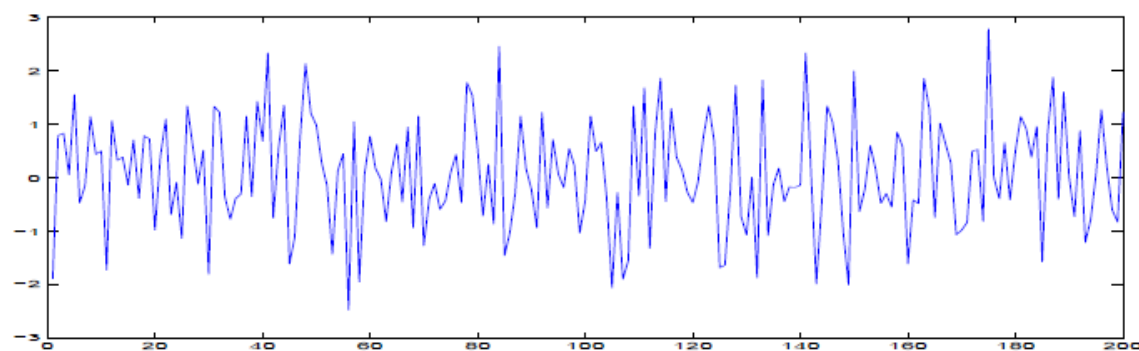
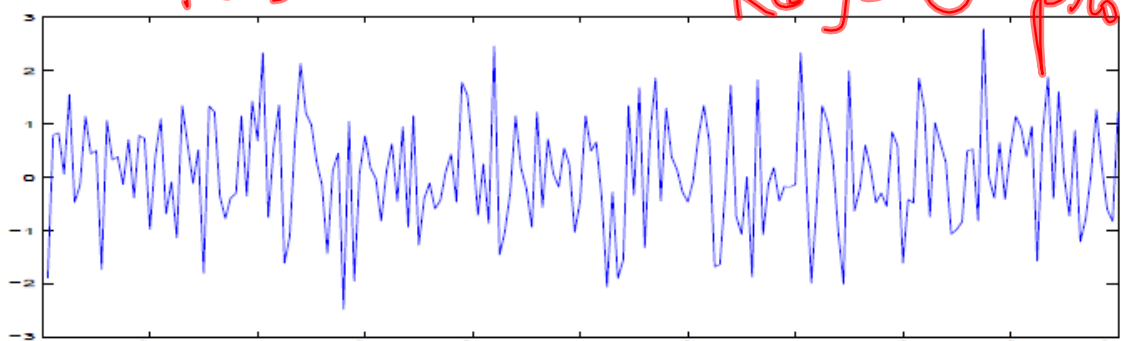
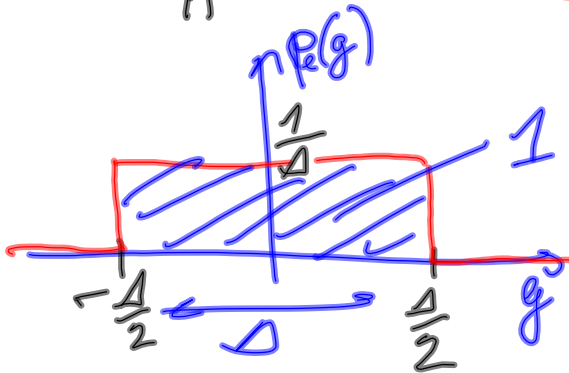
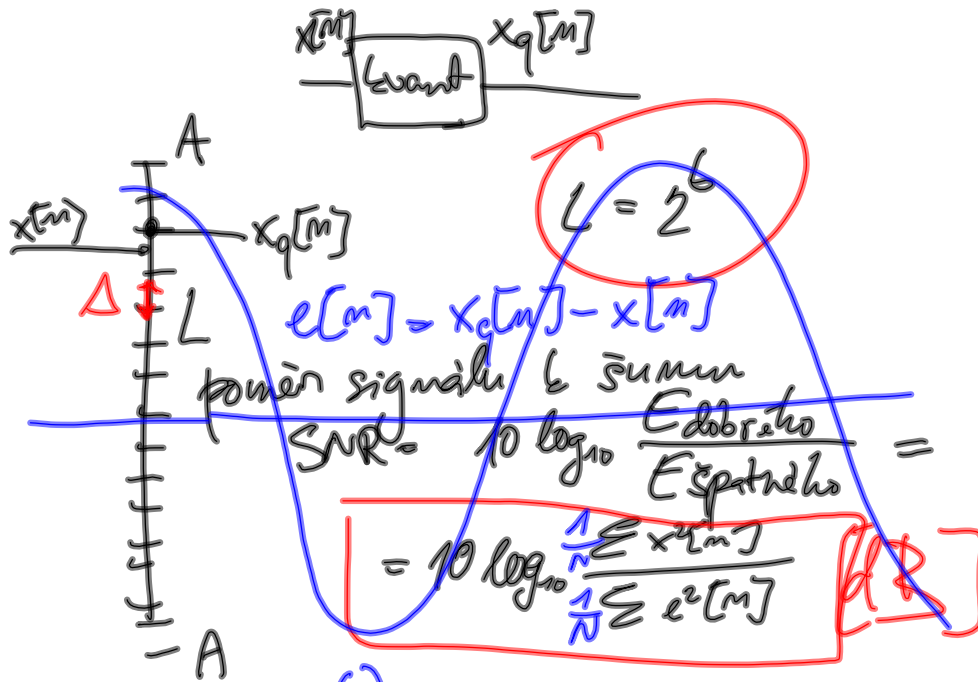


