



## Tema 2

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### Representaciones en el dominio del tiempo para sistemas SLIT

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## **CAPÍTULO 2.- Representaciones en el dominio del tiempo para sistemas lineales e invariantes con el tiempo**

- 1. Introducción.**
- 2. Convolución: representación de la respuesta al impulso.**
- 3. Propiedades de la representación de la respuesta al impulso.**
- 4. Representaciones mediante ecuaciones diferenciales y en diferencias.**
- 5. Representaciones mediante diagramas de bloques.**
- 6. Descripciones en variable de estado.**

## 2.1 Introducción

# Sistemas SLIT

- Sistemas que cumplen con dos propiedades
  - Linealidad
  - Invariancia en el tiempo
- Representaciones que caracterizan el comportamiento entrada-salida para sistemas SLIT continuos o discretos:
  - Respuesta al impulso
  - Ecuación diferencial lineal, Ecuación en diferencias
  - Diagrama a bloques
  - Variables de estado

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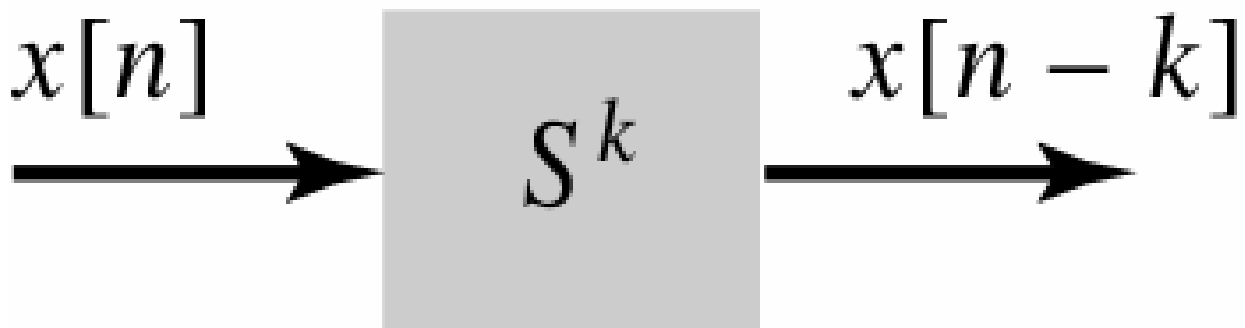
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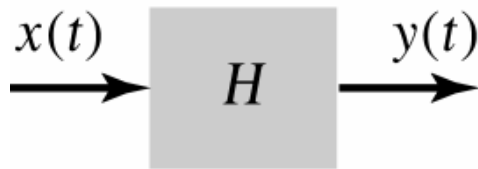
### Figure 1.50 (p. 54)

Discrete-time-shift operator  $S^k$ , operating on the discrete-time signal  $x[n]$  to produce  $x[n - k]$ .

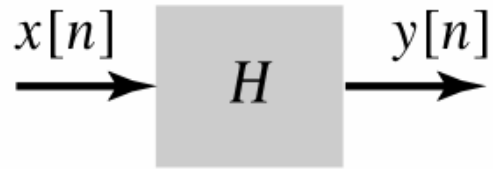


## Figure 1.49 (p. 53)

Block diagram representation of operator  $H$  for (a) continuous time and (b) discrete time.



(a)



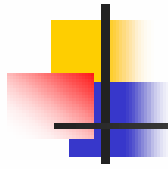
(b)

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## 2.2 Convolución : representación de la respuesta al impulso para sistemas LTI

### Respuesta al impulso

- Es la salida de un sistema SLIT cuando la entrada es un impulso en el tiempo  $t=0$  ó  $n=0$ , según corresponda.
- Caracteriza por completo el comportamiento de cualquier sistema SLIT
- Es una propiedad básica de todos los sistemas SLIT.
- Sistemas discretos: Sumatoria de Convolución
- Sistemas continuos: Integral de Convolución



# Sumatoria de Convolución

- Descomposición de una señal discreta mediante impulsos recorridos en el tiempo

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

$$x[n]\delta[n-k] = x[k]\delta[n-k]$$

$$x[n] = \dots x[-2]\delta[n+2] + x[-1]\delta[n+1] + x[0]\delta[n] + x[1]\delta[n-1] + x[2]\delta[n-2] \dots$$

$$x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]\delta[n-k]$$

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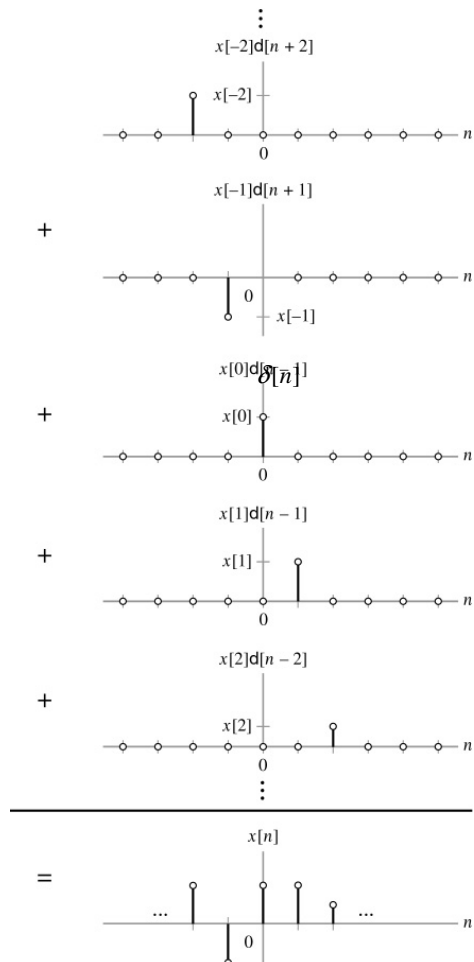
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## Figure 2.1 (p. 99)

Graphical example illustrating the representation of a signal  $x[n]$  as a weighted sum of time-shifted impulses.

$$x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]\delta[n-k]$$

$\delta[n]$

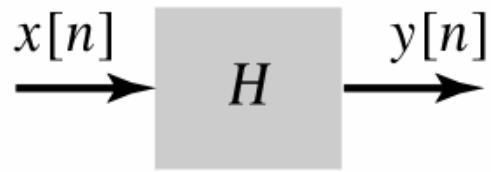


**Figure 1.49 (p. 53)**

Block diagram representation of operator  $H$  for (a) continuous time and (b) discrete time.



(a)



(b)

$$\delta[n] \rightarrow h[n]$$

$$\delta[n-k] \rightarrow h[n-k]$$

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]\delta[n-k] \rightarrow \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[n-k]$$

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## Sumatoria de Convolución (cont.)

$$y[n] = H\{x[n]\} = H\left\{\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]\delta[n-k]\right\}$$

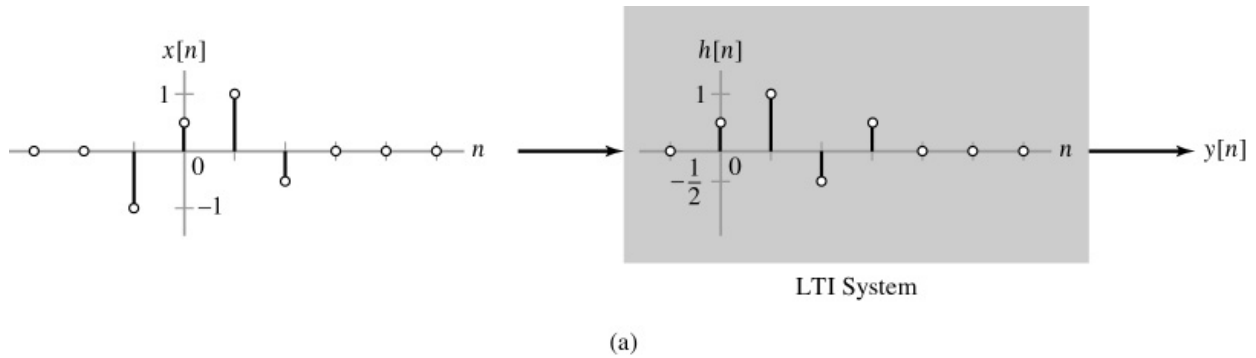
$$y[n] = H\left\{\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]\delta[n-k]\right\} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]H\{\delta[n-k]\}$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[n-k], \quad h[n] = \text{Respuesta al impulso}$$

$$y[n] = x[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[n-k] = \text{Sumatoria de convolución}$$

# Figure 2.2a (p. 100)

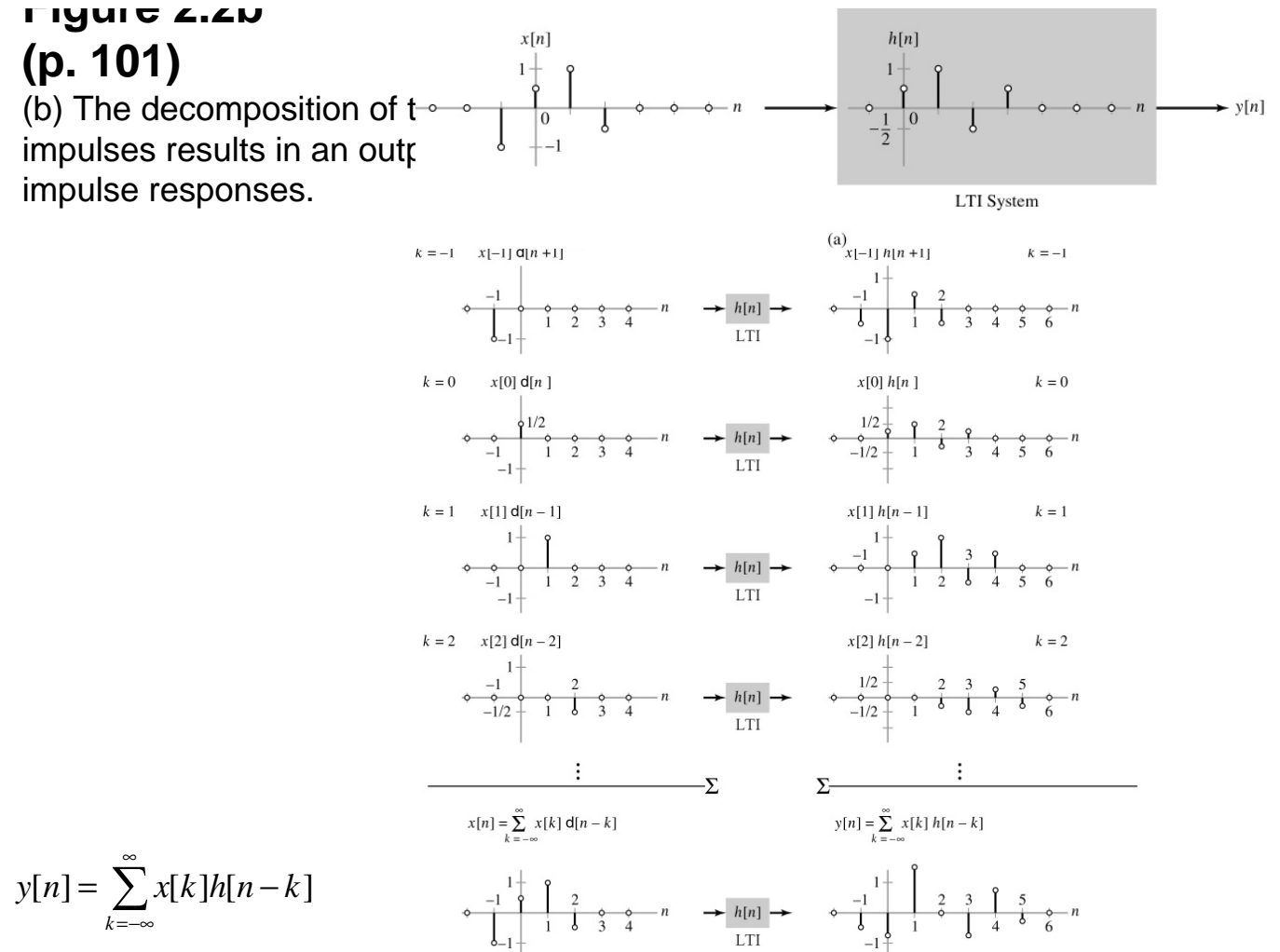
Illustration of the convolution sum. (a) LTI system with impulse response  $h[n]$  and input  $x[n]$ .



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# Figure 2.2b (p. 101)

(b) The decomposition of the input signal into impulses results in an output signal that is the sum of the impulse responses.



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# Procedimiento para evaluar la sumatoria de convolución

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[n-k]$$

secuencia intermedia

$$w_n[k] = x[k]h[n-k]$$

$k$ : variable independiente

$n$ : constante

$$h[n-k] = h[-(k-n)]$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} w_n[k]$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[n-k]$$

secuencia intermedia

$$w_n[k] = x[k]h[n-k]$$

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## PROBLEMA

Dado el sistema definido por la ecuación :

$$y[n] = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{h=0}^3 x[n-h]$$

Determinar, por convolución, la salida del sistema, cuando la entrada es el pulso rectangular definido como :

$$x[n] = u[n] - u[n-10]$$

$$x[n] = \delta[n] \Rightarrow h[n] = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{h=0}^3 \delta[n-h] = \frac{1}{4} (u[n] - u[n-4])$$

$$) \quad n < 0 : w_n[k] = 0$$

$$d) \quad 0 \leq n \leq 3 : w_0[k] = \begin{cases} 1/4, & k=0 \\ 0, & \text{resto} \end{cases} \quad w_1[k] = \begin{cases} 1/4, & k=0,1 \\ 0, & \text{resto} \end{cases} \quad w_n[k] = \begin{cases} 1/4, & 0 \leq k \leq n \\ 0, & \text{resto} \end{cases}$$

$$e) \quad 3 < n \leq 9 : w_n[k] = \begin{cases} 1/4, & n-3 \leq k \leq n \\ 0, & \text{resto} \end{cases}$$

$$f) \quad 9 < n \leq 12 : w_n[k] = \begin{cases} 1/4, & n-3 \leq k \leq 9 \\ 0, & \text{resto} \end{cases}$$

$$) \quad n > 12 : w_n[k] = 0$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} w_n[k] \quad \sum_{k=M}^N c = c(N-M+1)$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[n-k]$$

secuencia intermedia

$$w_n[k] = x[k]h[n-k]$$

$$n < 0 : y[n] = 0 ; \quad 0 \leq n \leq 3 : y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^n 1/4 = \frac{n+1}{4}$$

$$3 < n \leq 9 : y[n] = \sum_{k=n-3}^n 1/4 = \frac{1}{4} (n - (n-3) + 1) = 1$$

$$9 < n \leq 12 : y[n] = \sum_{k=n-3}^9 1/4 = \frac{1}{4} (9 - (n-3) + 1) = \frac{13-n}{4}$$

$$n > 12 : y[n] = 0$$

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## Figure 2.4 (p. 106)

Evaluation of the convolution sum for Example 2.3.

