



# PMR 3306

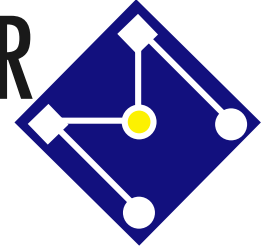
## Sistemas Dinâmicos II



*PARTE II:*  
*SINAIS*

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3091 5756



# FORMULAÇÃO COMPLEXA DA SÉRIE DE FOURIER

## OU SÉRIE EXPONENCIAL DE FOURIER

Síntese

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

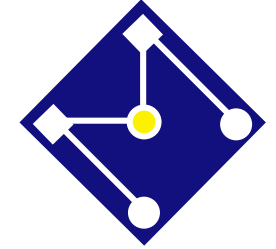
Harmônicos  $X[n]$  distanciados  $\Delta\omega = \omega_0 = 2\pi/T$

Análise

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

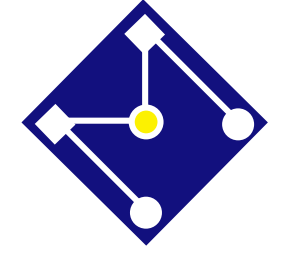
$$X[n] = \frac{a_n - jb_n}{2} \quad X[-n] = \frac{a_n + jb_n}{2}$$

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

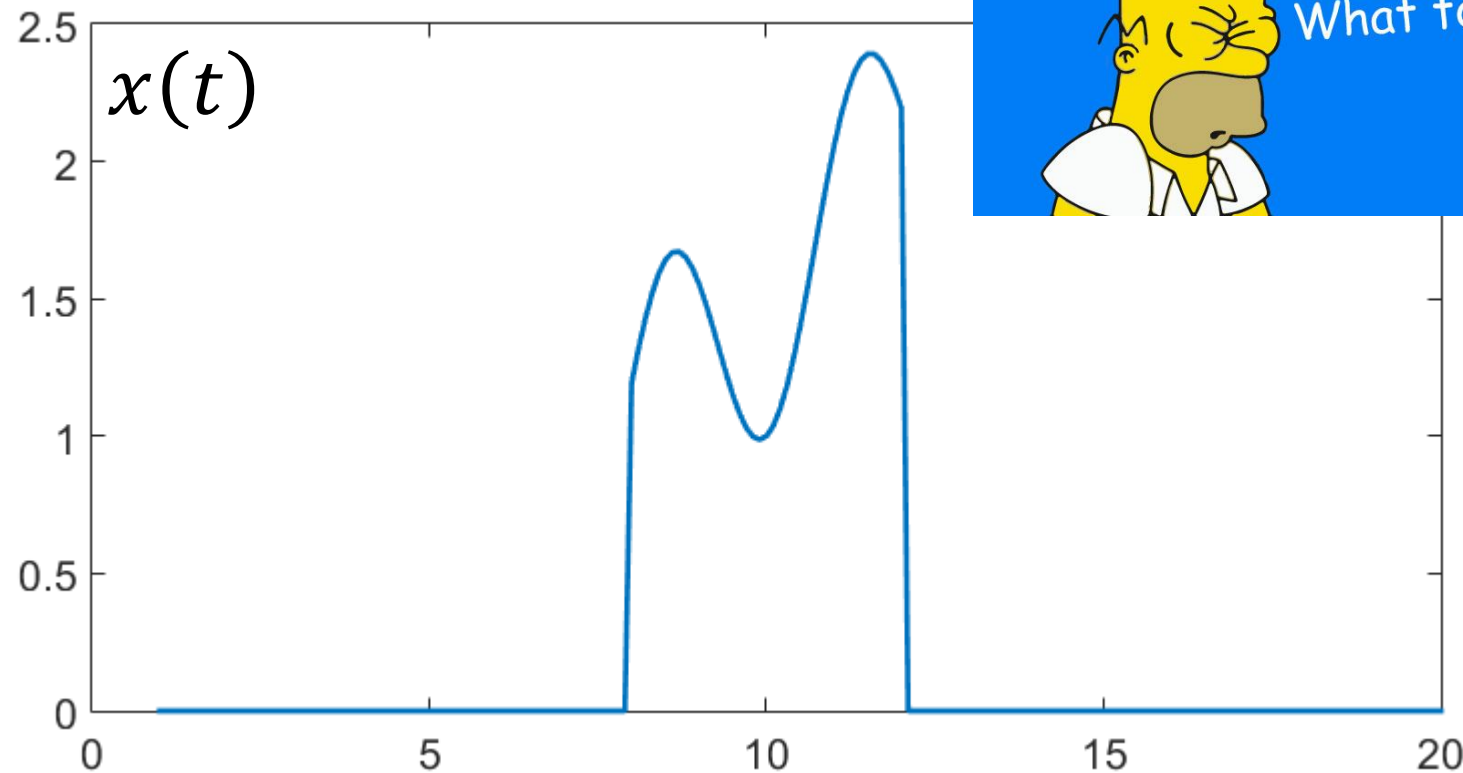


	Sinusoidal formulation	Exponential formulation
Synthesis:	$x(t) = \frac{1}{2}a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos(n\omega_0 t) + b_n \sin(n\omega_0 t))$	$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X[n] e^{jn\omega_0 t}$
Analysis:	$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{t_1}^{t_1+T} x(t) \cos(n\omega_0 t) dt$ $b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{t_1}^{t_1+T} x(t) \sin(n\omega_0 t) dt$	$X[n] = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_1}^{t_1+T} x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$

Table 1: Summary of analysis and synthesis equations for Fourier analysis and synthesis.

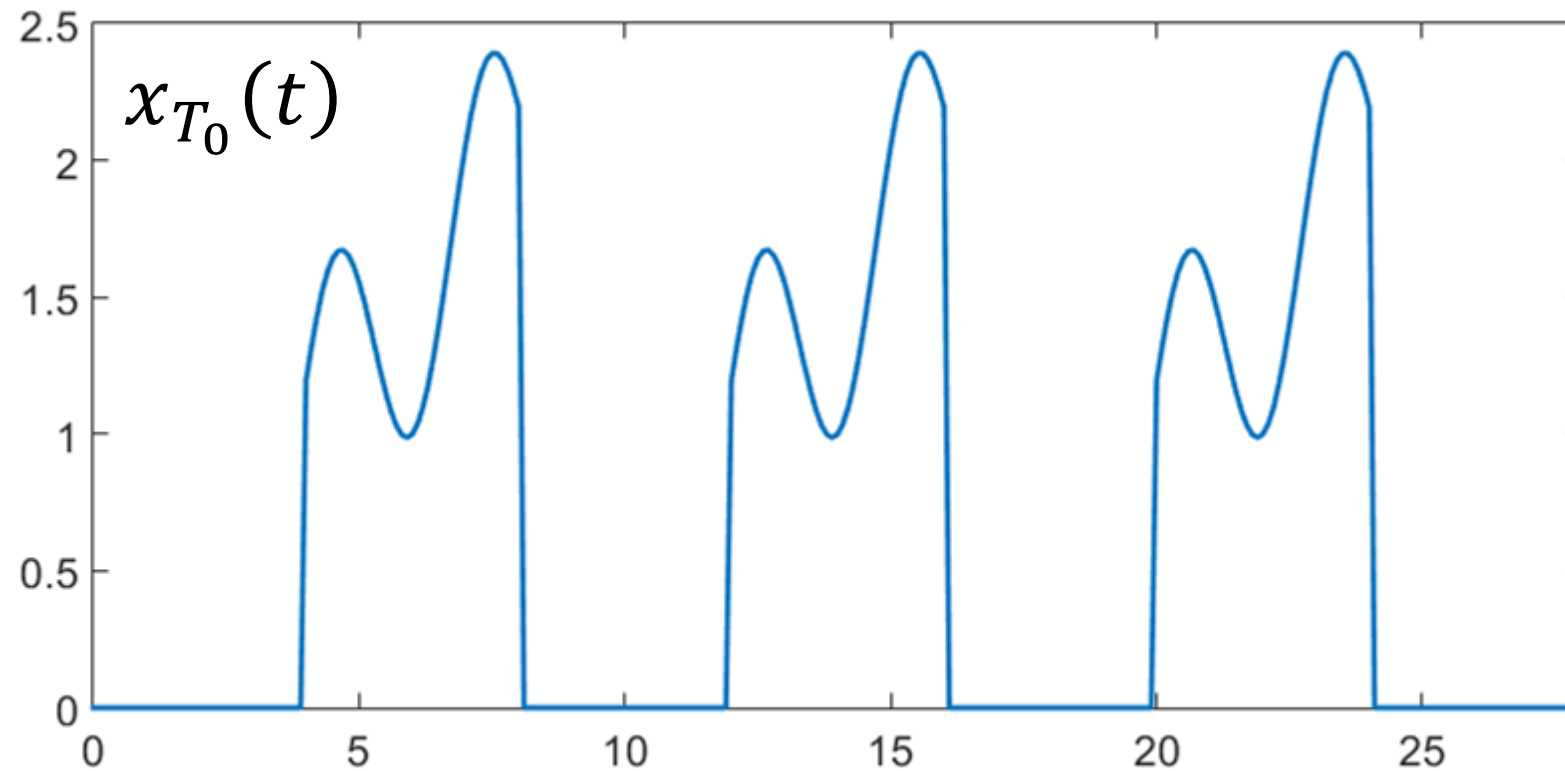
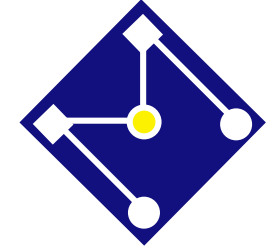


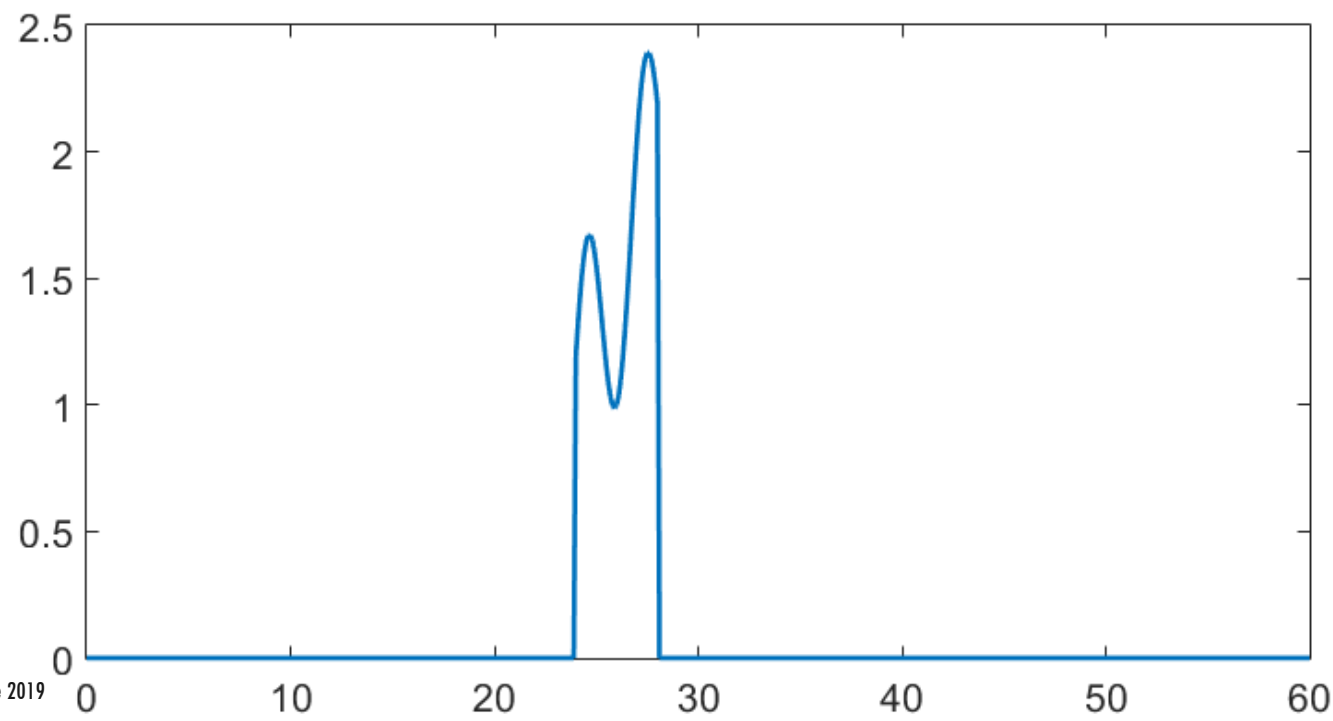
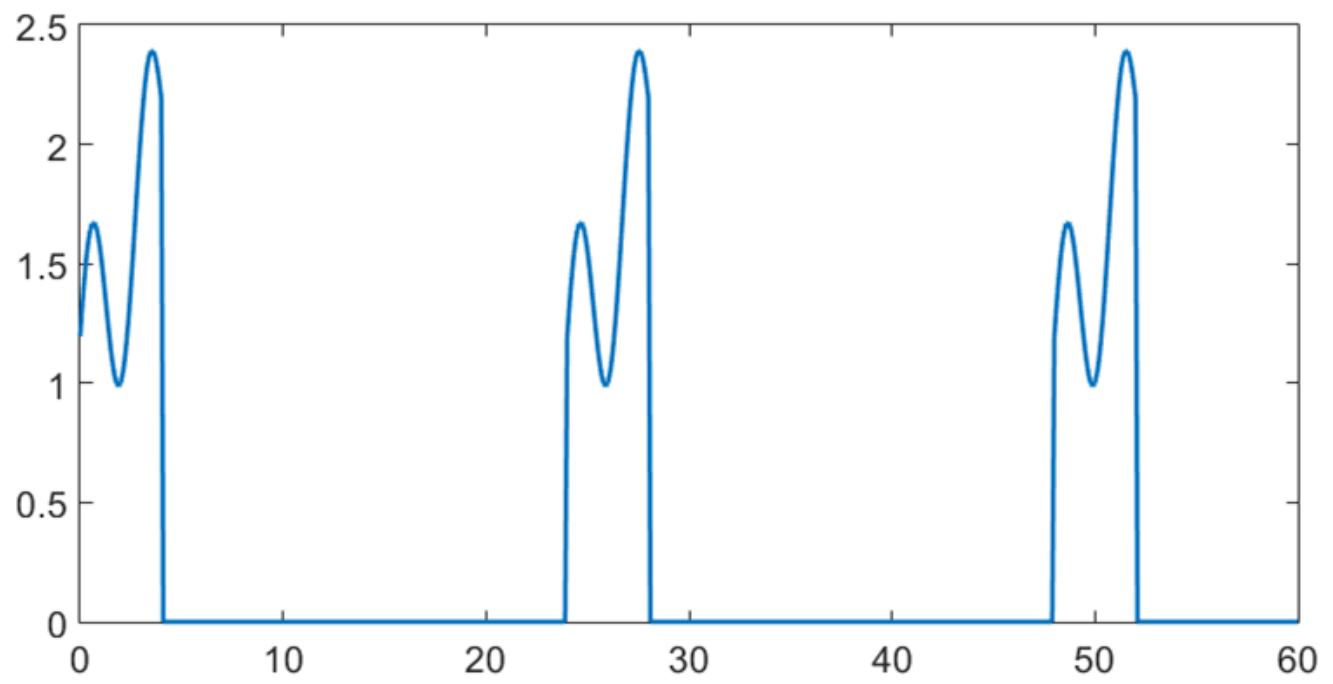
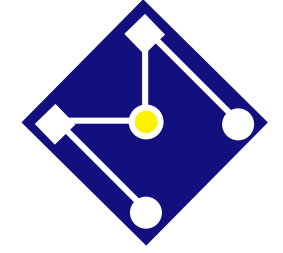
**Este não é um sinal periódico.** Queremos calcular seu espectro usando análise de Fourier, mas aprendemos que o sinal deve ser periódico. O que fazer?



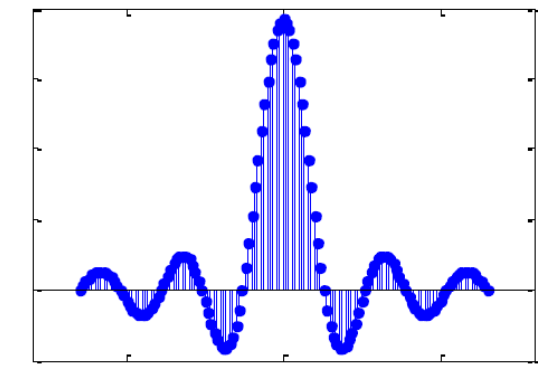
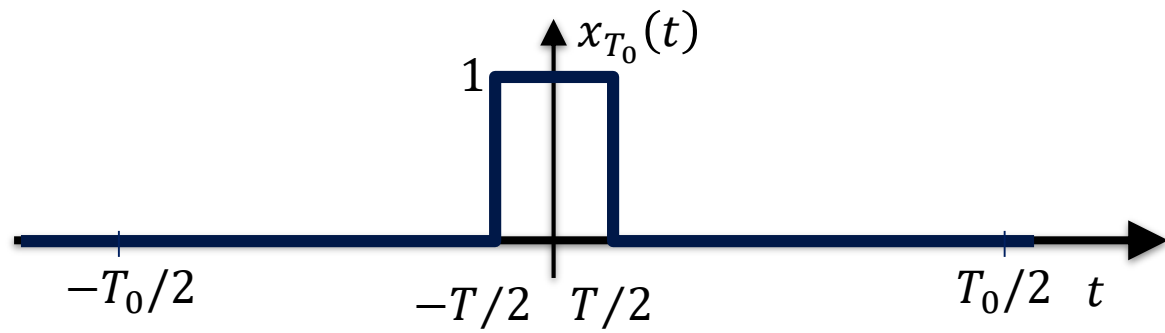
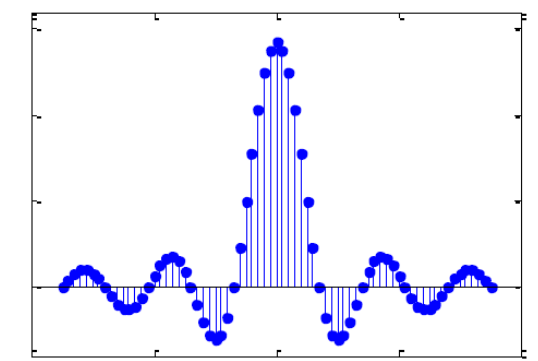
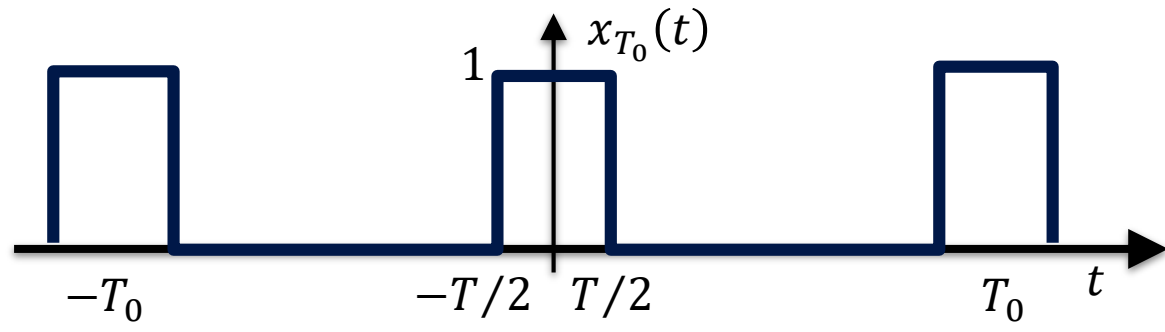
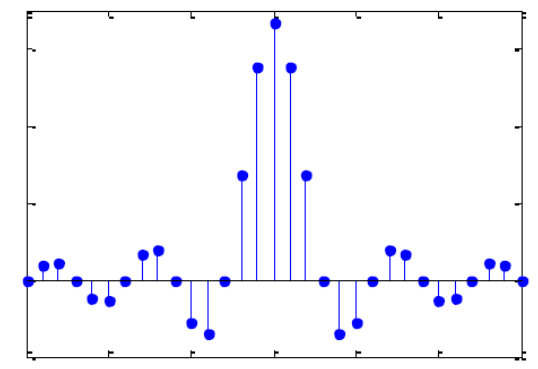
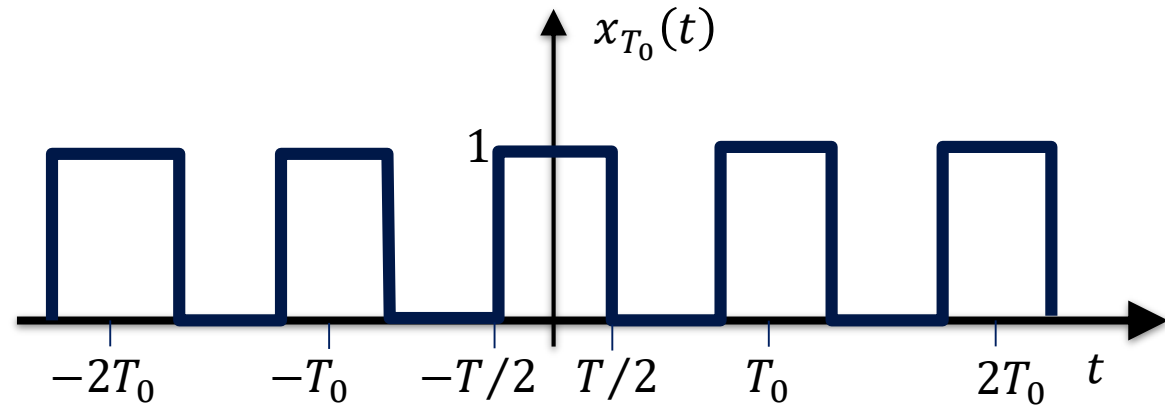
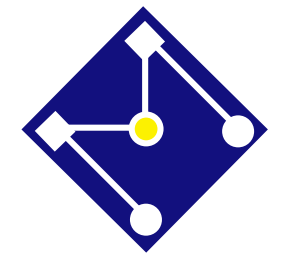
Assim eu resolvo...

Mas não é o mesmo sinal...

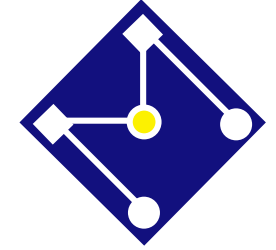




$$\lim_{T_0 \rightarrow \infty} x_{T_0}(t) = x(t)$$



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



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



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

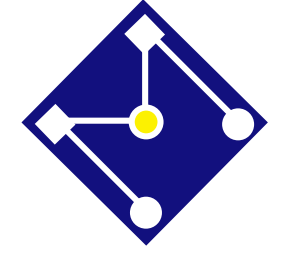
$$\Delta\omega = (n+1)\omega_0 - n\omega_0$$

n-ésimo harmônico

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

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

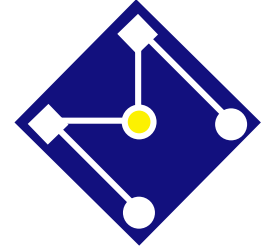




$$x(t) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\Delta\omega}{2\pi} \int_T x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

Se  $T \rightarrow \infty$ , o somatório  $\rightarrow$  integral,  
 $n\omega_0 \rightarrow \omega$ ,  $1/T \rightarrow d\omega/2\pi$

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



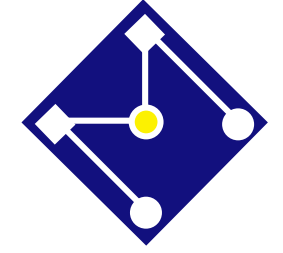
# TRANSFORMADA DE FOURIER

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:

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



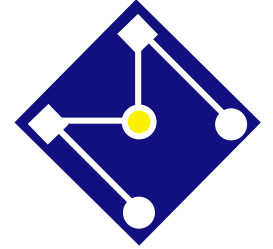
# A TRANSFORMADA INVERSA DE FOURIER

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

$X(\omega)$

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

# FT

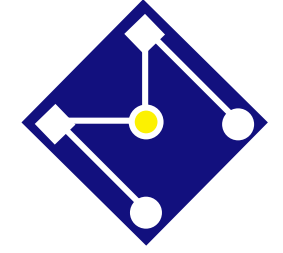


**Análise**

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

**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.

$$T \rightarrow \infty \text{ e } \frac{1}{T} \rightarrow \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \text{ e } n\omega_0 \rightarrow \omega$$



**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**

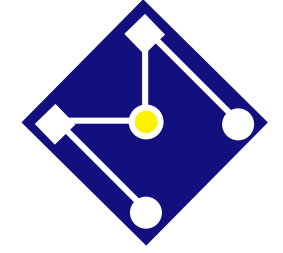
$$X[n] = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t)e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

**Análise**

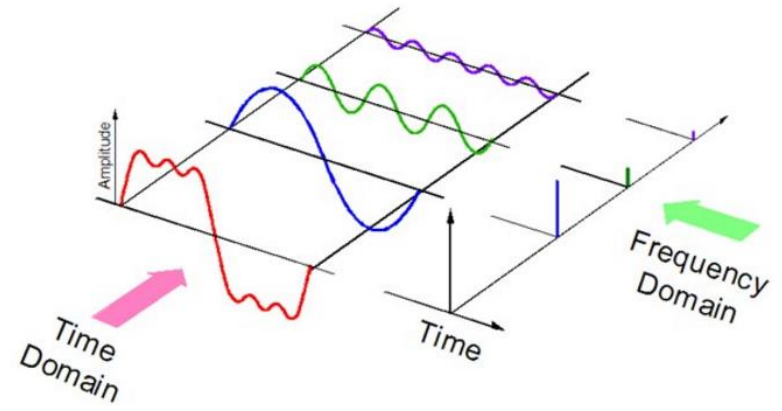
$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

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

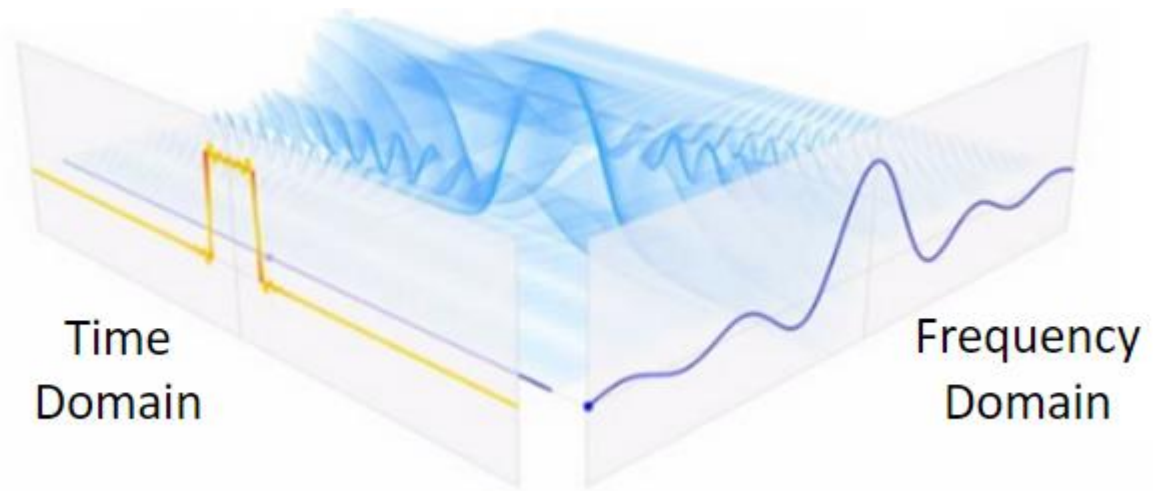
Valores contínuos  $X(\omega)$

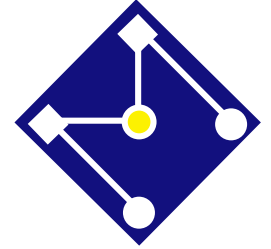


**FS**



**FT**





# MAGNITUDE E FASE

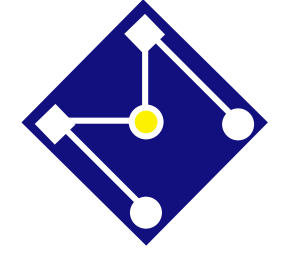
$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

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

Amplitude  
(magnitude) do  
espectro

Fase do espectro

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



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

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

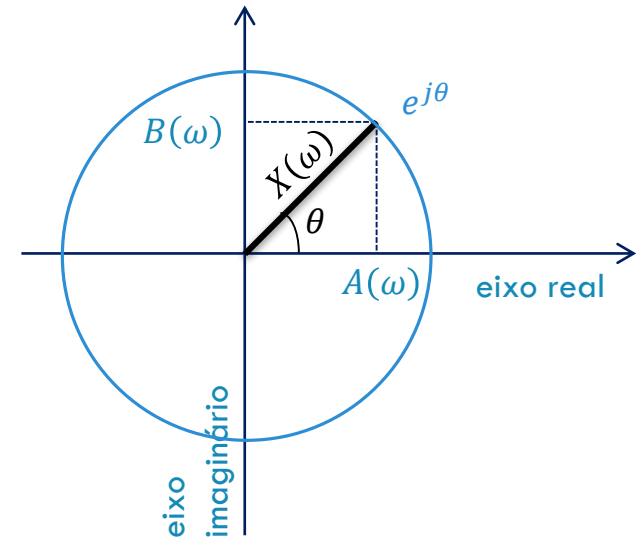
em radianos

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

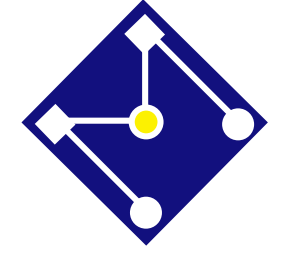
$$\theta = \text{atan} \frac{B(\omega)}{A(\omega)}$$

