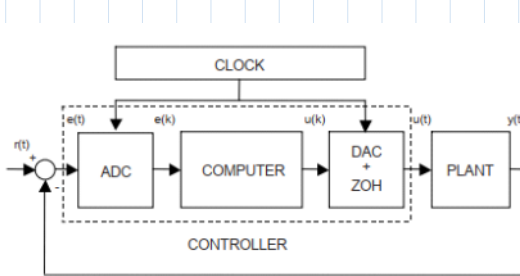
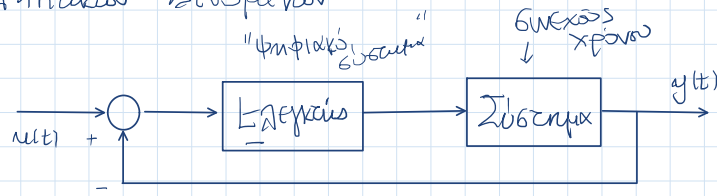
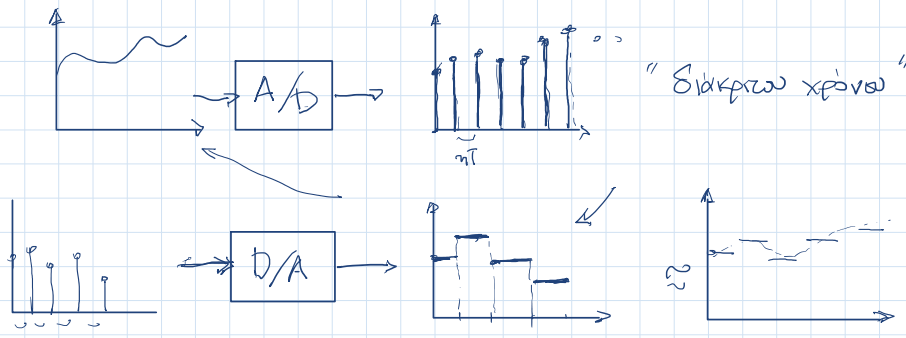


ΔΕΙΓΜΑΤΟΛΗΨΙΑ - ΑΝΑΚΑΤΑΣΚΕΥΗ

Συστήματα "Διφασματικά ή παλαιά Δεδομένα"

