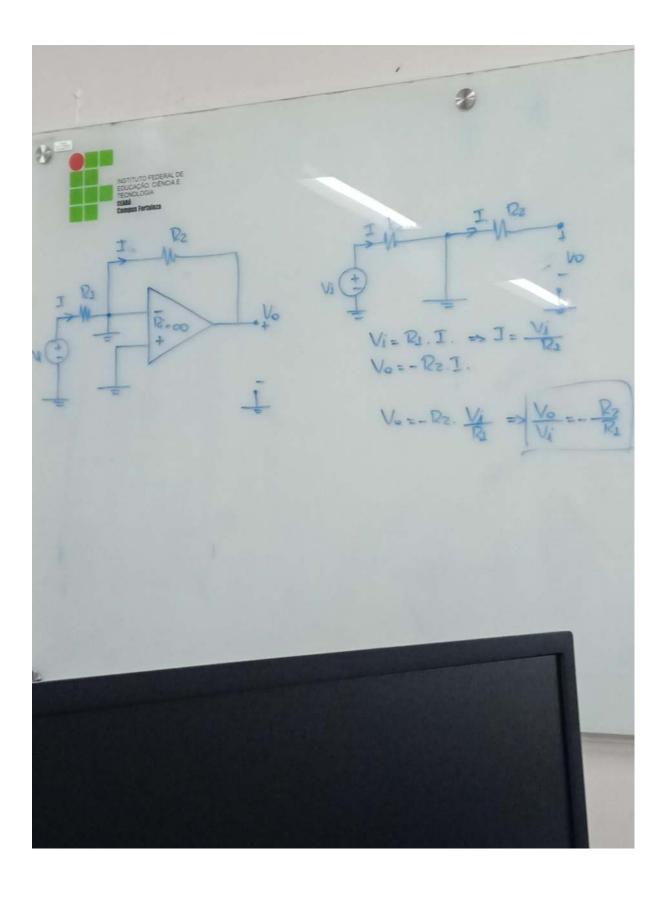
Aula 18/08/22

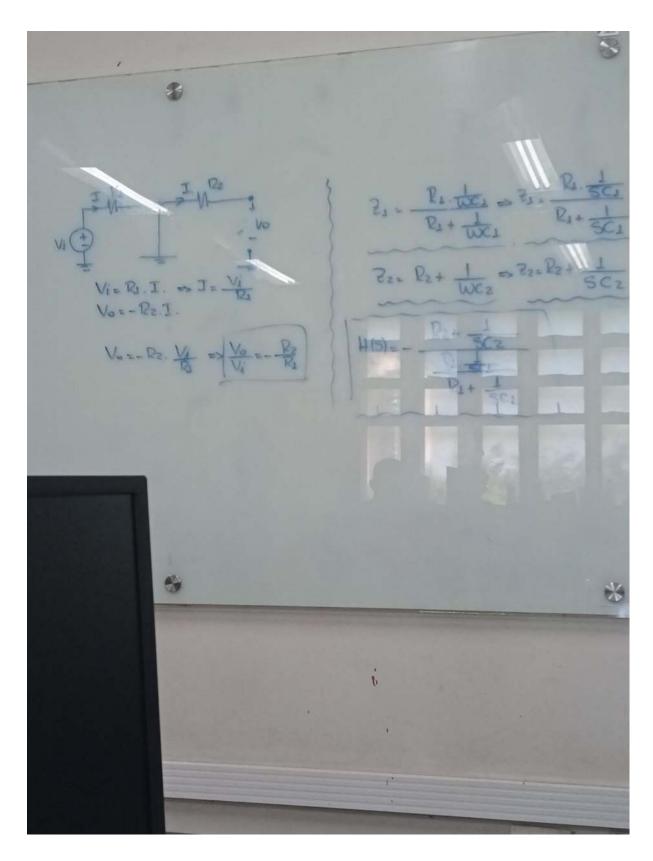
Filtros Digitais Filtro passa alta ativo



