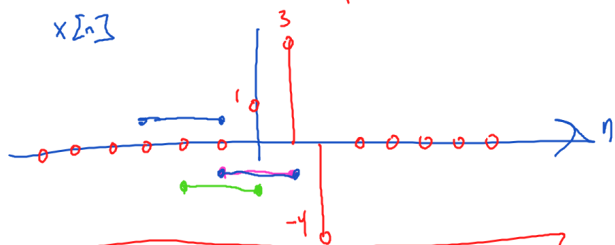
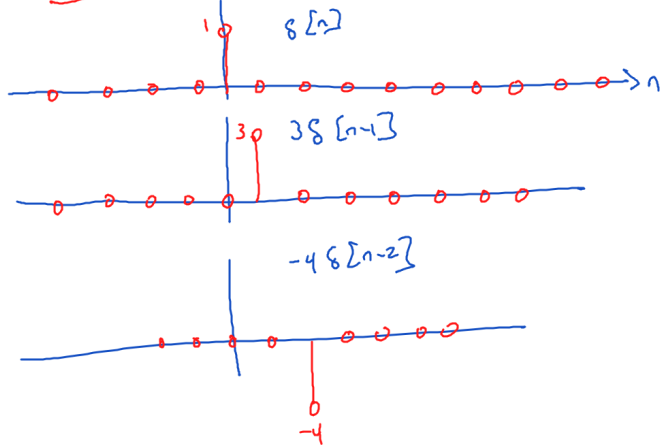
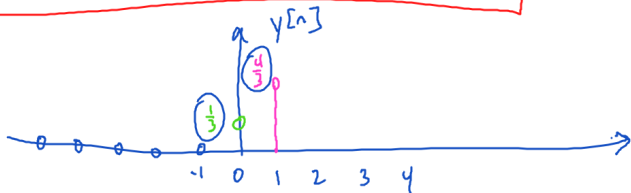


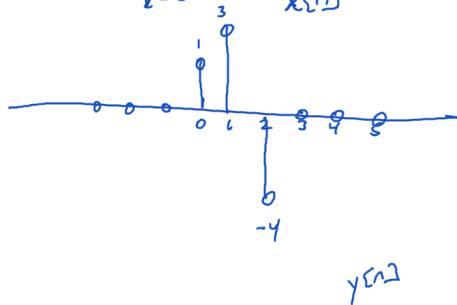
$$x[n] = \delta[n] + 3\delta[n-1] - 4\delta[n-2]$$



$$y[n] = (x[n] + x[n-1] + x[n-2]) / 3$$



$$y[n] = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=0}^2 x[n-k]$$



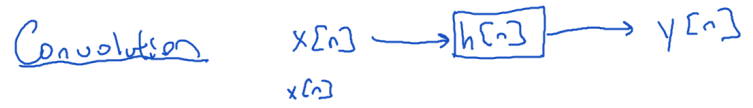
$$y[0] = (x[0] + x[-1] + x[-2]) / 3$$

$$= (1 + 0 + 0) / 3 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y[1] = (x[1] + x[0] + x[-1]) / 3$$

$$(3 + 1 + 0) / 3 = \frac{4}{3}$$

- Obj) Convolution
- by math ✓
  - by properties ✓
  - by MATLAB
  - graphically



$$x[n] = \delta[n] + 2\delta[n-1] + \delta[n-2] \rightarrow y[n] = h[n] + 2h[n-1] + h[n-2]$$

In general

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

$$= x[n] * h[n]$$

CONVOLUTION

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

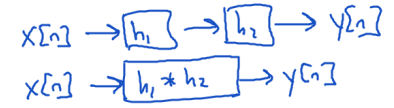
Gotcha:

operation	rest of world	Mitra
convolution	*	⊗
circular convolution	⊗	Ⓝ
conjugation	$(a+ib)^* = a-ib$ $(a+ib)^* = a-j$	*

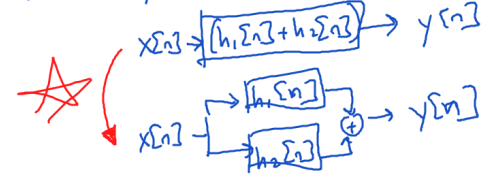
### Convolution Properties

Common:  $y = x[n] * h[n] = h[n] * x[n]$   
 $y = x + h = h * x$

assoc:  $y = (x * h_1) * h_2 = x * (h_1 * h_2)$



distib  $y = x * (h_1 + h_2) = x * h_1 + x * h_2$



# Convolution by MATLAB

good news: <u>conv</u> magnitude	bad news: no indexing indexing
eg $\Rightarrow x = [1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1]$ $\Rightarrow h = [1 \ 2]$ $\Rightarrow y = \text{conv}(x, h)$ $= [1 \ 4 \ 6 \ 5 \ 2]$	$n_x = 0:3$ $n_h = 0:1$ $n_y = 0:4$ $\text{stem}(n_y, y)$

How do you create  $n_y$ ?

Rule 1: if lengths  $N_x, N_h$  (eg  $n_x = 0:N_x-1$  or  $1:N_x$ )

then  $N_y = N_x + N_h - 1$

Rule 2: if  $x$  and  $h$  begin at  $n_{x1}$  and  $n_{h1}$

then  $y$  begin  $n_{x1} + n_{h1}$

eg $x = [1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1]$ $h = [1 \ 2]$ $y = \text{conv}(x, h)$ $= [1 \ 4 \ 6 \ 5 \ 2]$	$n_x = -1:2$ $n_h = [-1 \ 0]$ $N_y = N_x + N_h - 1 = 4 + 2 - 1 = 5$ $n_{y1} = n_{x1} + n_{h1} = (-1) + (-1) = -2$ $n_y = -2:2$ $\text{stem}(n_y, y)$
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# Graphical

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