(a) The system impulse response  $h[n]$ .

(b) The input signal  $x[n]$ .

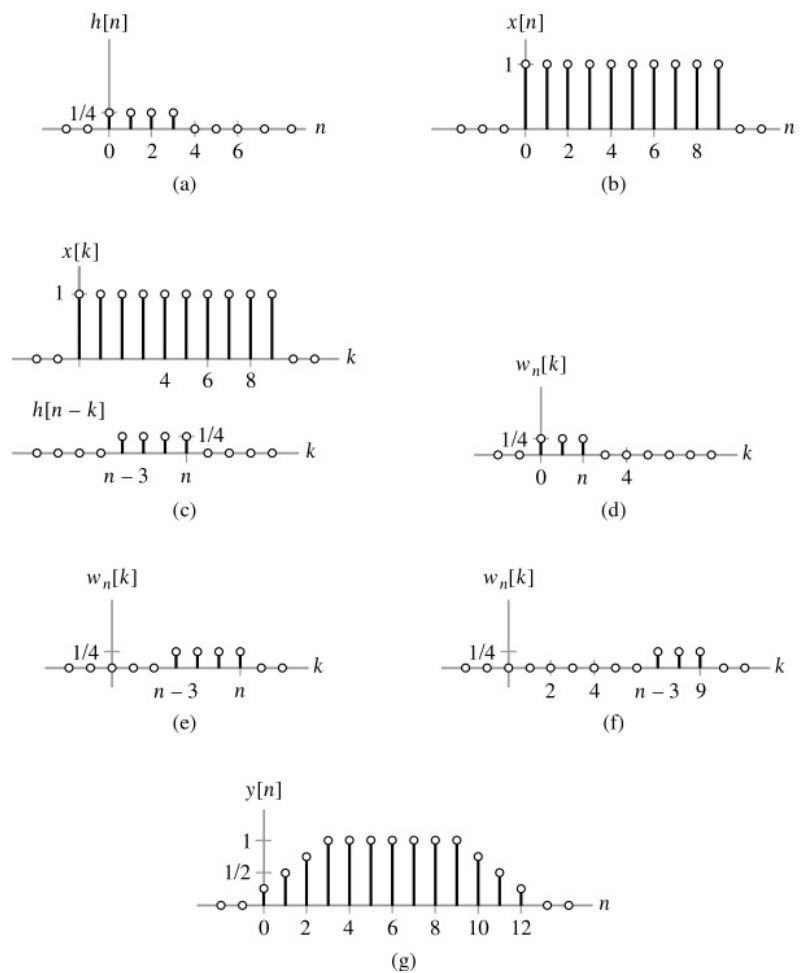
(c) The input above the reflected and time-shifted impulse response  $h[n-k]$ , depicted as a function of  $k$ .

(d) The product signal  $w_n[k]$  for the interval of shifts  $0 \leq n \leq 3$ .

(e) The product signal  $w_n[k]$  for the interval of shifts  $3 < n \leq 9$ .

(f) The product signal  $w_n[k]$  for the interval of shifts  $9 < n \leq 12$ .

(g) The output  $y[n]$ .



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## Integral de Convolución

- Descomposición de una señal continua como la superposición ponderada de impulsos recorridos en el tiempo

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

Propiedad de selección de la  
Función de impulso

$$y(t) = H \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \delta(t - \tau) d\tau \right\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) H \{ \delta(t - \tau) \} d\tau$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t - \tau) d\tau = x(t) * h(t), h(t) = \text{Respuesta al impulso}$$

### Figure 1.49 (p. 53)

Block diagram representation of operator  $H$  for (a) continuous time and (b) discrete time.



(a)



(b)

$$\delta(t) \rightarrow h(t)$$

$$\delta(t - \tau) \rightarrow h(t - \tau)$$

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

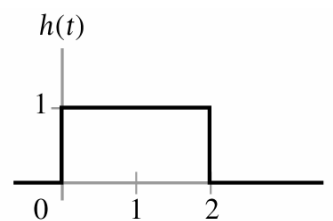
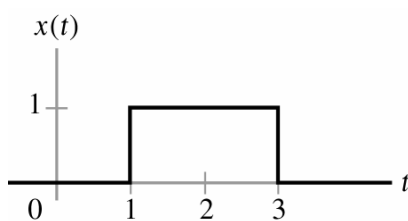
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### Figure 2.10 (p. 117)

Input signal and LTI system impulse response for Example 2.6.

#### PROBLEMA

Evaluar la convolución integral para calcular la salida del sistema



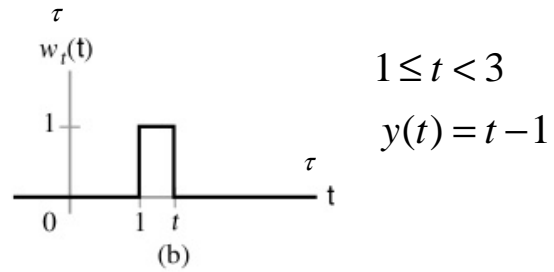
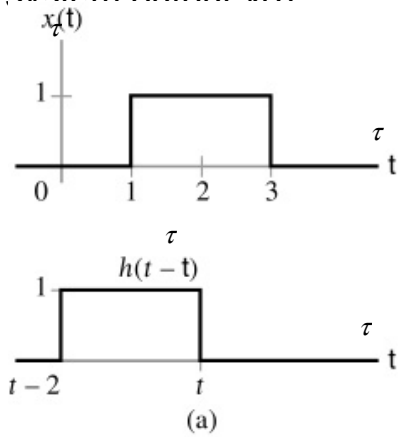
$$x(t) = u(t - 1) - u(t - 3) \quad \text{entrada}$$

$$h(t) = u(t) - u(t - 2) \quad \text{respuesta al impulso}$$

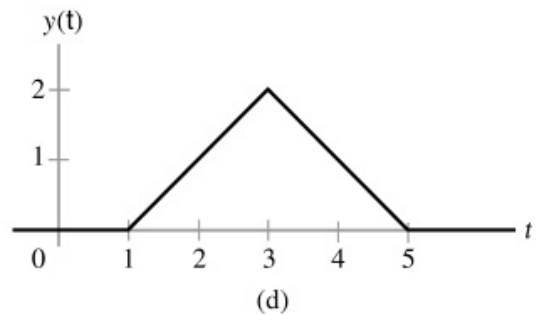
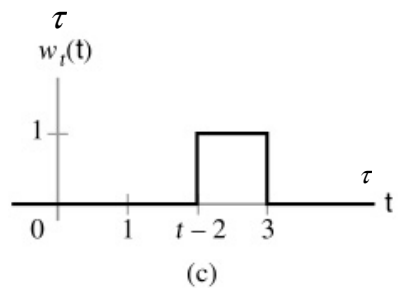
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# Figure 2.11 (p. 118)

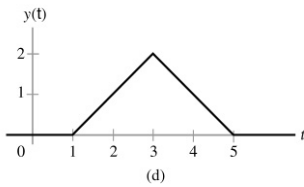
Evaluation of the convolution integral for Example 2.6. (a) The input  $x(\tau)$  depicted above the reflected and time-shifted impulse response. (b) The product signal  $w_t(\tau)$  for  $1 \leq t < 3$ . (c) The product signal  $w_t(\tau)$  for  $3 \leq t < 5$ . (d) The system output  $y(t)$



$3 \leq t < 5$   
 $y(t) = -t + 5$



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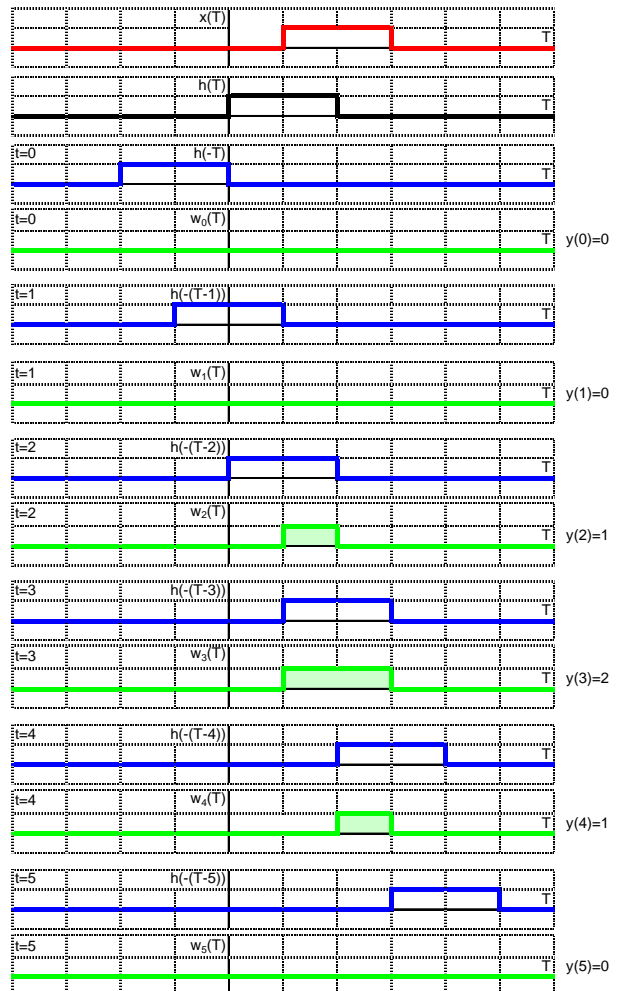


$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau$$

$$w_t(\tau) = x(\tau)h(t-\tau)$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w_t(\tau)d\tau$$

$$h(t-\tau) = h(-\tau+t) = h(-(\tau-t))$$



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## 2.3 Propiedades de la representación de la respuesta al impulso para sistemas LTI

Propiedades de la respuesta al impulso de los sistemas SLIT

- Conexión en paralelo de sistemas SLIT

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- Conexión en paralelo de sistemas SLIT  
(Propiedad distributiva)

$$y(t) = y_1(t) + y_2(t)$$

$$= x(t) * h_1(t) + x(t) * h_2(t)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h_1(t - \tau) d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h_2(t - \tau) d\tau$$

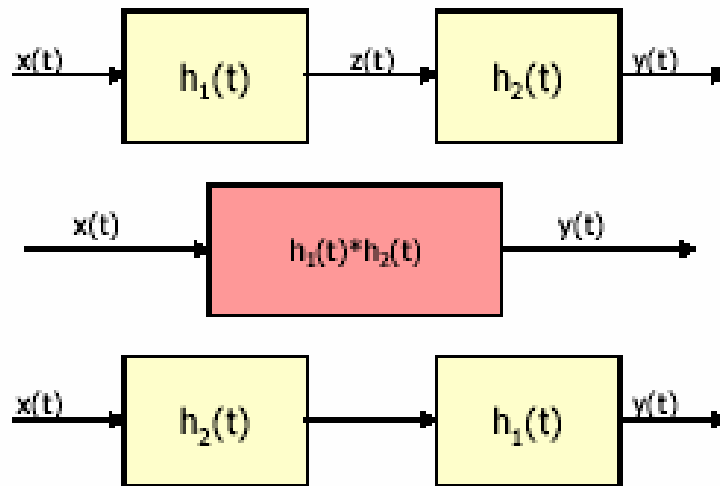
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \{h_1(t - \tau) + h_2(t - \tau)\} d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t - \tau) d\tau = x(t) * h(t), \quad h(t) = h_1(t) + h_2(t)$$

$$x(t) * h_1(t) + x(t) * h_2(t) = x(t) * \{h_1(t) + h_2(t)\}$$

# Propiedades de la respuesta al impulso de los sistemas SLIT

- Conexión en cascada de sistemas SLIT



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# Propiedades de la respuesta al impulso de los sistemas SLIT

- Propiedad asociativa

$$y(t) = z(t) * h_2(t), \quad z(t) = x(t) * h_1(t)$$

$$y(t) = \{x(t) * h_1(t)\} * h_2(t),$$

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = x(t) * \{h_1(t) * h_2(t)\}$$

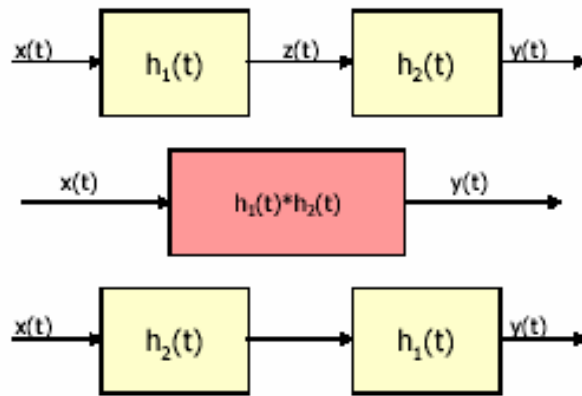
$$\{x(t) * h_1(t)\} * h_2(t) = x(t) * \{h_1(t) * h_2(t)\}$$

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■ Conexión en cascada de sistemas SLIT



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■ Propiedad conmutativa

$$h(t) = h_1(t) * h_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h_1(\tau) h_2(t - \tau) d\tau,$$

$$v = t - \tau, \quad \tau = t - v,$$

$$h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h_1(t - v) h_2(v) dv = h_2(t) * h_1(t)$$

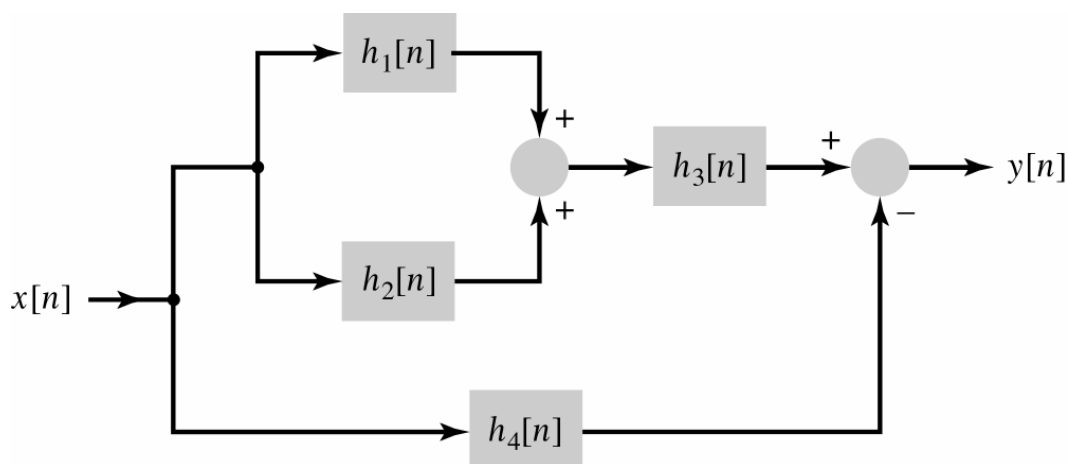
$$h_1(t) * h_2(t) = h_2(t) * h_1(t)$$

**Figure 2.20 (p. 131)**

Interconnection of systems for Example 2.11.