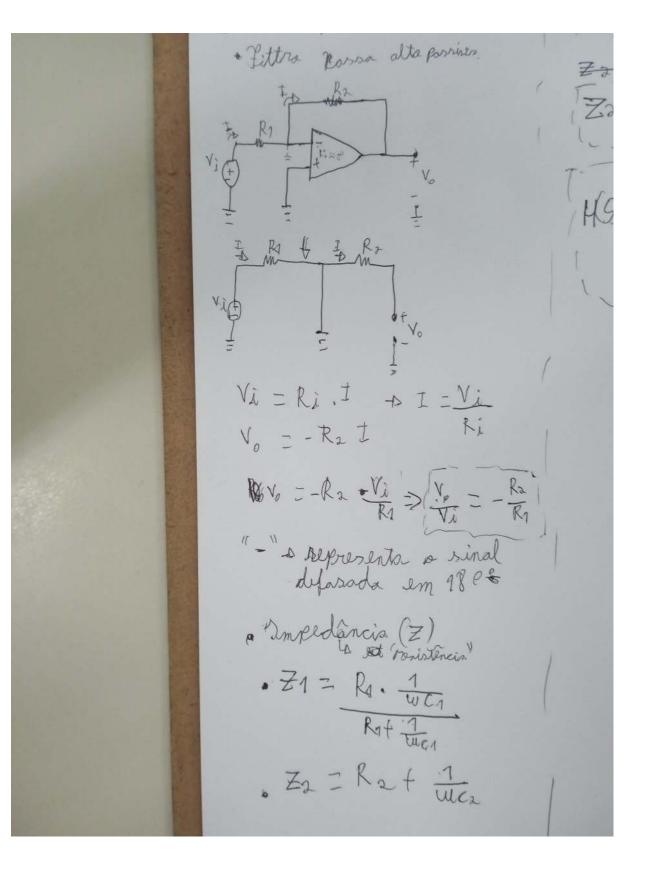
Esse é um amplificador inversor Ele amplifica o sinal de entrada (dando um ganho), mas inverte o sinal de saída