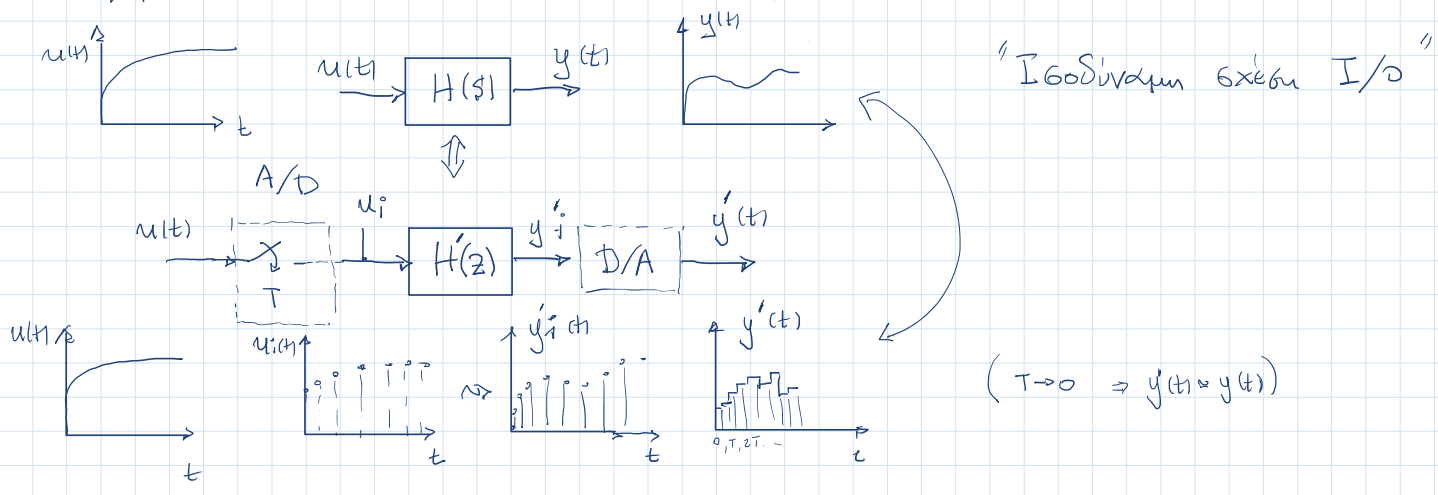


"η απόκριση" $\hat{=}$ βωυ. διακριτοτήτων
 - "bandwidth" του συστήματος καθόλη τη τω



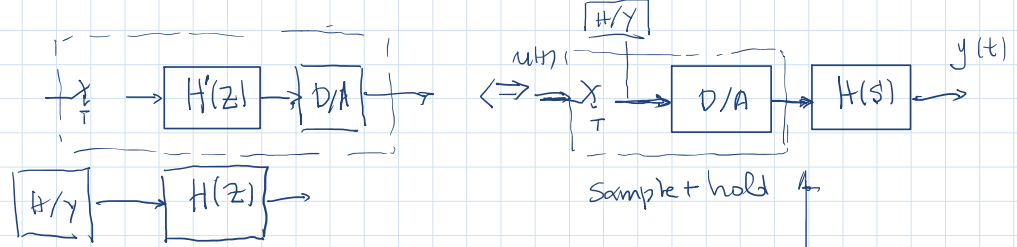
"Διακριτός Χρόνος"

- Πρόβλημα ως Διακριτοποίηση Συνεχώς Χρόνου Συστήματος



($T \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow y'(t) \approx y(t)$)

(Σημείωση): Πως εντάξω το $H'(z)$ και D/A έχει ώστε $y'(t) \approx y(t)$

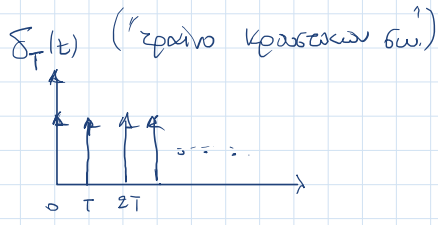
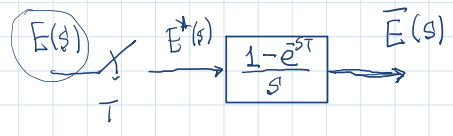
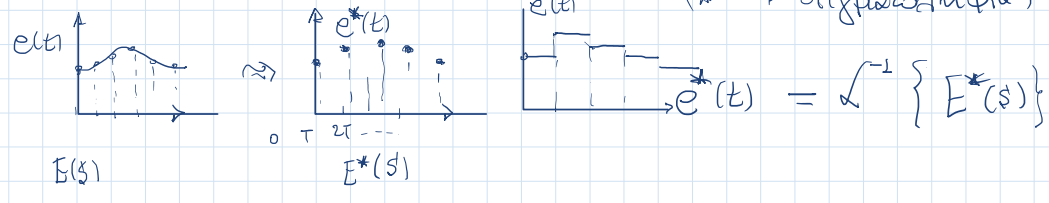


"Επίλυση Σειριακά με το..."

"δύσκολα διαγνώσιμων
 δεικτών"
 άνοητων βροχών

? Z.M. (νασηκη) ~ H(z)

- Ισοκύβητος Διαγνώσιμος



$$e^{*}(t) = e(0)\delta(t) + e(T)\delta(t-T) + e(2T)\delta(t-2T) + \dots$$

($t = nT \Rightarrow e(nT) = e(nT^+)$)

ML \Rightarrow
$$E^{*}(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e(nT) e^{-nTs}$$

\Rightarrow "άρρητη" βωίξευβη
 \neq μηαίκο νωαυωύηηων

\Rightarrow Z.M. "Κωβ. Διαγνώσιμων"

