

PMR3306 – Sistemas Dinâmicos II para Mecatrônica



“Everyone wants the project
to be good, fast and cheap...
pick two!”
- *Unknown*

TRANSFORMADA DE FOURIER

Larissa Driemeier

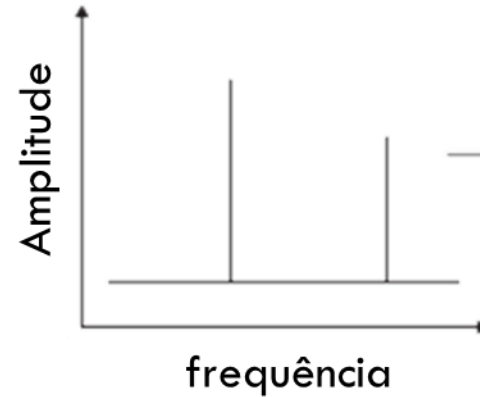


NOSSO CALENDÁRIO

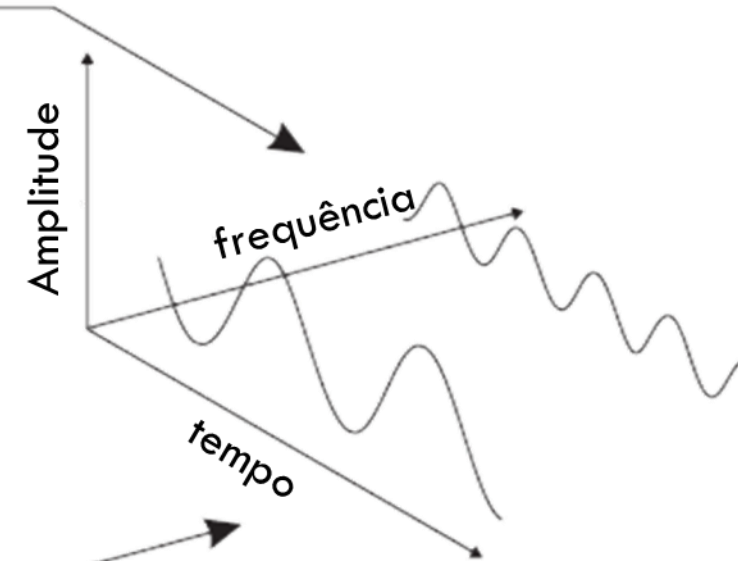
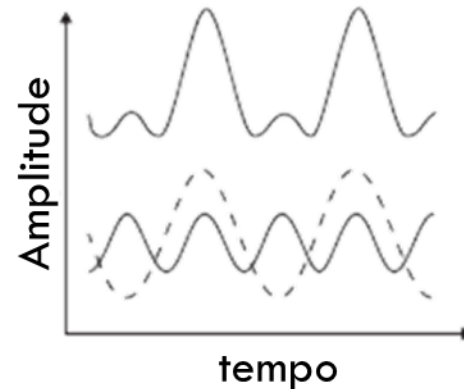
#	Data	Conteúdo	Teste
I -12	4/10	Transformada de Fourier	
II -13	10/10	Transformada de Fourier	
III -14	11/10	Transformada de Fourier	
IV -15	17/10	Diagrama de Bode	
V -16	18/10	Diagrama de Bode	
VI -17,18	19/10	Diagrama de Bode	
VII - 19	24/10		TESTE – TODO CONTEÚDO

ANÁLISE E SÍNTESE DE UM SINAL

Domínio da frequência

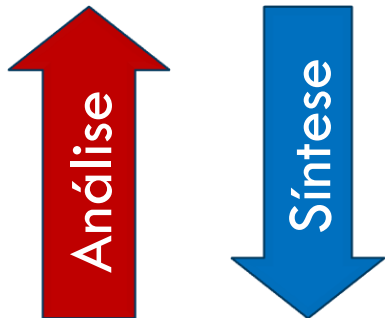


Domínio do tempo



ANÁLISE E SÍNTESE DE UM SINAL

Domínio da frequência



Domínio do tempo

Cada transformada possui uma equação de análise (também chamada de transformada direta) e uma equação de síntese (também chamada de transformada inversa). **As equações de análise** descrevem como calcular cada valor no domínio da frequência com base em todos os valores no domínio do tempo. **As equações de síntese** descrevem como calcular cada valor no domínio do tempo com base em todos os valores no domínio da frequência.



OUTRAS MANEIRAS DE ESCREVER A SÉRIE...

Forma exponencial
da Série de Fourier

LEMBRANDO QUE A SÉRIE DE FOURIER...

$$x(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega_0 t + b_n \sin n\omega_0 t)$$

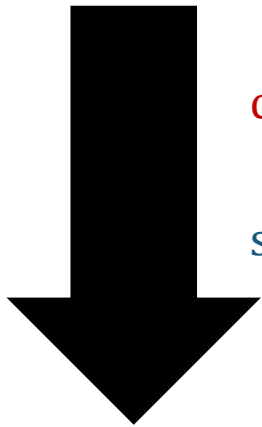
$$\cos n\omega_0 t = \frac{e^{jn\omega_0 t} + e^{-jn\omega_0 t}}{2} \quad \sin n\omega_0 t = \frac{e^{jn\omega_0 t} - e^{-jn\omega_0 t}}{2j}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_T x(t) \cos n\omega_0 t dt \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_T x(t) dt$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_T x(t) \sin n\omega_0 t dt \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

ANÁLISE — FREQUÊNCIA PARA TEMPO

$$x(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega_0 t + b_n \sin n\omega_0 t)$$



$$\cos n\omega_0 t = \frac{e^{jn\omega_0 t} + e^{-jn\omega_0 t}}{2}$$

$$\sin n\omega_0 t = \frac{e^{jn\omega_0 t} - e^{-jn\omega_0 t}}{2j}$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X[n] e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$X[n] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(a_n - jb_n) & n \geq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}a_0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(a_{|n|} + jb_{|n|}) & n \leq -1 \end{cases} \quad \rightarrow \quad X[\pm n] = \frac{1}{2}(a_{|n|} \mp jb_{|n|})$$

$$a_n = 2 \mathcal{R}(X[n])$$

$$b_n = -2 \mathcal{I}m(X[n])$$

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega_0 t + b_n \sin n\omega_0 t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X[n] e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$



○ termo constante

$$\frac{1}{2} a_0 = X[0]$$

as partes do sinal que oscilam uma vez em um período de T segundos,

$$a_1 \cos(\omega_0 t) + b_1 \sin(\omega_0 t) = X[-1] e^{-j\omega_0 t} + X[1] e^{+j\omega_0 t}$$

as partes do sinal que oscilam duas vezes em um período de T segundos,

$$a_2 \cos(2\omega_0 t) + b_2 \sin(2\omega_0 t) = X[-2] e^{-j2\omega_0 t} + X[2] e^{+j2\omega_0 t}$$

... e assim por diante.

E A SÍNTESE — TEMPO PARA FREQUÊNCIA?

Para $n \neq 0$,

$$X[\pm n] = \frac{1}{2} (a_{|n|} \mp j b_{|n|})$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_T x(t) \cos n\omega_0 t dt$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_T x(t) \sin n\omega_0 t dt$$

$$\cos n\omega_0 t = \frac{e^{jn\omega_0 t} + e^{-jn\omega_0 t}}{2}$$

$$\sin n\omega_0 t = \frac{e^{jn\omega_0 t} - e^{-jn\omega_0 t}}{2j}$$



$$X[n] = \frac{1}{2}(a_n - jb_n) = \frac{1}{T} \int x(t) [\cos n\omega_0 t - j \sin n\omega_0 t] dt$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(a_n - jb_n) = \frac{1}{T} \int x(t) [\cos n\omega_0 t - j \sin n\omega_0 t] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int x(t) \left[\frac{e^{jn\omega_0 t} + e^{-jn\omega_0 t}}{2} - j \frac{e^{jn\omega_0 t} - e^{-jn\omega_0 t}}{2j} \right] dt$$

$$X[n] = \frac{1}{2}(a_n - jb_n) = \frac{1}{T} \int x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

Similarmente,

$$X[-n] = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + jb_n) = \frac{1}{T} \int x(t) [\cos n\omega_0 t + j \sin n\omega_0 t] dt$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(a_n + jb_n) = \frac{1}{T} \int x(t) [\cos n\omega_0 t + j \sin n\omega_0 t] dt$$

$$X[-n] = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + jb_n) = \frac{1}{T} \int x(t) e^{jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

FORMULAÇÃO COMPLEXA DA SÉRIE DE FOURIER

OU SÉRIE EXPONENCIAL DE FOURIER

Síntese

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X[n]e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

Harmônicos distanciados $\Delta\omega = \omega_0 = 2\pi/T$ (ω_0 : frequência fundamental)

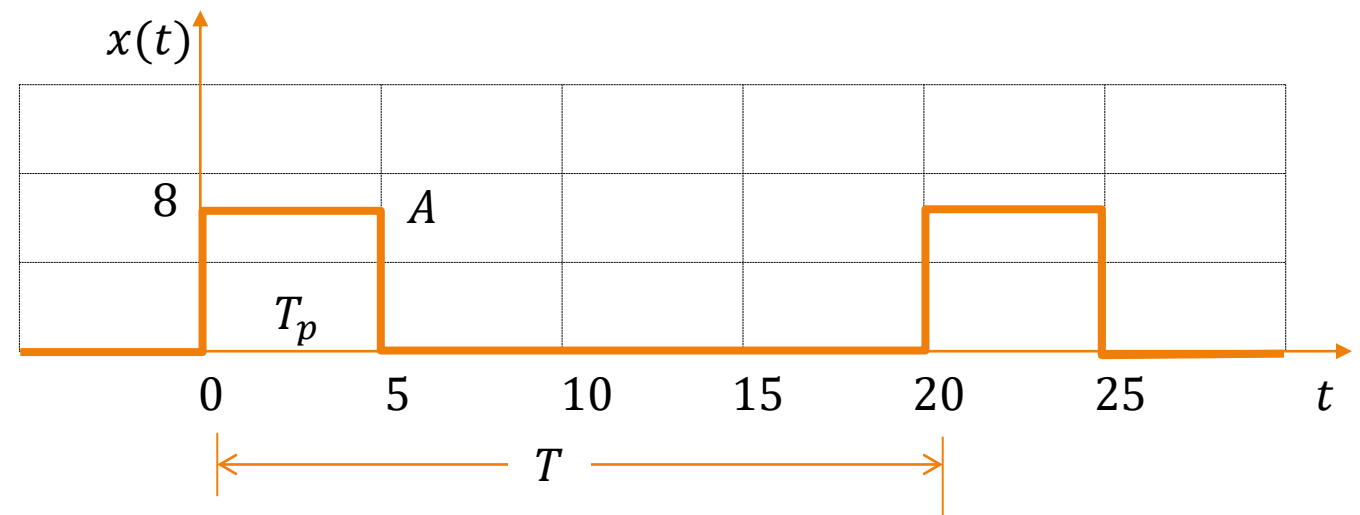
Análise

$$X[n] = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t)e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

$X[n]e^{jn\omega_0 t} + X[-n]e^{-jn\omega_0 t}$ é o n -ésimo harmônico do sinal.

POR EXEMPLO...

Encontre a série exponencial de Fourier que descreve a função harmônica $x(t)$ abaixo.
Qual a amplitude do primeiro harmônico da função?

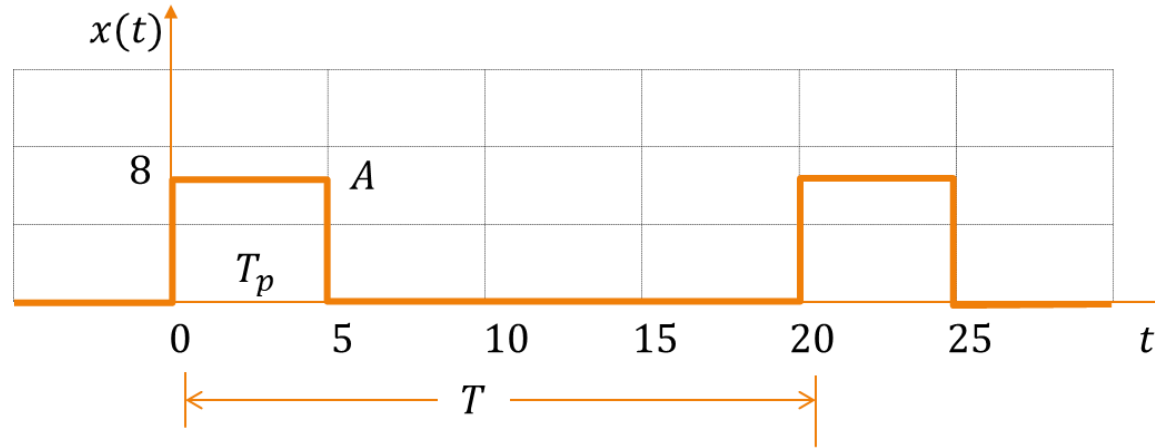


$$T = 20, T_p = \frac{T}{4}, A = 8$$

$$x(t + T) = x(t), \text{ onde } T \text{ é o período, de modo que } \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{20} = \frac{\pi}{10}$$

RESOLUÇÃO UTILIZANDO

$$X[\pm n] = \frac{1}{2} (a_{|n|} \mp j b_{|n|})$$



$$a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt$$

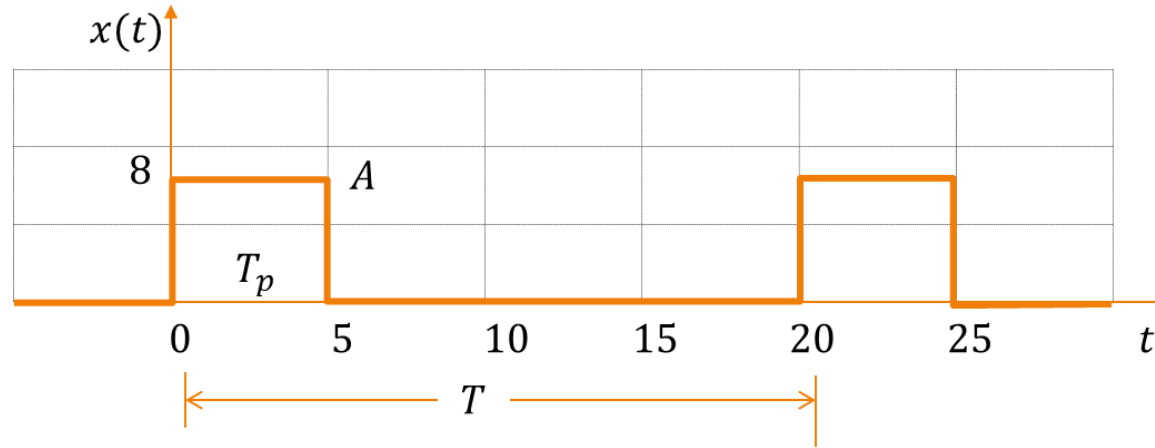
$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \cos n\omega_0 t dt$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \sin n\omega_0 t dt$$

$$X[\pm n] = \frac{1}{2} (a_{|n|} \mp j b_{|n|})$$

RESOLUÇÃO UTILIZANDO

$$X[\pm n] = \frac{1}{2} (a_{|n|} \mp j b_{|n|})$$



$$a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt = \frac{2}{20} 8 \int_0^5 1 dt = 4$$

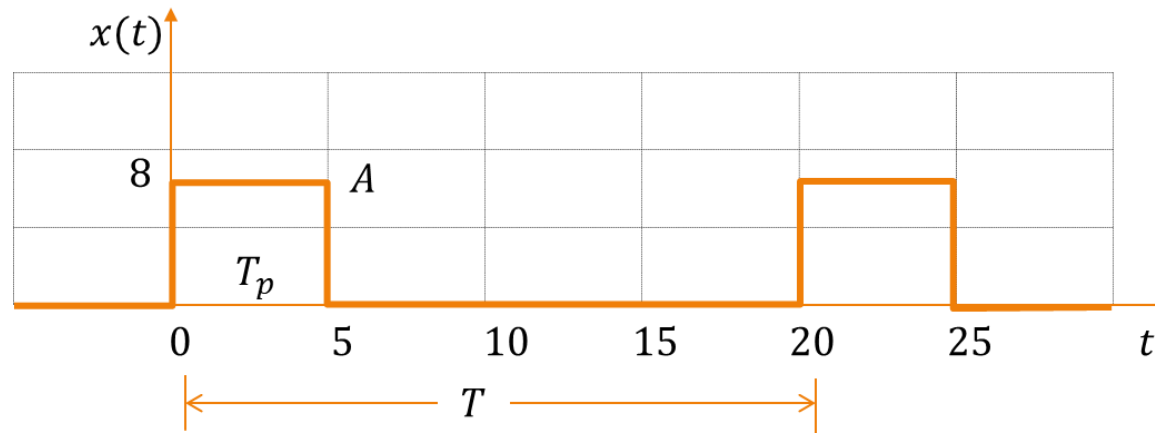
$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \cos n\omega_0 t dt$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \sin n\omega_0 t dt$$

$$X[\pm n] = \frac{1}{2} (a_{|n|} \mp j b_{|n|})$$

RESOLUÇÃO UTILIZANDO

$$X[\pm n] = \frac{1}{2} (a_{|n|} \mp j b_{|n|})$$



$$a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt = \frac{2}{20} 8 \int_0^5 1 dt = 4$$

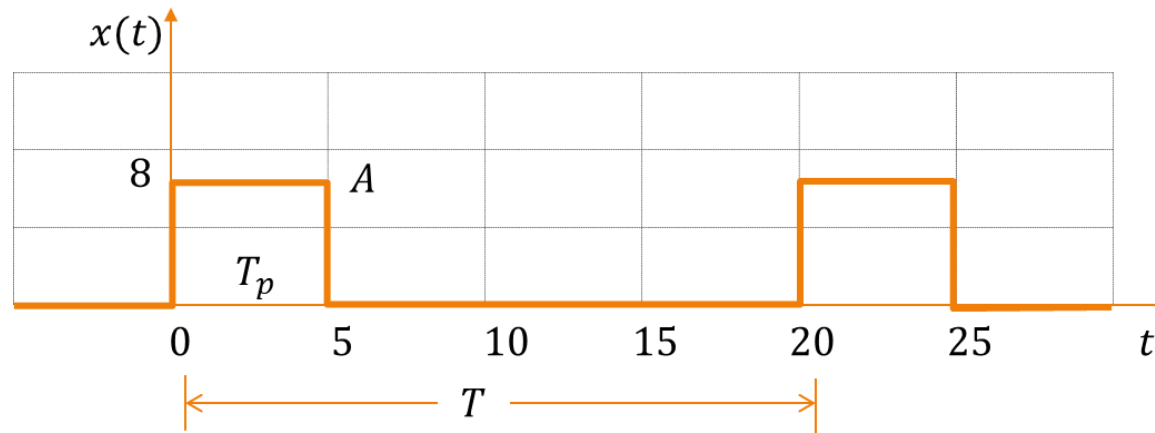
$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \cos n\omega_0 t dt = \frac{2}{20} 8 \int_0^5 \cos n\omega_0 t dt = \frac{4}{5n\omega_0} \sin 5n\omega_0 = \frac{40}{5n\pi} \sin 5n \frac{\pi}{10} = \frac{8}{n\pi} \sin n \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \sin n\omega_0 t dt$$

$$X[\pm n] = \frac{1}{2} (a_{|n|} \mp j b_{|n|})$$

RESOLUÇÃO UTILIZANDO

$$X[\pm n] = \frac{1}{2} (a_{|n|} \mp j b_{|n|})$$



$$a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt = \frac{2}{20} 8 \int_0^5 1 dt = 4$$

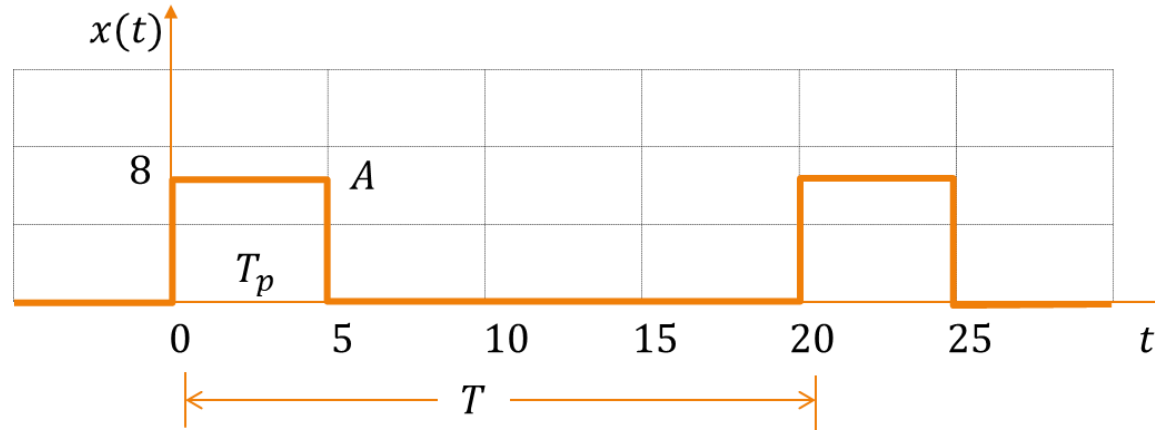
$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \cos n\omega_0 t dt = \frac{2}{20} 8 \int_0^5 \cos n\omega_0 t dt = \frac{4}{5n\omega_0} \sin 5n\omega_0 = \frac{40}{5n\pi} \sin 5n \frac{\pi}{10} = \frac{8}{n\pi} \sin n \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \sin n\omega_0 t dt = \frac{2}{20} 8 \int_0^5 \sin n\omega_0 t dt = -\frac{8}{n\pi} \left[\cos n \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right]$$

$$X[\pm n] = \frac{1}{2} (a_{|n|} \mp j b_{|n|})$$

RESOLUÇÃO UTILIZANDO

$$X[\pm n] = \frac{1}{2} (a_{|n|} \mp j b_{|n|})$$



$$a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt = \frac{2}{20} 8 \int_0^5 1 dt = 4$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \cos n\omega_0 t dt = \frac{2}{20} 8 \int_0^5 \cos n\omega_0 t dt = \frac{4}{5n\omega_0} \sin 5n\omega_0 = \frac{40}{5n\pi} \sin 5n \frac{\pi}{10} = \frac{8}{n\pi} \sin n \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \sin n\omega_0 t dt = \frac{2}{20} 8 \int_0^5 \sin n\omega_0 t dt = -\frac{8}{n\pi} \left[\cos n \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right]$$

$$X[\pm n] = \frac{1}{2} (a_{|n|} \mp j b_{|n|}) = \frac{8}{n\pi} \left[\sin n \frac{\pi}{2} \mp j \left(\cos n \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right) \right]$$

$$a_n = \frac{8}{n\pi} \sin n \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$b_n = -\frac{8}{n\pi} \left[\cos n \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right]$$

n	a_n	b_n
0	4	—
1	$\frac{8}{\pi}$	$\frac{8}{\pi}$
2	0	$\frac{8}{\pi}$
3	$-\frac{8}{3\pi}$	$\frac{8}{3\pi}$
4	0	0
5	$\frac{8}{5\pi}$	$\frac{8}{5\pi}$
6	0	$\frac{8}{3\pi}$





n	$X[n]$
-6	
-5	
-4	
-3	
-2	
-1	
0	2
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

n	a_n	b_n
0	4	—
1	$\frac{8}{\pi}$	$\frac{8}{\pi}$
2	0	$\frac{8}{\pi}$
3	$-\frac{8}{3\pi}$	$\frac{8}{3\pi}$
4	0	0
5	$\frac{8}{5\pi}$	$\frac{8}{5\pi}$
6	0	$\frac{8}{3\pi}$

n	$X[n]$
-6	
-5	
-4	
-3	
-2	
-1	$\frac{4}{\pi} + j\frac{4}{\pi}$
0	2
1	$\frac{4}{\pi} - j\frac{4}{\pi}$
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

$$X[\pm n] = \frac{1}{2} (a_{|n|} \mp j b_{|n|})$$

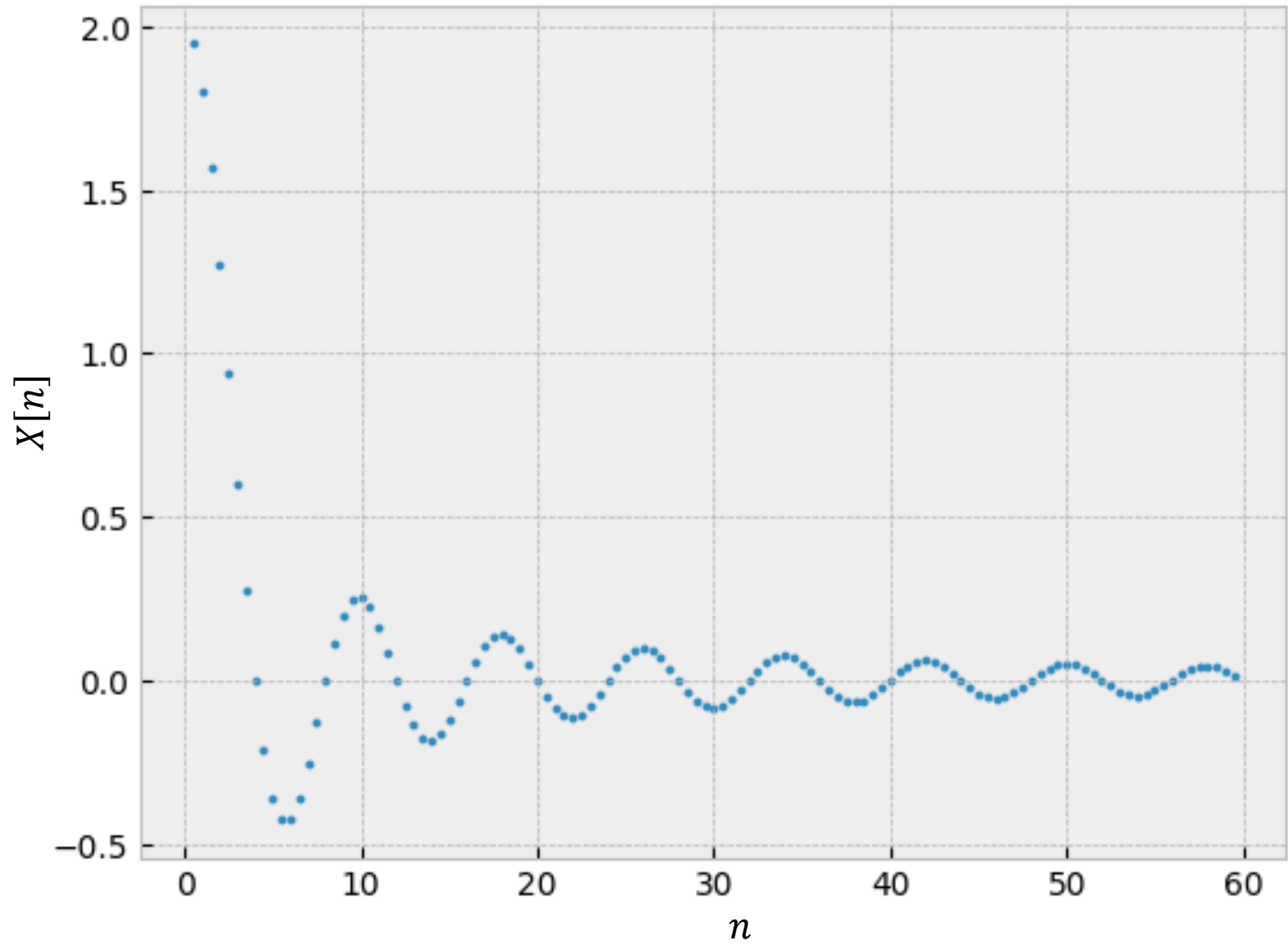


n	a_n	b_n
0	4	—
1	$\frac{8}{\pi}$	$\frac{8}{\pi}$
2	0	$\frac{8}{\pi}$
3	$-\frac{8}{3\pi}$	$\frac{8}{3\pi}$
4	0	0
5	$\frac{8}{5\pi}$	$\frac{8}{5\pi}$
6	0	$\frac{8}{3\pi}$

n	$X[n]$
-6	$j \frac{4}{3\pi}$
-5	$\frac{4}{5\pi} + j \frac{4}{5\pi}$
-4	0
-3	$-\frac{4}{3\pi} + j \frac{4}{3\pi}$
-2	$j \frac{4}{3\pi}$
-1	$\frac{4}{\pi} + j \frac{4}{\pi}$
0	2
1	$\frac{4}{\pi} - j \frac{4}{\pi}$
2	$-j \frac{4}{\pi}$
3	$-\frac{4}{3\pi} - j \frac{4}{3\pi}$
4	0
5	$\frac{4}{5\pi} - j \frac{4}{5\pi}$
6	$-j \frac{4}{3\pi}$

n	a_n	b_n
0	4	—
1	$\frac{8}{\pi}$	$\frac{8}{\pi}$
2	0	$\frac{8}{\pi}$
3	$-\frac{8}{3\pi}$	$\frac{8}{3\pi}$
4	0	0
5	$\frac{8}{5\pi}$	$\frac{8}{5\pi}$
6	0	$\frac{8}{3\pi}$





