

Análisis de Señales

La serie discreta de Fourier.

$$x(t) \longrightarrow F_\eta \quad \eta = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{\eta=-\infty}^{+\infty} F_\eta \cdot e^{j\eta\omega_0 t} \longrightarrow x(n) = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{j\omega_0 t} &\rightarrow e^{j2\pi F_s t} \\ &= e^{j2\pi f_s n} \\ &= e^{j2\pi \frac{F_s}{N} n} \\ &= e^{j2\pi f_s n} \\ &= e^{j2\pi \frac{k}{N} n} \end{aligned}$$

$$x(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} F_k e^{j2\pi \frac{k}{N} n}$$

El rango de Frecuencias de las señales continuas va desde $-\infty$ a $+\infty$

El rango de frecuencias de las señales discretas en el tiempo se limita al intervalo $-\pi$ a π

Una señal discreta en el tiempo de periodo fundamental N puede constar de componentes separados $\frac{2\pi}{N}$ ó $f = \frac{1}{N}$

En consecuencia, la representación en series de Fourier de una señal periódica discreta en el tiempo contendrá como máximo N componentes de frecuencia

$x(n)$ se describe totalmente a partir de N Armónicas
Porque los espectros son periódicos de periodo N.

Mundo Análogo

$$x(t) = \sum_{\eta=-\infty}^{+\infty} F_\eta e^{j\eta\omega_0 t}$$

Mundo Discreto

$$x(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} F_k e^{j2\pi \frac{k}{N} \eta}$$

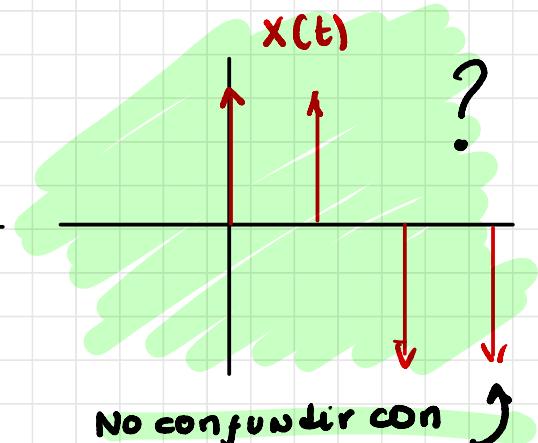
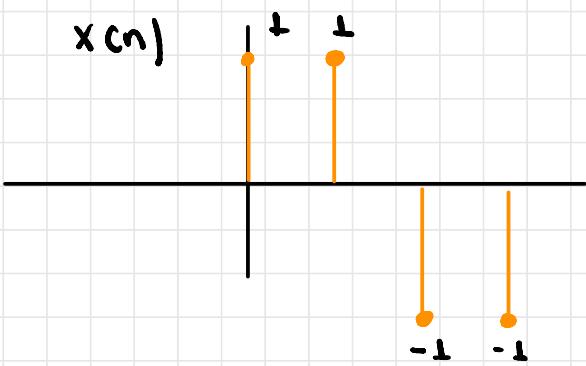
$$F_\eta = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-j\eta \omega_0 t} dt$$

$$F_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{N} n}$$

Ejemplo.

Dada la función $x(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ 1 & n=1 \\ -1 & n=2 \\ -1 & n=3 \end{cases}$ $N=4$

Hallar su representación



$$F_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{N} n}$$

$$k=0 \dots N-1$$

$$F_0 = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ x(0) e^{-j\frac{2\pi 0}{4} 0} + x(1) e^{-j\frac{2\pi 0}{4} 1} + x(2) e^{-j\frac{2\pi 0}{4} 2} + x(3) e^{-j\frac{2\pi 0}{4} 3} \right\}$$

$$F_0 = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 1 \cdot e^0 + 1 \cdot e^0 + (-1) e^0 + (-1) e^0 \right\}$$

$$F_0 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$F_L = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) \cdot e^{-j2\pi \frac{L}{4} \cdot n} \quad l = 0..N-1.$$

$$F_1 = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ x(0) \cdot e^{-j2\pi \frac{1}{4} \cdot 0} + x(1) \cdot e^{-j2\pi \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1} + x(2) \cdot e^{-j2\pi \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2} + x(3) \cdot e^{-j2\pi \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3} \right\}$$

$$F_1 = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 1e^0 + 1e^{-j\pi/2} + (-1)e^{-j\pi} + (-1)e^{-j3\pi/2} \right\}$$

$$F_1 = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 1 + 1e^{-j\pi/2} - 1e^{-j\pi} - 1e^{-j3\pi/2} \right\}$$

