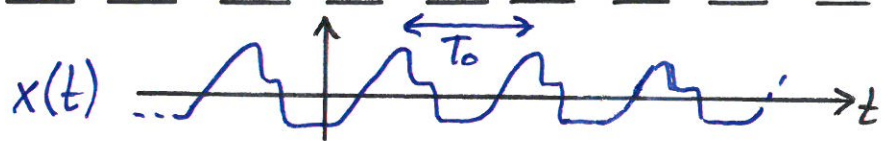


Grundläggande samband för Linjära system (tas upp i HT2):

$$x(t) = \sum_n a_n \cdot x_n(t) \quad \Rightarrow \quad y(t) = \sum_n a_n \cdot y_n(t)$$

$(x_n(t) \text{ in} \Rightarrow y_n(t) \text{ ut})$

Periodisk insignal

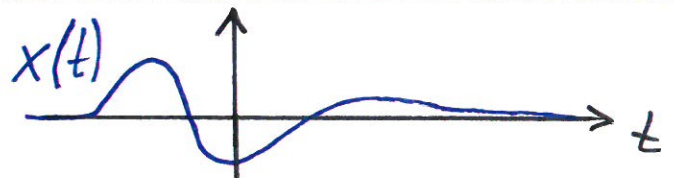


$$\int_{T_0} |x(t)| dt < \infty \Rightarrow \text{FOURIERSERIEUTVECKLA}$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} D_n \cdot e^{jn\omega_0 t}, \quad \text{där} \quad D_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{T_0} x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

$\uparrow = a_n$ $\uparrow = x_n(t)$

Absolutintegrerbar insignal
 (Energisignal, icke-periodisk)

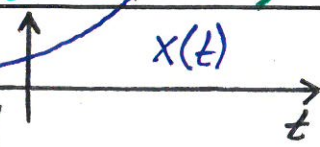


$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)| dt < \infty \Rightarrow \text{FOURIERTRANSFORMERA}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega, \quad \text{där} \quad X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

\uparrow Riemannintegral \uparrow Motsvarar ett kontinuerligt a_n (eller $\begin{cases} x_n(t) = e^{j\omega t} \\ a_n \sim \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) d\omega \end{cases}$)

Ej absolutintegrerbar, icke-periodisk insignal



$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |x(t)| dt = \infty \Rightarrow \text{LAPLACETRANSFORMERA} \quad \nabla$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\sigma-j\infty}^{\sigma+j\infty} X(s) e^{st} ds, \quad \text{där} \quad X(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-st} dt$$

∇ SE KONV. OMR. ∇
 (Man kan även Laplacetransformera energisignaler!)