

Analysis of Linear Systems

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Outline

- **Deterministic Systems**
- **Random Response of Linear Systems**
- **Stationary Response Analysis**
- **Autocorrelation & Cross-Correlation**
- **System Identification**
- **Spectral Response**
- **Examples**

Deterministic Systems

L: deterministic linear differential operator

$$LY(t) = X(t)$$

$$Y(0) = dY(0)/dt = \dots = 0$$

h(t): Impulse Response

$$Lh(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$h(0) = \dots = 0$$

$$h(t) = L_t^{-1} \delta(t)$$

Response

$$Y(t) = L_t^{-1} X(t) = L_t^{-1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\tau) \delta(t - \tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\tau) L_t^{-1} \delta(t - \tau) d\tau$$

X(t) = h(t) = 0 for t < 0

$$Y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t - \tau) X(\tau) d\tau$$

$$Y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) X(t - \tau) d\tau$$

$$Y(t) = \int_0^t h(t - \tau) X(\tau) d\tau$$

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Systems Function

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

$$Y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t-\tau)X(\tau)d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau)X(t-\tau)d\tau$$

$h(t) = 0$ for $t < 0$

$$Y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(t-\tau)X(\tau)d\tau = \int_0^{+\infty} h(\tau)X(t-\tau)d\tau$$

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Response Mean

$$E\{Y(t)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau)E\{X(t-\tau)\}d\tau = \eta_X \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau)d\tau = \eta_X H(0)$$

Second Order Statistics

$$R_{YX}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_{XX}(\tau-\alpha)h(\alpha)d\alpha = R_{XX}(\tau) * h(\tau)$$


$$R_{YY}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_{YX}(\tau+\alpha)h(\alpha)d\alpha = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_{YX}(\tau-\alpha)h(-\alpha)d\alpha$$

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$$R_{YY}(\tau) = R_{XY}(\tau) * h(\tau)$$

$$R_{XY}(\tau) = R_{XX}(\tau) * h(-\tau)$$

$$R_{YY}(\tau) = R_{YX}(\tau) * h(-\tau)$$



$$R_{YY}(\tau) = R_{XX}(\tau) * h(\tau) * h(-\tau)$$

System Identification Clarkson University

For White Input

$$R_{XX}(\tau) = \delta(\tau) \quad R_{YX}(\tau) = h(\tau)$$

Impulse Response

$$E\{Y(t+\tau)X(t)\} \approx \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T Y(t+\tau)X(t)dt \approx R_{YX}(\tau)$$

Spectral Response Clarkson University

System Function

$$H^*(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(-\tau)e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau)e^{i\omega\tau} d\tau$$

Impulse Response Function

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\omega t} H(\omega) d\omega$$

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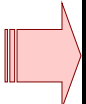
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$$S_{YX}(\omega) = S_{XX}(\omega)H(\omega)$$

$$S_{YY}(\omega) = S_{YX}(\omega)H^*(\omega)$$

$$S_{YY}(\omega) = S_{XY}(\omega)H(\omega)$$

$$S_{XY}(\omega) = S_{XX}(\omega)H^*(\omega)$$



$$S_{YY}(\omega) = S_{XX}(\omega)|H(\omega)|^2$$

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Spectral Relationships Clarkson University

Given

$$a_n \frac{d^n Y}{dt^n} + a_{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} Y}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_0 Y = X(t)$$

System Function

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{a_n (i\omega)^n + \dots + a_0}$$

$$\bar{Y}(\omega) = H(\omega)\bar{X}(\omega)$$

Expected Value

$$E\{Y\} = H(0)E\{X\} = E\{X\}/a_0$$

Power Spectrum

$$S_{YY}(\omega) = S_{XX}(\omega)|H(\omega)|^2$$

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Example: Langevin's Equation Clarkson University

Brownian Motion of a Particle

$$\frac{dV}{dt} + \beta V = n$$

$$E\{n\} = 0$$

$$S_{nn}(\omega) = \alpha$$

Response Power Spectrum

$$S_{VV}(\omega) = |H(\omega)|^2 S_{nn}(\omega)$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{i\omega + \beta}$$

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Example: Langevin's Equation Clarkson University

Response Power Spectrum

$$|H(\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{\omega^2 + \beta^2} \implies S_{VV}(\omega) = \frac{\alpha}{\omega^2 + \beta^2}$$

Response Autocorrelation

$$R_{VV}(\tau) = \frac{\alpha}{2\beta} e^{-\beta|\tau|}$$

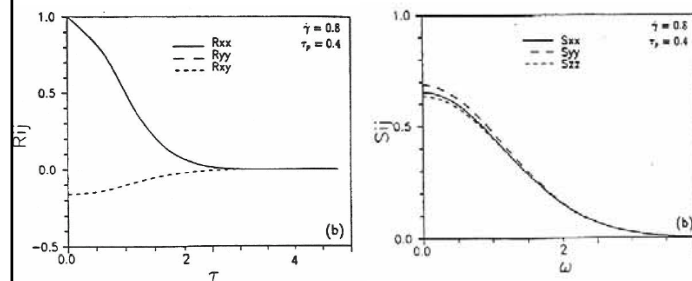
$$E\{V^2\} = \frac{\alpha}{2\beta}$$

$$E\{V\} = 0$$

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Brownian Motion Clarkson University



Autocorrelation and power spectrum of particle velocity

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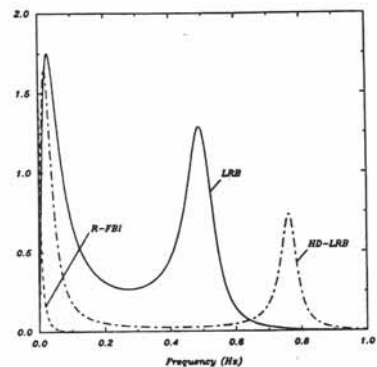


FIG. 6. Displacement Power Spectra for LRB, HD-LRB, and R-FBI Base-Isolation Systems for $V_w = 42$ m/s

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Base Isolation Clarkson University

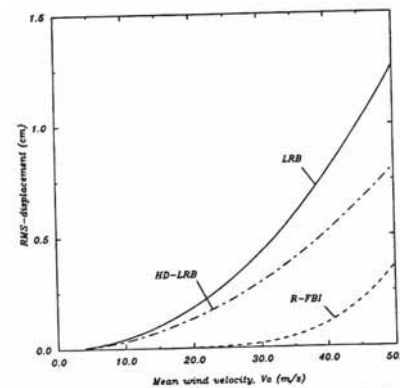


FIG. 9. RMS-Displacements for LRB, HD-LRB, and R-FBI Base-Isolation System

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