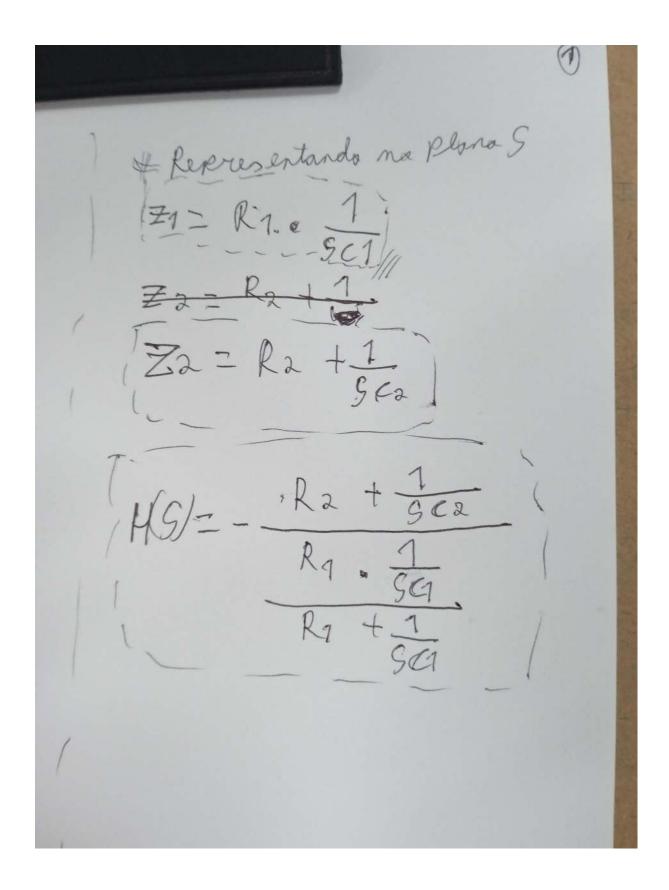
Anotação do professor





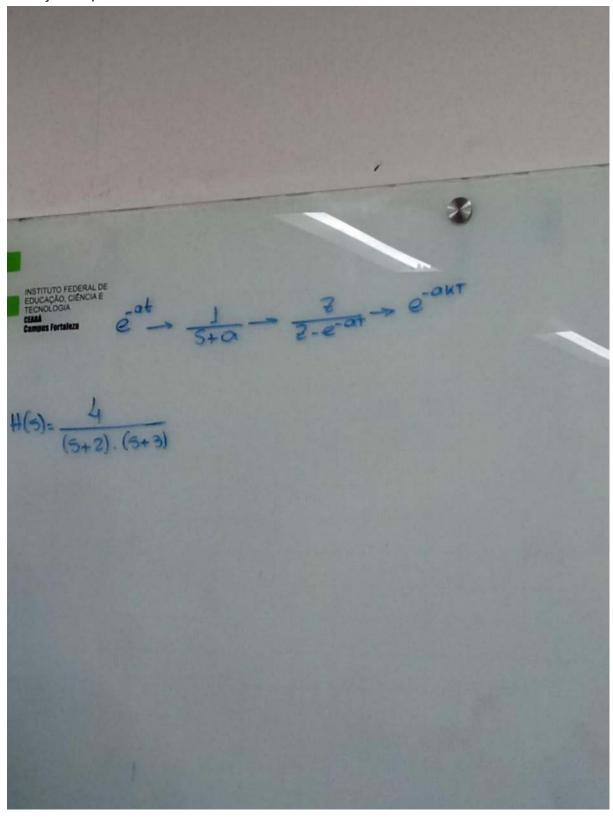
Anotação do cristiano





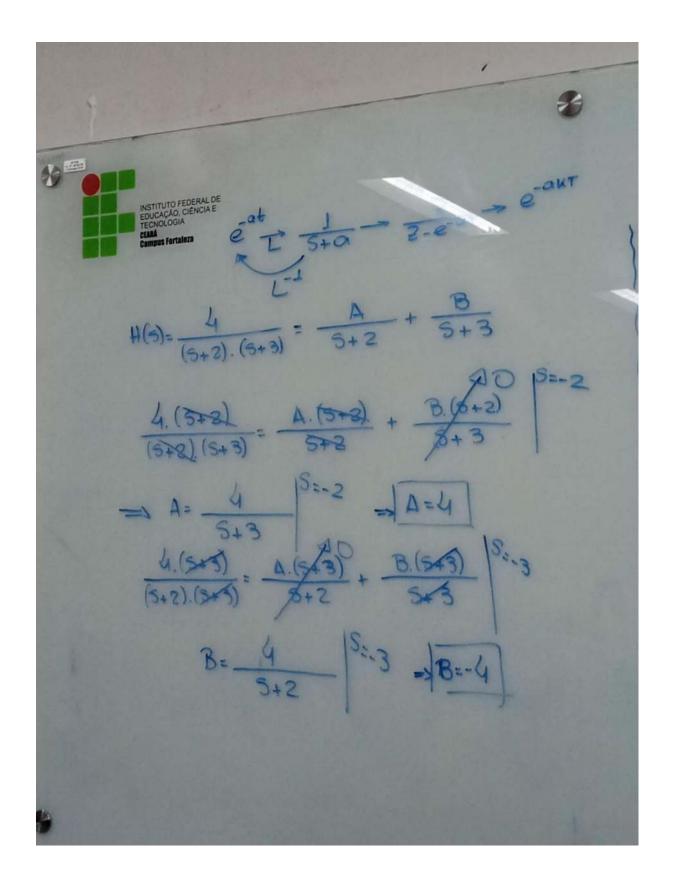
Transformada inversa de Laplace Ao invés de usar a transformação inversa de Laplace, será melhor usar um método de frações parciais Verificar no Acadêmico, exercícios de transformada inversa de Laplace

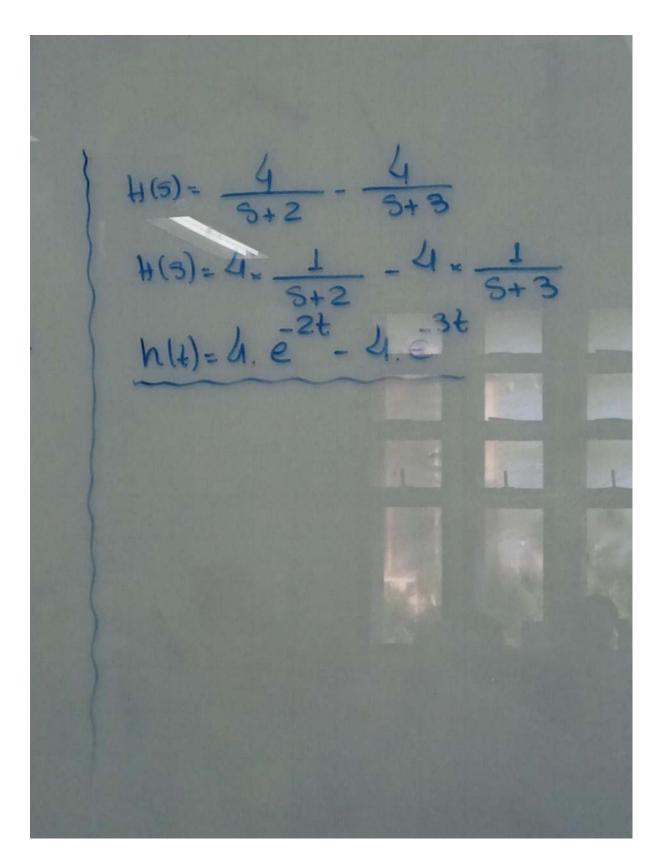
Anotação do professor



inverso de Laplace.