RESOLUÇÃO UTILIZANDO

$$X[n] = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$X[n] = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{20} 8 \int_0^5 e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{8}{-20jn\omega_0} [e^{-5jn\omega_0} - 1] = \frac{8}{20jn \frac{2\pi}{20}} [-e^{-5jn \frac{2\pi}{20}} + 1]$$

$$= \frac{8}{jn2\pi} [1 - e^{-jn \frac{2\pi}{4}}] = \frac{8e^{-jn \frac{\pi}{4}} [e^{jn \frac{\pi}{4}} - e^{-jn \frac{\pi}{4}}]}{n\pi \cdot 2j}$$

$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{20}$

$$= \frac{8e^{-jn \frac{\pi}{4}} [e^{jn \frac{\pi}{4}} - e^{-jn \frac{\pi}{4}}]}{n\pi \cdot 2j} = \frac{8}{n\pi} \sin\left(n \frac{\pi}{4}\right) e^{-jn \frac{\pi}{4}} = 2 \frac{\sin(n\pi/4)}{n\pi/4} e^{-jn \frac{\pi}{4}} = 2 \text{sinc}(n\pi/4) e^{-jn \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{e^{j\theta} - e^{-j\theta}}{2j}$$

$$X[n] = 2 \text{sinc}\left(n\pi \frac{T_p}{T}\right) e^{-jn \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

COMPARANDO...

$$X[n] = 2\text{sinc}(n\pi/4)e^{-jn\pi/4} = 2\frac{\sin(n\pi/4)}{n\pi/4}e^{-jn\pi/4}$$

$$X[1] =$$

n	$X[n]$
-6	$j\frac{4}{3\pi}$
-5	$\frac{4}{5\pi} + j\frac{4}{5\pi}$
-4	0
-3	$-\frac{4}{3\pi} + j\frac{4}{3\pi}$
-2	$j\frac{4}{3\pi}$
-1	$\frac{4}{\pi} + j\frac{4}{\pi}$
0	2
1	$\frac{4}{\pi} - j\frac{4}{\pi}$
2	$-j\frac{4}{\pi}$
3	$-\frac{4}{3\pi} - j\frac{4}{3\pi}$
4	0
5	$\frac{4}{5\pi} - j\frac{4}{5\pi}$
6	$-j\frac{4}{3\pi}$

COMPARANDO...

$$X[n] = 2\text{sinc}(n\pi/4)e^{-jn\pi/4} = 2\frac{\sin(n\pi/4)}{n\pi/4}e^{-jn\pi/4}$$

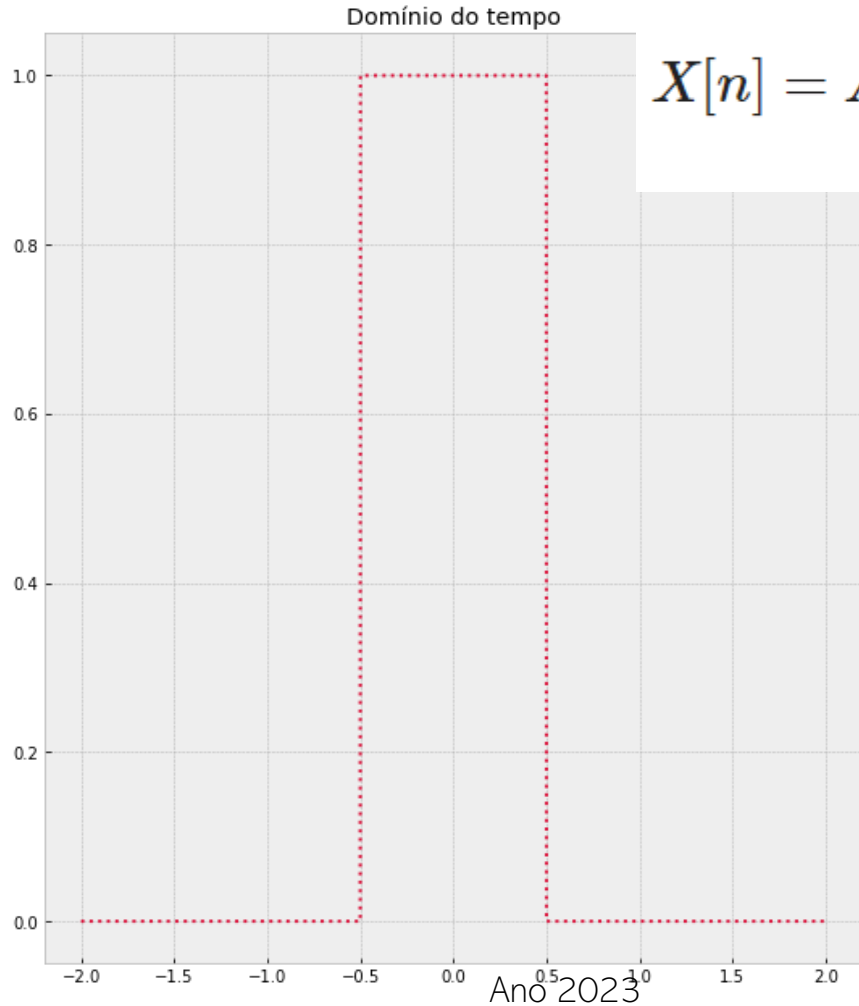
$$X[1] = 2\frac{\sin(\pi/4)}{\pi/4}e^{-j\pi/4} = \frac{8}{\pi}\sin(\pi/4)e^{-j\pi/4} = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{\pi}\frac{1}{2}e^{-j\pi/4}$$

$$e^{-j\pi/4} = \cos\frac{\pi}{4} - j\sin\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$X[1] = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{\pi}\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{4}{\pi} - j\frac{4}{\pi}$$

n	$X[n]$
-6	$j\frac{4}{3\pi}$
-5	$\frac{4}{5\pi} + j\frac{4}{5\pi}$
-4	0
-3	$-\frac{4}{3\pi} + j\frac{4}{3\pi}$
-2	$j\frac{4}{3\pi}$
-1	$\frac{4}{\pi} + j\frac{4}{\pi}$
0	2
1	$\frac{4}{\pi} - j\frac{4}{\pi}$
2	$-j\frac{4}{\pi}$
3	$-\frac{4}{3\pi} - j\frac{4}{3\pi}$
4	0
5	$\frac{4}{5\pi} - j\frac{4}{5\pi}$
6	$-j\frac{4}{3\pi}$

DÊ UMA OLHADA NO NOTEBOOK...

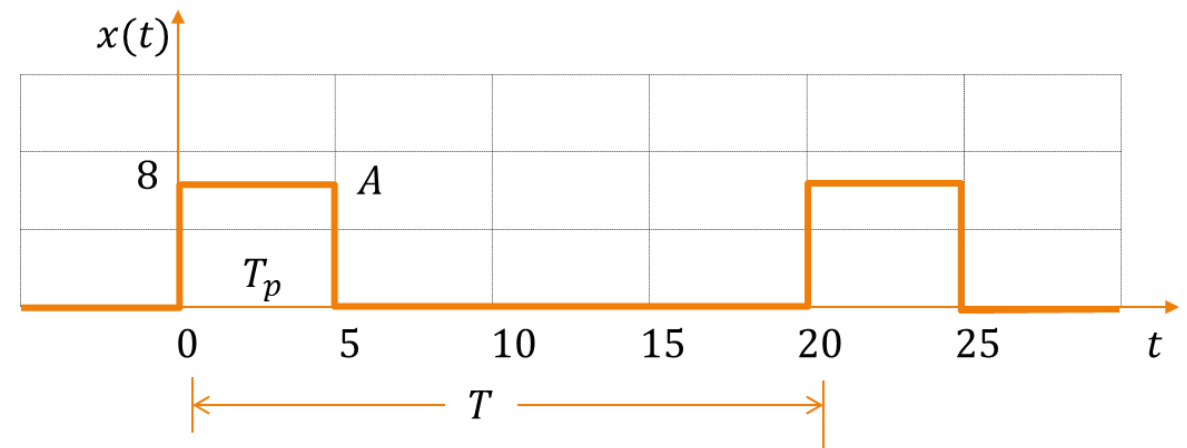


$$X[n] = A \frac{T_p}{T} \operatorname{sinc} \left(\frac{n\pi T_p}{T} \right)$$

versus

$$X[n] = \boxed{2} \operatorname{sinc} \left(n\pi \frac{T_p}{T} \right) \boxed{e^{-jn\frac{\pi}{4}}} \text{ ???}$$

$$\frac{T_p}{T} = \frac{1}{4}, A = 8, \therefore A \frac{T_p}{T} = 2$$





PROPRIEDADES DAS SÉRIES DE FOURIER

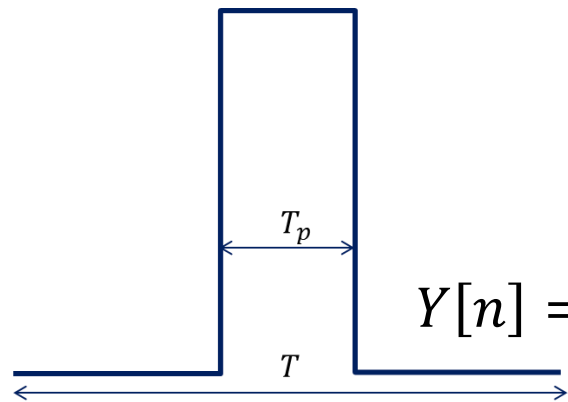
$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{FS}} X[n]$$

$$y(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{FS}} Y[n]$$

1. Linearidade
2. Translação no tempo
3. Translação na frequência
4. Sinal refletido (reversão no tempo)
5. Escalonamento no tempo
6. Multiplicação e convolução
7. Derivada e Integral

E SE A FUNÇÃO RETANGULAR FOR DESLOCADA $\tau = T_p/2$ NO TEMPO?

Da propriedade de deslocamento τ no tempo,

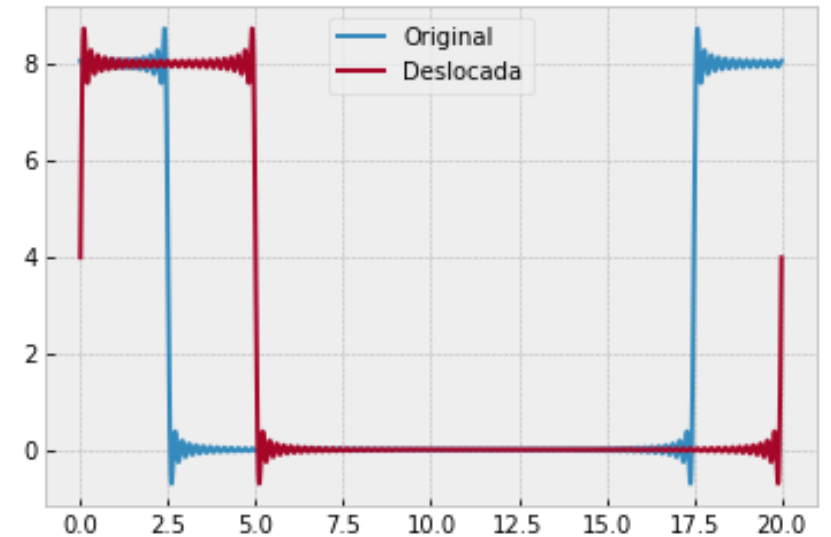


$$Y[n] = A \frac{T_p}{T} \text{sinc}(n\pi T_p/T) e^{-jn \frac{2\pi}{T} \tau}, \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$\frac{T_p}{T} = \frac{20}{5} = \frac{1}{4}, A = 8, \therefore A \frac{T_p}{T} = 2$$

$$Y[n] = 2 \text{sinc}\left(n \frac{\pi}{4}\right) e^{-jn \frac{2\pi}{20} \frac{5}{2}}$$

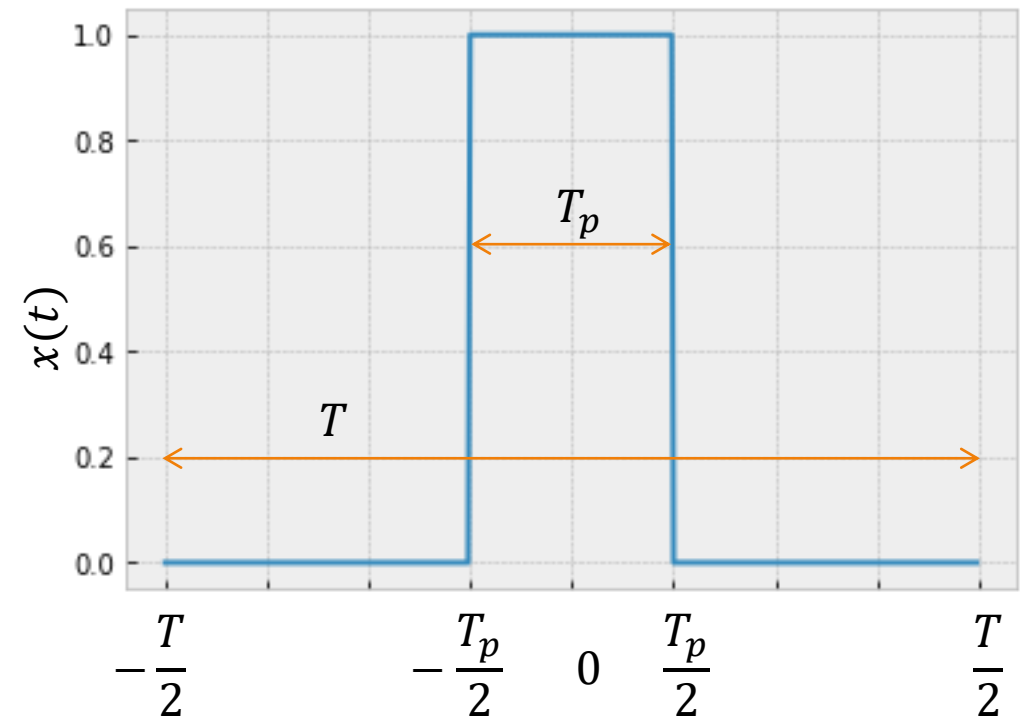
$$Y[n] = 2 \text{sinc}\left(n \frac{\pi}{4}\right) e^{-jn \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

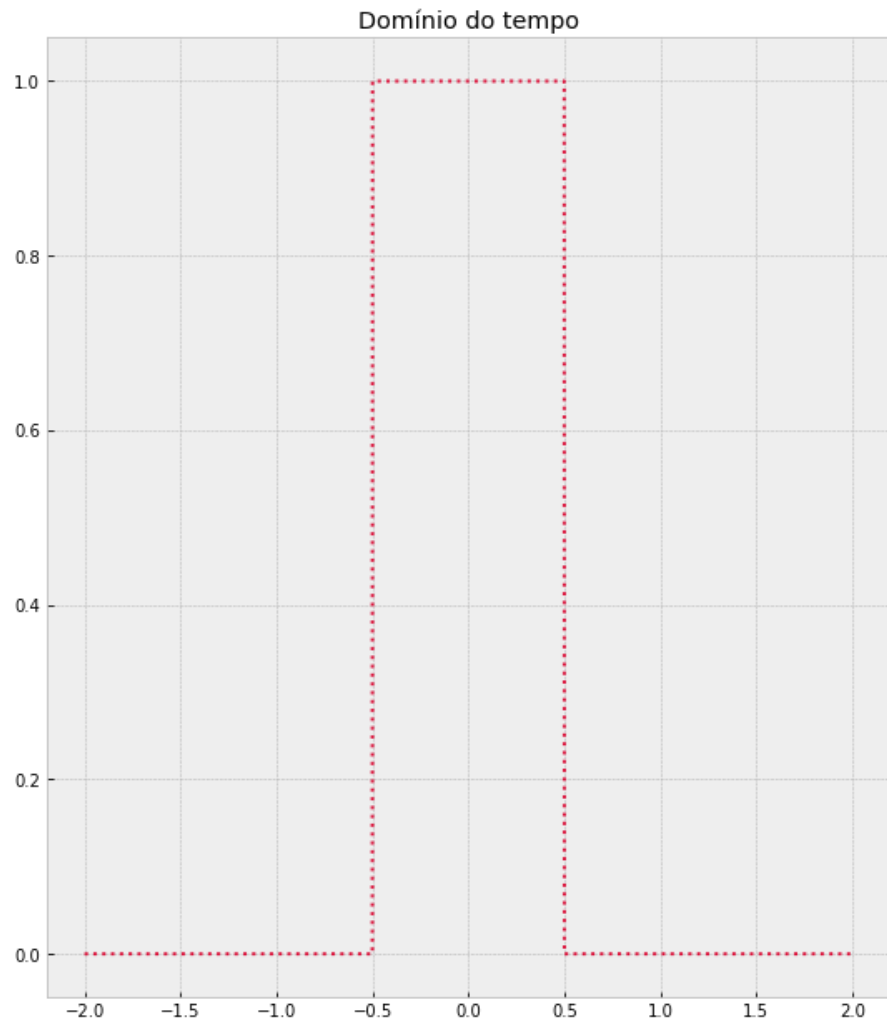


VOLTAMOS AO PULSO RETANGULAR...

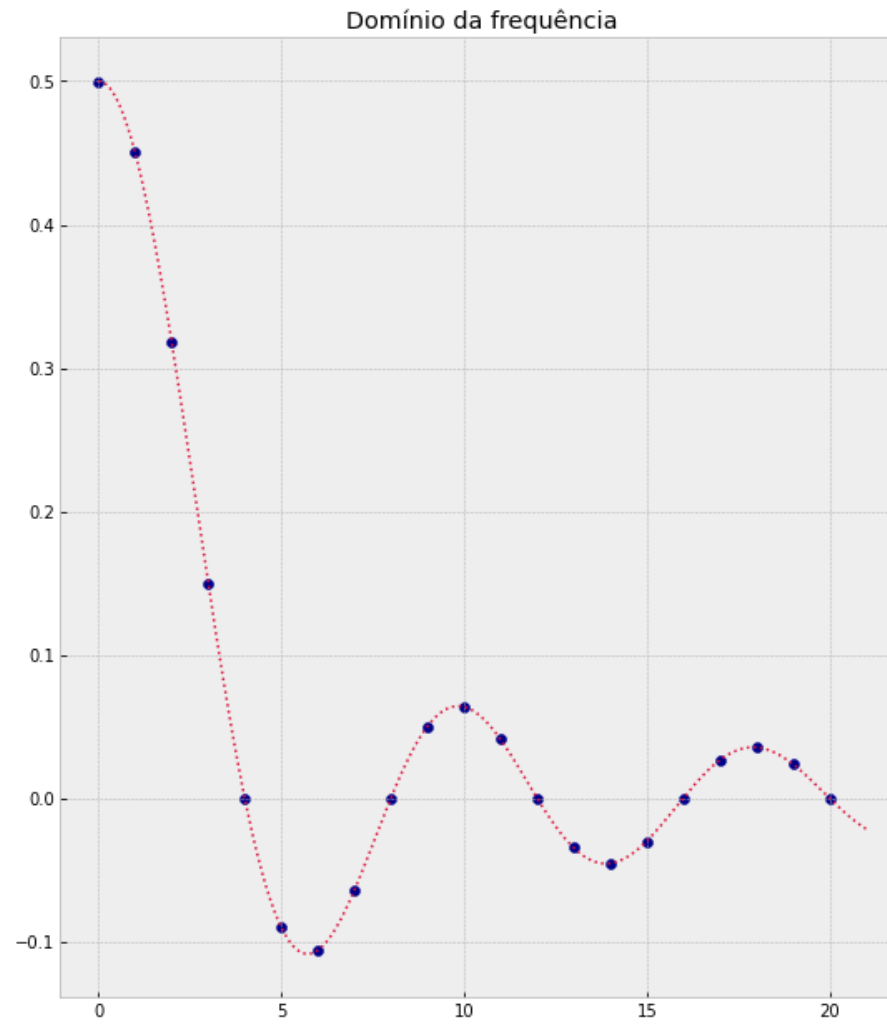
$$x(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T_p}\right) = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| \leq \frac{T_p}{2} \\ 0, & |t| > \frac{T_p}{2} \end{cases}, \quad -\frac{T}{2} < t \leq \frac{T}{2}$$

$$x(t + nT) = x(t)$$



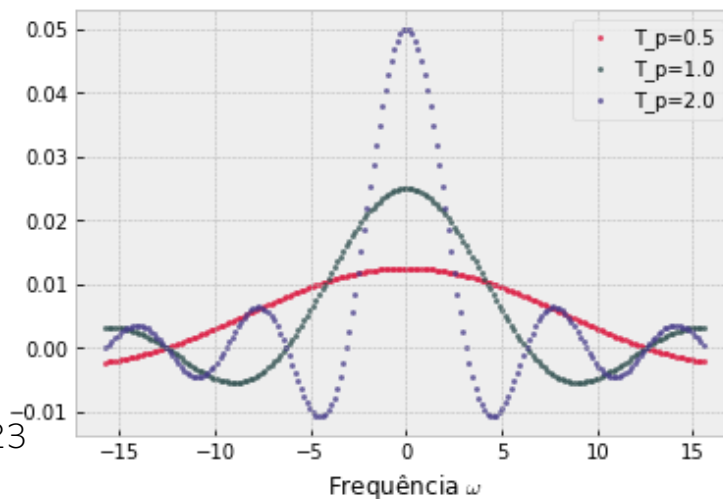
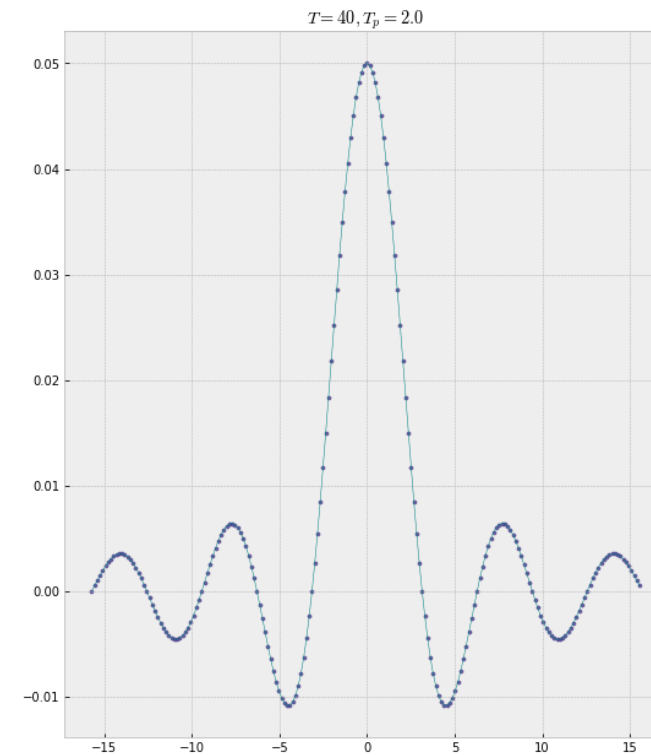
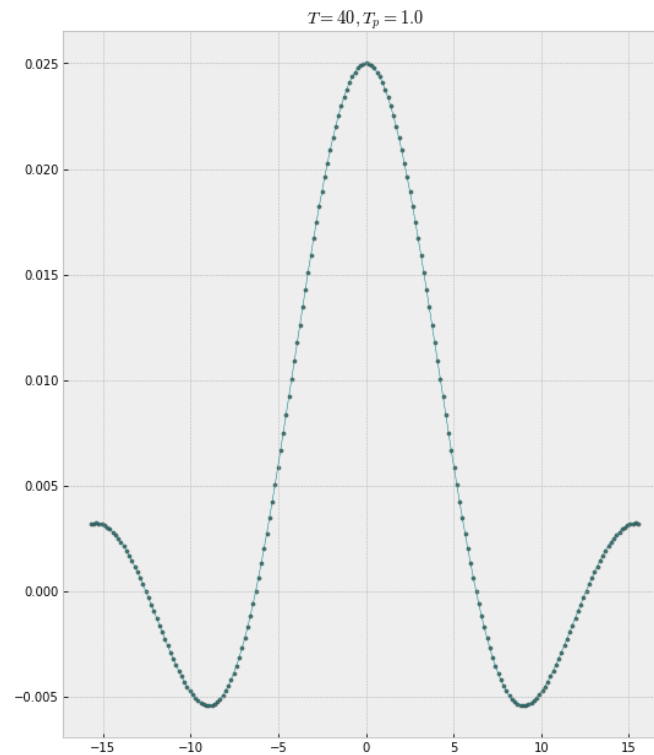
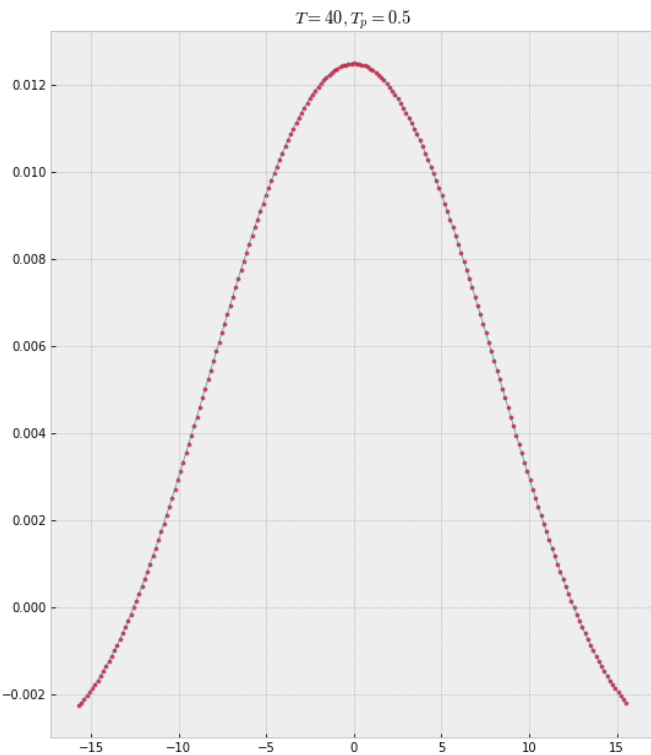


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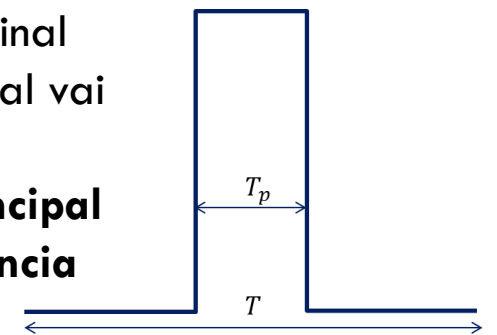
Sistemas Dinâmicos I para Mecatrônica

