

8th Oct, 18

LECTURE #3:- CONTINUOUS & DISCRETE SYSTEMS:-

EXAMPLE #1:-

Memory / Without Memory system?

1) $y(t) = x(2t)$

Solve

$t = 0$

$y(0) = x(0)$ present i/p

$t = -1$

$y(-1) = x(-2)$ past i/p

$t = 1$

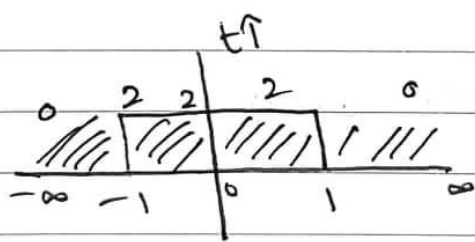
$y(1) = x(2)$ future i/p

Hence, it is system with memory i.e., Dynamic system.

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



Solve



slowly start from $-\infty$ and reaches to t .

if $t = -1$ then $-\infty$ to -1 the area is 0

$t = 1$ then net area depends on previous

values and so on.

So it is system with memory i.e., Dynamic system.



$$3) y[n] = x[-n]$$

Sol:-

$$y[n] = x[-n]$$

$$n=0$$

$$y[0] = x[0] \quad \text{present o/p} \rightarrow \text{present i/p}$$

~~past i/p~~ \rightarrow ~~+~~

$$n=1$$

$$y[1] = x[-1] \quad \text{ps. o/p} \rightarrow \text{past i/p}$$

Hence the system is Dynamic.



$$4) y[n] = x[n+1]$$

Sol:-

$$n=0$$

$$y[0] = x[1] \quad \text{ps. o/p} \rightarrow \text{future i/p}$$

Hence the system is Dynamic.

EXAMPLE # 2:-

Causal or Non-Causal?

$$1) y(t) = x(3t)$$

Sol:-

$$t=0$$

$$y(0) = x(0)$$

$$t=1$$

$$y(1) = x(3)$$

$$\text{ps. o/p} \rightarrow \text{future i/p}$$

Hence the system is non-causal.



$$2) y(t) = \begin{cases} x(3t) & t < 0 \\ x(t-1) & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Soln

$$t < 0$$

$$y(t) = x(3t)$$

$$t = -1$$

$$y(-1) = x(-3)$$

past i/p

$$t \geq 0$$

$$t = 0 \quad y(0) = x(-1) \text{ past i/p}$$

$$t = 1 \quad y(1) = x(0) \text{ past i/p}$$

Hence the system is causal.



$$3) y[n] = x[n] + x[n-1]$$

Soln

$$n = 0$$

$$y[0] = x[0] + x[-1]$$

$$ps \ 0/p \rightarrow pr \ i/p + past \ i/p$$

$$n = 1$$

$$y[1] = x[1] + x[0]$$

$$ps \ 0/p \rightarrow pr \ i/p + past \ i/p$$

$$n = -1$$

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

$$ps \ 0/p \rightarrow pr \ i/p + past \ i/p$$

Hence, the system is causal.

EXAMPLE #3:-

Time Variant or Time Invariant?

1) $y(t) = x(\cos t)$

Sol:-

$$x(t) \rightarrow \boxed{\text{sys}} \rightarrow y(t) = x(\cos t)$$
$$y(t) \xrightarrow{t_0} \boxed{\text{sys}} \rightarrow y(t-t_0) = x(\cos(t-t_0))$$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{t_0} x(t-t_0) \rightarrow \boxed{\text{sys}} \rightarrow x(\cos(t-t_0))$$

Hence, the system is Time variant.



2) $y[n] = x[2n]$

Sol:-

$$x[n] \rightarrow \boxed{\text{sys}} \rightarrow y[n] = x[2n]$$
$$y[n] \xrightarrow{n_0} y[n-n_0] = x[2(n-n_0)]$$

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{n_0} x[n-n_0] \rightarrow \boxed{\text{sys}} \rightarrow y[n] = x[2n-n_0]$$

Hence, the system is time variant.

EXAMPLE #4

Linear or Non-Linear?

1) $y(t) = e^3 x(t)$

Soln

a) Law of Additivity (LOA):-

$$x_1(t) \rightarrow \text{sys} \rightarrow y_1(t) = e^3 x_1(t)$$

$$x_2(t) \rightarrow \text{sys} \rightarrow y_2(t) = e^3 x_2(t)$$

$$y_1(t) + y_2(t) = e^3 x_1(t) + e^3 x_2(t) \Rightarrow e^3 [x_1(t) + x_2(t)]$$

$$y'(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t) \Rightarrow e^3 [x_1(t) + x_2(t)]$$

b) Law of Homogeneity (LOH):-

$$x(t) \rightarrow \text{sys} \rightarrow y(t) \rightarrow 'k' \rightarrow k y(t) = k \cdot e^3 \cdot x(t)$$

$$k x(t) \rightarrow \text{sys} \rightarrow k \cdot e^3 \cdot x(t)$$

Both results are same so, the system is linear sys.



$$2) y[n] = x[2n]$$

Solve

a) LOA:

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow \text{sys} \rightarrow y_1[n] = x_1[2n]$$

$$x_2[n] \rightarrow \text{sys} \rightarrow y_2[n] = x_2[2n]$$

$$y_1[n] + y_2[n] = x_1[2n] + x_2[2n]$$

$$y'[n] = x_1[n] + x_2[n] \Rightarrow x_1[2n] + x_2[2n]$$

b) LOH:

$$x[n] \rightarrow \text{sys} \rightarrow y[n] \rightarrow 'k' \rightarrow ky[n] = kx[2n]$$

$$kx[n] \rightarrow \text{sys} \rightarrow kx[2n]$$

Hence the system is linear.

EXAMPLE # 5

Invertible or Non-Invertible?

$$y(t) = \sin t \cdot x(t)$$

Solve

	$x(t)$	$y(t) = \sin t \cdot x(t)$
€	0	$y(t) = \sin(t) \cdot (0) \Rightarrow 0$
	1	$y(t) = \sin t = 1 \quad (\text{let})$
	2	$y(t) = 2\sin t = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 1$
	$\delta(t)$	$y(t) = \sin t \cdot \delta(t)$ $= 0$

Hence, the system is Non-Invertible.

EXAMPLE # 68

Stable or Not stable?

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

Solve

$$x(t) \rightarrow \text{sys} \rightarrow y(t) = \frac{x(t)}{t}$$

$$x(t) = 2 \rightarrow \text{sys} \rightarrow y'(t) = \frac{2}{t} \Rightarrow y(t) \rightarrow \infty$$

\uparrow dc value (bounded) \uparrow unbounded.

Hence the system is Unstable.



$$2) y[n] = \cos n \cdot x[n].$$

Solve

$$\begin{aligned} x[n] &= \text{finite} \\ \Rightarrow y[n] &= \cos n \cdot (\text{finite}) \\ &\quad -1 \text{ to } +1 \\ \Rightarrow y[n] &= -\text{finite to } +\text{finite.} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the system is stable.