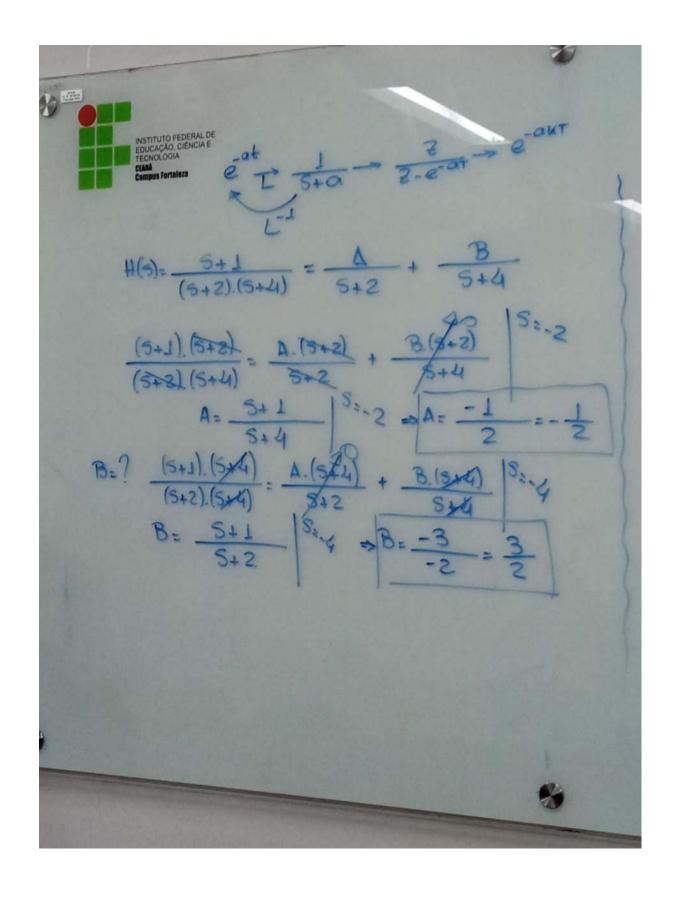
Exemplo Anotação do professor

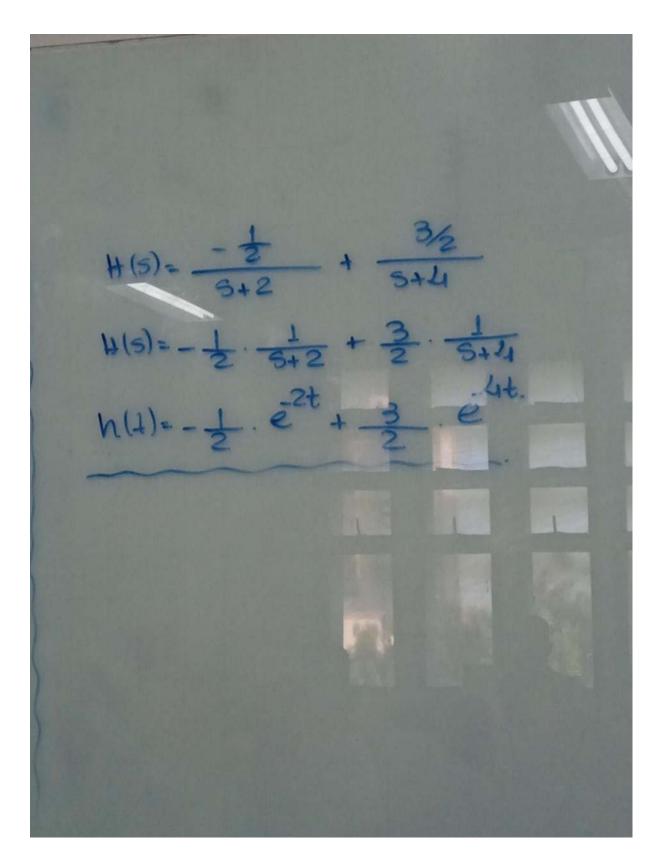




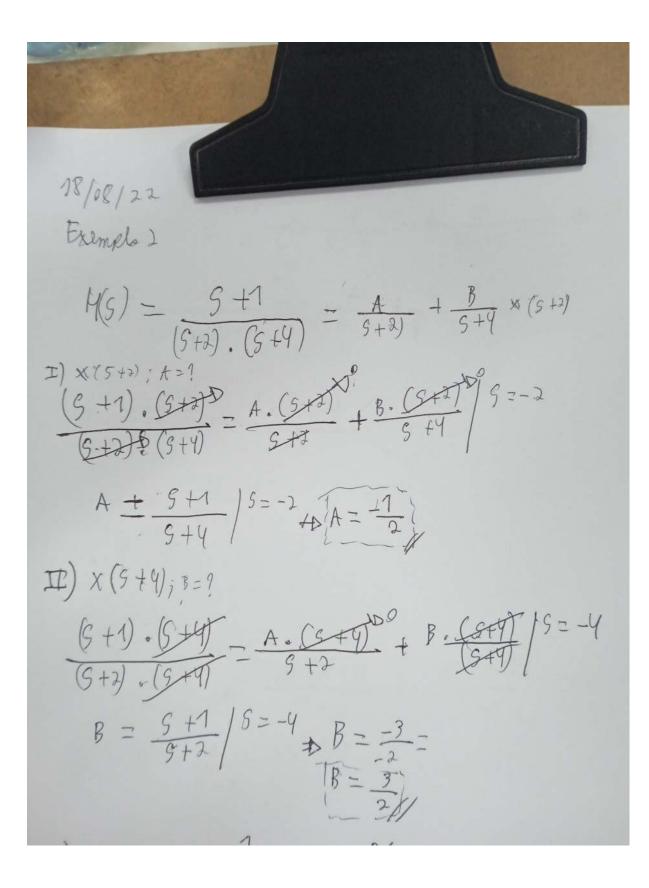
Anotação do Cristiano

Exemplo 2 Anotação do professor