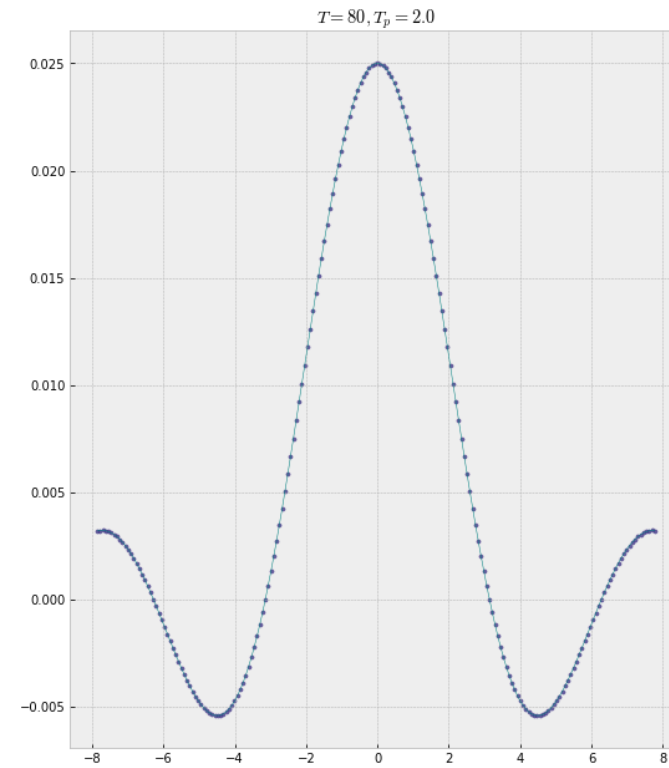
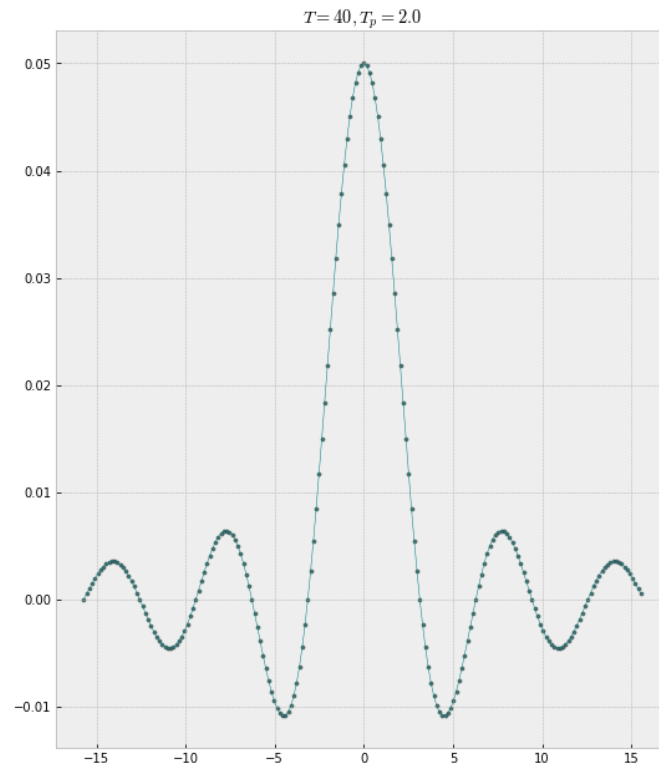
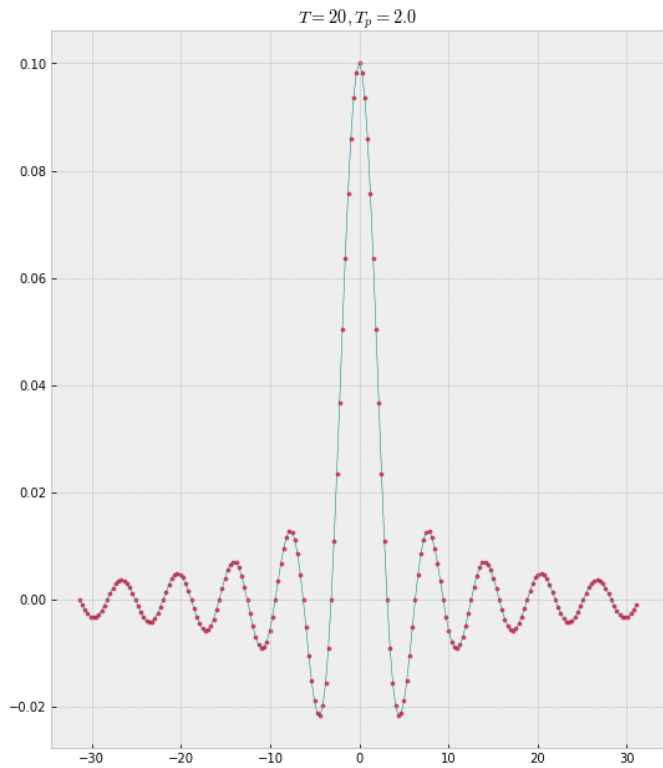




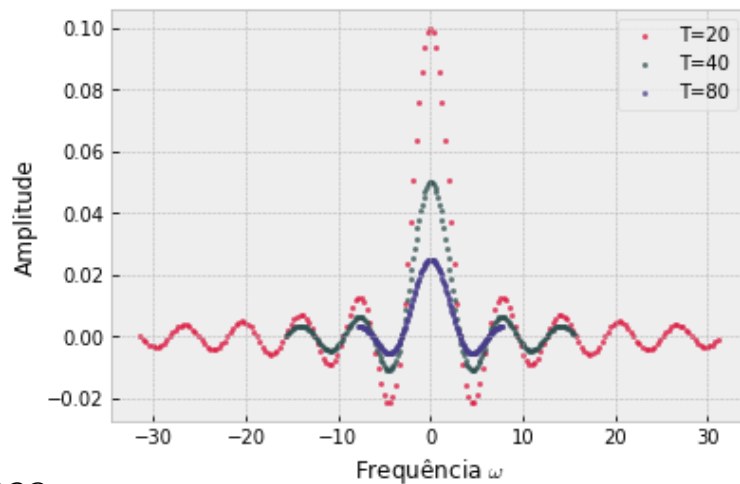
$$X[n] = \frac{T_p}{T} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{n\pi T_p}{T}\right)$$

Quando o tamanho do pulso retangular T_p de um sinal periódico diminui, o sinal vai se aproximando de um impulso e o **lóbulo principal do domínio da frequência aumenta.**

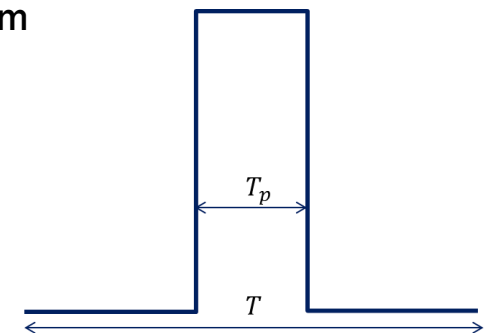




$$X[n] = \frac{T_p}{T} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{n\pi T_p}{T}\right)$$



Quando o período T de um sinal periódico aumenta, a frequência $\omega_0 = 2\pi/T$ diminui e o **termos harmonicamente relacionados ficam mais próximos na frequência.**



SUMÁRIO DA SÉRIE DE FOURIER

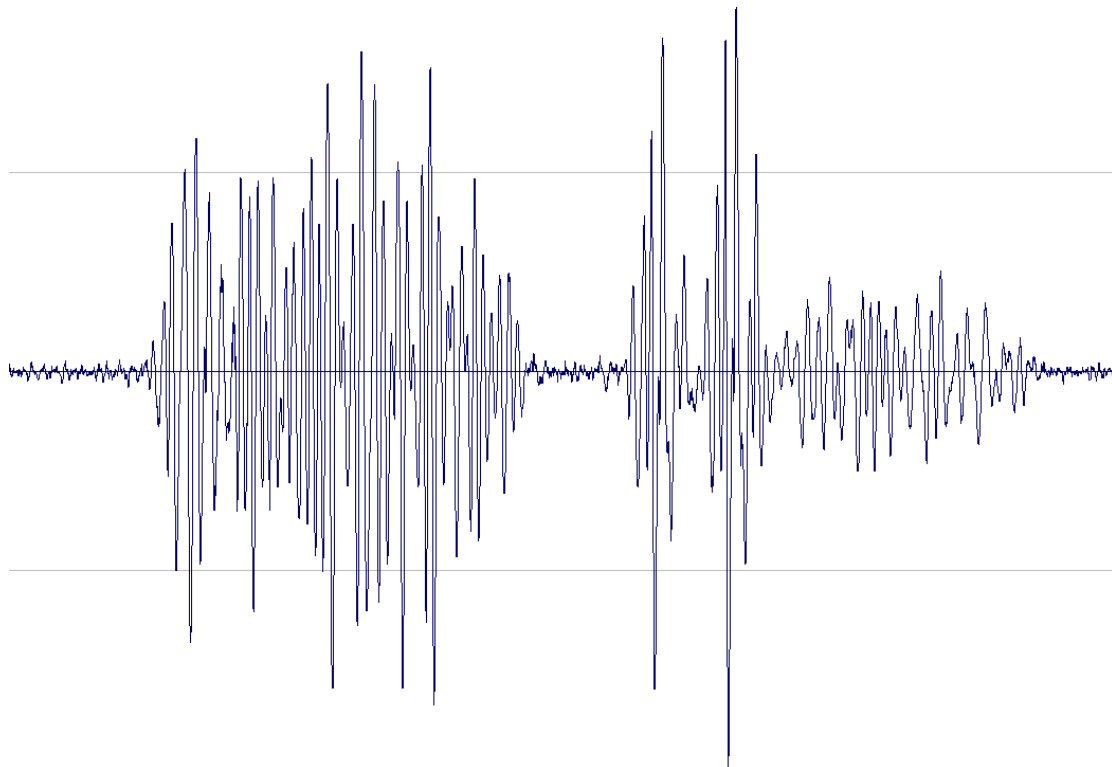
	Formulação senoidal	Formulação exponencial
Síntese	$x(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega_0 t + b_n \sin n\omega_0 t)$	$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X[n] e^{jn\omega_0 t}$
Análise	$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_T x(t) \cos n\omega_0 t dt, \quad b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_T x(t) \sin n\omega_0 t dt$	$X[n] = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$

Harmônicos distanciados $\Delta\omega = \omega_0 = 2\pi/T$

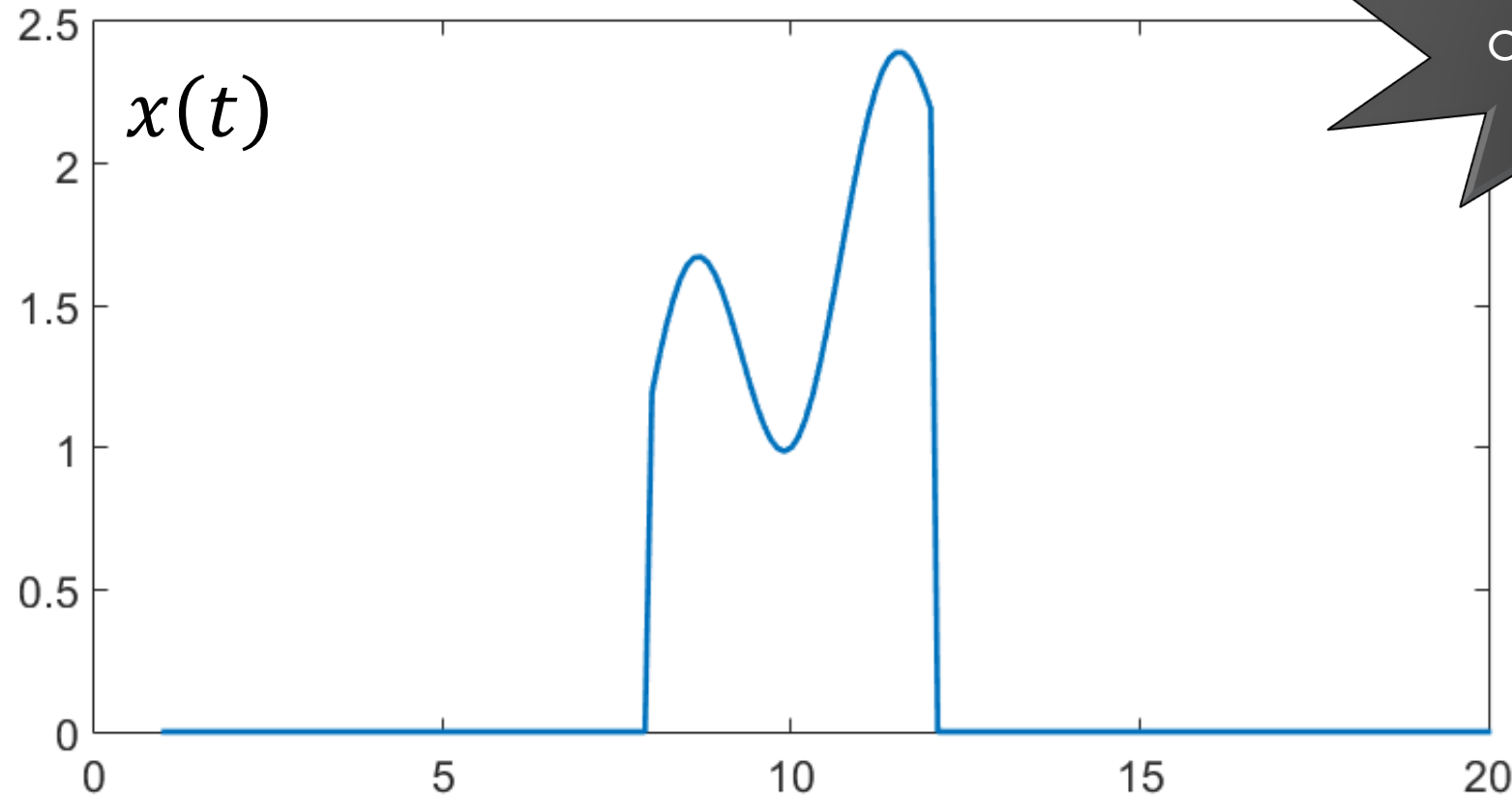
Este não é um sinal periódico.

Queremos calcular seu espectro usando análise de Fourier, mas aprendemos que o sinal deve ser periódico.

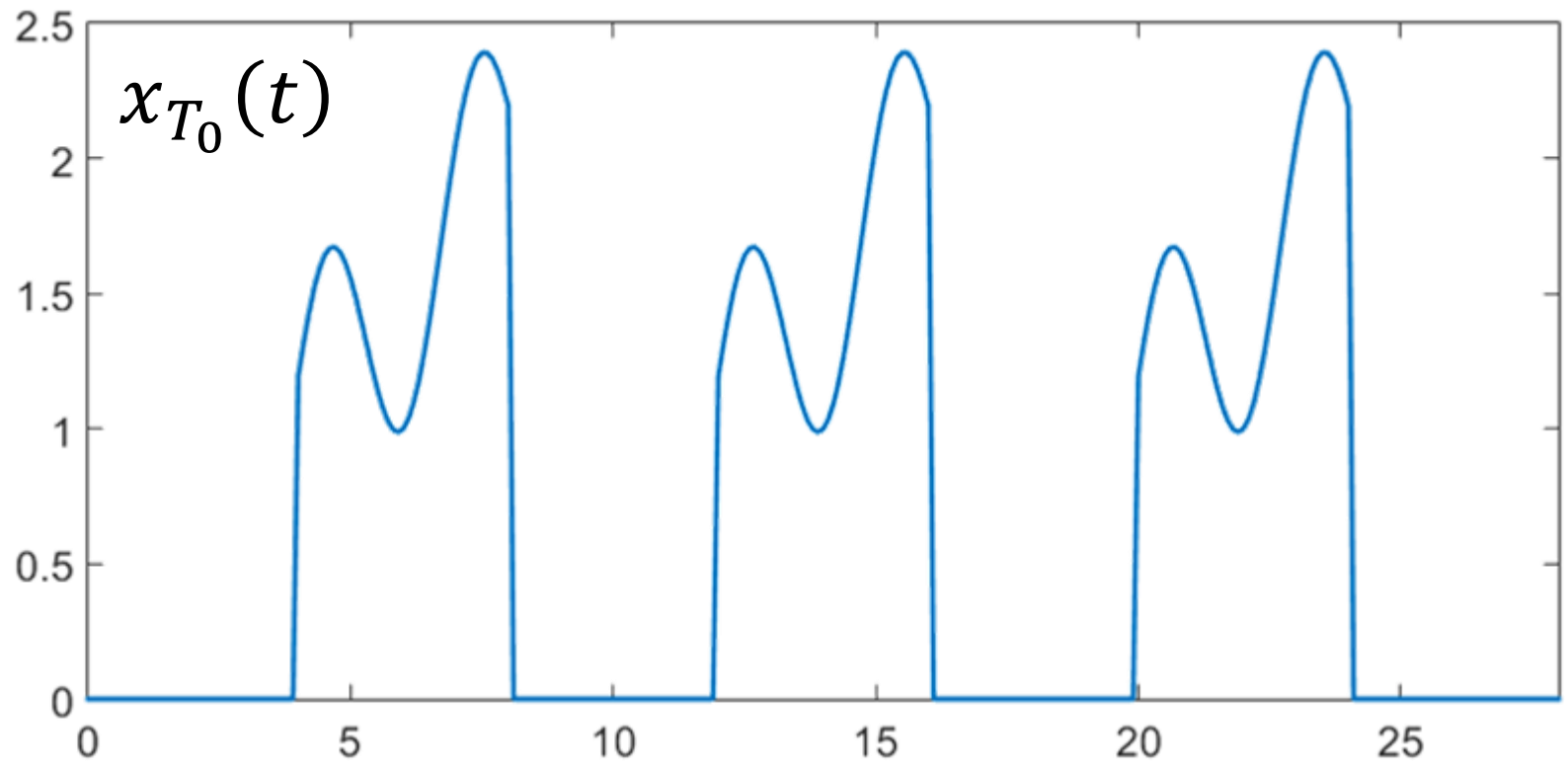
O que fazer?



Este não é um sinal periódico. Queremos calcular seu espectro usando análise de Fourier, mas aprendemos que o sinal deve ser periódico. O que fazer?

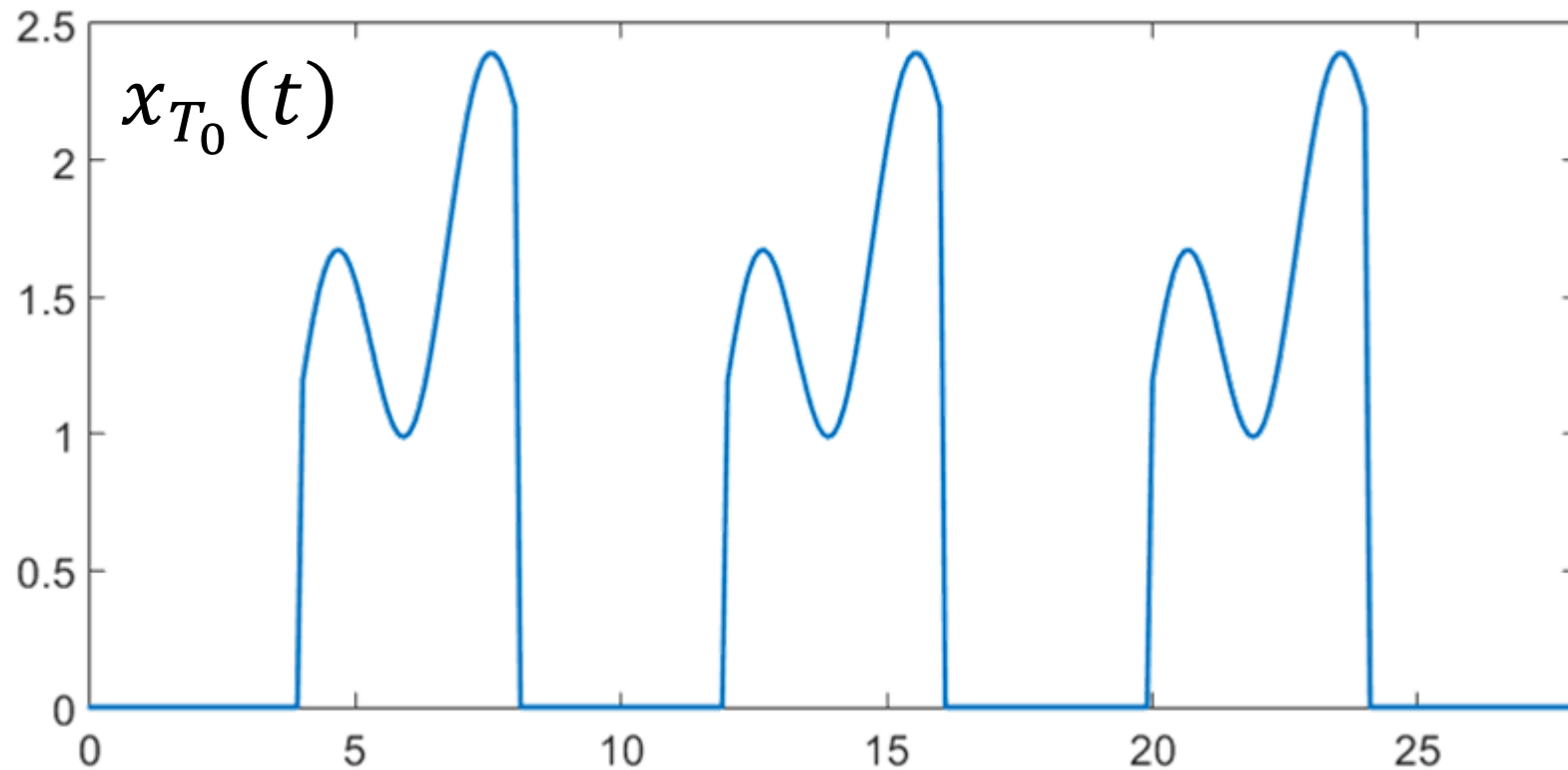


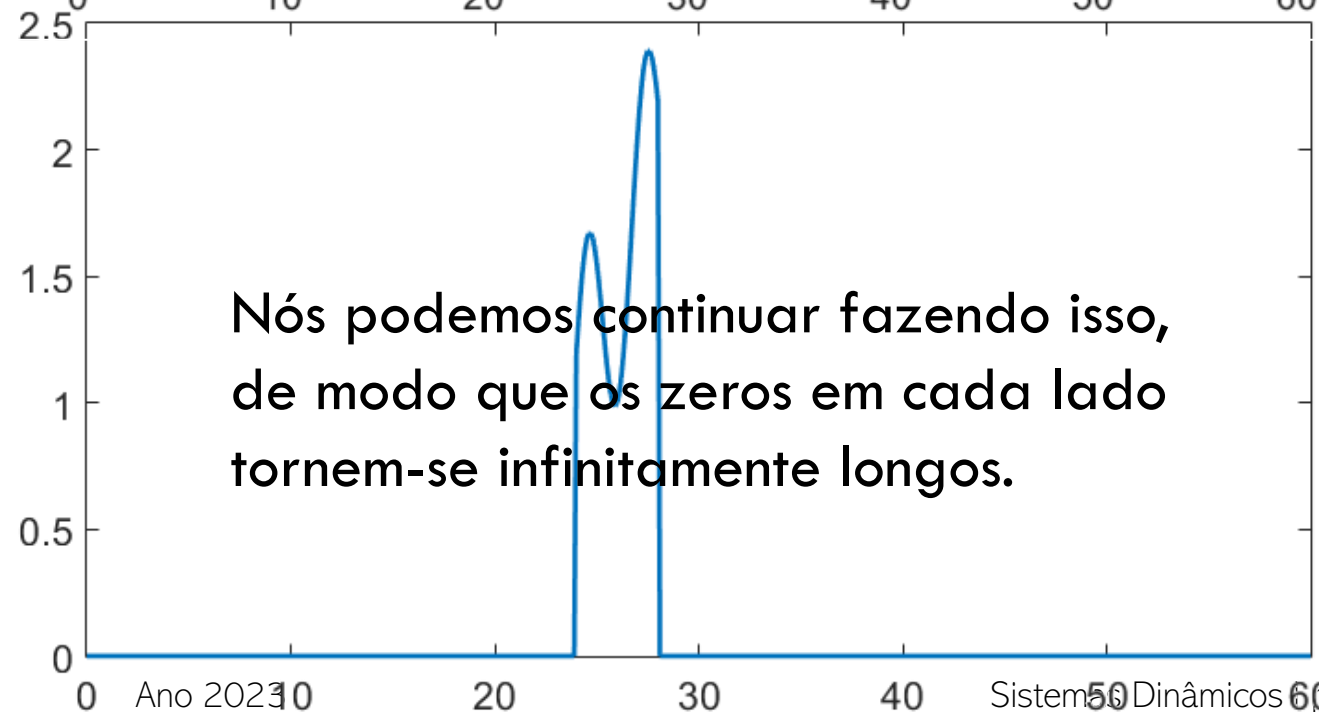
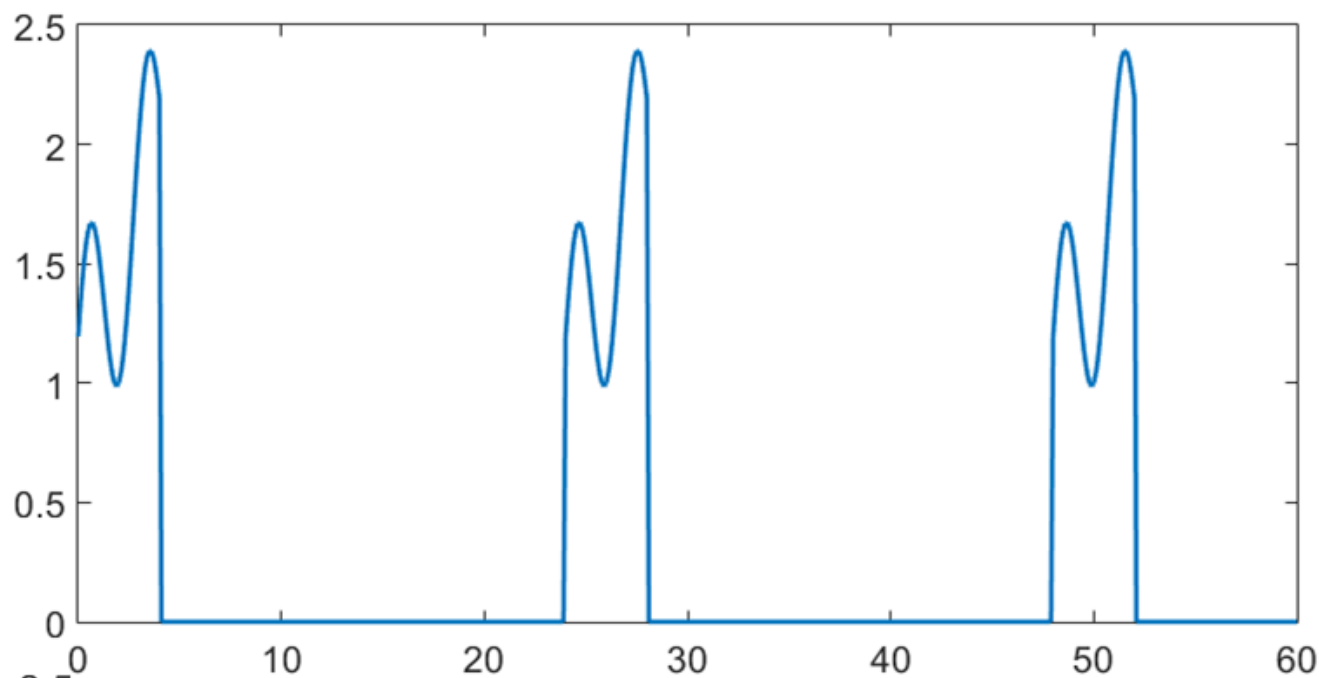
Assim eu resolvo...



Assim eu resolvo...

Mas não é o mesmo sinal...