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

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

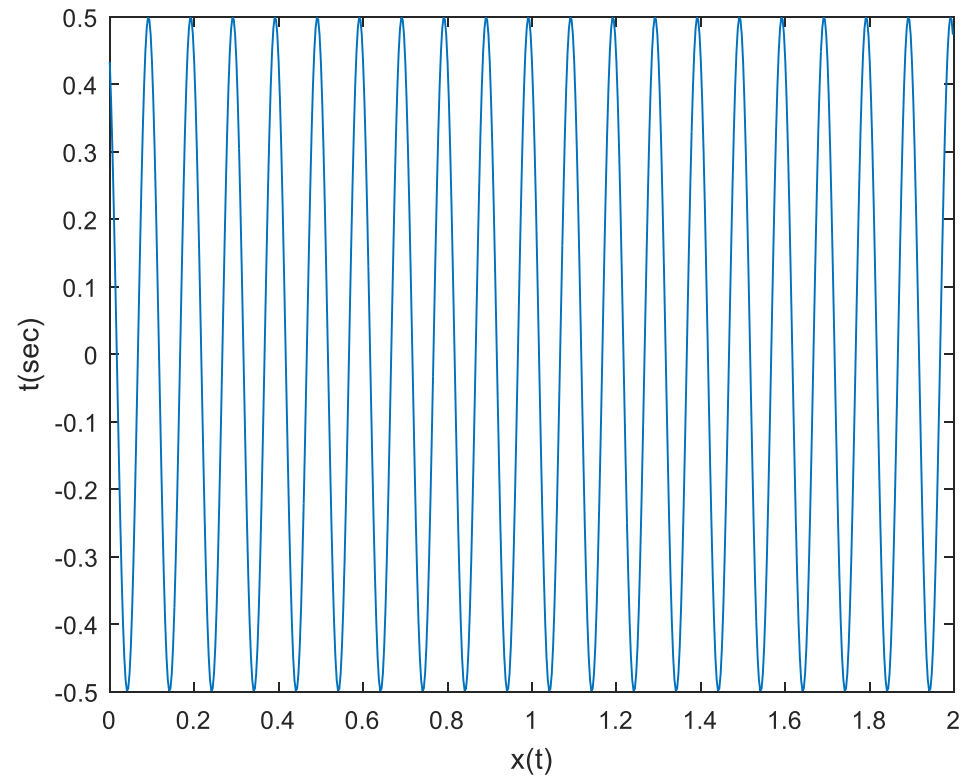




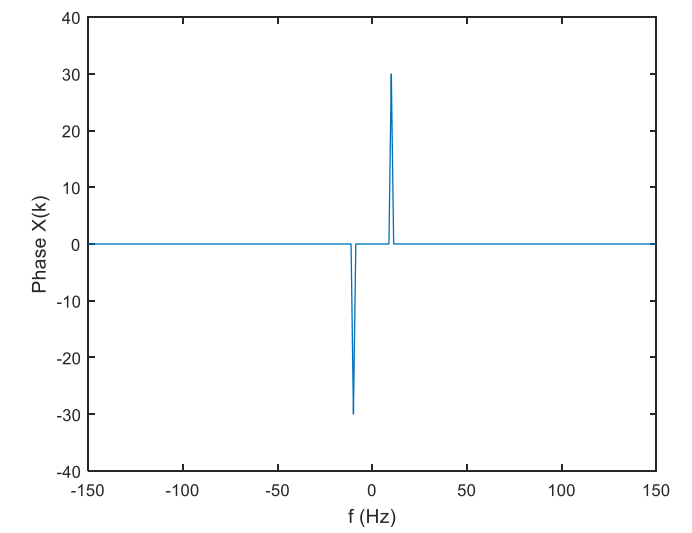
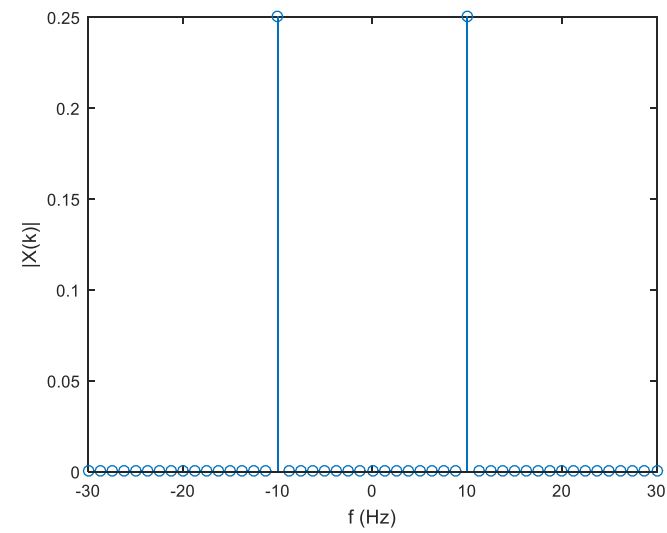


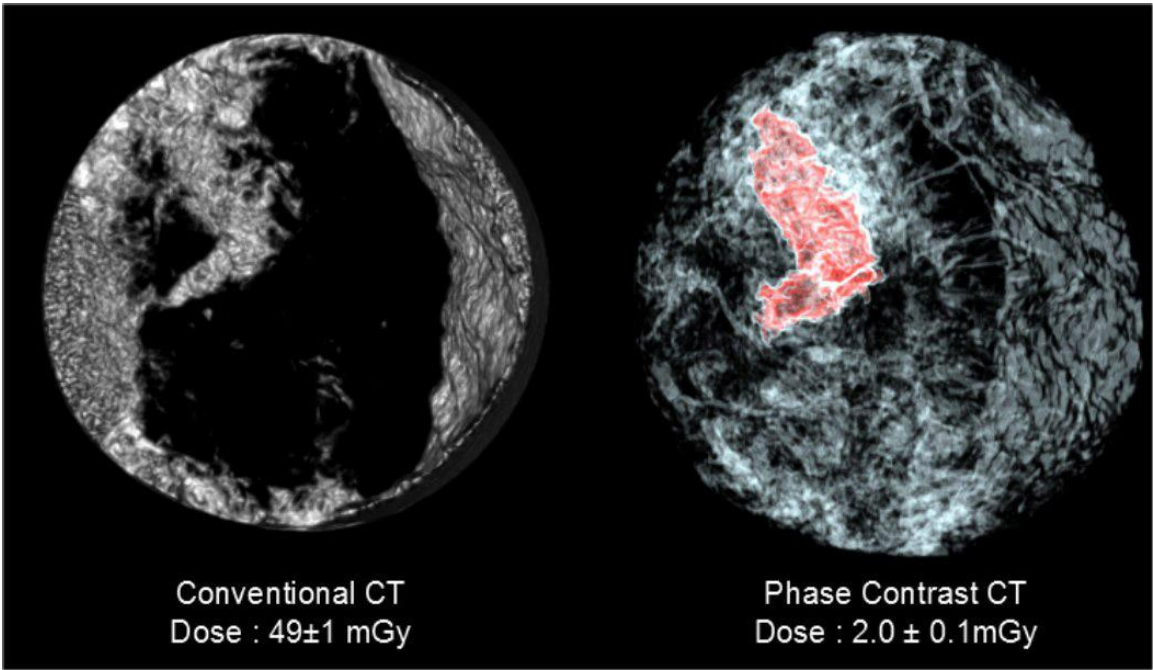
# MÓDULO E FASE

$$x(t) = 0,5 \cos(2\pi 10t + \pi/6)$$



A saída da FT é um vetor complexo que contém informação sobre a frequência do sinal. A **magnitude** informa a intensidade relativa dos componentes de frequência. A **fase** informa como os componentes de frequência se alinham no tempo.

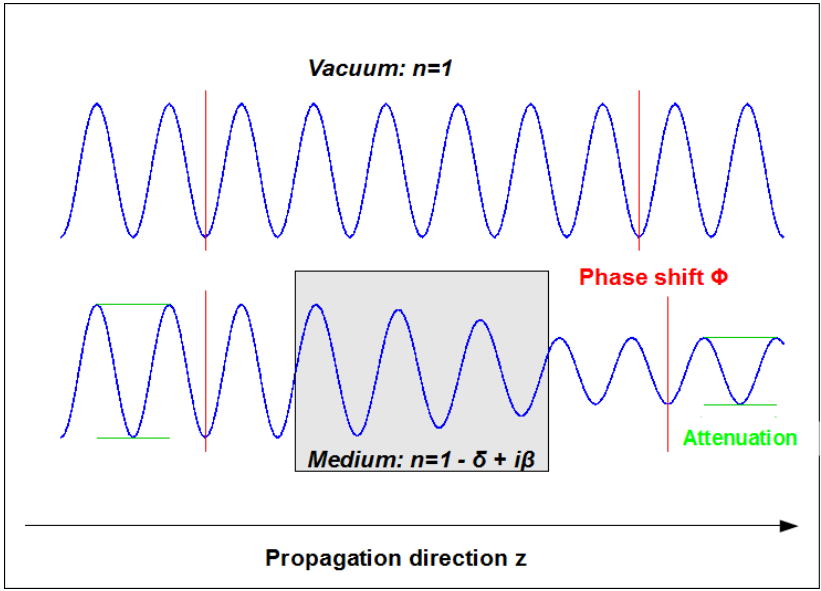




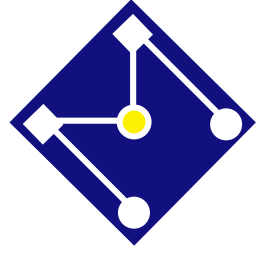
Conventional CT  
Dose :  $49 \pm 1$  mGy

Phase Contrast CT  
Dose :  $2.0 \pm 0.1$  mGy

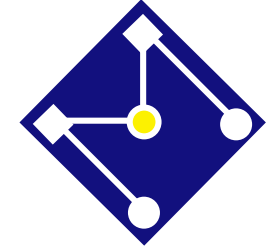
<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2012-10-x-ray-breast-cancer-imaging-dose.html>



Imagens extraídas da Internet.



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

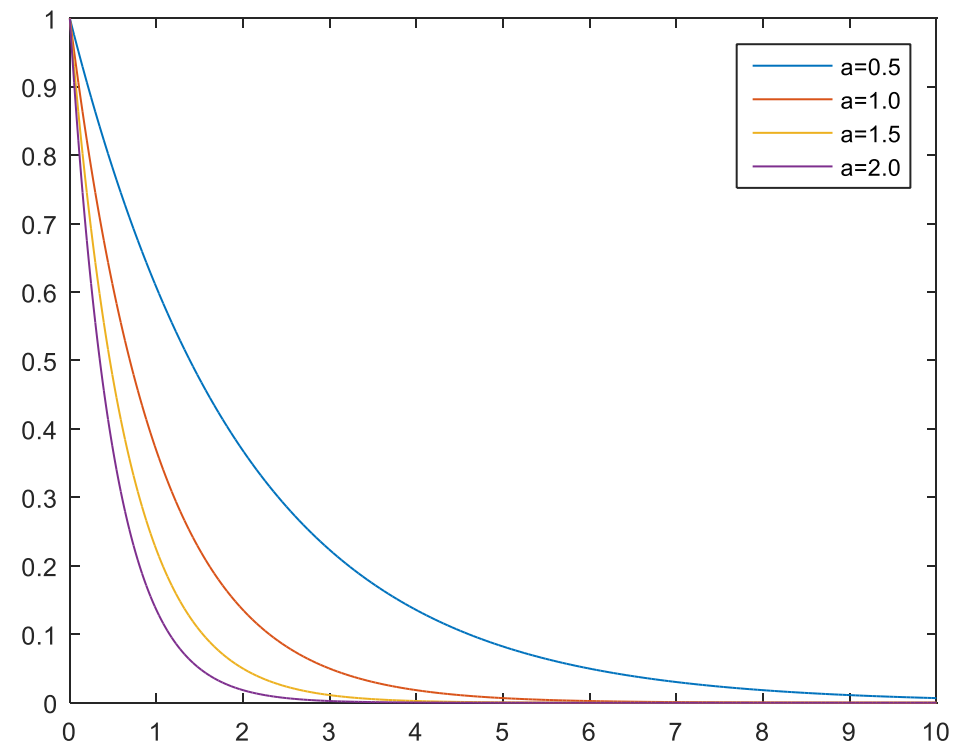


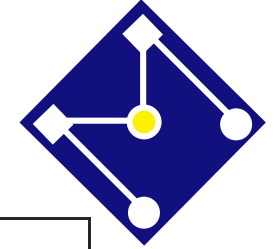
# EXEMPLO 1

- Calcular a transformada da função:
- $x(t) = e^{-at}u_1(t), a > 0$

```

t=0:0.001:10;
for a=[0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0]
    x=exp(-a.*t);
    plot(t,x);
    hold on
end
legend('a=0.5', 'a=1.0', 'a=1.5', 'a=2.0')
hold off
    
```

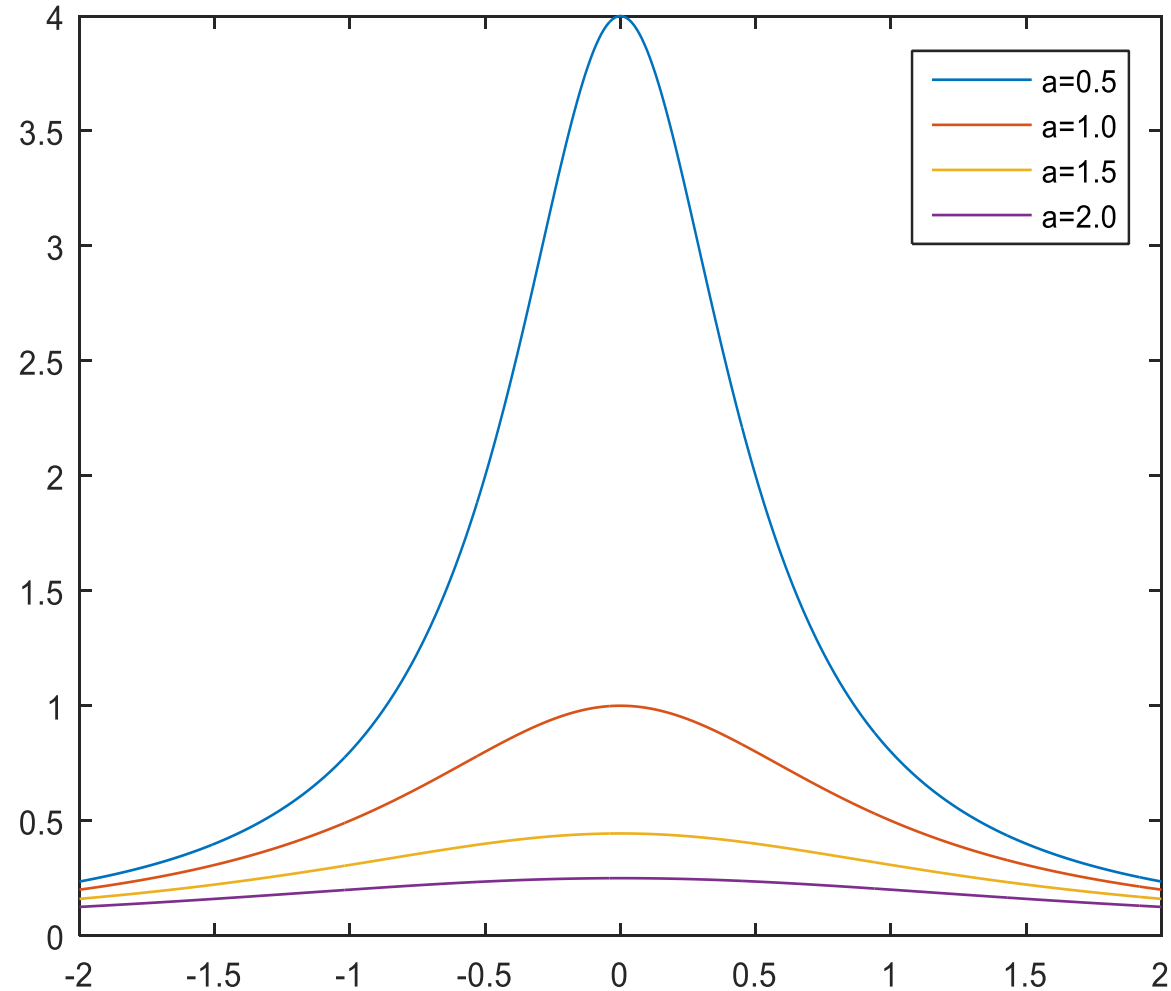


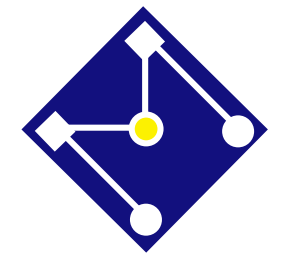


# DIAGRAMA DE MÓDULO

```

for a=[0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0]
    w=-2:0.01:2;
    aux=ones(1,length(w)).*a;
    x=1./(aux.^2+w.^2);
    plot(w,x);
    hold on
end
legend('a=0.5', 'a=1.0',
       'a=1.5', 'a=2.0')
hold off
    
```

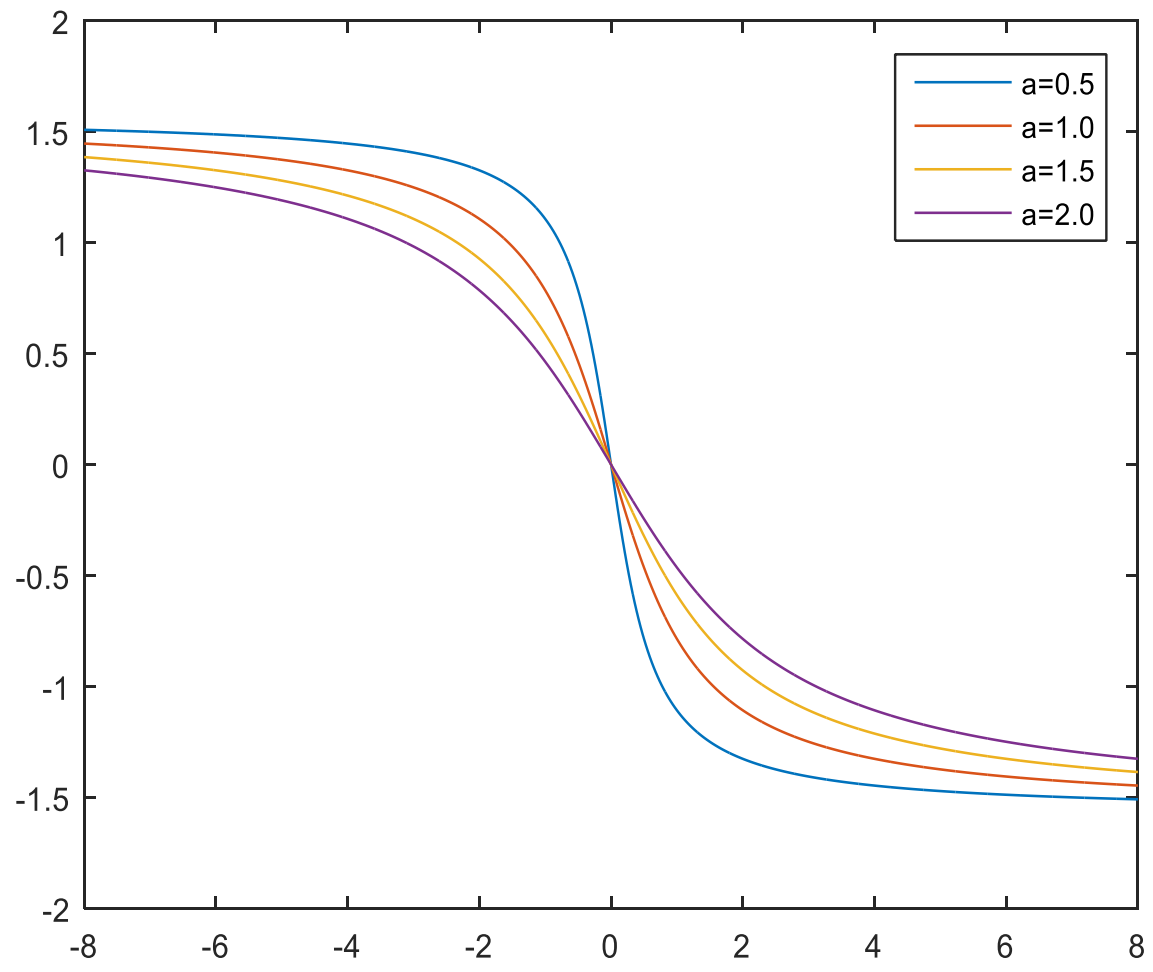


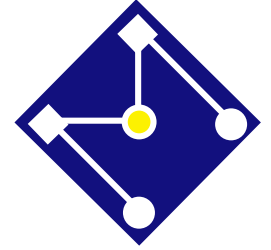


# DIAGRAMA DE FASE

```

for a=[0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0]
    w=-8:0.01:8;
    aux=ones(1,length(w)).*a;
    x=-atan(w./aux);
    plot(w,x);
    hold on
end
legend('a=0.5', 'a=1.0',
       'a=1.5', 'a=2.0')
hold off
    
```



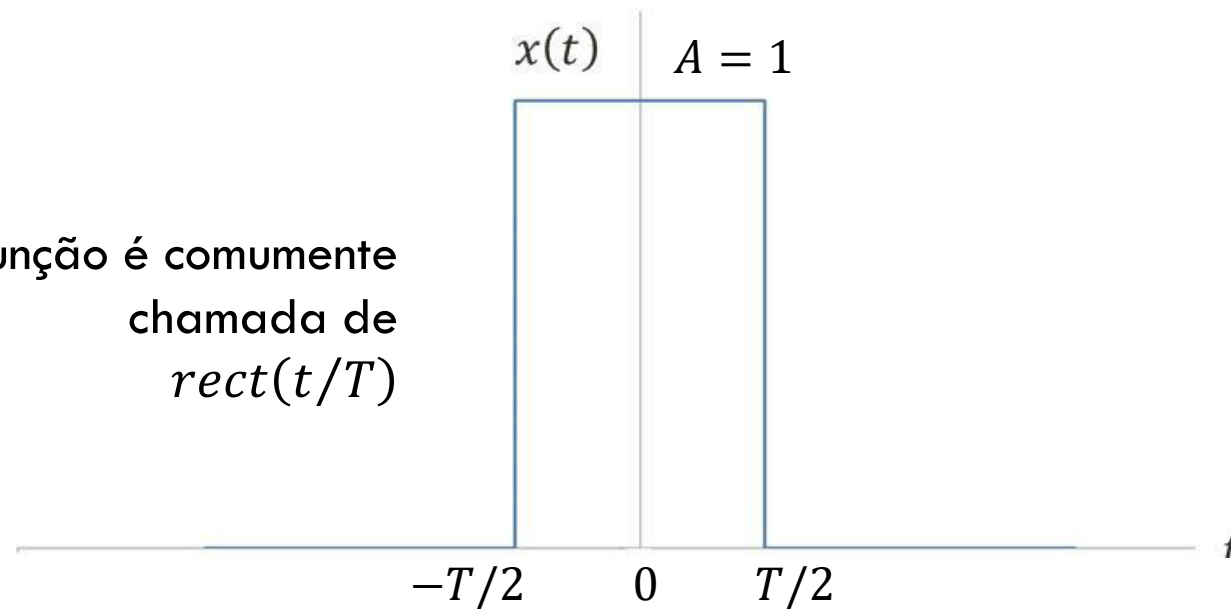


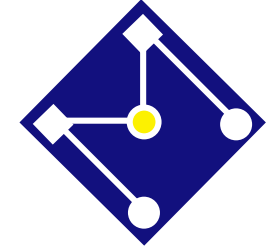
## EXEMPLO 2

- Calcular a transformada da função pulso retangular:

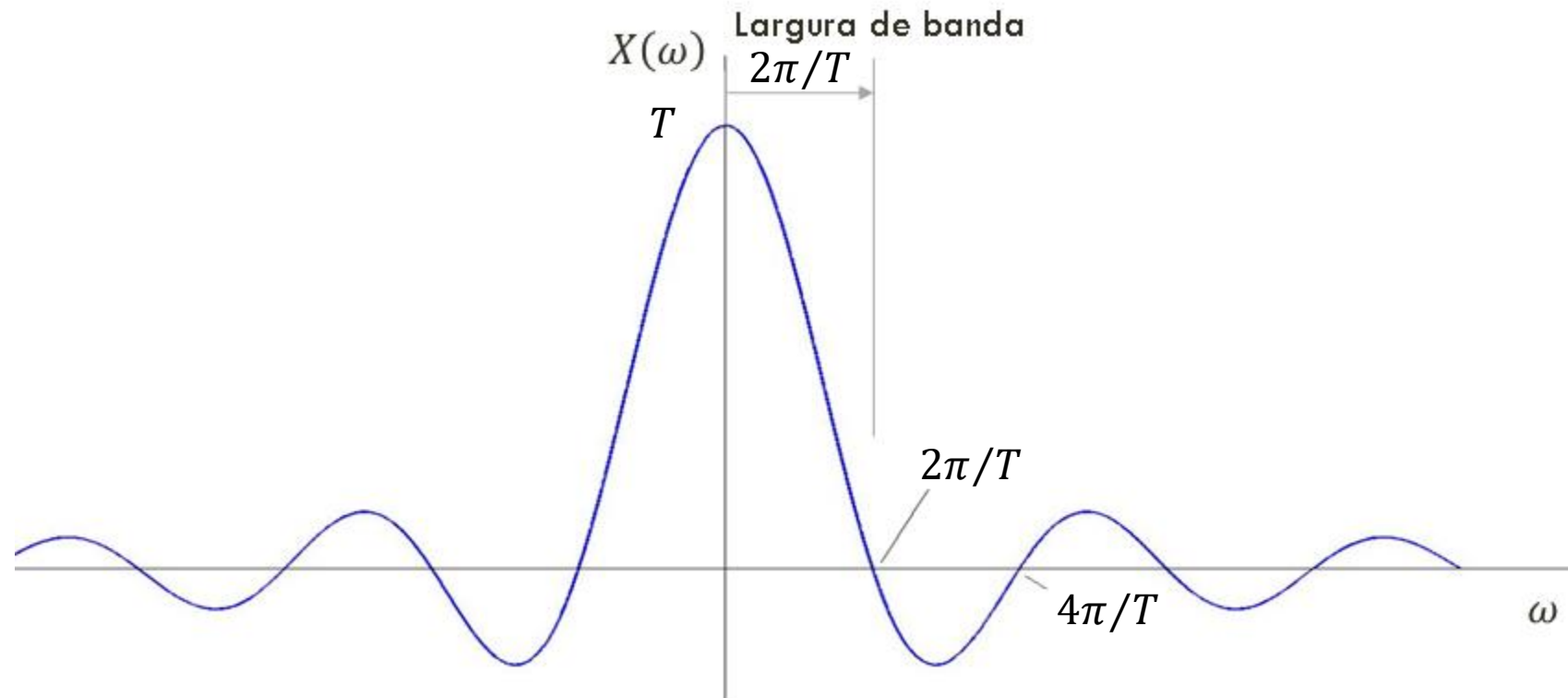
$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } -T/2 < t < T/2 \\ 0, & \text{cc} \end{cases}$$

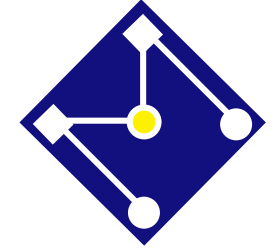
Essa função é comumente  
chamada de  
 $rect(t/T)$





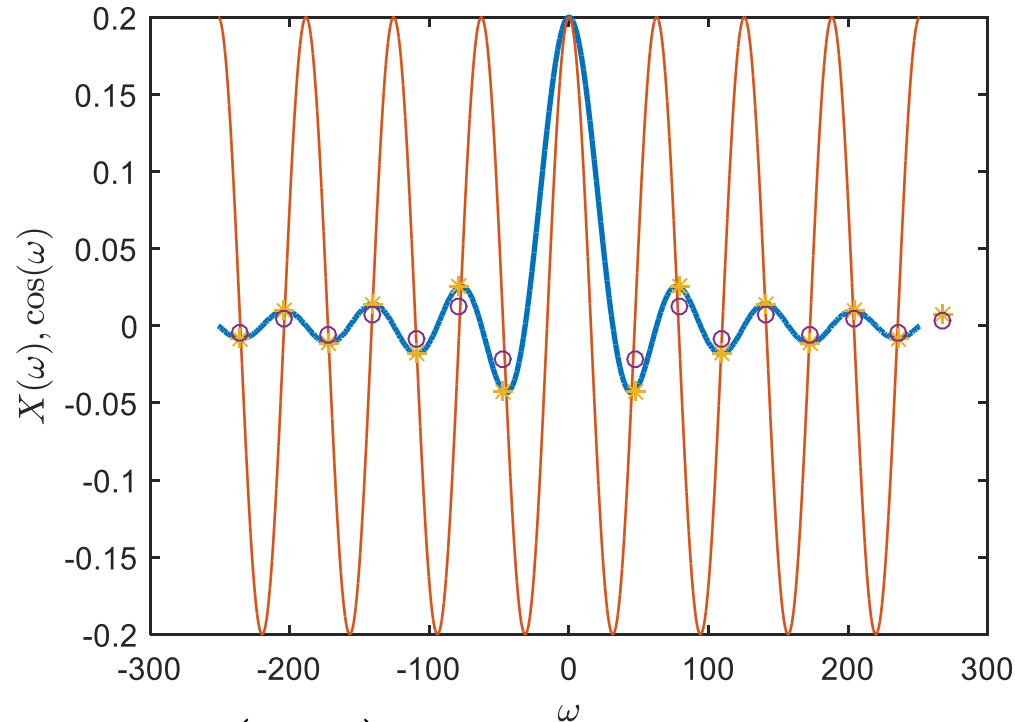
$$X(\omega) = T \frac{\sin(\omega T / 2)}{\omega T / 2} = T \operatorname{sinc}(\omega T / 2)$$





$$\frac{\partial X(\omega)}{\partial \omega} = 0 \rightarrow a\omega \cos a\omega - \text{sinc } a\omega = 0$$

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



```

%% Sinais singulares
% sinc(x)=sin(pi*x)/(pi*x)

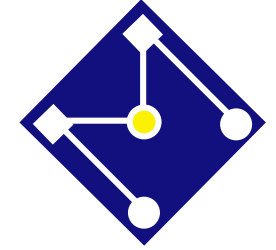
clear all ; close all ; clc
a=0.1; % a=T/2
x = -80:.01:80;
y=x*a;
plot(x.*pi,2*a*sinc(y), 'LineWidth',2)
hold on
plot(x.*pi,2*a*cos(pi*y), 'LineWidth',1)
hold on
n=-8:1:-2;
n=[n 1:1:8];
plot((n+1/2).*pi/a,2*a*sinc((n+1/2)), '*')
hold on
xn=(n+1/2).*pi/a;
zn=a*(-1).^n./((n+1/2)*pi);
plot(xn,zn, 'o')
xlabel('\omega', 'Interpreter', 'latex');
ylabel('$X(\omega), \cos(\omega)$', 'Interpreter', 'latex');
set(gca, 'FontSize', 12)
    
```

$$\omega_n = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\pi}{a}, \quad n > 0 \text{ ou } n < -1$$

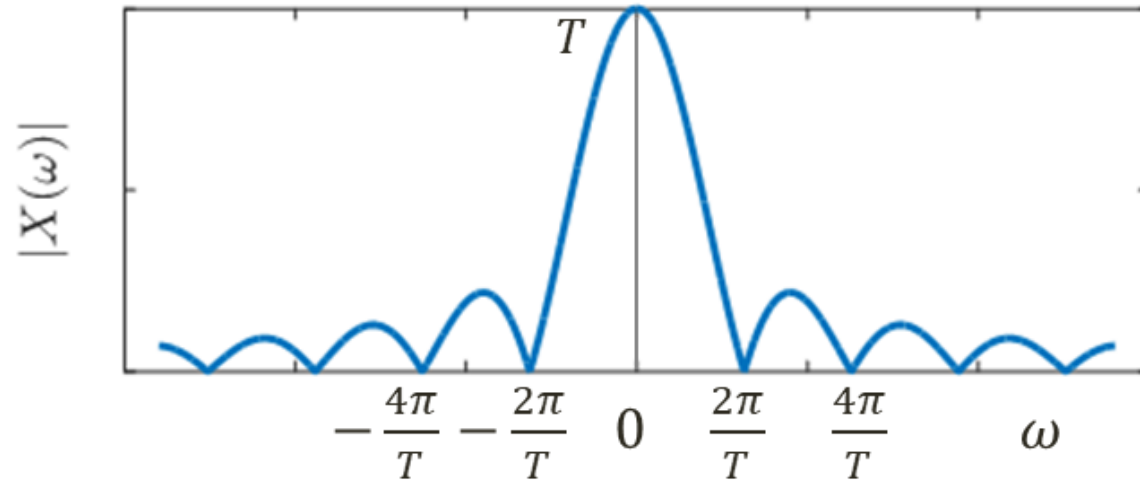
$$X(\omega_n) \cong \frac{(-1)^n}{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\pi}{a}}$$

*n* ímpar leva a um mínimo local e *n* par a um máximo local.