**PROBLEMA**

Dado el sistema :



$$h_1[n] = u[n]$$

$$h_2[n] = u[n + 2]$$

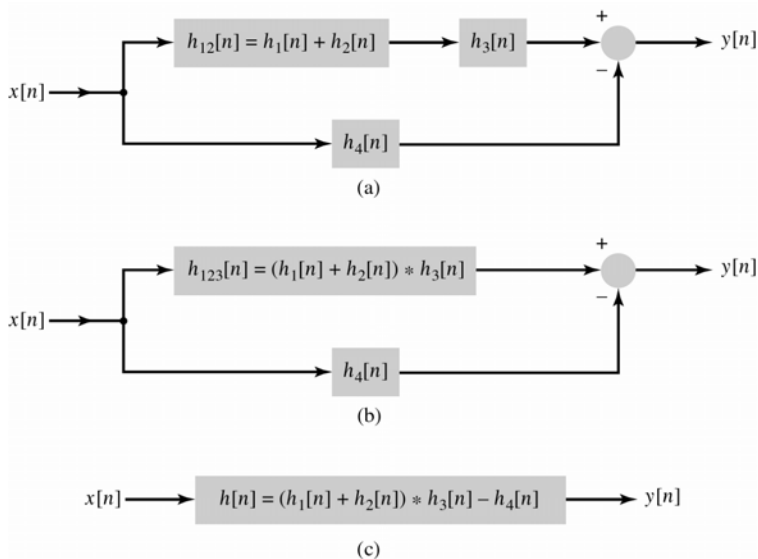
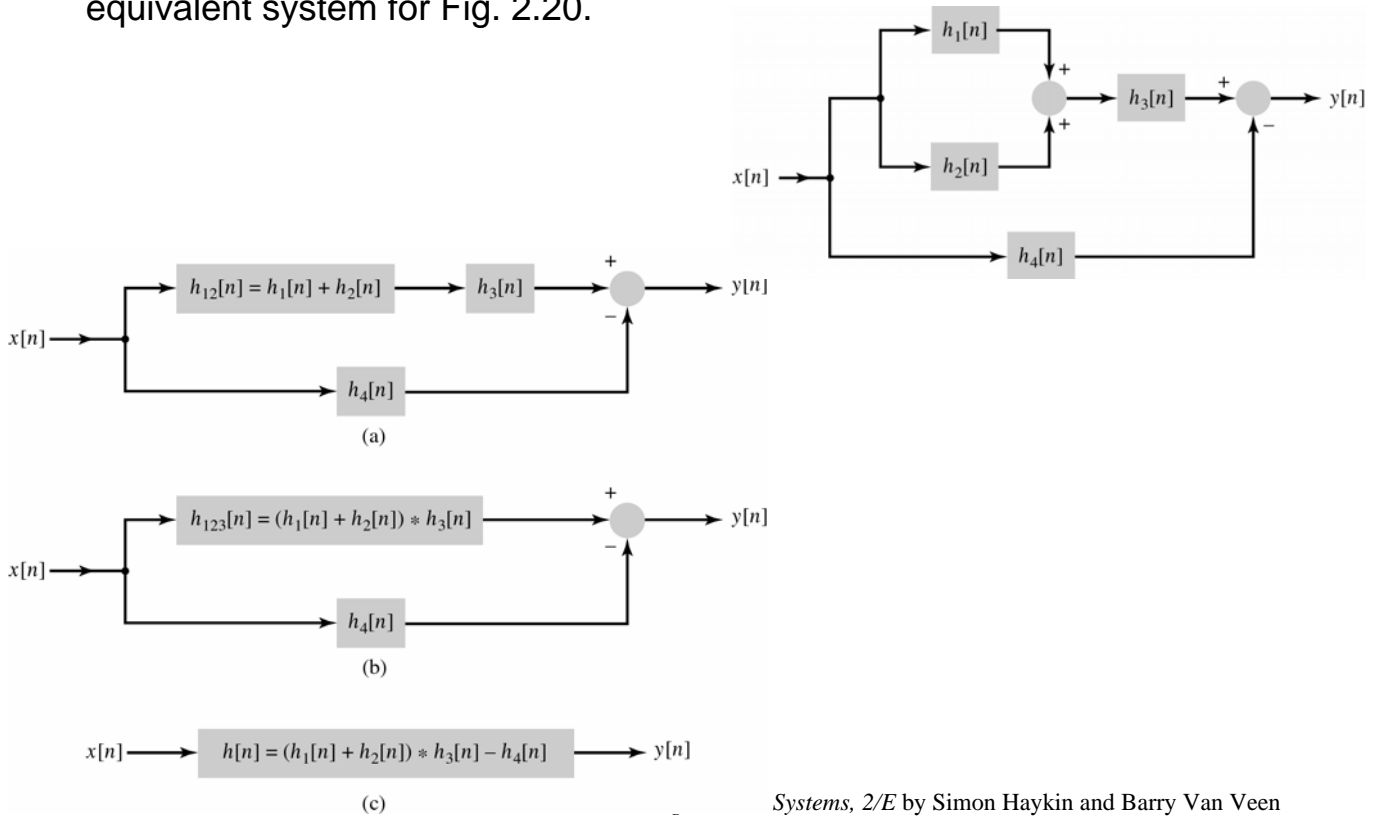
$$h_3[n] = \delta[n - 2]$$

$$h_4[n] = \alpha^n u[n]$$

¿Calcular h[n]? Siendo :

## Figure 2.21 (p. 131)

- (a) Reduction of parallel combination of LTI systems in upper branch of Fig. 2.20.  
 (b) Reduction of cascade of systems in upper branch of Fig. 2.21(a).  
 (c) Reduction of parallel combination of systems in Fig. 2.21(b) to obtain an equivalent system for Fig. 2.20.



$$h_1[n] = u[n]$$

$$h_2[n] = u[n + 2]$$

$$h_3[n] = \delta[n - 2]$$

$$h_4[n] = \alpha^n u[n]$$

$$h[n] = (h_1[n] + h_2[n]) * h_3[n] - h_4[n]$$

$$h_{12}[n] = u[n] + u[n + 2] - u[n] = u[n + 2]$$

$$h_{123}[n] = h_{12}[n] * h_3[n] = u[n + 2] * \delta[n - 2] = u[n]$$

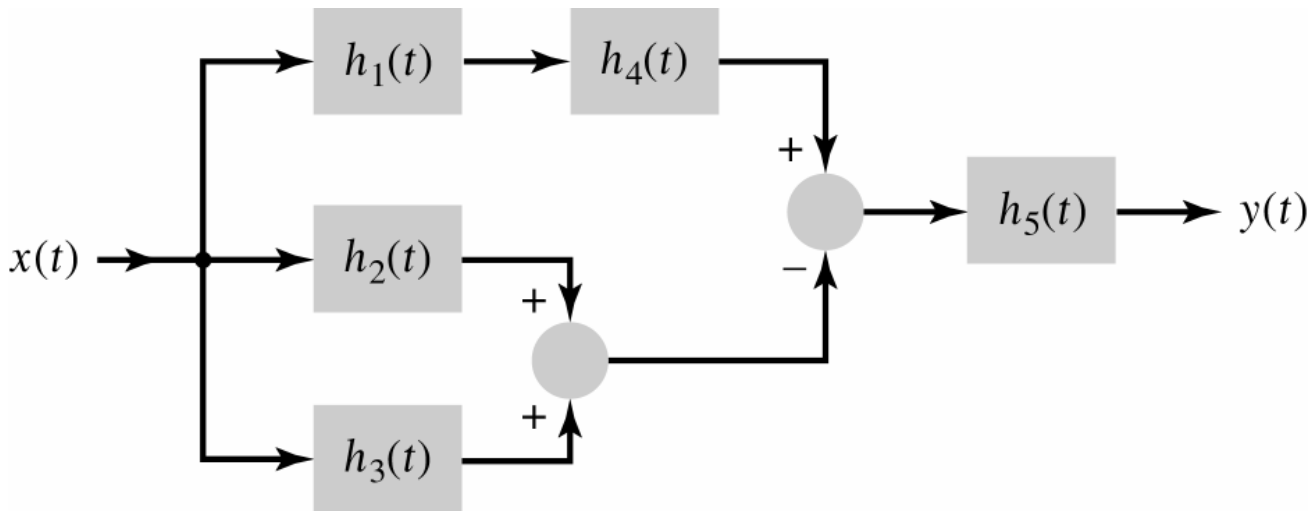
$$h[n] = u[n] - \alpha^n u[n] = \{1 - \alpha^n\} u[n]$$

**PROBLEMA**

**Figure 2.22 (p. 132)**

Interconnection of LTI systems for Problem 2.8.

Calcular la expresión para la respuesta al impulso del sistema :



$$h(t) = [h_1(t) * h_4(t) - h_2(t) - h_3(t)] * h_5(t)$$

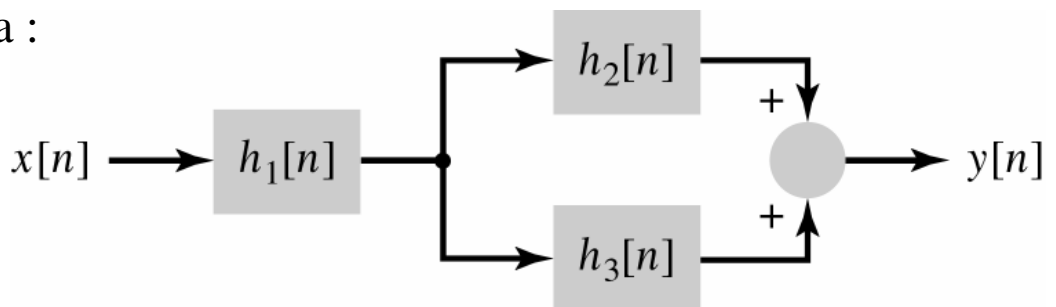
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**PROBLEMA**

**Figure 2.23 (p. 132)**

Interconnection of LTI systems for Problem 2.9.

Dado el sistema :



siendo  $h_1[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n+2]$   $h_2[n] = \delta[n]$   $h_3[n] = u[n-1]$  ¿Calcular  $h[n]$ ?

$$h[n] = h_1[n] * h_2[n] + h_1[n] * h_3[n]$$

$$h[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n+2] + \left(8 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}\right) u[n+1]$$

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## Sistemas SLIT sin memoria

- Un sistema SLIT discreto no tiene memoria si y sólo si:  $h(k)=c\delta(k)$ , ya que  $y[n]$  sólo depende de  $x[n]$  y no de  $x[n-k]$  para  $k$  diferente de 0.  $h[k]=0, k \neq 0. \quad k \neq 0$
- Análogamente un sistema SLIT continuo no tiene memoria si y sólo si:  $h(\tau)=cd(\tau)=c\delta(\tau)$
- Estos sólo efectúan multiplicación escalar sobre la entrada.

$$y[n] = h[n] * x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k]x[n-k]$$

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

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## Sistemas SLIT causales

- Un sistema SLIT discreto es causal si  $h[k]=0$  para  $k < 0$
- Un sistema SLIT continuo es causal si  $h(\tau)=0$  para  $\tau < 0$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k]x[n-k] \quad , \quad h[k]=0 \quad k < 0$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h[k]x[n-k]$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau)x(t-\tau)d\tau, \quad h(\tau)=0 \quad \tau < 0$$

$$y(t) = \int_0^{\infty} h(\tau)x(t-\tau)d\tau$$

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# Sistemas SLIT estables

BIBO

- Un sistema SLIT discreto es estable si la respuesta al impulso es absolutamente sumable.
- Un sistema SLIT continuo es estable si la respuesta al impulso es absolutamente integrable

$$|y[n]| = |h[n] * x[n]| = \left| \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] x[n-k] \right|, \quad |a+b| \leq |a| + |b|$$

$$|y[n]| \leq \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[k] x[n-k]|, \quad |ab| = |a||b|$$

$$|y[n]| \leq \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[k]| |x[n-k]|, \quad |x[n-k]| < M_x$$

Condición suficiente

$$|y[n]| \leq M_x \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[k]|, \quad \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[k]| < \infty, \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(\tau)| d\tau < \infty$$

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## Estabilidad BIBO . Condición necesaria

sea :  $n = 0$

$$y[0] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] x[-k]$$

$$\text{sea : } x[-k] = \text{sign}\{h[k]\} = \begin{cases} +1; & h[k] \geq 0 \\ -1; & h[k] \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$|x[-k]| = 1 < \infty \quad \text{entrada acotada}$$

$$\text{Sistema estable} \Rightarrow |y[0]| < \infty$$

$$y[0] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] \text{sign}\{h[k]\} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[k]| < \infty \Rightarrow \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[k]| < \infty$$

## Figure 1.69 (p. 79)

Block diagram of first-order recursive discrete-time filter. The operator  $S$  shifts the output signal  $y[n]$  by one sampling interval, producing  $y[n-1]$ . The feedback coefficient  $\rho$  determines the stability of the filter.

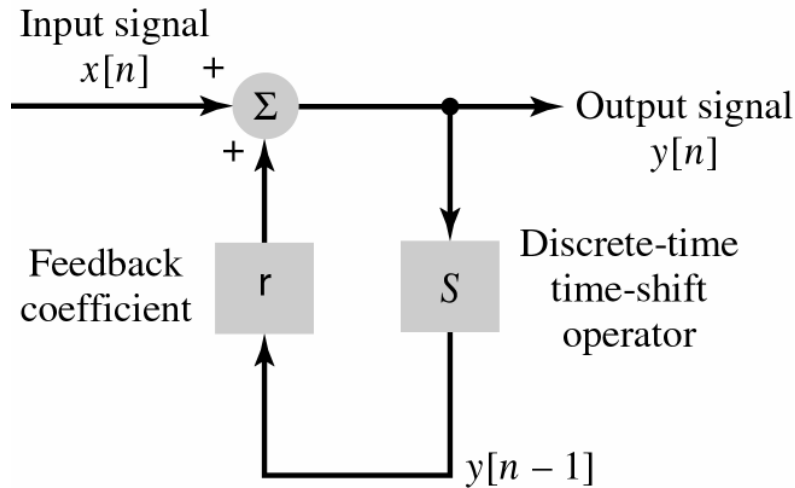
### PROBLEMA

Dado el sistema descrito por la ecuación :

$$y[n] = x[n] + \rho y[n-1]$$

donde  $h[n] = \rho^n u[n]$

¿ Este sistema es causal, sin memoria y estable BIBO ?