Anotação do Cristiano



$$A + \frac{s+1}{s+4} \Big|_{s=-2} + \frac{1}{s+4} \Big|_{s=-2}$$

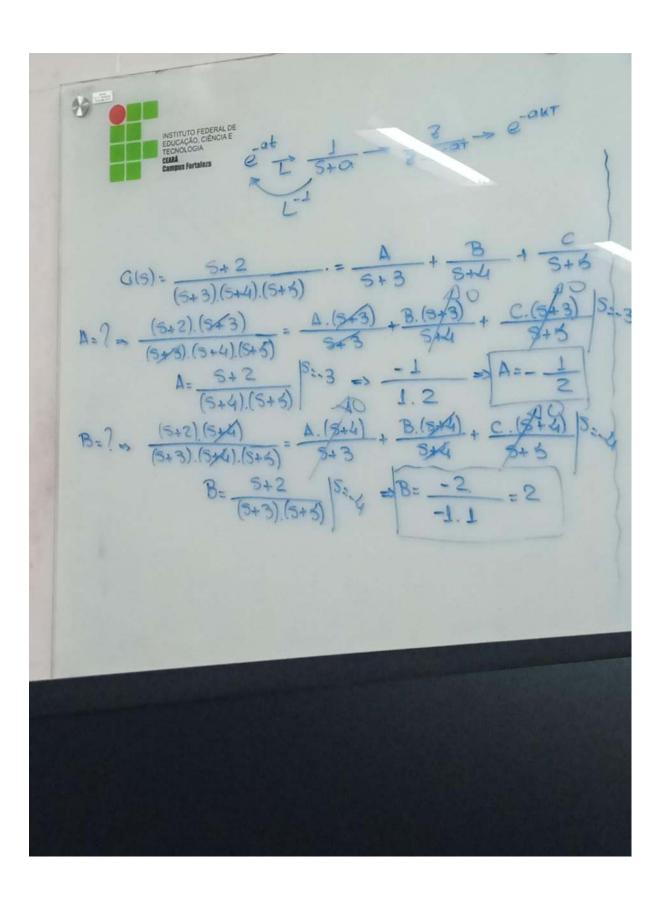
$$B = \frac{s+1}{s+2} \Big|_{s=-4} + \frac{3}{s+2} \Big|_{s=-4}$$

