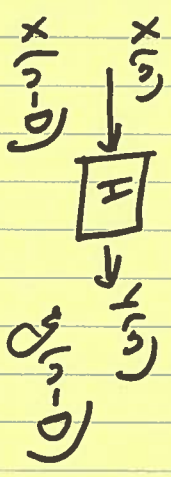


# Lecture 8:

Time Invariant:

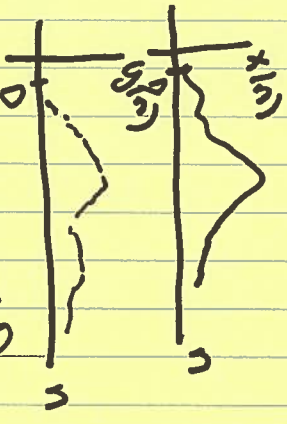


Causality:



If  $x(n) = 0 \quad n < 0$

$y(n) = 0 \quad n < 0$



"the output does not precede the input"

IID systems:

$$y(n) = \sum_{p=1}^P a_p x(n-p) + \sum_{q=1}^Q b_q y(n-q)$$

Ex:  $y(n) = a_1 x(n-1)$

causal!

n	$x(n)$	$y(n)$
0	1	0
1	2	$a_1 = 2$
2	4	$a_1 x(1) = 4a_1$
3	6	$a_1 x(2) = 6a_1$
...	...	...

$y(n) = a_1 x(n+1)$

non-causal!

n	$x(n)$	$y(n)$
0	1	$2a_1$
1	2	$a_1 y$
2	4	$6a_1$
3	6	

$n = -1, y(-1) = a_1 x(0)$

Easy to spot:

$y(n) = a_1 x(n-1) + a_2 x(n) + a_3 x(n+1)$

# Stability:



Bounded input / bounded output

$$\rightarrow \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h(n)| < \infty$$