Solución de la ecuación

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \rho^k x[n-k]$$

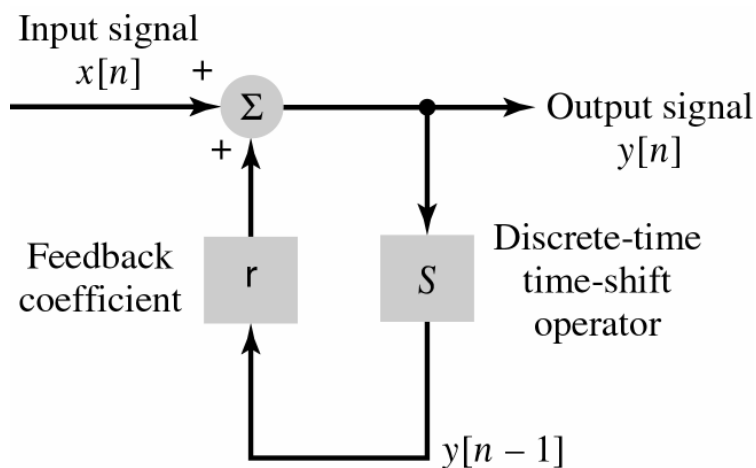
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El sistema es causal porque  $h[n]=0$  para  $n<0$

¿El sistema es sin memoria ?

Estabilidad

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[k]| = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |\rho^k| = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |\rho|^k < \infty, \text{ si } |\rho| < 1 \Rightarrow \text{ Sistema estable}$$



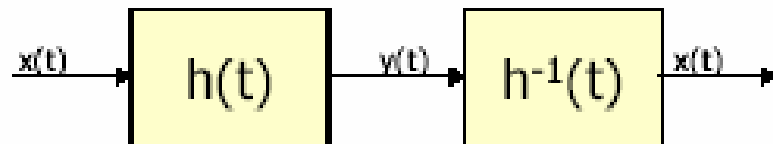
$$y[n] = x[n] + \rho y[n-1]$$

donde  $h[n] = \rho^n u[n]$

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## Sistemas SLIT invertibles

- Un sistema SLIT es invertible si la entrada para el sistema puede recuperarse de la salida.
- La recuperación de  $x(t)$  a partir de  $h(t)*x(t)$  se denomina desconvolución.



$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t), \quad x(t) = y(t) * h^{-1}(t)$$

$$x(t) = x(t) * (h(t) * h^{-1}(t)),$$

$$h(t) * h^{-1}(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$h[n] * h^{-1}[n] = \delta[n]$$

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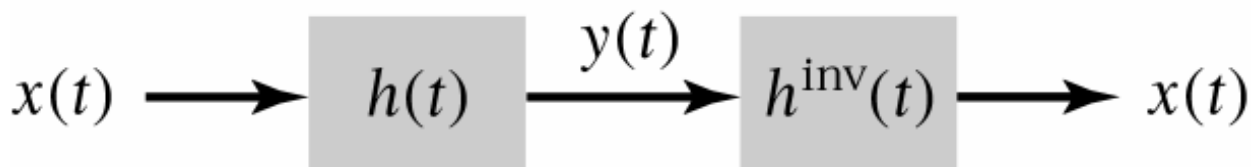
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### Figure 2.24 (p. 137)

Cascade of LTI system with impulse response  $h(t)$  and inverse system with impulse response  $h^{-1}(t)$ .





# Respuesta al escalón unitario

- La respuesta de un SLIT a un escalón refleja cómo el sistema responde ante un "cambio repentino" a la entrada.
- En sistemas SLIT discretos es la suma infinita de la respuesta al impulso. En sistemas SLIT continuos es la integral indefinida de la respuesta al impulso.  $s[n] = h[n] * u[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n h[k] u[n-k]$

$$u[n-k] = 0, \text{ para } k > n, \quad u[n-k] = 1, \text{ para } k \leq n$$

$$s[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n h[k], \quad h[n] = s[n] - s[n-1]$$

$$s(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau) d\tau, \quad h(t) = \frac{d}{dt} s(t)$$

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## Respuesta en estado estable senoidal, en tiempo discreto

\*  $x[n] = e^{j\Omega n}$  *senoidal compleja*

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] x[n-k] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] e^{j\Omega(n-k)} = e^{j\Omega n} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] (e^{j\Omega})^{-k} = e^{j\Omega n} H(e^{j\Omega}) = H(e^{j\Omega}) e^{j\Omega n}$$

$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] (e^{j\Omega})^{-k} \Rightarrow \text{respuesta en frecuencia}$$

$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = |H(e^{j\Omega})| e^{j \arg\{H(e^{j\Omega})\}} \quad \begin{array}{l} |H(e^{j\Omega})| \Rightarrow \text{respuesta en magnitud} \\ \arg\{H(e^{j\Omega})\} \Rightarrow \text{respuesta en fase} \end{array}$$

$$y[n] = |H(e^{j\Omega})| e^{j(\Omega n + \arg\{H(e^{j\Omega})\})}$$

\*\*  $x[n] = A \cos(\Omega n + \phi) = \frac{A}{2} e^{j(\Omega n + \phi)} + \frac{A}{2} e^{-j(\Omega n + \phi)}$  *senoidal real*

$$y[n] = |H(e^{j\Omega})| A \cos(\Omega n + \phi + \arg\{H(e^{j\Omega})\})$$

Respuesta en estado estable senoidal, en tiempo continuo

\*  $x(t) = e^{j\omega t}$  *senoidal compleja*

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) e^{j\omega(t-\tau)} d\tau = e^{j\omega t} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau = e^{j\omega t} H(j\omega) = H(j\omega) e^{j\omega t}$$

$$H(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau \Rightarrow \text{respuesta en frecuencia}$$

$$H(j\omega) = |H(j\omega)| e^{j\arg\{H(j\omega)\}} \quad |H(j\omega)| \Rightarrow \text{respuesta en magnitud}$$
$$\arg\{H(j\omega)\} \Rightarrow \text{respuesta en fase}$$

$$y(t) = |H(j\omega)| e^{j(\omega t + \arg\{H(j\omega)\})}$$


\*\*  $x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \phi) = \frac{A}{2} e^{j(\omega t + \phi)} + \frac{A}{2} e^{-j(\omega t + \phi)}$  *senoidal real*

suponer  $h(t)$  real  $\Rightarrow H^*(j\omega) = H(-j\omega) \Rightarrow |H(j\omega)|$  *par*;  $\arg\{H(j\omega)\}$  *impar*

$$y(t) = |H(j\omega)| A \cos(\omega t + \phi + \arg\{H(j\omega)\})$$

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## 2.4 Representaciones mediante ecuaciones diferenciales y en diferencias



### Ecuaciones Diferenciales y de Diferencias para sistemas SLIT

- Reflejan las características de entrada-salida para sistemas SLIT.
  - Ecuaciones diferenciales de coeficientes constantes  $\rightarrow$  *Sistemas en tiempo continuo.*
  - Ecuaciones en diferencias de coeficientes constantes  $\rightarrow$  *Sistemas en tiempo discreto.*

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## Ecuación de Diferencias de Coeficientes Constantes Lineal

- Forma general:

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k]$$

- $x[n]$  es la entrada
- $y[n]$  es la salida
- $N$  es el orden de la ecuación de diferencial o en diferencias. Implica la memoria máxima que implica la salida del sistema.

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## Ecuación Diferencial de Coeficientes Constantes Lineal

- Forma general:

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k \frac{d^k}{dt^k} y(t) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \frac{d^k}{dt^k} x(t)$$

- $x(t)$  es la entrada
- $y(t)$  es la salida
- $N$  es el orden de la ecuación diferencial o en diferencias. Implica la derivada más alta del sistema.

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## Fórmulas recursivas (computadora)

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k]$$

$$a_0 y[n] + \sum_{k=1}^N a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k]$$

$$y[n] = \frac{1}{a_0} \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k] - \frac{1}{a_0} \sum_{k=1}^N a_k y[n-k]$$

$$n = 0: \quad y[0] = \frac{1}{a_0} \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[-k] - \frac{1}{a_0} \sum_{k=1}^N a_k y[-k] \quad ; \quad x[0]$$

$$x[-1], x[-2], \dots, x[-M] \quad y[-1], y[-2], \dots, y[-N] \quad C.I.$$

$$n = 1: \quad y[1] = \frac{1}{a_0} \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[1-k] - \frac{1}{a_0} \sum_{k=1}^N a_k y[1-k]$$

.....

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## Ecuaciones diferenciales

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k \frac{d^k}{dt^k} y(t) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \frac{d^k}{dt^k} x(t)$$

$$¿ y(t)? \quad \forall t > t_0$$

*condiciones iniciales:*

$$y(t), \frac{dy(t)}{dt}, \frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2}, \dots, \frac{d^{N-1} y(t)}{dt^{N-1}} \quad ; \quad \textit{evaluadas en } t_0$$

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## Solución de ecuaciones diferenciales y en diferencias

Solución natural  $y^{(n)}(t)$ ,  $x(t) = 0$  ;  $y^{(n)}[n]$ ,  $x[n] = 0$

La respuesta forzada  $y^{(f)}(t)$  ;  $y^{(f)}[n]$  ; *C.I. nulas, reposo*

La respuesta completa

La respuesta al impulso

## Características de sistemas descritos por ecuaciones diferenciales y en diferencias

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### Solución natural

$$y^{(n)}(t) ; x(t) = 0 : \sum_{k=0}^N a_k \frac{d^k}{dt^k} y^{(n)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \frac{d^k}{dt^k} x(t)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k \frac{d^k}{dt^k} y^{(n)}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^N a_k r^k = 0 \text{ ec. característica} \Rightarrow y^{(n)}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N c_i e^{r_i t} \text{ no rep.}$$

*raiz repetida p veces :  $e^{r_j t}, t e^{r_j t}, t^2 e^{r_j t}, \dots, t^{p-1} e^{r_j t}$*

$$y^{(n)}[n], x[n] = 0 ; \sum_{k=0}^N a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k]$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k y^{(n)}[n-k] = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^N a_k r^{N-k} = 0 \text{ ec. característica} \Rightarrow y^{(n)}[n] = \sum_{i=1}^N c_i r_i^n \text{ no rep.}$$

*raiz repetida p veces :  $r_j^n, n r_j^n, \dots, n^{p-1} r_j^n$*

raíces  $r_i$  \* reales  $\Rightarrow$  respuesta exponencial

\* imaginarias  $\Rightarrow$  respuesta senoides

\* complejas  $\Rightarrow$  respuesta senoides amortiguadas

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# Solución forzada

$y^{(f)}(t)$  ;  $y^{(f)}[n]$  ; C.I. nulas , reposo

$y^{(f)}(t) = y^{(p)}(t) + y^{(n)}(t) \quad t \geq 0$  ;  $y^{(p)}(t)$  particular ( $\approx$  entrada)

$y^{(f)}[n] = y^{(p)}[n] + y^{(n)}[n] \quad n \geq 0$

**Solución completa**  $y(t) = y^{(f)}[n] + y^{(n)}[n]$

## Respuesta al impulso

$\delta(t) \rightarrow h(t) \quad \delta(t) = \frac{d}{dt}u(t)$

$u(t) \rightarrow s(t) \quad h(t) = \frac{d}{dt}s(t)$

$\delta[n] \rightarrow h[n] \quad \delta[n] = u[n] - u[n-1]$

$u[n] \rightarrow s[n] \quad h[n] = s[n] - s[n-1]$

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## Características de sistemas descritos por ecuaciones diferenciales y en diferencias

La respuesta forzada de un sistema LTI es lineal con respecto a la entrada

La respuesta natural es lineal con respecto a las condiciones iniciales

La respuesta natural es invariante con el tiempo

La respuesta completa no es invariante con el tiempo (C.I.)

La respuesta forzada es causal

Estabilidad


respuesta natural

$$|r_i^n| < \infty \Rightarrow |r_i| < 1$$

$$|e^{r_i t}| < \infty \Rightarrow \text{Re}\{r_i\} < 0$$

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## 2.5 Representaciones mediante diagramas de bloques




### Representación mediante diagramas de bloques

- Para sistemas LTI descritos mediante ecuaciones diferenciales o de diferencias
- Representación más detallada que la de ecuaciones diferenciales o de diferencias y la de respuesta al impulso.
- Representa a detalle cálculos y operaciones dentro del sistema

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## 2.5 Representaciones mediante diagramas de bloques



### Representación mediante diagramas de bloques

- Operaciones elementales:
  - Multiplicación escalar:
    - $y(t) = cx(t)$ ,  $y[n] = cx[n]$ ,  $c = \text{constante}$
  - Suma
    - $y(t) = x(t) + w(t)$ ,  $y[n] = x[n] + w[n]$
  - Integración para sistemas de tiempo continuo:
$$y(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} x(\tau) d\tau$$
  - Retardo para sistemas de tiempo discreto
    - $y[n] = x[n-1]$

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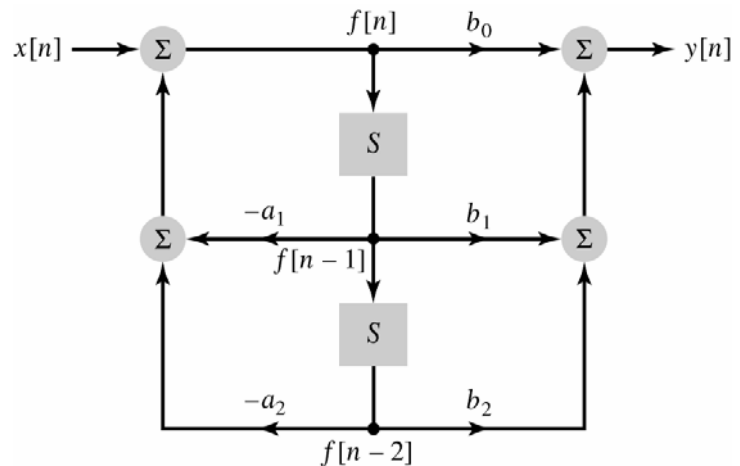
### Figure 2.35 (p. 164)

Direct form II representation of an LTI system described by a second-order difference equation.

