

Impulse Response

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In this document I discuss the relation between prime numbers and the Impulse Response.

An invariant (prime number is defined by the relation $a = a \left(\frac{a}{a} \right) = a(1_a)$

Multinomial Theorem

$$c = a + b$$

$$c^n = (a + b)^n = [a^n + b^n] + [f(a, b, n)]$$

$$(a + b)^n (a + b) = (a + b)^n (a + b)$$

$$(a + b)^n \frac{(a + b)}{(a + b)} = (a + b)^n (1_{(a+b)}) = (a + b)^n, (1_{(a+b)}) := \frac{(a + b)}{(a + b)}$$

$$(ct) := a, (vt') := b$$

$$(ct) + (vt') = \{(ct) + (vt')\} \frac{\{(ct) + (vt')\}}{\{(ct) + (vt')\}} = \{(ct) + (vt')\} 1_{\{(ct) + (vt')\}}$$

Multinomial (System Impulse Response)

First Order System Response

A single System is defined as $(\#_m) := (x_1) + (x_2) + \dots + (x_m) = \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i)$

Then the System Impulse Response is defined as

$$(\#_m) := (x_1) + (x_2) + \dots + (x_m) = \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i) = \left[\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i) \right] \frac{\left[\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i) \right]}{\left[\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i) \right]} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i) \right] 1_{\left[\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i) \right]}, \text{ where the impulse}$$

is defined as $1_{\left[\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i) \right]}$ and the impulse response (equivalent to the "system" is defined as $\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i)$. That

is, in first order, the system is unchanged by the Impulse.

Nth Order Impulse Response

$$(\#_m)^n = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i)^n \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{k_1+k_2+\dots+k_m=n; k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m \geq 0} \binom{n}{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m} \prod_{t=1}^m x_t^{k_t} \right\} \text{ where } \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i)^n \right\} \neq \left(\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i) \right)^n$$

$$\text{where } \binom{n}{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m} = \frac{n!}{k_1! k_2! \dots k_m!}$$

$$\text{However, } (\#_m)^n = (\#_m)^n \frac{(\#_m)^n}{(\#_m)^n} = (\#_m)^n \left(1_{(\#_m)^n} \right)$$

Impulse Response for n=2

$$(\#_m)^2 = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i)^2 \right\} + \left\{ \sum_{k_1+k_2+\dots+k_m=2; k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m \geq 0} \binom{2}{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m} \prod_{t=1}^m x_t^{k_t} \right\}$$

$$\text{where } \binom{2}{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m} = \frac{2!}{k_1! k_2! \dots k_m!} = \frac{2}{k_1! k_2! \dots k_m!}$$

and where $\left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i)^2 \right\} \neq \left(\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i) \right)^2$ so there is no impulse response in second order.

$$\text{However, } (\#_m)^2 = (\#_m)^2 \frac{(\#_m)^2}{(\#_m)^2} = (\#_m)^2 \left(1_{(\#_m)^2} \right)$$

$$\psi := (c^n) = (a + ib)^n = [a^n + (ib^n)] + i[f(a, b, n)] = a^n + i[b^n + f(a, b, n)]$$

$$\psi := (c^n) = a^n + i[b^n + f(a, b, n)]$$

$$\psi^* := (c^n)^* = a^n - i[b^n + f(a, b, n)]$$

$$\psi\psi^* = (a^n)^2 + [b^n + f(a, b, n)]^2 + i(a^n)\{[b^n + f(a, b, n)] - i[b^n + f(a, b, n)]\}$$

$$\psi\psi^* = (a^n)^2 + [b^n + f(a, b, n)]^2 = (\psi\psi^*)\left(\frac{\psi\psi^*}{\psi\psi^*}\right) = (\psi\psi^*)(1_{\psi\psi^*})$$