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

$$e^{-j\pi} = \cos \pi - j \sin \pi = -1$$

$$e^{-j3\pi/2} = \cos 3\pi/2 - j \sin 3\pi/2 = j$$

$$F_L = \frac{1}{4} (1 - j + 1 - j) = \frac{1}{4} (2 - 2j) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - j)$$

$$F_1 = |F_1| e^{j\theta_1}$$

$$|F_1| = \sqrt{1+1} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\theta_1 = \arctan(-1/1) = -\pi/4$$

$$F_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot e^{-j\pi/4}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\eta=0}^{N-1} x(n) \cdot e^{-j2\pi \frac{\eta}{4} \cdot n}$$

$$\eta = 0..N-1$$

$$F_2 = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ x(0) \cdot e^{-j2\pi \frac{0}{4} \cdot 0} + x(1) \cdot e^{-j2\pi \frac{0}{4} \cdot 1} + x(2) \cdot e^{-j2\pi \frac{0}{4} \cdot 2} + x(3) \cdot e^{-j2\pi \frac{0}{4} \cdot 3} \right\}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 1 \cdot e^{-j0} + 1 \cdot e^{-j\pi} - 1 \cdot e^{-j2\pi} - 1 \cdot e^{-j3\pi} \right\}$$

$$e^{-j\pi} = \cos \pi - j \sin \pi = -1$$

$$e^{-j2\pi} = \cos 2\pi - j \sin 2\pi = 1$$

$$e^{-j3\pi} = \cos 3\pi - j \sin 3\pi = -1$$

$$F_2 = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 1 + 1 \cdot (-1) - 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot (-1) \right\}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 1 - 1 - 1 + 1 \right\} = 0$$

$$F_2 = 0$$

$$F_3 = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\eta=0}^{N-1} x(n) \cdot e^{j2\pi \frac{3}{4} \cdot \eta}$$

$$F_3 = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ x(0) \cdot e^{-j2\pi \frac{3}{4} \cdot 0} + x(1) \cdot e^{-j2\pi \frac{3}{4} \cdot 1} + x(2) \cdot e^{-j2\pi \frac{3}{4} \cdot 2} \right\}$$

$$F_3 = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ x(0) e^{-j2\pi \frac{3}{4} \cdot 0} + x(1) e^{-j2\pi \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot 1} + x(2) e^{-j2\pi \frac{3}{4} \cdot 2} \right. \\ \left. + x(3) e^{-j2\pi \frac{3}{4} \cdot 3} \right\}$$

$$F_3 = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 1 e^{j0} + 1 e^{-j3\pi/2} - 1 e^{-j3\pi} - 1 e^{-j9\pi/2} \right\}$$

$$e^{-j3\pi/2} = \cos 3\pi/2 - j \sin 3\pi/2 = j$$

$$e^{-j3\pi} = \cos 3\pi - j \sin 3\pi = -1$$

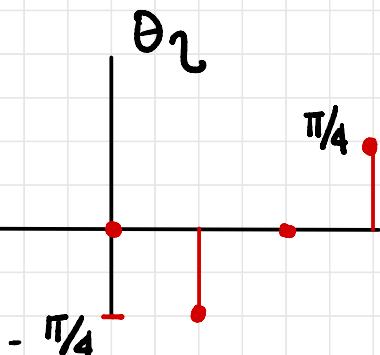
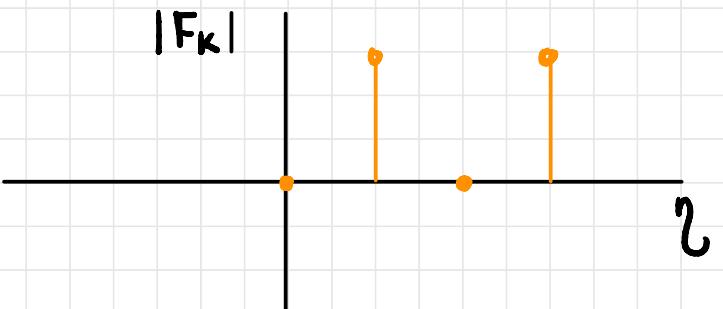
$$e^{-j9\pi/2} = \cos \frac{9\pi}{2} - j \sin \frac{9\pi}{2} = -j$$

$$F_3 = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 1 + j - 1(-1) - 1(-j) \right\}$$

$$F_3 = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 2 + 2j \right\} \quad F_3 = \frac{1}{2} (1+j)$$

$$F_3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{j\pi/4}$$

$$F_k = \left\{ 0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{-j\pi/4}, 0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{j\pi/4} \right\}$$



Para expresar $x(n)$.