“El diagrama de bloques que describe un sistema no es único”

## Forma II directa

(más eficiente)



$$f[n] = -a_1 f[n-1] - a_2 f[n-2] + x[n]$$

$$y[n] = b_0 f[n] + b_1 f[n-1] + b_2 f[n-2]$$

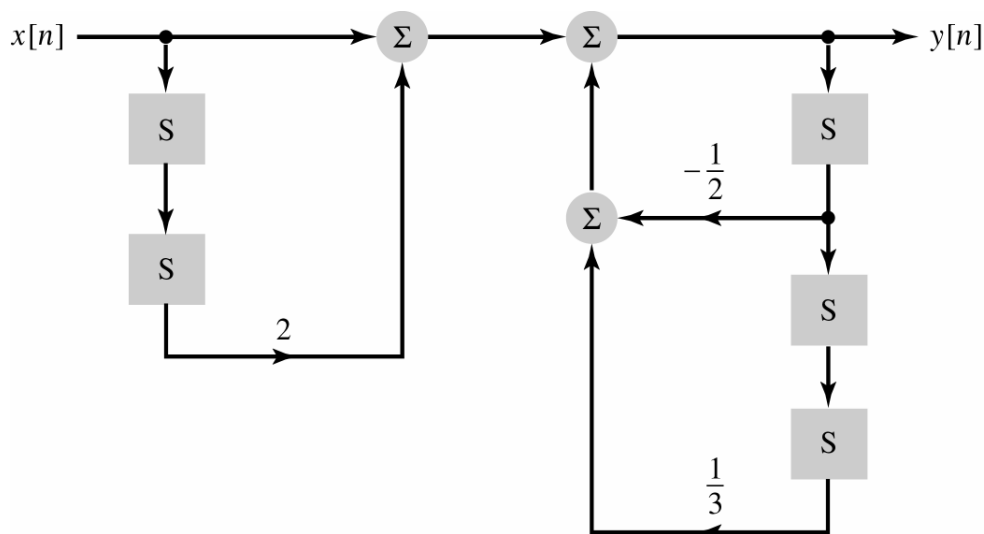
$$y[n] + a_1 y[n-1] + a_2 y[n-2] = b_0 x[n] + b_1 x[n-1] + b_2 x[n-2]$$

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### Figure 2.34a (p. 163)

Block diagram representation for Problem 2.33 (2.34b in next slide).

PROBLEMA : Determine la ecuación en diferencia de un sistema cuya descripción mediante diagramas de bloques es :



Solución : 
$$y[n] + \frac{1}{2} y[n-1] - \frac{1}{3} y[n-3] = x[n] + 2x[n-2]$$
 (a)

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Ecuación diferencial :

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k \frac{d^k}{dt^k} y(t) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \frac{d^k}{dt^k} x(t) \quad [*]$$

Ecuación integral :

sea  $v^{(n)}(t)$  la integral de orden n con respecto a t

$$v^{(0)}(t) = v(t)$$

$$v^{(n)}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t v^{(n-1)}(\tau) d\tau + v^{(n)}(0), \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \text{ recursiva}$$

si  $v^{(n)}(0) = 0$  C.I.

$$\frac{d}{dt} v^{(n)}(t) = v^{(n-1)}(t), \quad t > 0 \quad y \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

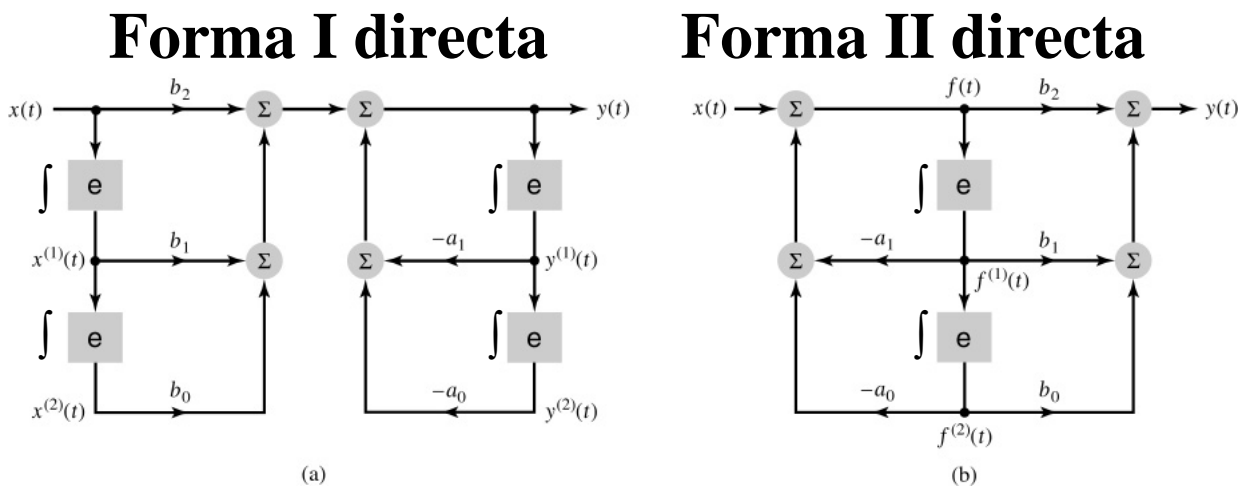
si  $N \geq M$  , integrando [\*] N veces obtenemos :

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k y^{(N-k)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x^{(N-k)}(t)$$

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**Figure 2.37 (p. 166)**

Block diagram representations of a continuous-time LTI system described by a second-order integral equation. (a) Direct form I. (b) Direct form II.



$$\sum_{k=0}^2 a_k y^{(2-k)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^2 b_k x^{(2-k)}(t)$$

Ecuación integral de segundo orden

$$a_0 y^{(2)}(t) + a_1 y^{(1)}(t) + a_2 y(t) = b_0 x^{(2)}(t) + b_1 x^{(1)}(t) + b_2 x(t)$$

si  $a_2 = 1$

$$y(t) = -a_1 y^{(1)}(t) - a_0 y^{(2)}(t) + b_2 x(t) + b_1 x^{(1)}(t) + b_0 x^{(2)}(t)$$

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## 2.6 Descripciones en variable de estado para sistemas LTI (SISO)

**Estado de un sistema** de orden N :

“conjunto mínimo(N) de señales (variables de estado) que representan la memoria completa del pasado del sistema” (no único)

**Descripción en variables de estado** consta de :

- 1.-N ecuaciones diferenciales (en diferencias) de primer orden acopladas que describen como evoluciona el estado del sistema.
- 2.-Una ecuación que relaciona la salida del sistema con las variables de estado presentes y la entrada.

Ecuaciones matriciales

$$\mathbf{q}[n+1] = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{q}[n] + \mathbf{b}x[n] \quad n \geq n_0; \quad \mathbf{q}[n] = \begin{bmatrix} q_1[n] \\ q_2[n] \\ \dots \\ q_N[n] \end{bmatrix}; \quad \mathbf{q}[n+1] = \begin{bmatrix} q_1[n+1] \\ q_2[n+1] \\ \dots \\ q_N[n+1] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y[n] = \mathbf{c}\mathbf{q}[n] + dx[n]$$

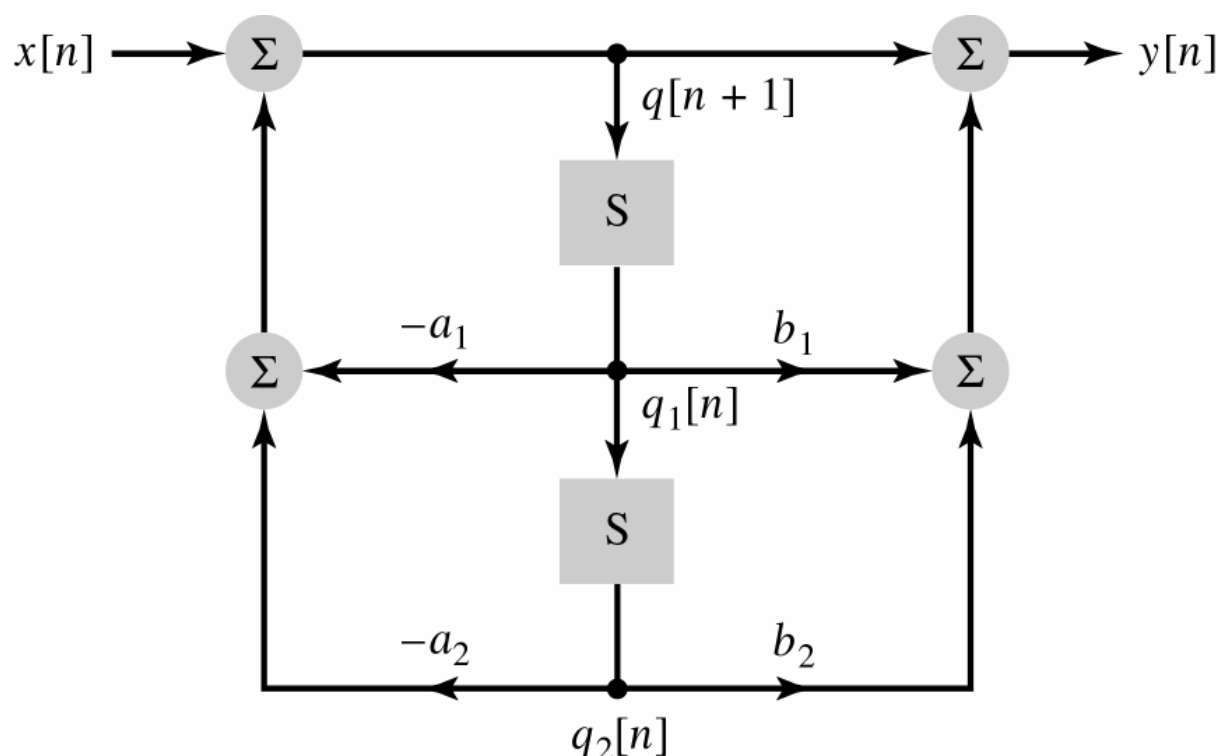
$$\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{q}(t) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{q}(t) + \mathbf{b}x(t) \quad t \geq t_0$$

$$y(t) = \mathbf{c}\mathbf{q}(t) + dx(t)$$

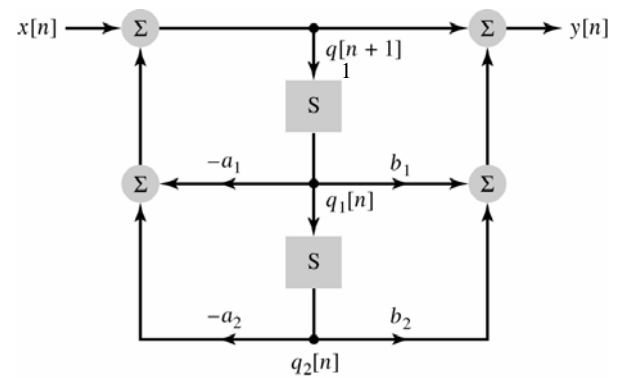
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**Figure 2.39 (p. 167)**

Direct form II representation of a second-order discrete-time LTI system depicting state variables  $q_1[n]$  and  $q_2[n]$ .



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$$q_1[n+1] = -a_1 q_1[n] - a_2 q_2[n] + x[n]$$

$$q_2[n+1] = q_1[n]$$

$$y[n] = -a_1 q_1[n] - a_2 q_2[n] + b_1 q_1[n] + b_2 q_2[n] + x[n] = (b_1 - a_1) q_1[n] + (b_2 - a_2) q_2[n] + x[n]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} q_1[n+1] \\ q_2[n+1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -a_1 & -a_2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1[n] \\ q_2[n] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} x[n] \quad ; \quad \mathbf{q}[n+1] = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{q}[n] + \mathbf{b}x[n]$$

$$y[n] = [b_1 - a_1 \quad b_2 - a_2] \begin{bmatrix} q_1[n] \\ q_2[n] \end{bmatrix} + 1x[n] \quad ; \quad y[n] = \mathbf{c}\mathbf{q}[n] + dx[n]$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -a_1 & -a_2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad ; \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad ; \quad \mathbf{c} = [b_1 - a_1 \quad b_2 - a_2] \quad ; \quad d = 1$$

$$\mathbf{q}[n+1] = \begin{bmatrix} q_1[n+1] \\ q_2[n+1] \end{bmatrix} \quad ; \quad \mathbf{q}[n] = \begin{bmatrix} q_1[n] \\ q_2[n] \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{vector de estado}$$

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Un sistema de orden  $N$  contiene al menos  $N$  operaciones de corrimiento en el tiempo en su representación mediante diagramas de bloques.

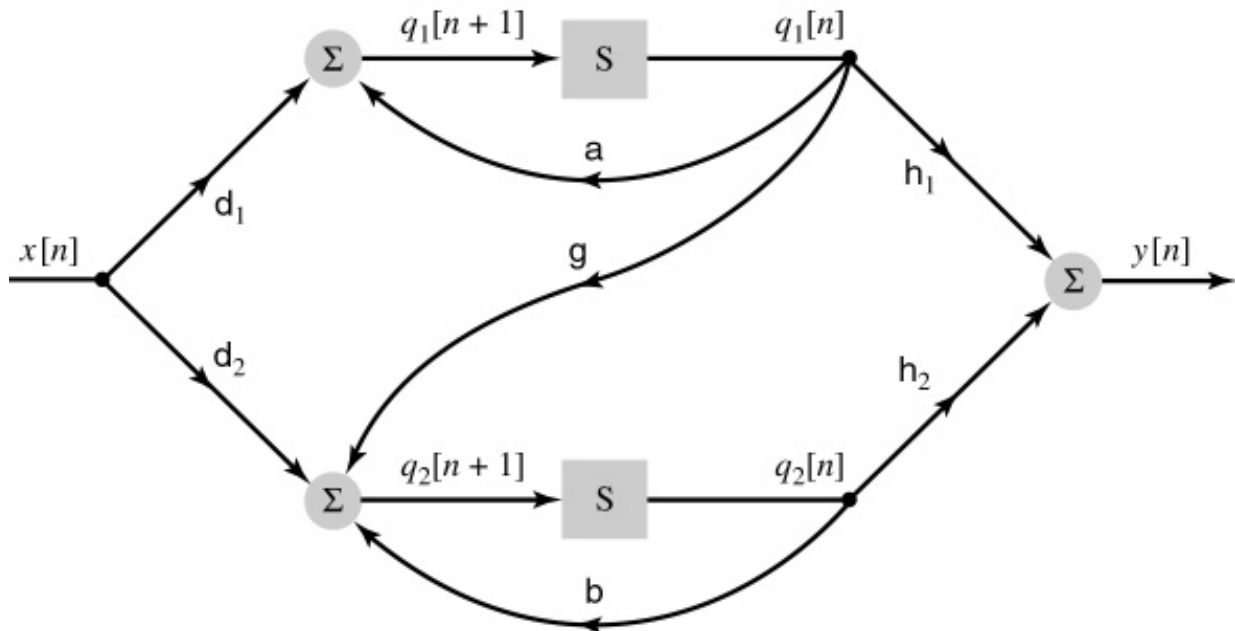
Si el diagrama de bloques para un sistema tiene un número mínimo de corrimientos en el tiempo, entonces una elección natural para los estados son las salidas de los retardos unitarios, ya que los retardos unitarios engloban la memoria del sistema.