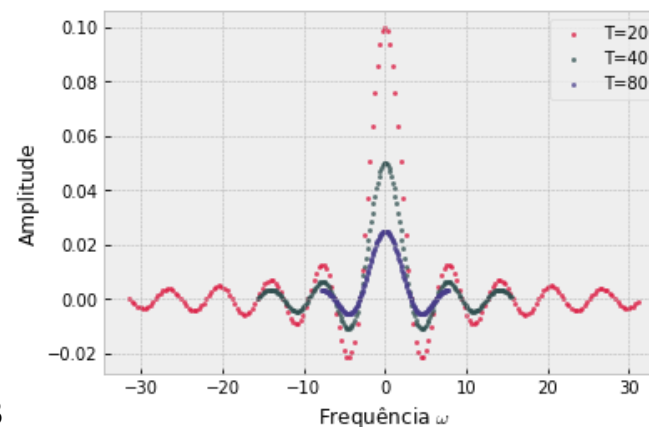
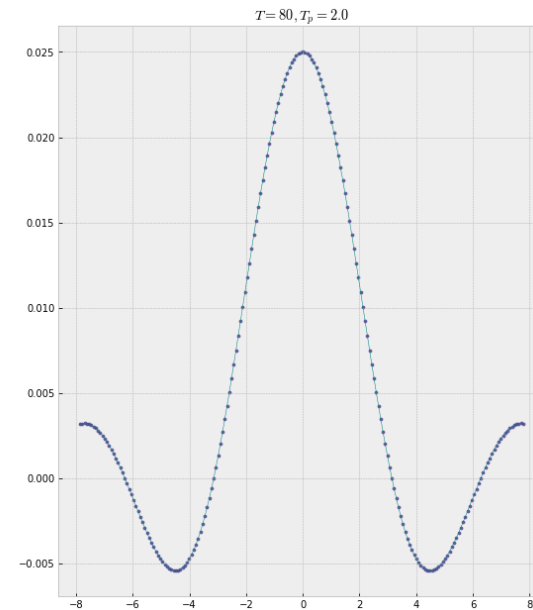
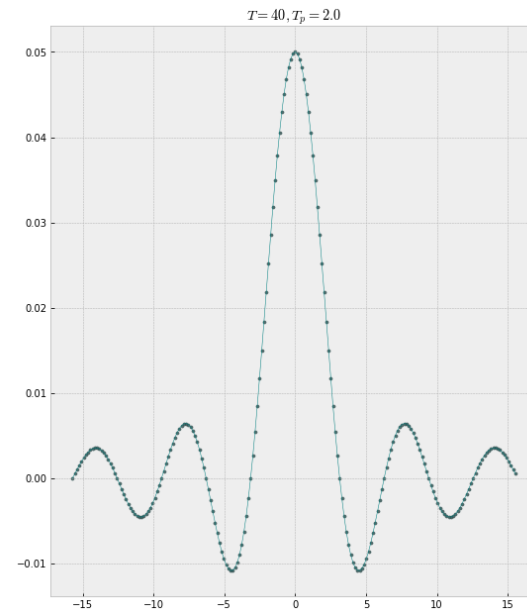
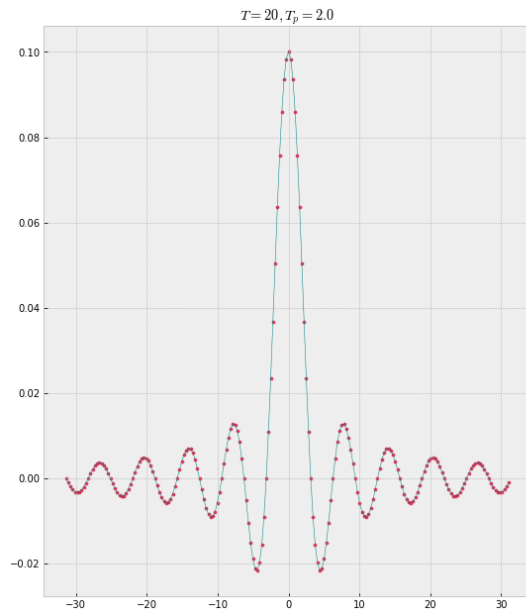




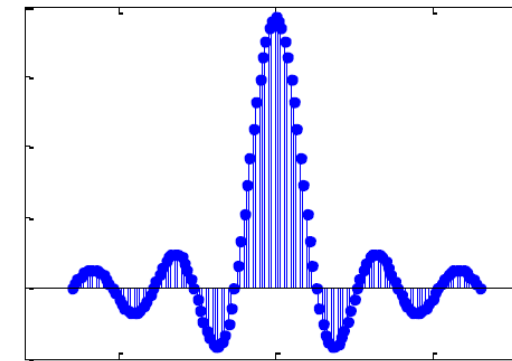
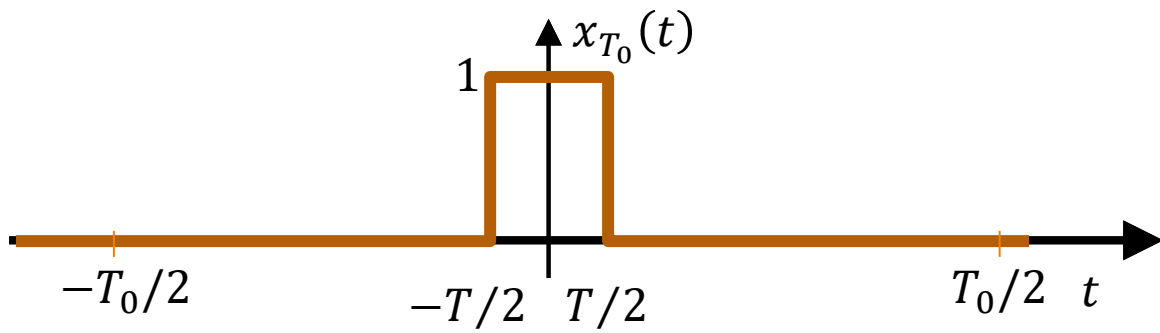
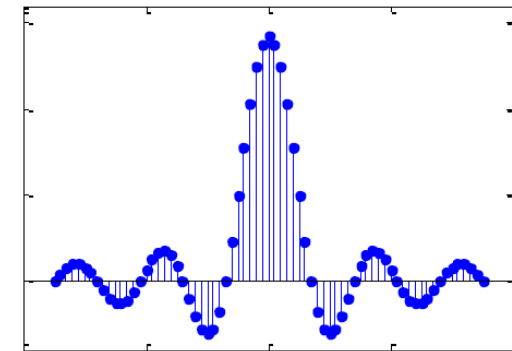
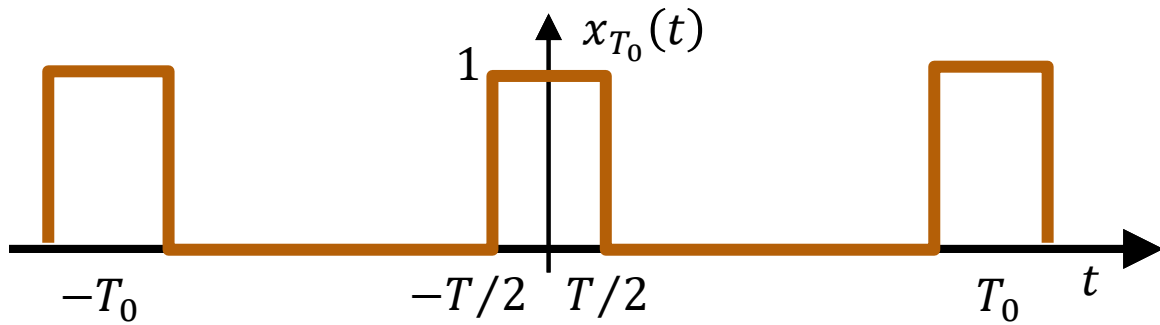
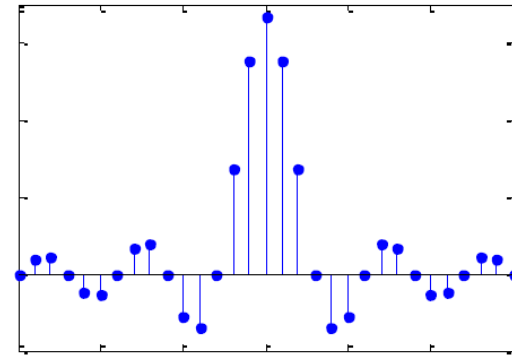
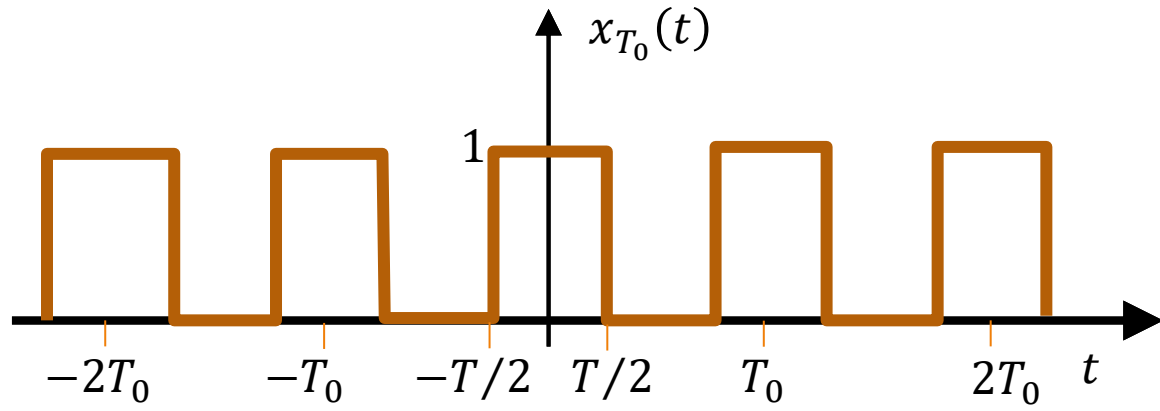
O sinal agora tem apenas a parte da informação que nos interessa com zeros que se estendem ao infinito para cada lado. Declaramos que este é um sinal periódico com período ∞ .

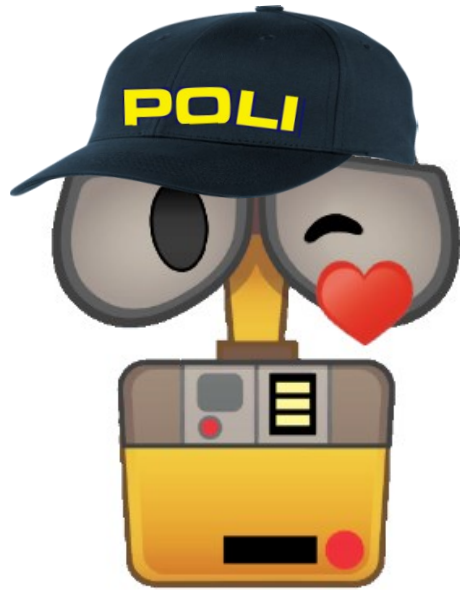
$$\lim_{T_0 \rightarrow \infty} x_{T_0}(t) = x(t)$$

LEMBRAM-SE DA IDEIA???



Quando o período T de um sinal periódico aumenta, a frequência ω_0 diminui e **o termos harmonicamente relacionados ficam mais próximos na frequência.**





Um sinal aperiódico pode ser visto como um sinal periódico com um período infinito.

$$X[n] = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$



$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X[n] e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$



$$\Delta\omega = (n+1)\omega_0 - n\omega_0 = \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

n-ésimo harmônico

$$x(t) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\Delta\omega}{2\pi} \int_T x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

Se $T \rightarrow \infty$, o somatório \rightarrow integral,

$$n\omega_0 \rightarrow \omega,$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = \frac{\Delta\omega}{2\pi} \rightarrow d\omega/2\pi$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$





TRANSFORMADA DE FOURIER

A transformada de Fourier de um sinal $x(t)$, simbolizada por

$$\mathcal{F}\{x(t)\} = X(\omega)$$

permite expressar o sinal $x(t)$ não periódico, como:

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

Vamos comparar com:

$$X[n] = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t)e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

A TRANSFORMADA INVERSA DE FOURIER

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$X(\omega)$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

FT



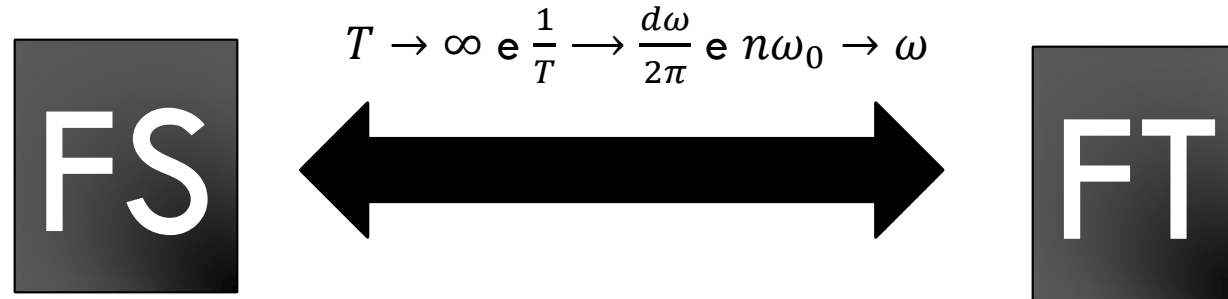
Análise

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

Síntese

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\omega)e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

Um sinal aperiódico pode ser visto como um sinal periódico com um período infinito.



Síntese

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X[n] e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

Síntese

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

Análise

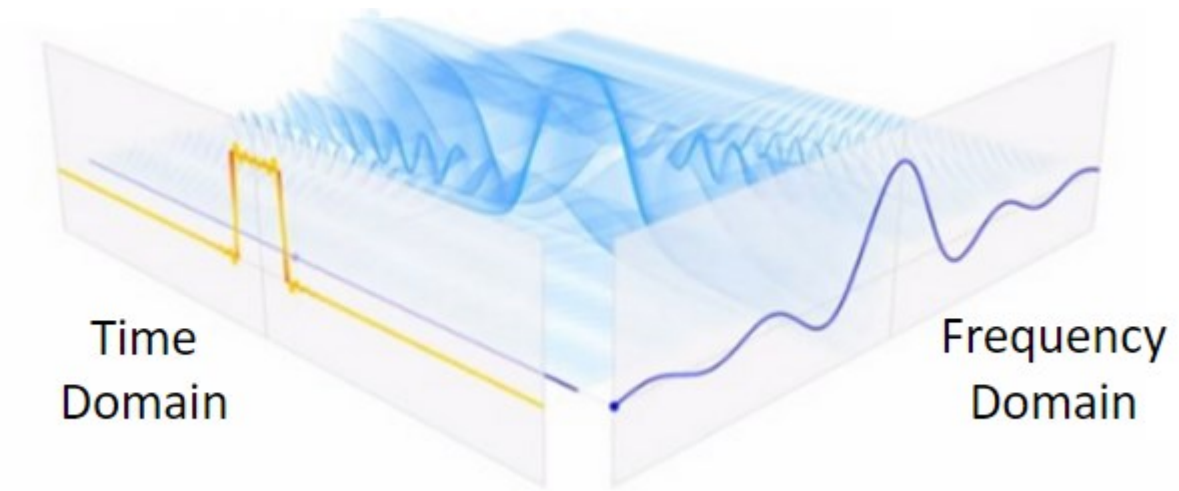
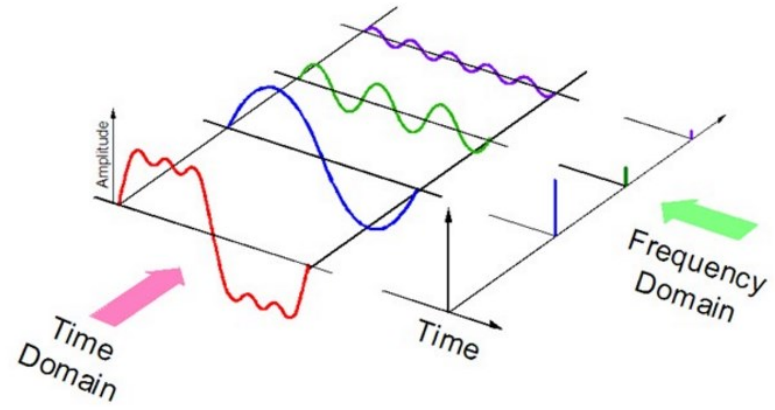
$$X[n] = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

Análise

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

Harmônicos de amplitude $X[n]$ distanciados
 $\Delta\omega = \omega_0 = 2\pi/T$

Valores contínuos $X(\omega)$



MAGNITUDE E FASE

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$X(\omega) = |X(\omega)| e^{j\angle X(\omega)}$$

Amplitude
(magnitude) do
espectro

Fase do espectro

Amplitude é uma função par e fase é uma função ímpar!

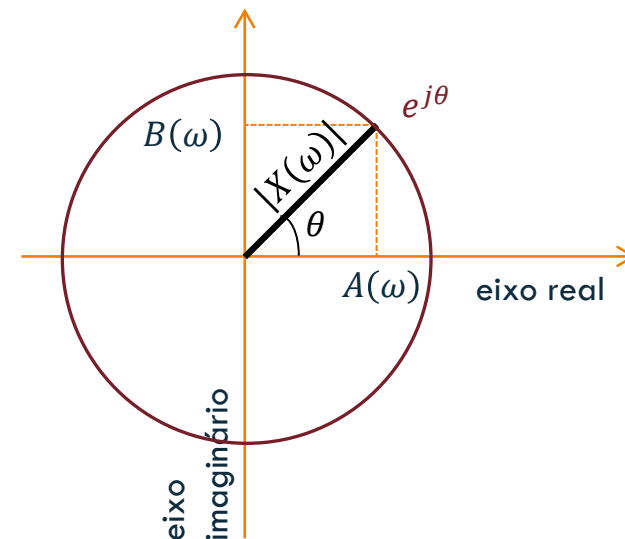
$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \cos \omega t dt + j \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \sin \omega t dt$$

$$X(\omega) = A(\omega) + jB(\omega) = |X(\omega)| \angle \theta = |X(\omega)| e^{j\theta}$$

em radianos

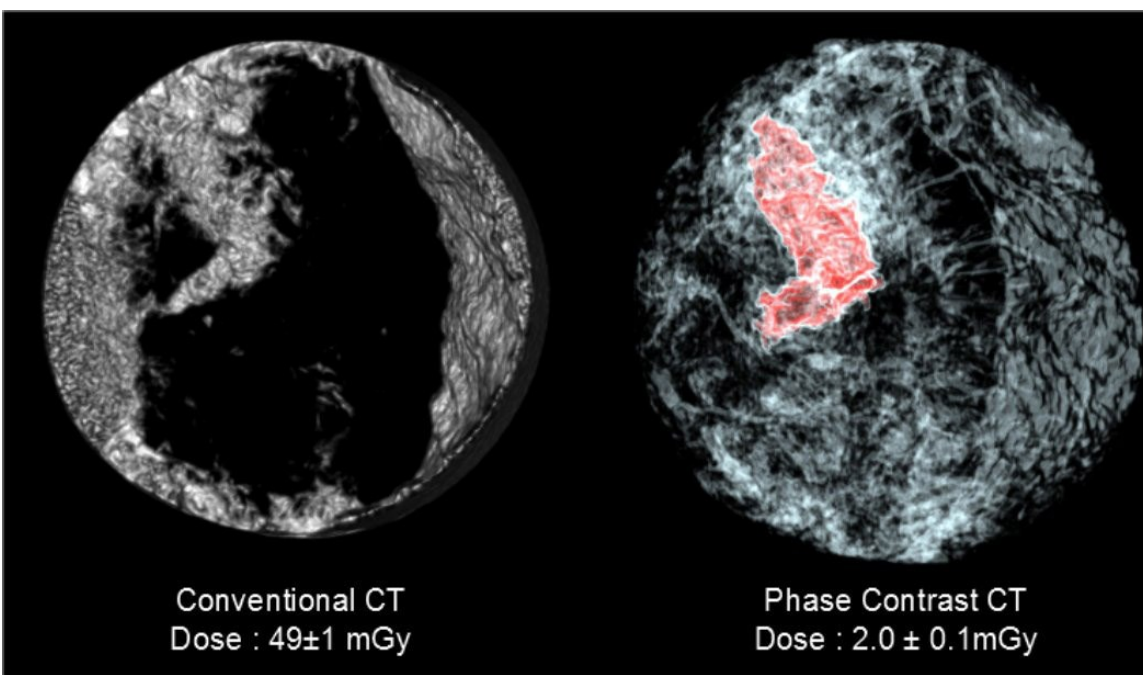
$$|X(\omega)| = \sqrt{[A(\omega)]^2 + [B(\omega)]^2} \quad \text{em graus}$$

$$\theta = \text{atan} \frac{B(\omega)}{A(\omega)}$$

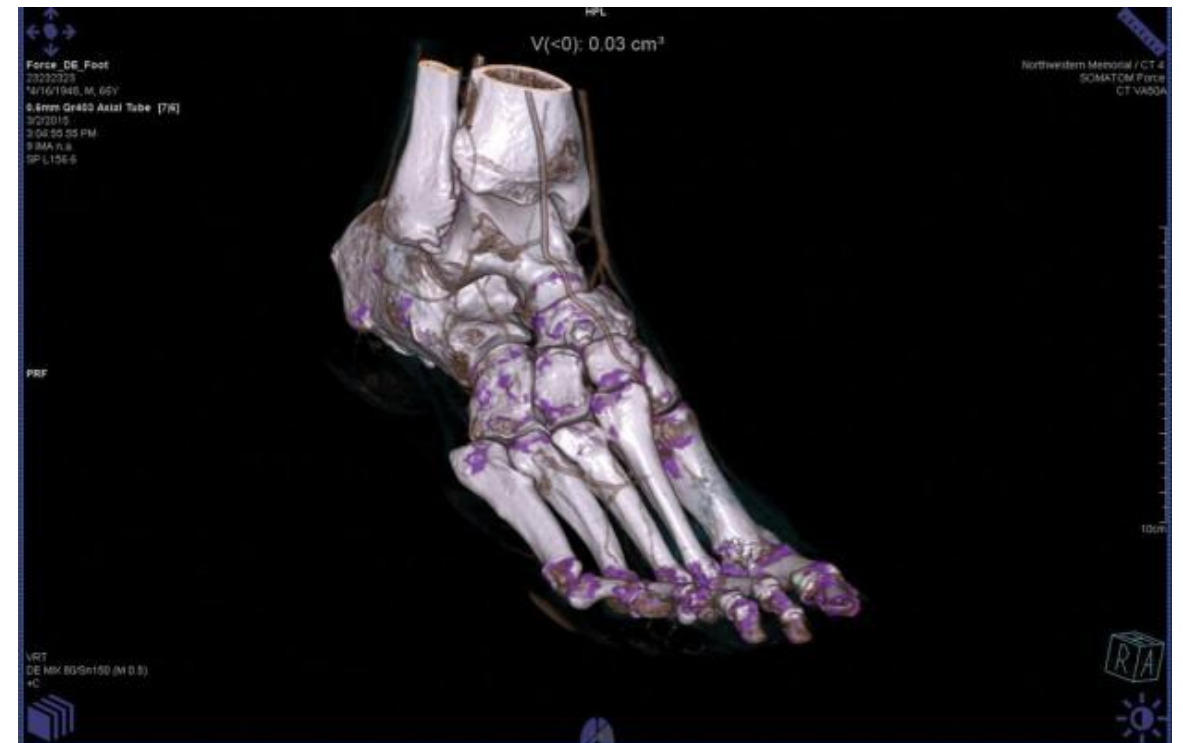
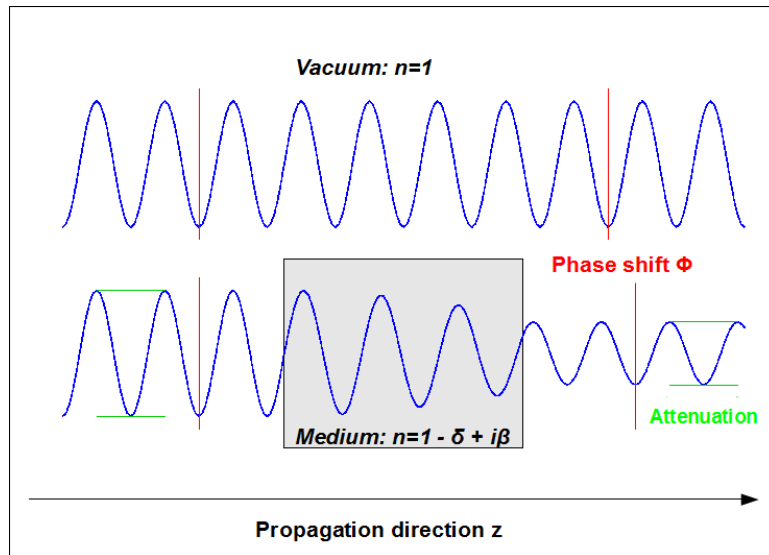


$$A(\omega) = \text{Re}[X(\omega)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \cos \omega t dt$$

$$B(\omega) = \text{Im}[X(\omega)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \sin \omega t dt$$



<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2012-10-x-ray-breast-cancer-imaging-dose.html>

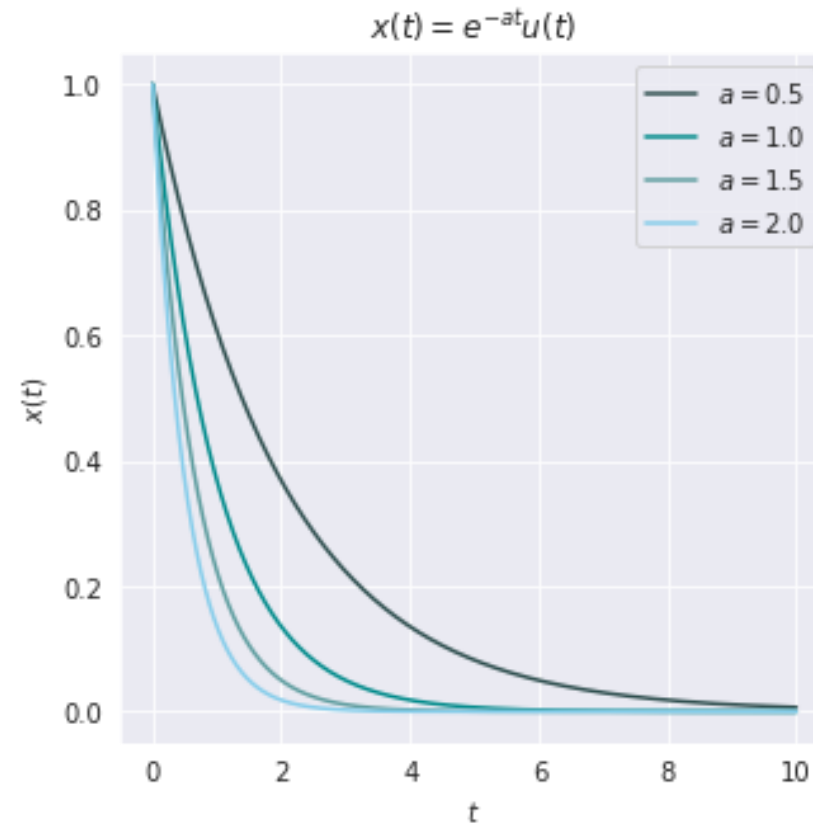


<https://www.itnonline.com/article/spectral-imaging-brings-new-light-ct>

EXEMPLO 1

Calcular a transformada da função:

$$x(t) = e^{-at}u_1(t), a > 0$$





$$x(t) = e^{-at}u_1(t), a > 0$$

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$X(\omega) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at}e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$X(\omega) =$$

Reescrevendo,

$$X(\omega) = \frac{a - j\omega}{(a + j\omega)(a - j\omega)} = \frac{a - j\omega}{a^2 + \omega^2}$$



$$X(\omega) = \frac{a}{a^2 + \omega^2} - j \frac{\omega}{a^2 + \omega^2}$$

Parte Real

Parte Imaginária

DIAGRAMA DE MÓDULO

$$X(\omega) = \frac{a}{a^2 + \omega^2} - j \frac{\omega}{a^2 + \omega^2}$$

Parte Real
Parte Imaginária

$$|X(\omega)| = \sqrt{Re[X(\omega)]^2 + Im[X(\omega)]^2}$$

$$\angle X(\omega) = \text{atan} \frac{Im[X(\omega)]}{Re[X(\omega)]}$$

$$|X(\omega)| = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{(a^2 + \omega^2)^2} + \frac{\omega^2}{(a^2 + \omega^2)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + \omega^2}}$$

