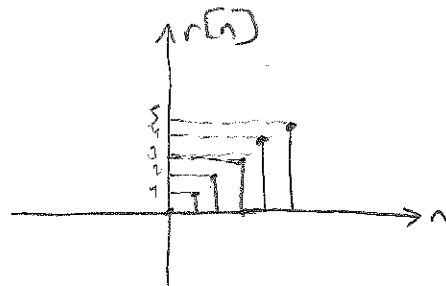
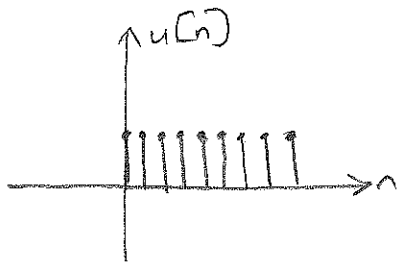


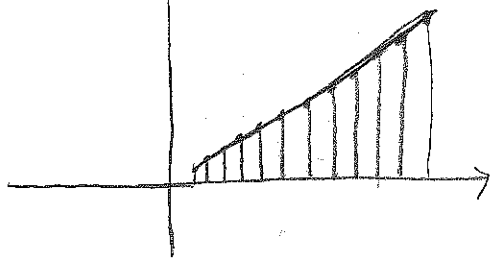
## Ramp Function

$$r[n] = nu[n]$$



$$r[n] = \begin{cases} n & n \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

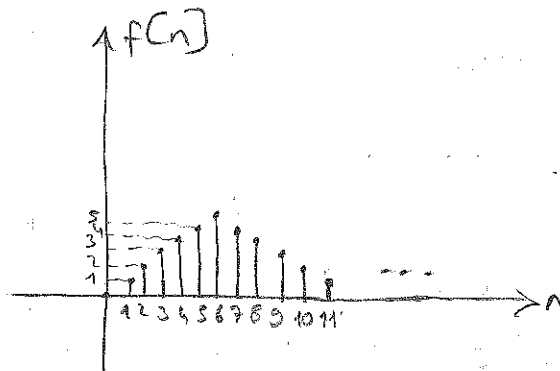
$$f[n] = f_1[n] f_2[n] = nu[n]$$



$$r[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} u[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \delta[n-k]$$

## Example

Draw the graph for  $f[n] = r[n] - 2r[n-6] + r[n-11]$



We can also have the exponential signal in discrete form

$$f[n] = \begin{cases} ke^{-n} & n \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{other} \end{cases} \Rightarrow f[n] = ke^{-n} u[n] \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

Comparison of discrete and continuous time signals for periodicity

### Continuous time

- 1) Takes different values for different  $\omega$  values
- 2) It is periodic for any  $\omega_0$  value.
- 3) The fundamental frequency is  $\frac{2\pi}{T_0}$