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# Figure 2.40 (p. 169)

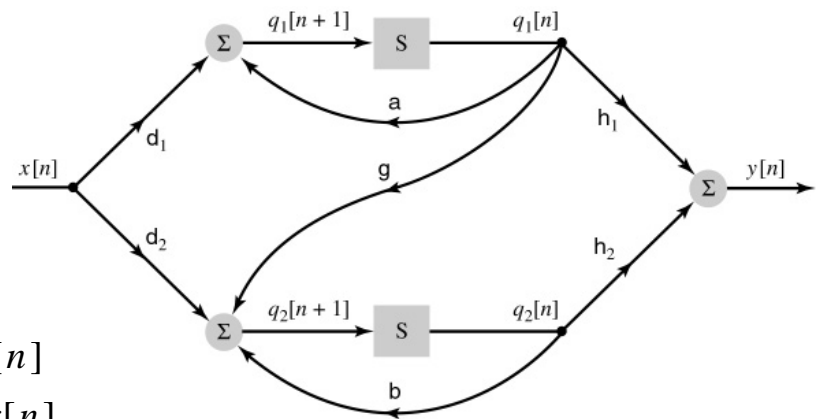
Block diagram of LTI system for Example 2.28.

PROBLEMA : Encuentre la descripción en variables de estados del sistema de segundo orden descrito en la figura eligiendo las variables de estado como las salidas de los retardos unitarios.



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## PROBLEMA



$$q_1[n + 1] = aq_1[n] + d_1x[n]$$

$$q_2[n + 1] = gq_1[n] + bq_2[n] + d_2x[n]$$

$$y[n] = h_1q_1[n] + h_2q_2[n]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} q_1[n + 1] \\ q_2[n + 1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ g & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1[n] \\ q_2[n] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix} x[n] \quad ; \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ g & b \end{bmatrix} \quad ; \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

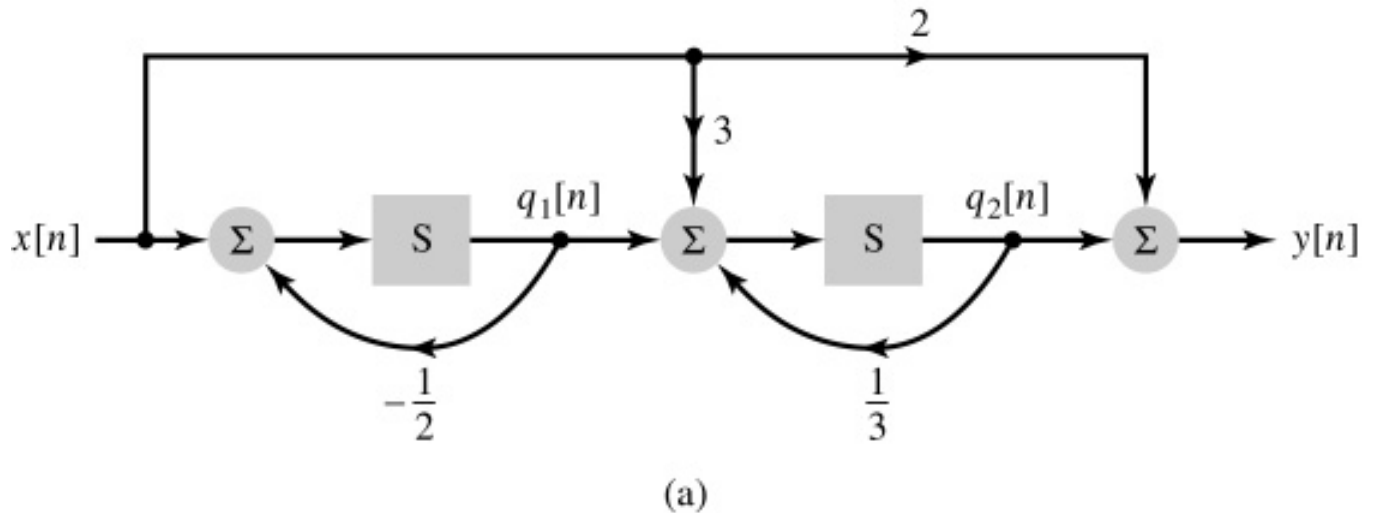
$$y[n] = \begin{bmatrix} h_1 & h_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1[n] \\ q_2[n] \end{bmatrix} + 0x[n] \quad ; \quad \mathbf{c} = \begin{bmatrix} h_1 & h_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad ; \quad d = 0$$

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## Figure 2.41a (p. 170)

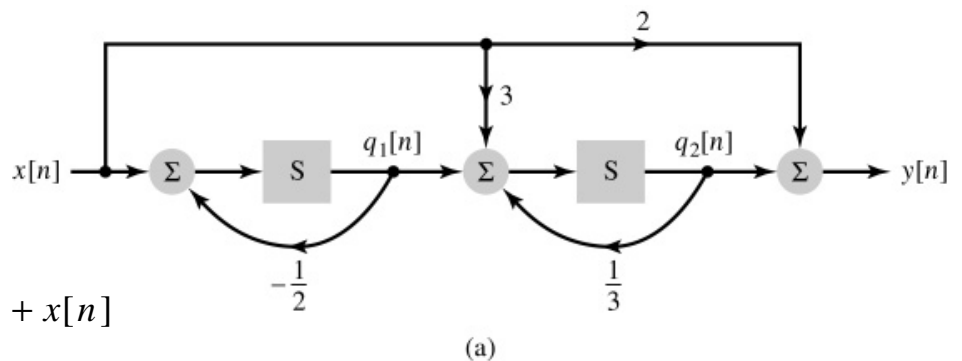
Block diagram of LTI system for Problem 2.26 (2.41b on next slide).

**PROBLEMA :** Encuentre la descripción en variables de estados correspondiente al diagrama de bloques en la figura eligiendo las variables de estado como las salidas de los retardos unitarios.



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## PROBLEMA



$$q_1[n+1] = -\frac{1}{2}q_1[n] + x[n]$$

$$q_2[n+1] = q_1[n] + \frac{1}{3}q_2[n] + 3x[n]$$

$$y[n] = q_2[n] + 2x[n]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} q_1[n+1] \\ q_2[n+1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1[n] \\ q_2[n] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} x[n] \quad ; \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \quad ; \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

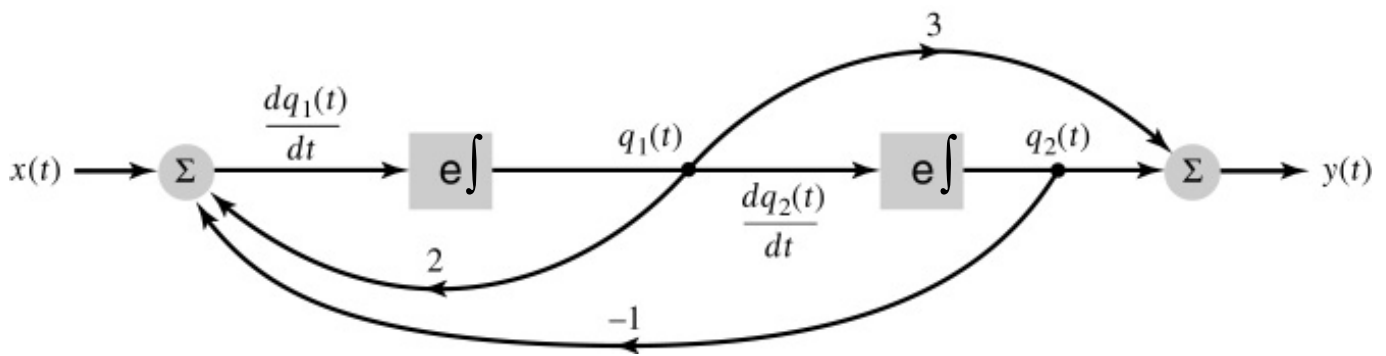
$$y[n] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1[n] \\ q_2[n] \end{bmatrix} + 2x[n] \quad ; \quad \mathbf{c} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad ; \quad d = 2$$

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## Figure 2.44 (p. 172)

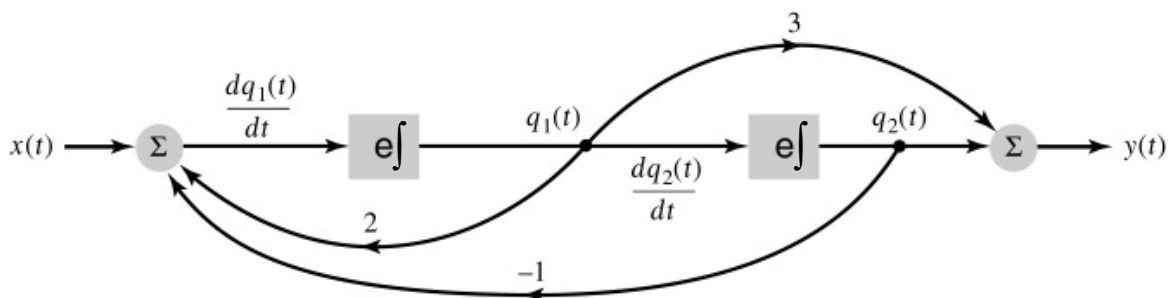
Block diagram of LTI system for Example 2.30.

**PROBLEMA :** Determine la descripción en variables de estados correspondiente al diagrama de bloques en la figura. La elección de las variables de estado se indica en el diagrama



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## PROBLEMA



$$\frac{d}{dt} q_1(t) = 2q_1(t) - q_2(t) + x(t) \quad ; \quad y(t) = 3q_1(t) + q_2(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} q_2(t) = q_1(t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{d}{dt} q_1(t) \\ \frac{d}{dt} q_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{A}} \begin{bmatrix} q_1(t) \\ q_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{b}} x(t) \quad ; \quad y(t) = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{c}} \begin{bmatrix} q_1(t) \\ q_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{0}_{\mathbf{d}} x(t)$$

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# TRANSFORMACIONES DEL ESTADO

No hay una descripción en variables de estado única para un sistema con una característica de entrada-salida determinada.

Es posible definir un nuevo vector de estado con una matriz de transformación ( $\mathbf{T}$ ) del vector de estado original :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{q}'[n] \rightarrow \mathbf{q}' \\ \mathbf{q}'(t) \rightarrow \mathbf{q}' \end{array} \right\} \mathbf{q}' = \mathbf{T}\mathbf{q} \Rightarrow \mathbf{q} = \mathbf{T}^{-1}\mathbf{q}' \quad ; \quad \mathbf{T} : \text{matriz no singular}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{q}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{b}x \quad \text{Descripción en variables de estado} \quad \dot{\mathbf{q}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mathbf{q}[n+1] \\ \frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{q}(t) \end{cases}$$

$$y = \mathbf{c}\mathbf{q} + dx$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{q}}' = \mathbf{T}\dot{\mathbf{q}} = \mathbf{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{T}\mathbf{b}x = (\mathbf{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{T}^{-1})\mathbf{q}' + (\mathbf{T}\mathbf{b})x = \mathbf{A}'\mathbf{q}' + \mathbf{b}'x$$

$$y = \mathbf{c}\mathbf{q} + dx = (\mathbf{c}\mathbf{T}^{-1})\mathbf{q}' + dx = \mathbf{c}'\mathbf{q}' + d'x$$

$$\mathbf{A}' = \mathbf{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{T}^{-1} \quad ; \quad \mathbf{b}' = \mathbf{T}\mathbf{b}$$

$$\mathbf{c}' = \mathbf{c}\mathbf{T}^{-1} \quad ; \quad d' = d$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{q}}' = \mathbf{A}'\mathbf{q}' + \mathbf{b}'x \quad \text{Nueva descripción en variables de estado}$$

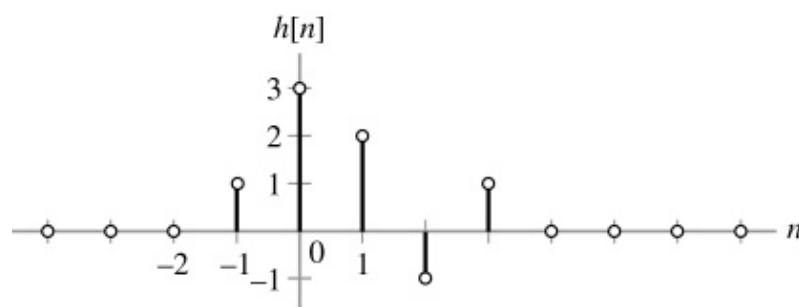
$$y = \mathbf{c}'\mathbf{q}' + d'x$$

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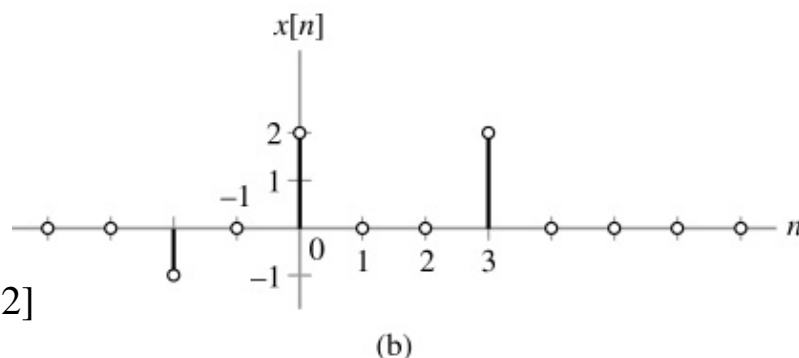
## PROBLEMA 2.32 (p. 183)

Un sistema discreto LTI tiene la respuesta al impulso  $h[n]$  descrita en la figura (a). Determine la salida  $y[n]$  cuando la entrada es :

- (1)  $x[n] = 3\delta[n] - 2\delta[n-1]$
- (2)  $x[n] = u[n+1] - u[n-3]$
- (3)  $x[n]$  de la figura (b)



$$h[n] = \delta[n+1] + 3\delta[n] + 2\delta[n-1] - \delta[n-2] + \delta[n-3] \quad \text{(a)}$$



$$x[n] = 2\delta[n-3] + 2\delta[n] - \delta[n+2] \quad \text{(b)}$$

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### Figure P2.38 (p. 185)

Un sistema LTI tiene respuesta al impulso  $h(t)$  descrita en la figura. Determinar la salida  $y(t)$  del sistema si la entrada  $x(t)$  es :

$$(a) \quad x(t) = 2\delta(t+2) + \delta(t-2)$$

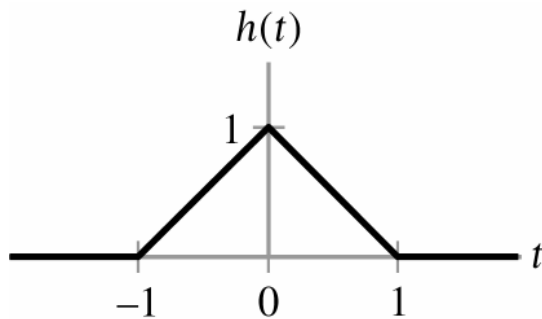
$$y(t) = 2h(t+2) + h(t-2)$$

$$(b) \quad x(t) = \delta(t-1) + \delta(t-2) + \delta(t-3)$$

$$y(t) = h(t-1) + h(t-2) + h(t-3)$$

$$(c) \quad x(t) = \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} (-1)^p \delta(t-2p) \quad ; \quad p \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$y(t) = \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} (-1)^p h(t-2p)$$



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### Figure Problema 2.43 (p. 187)

Un sistema LTI tiene la respuesta al impulso descrita en la figura.