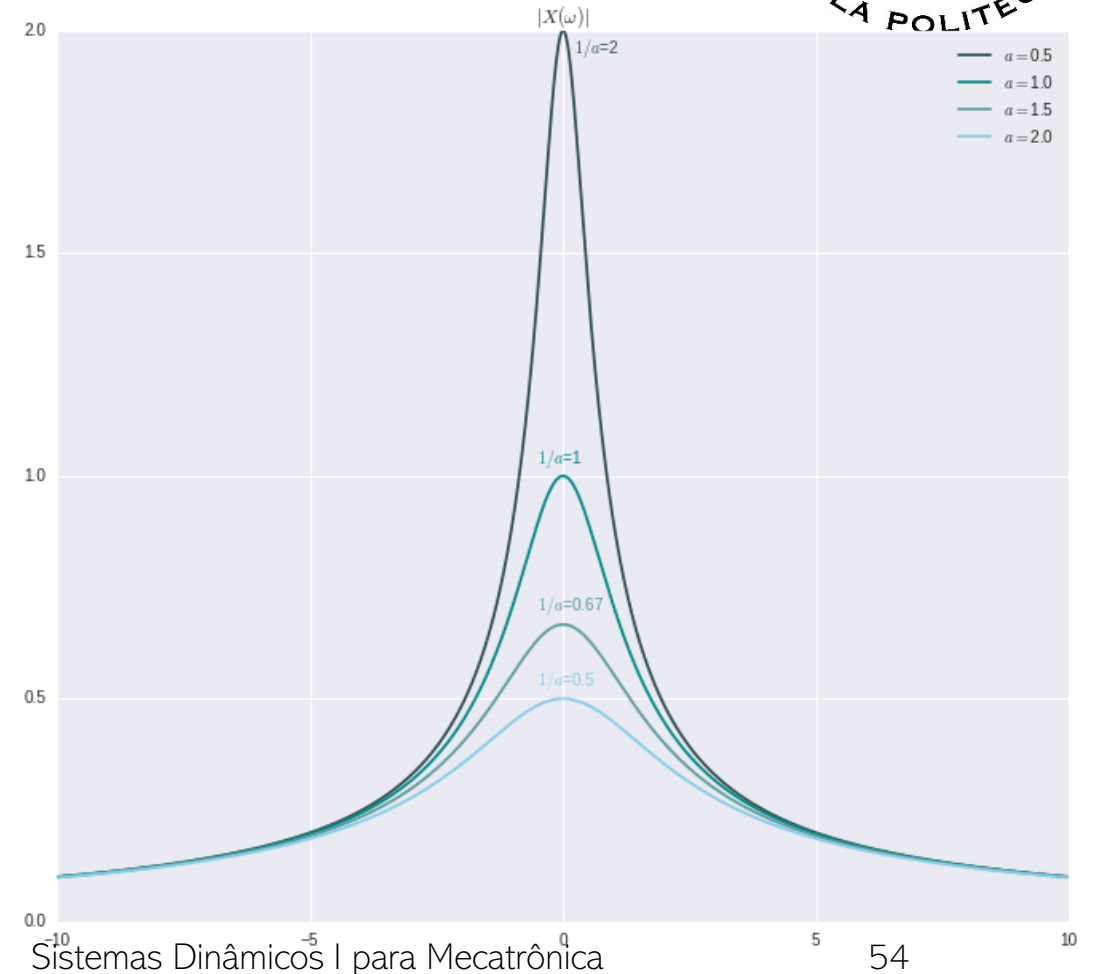


DIAGRAMA DE FASE

$$X(\omega) = \frac{a}{a^2 + \omega^2} - j \frac{\omega}{a^2 + \omega^2}$$

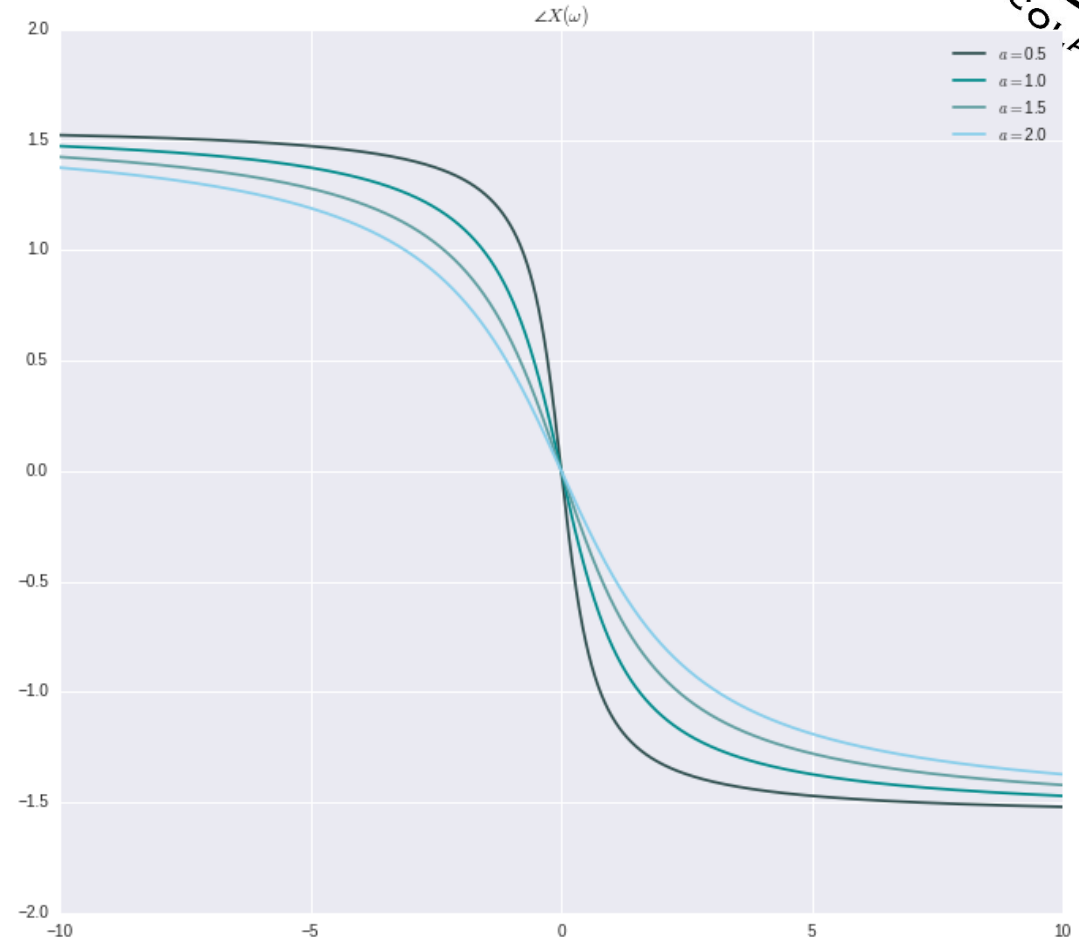
Parte Real
Parte Imaginária

$$\angle X(\omega) = \text{atan} \frac{\text{Im}[X(\omega)]}{\text{Re}[X(\omega)]}$$

$$\angle X(\omega) = \text{atan} \frac{-\omega}{a} = - \text{atan} \frac{\omega}{a}$$

Veja, na lista de exercícios, o que acontece quando $a \rightarrow 0...$

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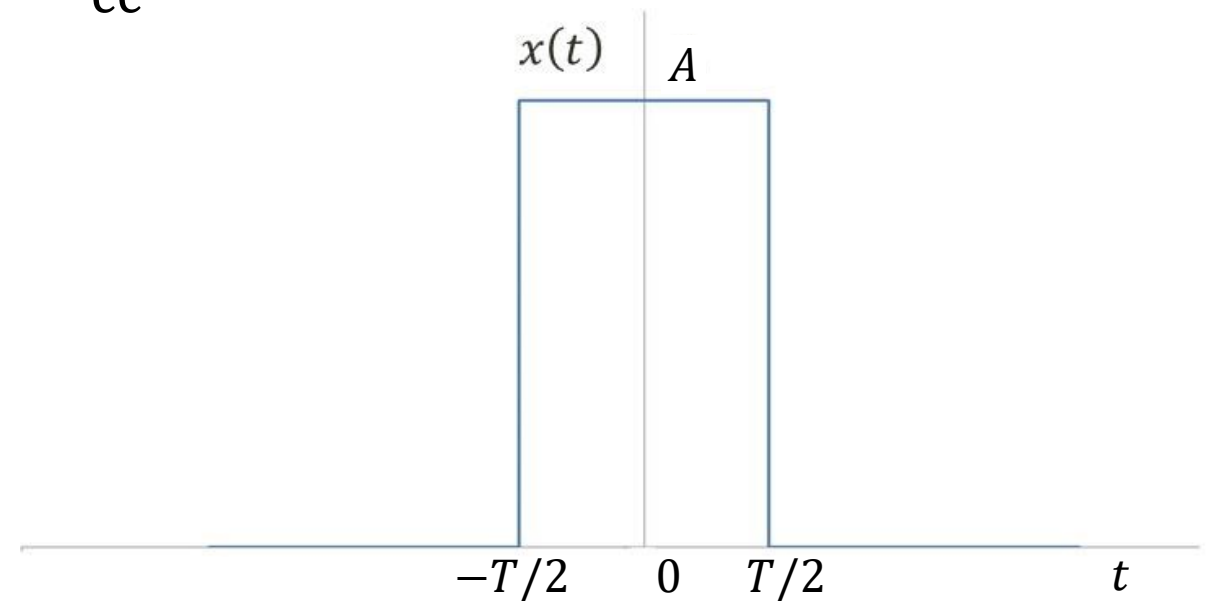


EXEMPLO 2

Calcular a transformada da função pulso retangular:

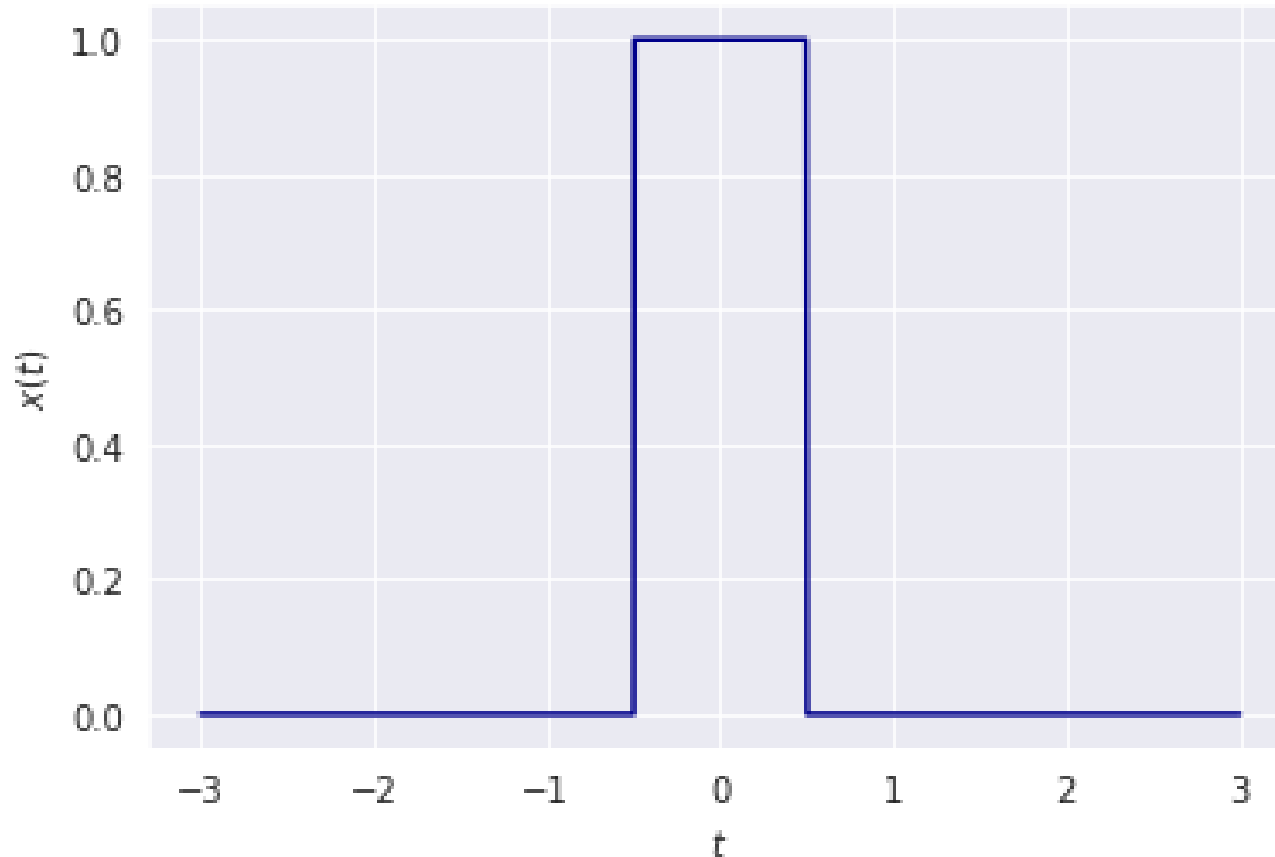
$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } -T/2 < t < T/2 \\ 0, & \text{cc} \end{cases}$$

Essa função é comumente
chamada de
rect(t/T)



Domínio do tempo:

$$A = 1, T = 2$$

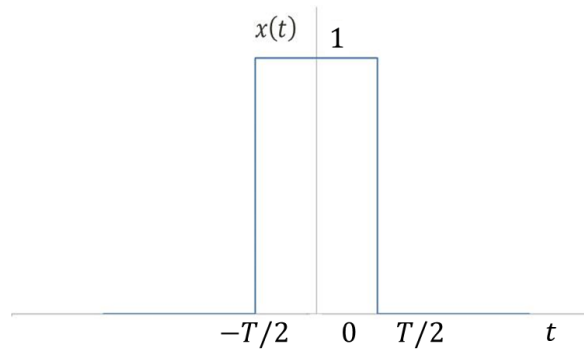


$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} Ae^{-j\omega t} dt$$

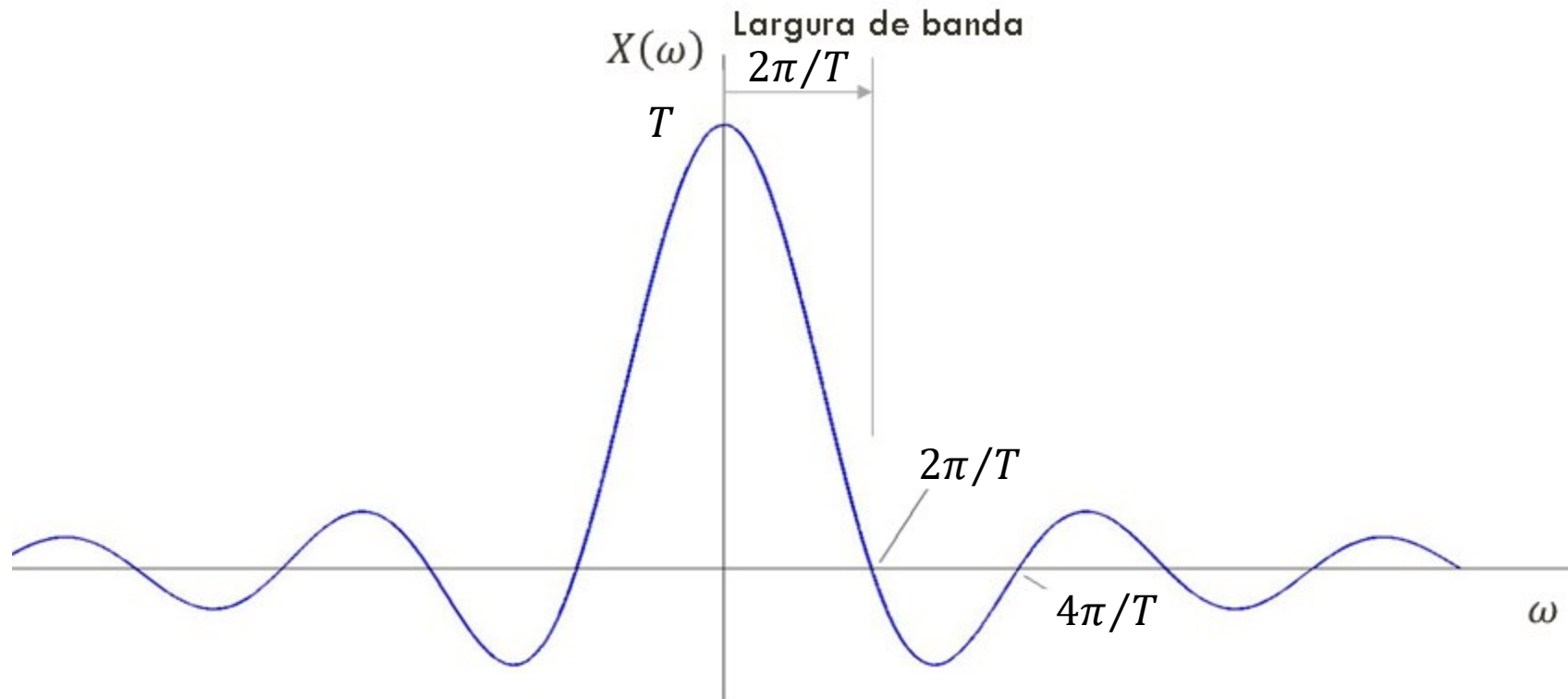
$$X(\omega) = -\frac{A}{j\omega} e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{-T/2}^{+T/2} = \frac{2A}{\omega} \left(\frac{e^{j\omega T/2} - e^{-j\omega T/2}}{2j} \right)$$

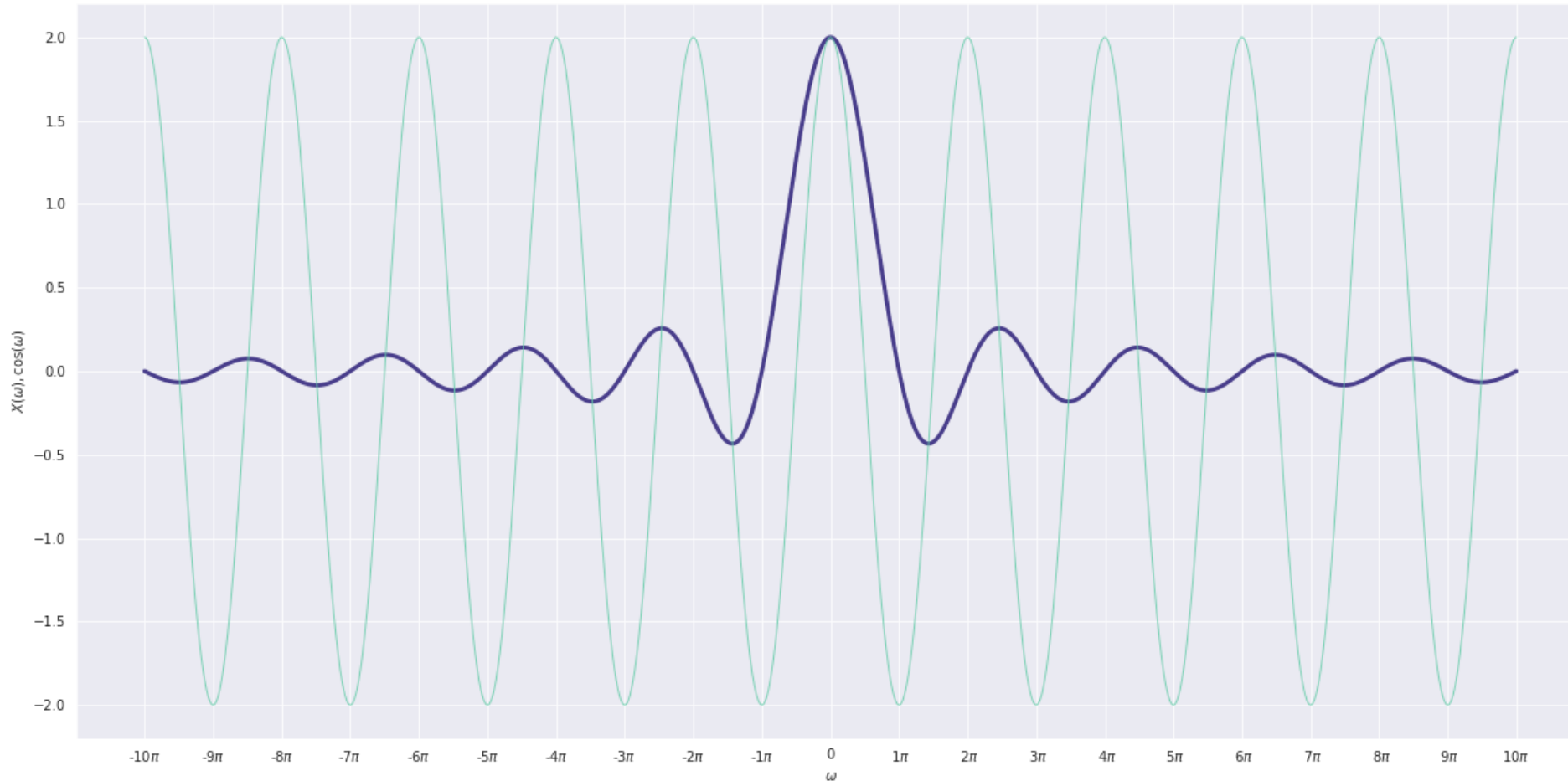
$$\sin \theta = \frac{e^{j\theta} - e^{-j\theta}}{2j}$$

$$X(\omega) = AT \frac{\sin \omega T/2}{\omega T/2} = AT \operatorname{sinc} \frac{\omega T}{2}$$



$$X(\omega) = T \frac{\sin(\omega T / 2)}{\omega T / 2} = T \operatorname{sinc}(\omega T / 2)$$

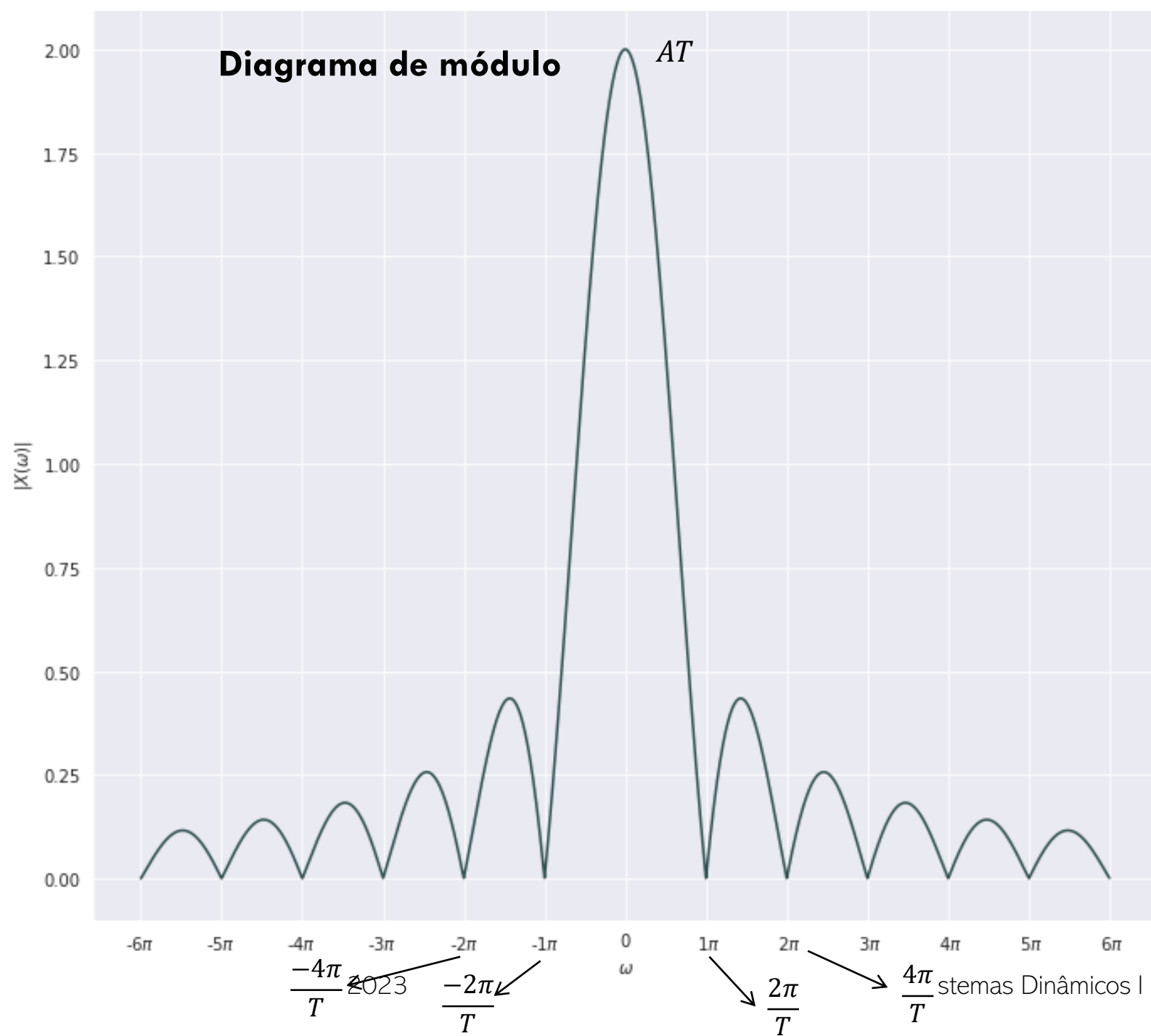




$$X(\omega) = AT \frac{\sin(\omega T/2)}{\omega T/2} = AT \operatorname{sinc}(\omega T/2)$$

$$\frac{\partial X(\omega)}{\partial \omega} = 0 \rightarrow \cos(\omega T/2) - \operatorname{sinc}(\omega T/2) = 0$$

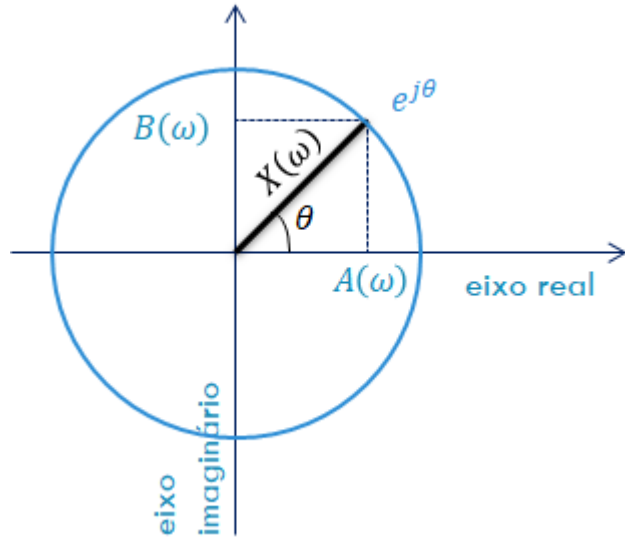
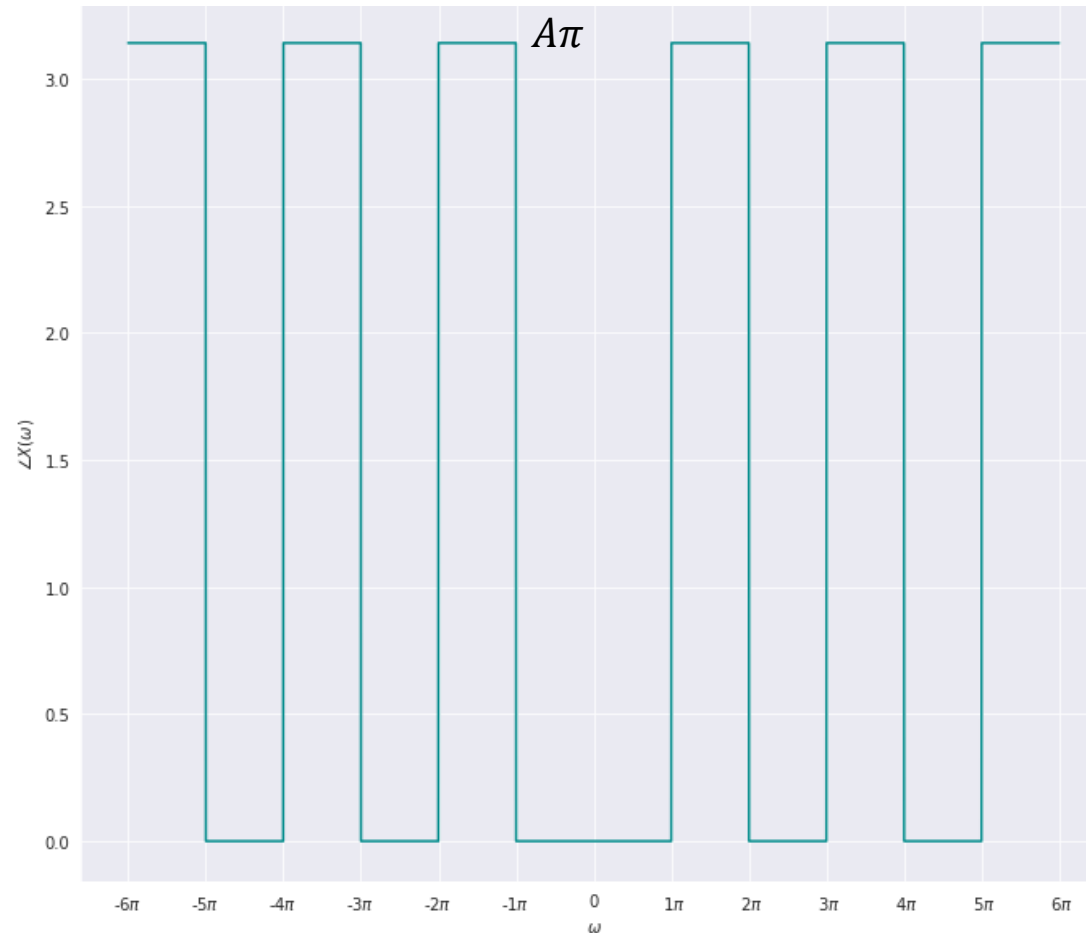
Portanto, máximos e mínimos da função *sinc* correspondem às intersecções com a função cosseno.