Π.ο.ο. $e(t) = u(t)$ (κωβ. βωίξευβη)

$$E^{*}(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e(nT) e^{-nTs} = e(0) + e(T)e^{-Ts} + e(2T)e^{-2Ts} + \dots$$

$$= 1 + 1 \cdot e^{-Ts} + 1 \cdot e^{-2Ts} + \dots$$

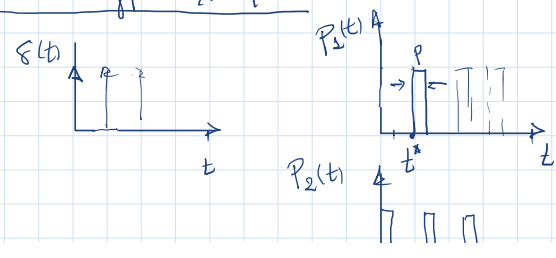
για $|e^{-sT}| < 1 \Rightarrow$ σωρβίνο $\Rightarrow E^{*}(s) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-sT}}$

δ Πίλ νν ηνν Πινν βωίξευβη :

$$E(z) \equiv E^{*}(s) \Big|_{z = e^{sT}}$$

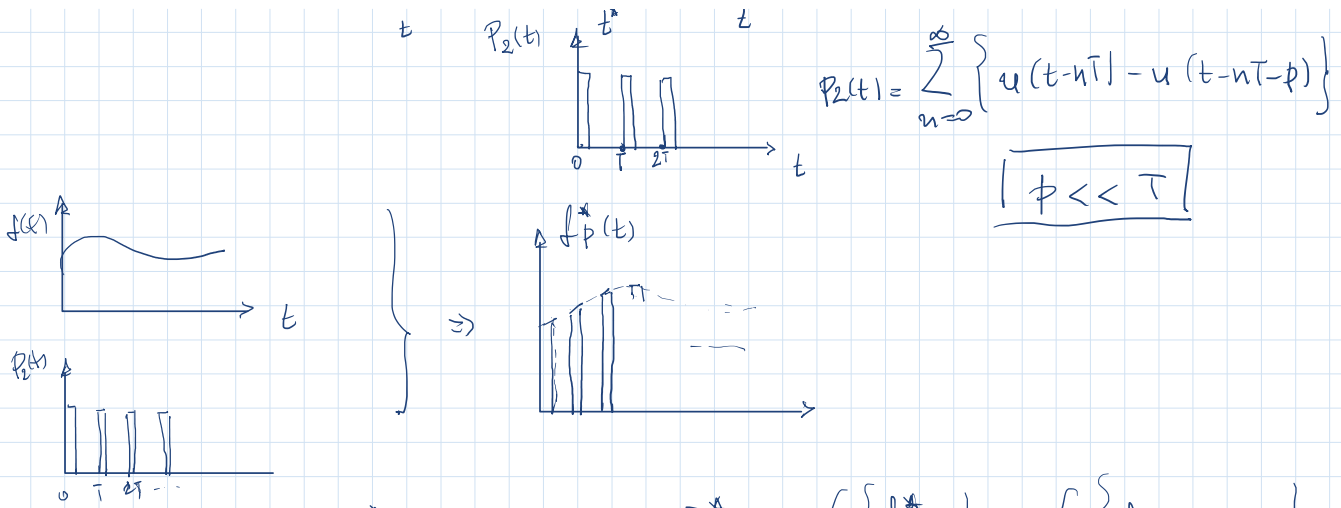
$$E^{*}(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e(nT) e^{-nTs} \Rightarrow E(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e(nT) z^{-n}$$
 "Πινν" βωίξευβη