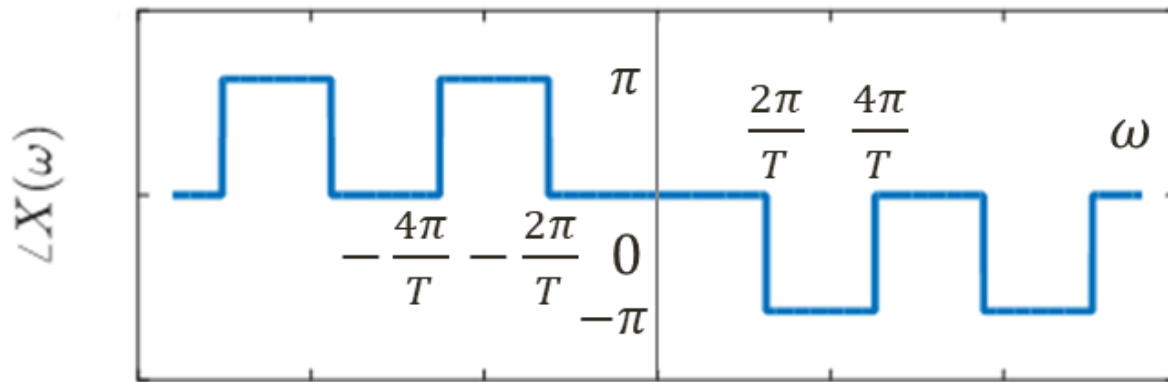


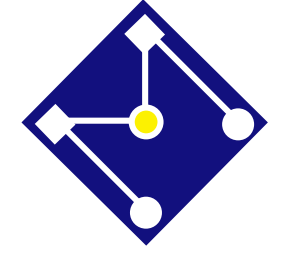
**Diagrama de módulo**



**Diagrama de fase**

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





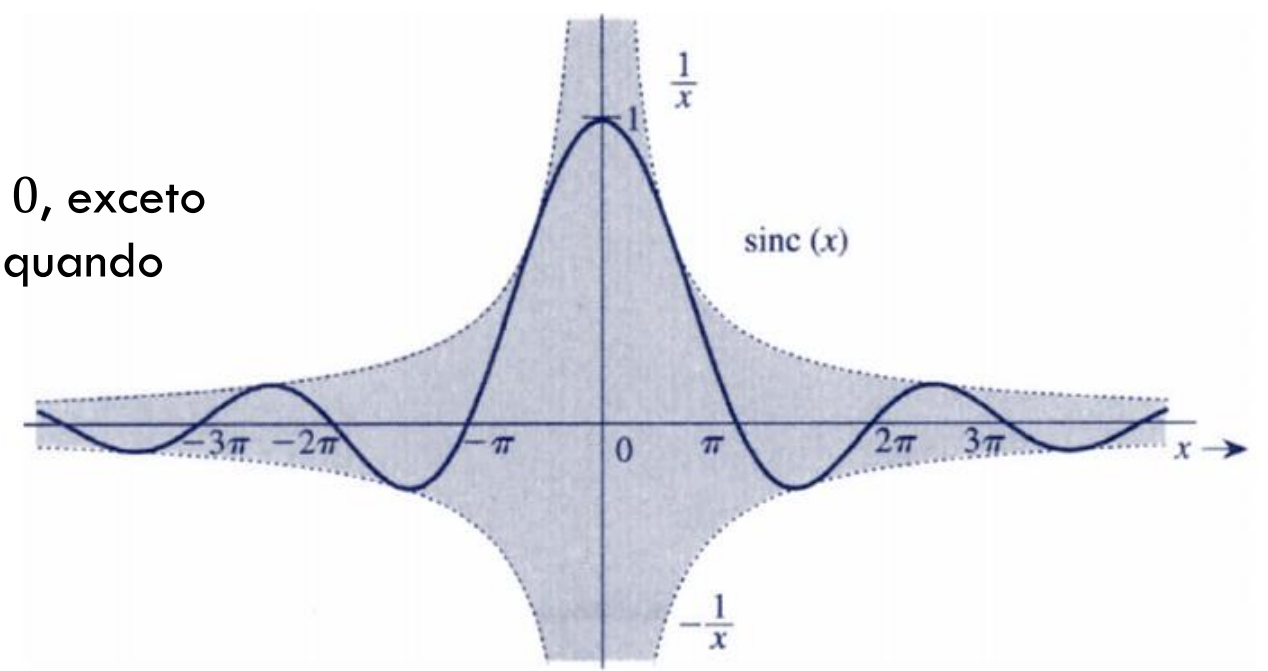
# AFINAL, O QUE É A FUNÇÃO SINC?

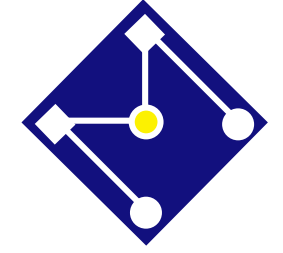
$\text{sinc}(x)$  é o produto de um sinal de oscilação  $\sin(x)$  pela função decrescente  $1/x$ . Por isso, é um amortecimento da oscilação com período  $2\pi$  e amplitude decrescente  $1/x$

$\text{sinc}(x)$  é uma função par de  $x$

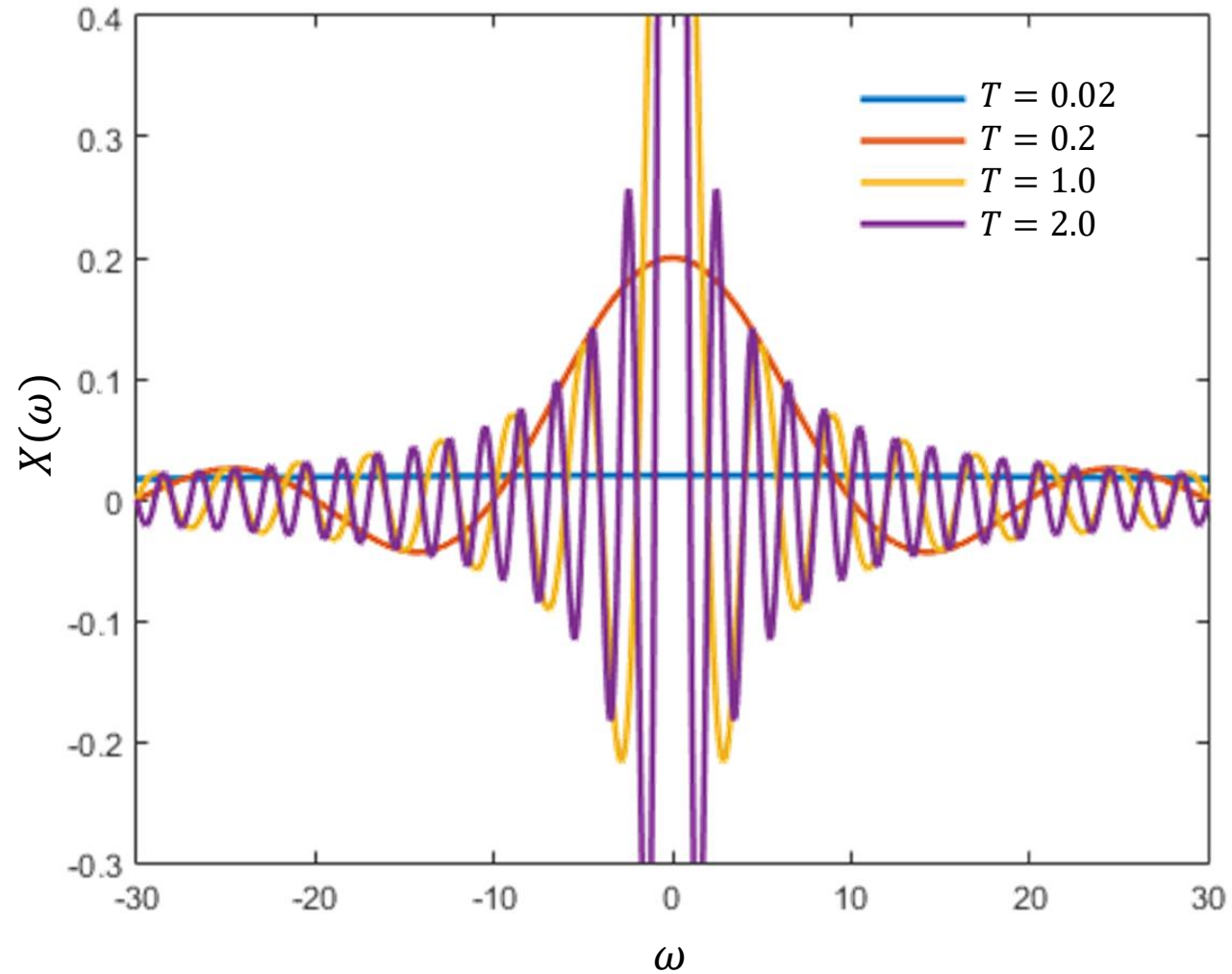
$\text{sinc}(x) = 0$  quando  $\sin(x) = 0$ , exceto quando  $x = 0$ . Isto é, somente quando  $x = \pm\pi, \pm 2\pi, \pm 3\pi, \dots$

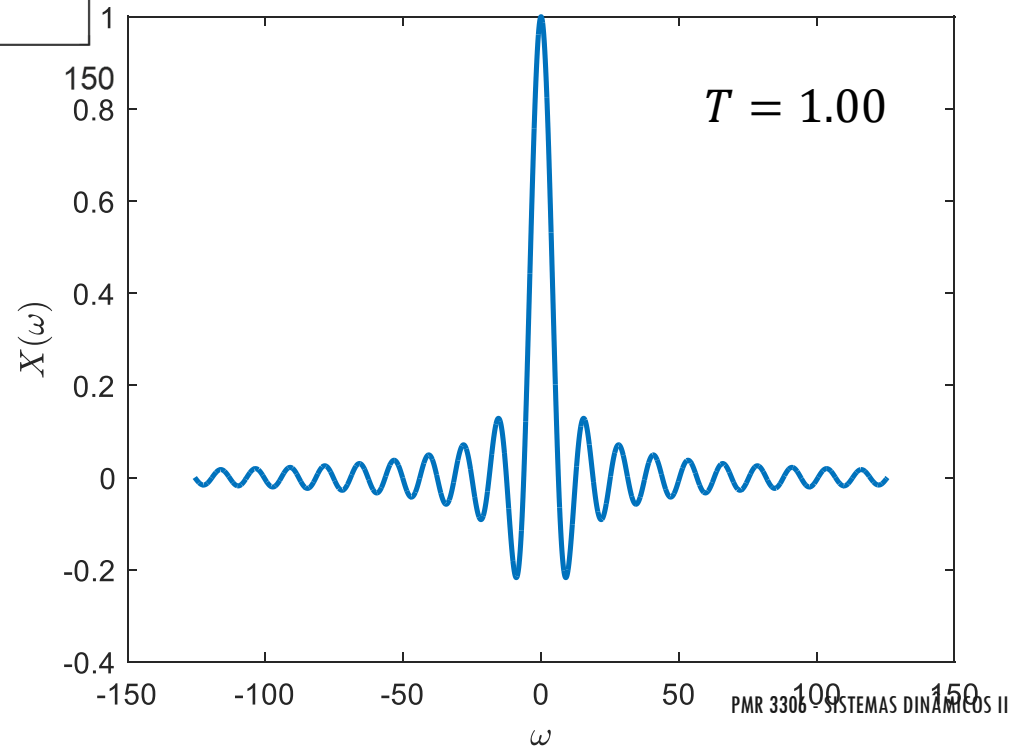
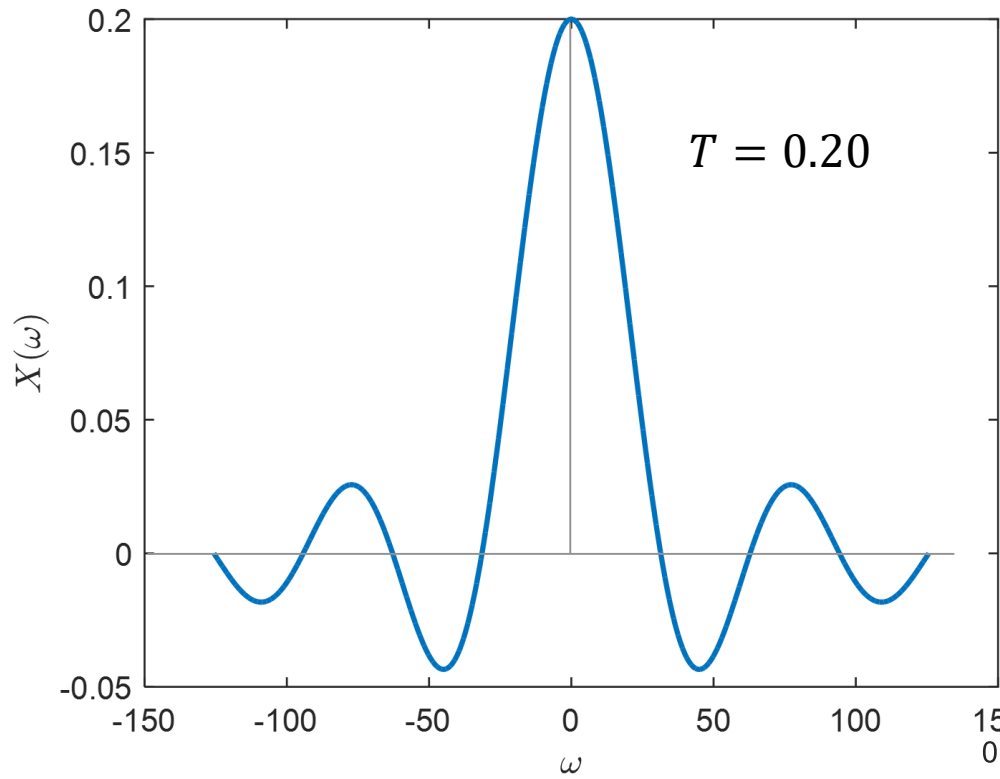
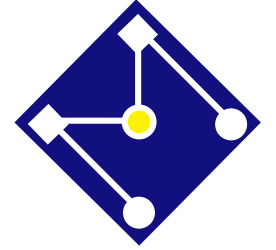
$\text{sinc}(0) = 1$  (L'Hôpital)

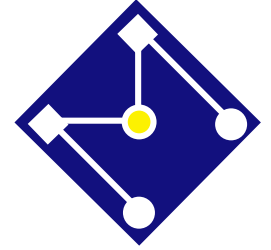




$$X(\omega) = T \operatorname{sinc}(\omega T/2)$$





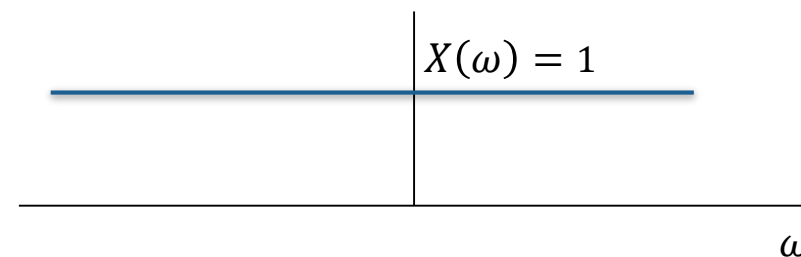
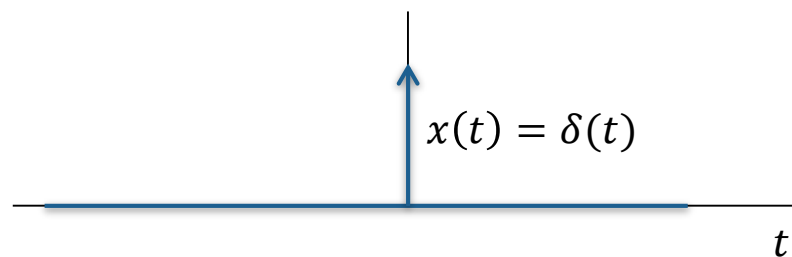


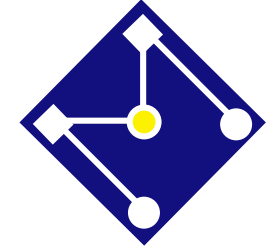
# FT PARA IMPULSO UNITÁRIO $\delta(t)$

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 componente em todas as frequências.**





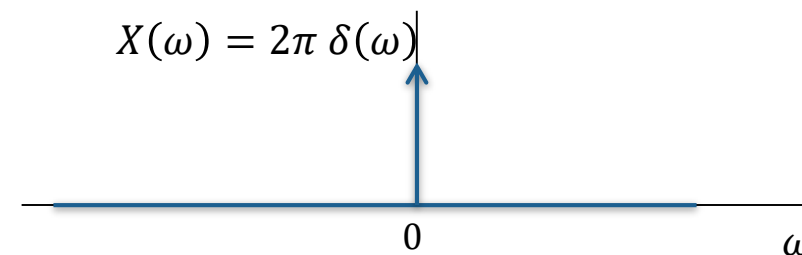
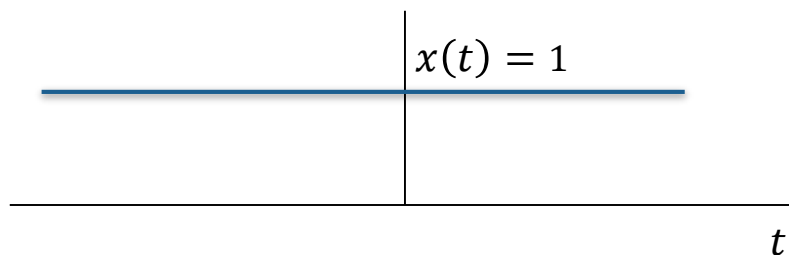
# INVERSA DA FT PARA $\delta(\omega)$

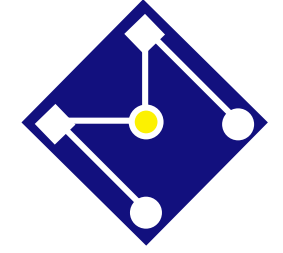
Se,

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

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

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



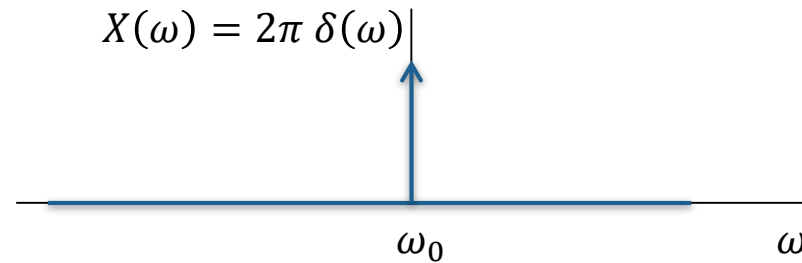


# INVERSA DA FT PARA $\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$

Se,

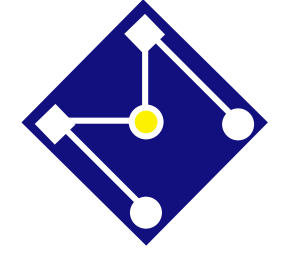
$$X(\omega) = 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

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



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

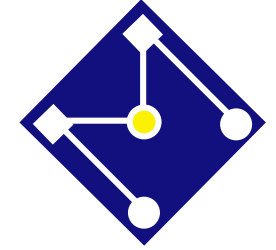
- Similarmente:
- $X(\omega) = 2\pi \delta(\omega + \omega_0) \Leftrightarrow x(t) = e^{-j\omega_0 t}$
- $X(\omega) = \delta(\omega + \omega_0) \Leftrightarrow x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-j\omega_0 t}$



ENTÃO....

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



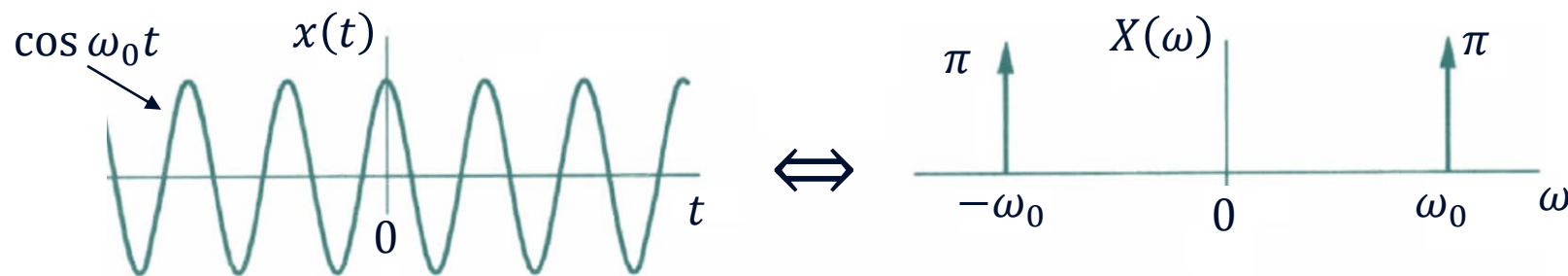


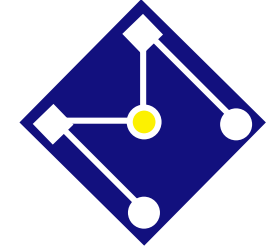
# TRANSFORMADA DE FOURIER DA FUNÇÃO COSSENO $\cos \omega_0 t$

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

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

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





# FT PARA QUALQUER SINAL PERIÓDICO

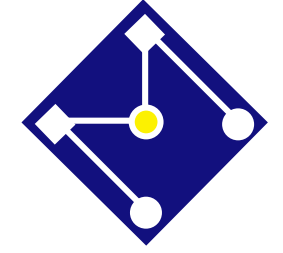
$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X[n] e^{jn\omega_0 t}, \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0}$$



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

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

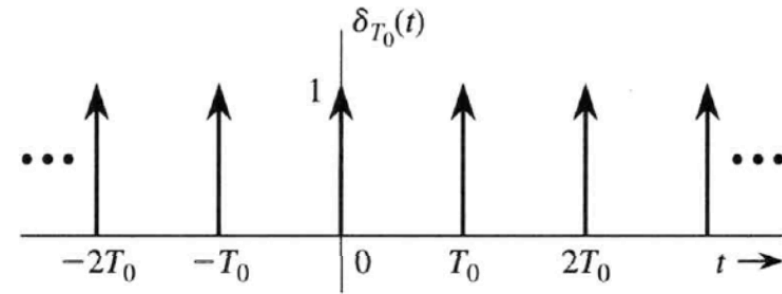
Ou seja, FT de um sinal periódico é uma versão amostrada ! Resulta em um espectro discreto com impulsos nos harmônicos  $n\omega_0$  de amplitude igual ao coeficiente da série de Fourier naquele harmônico multiplicado por  $2\pi$ .



# FT PARA UM TREM DE IMPULSOS

Então, considere agora um trem de impulso

$$x(t) = \delta_{T_0}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - kT_0)$$

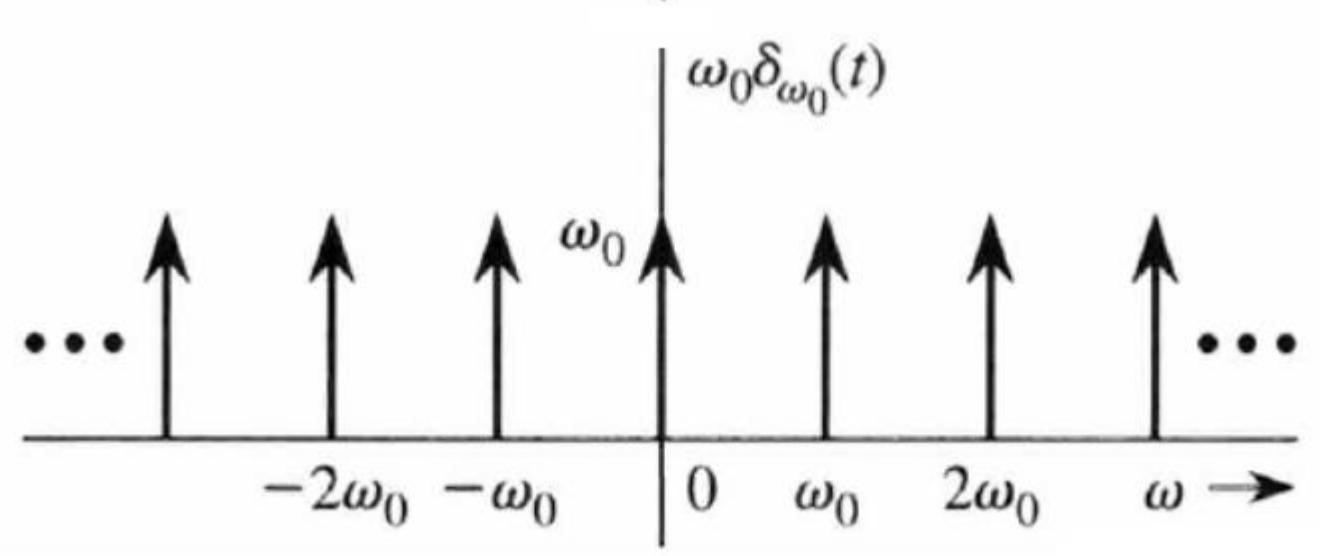
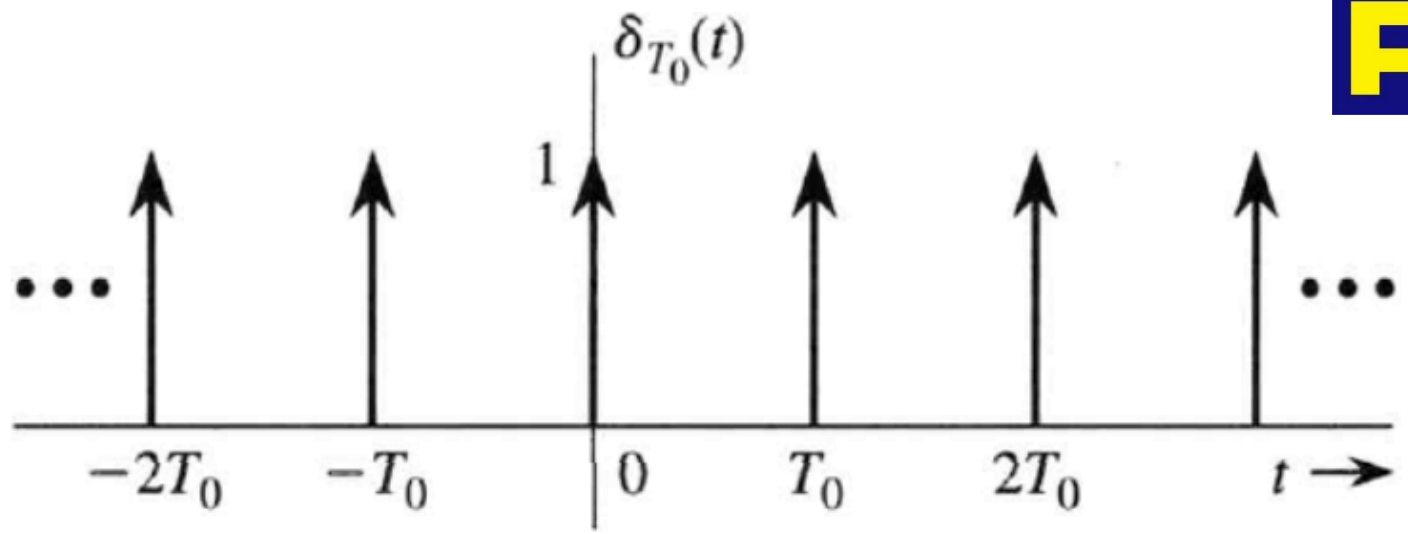
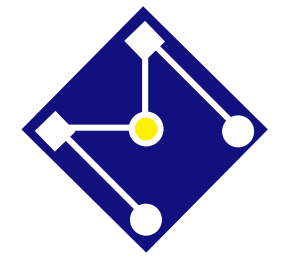


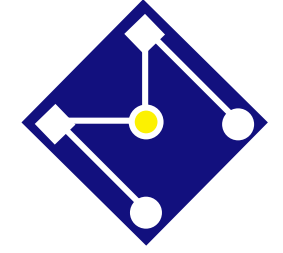
A série de Fourier desse impulso pode ser definida como,

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

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

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0}, \quad X[n] = \frac{1}{T_0}$$





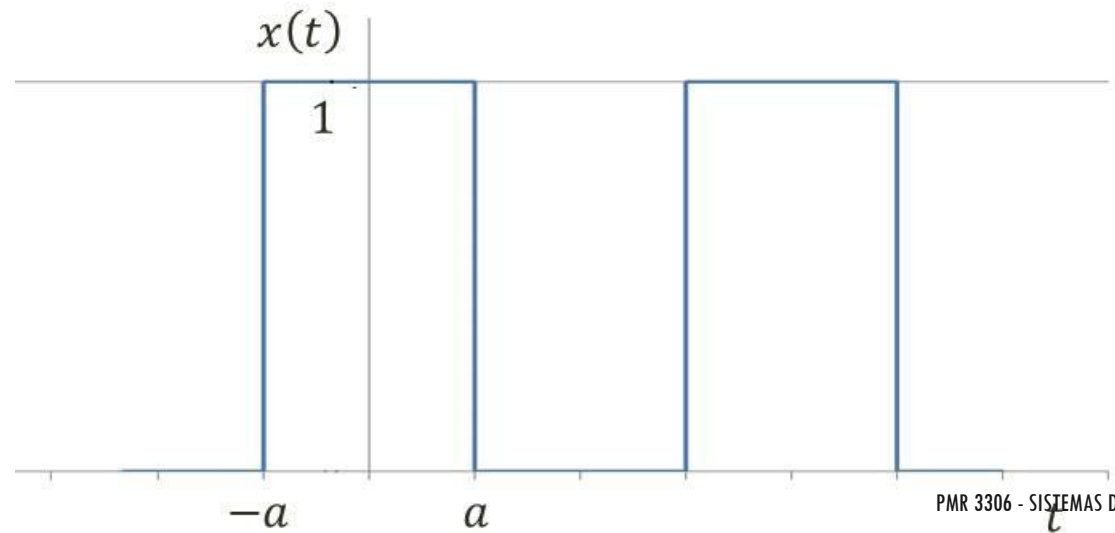
# FUNÇÃO RETANGULAR

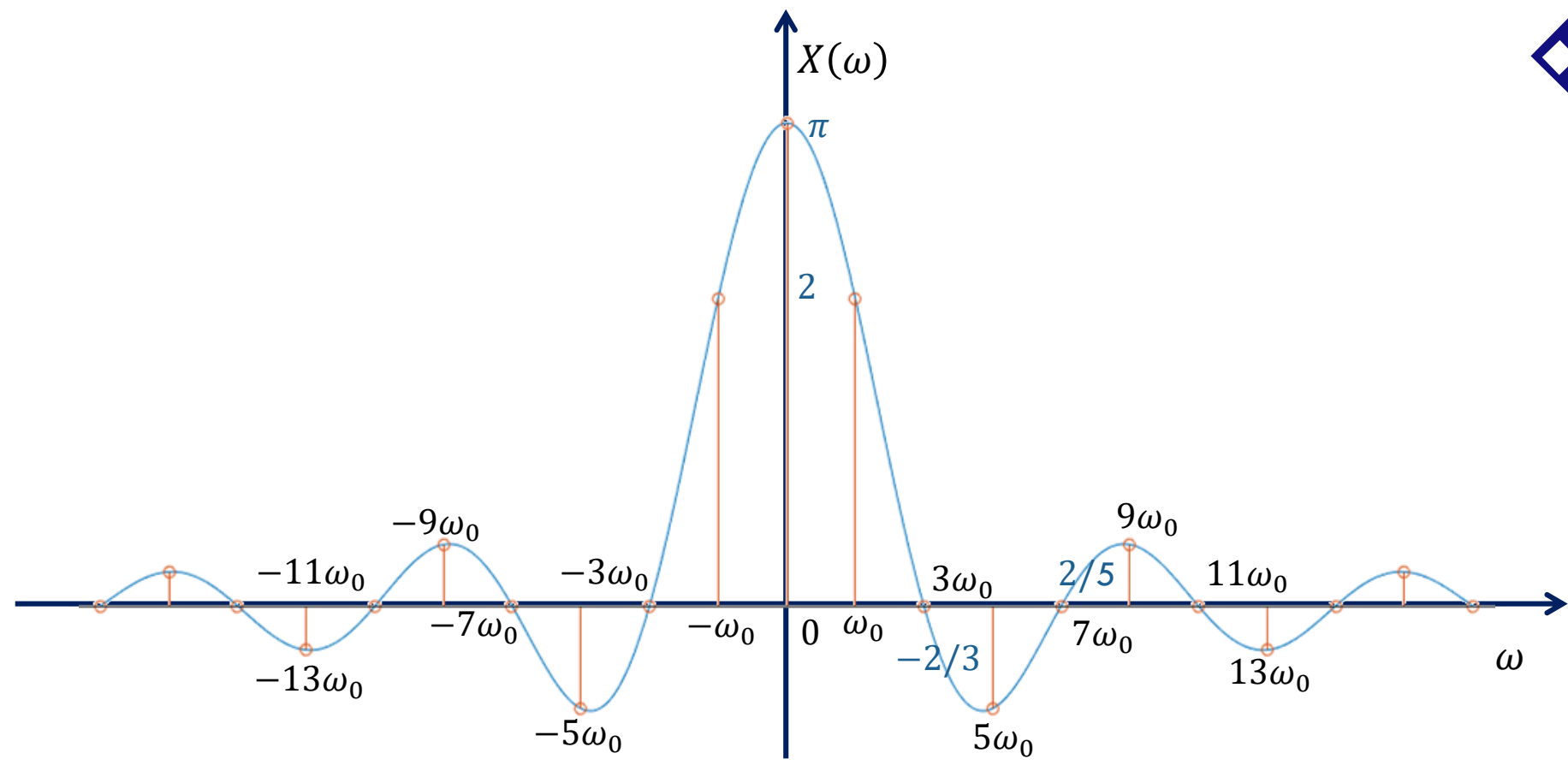
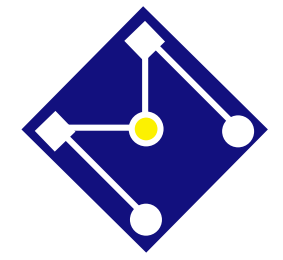
- Suponha que a função retangular do exemplo anterior seja estendida e transformada em uma função periódica...