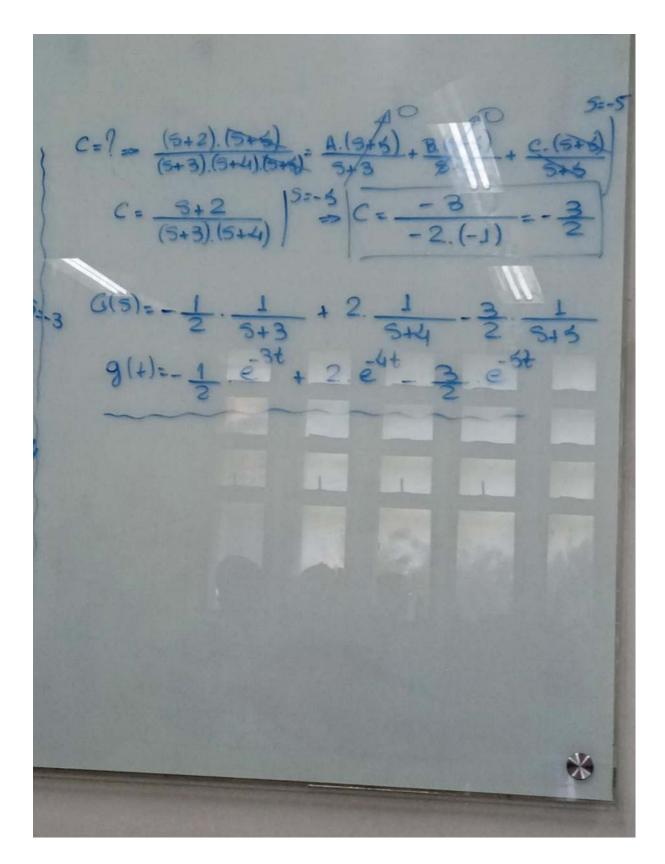
$$B = \frac{s+1}{s+2} \Big|_{s=-4} + \frac{3}{s+2} \Big|_{s=-2} + \frac{3}{s+4} \Big|_{s=-2}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{s+2} \Big|_{s=-2} + \frac{3}{s+2} \Big|_{s=-2} + \frac{3}{s+4} \Big|_{s=-2}$$

Exemplo 3

Anotação do professor





Anotação do Cristiano



Exemplo 3 (- York

$$A = \frac{9+2}{(3+4.9+5)} + \frac{9=-3}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{(5+2) + (9+4)}{(9+3) \cdot (9+4)} = \frac{A \cdot (9+4)}{5'+2} + \frac{8(9+4)}{9+9} + \frac{E(5+4)^{2}}{(5+5)} | 5 = 4$$

$$B = (9+2)$$
 $(5+3)\cdot(9+5)$
 $|9=-9$
 $|B=2$

$$\frac{(s+2) + (s+4)}{(s+3)} = \frac{A \cdot (s+4)}{s+3} + \frac{(s+4)}{s+3} + \frac{c(s+4)}{(s+5)} = 4$$

$$B = \frac{(s+2)}{(s+3) \cdot (s+5)} = \frac{A \cdot (s+4)}{s+3} + \frac{B \cdot (s+4)}{s+3} + \frac{c(s+4)}{s+3} = 2$$

$$\frac{(s+2) + (s+4)}{(s+3) \cdot (s+5)} = \frac{A \cdot (s+4)}{s+3} + \frac{B \cdot (s+4)}{s+4} + \frac{c(s+4)}{s+4} = 2$$

$$\frac{(s+2) + (s+4)}{(s+3) \cdot (s+5)} = \frac{A \cdot (s+4)}{s+3} + \frac{B \cdot (s+4)}{s+4} + \frac{c(s+4)}{s+4} = 2$$

$$C = \frac{s+2}{(s+3) \cdot (s+4)} = \frac{A \cdot (s+4)}{s+3} + \frac{B \cdot (s+4)}{s+4} + \frac{c(s+4)}{s+4} = 2$$

$$C = \frac{s+2}{(s+3) \cdot (s+4)} = \frac{A \cdot (s+4)}{s+3} + \frac{B \cdot (s+4)}{s+4} + \frac{c(s+4)}{s+4} = 2$$