$R[0] = V \cdot k \cdot \check{c}$ $R[k] = 0$ pro $k \neq 0$





Nač. $a = 0$
 $\Phi = \Delta$

$$D = \int (g-a)^2 \cdot p(g) dg = \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_{-\Delta/2}^{\Delta/2} g^2 dg = \frac{1}{\Delta} \left[\frac{g^3}{3} \right]_{-\Delta/2}^{\Delta/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Delta} \left(\frac{(\frac{\Delta}{2})^3}{3} - \frac{(-\frac{\Delta}{2})^3}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{\Delta} \left(\frac{\Delta^3}{8 \cdot 3} + \frac{\Delta^3}{8 \cdot 3} \right) = \frac{2 \cdot \Delta^2}{24} = \frac{\Delta^2}{12}$$

Result: $D = \frac{\Delta^2}{12}$ (circled)

užitečný signál - amplituda A , \cos

$P_s = \frac{A^2}{2} = \frac{L^2 \Delta^2}{4 \cdot 2} = \frac{L^2 \Delta^2}{8}$

Relations: $2A = L\Delta$, $A = \frac{L\Delta}{2}$

Value: $L = 2^6$

$$SNR = 10 \log_{10} \frac{\frac{L^2 \Delta^2}{8}}{\frac{\Delta^2}{12}} = 10 \log_{10} \frac{3}{2} L^2 = 10 \log_{10} \frac{3}{2} 2^{26}$$

0. Frekvence ANALOG $x(t)$	$x[n]$ DIGITAL.
f [Hz] $\frac{1}{s}$	f' []
$\omega = 2\pi f$ $\frac{\text{rad}}{s}$	$f' = \frac{f}{F_s}$ $\omega = \frac{\omega}{F_s}$ [rad]

1. FREKVENČNÍ ANALÝZA
 výsledek = možná konstanta \cdot vstup $e^{j\omega t}$ čas frekvence

čas \rightarrow frekvence
 frekvence \rightarrow čas

ANALOG $x(t)$

$X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{j\omega t} dt$ (FT)

$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) \cdot e^{j\omega t} d\omega$

$X(j\omega) = X^*(-j\omega)$
 $x(t - \tau) = X(j\omega) \cdot e^{-j\omega\tau}$

DIGITAL $x[n]$

$\tilde{X}(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] \cdot e^{-jn\omega}$ (DTFT)