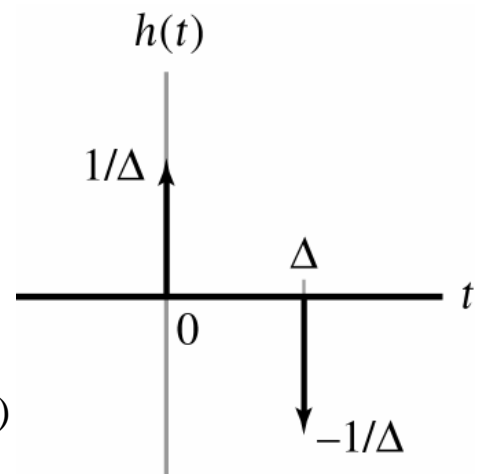
(a) Exprese la salida del sistema  $y(t)$  como función de la entrada  $x(t)$ .

(b) Identifique la operación matemática efectuada por este sistema en el límite cuando  $\Delta \rightarrow 0$

$$(a) \quad y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = x(t) * \left( \frac{1}{\Delta} \delta(t) - \frac{1}{\Delta} \delta(t - \Delta) \right)$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{\Delta} (x(t) - x(t - \Delta))$$

$$(b) \quad \Delta \rightarrow 0 \quad ; \quad \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} y(t) = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(t) - x(t - \Delta)}{\Delta} = \frac{d}{dt} x(t)$$



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## PROBLEMA 2.50

Evaluar la respuesta al pulso para los sistemas LTI representados por la siguientes respuestas impulso :

$$(a) h[n] = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] \quad ; \quad s[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n h[k]$$

$$n < 0 \Rightarrow s[n] = 0$$

$$n \geq 0 \Rightarrow s[n] = \sum_{k=0}^n \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k = 1 + \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \left( \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - 1 \right)}{-\frac{1}{2} - 1} = \frac{1}{3} \left( 2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \right)$$

$$(g) h(t) = \frac{1}{4} (u(t) - u(t-4)) \quad ; \quad s(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau) d\tau$$

$$t < 0 \Rightarrow s(t) = 0$$

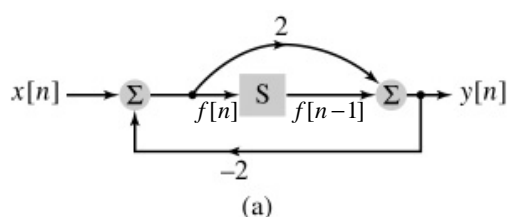
$$0 < t < 4 \Rightarrow s(t) = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^t d\tau = \frac{1}{4} t$$

$$t \geq 4 \Rightarrow s(t) = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^4 d\tau = 1$$

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## Figure Problema 2.65 (p. 190)

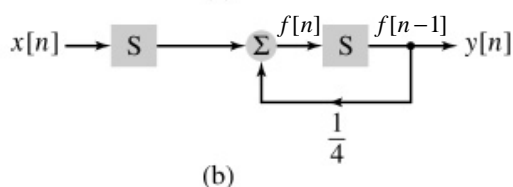
Encontrar las ecuaciones en diferencias de los sistemas de la figura :



$$f[n] = -2y[n] + x[n]$$

$$y[n] = f[n-1] + 2f[n] = -2y[n-1] + x[n-1] - 4y[n] + 2x[n]$$

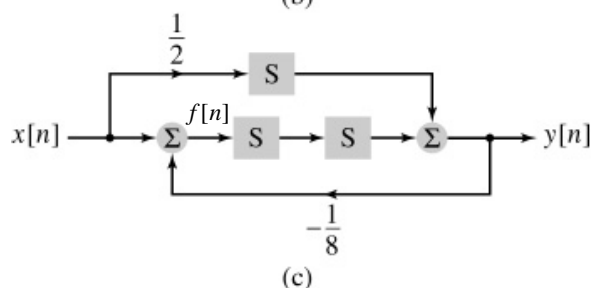
$$5y[n] + 2y[n-1] = x[n-1] + 2x[n]$$



$$f[n] = \frac{1}{4} y[n] + x[n-1]$$

$$y[n] = f[n-1] = \frac{1}{4} y[n-1] + x[n-2]$$

$$y[n] - \frac{1}{4} y[n-1] = x[n-2]$$



$$f[n] = x[n] - \frac{1}{8} y[n]$$

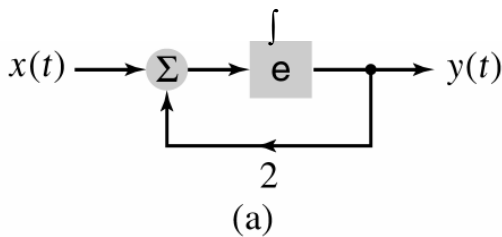
$$y[n] = x[n-1] + f[n-2] = x[n-1] + x[n-2] - \frac{1}{8} y[n-2]$$

$$y[n] + \frac{1}{8} y[n-2] = x[n-1] + x[n-2]$$

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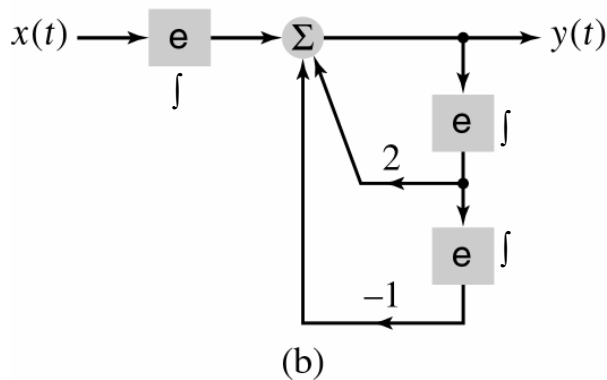
## Figure Problema 2.68 (p. 190)

Encontrar las descripciones en ecuaciones diferenciales para los dos sistemas de la figura :



$$y(t) = x^{(1)}(t) + 2y^{(1)}(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} y(t) - 2y(t) = x(t)$$



$$y(t) = x^{(1)}(t) + 2y^{(1)}(t) - y^{(2)}(t)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} y(t) - 2\frac{d}{dt} y(t) + y(t) = \frac{d}{dt} x(t)$$

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## Figure Problema 2.69 (p. 190)

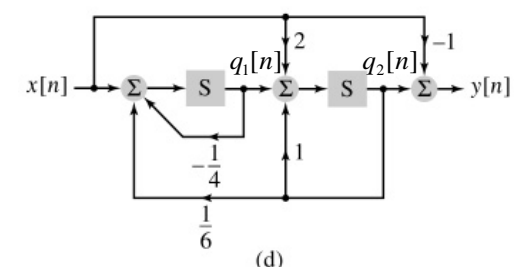
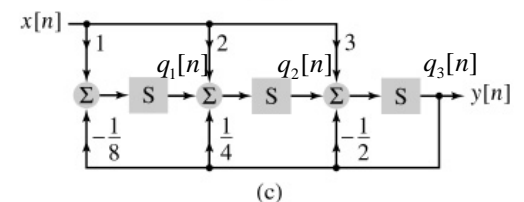
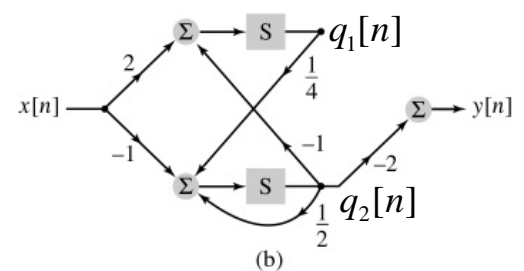
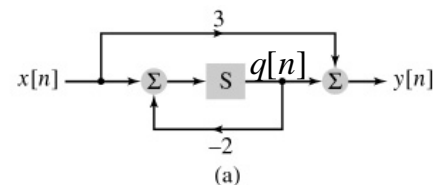
Determine una descripción por variables de estado de los sistemas de la figura :

(a)  $q[n+1] = -2q[n] + x[n] \Rightarrow \mathbf{A} = -2$  ,  $\mathbf{b} = 1$   
 $y[n] = q[n] + 3x[n] \Rightarrow \mathbf{c} = 1$  ,  $\mathbf{d} = 3$

(b)  $q_1[n+1] = -q_2[n] + 2x[n]$   
 $q_2[n+1] = \frac{1}{4}q_1[n] + \frac{1}{2}q_2[n] - x[n]$   
 $y[n] = -2q_2[n]$

(c)  $q_1[n+1] = -\frac{1}{8}q_3[n] + x[n]$   
 $q_2[n+1] = q_1[n] + \frac{1}{4}q_3[n] + 2x[n]$   
 $q_3[n+1] = q_2[n] - \frac{1}{2}q_3[n] + 3x[n]$   
 $y[n] = q_3[n]$

(d)  $q_1[n+1] = -\frac{1}{4}q_1[n] + \frac{1}{6}q_2[n] + x[n]$   
 $q_2[n+1] = q_1[n] + q_2[n] + 2x[n]$   
 $y[n] = q_2[n] - x[n]$



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### Figure Problema 2.71 (p. 191)

Determine una descripción por variables de estado de los sistemas de la figura :

$$(a) \frac{d}{dt} q(t) = -q(t) + x(t)$$

$$y(t) = 2q(t) + 6x(t)$$

$$(b) \frac{d}{dt} q_1(t) = q_2(t) + 2x(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} q_2(t) = 4q_1(t) - 2q_2(t)$$

$$y(t) = q_1(t)$$

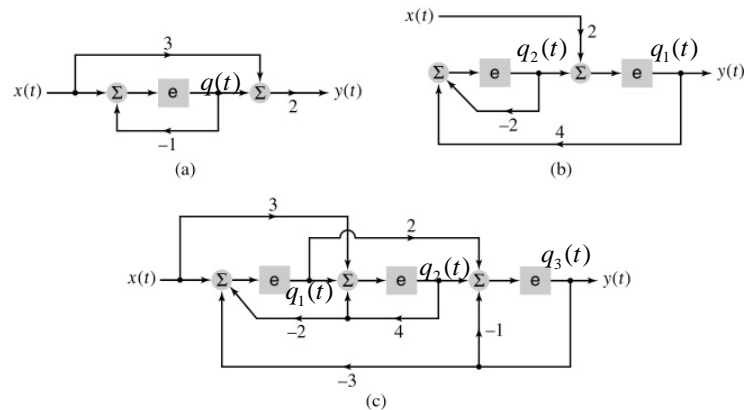
$$(d) \frac{d}{dt} q_1(t) = -8q_2(t) - 3q_3(t) + x(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} q_2(t) = q_1(t) + 4q_2(t) + 3x(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} q_3(t) = 2q_1(t) + q_2(t) - q_3(t)$$

$$y(t) = q_3(t)$$

$$\mathbf{e} = \int$$



### Figure Problema 2.74 (p. 192)

Considere el sistema en tiempo continuo descrito en la figura :

- a) Encuentre la descripción en variables de estado para este sistema suponiendo que los estados  $q_1(t)$  and  $q_2(t)$  son como se señala
- b) Defina nuevos estados  $q'_1(t)$  and  $q'_2(t)$ . Encuentre las nuevas descripciones en variables de estado

$$q'_1(t) = q_1(t) - q_2(t)$$

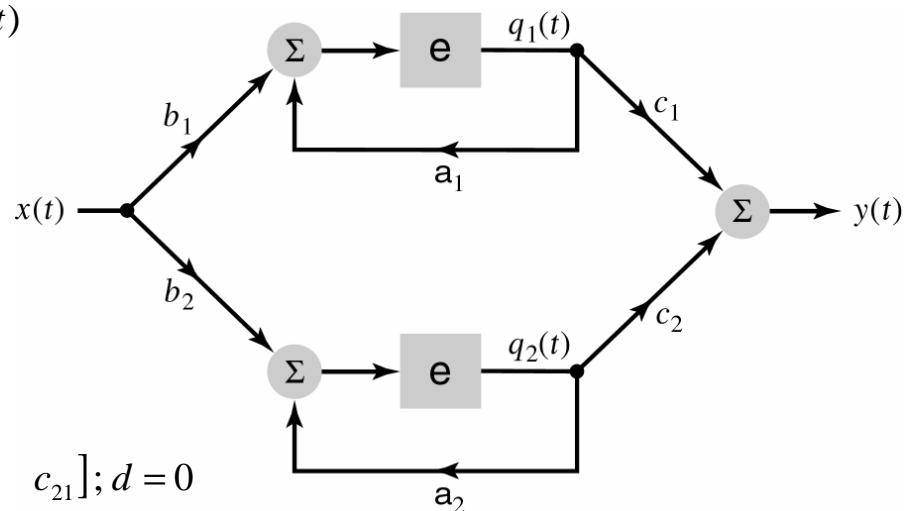
$$q'_2(t) = 2q_1(t)$$

$$(a) \frac{d}{dt} q_1(t) = \alpha_1 q_1(t) + b_1 x(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} q_2(t) = \alpha_2 q_2(t) + b_2 x(t)$$

$$y(t) = c_1 q_1(t) + c_2 q_2(t)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_2 \end{bmatrix}; \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}; \mathbf{c} = [c_1 \quad c_2]; d = 0$$