$\frac{-4\pi}{T}$ $\frac{-2\pi}{T}$ $\frac{2\pi}{T}$ $\frac{4\pi}{T}$ sistemas Dinâmicos I para Mecatrônica

As funções reais podem estar apenas no eixo real, tendo, portanto, fases 0 ou π , dependendo do sinal positivo ou negativo da função, respectivamente.

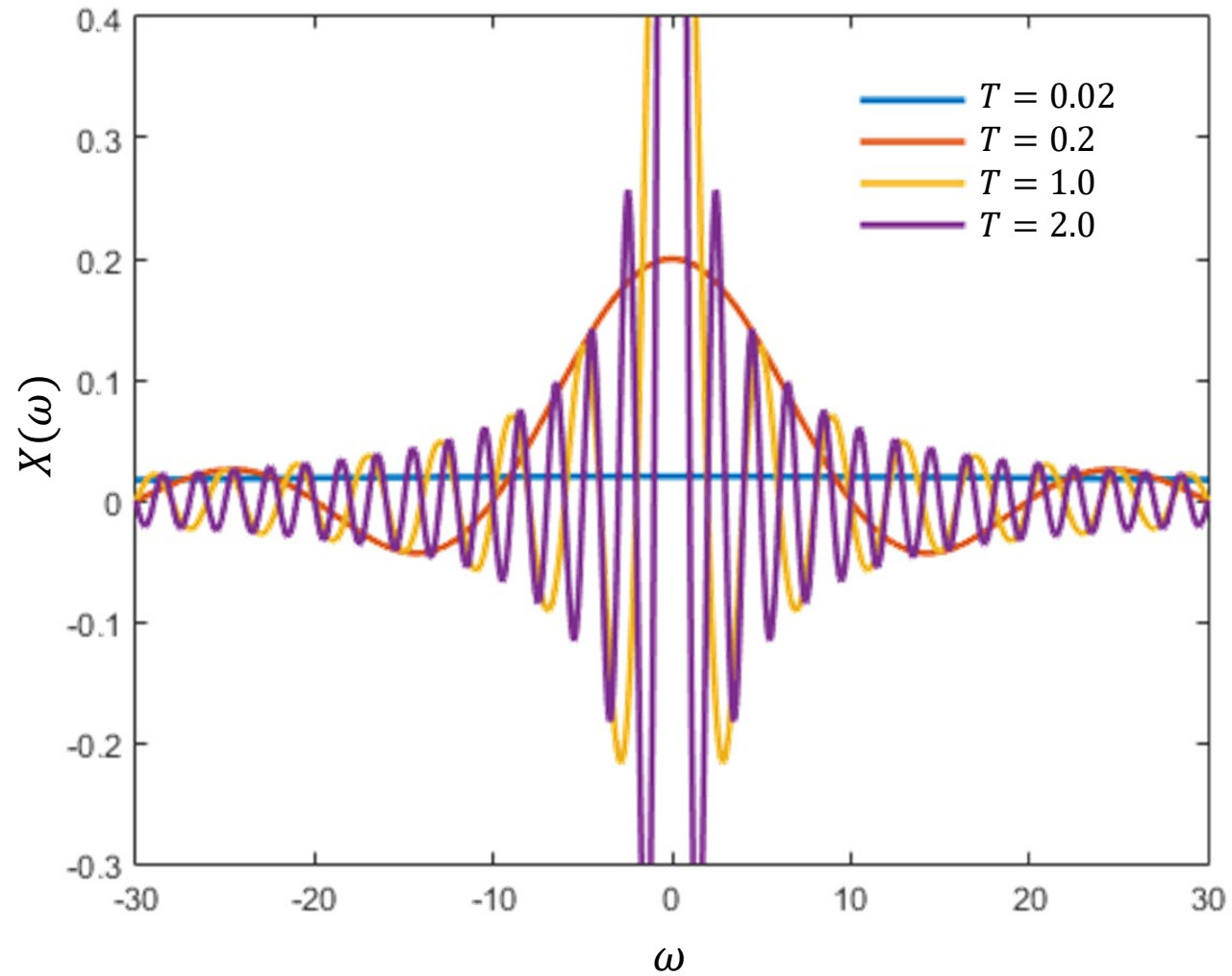
Diagrama de fase

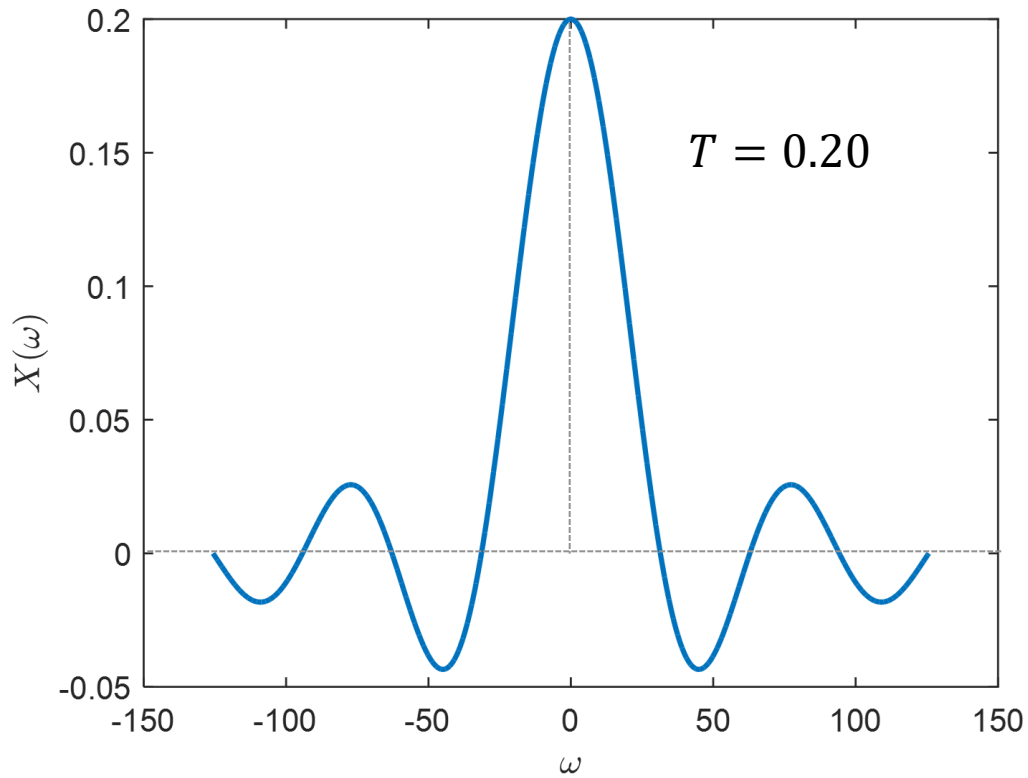


$$\angle X(\omega) = \text{atan} \frac{\text{Im}[X(\omega)]}{\text{Re}[X(\omega)]} = \text{atan } 0$$

$$\angle X(\omega) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } X(\omega) > 0 \\ -\pi & \text{se } X(\omega) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$X(\omega) = T \operatorname{sinc}(\omega T/2)$$

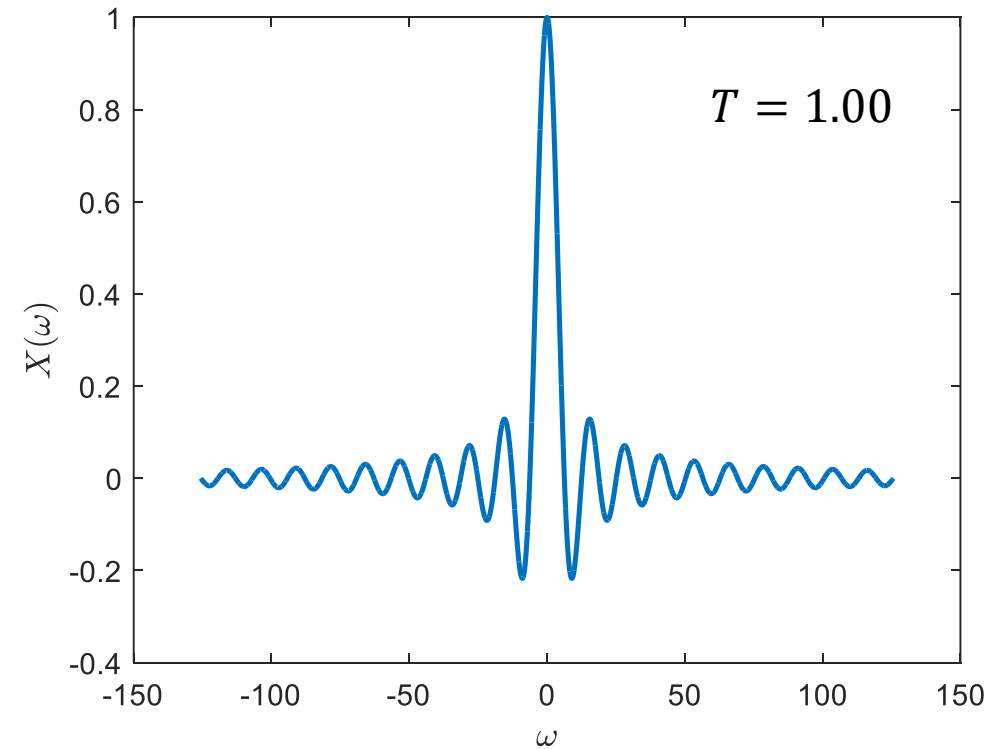




Essa relação bidirecional
é muitas vezes escrito
como:

$$1 \xrightarrow{FT} \delta(\omega)$$

$$\delta(t) \xrightarrow{FT} 1$$

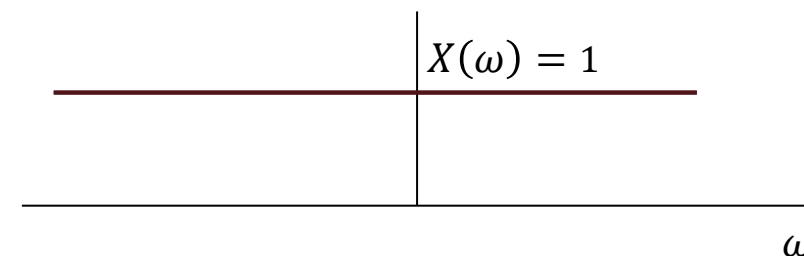
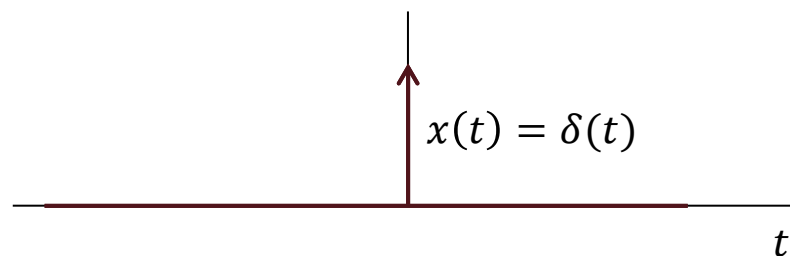


FT PARA IMPULSO UNITÁRIO $\delta(t)$

Se $x(t) = \delta(t)$,

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = 1$$

Impulso unitário contém componentes em todas as frequências.



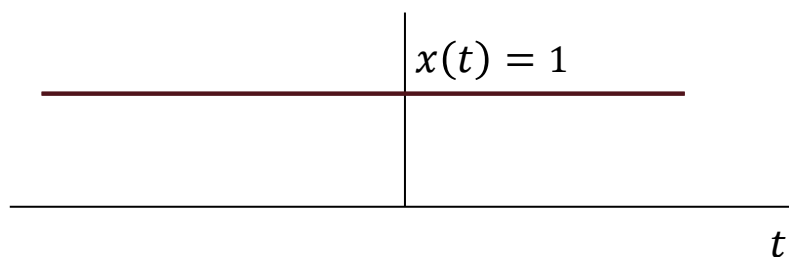
INVERSA DA FT PARA $\delta(\omega)$

Se,

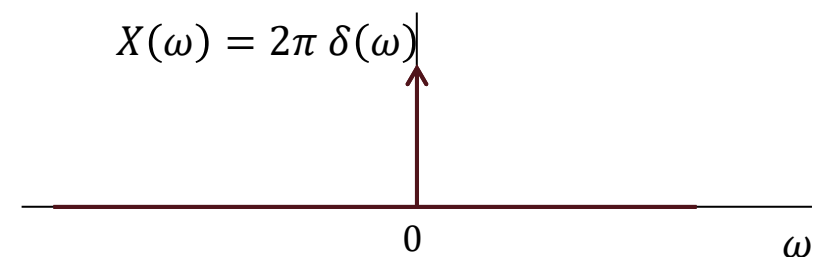
$$X(\omega) = 2\pi \delta(\omega)$$

Então, aplicando-se a equação de síntese da FT,

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2\pi \delta(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = 1$$



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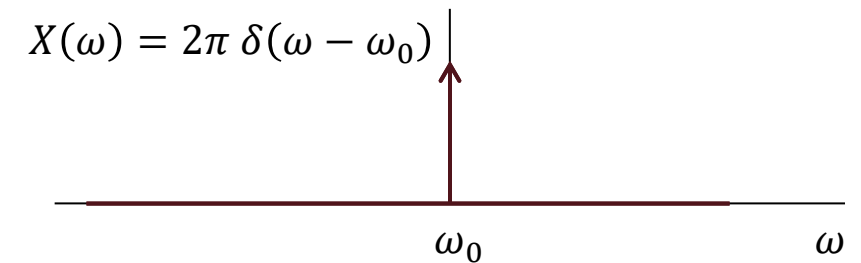
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INVERSA DA FT PARA $\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$

Se,

$$X(\omega) = 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

Então, aplicando-se a equação de síntese da FT,



$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

Similarmente:

$$X(\omega) = 2\pi \delta(\omega + \omega_0) \Leftrightarrow x(t) = e^{-j\omega_0 t}$$

$$X(\omega) = \delta(\omega + \omega_0) \Leftrightarrow x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-j\omega_0 t}$$

ENTÃO....



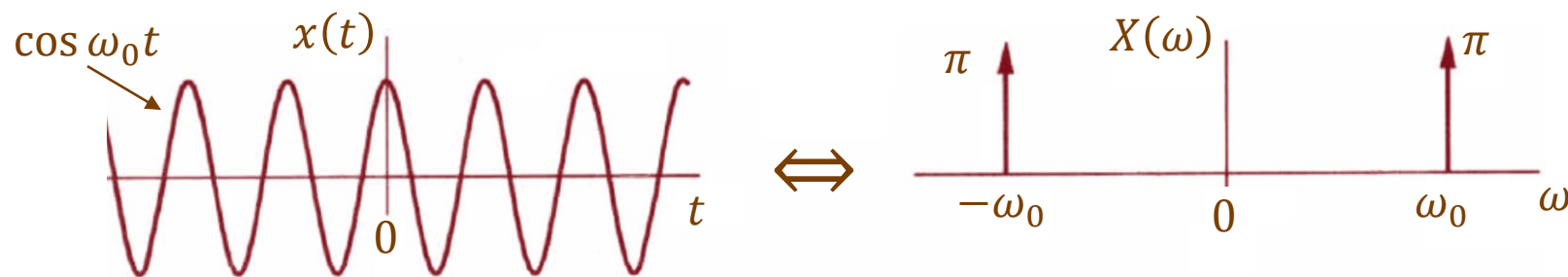
$x(t)$	$X(\omega)$
$\delta(t)$	1
1	$2\pi\delta(\omega)$
$e^{j\omega_0 t}$	$2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$
$e^{-j\omega_0 t}$	$2\pi\delta(\omega + \omega_0)$
$\text{rect}(t/T)$	$T \text{sinc}(\omega T/2)$

TRANSFORMADA DE FOURIER DA FUNÇÃO COSSENO $\cos \omega_0 t$

$$x(t) = \cos \omega_0 t = \frac{e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t}}{2}$$

$$X(\omega) = \pi [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

Espectro de sinal cosseno tem dois impulsos em frequências positiva e negativa.



$$x(t) = A \cos(2\pi f_0 t - \theta)$$

$$f_0 = 10\text{Hz}$$

$$A = 0,5$$

$$\theta = \pi/6$$

$$x(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t - \theta) = \frac{e^{j(\omega_0 t - \theta)} + e^{-j(\omega_0 t - \theta)}}{2}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{x(t)\} = \mathcal{F}\left(\frac{e^{j(\omega_0 t - \theta)} + e^{-j(\omega_0 t - \theta)}}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\mathcal{F}(e^{j(\omega_0 t - \theta)}) + \mathcal{F}(e^{-j(\omega_0 t - \theta)})}{2}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-j\theta} \mathcal{F}(e^{j\omega_0 t}) + e^{j\theta} \mathcal{F}(e^{-j\omega_0 t})}{2}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-j\theta} 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0) + e^{j\theta} 2\pi \delta(\omega + \omega_0)}{2}$$

$$= \pi(e^{-j\theta} \delta(\omega - \omega_0) + e^{j\theta} \delta(\omega + \omega_0))$$



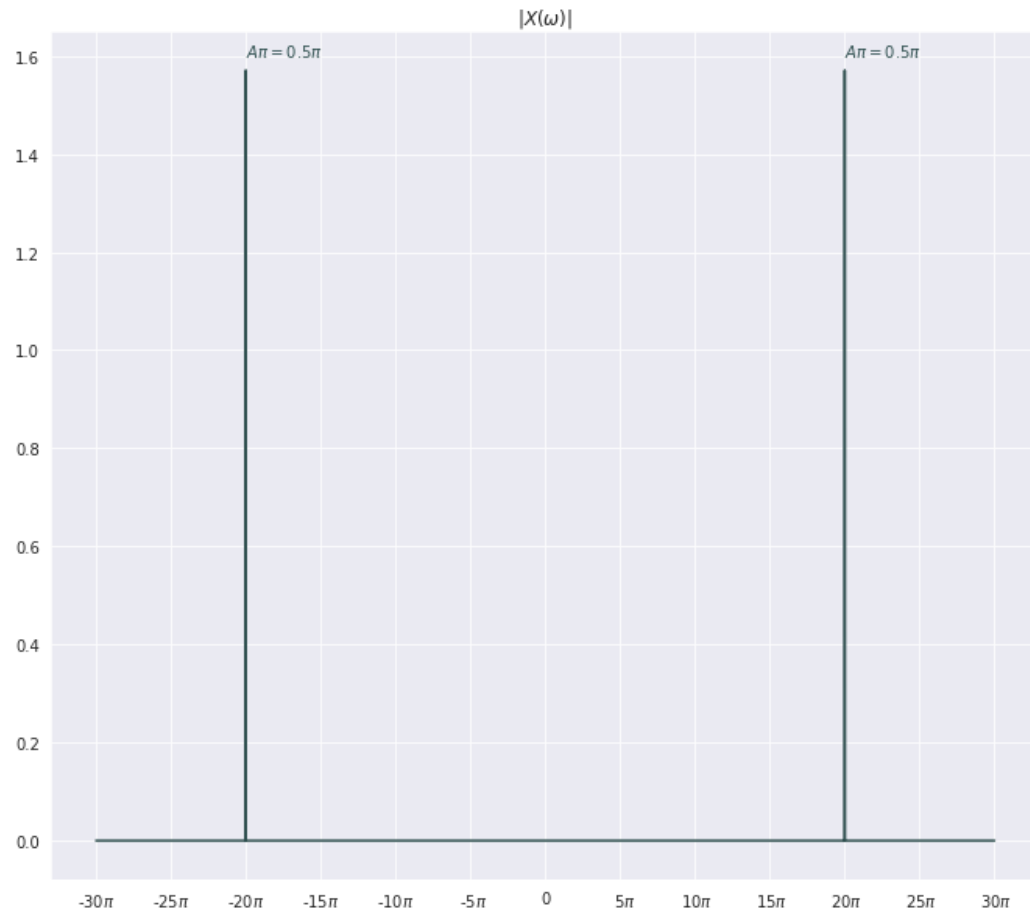
$$x(t) = A \cos(2\pi f_0 t - \theta)$$

$$f_0 = 10\text{Hz}$$

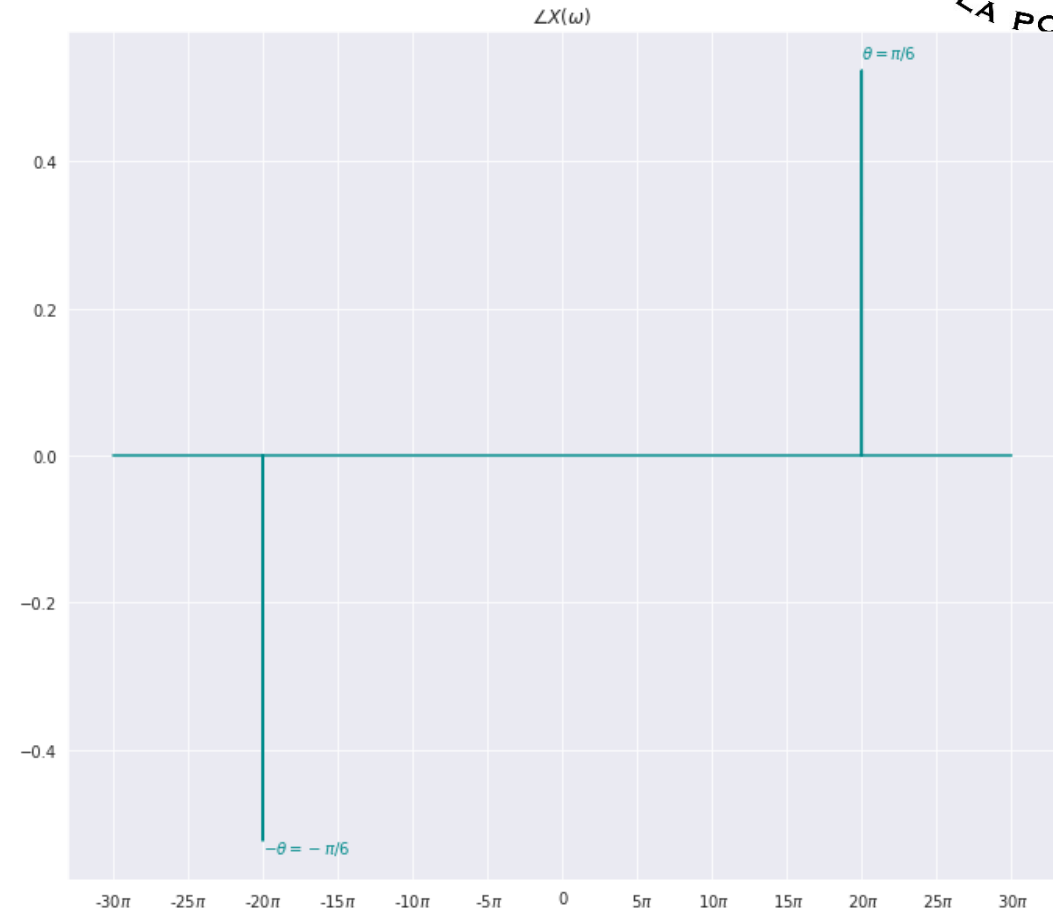
$$A = 0,5$$

$$\theta = \pi/6$$

$$X(\omega) = A \pi (e^{-j\theta} \delta(\omega - \omega_0) + e^{j\theta} \delta(\omega + \omega_0))$$



Ano 2023



Sistemas Dinâmicos I para Mecatrônica

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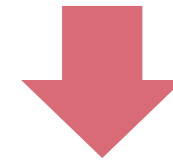
FT PARA QUALQUER SINAL PERIÓDICO

Se pudermos usar a FT para sinais periódicos também, podemos seguir adiante e esquecer FS.

Série de Fourier...
Síntese...

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X[n] e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X[n] e^{jn\omega_0 t}, \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0}$$



$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$



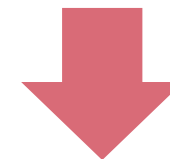
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$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X[n] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{jn\omega_0 t} e^{-j\omega t} dt$$





$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X[n] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{jn\omega_0 t} e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0}$$

$x(t)$	$X(\omega)$
$e^{j\omega_0 t}$	$2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$

$$X(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X[n] \delta(\omega - n\omega_0)$$

$X(\omega)$ que satisfaz essa equação é chamado de **Trem de impulsos**

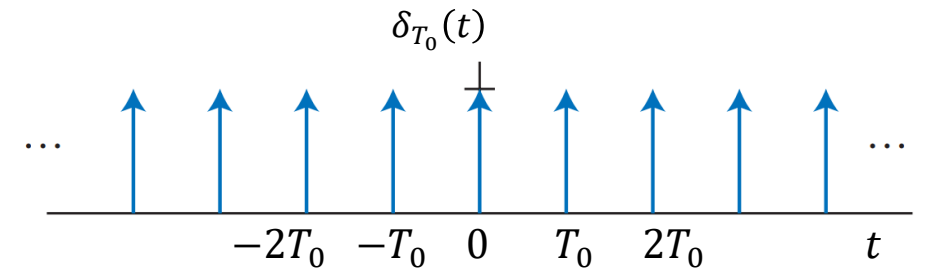
E define a transformada de Fourier para sinais periódicos em função dos coeficientes $X[n]$ da série de Fourier exponencial.

Ou seja, FT de um sinal periódico é uma versão amostrada ! Resulta em um espectro discreto com impulsos nos harmônicos $n\omega_0$ de amplitude igual ao coeficiente da série de Fourier naquele harmônico multiplicado por 2π .