$$y(n) = a_1 x(n) + a_2 x(n-2) + a_3 x(n-3)$$

$$x(n) = \delta(n)$$

$$y(n) = ?$$

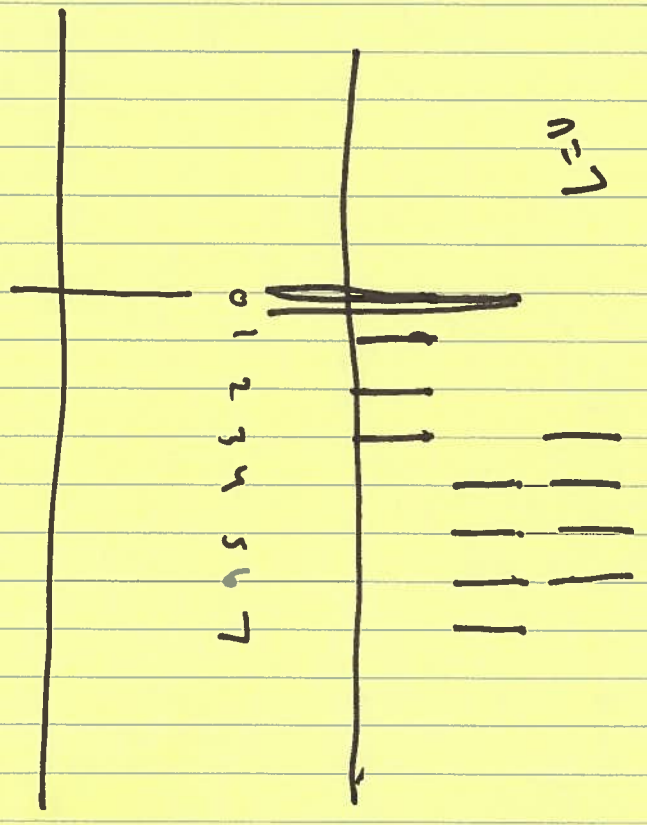
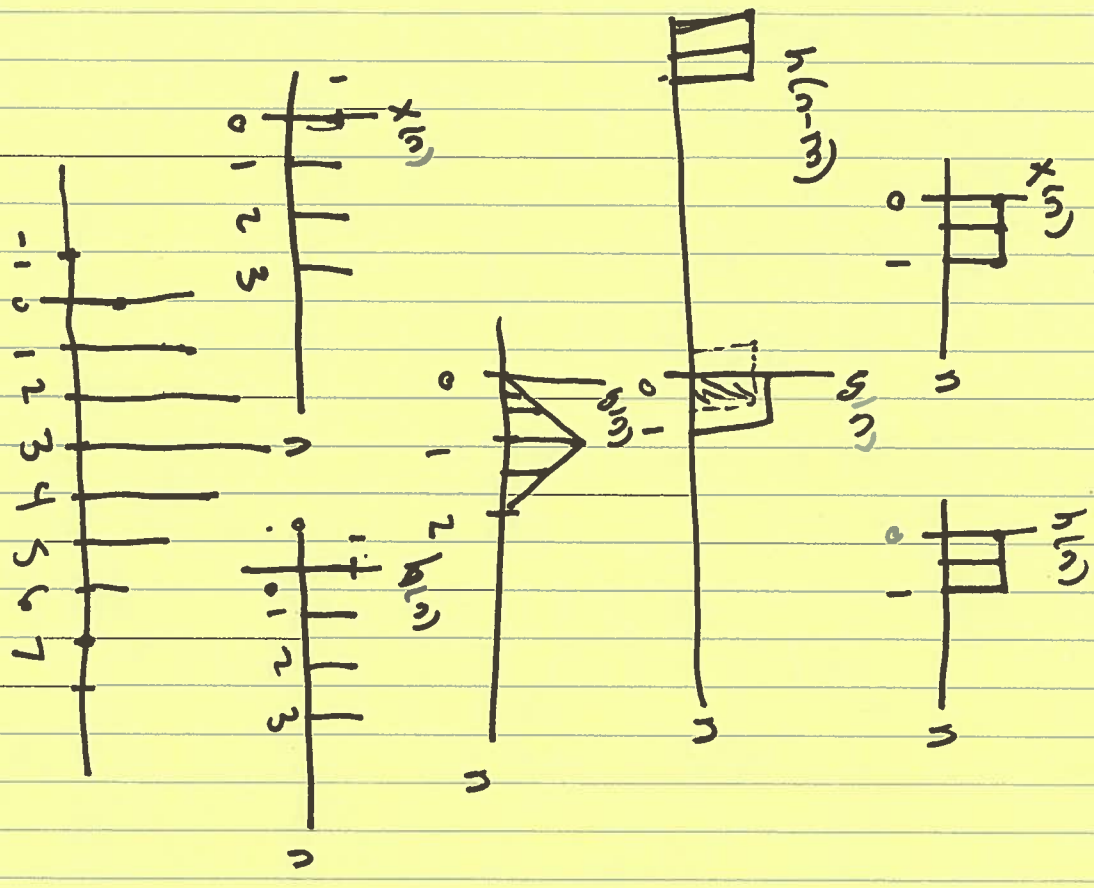
Finite Impulse Response (FIR) are stable.

$$y(n] = a_1 y(n-1) + x(n)$$

potentially unstable

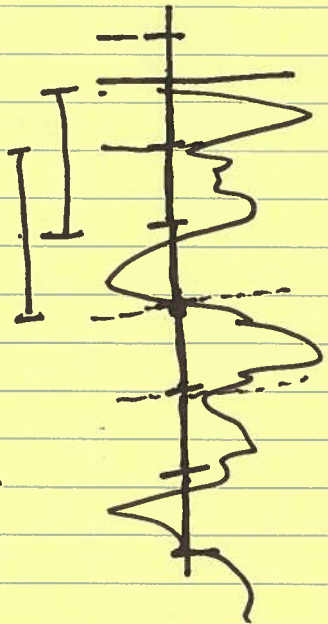
Condition:

$$y(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m)h(n-m)$$





# Programming Implications



$$y(n) = ax(n) + bx(n-1)$$

$$y(n) = ay(n-1) + by(n-2) + cx(n) + dx(n-1)$$

$$x(n) = [0, 3, 7, 9, 1, 5, \dots]$$