- Πρακτική Διαγνώσιμος



$$p_1(t) = u(t - t^*) - u(t - t^* - p)$$

$$p_2(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \{ u(t - nT) - u(t - nT - p) \}$$



$$f_p^*(t) = f(t) P_2(t) \Rightarrow F_p^*(s) = \mathcal{L} \{ f_p^*(t) \} = \mathcal{L} \{ f(t) P_2(t) \}$$

$$F_p^*(s) = \frac{1 - e^{-pT}}{s} F^*(s)$$

- ΥΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΜΟΣ ΣΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΥ ΕΧΟΥΝ ΥΠΟΤΕΙ ΔΕΙΓΜΑΤΟΛΗΨΙΑ

$$x^*(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x(t) \delta_T(t) \Rightarrow X^*(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(nT) e^{-nTs}$$

→ 2 τύποι υπολογισμού

$$X^*(s) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} X(s + jn\omega_s) + \frac{x(0)}{2} \quad (\text{βιόρνημα})$$

-(Μέθοδος Διασπορευτικών Υπολοίπων)

$$X^*(s) = \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\text{Res } X(\lambda) \frac{1}{1 - e^{-T(s-\lambda)}} \right] \quad \left. \vphantom{\sum} \right|_{\text{πόλους του } X(s)}$$

• Residues k_i : (απόλοι ανάλογο)

$$k_i = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \lambda_i} \left[(\lambda - \lambda_i) \frac{X(\lambda)}{1 - e^{-T(s-\lambda)}} \right]$$

• Residues k_i : (ανάλογο/ανάλογο m)

$$k_i = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \lambda_i} \frac{d^{m-1}}{d\lambda^{m-1}} \left[(\lambda - \lambda_i) \frac{X(\lambda)}{1 - e^{-T(s-\lambda)}} \right]$$

Παράδειγμα: $E(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)}$

$$E^*(s) = \sum \left[\text{Res } E(\lambda) \frac{1}{1 - e^{-T(s-\lambda)}} \right] \Big|_{\text{πόλους } E(\lambda)} = \frac{1}{(s+2)(1 - e^{-T(s-1)})} \Big|_{\lambda=-1} + \frac{1}{(s+1)(1 - e^{-T(s-2)})} \Big|_{\lambda=-2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-T(s+1)}} - \frac{1}{1 - e^{-T(s+2)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-T(s+1)}} - \frac{1}{1 - e^{-T(s+2)}}$$

- $e^{kt} = \sin \beta t$

o $e^{kt} = 1 - e^{-t}$

- Συστήματα των συχνοτήτων $X^*(s)$

$X^*(s) \equiv$ περιοδικό σήμα, με περίοδο $j\omega_s$ ($\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T}$)

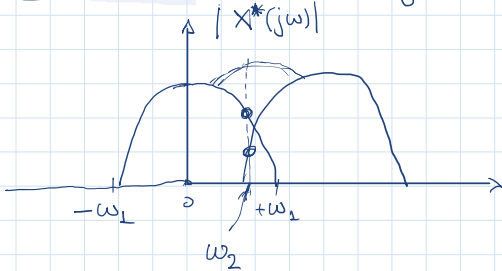
Απόδ: $E^*(s + jm\omega_s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{nT} e^{-nT(s + jm\omega_s)}$ $(e^{jn\omega_s T} = e^{-jn\omega_s 2\pi} = 1)$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{nT} e^{-nTs} = E^*(s)$$

□ $\forall n$ in $E(s)$ $\Rightarrow s = s_1 \Rightarrow E^*(s)$ έχει πόλους $s = s_1 + jm\omega_s$

$m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

Εξομοίωση ("Aliasing")



o $\omega = \omega_2 \Rightarrow |X^*(j\omega_2)| + |X^*(j(\omega_s - \omega_2))|$