$\frac{2\pi f}{F_s} = \frac{2\pi F_s}{F_s} = 2\pi$

$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \tilde{X}(e^{j\omega}) \cdot e^{jn\omega} d\omega$

$\tilde{X}(e^{j\omega}) = \tilde{X}^*(e^{-j\omega})$
 $\tilde{X}(e^{j\omega}) = \tilde{X}(e^{j(\omega + 2\pi)})$
 $x[n-k] = \tilde{X}(e^{j\omega}) \cdot e^{-j\omega k}$

$x(t)$ T_s PERIODICKÉ (FR)

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

$c_k = \frac{1}{T_s} \int_0^{T_s} x(t) \cdot e^{-jk\omega_1 t} dt$

∞ měnících koeficientů
 $c_k = c_{-k}^*$

$x(t - \tau) = c_k \cdot e^{-jk\omega_1 \tau}$

$x[n]$ N

$\tilde{X}[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \cdot e^{-jn\omega_1}$ (DFR)

$\tilde{X}[k] = \tilde{X}^*[-k]$
 $\tilde{X}[k] = \tilde{X}[k + \omega_1 \cdot N]$
 $\tilde{X}[k] = \tilde{X}^*[N - k]$
 $\tilde{X}[k] \cdot e^{-jk\omega_1}$

$X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \cdot e^{-jn\omega_1}$ $k=0 \dots N-1$

- DFT pro výpočet analogu:
1. meze posčítání: $k \leq \frac{N}{2}$
 2. vzorkovací teorie
 3. (FR) N musí obsahovat celý násobek T_s

2. SYSTEMY

ANALOG

$$\omega \text{ rad/s}$$

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

diferenciální rovnice



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

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

Laplace

$$\sum_{k=0}^Q b_k X(s) s^k = \sum_{k=0}^P a_k Y(s) s^k \quad \text{or} \quad \sum_{k=0}^Q b_k X(z) z^k = \sum_{k=0}^P a_k Y(z) z^k$$

$$H(s) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^Q b_k s^k}{\sum_{k=0}^P a_k s^k}$$

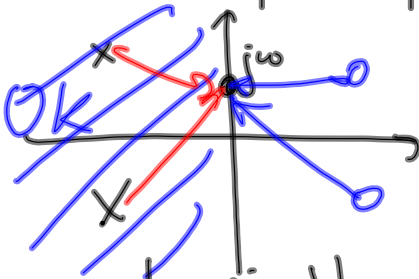
průchodná funkce

$$s \rightarrow j\omega$$

$$H(j\omega)$$

freqs

$$f(s) = \frac{\prod (s - m_1) \dots (s - m_n)}{\prod (s - p_1) \dots (s - p_p)}$$



$$\left| H(j\omega \text{ nebo } e^{j\omega}) \right|$$

= součin délek modrých vekt. / součin délek červených vekt.

$$\arg H(j\omega \text{ nebo } e^{j\omega}) = \text{Součet úhlů modrých vekt.} = \text{Součet úhlů červených vekt.}$$

DIGITÁL.



$$y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^Q b_k x[n-k] + \sum_{k=0}^P a_k y[n-k]$$

diferenční rovnice



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

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h[n] e^{j\omega n}$$

Z-Transformace

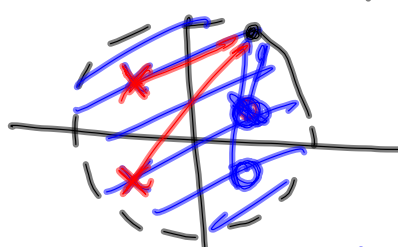
$$\sum_{k=0}^Q b_k X(z) z^k = \sum_{k=0}^P a_k Y(z) z^k$$

$$H(z) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^Q b_k z^k}{1 + \sum_{k=0}^P a_k z^{-k}}$$

$$z \rightarrow e^{j\omega}$$

freqz

$$H(z) = \frac{\prod (z - m_1) \dots (z - m_n)}{\prod (z - p_1) \dots (z - p_p)}$$



PA 5.1.
~~10:00 - 12:00~~
16:00 - 18:00