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

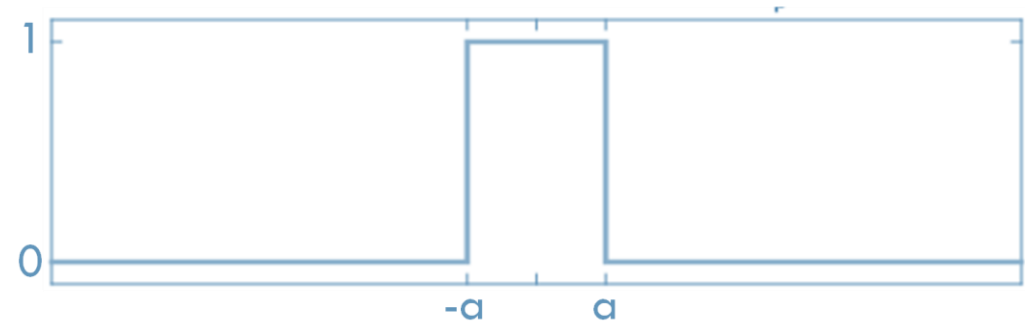
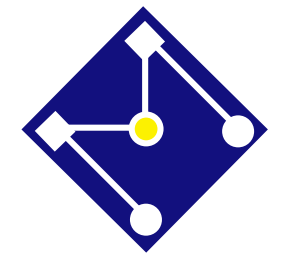
$$x(t + T) = x(t)$$

$$T = 4a, \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{\pi}{2a}$$





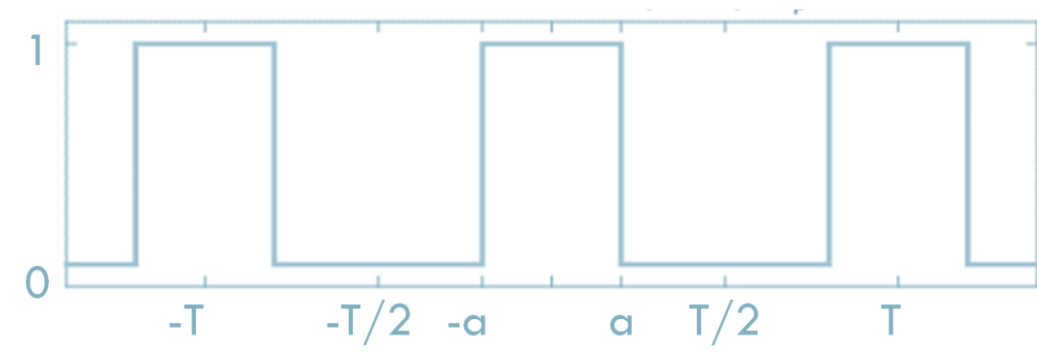
$$a = 1, \quad T = 4a, \quad \omega_0 = \pi/2$$



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

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:

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

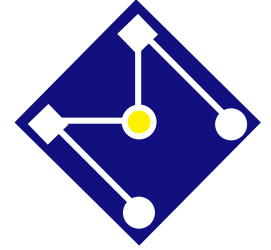


$$X_T(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{\infty} \frac{2a}{T} \operatorname{sinc}(n\omega_0 a) \delta(\omega - n\omega_0)$$

# 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* valiosos sobre muitas propriedades ou resultados no processamento de sinal.

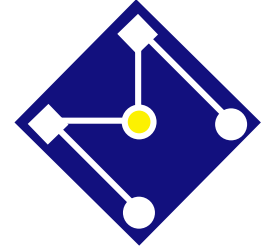




# LINEARIDADE

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.

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

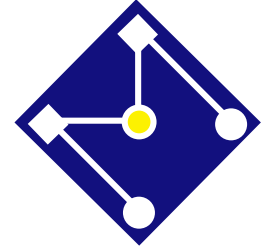


# TRANSLAÇÃO NO TEMPO

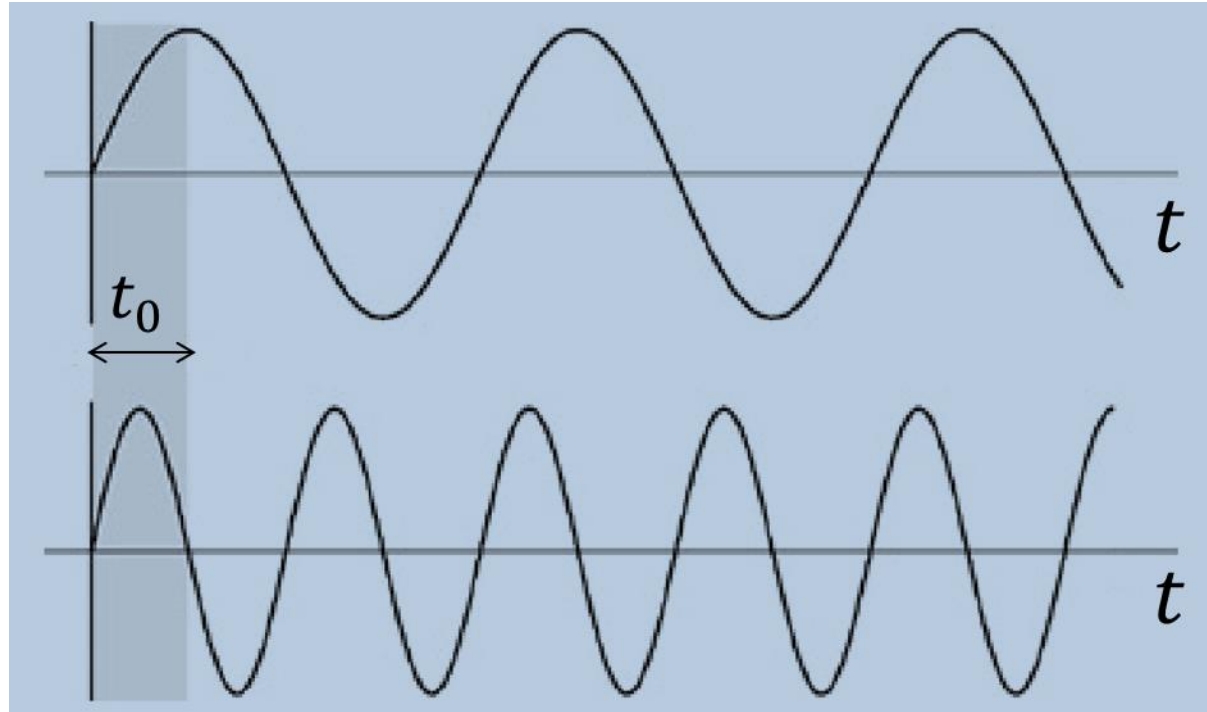
Transladar um sinal no domínio do tempo faz com que a transformada de Fourier seja multiplicada por uma exponencial complexa.

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

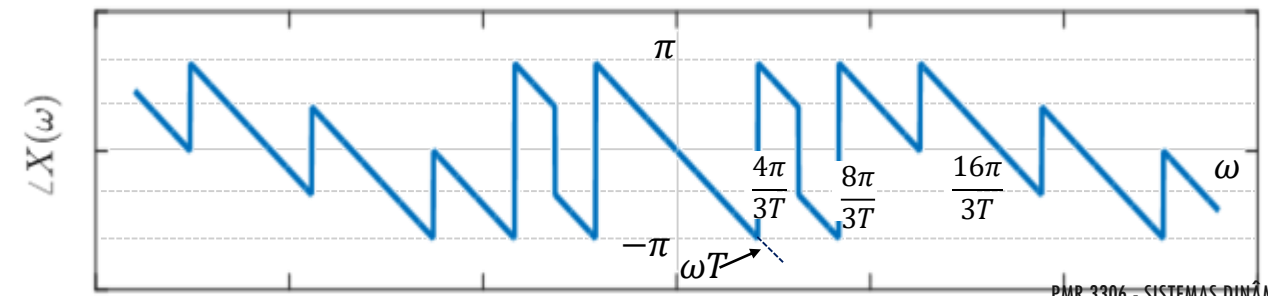
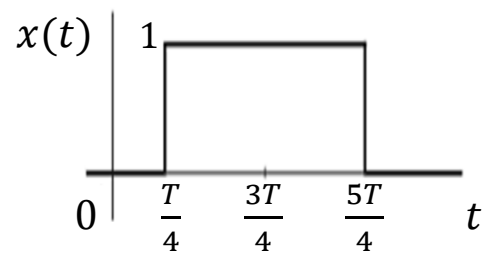
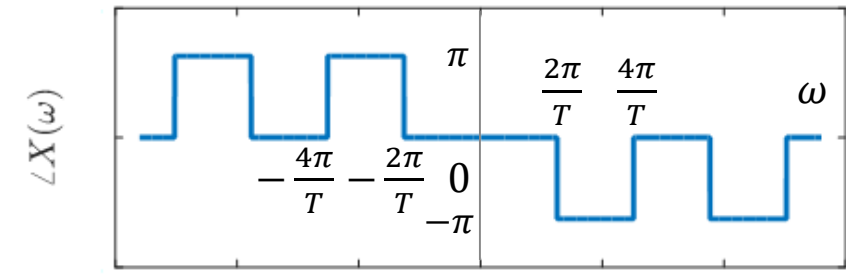
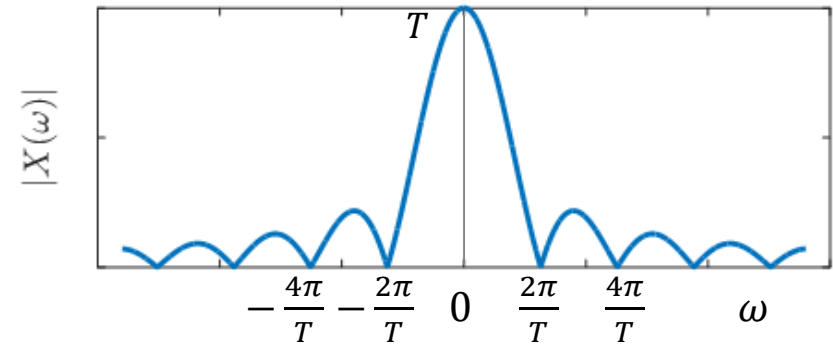
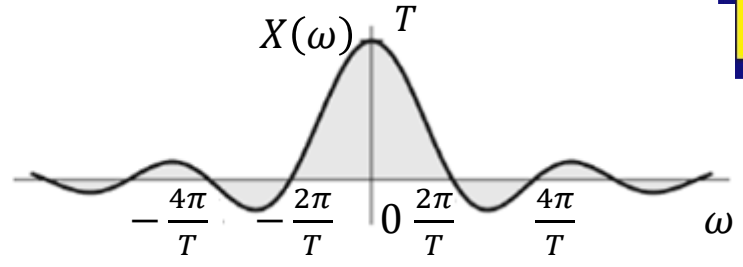
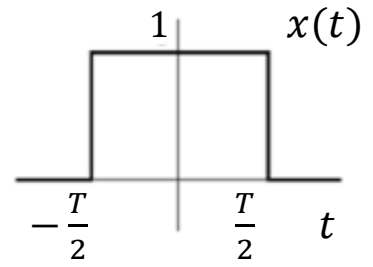
Este resultado mostra que retardar um sinal por  $t_0$  segundos não altera o espectro de amplitude. O espectro de fase, no entanto, é alterado por  $-\omega t_0$ .

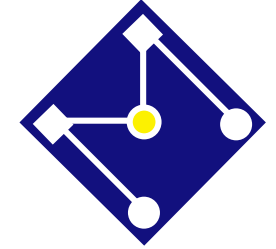


$\cos \omega t$  atrasado de  $t_0$  é dado por:  $\cos(\omega t - \omega t_0)$



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

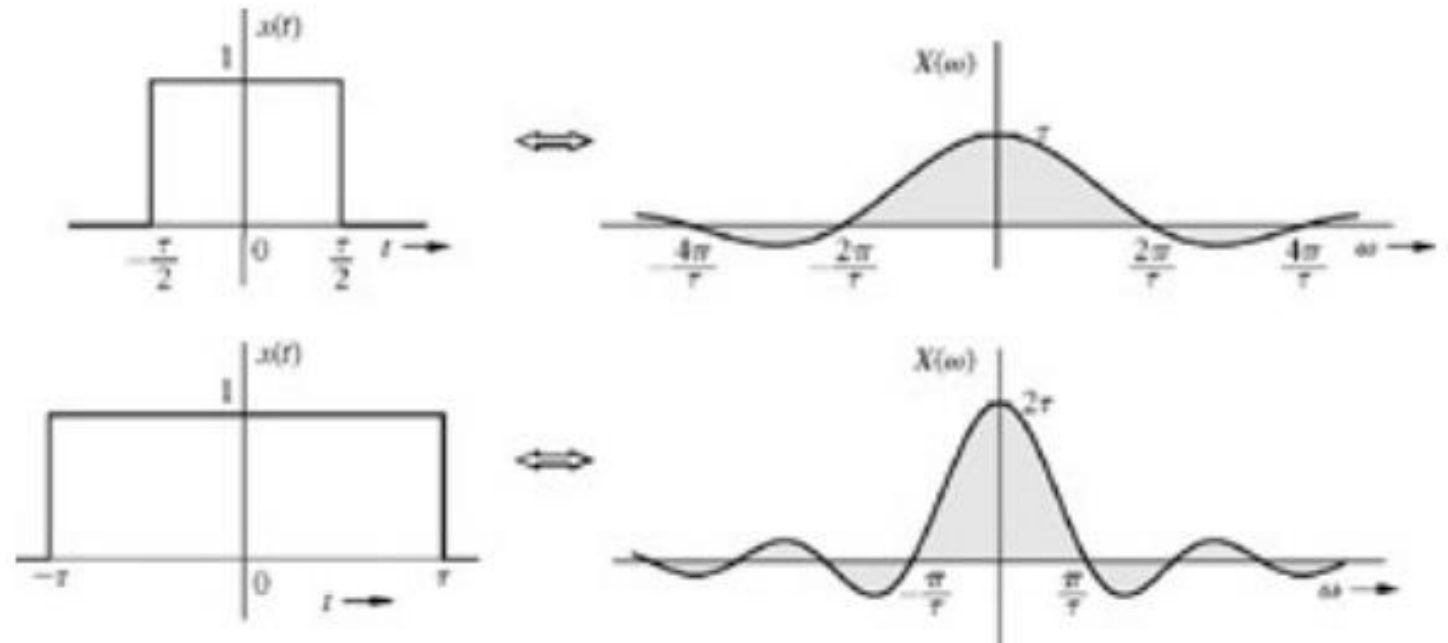


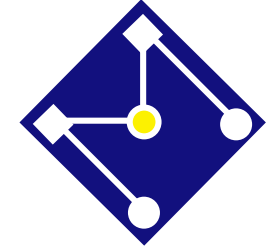


# ESCALONAMENTO NO TEMPO

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

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





# DUALIDADE

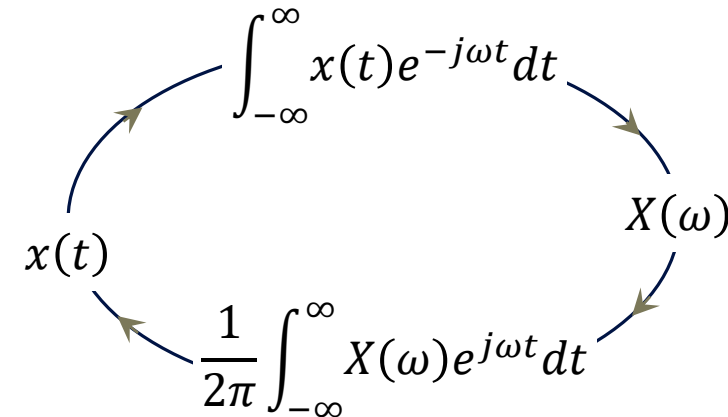
- Transformada direta e inversa são similares!

Pequenas diferenças:

- O fator  $2\pi$  que aparece na equação inversa
- O índice exponencial com sinais opostos

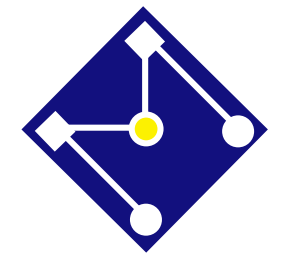
**Base para dualidade de tempo e frequência:**

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

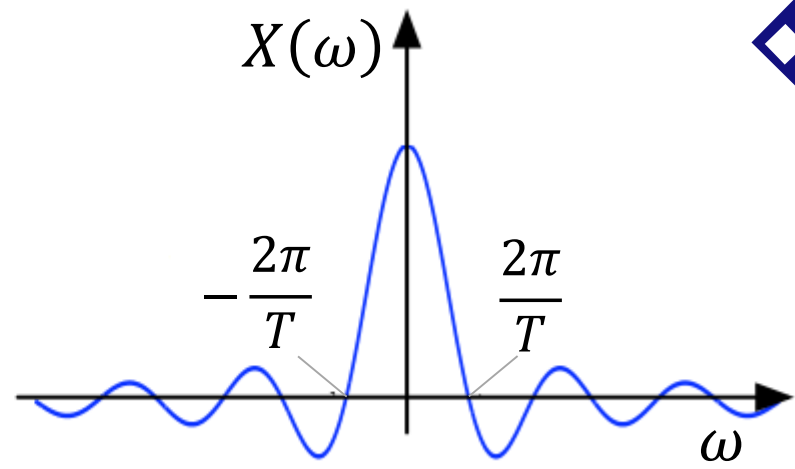
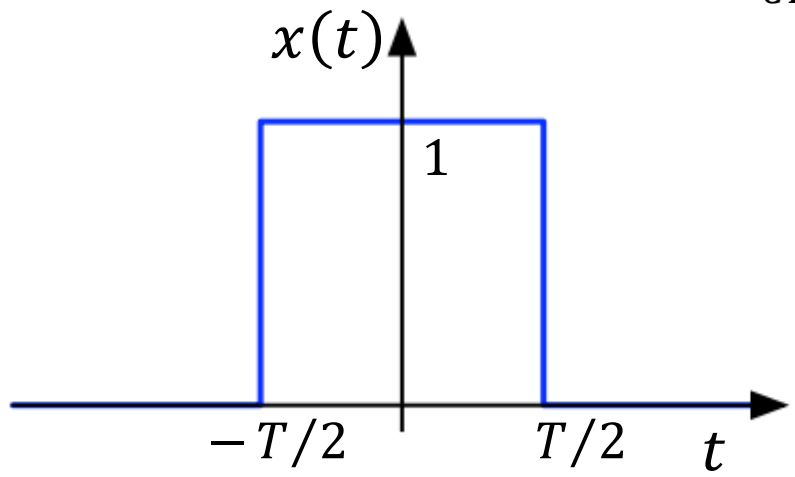


$$x(t) \xrightarrow{CTFT} X(\omega)$$

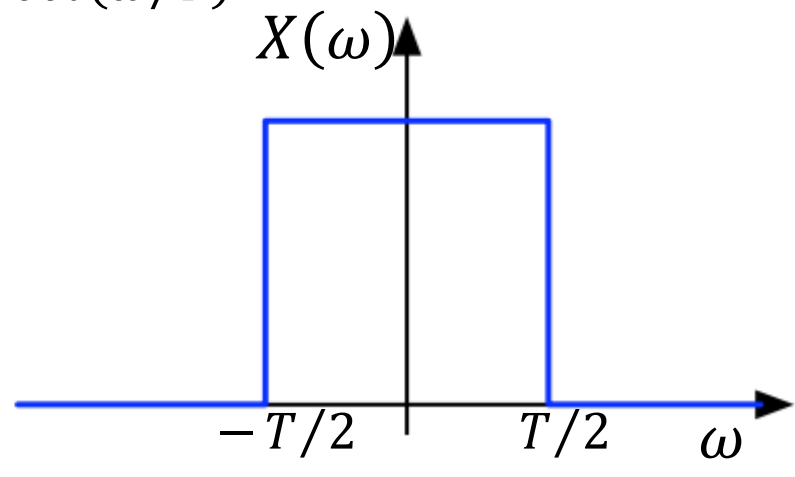
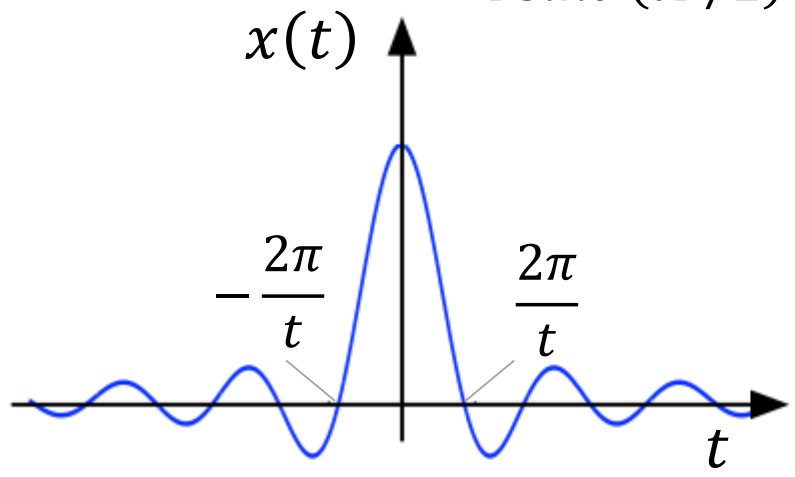
$$X(t) \xrightarrow{CTFT} 2\pi x(-\omega)$$

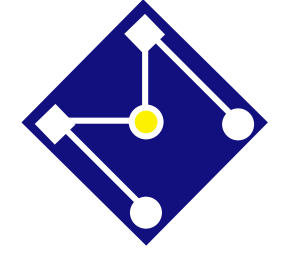


$$rect(t/T) \xrightarrow{CTFT} T sinc(\omega T/2)$$



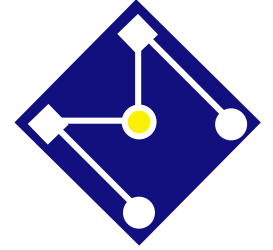
$$T sinc(tT/2) \xrightarrow{CTFT} 2\pi rect(\omega/T)$$





$y(t)$	$Y(\omega)$
$\delta(t)$	1
1	$2\pi\delta(\omega)$
$x(t - t_0)$	$X(\omega)e^{-j\omega t_0}$
$x(t)e^{j\omega_0 t}$	$2\pi X(\omega - \omega_0)$

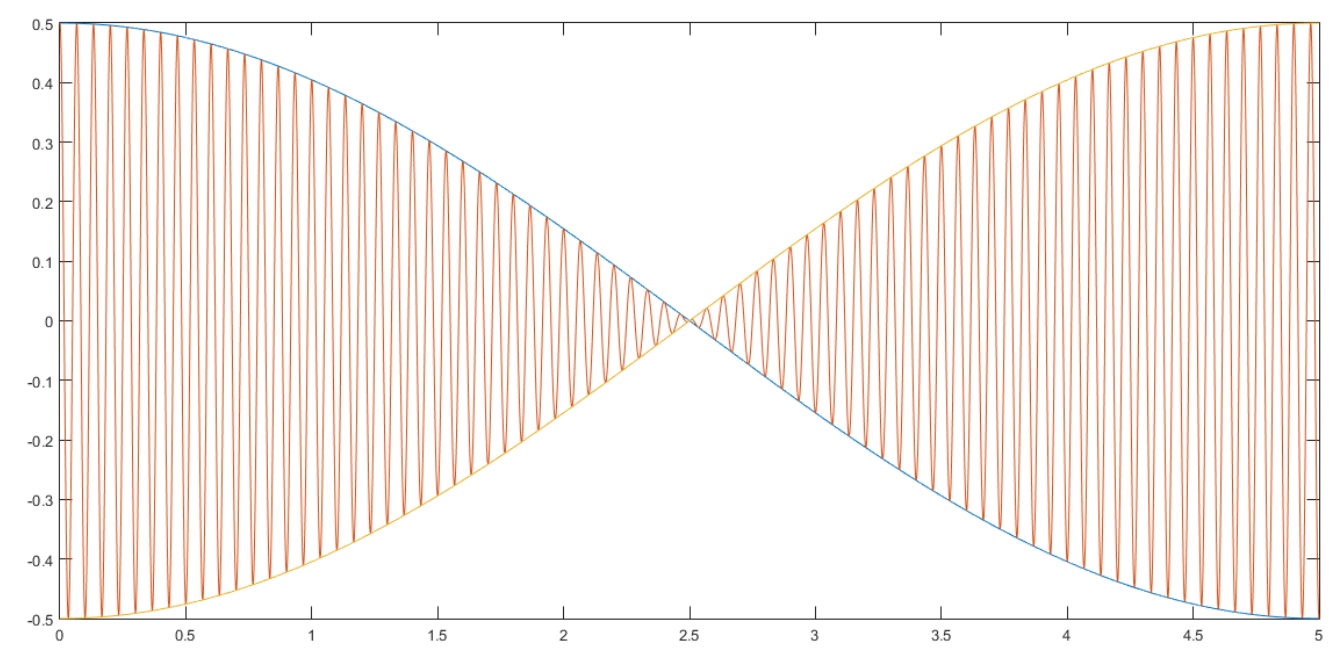
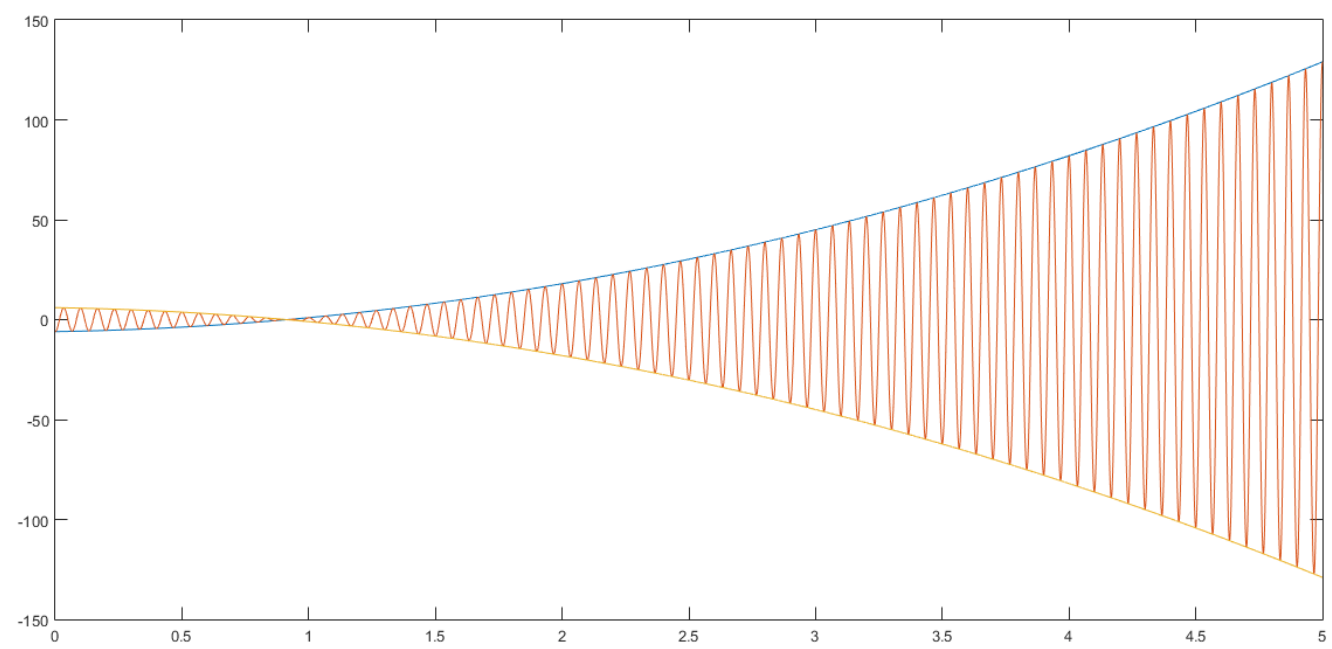
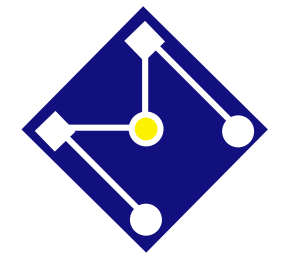