$$|n\omega_s \pm \omega_2$$

π.χ. $x(kT) = \sin(\omega_2 kT + \theta)$

$$y(kT) = \sin[(\omega_2 + n\omega_s)kT + \theta]$$

$$= \sin(\omega_2 kT + 2\pi k \cdot n + \theta)$$

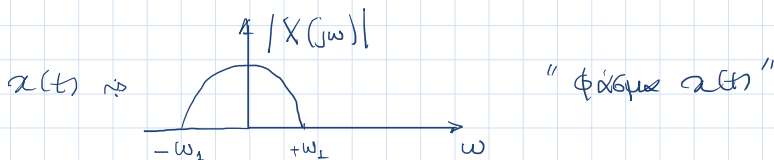
$$= \sin(\omega_2 kT + \theta)$$

$\Rightarrow x(kT) \equiv y(kT)$

ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ SHANNON

$e^{kt} \sim f_0 \text{ Hz} \approx \frac{1}{2f_0}$

ΑΝΑΚΑΤΑΣΚΕΥΗ ΔΕΔΟΜΕΝΩΝ



$x(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} X^*(s)$ $X^*(s) = \mathcal{L}[x^*(t)]$ $|X^*(j\omega)| = ?$

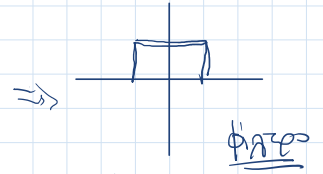
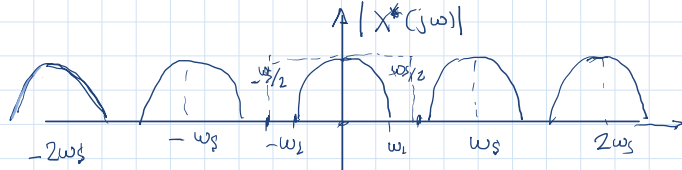
$(\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T})$

$$X^*(j\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega + jn\omega_s)$$

$$\left(\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T} \right)$$

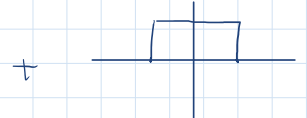
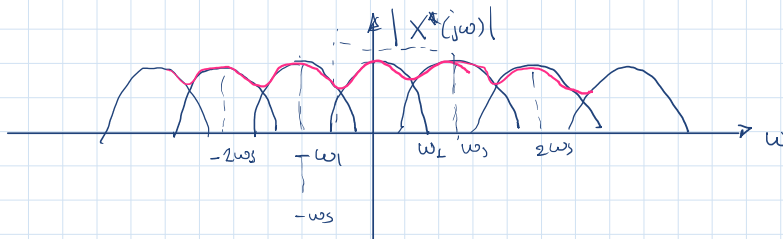
$$= \dots + \frac{1}{T} X(j(\omega - \omega_s)) + \frac{1}{T} X(j\omega) + \frac{1}{T} X(j(\omega + \omega_s)) + \dots$$

□ $\omega_s > 2\omega_1$



"Ανάλυση κωδίκων"
D/A

□ $\omega_s < 2\omega_1$

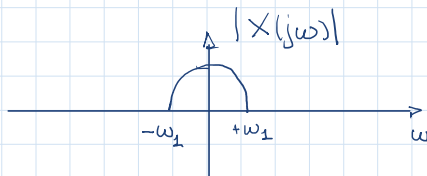


- "Εξασθένση" → Ελάχιστη τιμή $\geq \frac{1}{2}\omega_s$ στα σήματα $(0, \frac{\omega_s}{2})$
- D/A ≡ Ανάλυση κωδίκων ≡ φίλτρο

□ Ανάλυση κωδίκων

Έστω $x(t)$:

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{T} x^*(t)$$



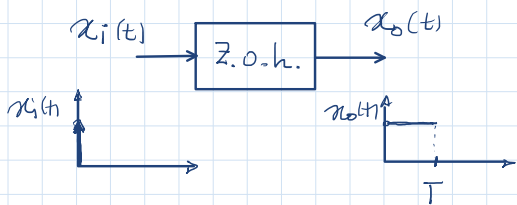
θ/ : $x(t) \approx x(nT) + \frac{x'(nT)}{1!}(t-nT) + \frac{x''(nT)}{2!}(t-nT)^2 + \dots$ (σ. Taylor)

"Προσέγγιση" : $x'(nT) \approx \frac{1}{T} [x(nT) - x[(n-1)T]]$

$$x''(nT) \approx \frac{1}{T} [x'(nT) - x'[(n-1)T]] = \dots = \frac{1}{T^2} [x(nT) - 2x[(n-1)T] + x[(n-2)T]]$$