FT PARA UM TREM DE IMPULSOS

Então, considere agora um trem de impulso

$$x(t) = x[n] = \delta_{T_0}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT_0)$$



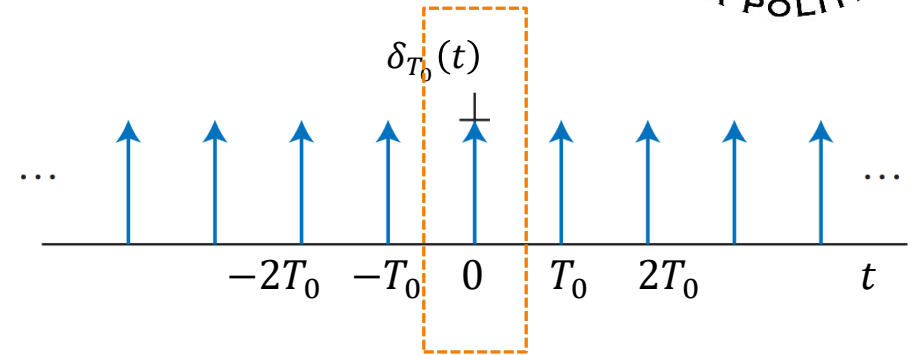
No domínio da frequência, o trem de impulsos pode ser definido como,

$$X(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X[n] \delta(\omega - n\omega_0) \quad X[n] = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{T_0} x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0}$$

$$X[n] = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{T_0} x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$X[n] = \frac{1}{T_0} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-T_0/2}^{+T_0/2} \delta(t - nT_0) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$



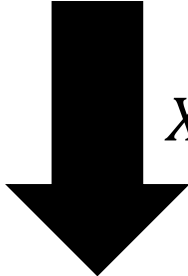
Dado que a função $t \rightarrow \delta(t - nT_0)$ é nula no intervalo $[-T/2, T/2]$ para $n \neq 0$ tem-se somente um termo no somatório, de forma que,

$$X[n] = \frac{1}{T_0} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-T_0/2}^{+T_0/2} \delta(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{T_0} 1 = \frac{1}{T_0}$$

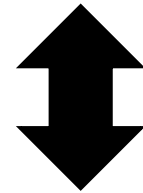
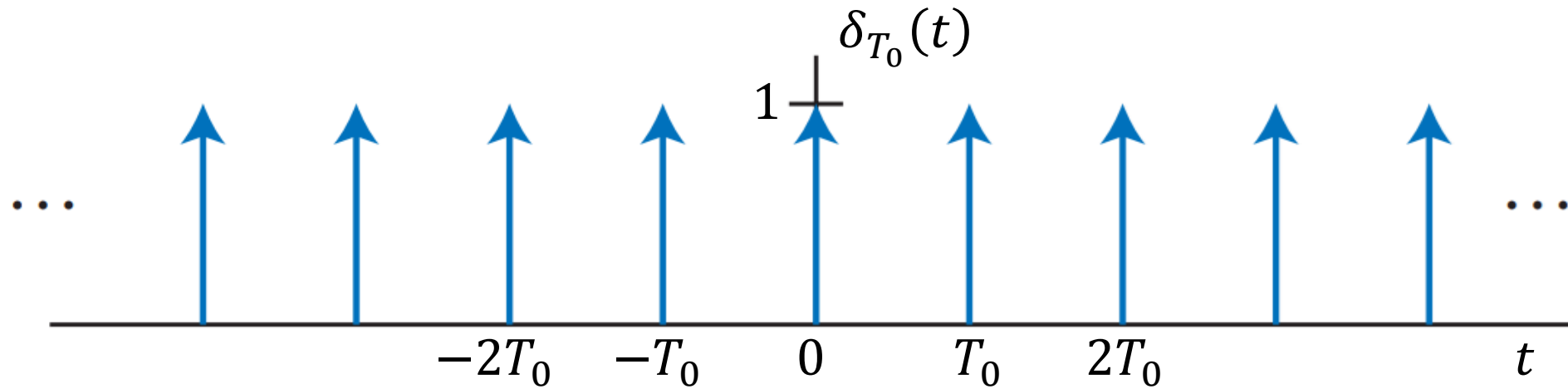
$$= e^{-j0\omega_0 t} = 1, n = 0$$

$$= 0, n \neq 0$$

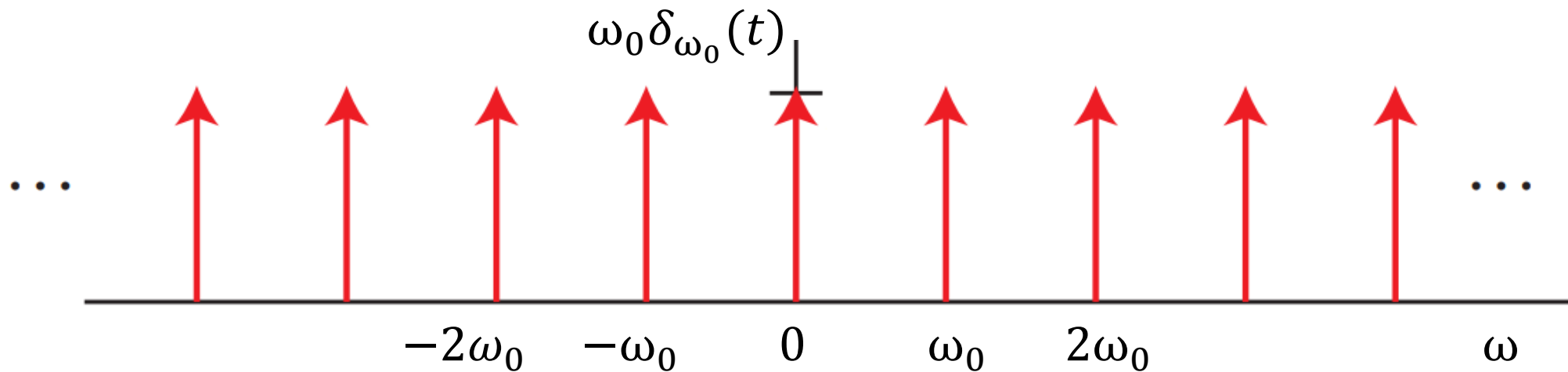
$$X(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X[n] \delta(\omega - n\omega_0)$$


$$X[n] = \frac{1}{T_0}$$

$$X(\omega) = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_0) = \omega_0 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_0)$$



Um trem de impulso no tempo é um trem de impulso na frequência

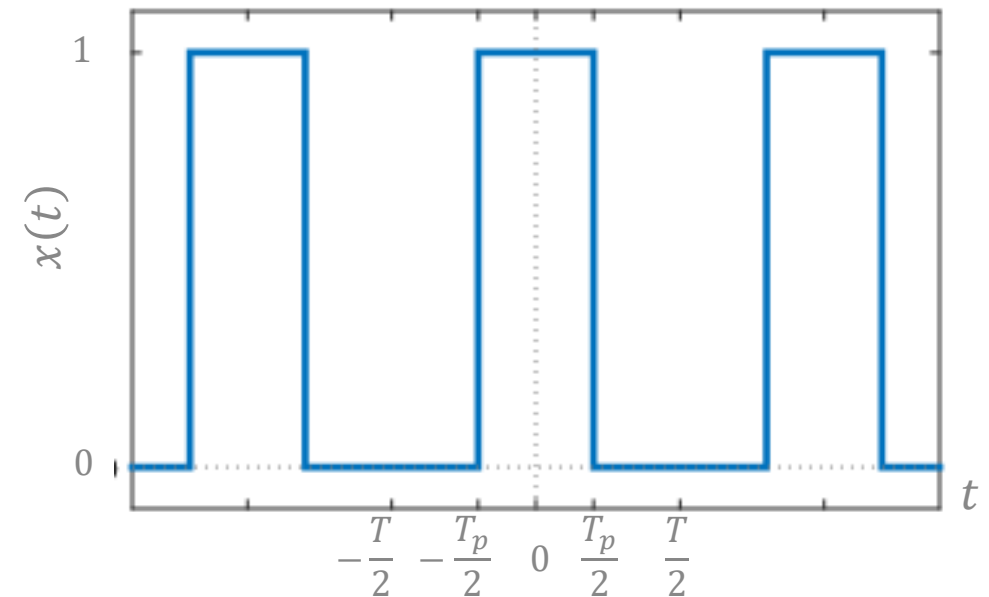


FUNÇÃO RETANGULAR

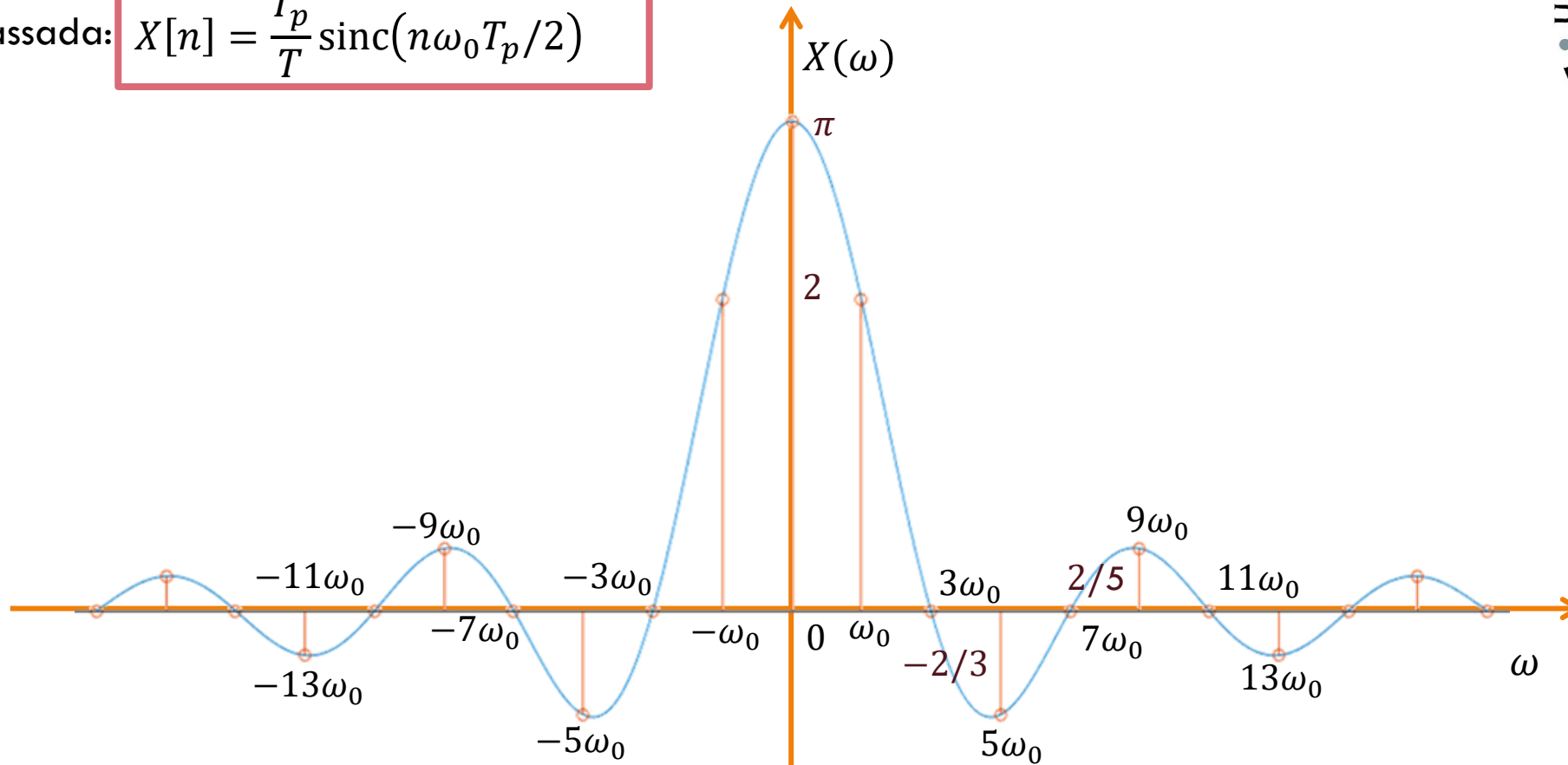
Suponha que a função retangular que já analisamos seja estendida e transformada em uma função periódica...

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{se } |t| < \frac{T_p}{2} \\ 0, & \text{se } \frac{T_p}{2} < |t| < T/2 \end{cases}$$

$$x(t + nT) = x(t), \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$



Da aula passada: $X[n] = \frac{T_p}{T} \text{sinc}(n\omega_0 T_p/2)$

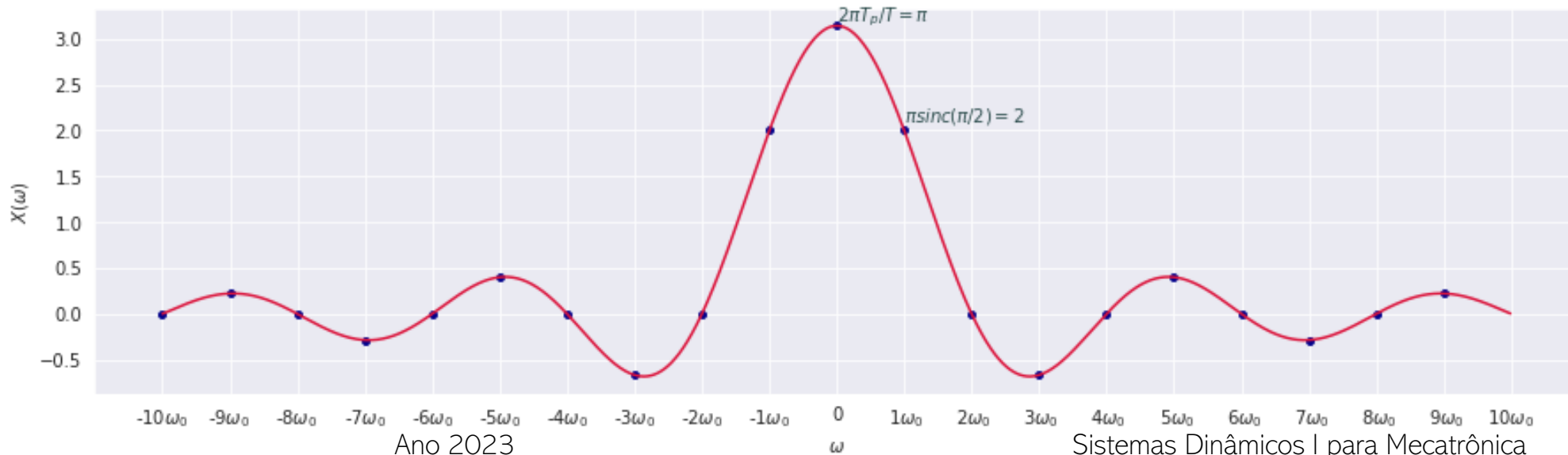


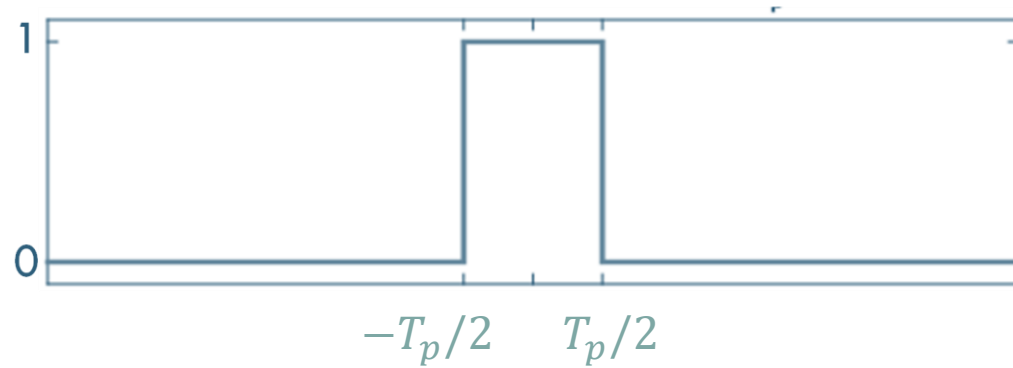
$$T_p = 2, \quad T = 4, \quad \omega_0 = \pi/2$$

$$X[n] = \frac{T_p}{T} \text{sinc}(n\omega_0 T_p/2)$$

$$X(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X[n] \delta(\omega - n\omega_0)$$

$$X_T(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{\infty} \frac{T_p}{T} \text{sinc}(n\omega_0 T_p/2) \delta(\omega - n\omega_0)$$

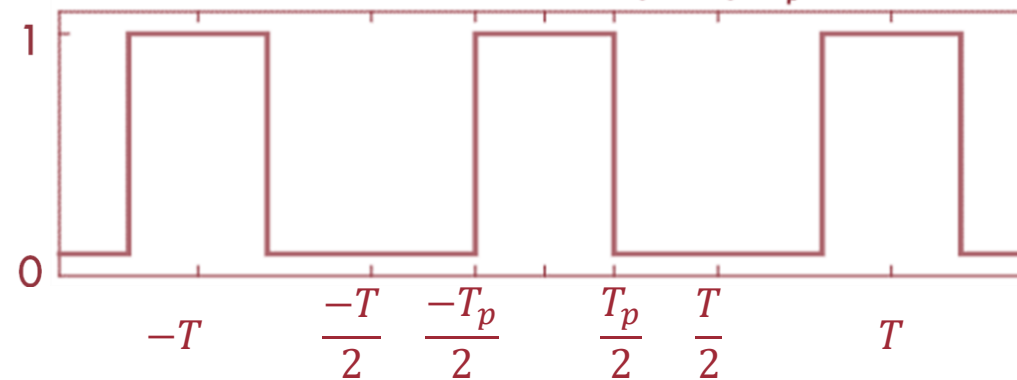




$$X(\omega) = T_p \operatorname{sinc}(\omega T_p / 2)$$

Se $x_T(t)$ é a extensão periódica de $x(t)$, com o período T , então os coeficientes da Transformada de Fourier, $X_T(\omega)$, de $x_T(t)$, e $X(\omega)$, de $x(t)$, são relacionados por:

$$X_T(\omega) = \frac{2\pi}{T} X(n\omega_0)$$



$$X_T(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{\infty} \frac{T_p}{T} \operatorname{sinc}(n\omega_0 T_p / 2) \delta(\omega - n\omega_0)$$



PROPRIEDADES DA TRANSFORMADA DE FOURIER

A transformada de Fourier é uma ferramenta muito valiosa na análise de sinais e sistemas no domínio da frequência. As propriedades da FT fornecem *insights* sobre muitas propriedades ou resultados no processamento de sinal.

DUALIDADE

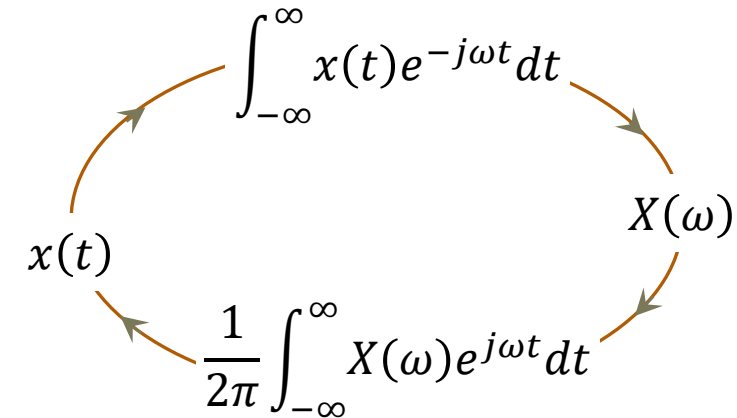
Transformada direta e inversa são similares!

Pequenas diferenças:

- O fator 2π que aparece na equação inversa
- O índice exponencial com sinais opostos

Base para dualidade de tempo e frequência:

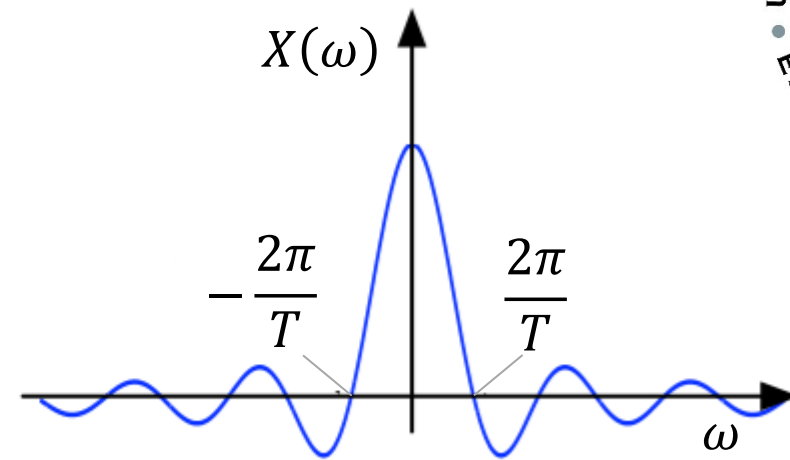
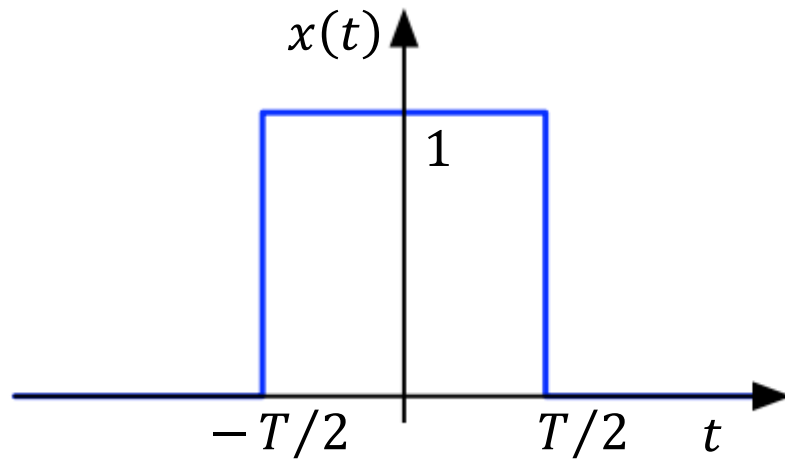
Para qualquer relação entre $x(t)$ e $X(\omega)$, existe uma relação dual, obtida trocando $x(t)$ e $X(\omega)$ (com pequenas modificações),



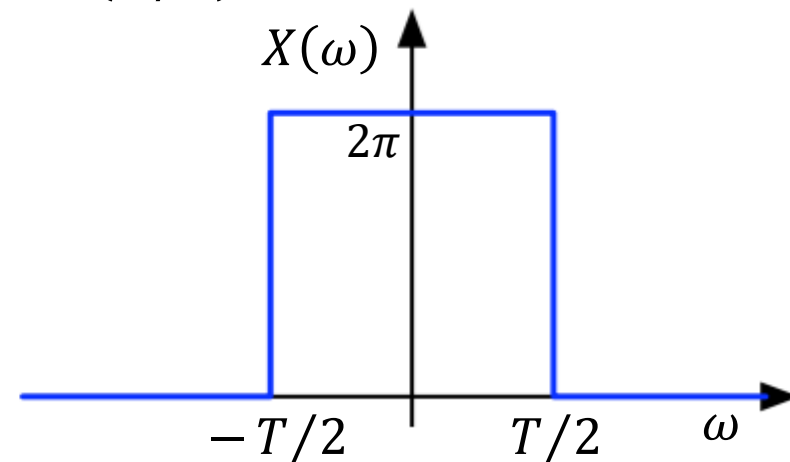
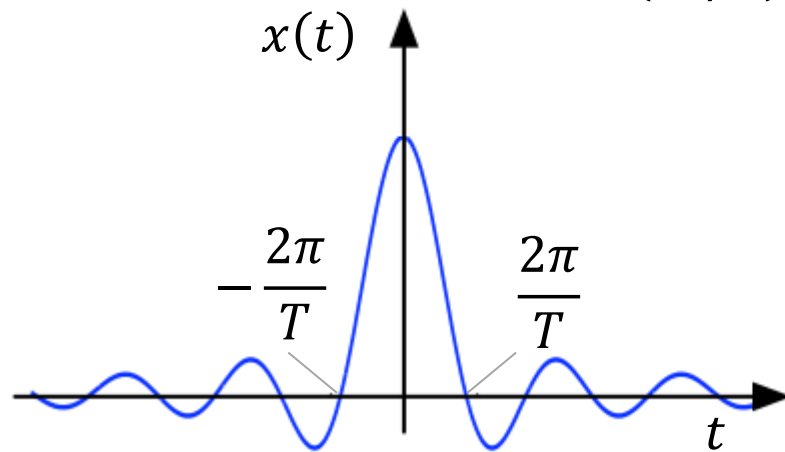
$$x(t) \xrightarrow{CTFT} X(\omega)$$

$$X(t) \xrightarrow{CTFT} 2\pi x(-\omega)$$

$$\text{rect}(t/T) \xrightarrow{\text{CTFT}} T \text{sinc}(\omega T/2)$$



$$T \text{sinc}(tT/2) \xrightarrow{\text{CTFT}} 2\pi \text{rect}(\omega/T)$$





LINEARIDADE

A propriedade de linearidade ou de superposição de efeitos estabelece que combinações lineares no domínio do tempo correspondem a combinações lineares no domínio da frequência.

$$ax(t) + by(t) \longrightarrow aX(\omega) + bY(\omega)$$

TRANSFORMADA DE FOURIER

$$x(t) = 4 \cos(2\pi 10t + \pi/3) + 24 \sin(2\pi 100t - \pi/8)$$

Use as seguintes funções,

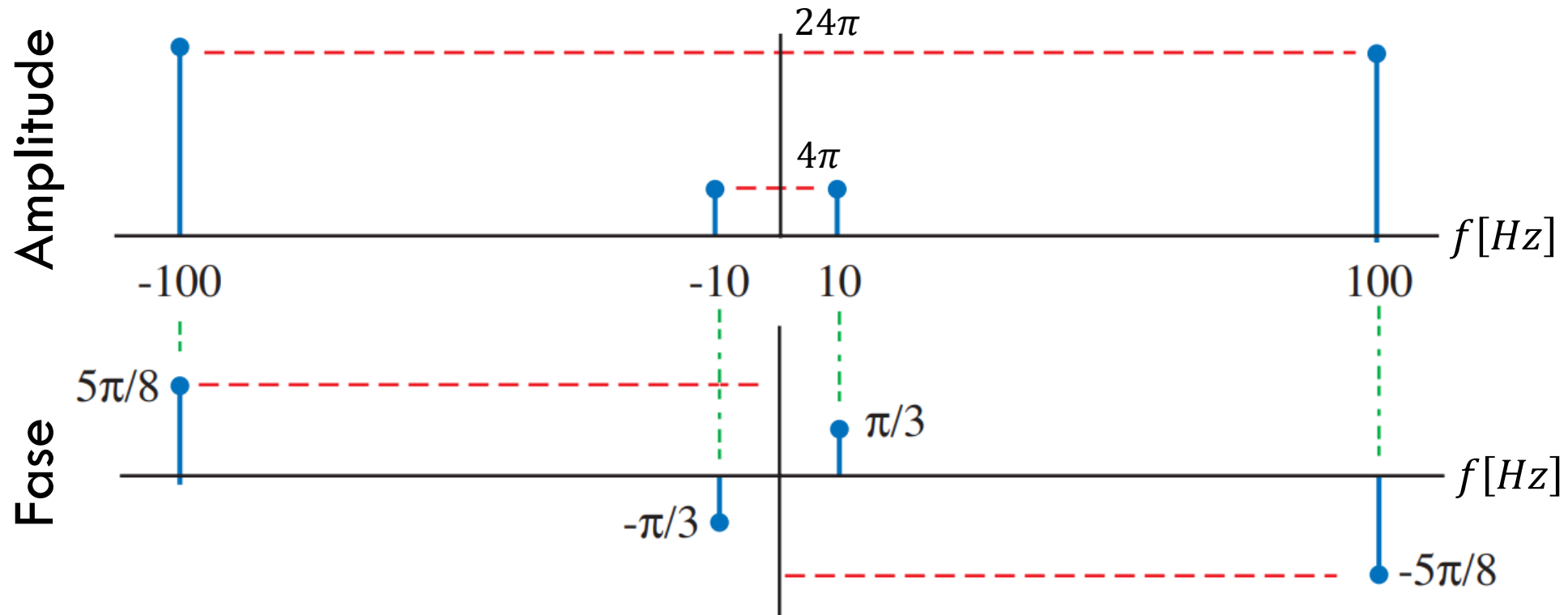
$$x(t) = \cos \omega_0 t \quad \longrightarrow \quad X(\omega) = \pi [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$\sin(\omega_0 t + \pi/2) = \cos \omega_0 t$$

$$x(t) = 4 \cos(2\pi 10t + \pi/3) + 24 \sin(2\pi 100t - \pi/8)$$

$$x(t) = 4 \cos(2\pi 10t + \pi/3) + 24 \cos(2\pi 100t - 5\pi/8)$$

$$x(t) = 4 \cos(2\pi 10t + \pi/3) + 24 \cos(2\pi 100t - 5\pi/8)$$



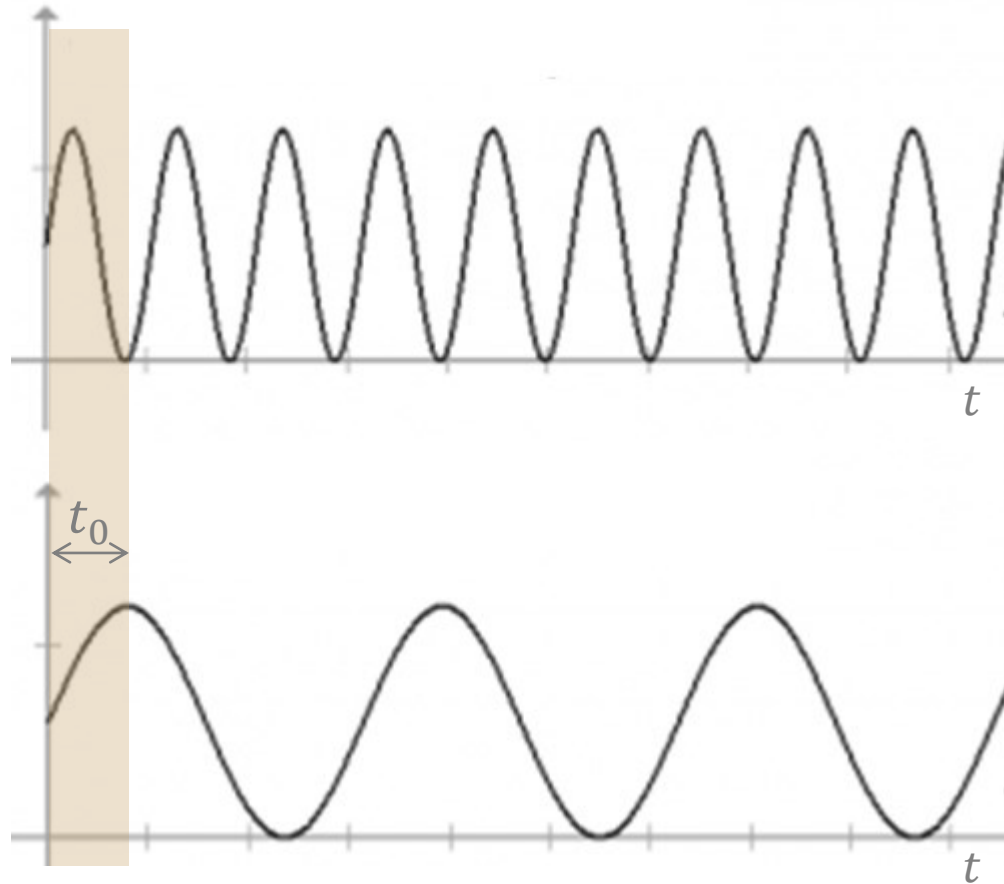


TRANSLAÇÃO NO TEMPO

Transladar um sinal no domínio do tempo faz com que a transformada de Fourier seja multiplicada por uma exponencial complexa.