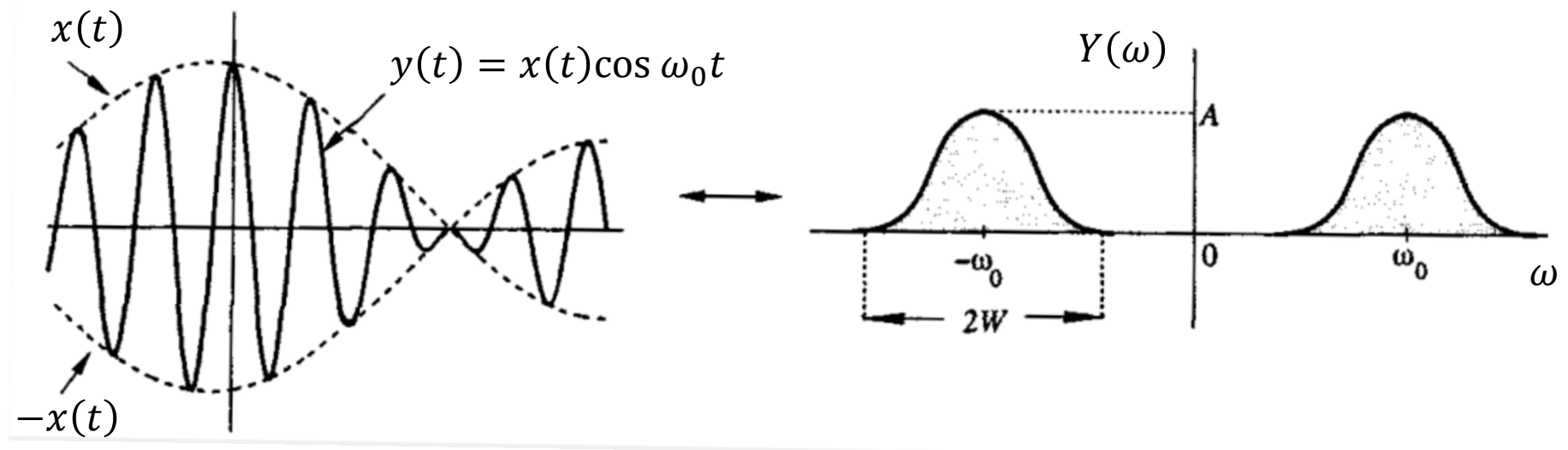
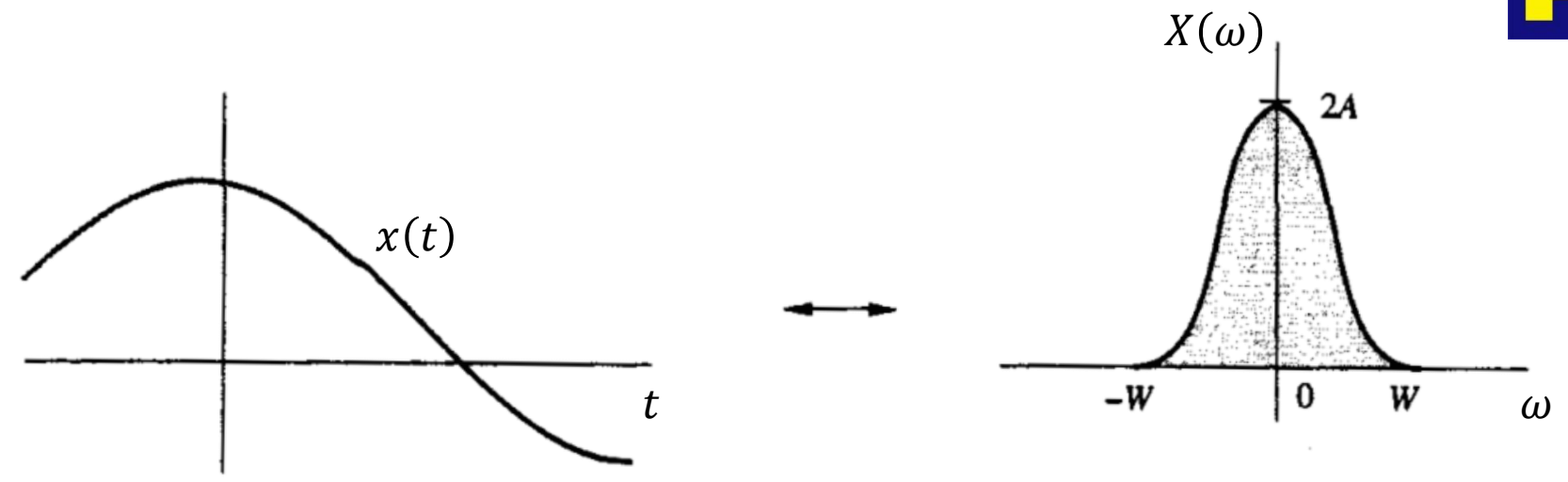
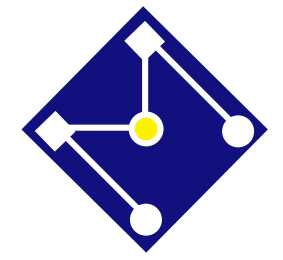
# TRANSLAÇÃO NA FREQUÊNCIA

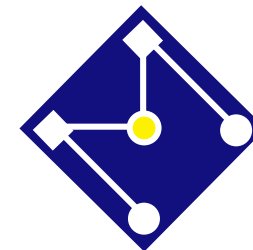
- Devido à propriedade da *dualidade* que acabamos de ver...

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



```
t=0:0.0001:5;  
w0=30;  
x1=0.5*cos(0.2*pi.*t);  
x2=5*t.^2+2*t-6;  
y1=x1.*cos(w0*pi.*t);  
y2=x2.*cos(w0*pi.*t);  
plot(t,x1,t,y1,t,-x1)  
figure;  
plot(t,x2,t,y2,t,-x2)
```



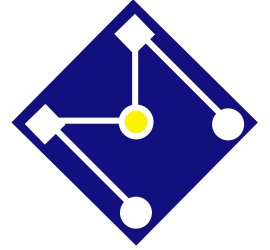


# DIFERENCIAÇÃO E INTEGRAÇÃO

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

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

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



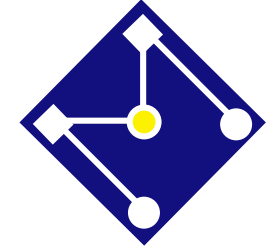
# CONVOLUÇÃO

- 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,

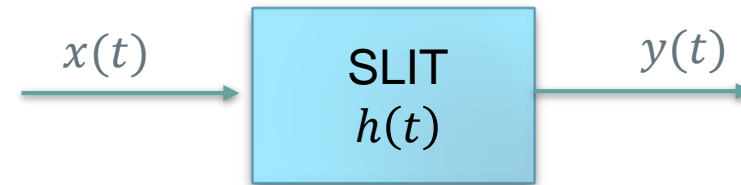
$$w(t) = x(t)y(t) \rightarrow W(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * Y(\omega)$$



# 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

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



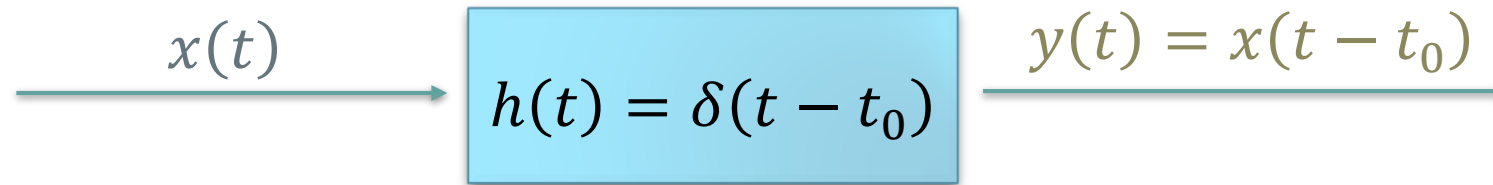
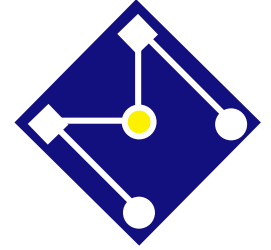
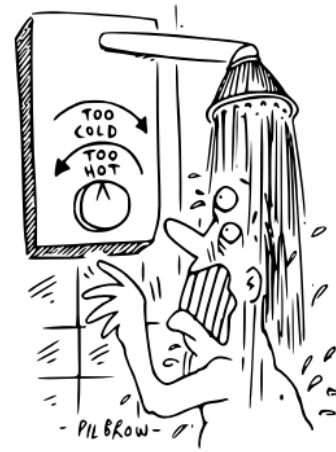
Ou, no domínio da frequência,

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

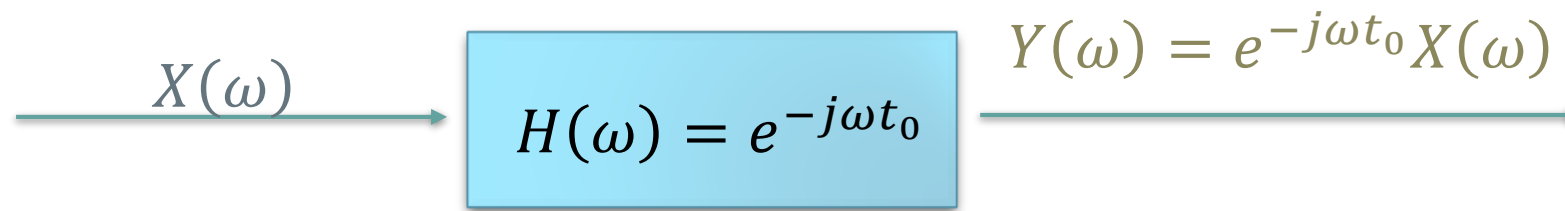
onde  $H(\omega)$  é a resposta em frequência do sistema, definida como a transformada de Fourier de  $h(t)$ ,

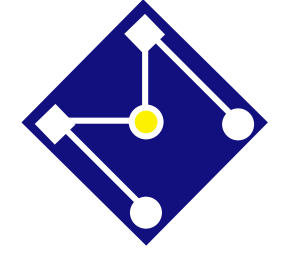
$$H(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

# TIME DELAY SYSTEM

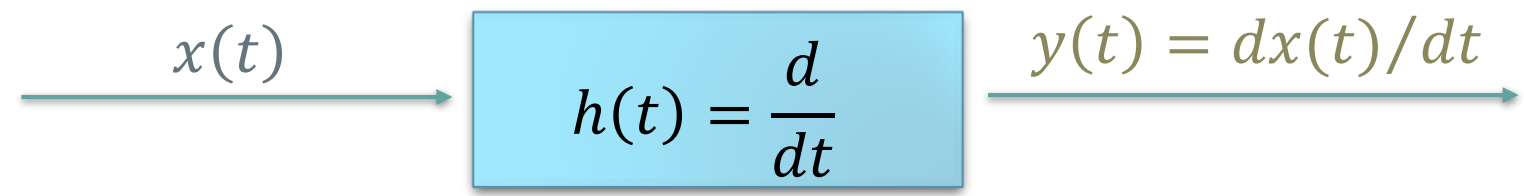


Modelo esquemático do atraso de um sistema

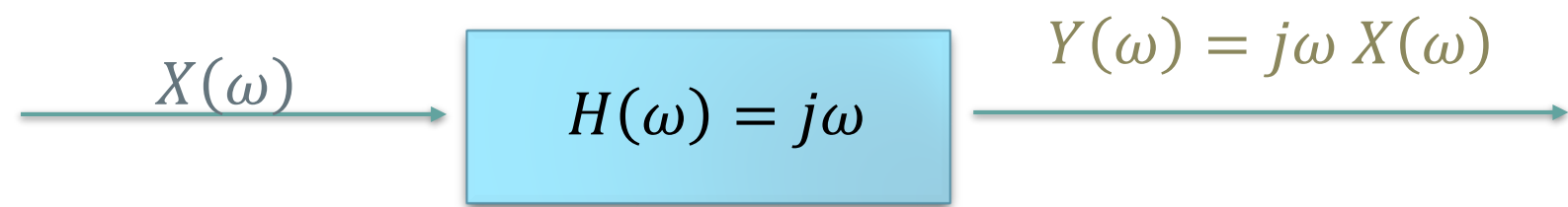




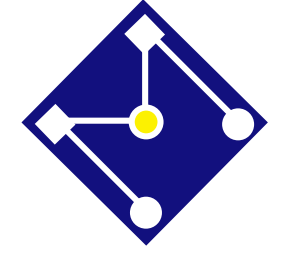
# DIFERENCIADOR



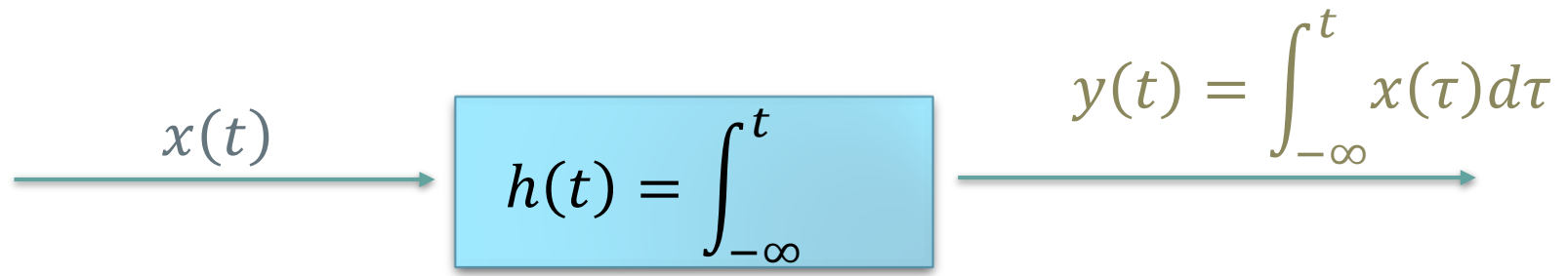
Modelo esquemático do diferenciador



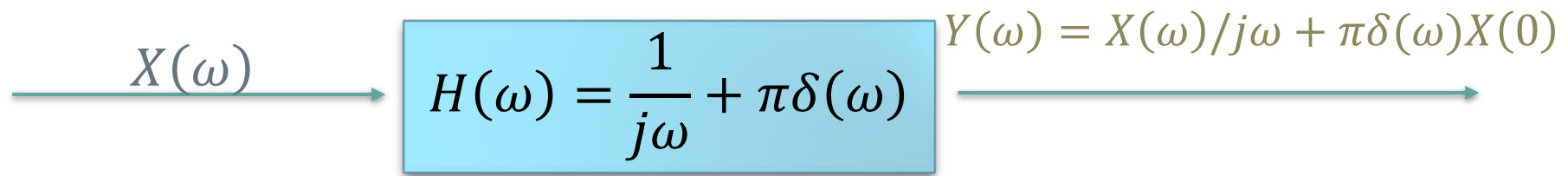




# INTEGRADOR

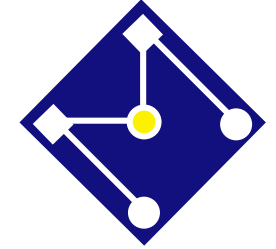


Modelo esquemático do integrador



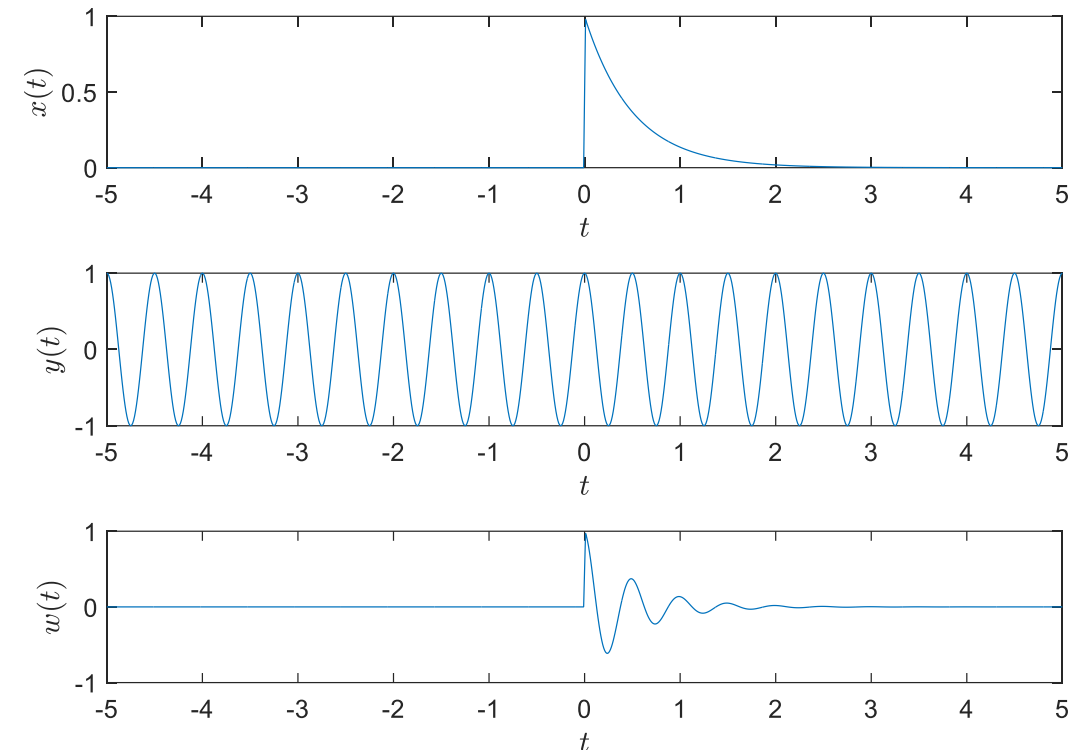
# TRANSFORMADA DE FOURIER

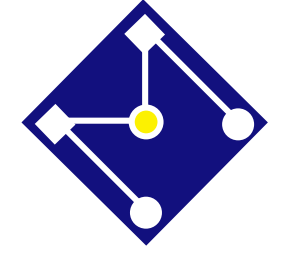
Exercícios



# EXEMPLO 1

- Calcule a Transformada de Fourier (TF) de  $w(t) = x(t)y(t)$ ,
- onde,
- $x(t) = e^{-at}u(t)$ ,  $a > 0$
- $y(t) = \cos \omega_0 t$
- Plote a amplitude no domínio da frequência

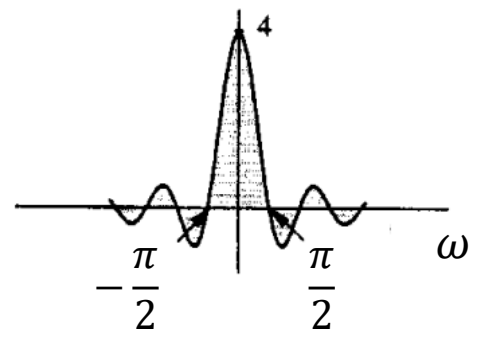
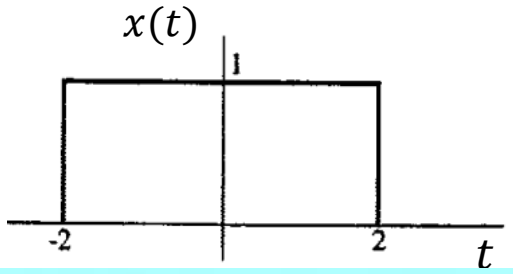




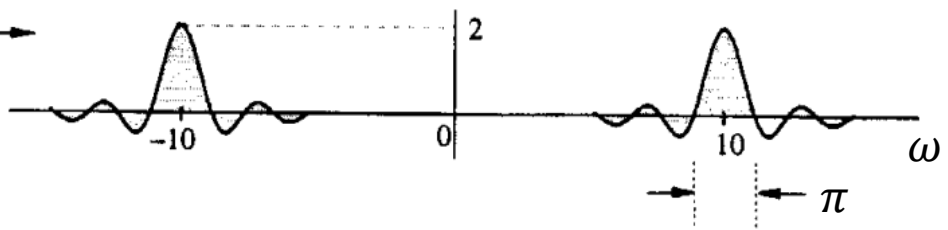
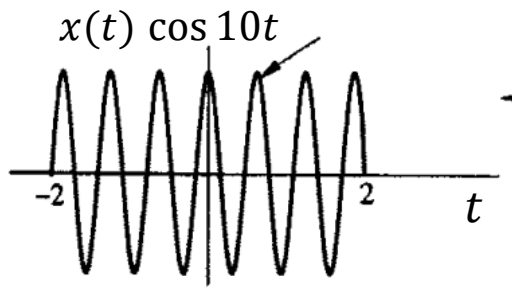
# EXEMPLO 2

- Calcule a Transformada de Fourier do sinal modulado  $w(t) = x(t)y(t)$ , onde  $x(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{4}\right)$  e  $y(t) = \cos 10t$ .

$$\text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| \leq \frac{T}{2} \\ 0 & |t| > \frac{T}{2} \end{cases} \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}_\omega} T \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right)$$

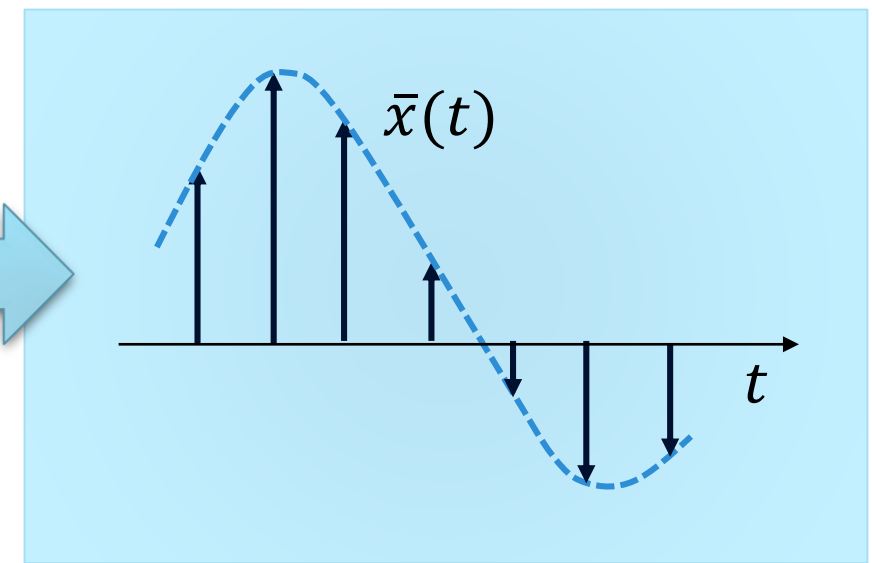
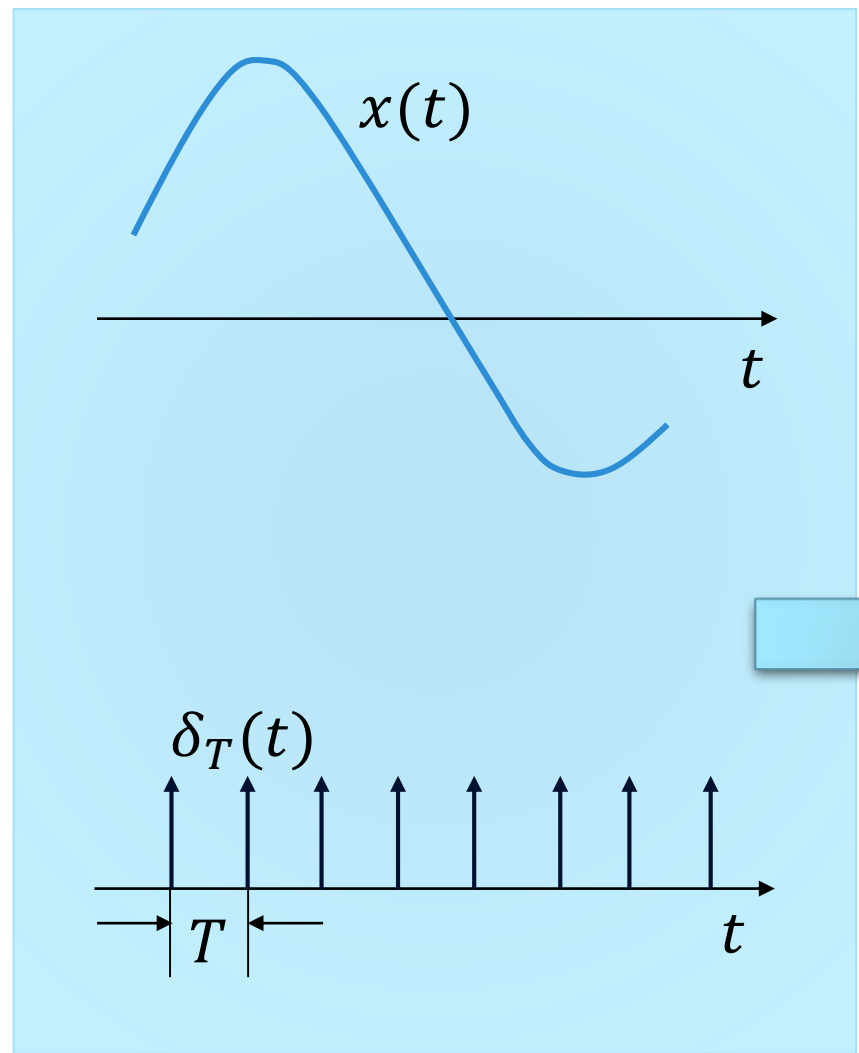


$$\cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}_\omega} \pi [e^{-j\phi} \delta(\omega + \omega_0) + e^{j\phi} \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

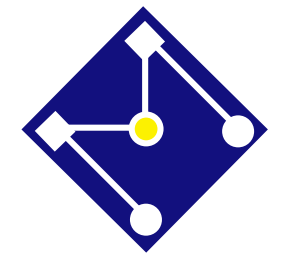


# TRANSFORMADA DE FOURIER

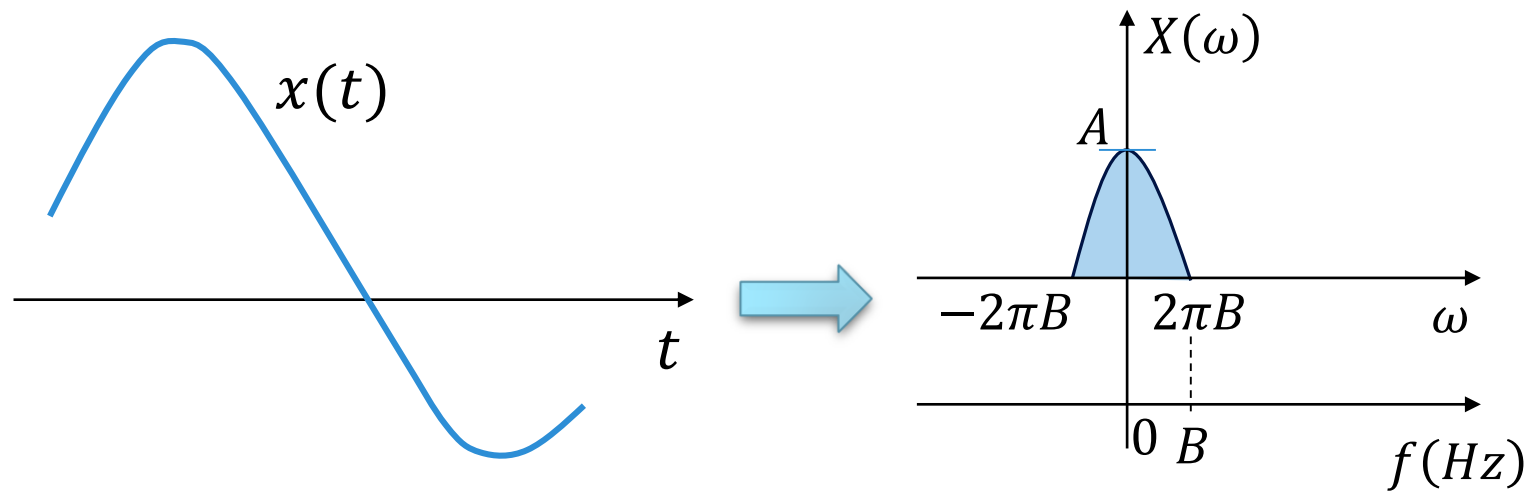
EM TEMPO DISCRETO

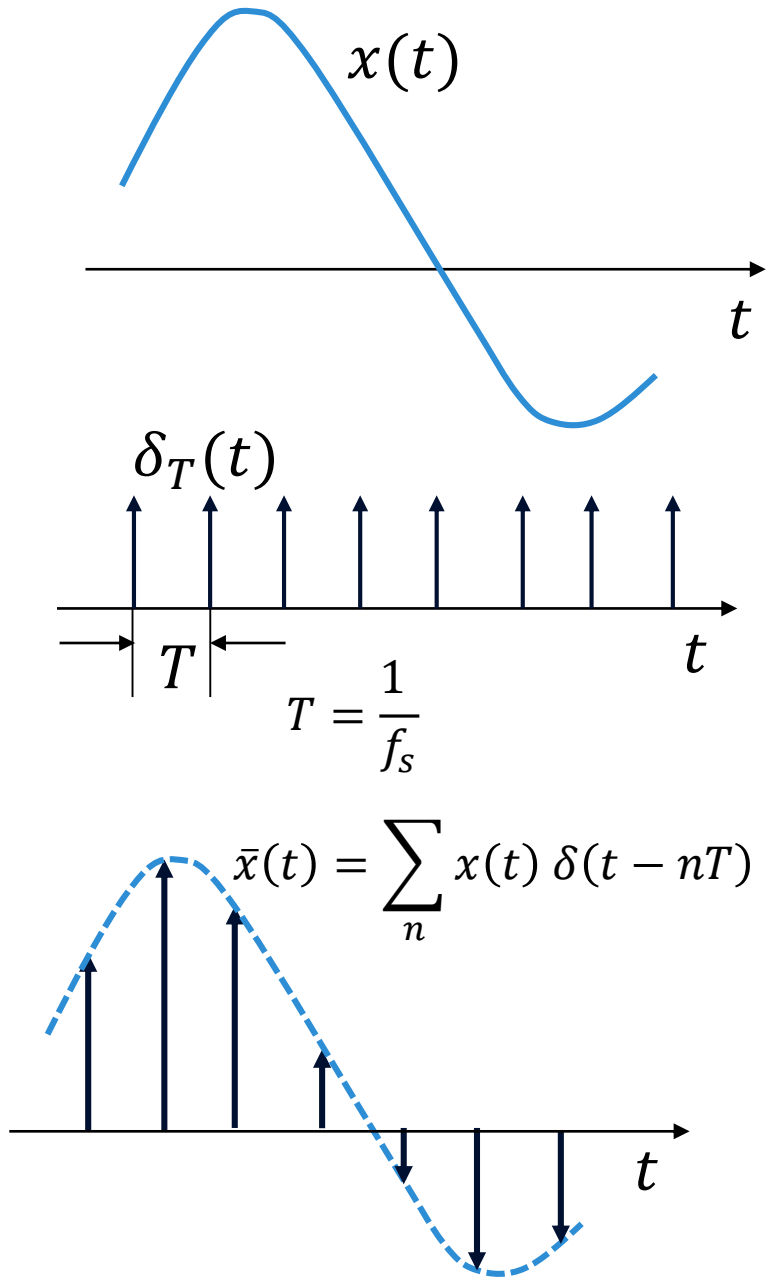
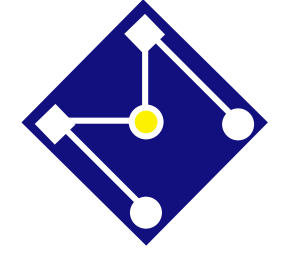


$$\bar{x}(t) = x(nT) = x(t)\delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\delta(t - nT)$$



