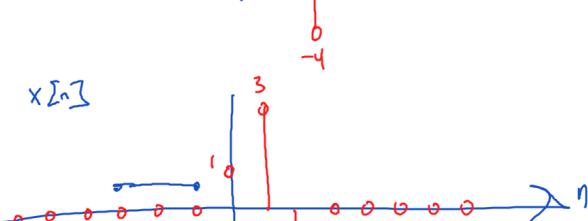
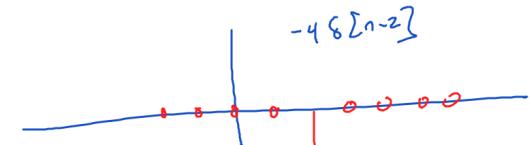
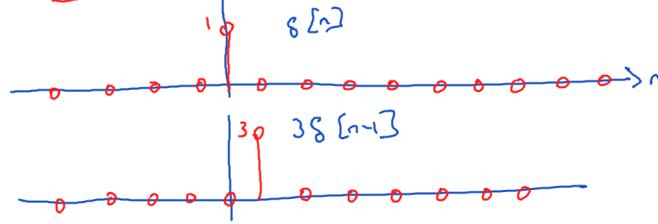
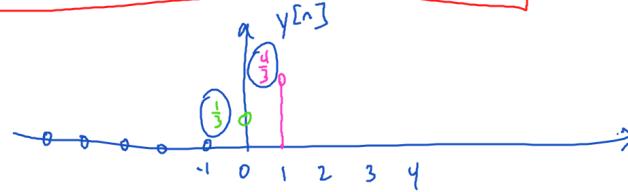


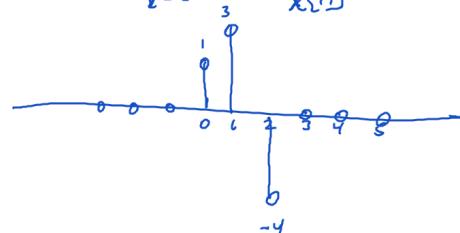
$$x[n] = \boxed{s[n]} + 3s[n-1] - 4s[n-2]$$



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



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



$y[n]$

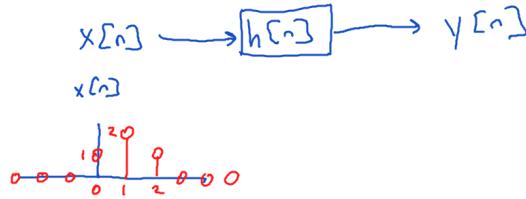
$$\begin{aligned} y[0] &= (x[0] + x[-1] + x[-2]) / 3 \\ &= (1 + 0 + 0) / 3 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y[1] &= (x[1] + x[0] + x[-1]) / 3 \\ &= (3 + 1 + 0) / 3 = \underline{\underline{\frac{4}{3}}} \end{aligned}$$

Obj

- by math ✓
- by properties ✓
- by MATLAB
- graphically

Convolution



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

CONVOLUTION

In general

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

$y(t) = \int x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$

| Grochla: | operation | rest of world | Mitra |
|----------------------|--|---------------|---------|
| convolution | * | * | * |
| Circular convolution | \otimes | | \odot |
| Conjugation | $(a+bi)^* = 2 \angle -30^\circ$ $(2+i)^* = 2-i$ | | |

Convolution Properties

$$\text{commut}: y = x * h = h * x$$

$$y = x * h = h * x$$

$$\text{assoc: } y = (x * h_1) * h_2 = x * (h_1 * h_2)$$

$$x[n] \rightarrow h_1 \rightarrow h_2 \rightarrow y[n]$$

$$x[n] \rightarrow h_1 * h_2 \rightarrow y[n]$$

$$\text{distrib: } y = x * (h_1 + h_2) = x * h_1 + x * h_2$$

$$x[n] \rightarrow [h_1[n] + h_2[n]] \rightarrow y[n]$$

★

$$x[n] \rightarrow \begin{cases} h_1[n] \\ h_2[n] \end{cases} \rightarrow \oplus \rightarrow y[n]$$

Convolution by MATLAB

| good news [conv] | bad news: no indexing |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| magnitude | indexing |
| $\text{eg } \gg x = [1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1]$ | $nx = 0:3$ |
| $\Rightarrow h = [1 \ 2]$ | $nh = 0:1$ |
| $\gg y = \text{conv}(x, h)$ | $ny = 0:4$ |
| $= [1 \ 4 \ 6 \ 5 \ 2]$ | $\text{stem}(ny, y)$ |

How do you create my?

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

$$\text{then } N_y = N_x + N_h - 1$$

Rule 2 if x and y begin at nx_1 and nh_1 ,
then y begin $nx_1 + nh_1$

eg $X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$h = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y = \text{Conv}(X, h)$$

$$= [1 \ 4 \ 6 \ 5 \ 2]$$

(2)

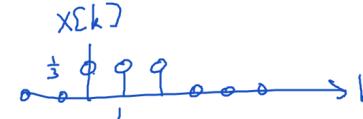
$$\begin{array}{c} nx = -1 : 2 \\ nh = [-1 \ 0] \\ ny = \\ ny = \boxed{-2 : 2} \\ ny_1 : ny_1 + \end{array}$$

$$\text{stem}(\underline{ny}, y)$$

Geophysical

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

$$\underline{ex} \quad y[0] \quad n=0 \quad | \quad y[1] \quad n=1$$



$$h[\Sigma_n] = v[\Sigma_n]$$



$$x[k] h[-k]$$

$$4\{0\} = \frac{1}{3}$$



$$x[k]h[-k]$$

$$y[1] = \frac{2}{3}$$