ΜΗΘΕΝΙΚΟΙ ΑΝΑΚΑΤΑΣΚΕΥΑΣΤΗΣ

$$x_q(t) \approx x(nT), \quad nT \leq t \leq (n+1)T$$



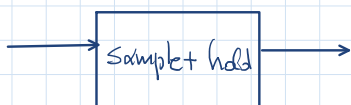
$$x_o(t) = u(t) - u(t-T)$$

$$\text{ML} \Rightarrow X_o(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{e^{-sT}}{s}$$

$$X_i(s) = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} X_o(s) \\ X_i(s) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{X_o(s)}{X_i(s)} = \frac{1 - e^{-sT}}{s}$$

- Ανακατασκευάζουμε τους τέρμους: $x_n(t) \approx x(nT) + \frac{x'(nT)}{1!}(t-nT) \sim$



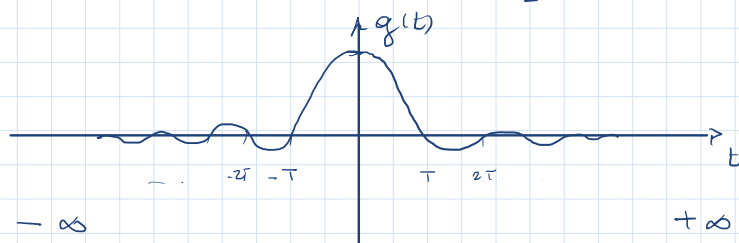
□ Ισοκύβητο φίλτρο χαμηλοδιακέρως \leadsto "Μη Υπερνοήσιμο"

$$G(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & -\frac{1}{2}\omega_s \leq \omega \leq \frac{1}{2}\omega_s \\ 0 & \text{άλλωθ} \end{cases}$$

MF⁻¹
⇒

$$g(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \dots = \frac{1}{\pi t} \sin \frac{\omega_s t}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(t) = \frac{1}{T} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\omega_s t}{2}\right)}{\frac{\omega_s t}{2}}$$



απόκλιση $-\infty \rightarrow +\infty$

[- $t < 0$ & α

ημια καταμυσθη οισοθω

υναχων κηοκων

Άσκηση: $X(s) = \frac{10s+4}{s^3+6s^2+5s} \leadsto X^*(s) = ?$

$$\alpha) x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{10s+4}{s^3+6s^2+5s} \right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{10s+4}{s(s+2)(s+5)} \right\}$$

$$X(s) = \frac{10s+4}{s(s+2)(s+5)} = \frac{\alpha_1}{s} + \frac{\alpha_2}{s+2} + \frac{\alpha_3}{s+5}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} X(s) \cdot s = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{10s+4}{s(s+2)(s+5)} \cdot s = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \dots = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\alpha_3 = \dots = -\frac{23}{10}$$

$$A_{\text{ex}}, x(t) = \frac{4}{5} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s} \right\} + \frac{3}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s+1} \right\} - \frac{23}{10} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s+5} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{2} e^{-t} - \frac{23}{10} e^{-5t}$$

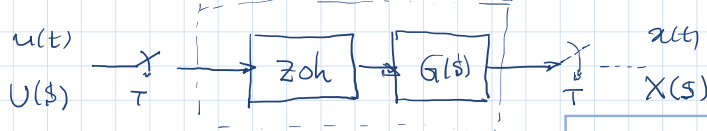
$$x^*(t) = x(t) \delta_T(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{2} e^{-t} - \frac{23}{10} e^{-5t} \right) \delta_T(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow X^*(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{2} e^{-kT} - \frac{23}{10} e^{-5kT} \right) (e^{sT})^k$$

$$X(z) \stackrel{\text{op}}{=} X^*(s) \Big|_{z=e^{sT}} = \dots$$

Άσκηση: Υπολογίστε Μ.Ζ. διατάξεων με τον όρο $\frac{1-e^{-sT}}{s}$

$$X(s) = \left[\frac{1-e^{-sT}}{s} G_1(s) \right] \rightsquigarrow X(z) = ?$$



$$G(z) = \mathcal{Z} \left\{ G_{\text{h0}}(s) G_1(s) \right\} = \mathcal{Z} \left\{ \frac{1-e^{-sT}}{s} G_1(s) \right\} = (1-z^{-1}) \mathcal{Z} \left\{ \frac{G_1(s)}{s} \right\}$$