## Figure Problema 2.74 (p. 192)

$$(b) \quad q_1'(t) = q_1(t) - q_2(t)$$

$$q_2'(t) = 2q_1(t)$$

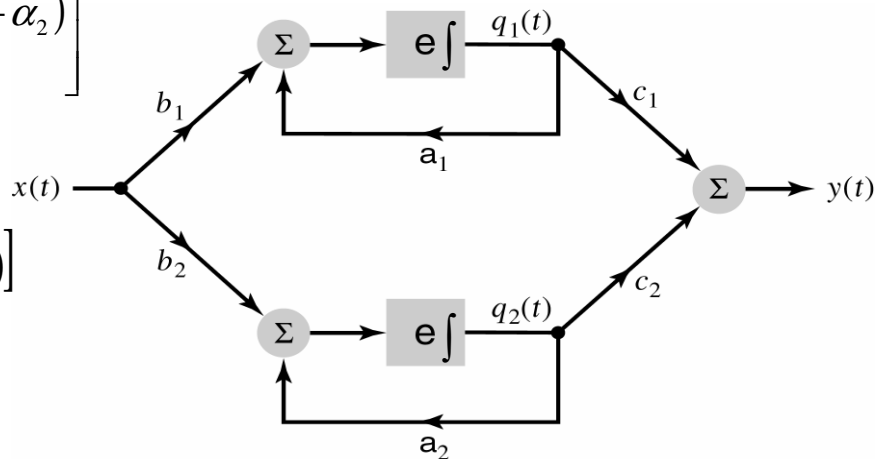
$$\begin{bmatrix} q_1'(t) \\ q_2'(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1(t) \\ q_2(t) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{T}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1/2 \\ -1 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}' = \mathbf{TAT}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_2 & 1/2(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) \\ -2 & \alpha_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{b}' = \mathbf{Tb} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 - b_2 \\ 2b_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{c}' = \mathbf{cT}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -c_2 & 1/2(c_1 + c_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d = d' = 0$$



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## Problema 2.35

2.35. At the start of the first year \$10,000 is deposited in a bank account earning 5% per year. At the start of each succeeding year \$1000 is deposited. Use convolution to determine the balance at the start of each year (after the deposit). Initially \$10000 is invested.

for  $n = -1$

$$y[-1] = \sum_{k=-1}^{-1} 10000(1.05)^{n-k} = 10000(1.05)^{n+1}$$

\$1000 is invested annually, similar to example 2.5

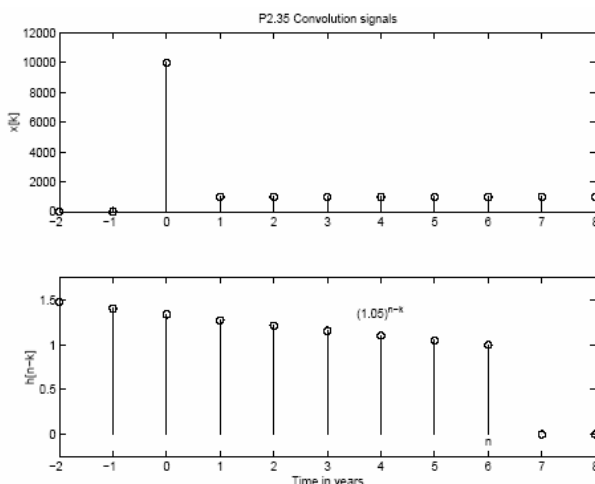
for  $n \geq 0$

$$y[n] = 10000(1.05)^{n+1} + \sum_{k=0}^n 1000(1.05)^{n-k}$$

$$y[n] = 10000(1.05)^{n+1} + 1000(1.05)^n \sum_{k=0}^n (1.05)^{-k}$$

$$y[n] = 10000(1.05)^{n+1} + 1000(1.05)^n \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{1.05}\right)^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{1.05}}$$

$$y[n] = 10000(1.05)^{n+1} + 20000 [1.05^{n+1} - 1]$$



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# Problema 2.35 b

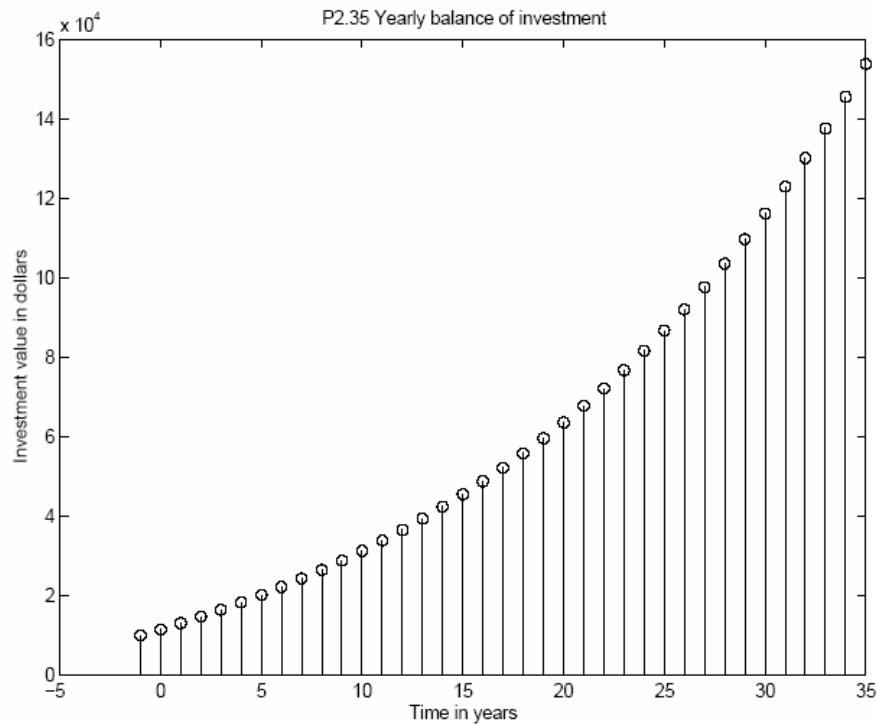


Figure P2.35. Yearly balance of the account

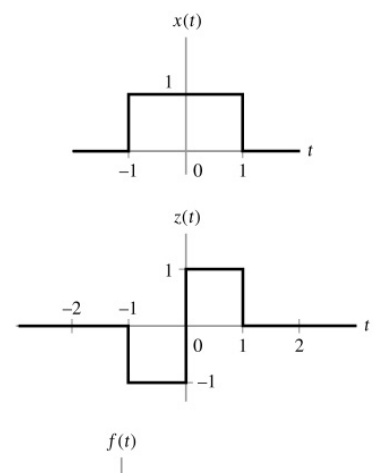
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# Problema 2.40

2.40. Consider the continuous-time signals depicted in Fig. P2.40. Evaluate the following convolution integrals:

(b)  $m(t) = x(t) * z(t)$

for $t + 1 < -1$	$t < -2$	$m(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < -2 \\ -t - 2 & -2 \leq t < -1 \\ t & -1 \leq t < 0 \\ t & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ 2 - t & 1 \leq t < 2 \\ 0 & t \geq 2 \end{cases}$
	$m(t) = 0$	
for $t + 1 < 0$	$-2 \leq t < -1$	
	$m(t) = -\int_{-1}^{t+1} d\tau = -t - 2$	
for $t + 1 < 1$	$-1 \leq t < 0$	
	$m(t) = -\int_{-1}^0 d\tau + \int_0^{t+1} d\tau = t$	
for $t - 1 < 0$	$0 \leq t < 1$	
	$m(t) = -\int_{t-1}^0 d\tau + \int_0^1 d\tau = t$	
for $t - 1 < 1$	$1 \leq t < 2$	
	$m(t) = \int_{t-1}^1 d\tau = 2 - t$	
for $t - 1 \geq 1$	$t \geq 2$	
	$m(t) = 0$	



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## Problema 2.66

Draw direct form I and direct form II implementations for the following difference equations.

$$(b) y[n] + \frac{1}{2}y[n-1] - \frac{1}{8}y[n-2] = x[n] + 2x[n-1]$$

(i) Direct Form I

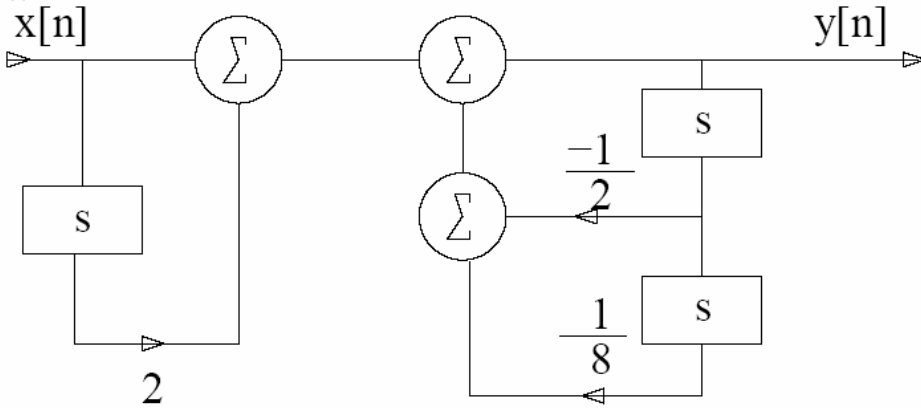
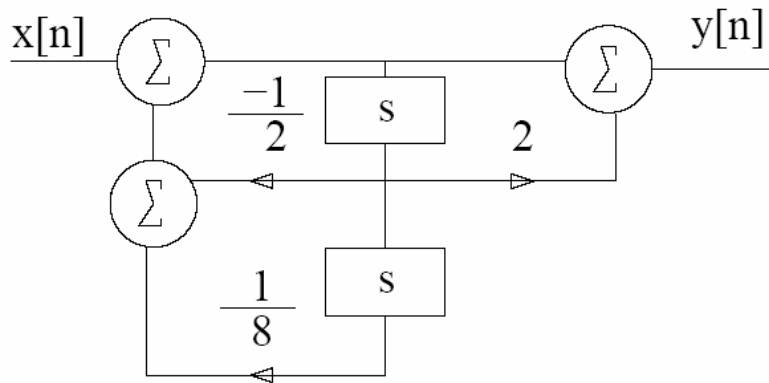


Figure P2.66. (b) Direct form I



(ii) Direct form II

Figure P2.66. (b) Direct form II

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## Problema 2.67

2.67. Convert the following differential equations to integral equations and draw direct form I and direct form II implementations of the corresponding systems.

$$(b) \frac{d^2}{dt^2}y(t) + 5\frac{d}{dt}y(t) + 4y(t) = \frac{d}{dt}x(t)$$

$$y(t) + 5y^{(1)}(t) + 4y^{(2)}(t) = x^{(1)}(t)$$

$$y(t) = x^{(1)}(t) - 5y^{(1)}(t) - 4y^{(2)}(t)$$

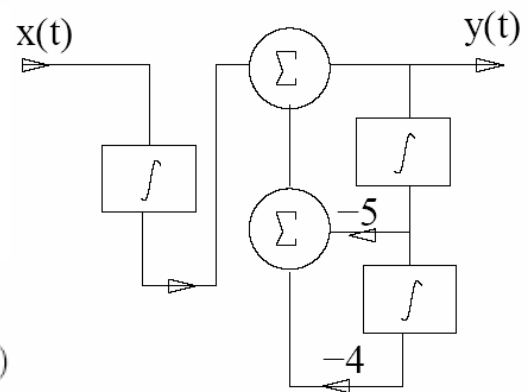
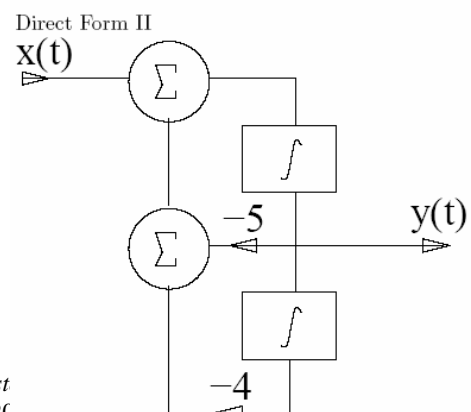


Figure P2.67. (b) Direct Form I



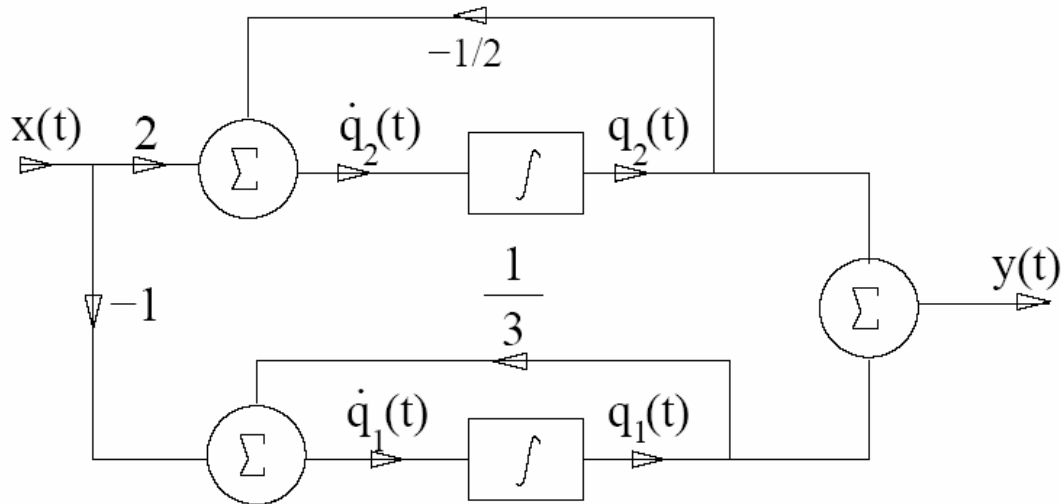
## Problema 2.72

2.72. Draw block-diagram representations corresponding to the continuous-time state variable descriptions of the following LTI systems:

(a)  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{c} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $D = [0]$

$$\frac{d}{dt}q_1(t) = \frac{1}{3}q_1(t) - x(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}q_2(t) &= -\frac{1}{2}q_2(t) + 2x(t) \\ y(t) &= q_1(t) + q_2(t) \end{aligned}$$



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