# DOMÍNIO DA FREQUÊNCIA





$\delta_T(t)$  é um sinal periódico, e, portanto, pode ser escrito em função da série de Fourier,

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

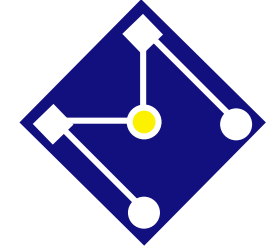
$$X[n] = \frac{1}{T} \int_T \delta_T(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\therefore \delta_T(t) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$\delta_T(t) = \frac{1}{T} [1 + 2(\cos \omega_0 t + \cos 2\omega_0 t + \dots)]$$

$$\bar{x}(t) = \frac{1}{T} [x(t) + 2x(t) \cos \omega_0 t + 2x(t) \cos 2\omega_0 t + \dots]$$





$$\bar{x}(t) = \frac{1}{T} [x(t) + 2x(t) \cos \omega_0 t + 2x(t) \cos 2\omega_0 t + \dots]$$



$$\bar{X}(\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt + \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2x(t) \cos \omega_0 t e^{-j\omega t} dt + \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2x(t) \cos 2\omega_0 t e^{-j\omega t} dt + \dots$$

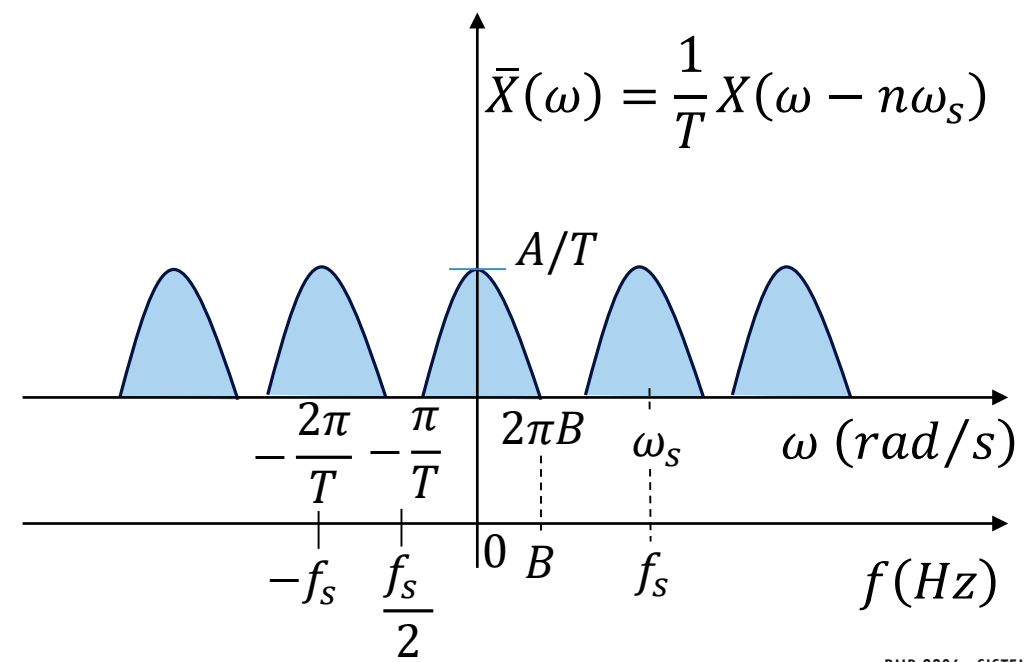
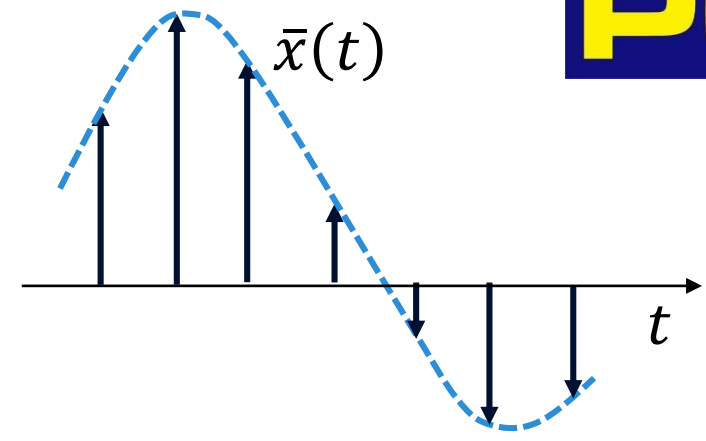
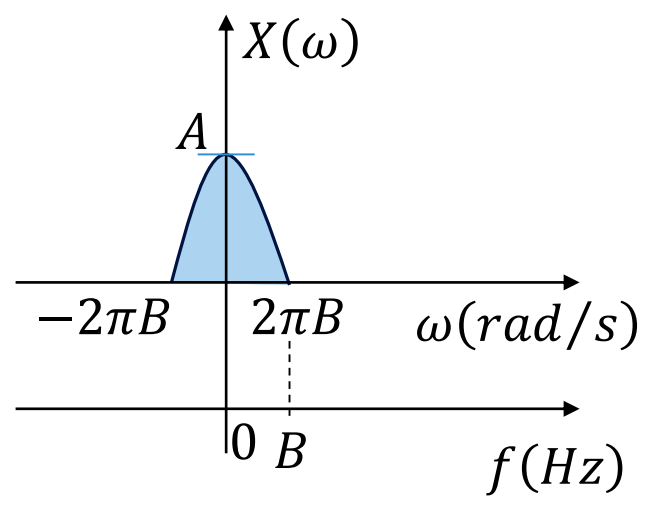
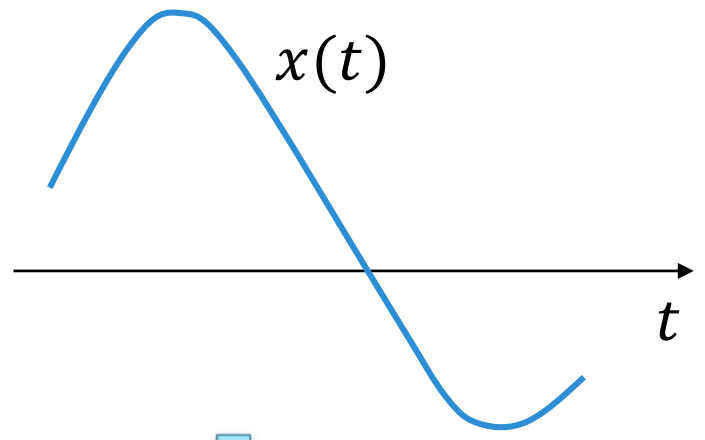
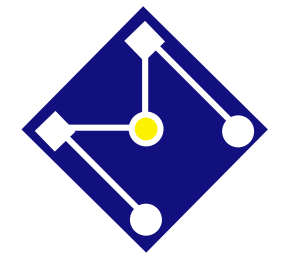
$$\check{x}(t) = 2x(t) \cos \omega_s t$$

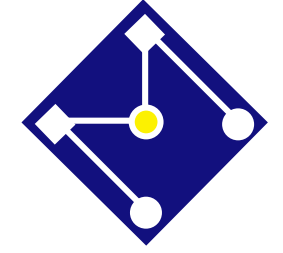
$$\check{X}(\omega) = X(\omega - \omega_s) + X(\omega + \omega_s)$$

$$\bar{X}(\omega) = X(\omega) + \boxed{X(\omega - \omega_0) + X(\omega + \omega_0)} + \boxed{X(\omega - 2\omega_0) + X(\omega + 2\omega_0)} + \dots$$

Espectro de  $X(\omega)$   
deslocado de  $\pm\omega_0$

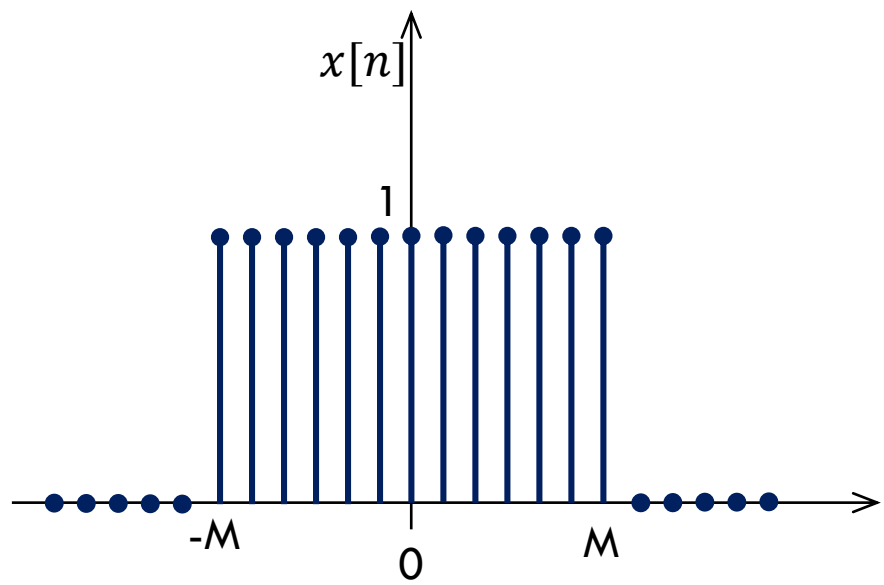
Espectro de  $X(\omega)$   
deslocado de  $\pm 2\omega_0$

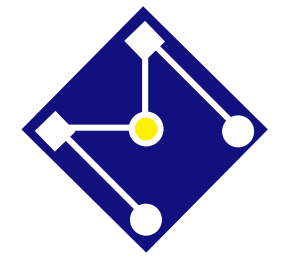




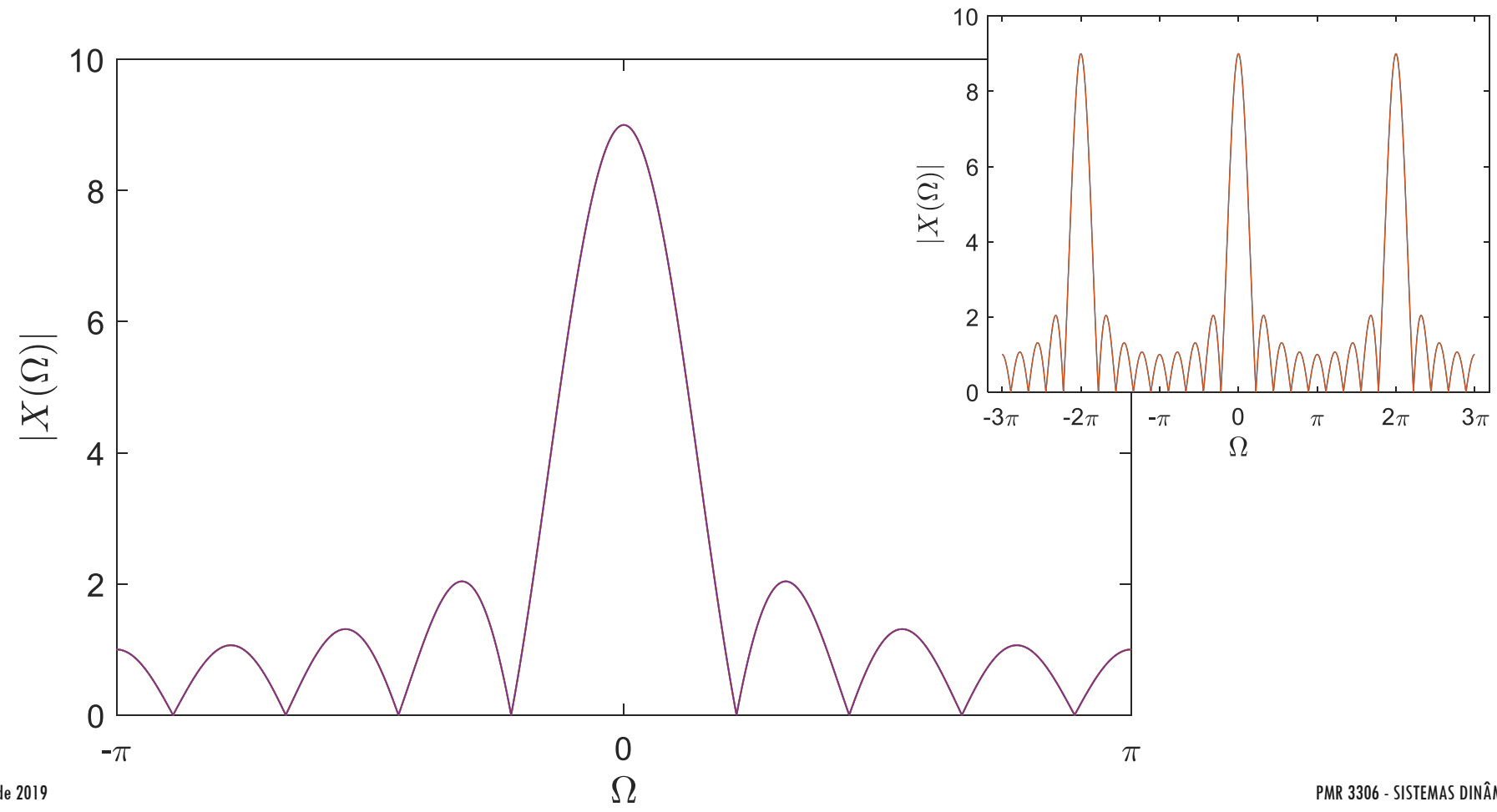
# EXEMPLO...

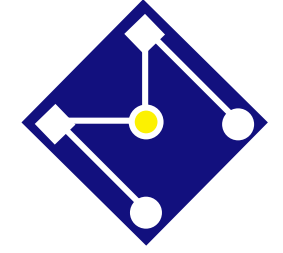
- $x[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{para } n = -M, \dots, 0, \dots, M \\ 0 & \text{cc} \end{cases}$





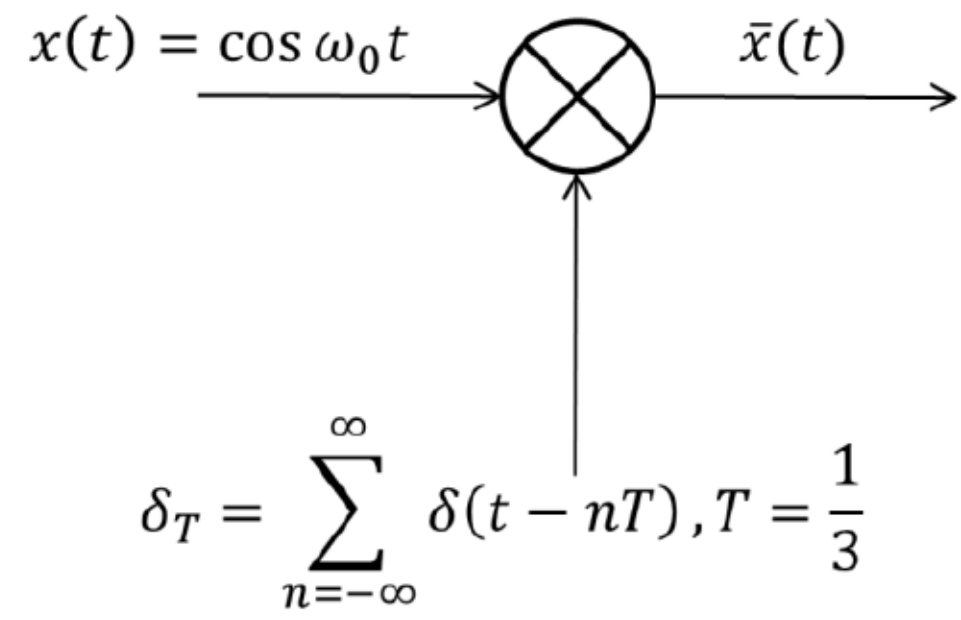
# DTFT





# TAREFA

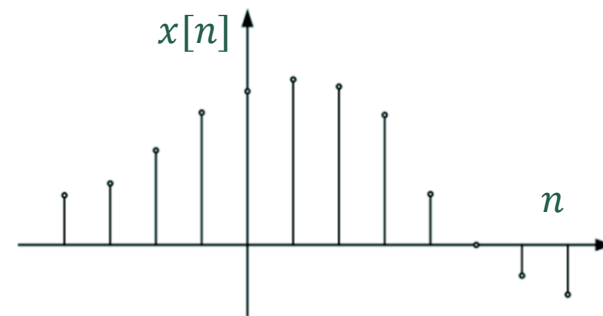
Considere o sistema da figura abaixo.



Compare a transformada do sinal  $x(t)$  com o sinal  $\bar{x}(t)$ .

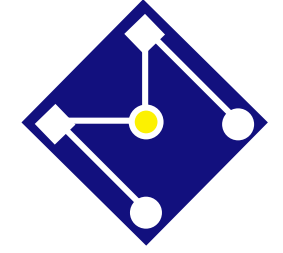
Só os sinais discretos podem ser armazenados e processados em computadores digitais.

# AMOSTRAGEM



*“Amostragem é a ponte entre os mundos do contínuo e do discreto”*

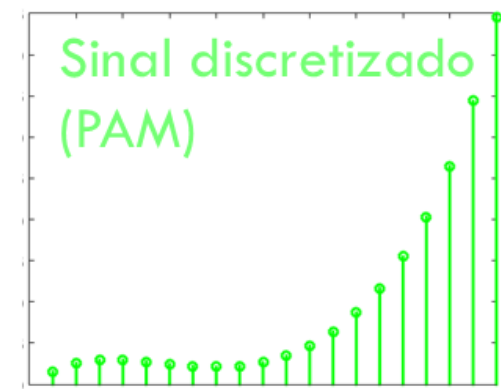
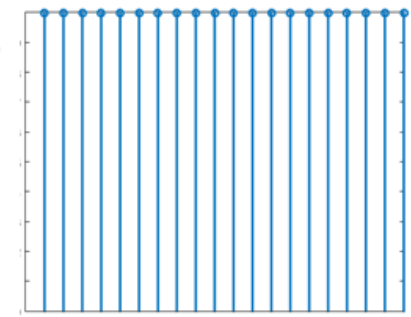
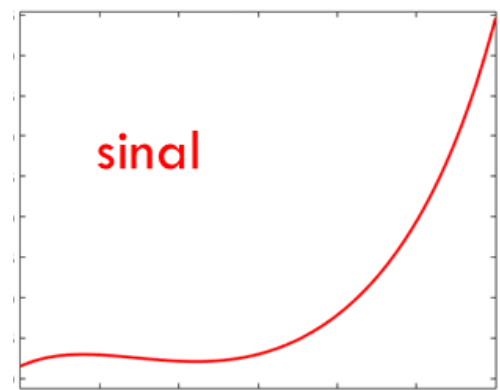
Lathi, 2007



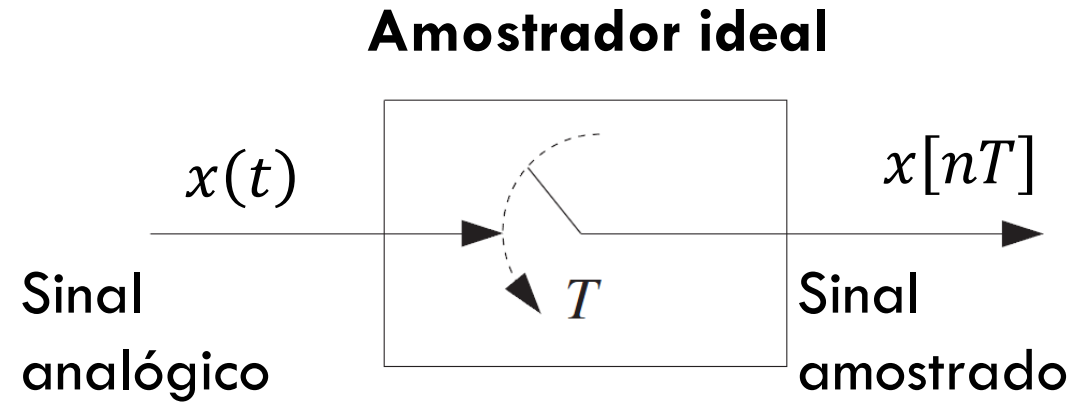
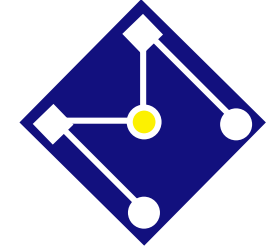
# AMOSTRAGEM

- Discretização temporal do sinal analógico original

Trem de impulsos unitários

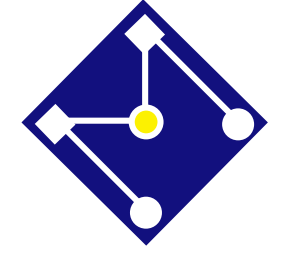


Impulsos medidos e guardados como sinais amostrados  
..., 3.44, 4.67, 6.39, 8.69, ...

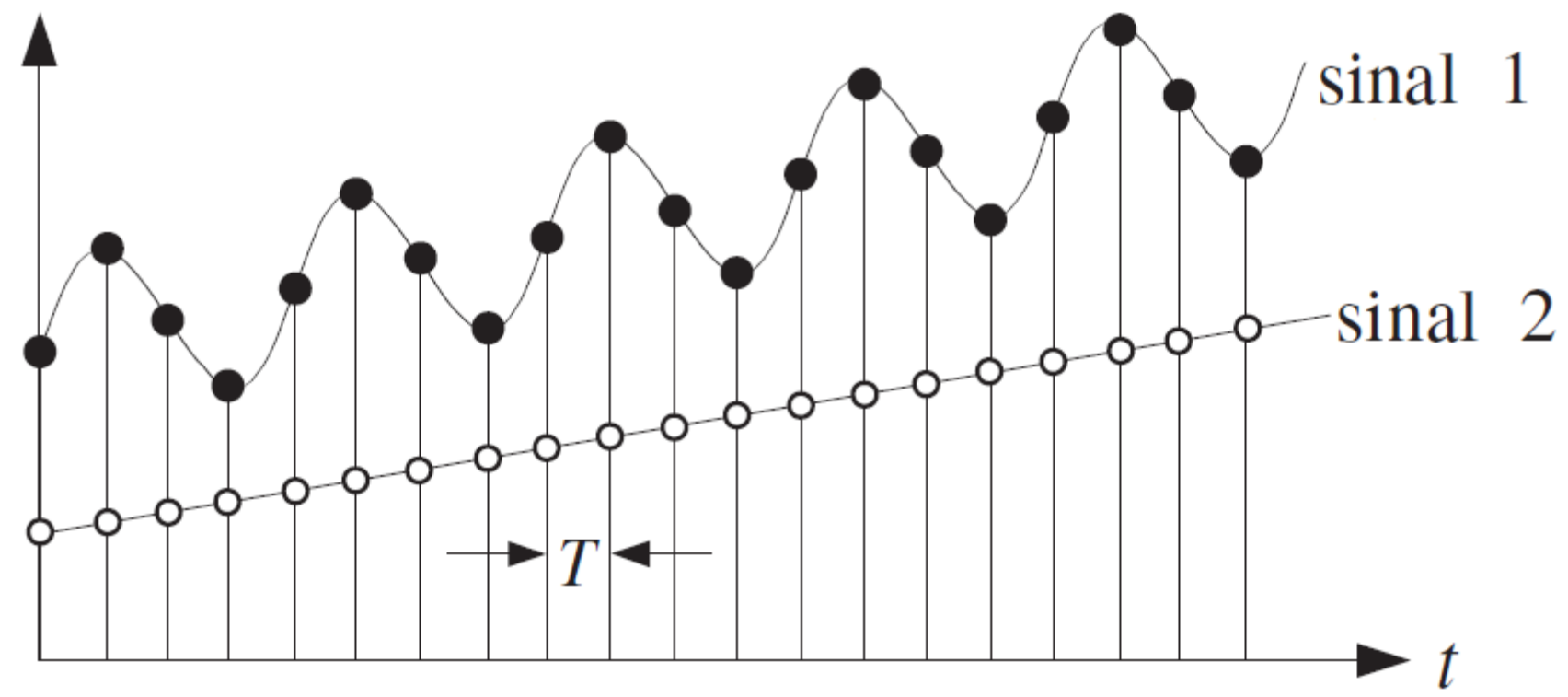


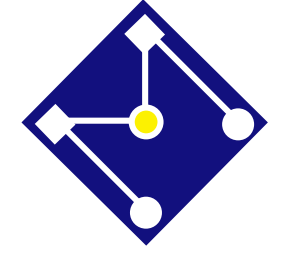
**COMO ESCOLHER A FREQUÊNCIA DE AMOSTRAGEM????**





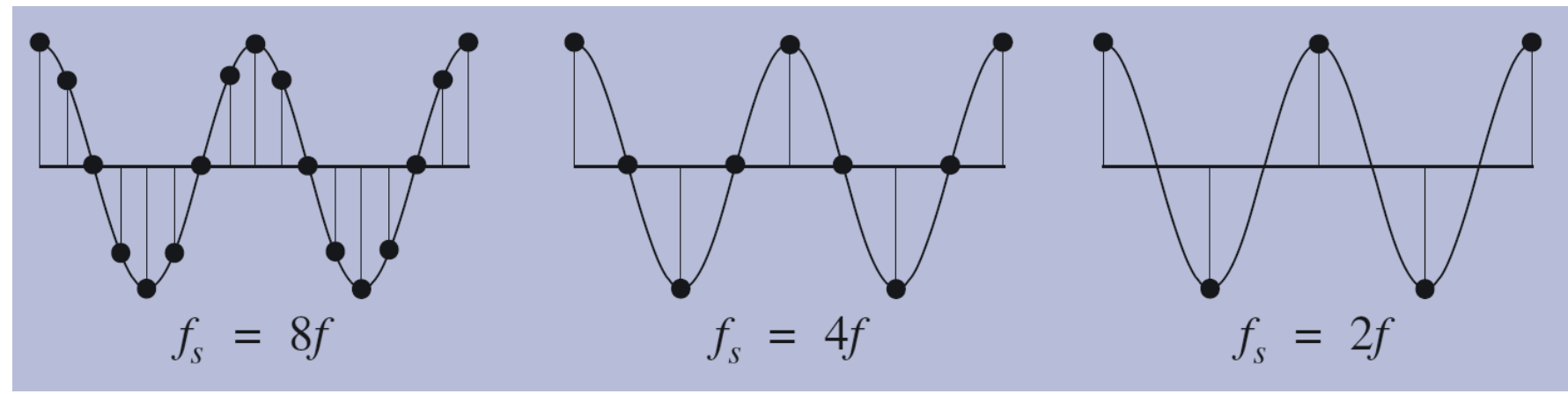
# DOMÍNIO DO TEMPO

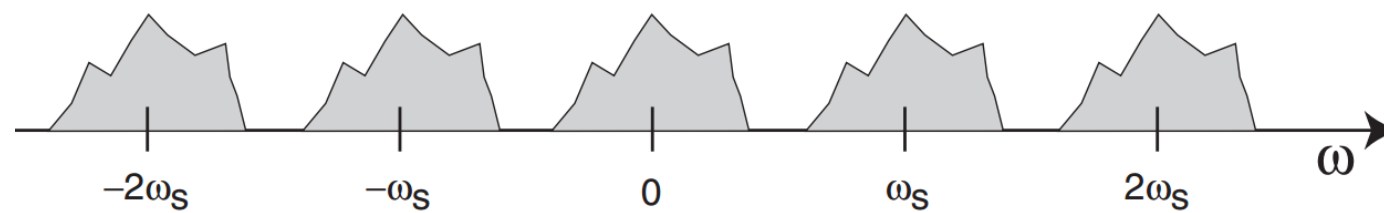
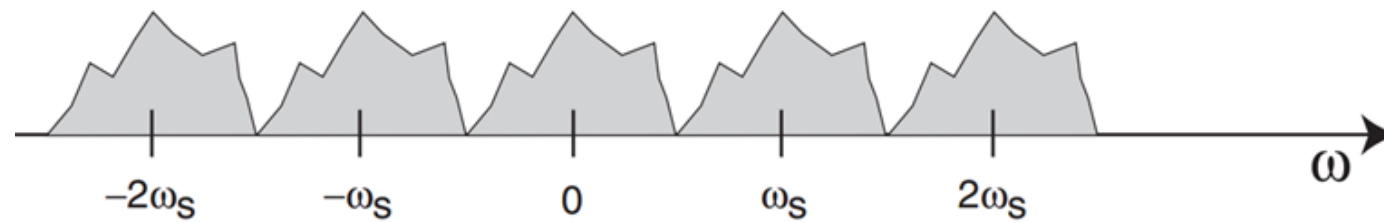
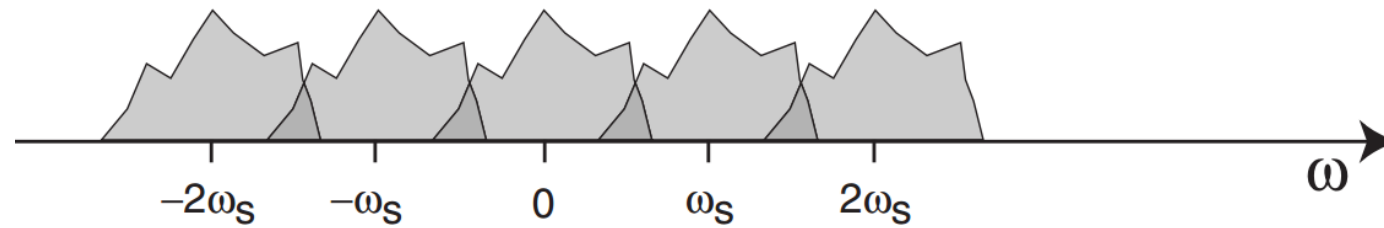
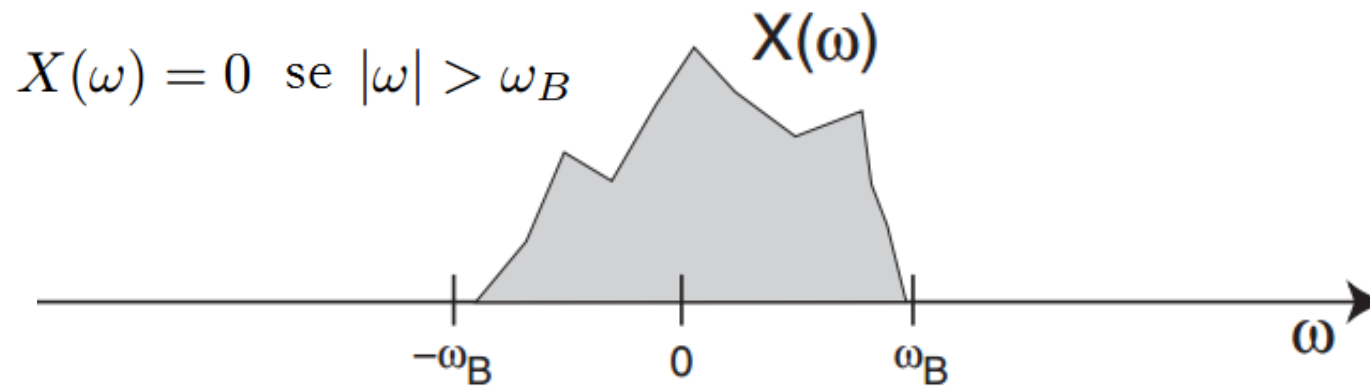
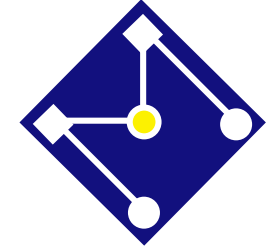