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$$C = \frac{s+2}{(s+3) \cdot (s+4)} = \frac{A \cdot (s+4)}{s+4} + \frac{C(s+4)}{s+4} + \frac{C(s+4)}{s+4} = 2$$

$$C = \frac{s+2}{(s+3) \cdot (s+4)} = \frac{A \cdot (s+4)}{s+4} + \frac{C(s+4)}{s+4} = 2$$

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$$C = \frac{s+2}{(s+3) \cdot (s+4)} = \frac{A \cdot (s+4)}{s+4} + \frac{C(s+4)}{s+4} = 2$$

$$C = \frac{s+2}{(s+3) \cdot (s+4)} = \frac{A \cdot (s+4)}{s+4} = 2$$

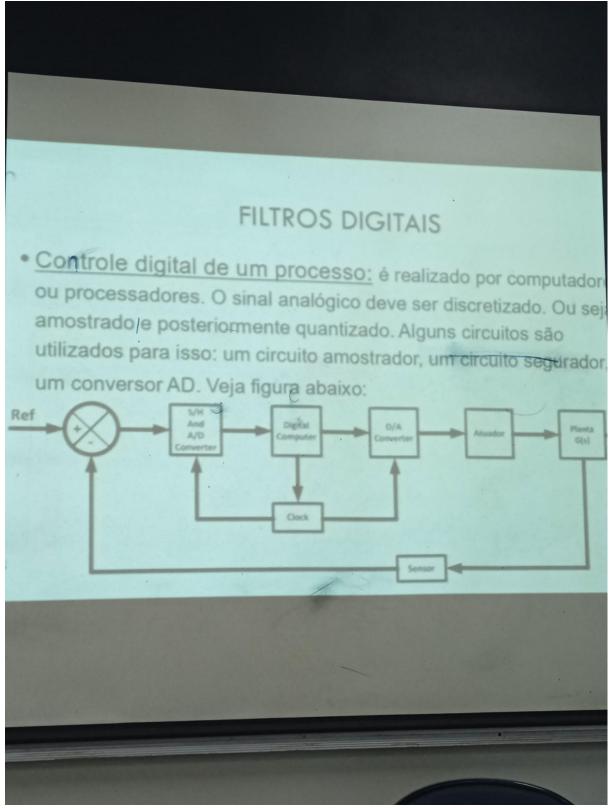
$$C = \frac{s+2}{(s+3) \cdot (s+4)} = \frac{A \cdot (s+4)}{s+4} = 2$$

$$C = \frac{s+2}{(s+3) \cdot (s+4)} = \frac{A \cdot (s+4)}{s+4} = 2$$

$$C = \frac{s+2}{(s+4) \cdot (s+4)} = 2$$

$$C$$

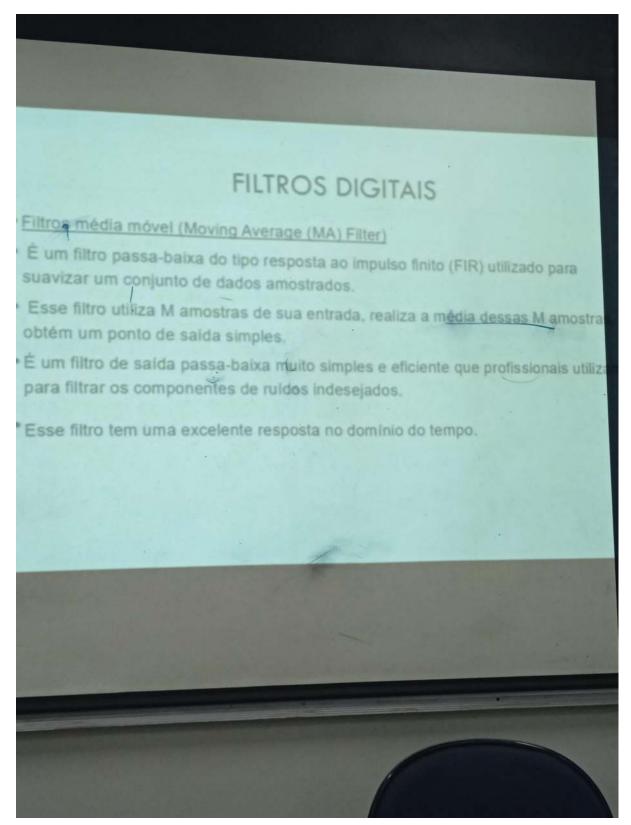
Controle digital de um processo



Atuador

Filtro digital (Conversor de sinal com ruído para um filtrado)