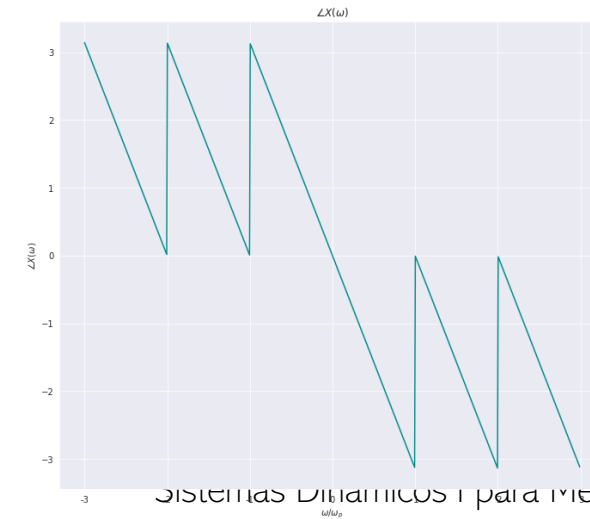
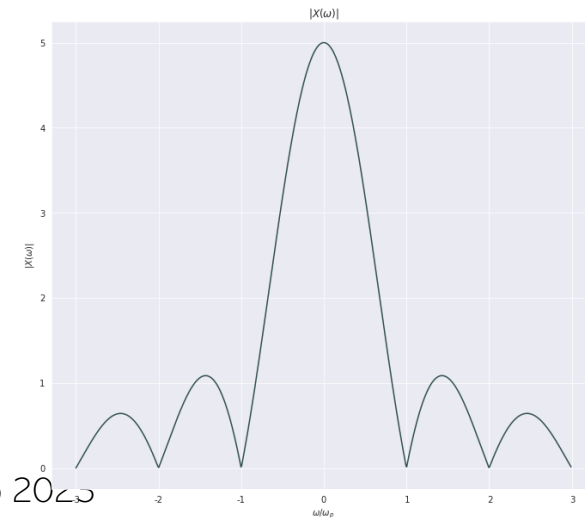
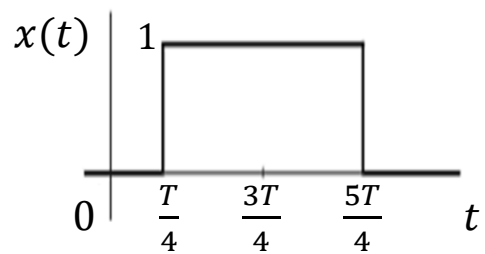
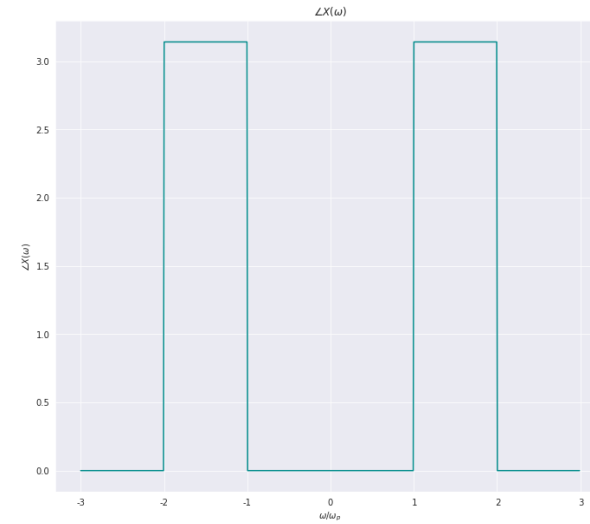
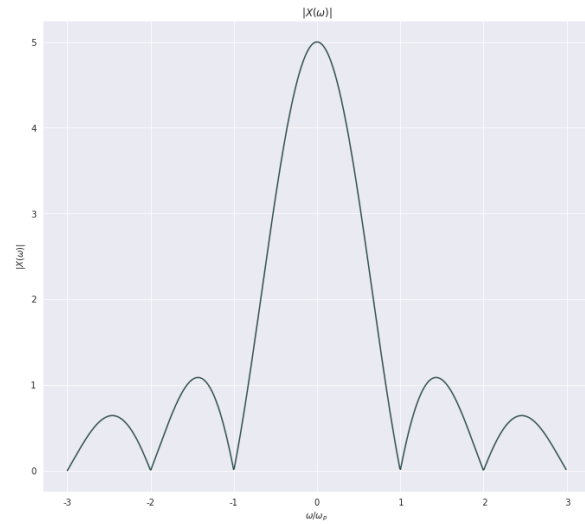
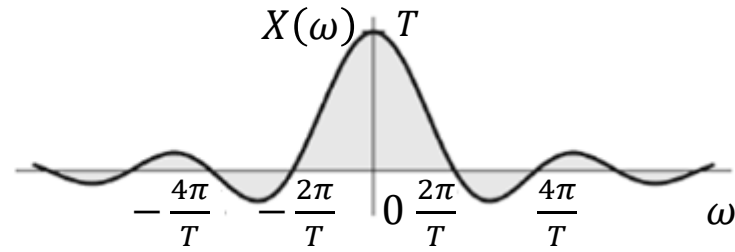
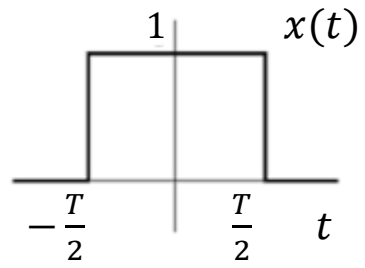
$$x(t - t_0) \xrightarrow{CTFT} e^{-j\omega t_0} X(\omega)$$

Este resultado mostra que retardar um sinal por t_0 segundos não altera o espectro de amplitude. O espectro de fase, no entanto, é alterado por $-\omega t_0$.



$\cos \omega t$ atrasado de t_0 é dado por: $\cos(\omega t - \omega t_0)$

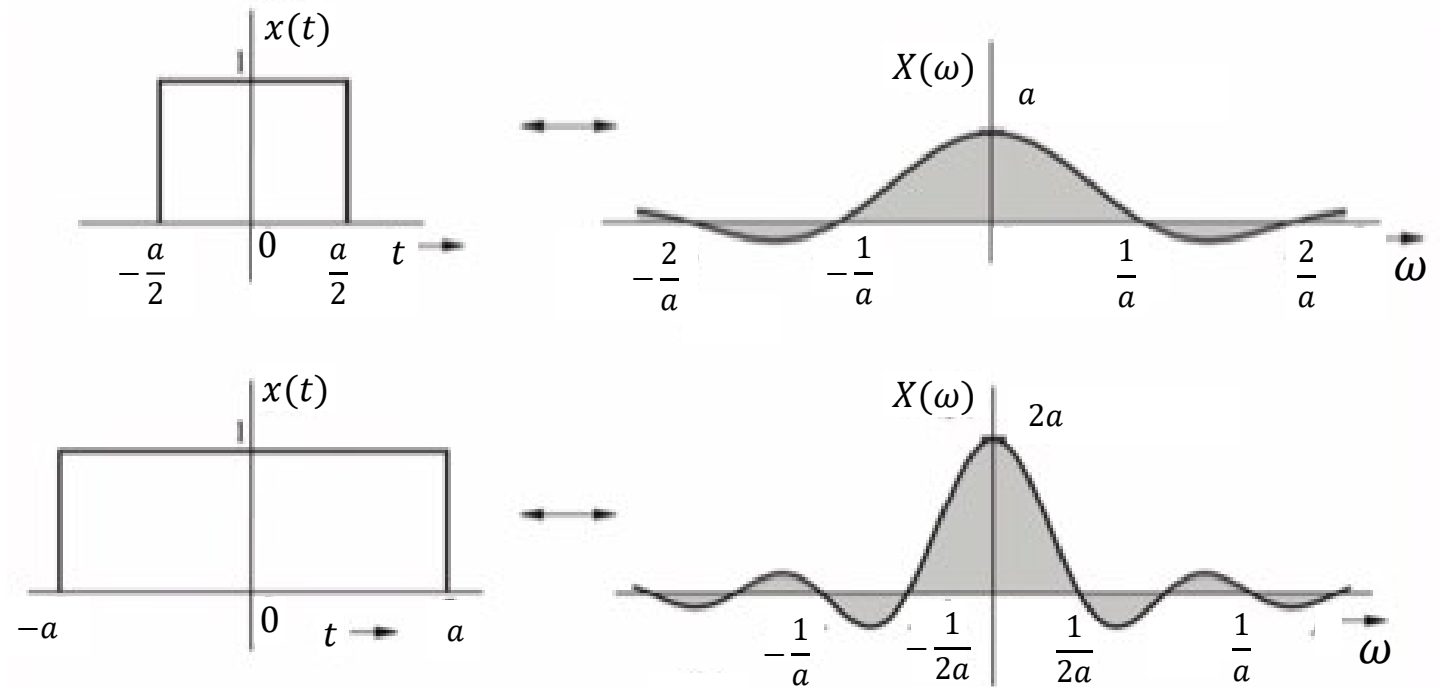
O princípio do desvio de fase linear é muito importante, e vamos encontrá-lo novamente, por exemplo, em filtragem de sinal sem distorção.



ESCALONAMENTO NO TEMPO

A **compressão de um sinal no domínio do tempo** resulta numa **expansão no domínio da frequência** e vice-versa.

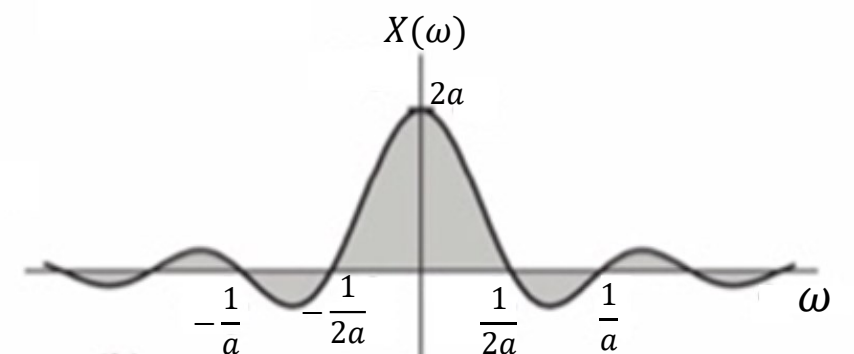
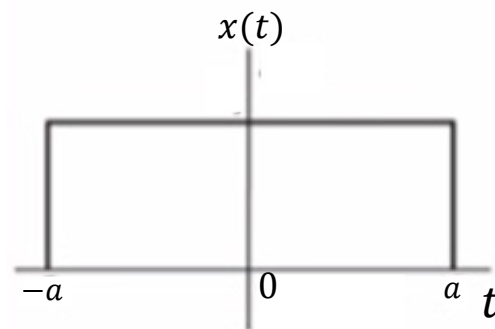
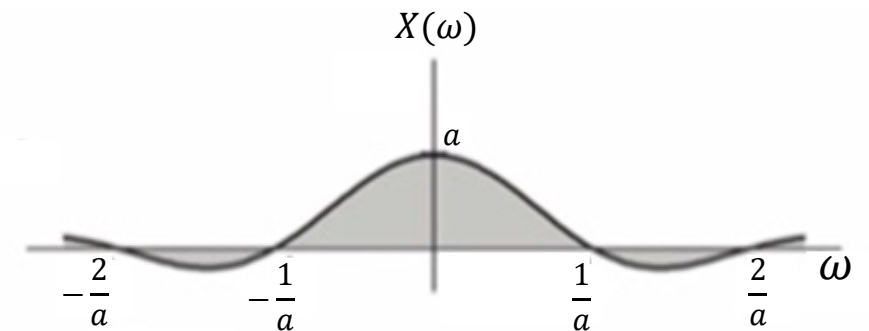
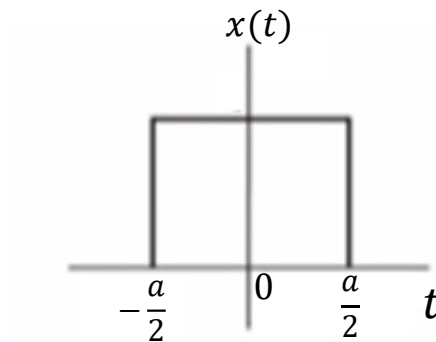
$$\boxed{x(at)} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{|a|} \boxed{X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)}$$



ESCALONAMENTO NO TEMPO

A **compressão de um sinal no domínio do tempo** resulta numa **expansão no domínio da frequência** e vice-versa.

$$\boxed{x(at)} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{|a|} \boxed{X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)}$$



DIFERENCIAÇÃO E INTEGRAÇÃO

A transformada de Fourier converte a operação de diferenciação no tempo na multiplicação por $j\omega$ na frequência.

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \longrightarrow j\omega X(\omega)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \longrightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega} X(\omega) + \pi X(0)\delta(\omega)$$

CONVOLUÇÃO

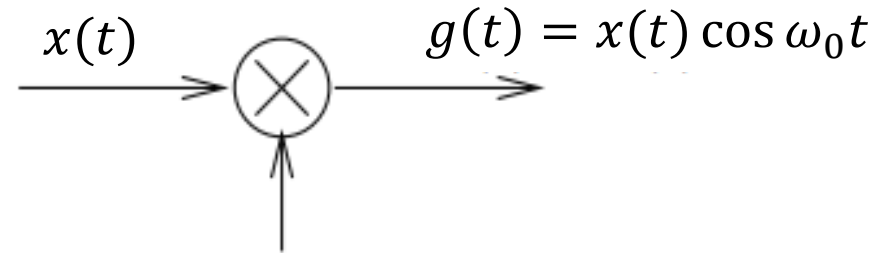
A transformada de Fourier da convolução de dois sinais é o produto das transformadas desses sinais.

$$w(t) = x(t) * y(t) \rightarrow W(\omega) = X(\omega)Y(\omega)$$

Portanto,

$$w(t) = x(t)y(t) \rightarrow W(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * Y(\omega)$$

MODULAÇÃO



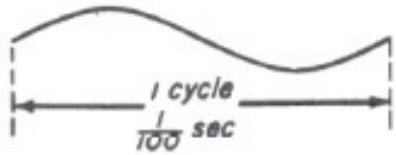
$$y(t) = \cos \omega_0 t$$

$$G(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * Y(\omega)$$

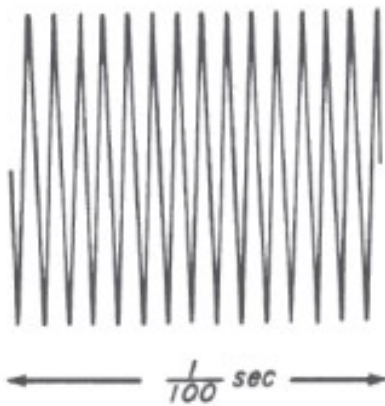
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\lambda) Y(\omega - \lambda) d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\lambda) \delta(\omega - \lambda - \omega_0) d\lambda + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\lambda) \delta(\omega - \lambda + \omega_0) d\lambda$$

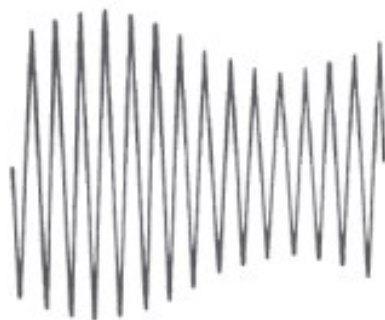
$$= \frac{1}{2} X(\omega - \omega_0) + \frac{1}{2} X(\omega + \omega_0)$$



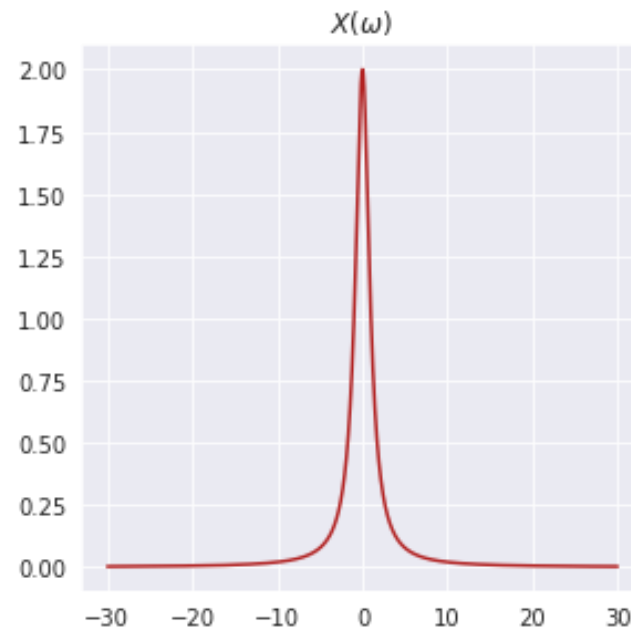
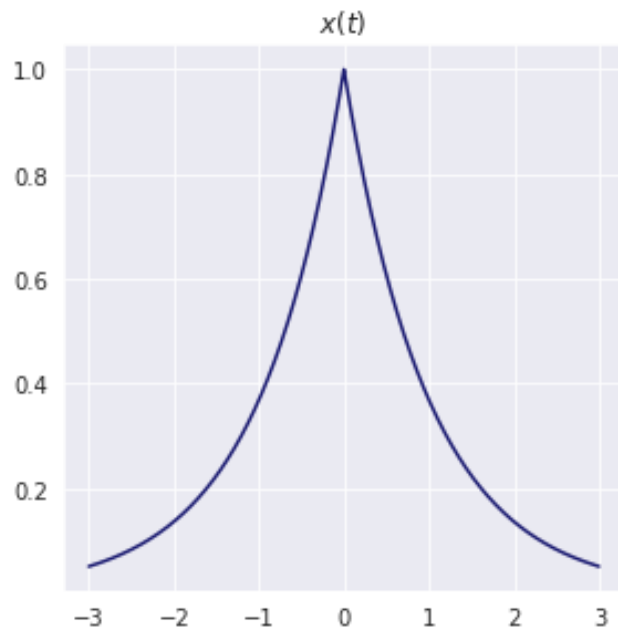
Onda
modulante



Onda
portadora



Onda
modulada

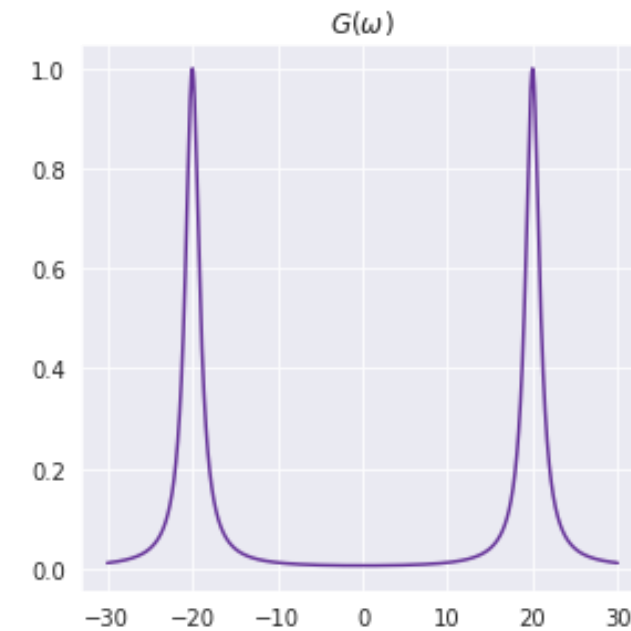
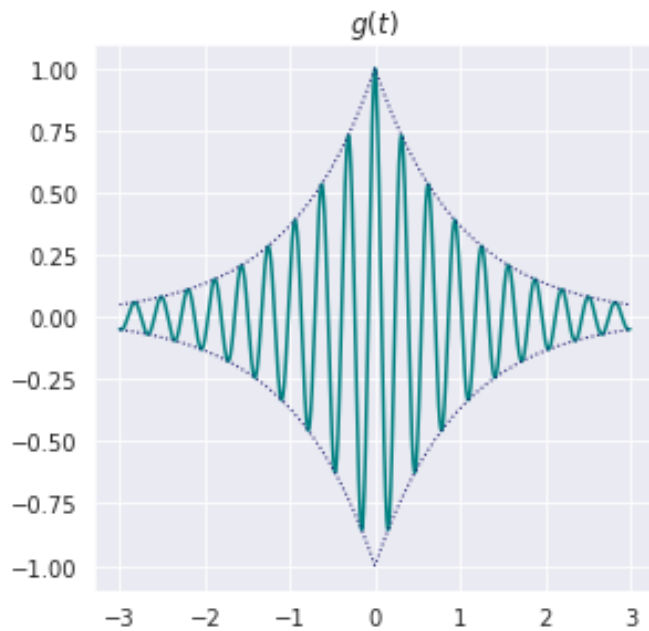


modulador
 $x(t) = e^{-|t|}$
 portador
 $y(t) = \cos 20t$

$$g(t) = x(t)y(t)$$



$$g(t) = e^{-|t|} \cos 20t$$



Domínio da frequência,

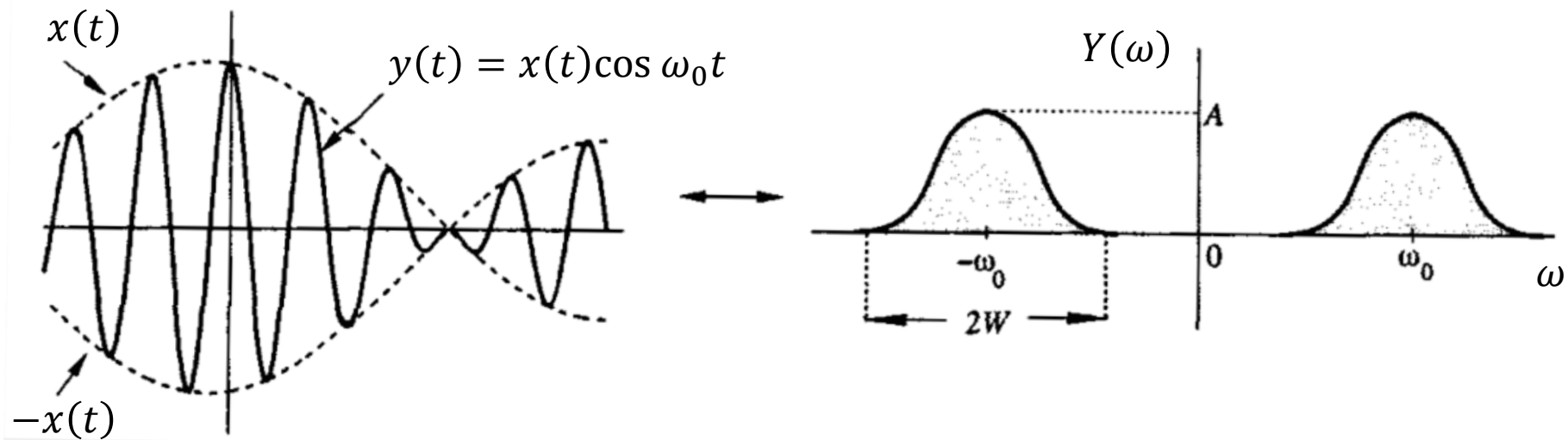
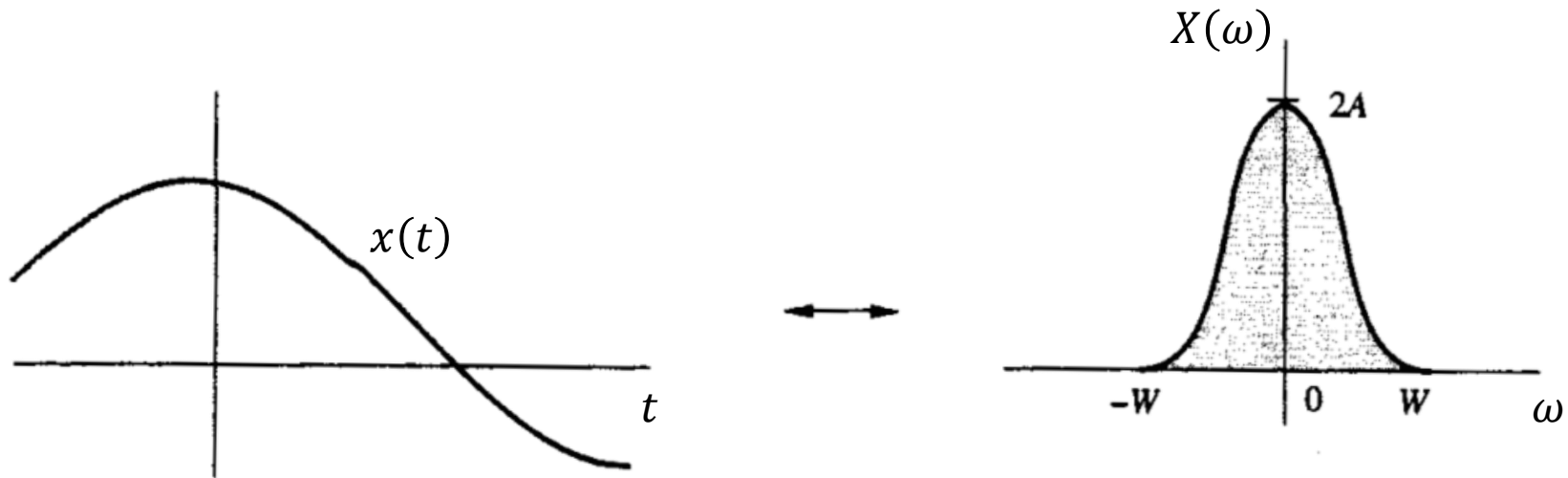
$$X(\omega) = \frac{2}{1 + \omega^2}$$

$$Y(\omega) = \pi\delta(\omega - 20) + \pi\delta(\omega + 20)$$

$$G(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * Y(\omega)$$



$$G(\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + (\omega - 20)^2} + \frac{1}{1 + (\omega + 20)^2}$$





TRANSLAÇÃO NA FREQUÊNCIA

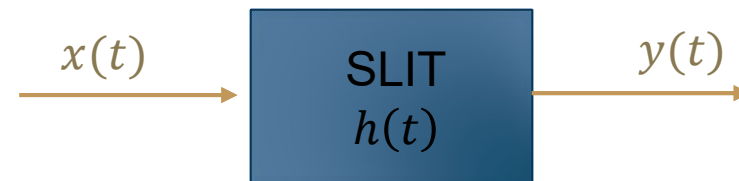
Transladar um sinal no domínio da frequência faz com que o sinal no domínio do tempo seja multiplicado por uma exponencial complexa.

$$e^{j\omega_0 t} x(t) \xrightarrow{CTFT} X(\omega - \omega_0)$$

RESPOSTA IMPULSO E CONVOLUÇÃO

O sistema é completamente caracterizado pela função resposta ao impulso, $h(t)$. A saída $y(t)$, é obtida no domínio do tempo por Convolução

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t - \tau)x(\tau)d\tau$$



Ou, no domínio da frequência,

$$Y(\omega) = H(\omega)X(\omega)$$

onde $H(\omega)$ é a resposta em frequência do sistema, definida como a transformada de Fourier de $h(t)$,

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



*Venha preparado.
Reveja a aula de hoje.*

PRÓXIMA AULA:
DTFT