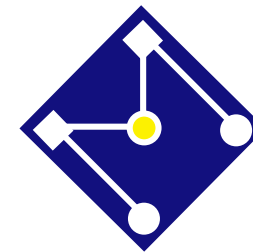


# AMOSTRAGEM DE SENOIDES

$$x(t) = \cos \omega t = \cos 2\pi f t$$







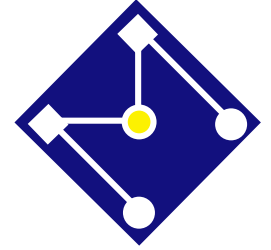
# TEOREMA DA AMOSTRAGEM DE NYQUIST– SHANNON

Se um sinal analógico  $x(t)$  tem banda limitada, ou seja, se a frequência mais elevada do sinal é  $B$  ou seja,

$$X(\omega) = 0 \text{ para } |f| > B,$$

então, é suficiente uma amostragem a qualquer taxa

$$f_s > 2B$$

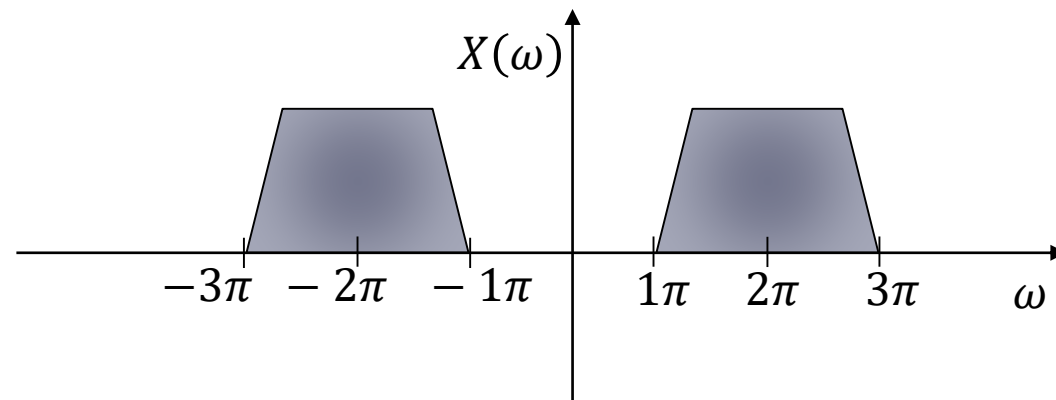


# TESTE...

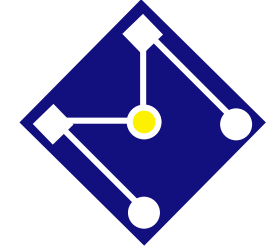
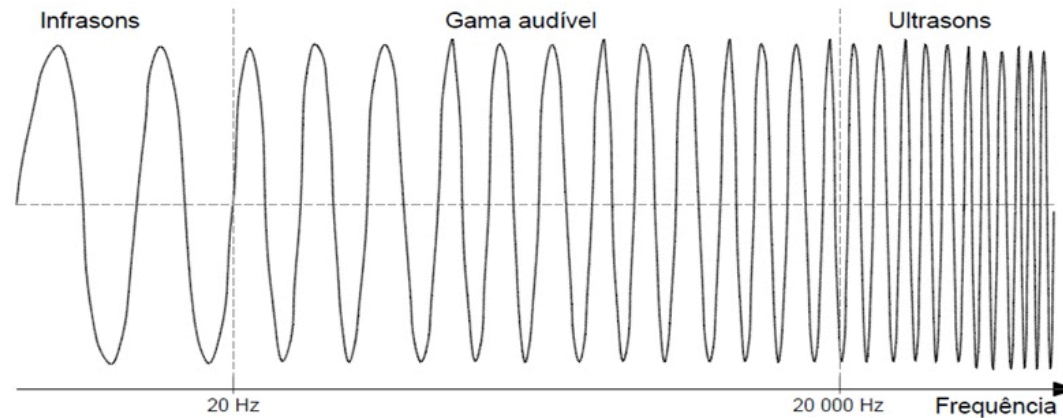
Encontre  $T_s$  máximo para correta amostragem de  $x(t)$ ,

A.  $x(t) = \sin(2\pi t) + \cos(5\pi t + 0,1) + \cos(\pi t)$

B.



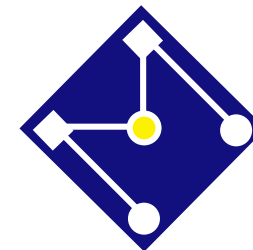
ENTÃO...



Os sons audíveis pelo ouvido humano têm uma frequência entre 20Hz e 20kHz.






Qual o intervalo máximo de amostragem  $T_S$  que podemos usar para amostrar um sinal sem perda de informação audível?

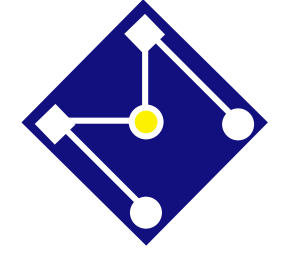
- A.  $100 \mu s$
- B.  $50 \mu s$
- C.  $25 \mu s$
- D.  $100\pi \mu s$
- E.  $50\pi \mu s$
- F.  $25\pi \mu s$



# EXEMPLO

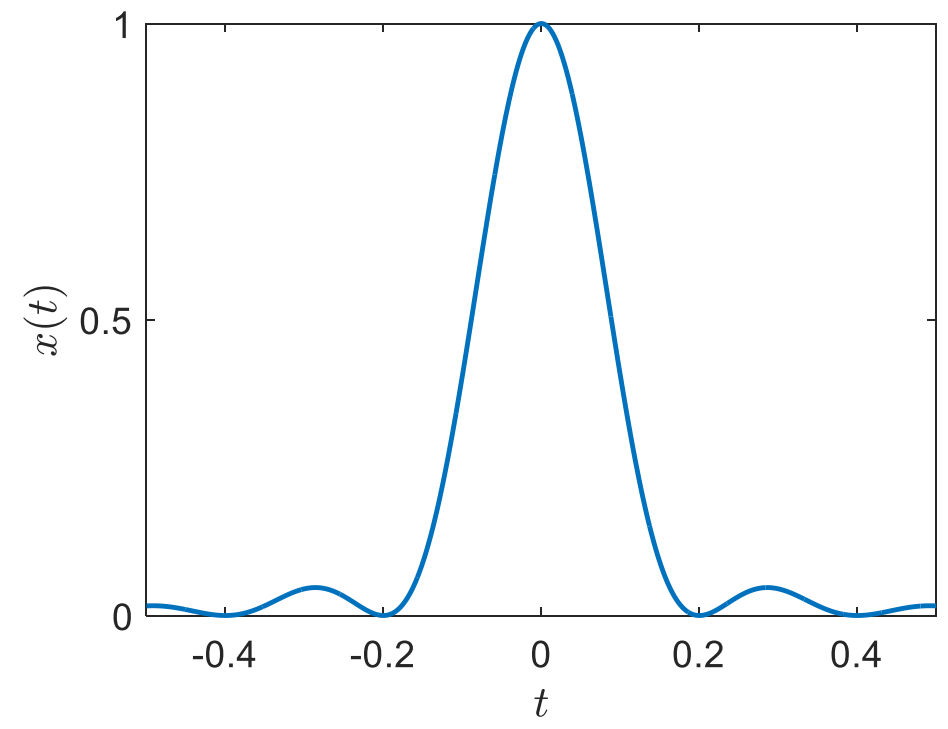
• Sonata No 1 In G Minor Presto - Johann Sebastian Bach, amostrada a:

- A. 44.1 kHz 
- B. 22 kHz 
- C. 11 Hz 
- D. 5.5 kHz 
- E. 2.8 kHz 

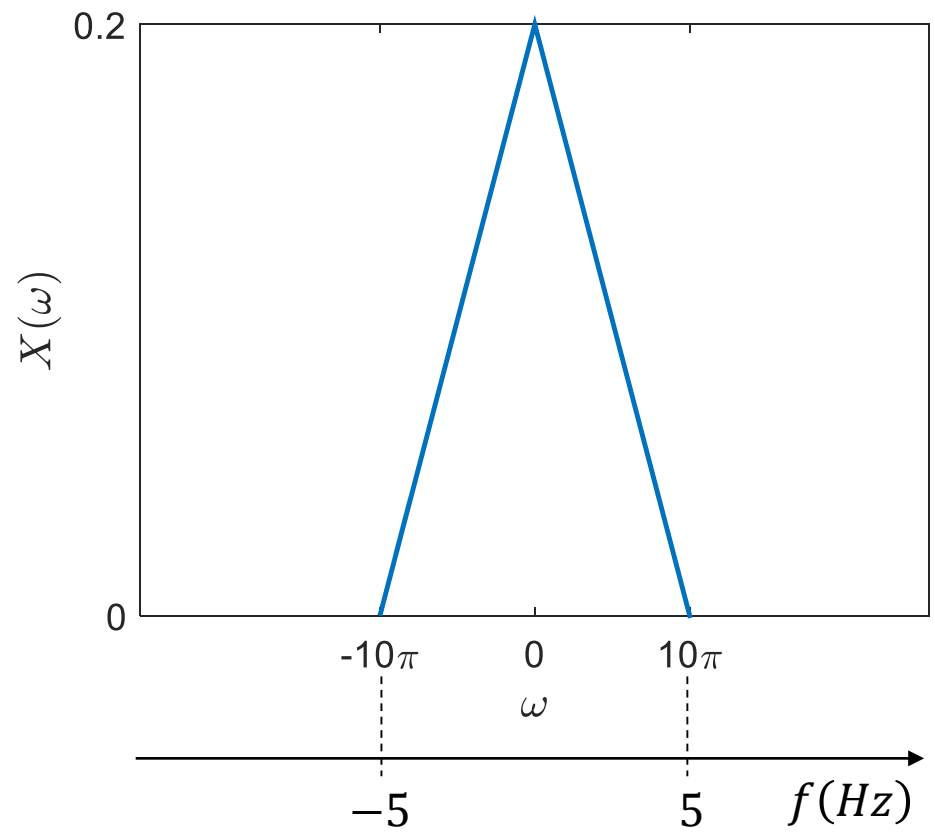


# EXEMPLO

$$\text{sinc}^2\left(\frac{T}{2}t\right) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}_\omega} \frac{2\pi}{T} \text{triang}\left(\frac{\omega}{2T}\right)$$

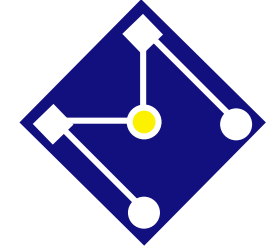


$$x(t) = \text{sinc}^2(5\pi t)$$



$$X(\omega) = 0,2 \Delta\left(\frac{\omega}{20\pi}\right)$$



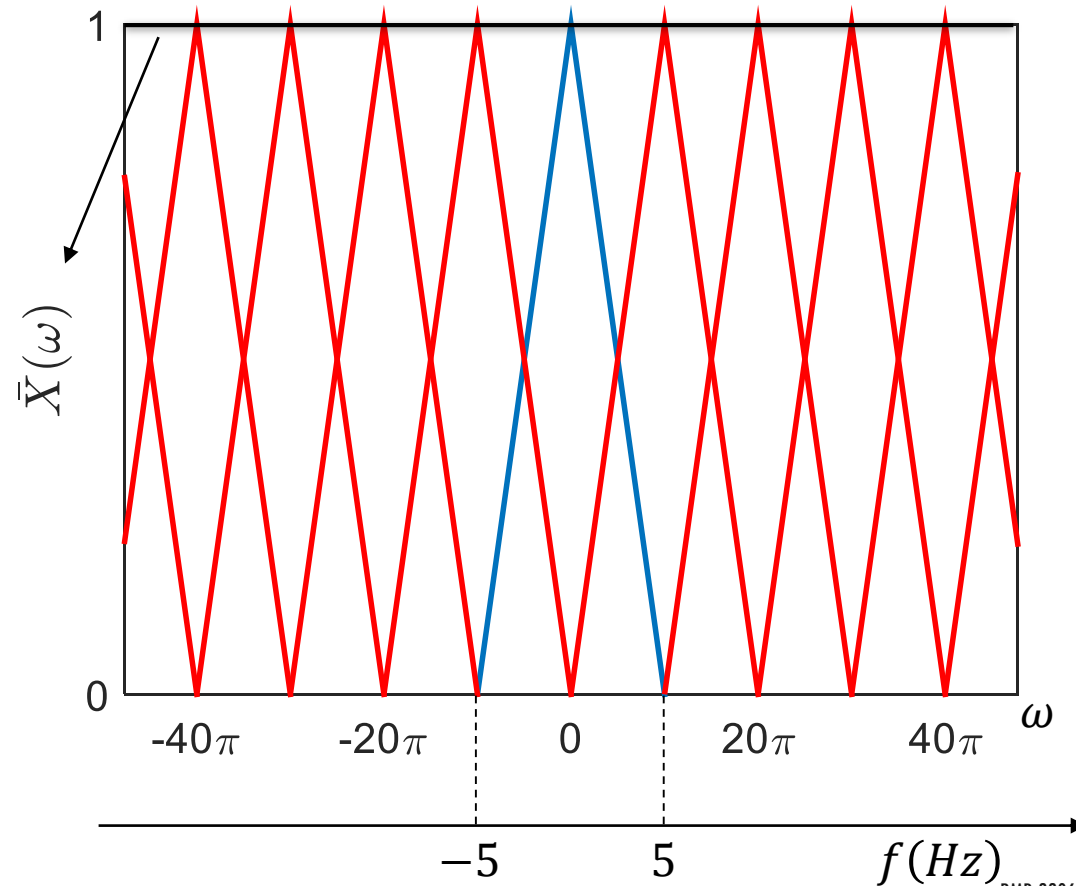
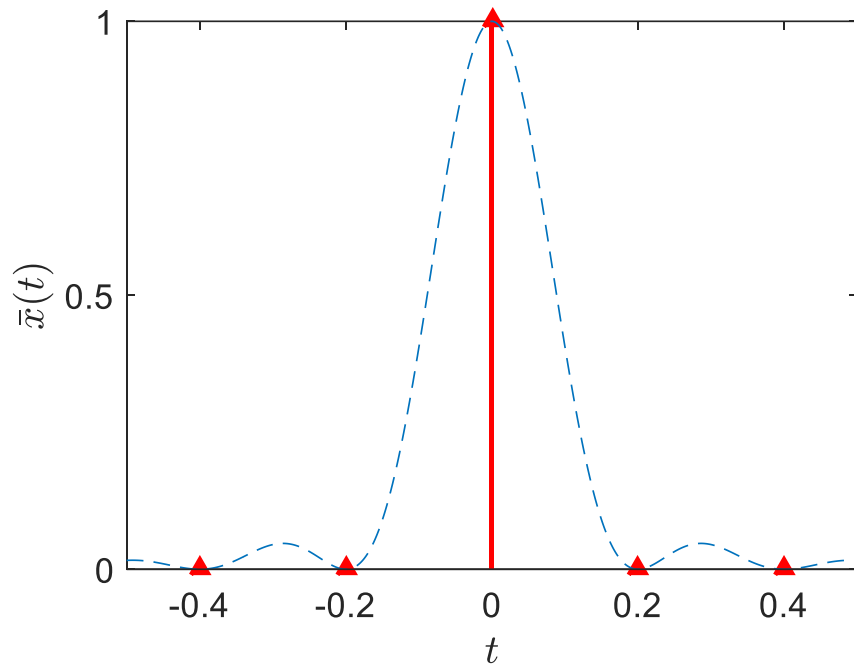


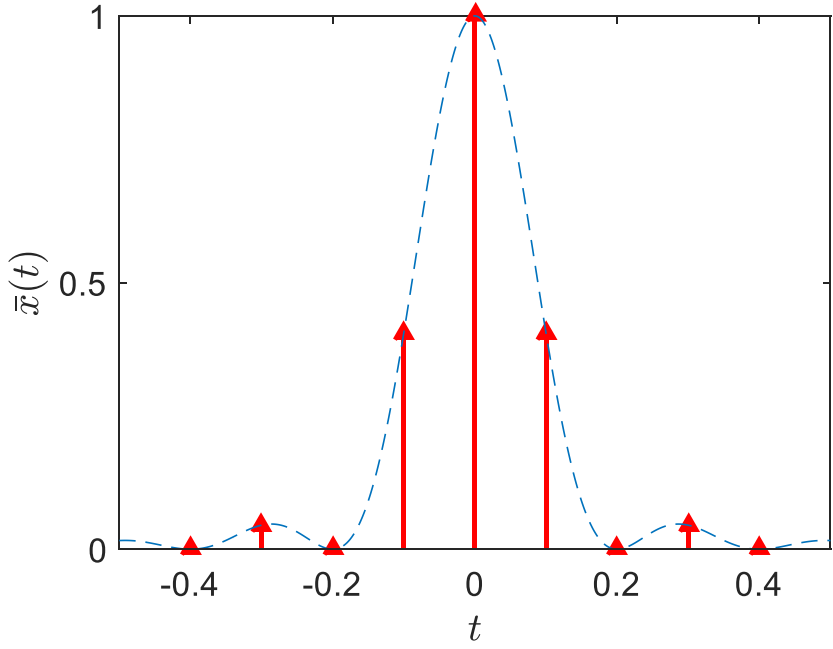
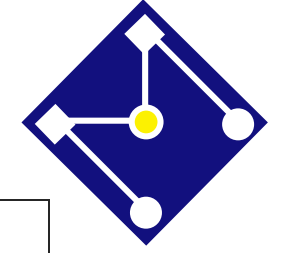
# Frequência de amostragem

## 5Hz

Intervalo de amostragem: 0,2 s

$$\frac{1}{T} X(\omega) = \Delta \left( \frac{\omega}{20\pi} \right)$$

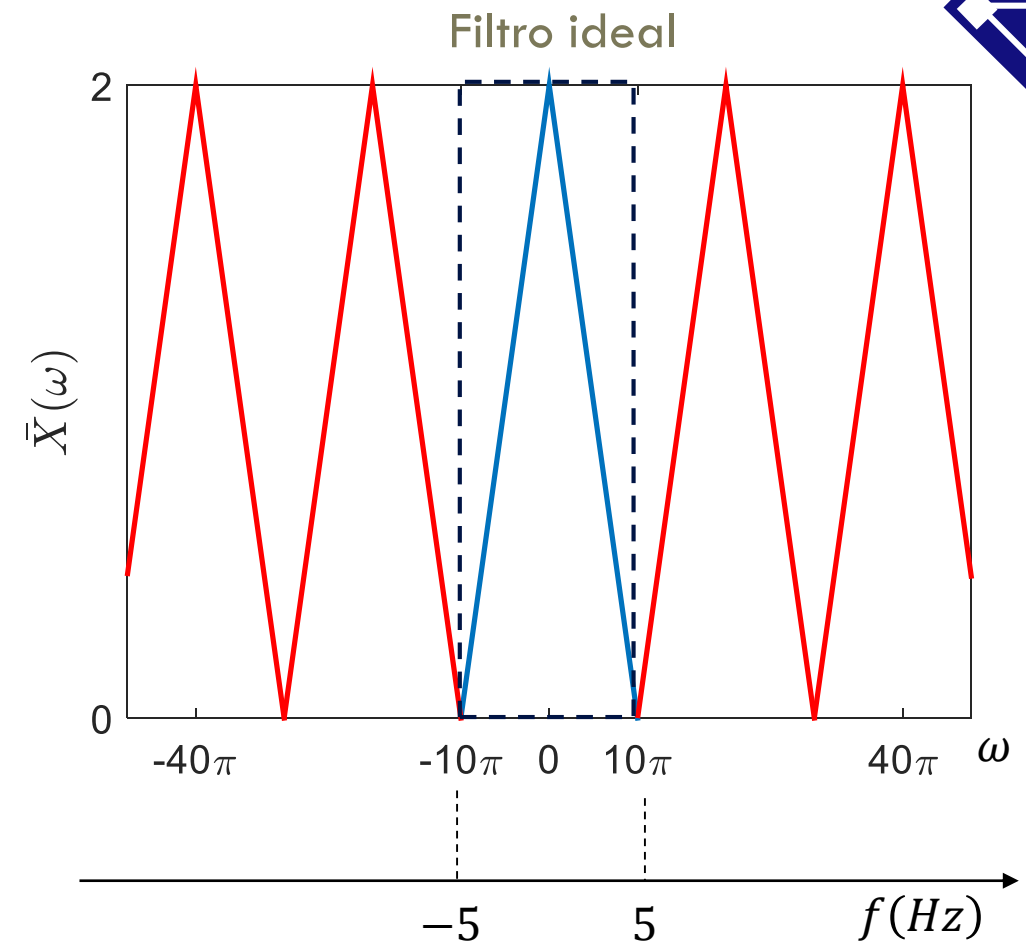


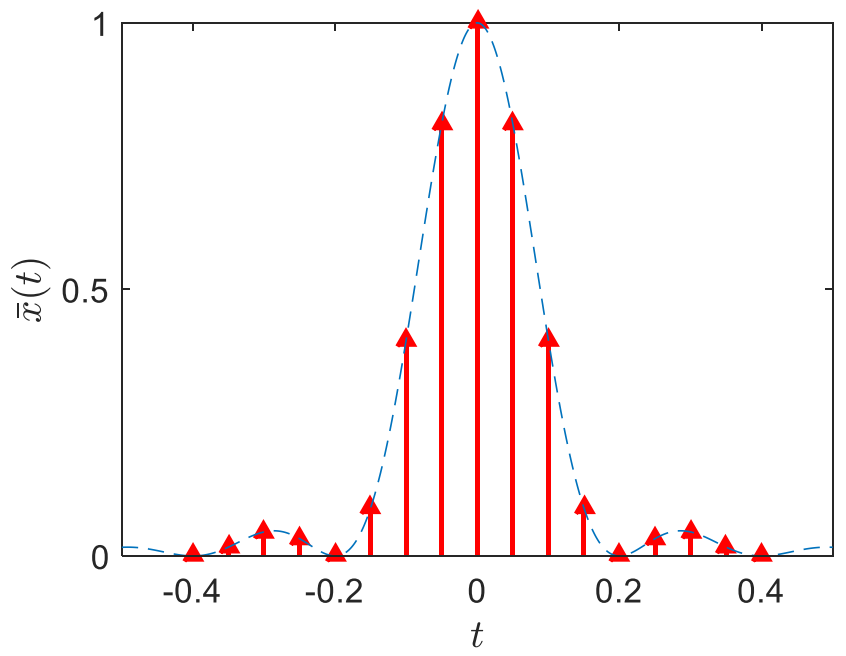
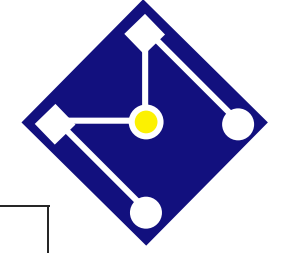


**Frequência de amostragem  
10Hz**

Intervalo de amostragem: 0,1 s

$$\frac{1}{T}X(\omega) = 2\Delta\left(\frac{\omega}{20\pi}\right)$$



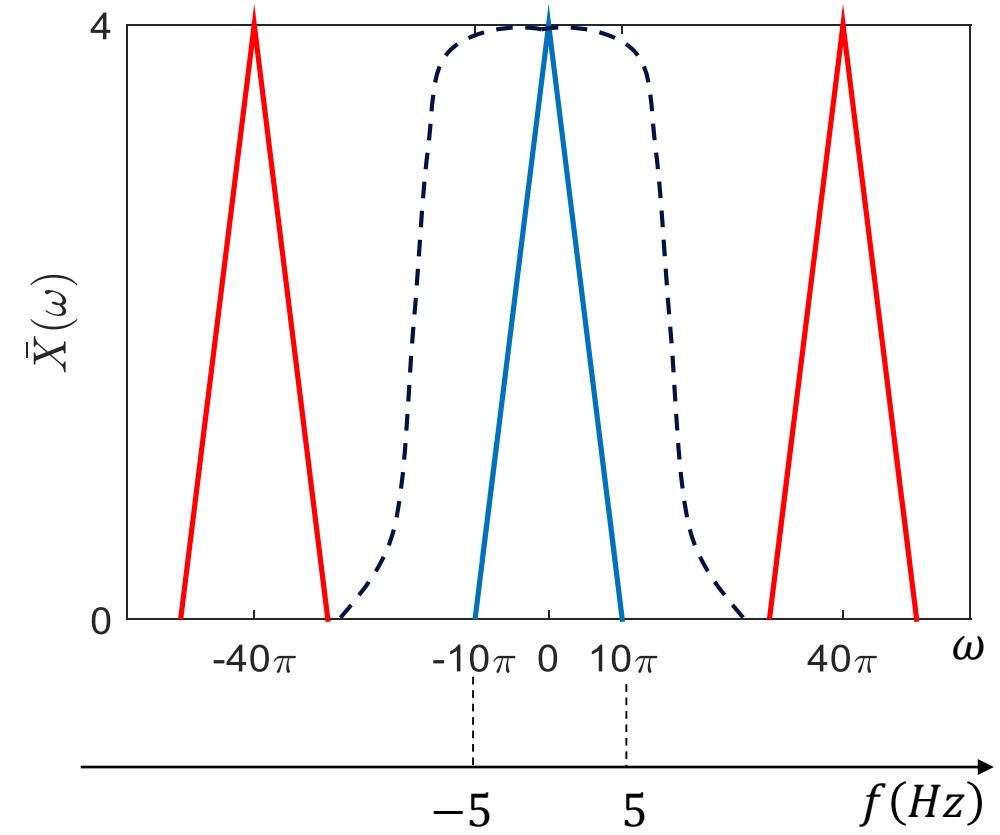


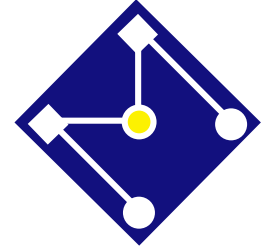
Frequência de amostragem  
20Hz

Intervalo de amostragem: 0,05 s

$$\frac{1}{T} X(\omega) = 4\Delta \left( \frac{\omega}{20\pi} \right)$$

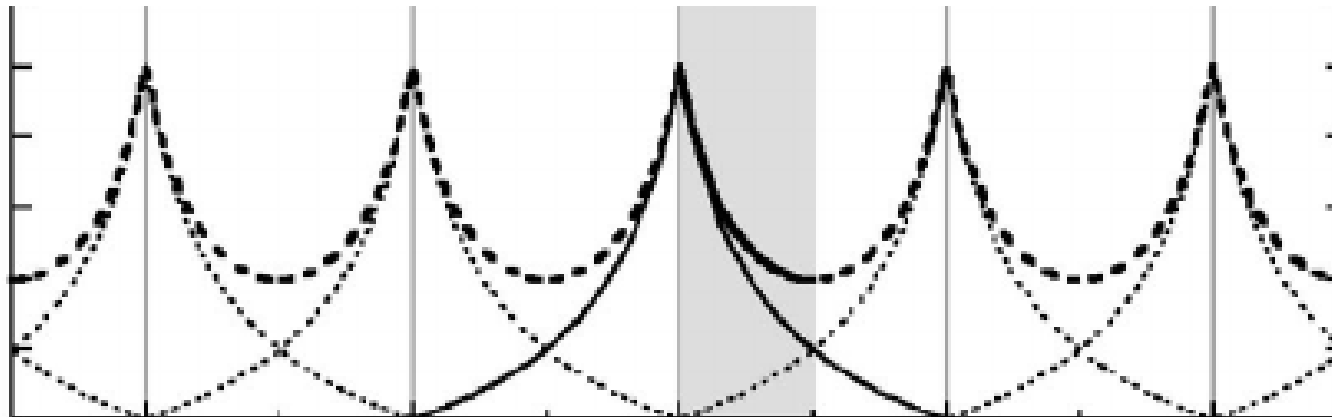
Filtro prático

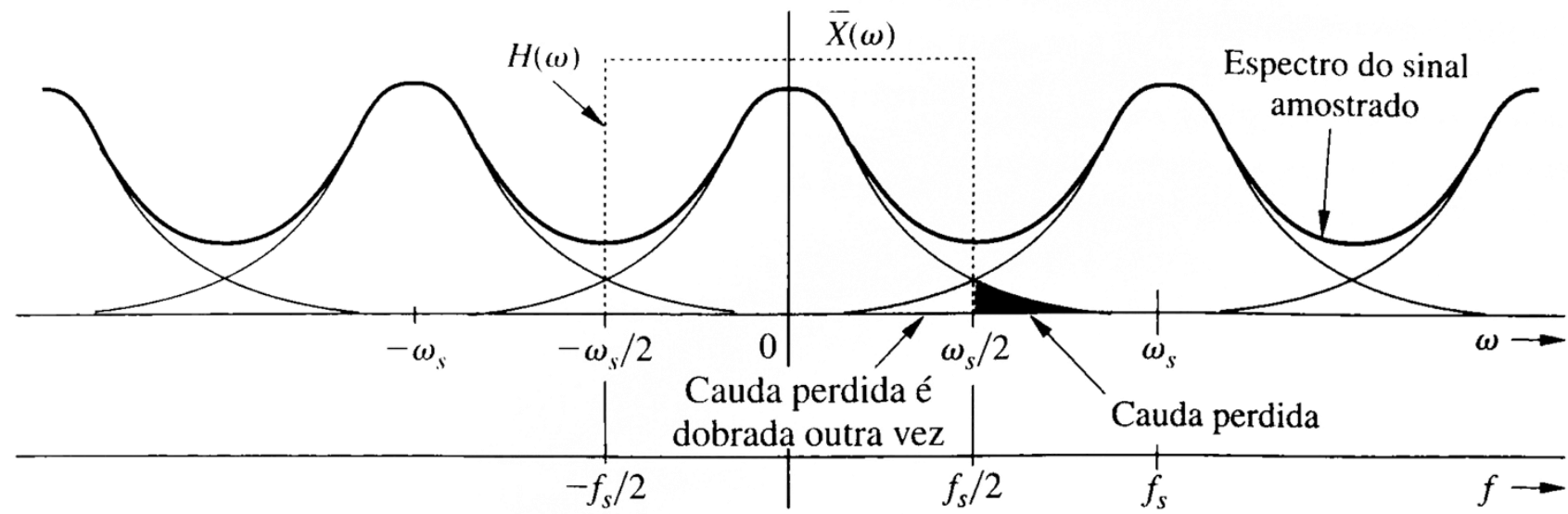
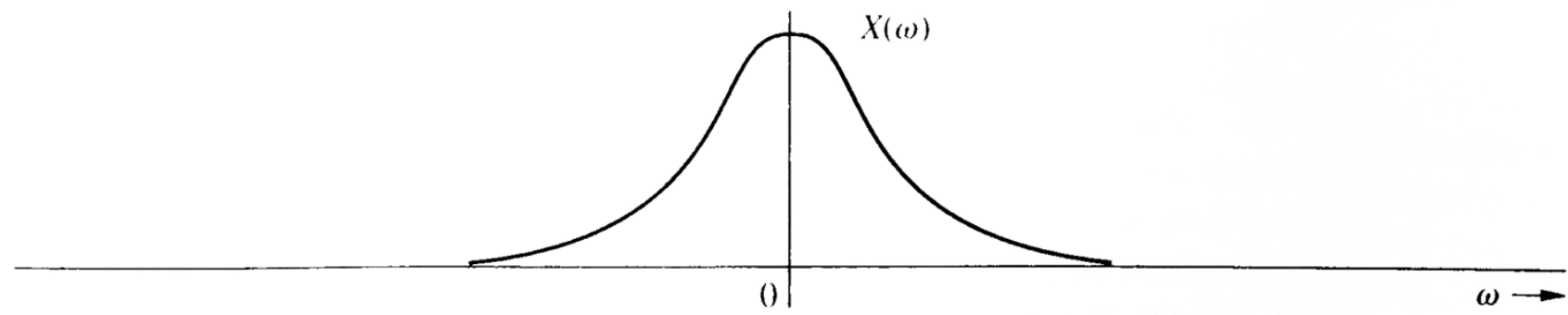
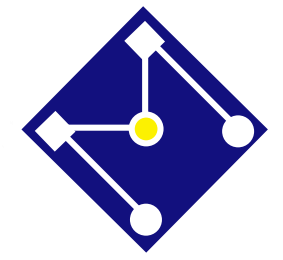