Filtro média móvel (Moving Average {MA} Filter)



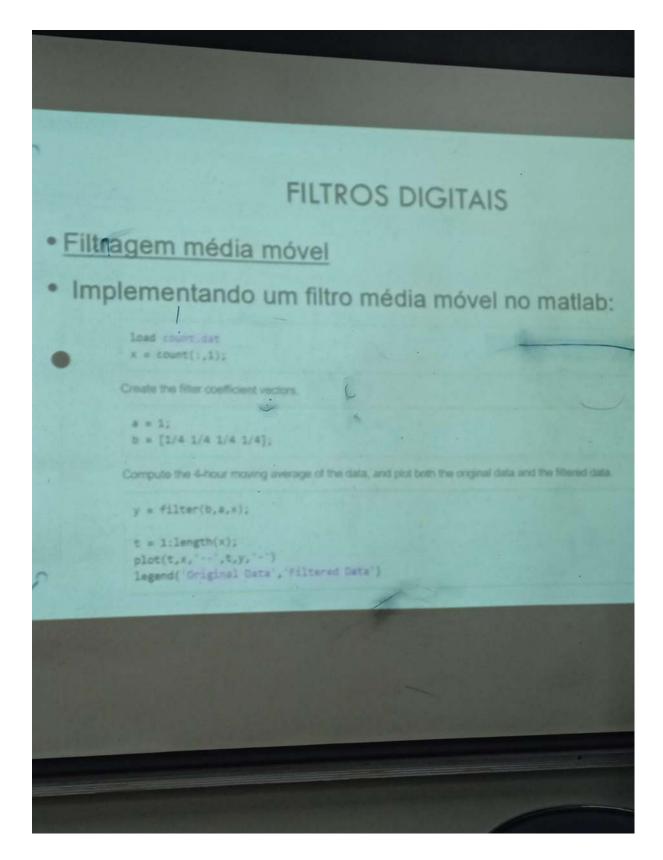
- Ele possui um atraso da saída em relação a entrada
- Atenuar ruído e interferência

Exemplo



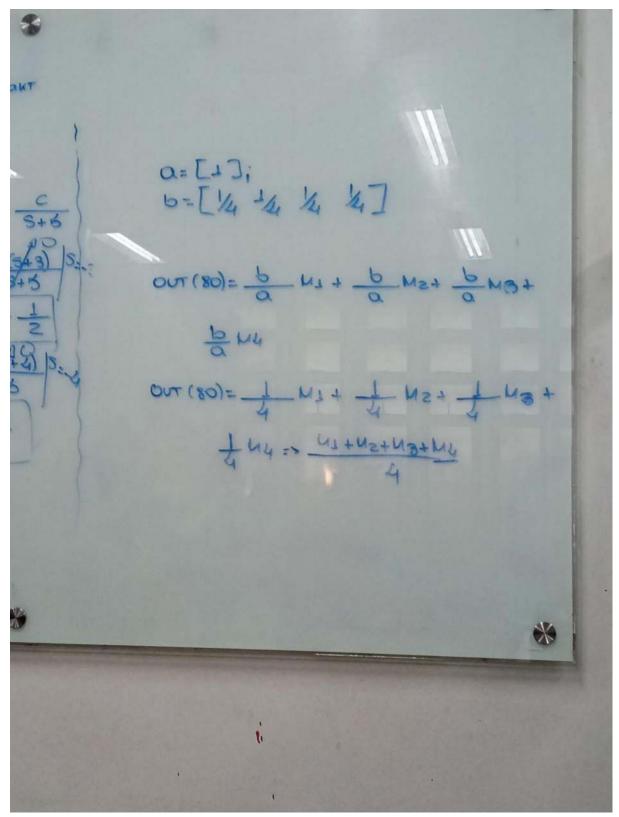
- Sinal original
- Sinal com 11 amostras
- Sinal com 51 amostras
- Um filtro excelente para quem desconsidera o atraso do tempo

Codando no Matlab



Filter= função do filtro média móvel

Implementação do filtro média móvel



Leitura -> out(80) = $\frac{1}{4}$ M1+ $\frac{1}{4}$ M2 + $\frac{1}{4}$ M3 + $\frac{1}{4}$ M4

Próxima aula: Simular Filtro média móvel e apresentar os conceitos de Filtro Mediana