Απόδειξη:

$$\text{Όπου } G_1(s) \triangleq \frac{G(s)}{s}$$

$$G'(s) = (1-e^{-sT}) G_1(s) \equiv G_1(s) - e^{-sT} G_1(s)$$

$$\text{Όπου } X_1(s) = e^{-sT} G_1(s)$$

$$\stackrel{ML^{-1}}{\Rightarrow} x_1(t) = \int_0^t q_0(t-\tau) q_1(\tau) d\tau \quad (q_0(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \{ e^{-sT} \} = \delta(t-T))$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$q_1(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \{ G_1(s) \}$$

$$A_{\text{ex}}, x_1(t) = \int_0^T \delta(t-\tau) q_1(\tau) d\tau = q_1(t-T)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{Z} \{ x_1(t) \} = \mathcal{Z} \{ q_1(t-T) \} = z^{-1} G_1(z)$$

$$\text{Τότε, } G'(z) = \mathcal{Z} \left\{ G_1(s) - e^{-sT} G_1(s) \right\} = \mathcal{Z} \{ q_1(t) \} - \mathcal{Z} \{ x_1(t) \}$$

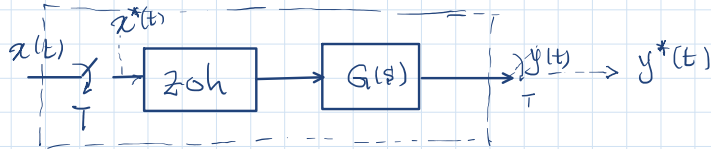
$$= G_1(z) - z^{-1} G_1(z)$$

$$A_{\text{ex}}, \quad G'(z) = (1-z^{-1}) G_1(z)$$

"Αρα, $G'(z) = (1-z^{-1})G_1(z)$

Άσκηση:

$G(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)}$



$G(z) = ??$

α) Με Z (Κοιτάξεις)

$G(z) = (1-z^{-1}) \mathcal{Z} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2(s+1)} \right\} = (1-z^{-1}) \mathcal{Z} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s+1} \right\}$

$G(z) = \frac{(T-1-e^{-T})z^{-1} + (1-e^{-T}-Te^{-T})z^{-2}}{(1-z^{-1})(1-e^{-T}z^{-1})}$

β) Άρα Καθόλου

$G(s) = (1-e^{-sT}) \left(\frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s+1} \right)$

$\stackrel{ML^{-1}}{\Rightarrow} g(t) = (t-1+e^{-t})u(t) - ($

$G(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g(kT)z^{-k} = \dots$

γ) Ολοκληρωτική Υπόθεση:

$G(z) = (1-z^{-1}) \mathcal{Z} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2(s+1)} \right\}$

Θέτω $X(s) \pm \frac{1}{s^2(s+1)} \rightarrow X(z) = ?$

$\hookrightarrow \begin{matrix} 1 & \text{σταθός αριθ} & s=0 \\ 1 & \text{αριθ} & s=-1 \end{matrix}$

$X(z) = \int \text{Res} \frac{X(s)z}{z-e^{-sT}} \Big|_{\substack{\text{αριθ} \\ X(s)}} = \frac{1}{(2-1)!} \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{ds} \left[\frac{z}{s^2(s+1)} \frac{z}{z-e^{-sT}} \right] +$
 $+ \lim_{s \rightarrow -1} \left[(s+1) \frac{1}{s^2(s+1)} \frac{z}{z-e^{-sT}} \right]$
 $= \dots$