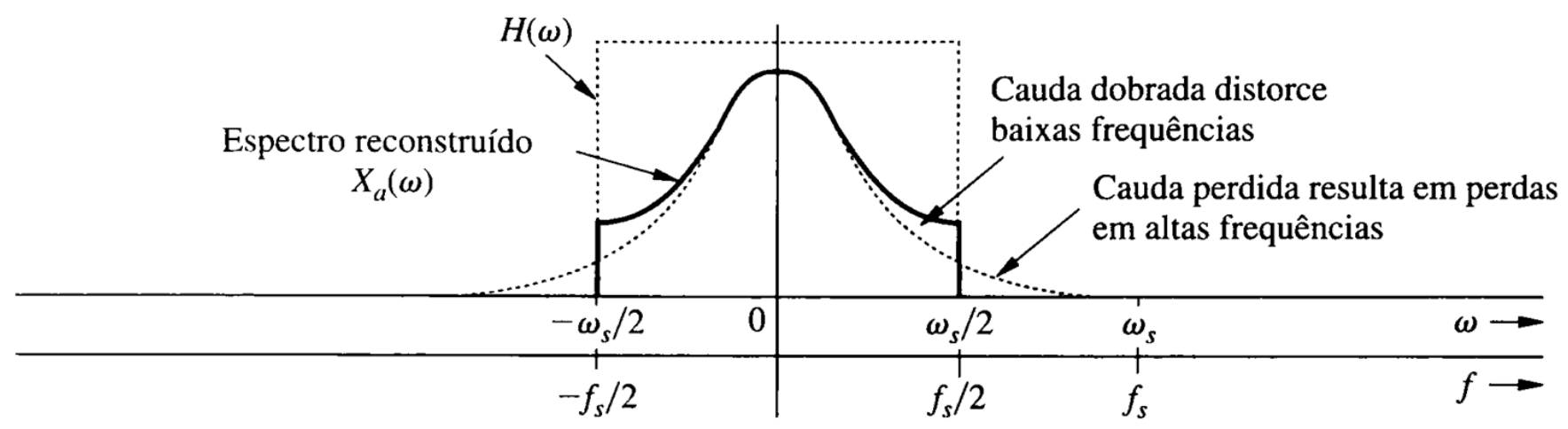
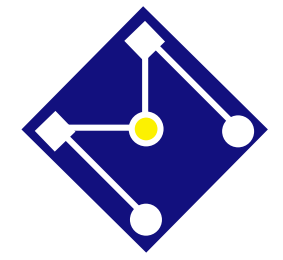


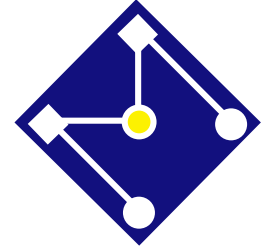
# ALIASING

- Muitos sinais não tem largura de banda finita ou não conhecemos. Dessa forma, existe uma grande chance de ocorrer sobreposição nas réplicas da frequência...







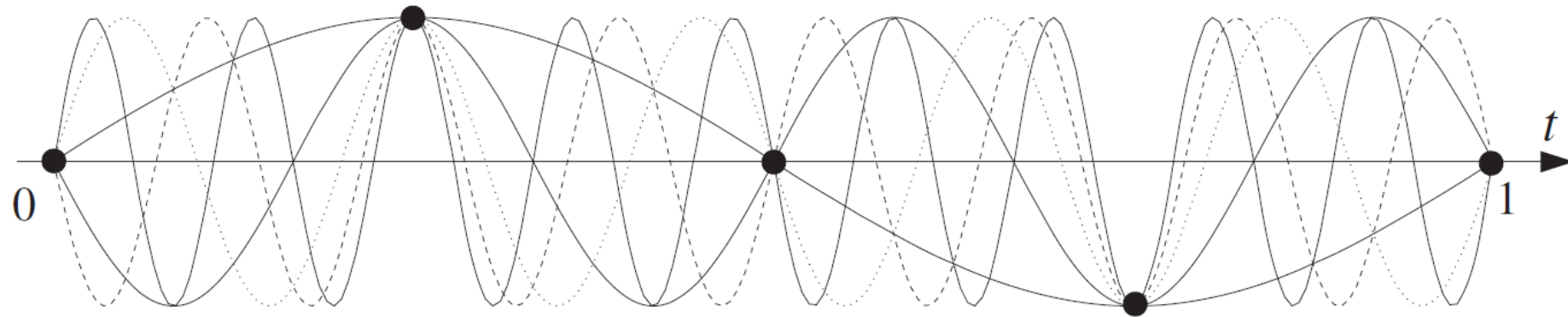
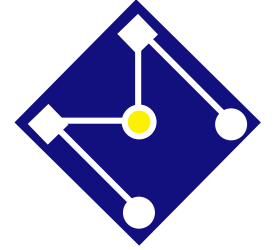


# SENOIDE E ALIASING

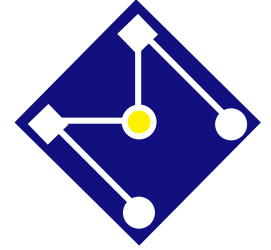
- Os seguintes sinais são amostrados a uma frequência de 4 Hz,

$$-\sin 14\pi t \quad -\sin 6\pi t \quad \sin 2\pi t \quad \sin 10\pi t \quad \sin 18\pi t$$

Mostre que eles representam todos o mesmo sinal amostrado...





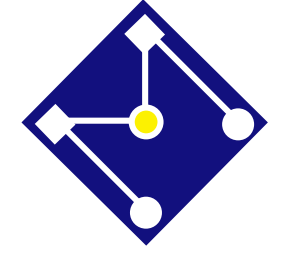


## EXEMPLO 2

Considere  $x(t)$  como a soma de sinais senoidais,

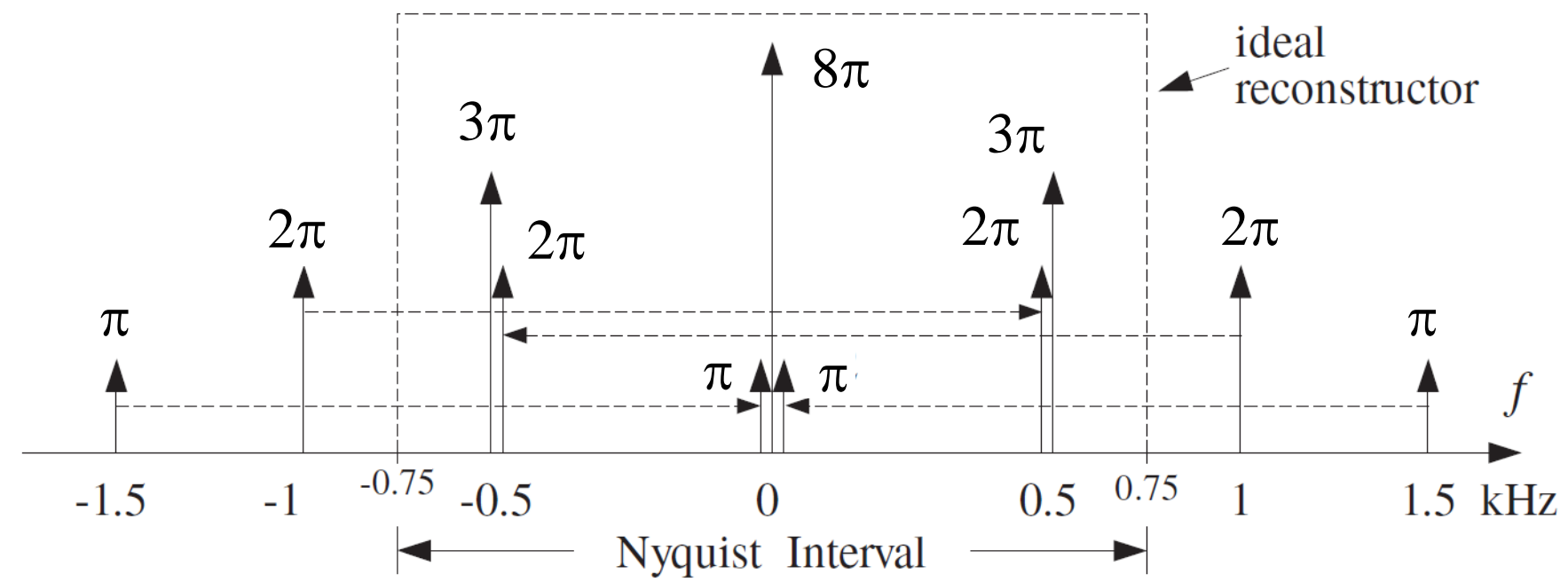
$$x(t) = 4 + 3 \cos \pi t + 2 \cos 2\pi t + \cos 3\pi t$$

onde  $t$  está em milisegundos. Determine a frequência mínima de amostragem para que não ocorra aliasing, i. é, a frequência de Nyquist ( $f_N$ ). Para observação dos efeitos do aliasing, suponha que o sinal é amostrado à  $f_N/2$ . Determine o sinal recuperado  $x_a(t)$ .



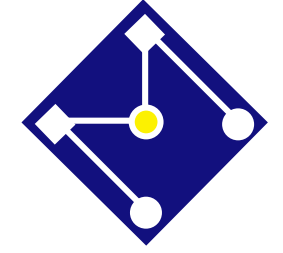
$$x(t) = \cos \omega_0 t \longrightarrow X(\omega) = \pi[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$$

$$\bar{x}(t) = \sum_n x(nT) \delta(t - nT) \longrightarrow \bar{X}(\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_n X(\omega - n\omega_s)$$

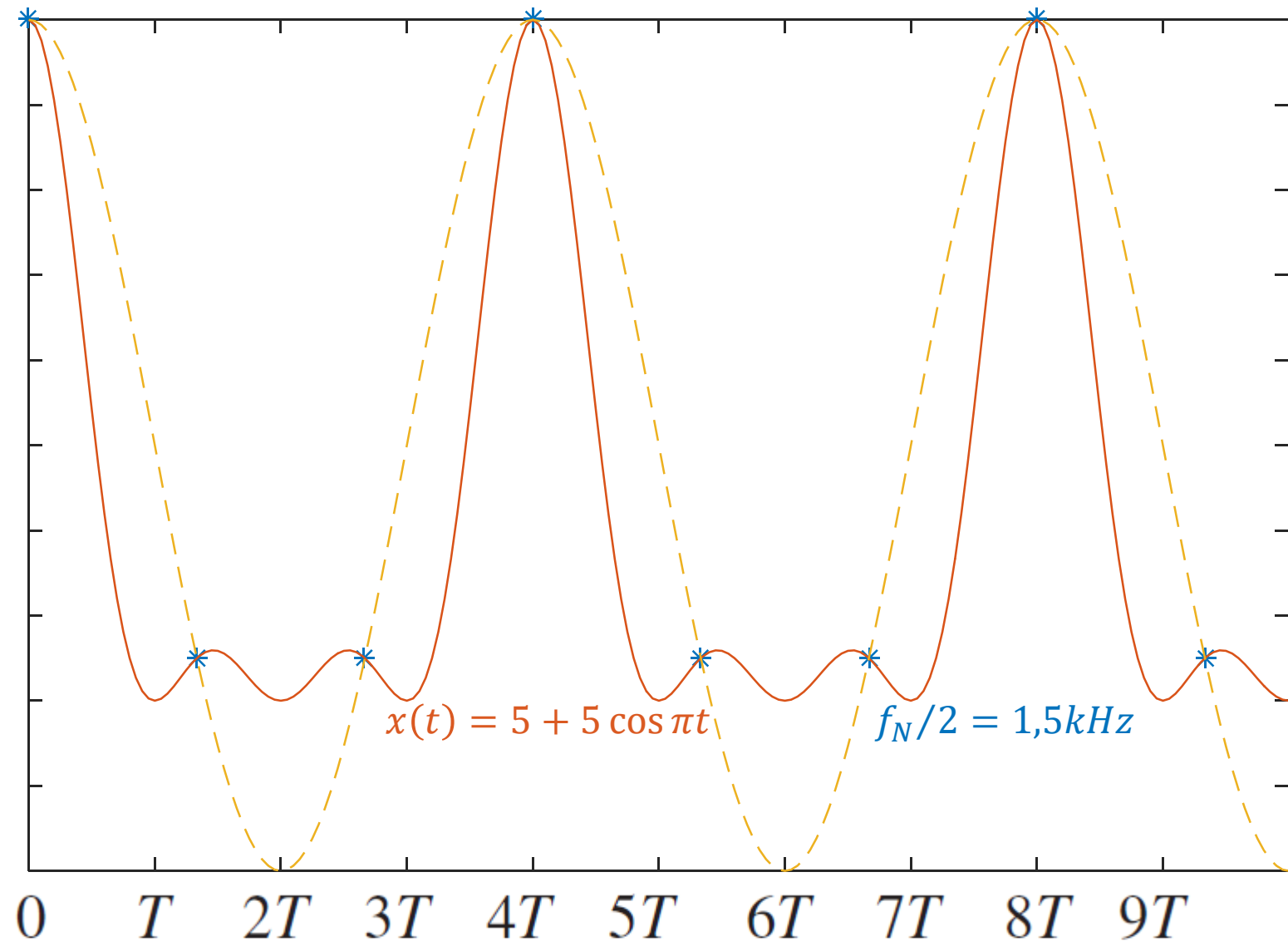


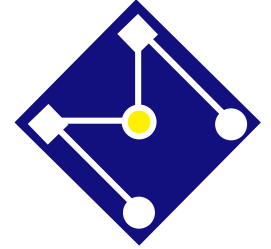
$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X[k] e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

$$x(t) = 5 + 5 \cos \pi t$$



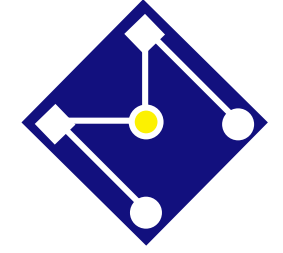
$$x(t) = 4 + 3 \cos \pi t + 2 \cos 2\pi t + \cos 3\pi t$$



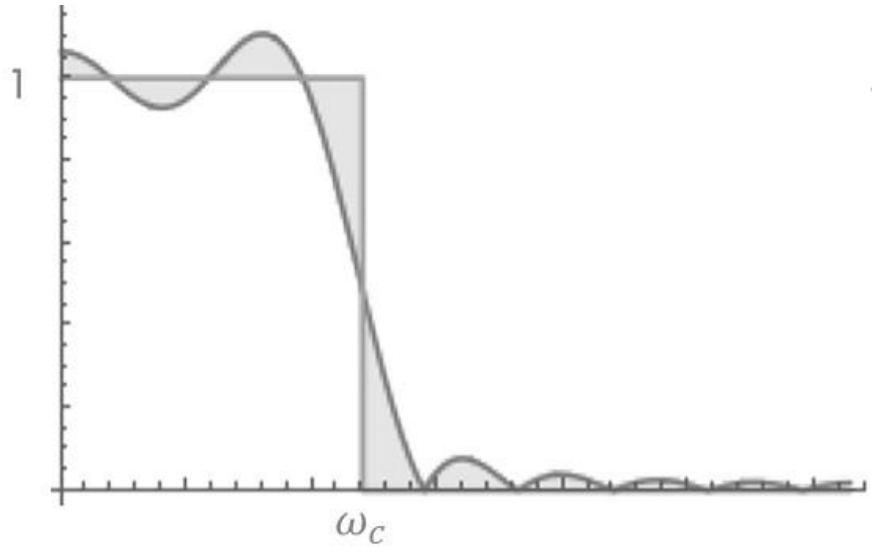


# FILTRO

- Para extrair corretamente a informação fundamental do sinal analisado é necessário selecionar as frequências de interesse que compõe esse sinal. Como fazer isso?
- Com um **FILTRO**. Filtros são SLIT capazes de modificar as características dos sinais de entrada de tal modo que apenas uma parcela específica dos seus componentes de frequência chega à saída do filtro.
- A resposta em frequência do filtro é caracterizada por **uma faixa de passagem** e **uma faixa de rejeição**, separadas por uma **faixa de transição ou faixa de guarda**

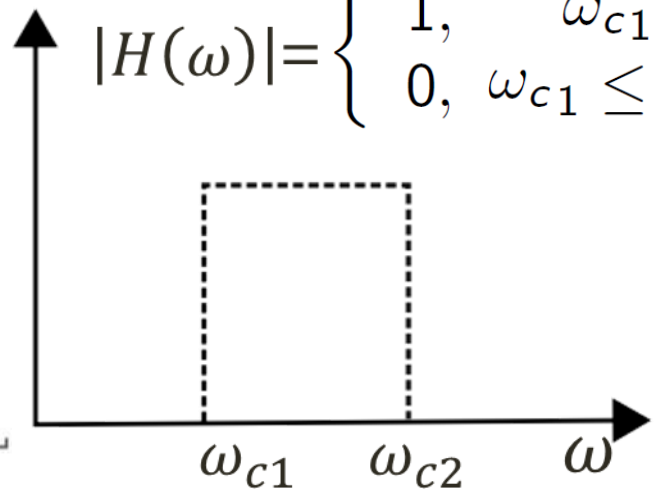


Passa baixa



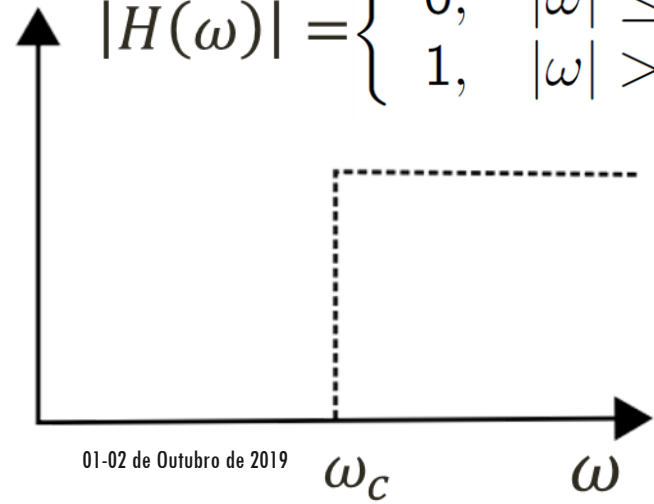
Passa banda (faixa)

$$|H(\omega)| = \begin{cases} 1, & \omega_{c1} < |\omega| \leq \omega_{c2} \\ 0, & \omega_{c1} \leq |\omega| \text{ e } |\omega| > \omega_{c2} \end{cases}$$



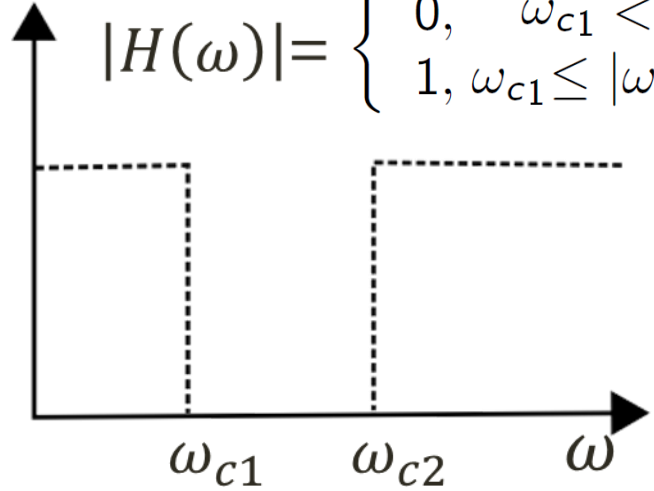
Passa alta

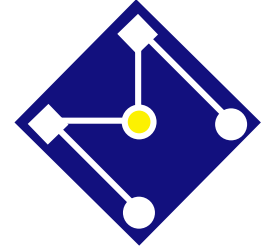
$$|H(\omega)| = \begin{cases} 0, & |\omega| \leq \omega_c \\ 1, & |\omega| > \omega_c \end{cases}$$



Rejeita banda (faixa)

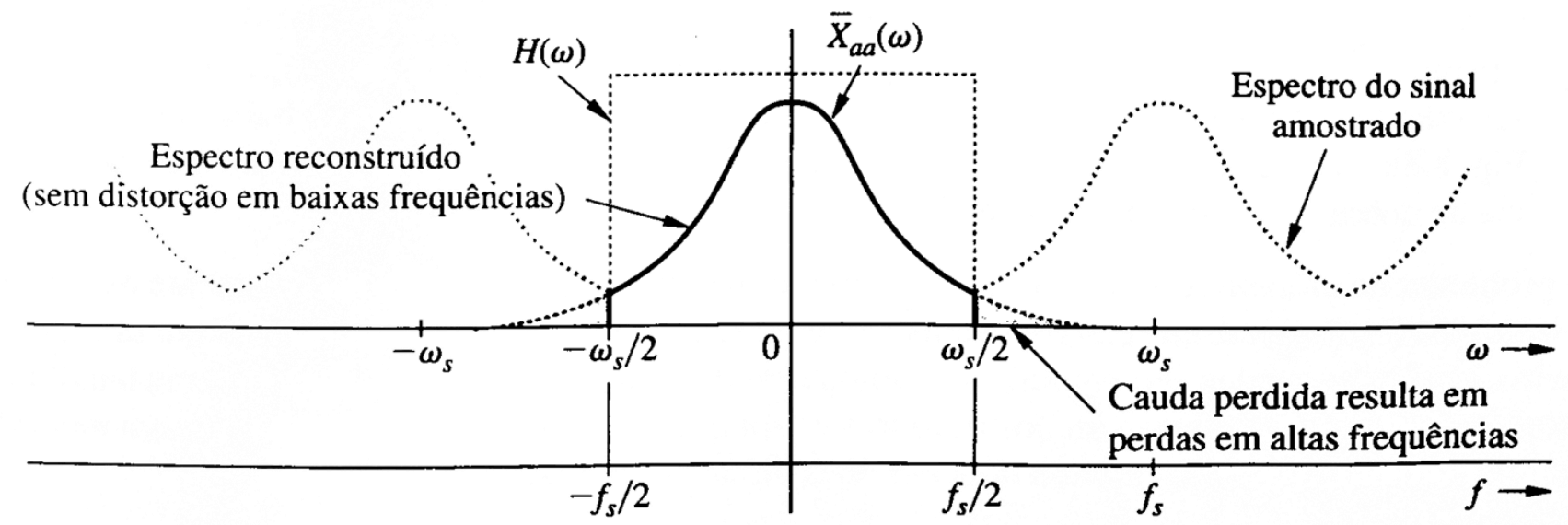
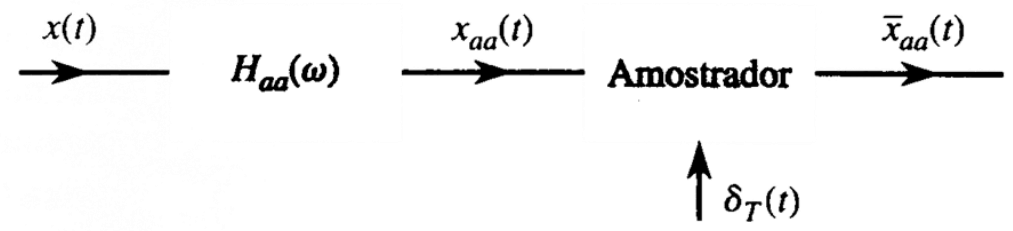
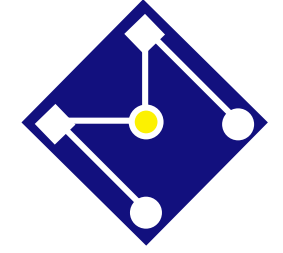
$$|H(\omega)| = \begin{cases} 0, & \omega_{c1} < |\omega| \leq \omega_{c2} \\ 1, & \omega_{c1} \leq |\omega| \text{ e } |\omega| > \omega_{c2} \end{cases}$$

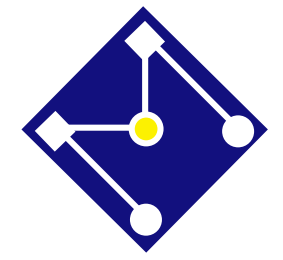




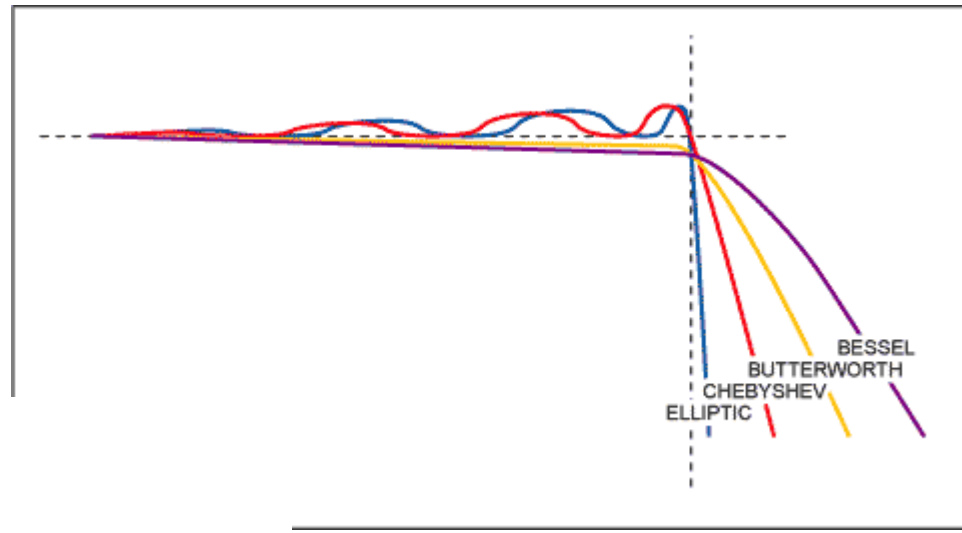
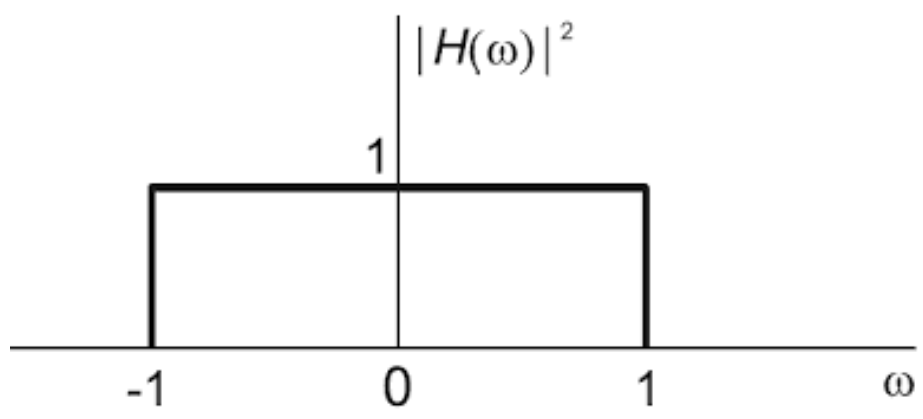
# SOLUÇÃO: FILTRO ANTIALIASING

- As frequências altas devem ser eliminadas ANTES da amostragem do sinal. Como???
- Emprega-se um filtro *passa-baixa* com frequência de corte  $f_s/2$ .
- Esse filtro é chamado de filtro *anti-aliasing*.
- O espectro das componentes de baixa frequência permanece intacto. Como perdemos as componentes de alta frequência, determina-se a frequência de corte com base nas frequências de interesse do sinal e na frequência de amostragem.





# FILTROS





**END**



**FIM**

Próxima aula:  
Diagrama de Bode