$$x(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} F_k e^{j2\pi \frac{k}{N} \cdot n}$$

$$x(n) = \sum_{k=0}^3 F_k \cdot e^{j2\pi \frac{k}{4} \cdot n} \quad k = 0..N-1$$

$$x(0) = \left\{ F_0 \cdot e^{j2\pi \frac{0}{4} \cdot 0} + F_1 e^{j2\pi \frac{1}{4} \cdot 0} + F_2 e^{j2\pi \frac{2}{4} \cdot 0} + F_3 \cdot e^{j2\pi \frac{3}{4} \cdot 0} \right\}$$

$$x(0) = \left\{ 0 \cdot e^0 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{-j\pi/4} \cdot e^0 + 0 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{j\pi/4} \right\}$$

$$x(0) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(e^{-j\pi/4} + e^{j\pi/4} \right)$$

$$x(0) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 2 \cos \pi/4$$

$$x(0) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = 1.$$

$$x(1) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} F_k \cdot e^{j2\pi \frac{k}{4} \cdot 1}$$

$$x(1) = \left\{ F_0 \cdot e^{j2\pi \frac{0}{4} \cdot 1} + F_1 e^{j2\pi \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1} + 0 \cdot e^{j2\pi \frac{2}{4} \cdot 1} + F_3 e^{j2\pi \frac{3}{4} \cdot 1} \right\}$$

$$x(1) = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot e^{-j\pi/4} \cdot e^{j\pi/2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{j\pi/4} \cdot e^{j3\pi/2} \right\}$$

$$x(1) = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{-j\pi/4} \cdot e^{j\pi/2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{j\pi/4} \cdot e^{j3\pi/2} \right\}$$

$$x(1) = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{j\pi/4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{j7\pi/4} \right\}$$

$$x(1) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left\{ 2 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right\} = 1.$$

$$x(2) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} F_k e^{j2\pi \frac{k}{4} \cdot 2}$$

$$x(2) = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{-\pi/4} \cdot e^{j2\pi \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\pi/4} \cdot e^{j2\pi \frac{3}{4} \cdot 2} \right\}$$

$$x(2) = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{-\pi/4} \cdot e^{j\pi} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\pi/4} \cdot e^{j3\pi} \right\}$$

$$x(2) = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{j3\pi/4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{j13\pi/4} \right\}$$

$$x(2) = \left\{ e^{j3\pi/4} + e^{j13\pi/4} \right\}$$

$$e^{j3\pi/4} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + j \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$e^{j13\pi/4} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - j \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$e^{j3\pi/4} + e^{j13\pi/4} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow x(2) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = -1$$

$$X(3) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} F_k e^{j2\pi \frac{k}{4} \cdot 3}$$

$$X(3) = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{-j\pi/4} \cdot e^{j2\pi \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{j\pi/4} \cdot e^{j2\pi \frac{3}{4} \cdot 3} \right\}$$

$$X(3) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left\{ e^{-j\pi/4} \cdot e^{j3\pi/2} + e^{j\pi/4} \cdot e^{j9\pi/2} \right\}$$

$$X(3) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left\{ e^{+j5\pi/4} + e^{j19\pi/4} \right\}$$

$$X(3) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left\{ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - j \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + j \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\}$$

$$X(3) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$X(3) = -1.$$

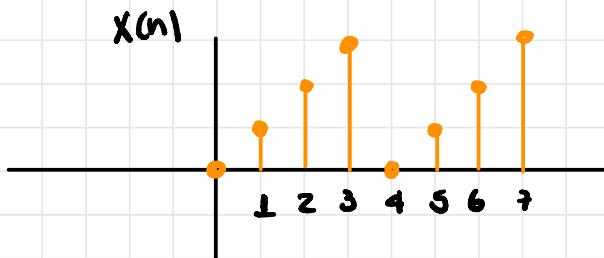
$$X(n) = \{-1, 1, -1, -1\}$$

Ejercicio.

Desarrollar un programa en Colab, debidamente comentado.

Donde dado una señal discreta $x(n)$, se calcule los componentes frecuenciales; Valide y Grafique Los Resultados.

Calcule Manualmente, los componentes armónicos de la señal $x(n)$.



$$x(n) = \{0, 1, 2, 3\} \quad N=4.$$

Verifique nuevamente la reconstrucción de $x(n)$.

Teorema de Parseval.

$$P_{x(n)} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |x(n)|^2$$

$$P_{señal} = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} |F_k|^2 \cdot P_n$$

$$P_{señal} = \frac{1}{4} ((1)^2 + (1)^2 + (-1)^2 + (-1)^2) = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

$$P_{señal} = (0 + (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + 0 + (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2)$$

$$P_{señal} = \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

Finalmente, estudiar el siguiente código, en especial la función fft.

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1J2buim7mr0yzNK4vs649inezz7pAI7Qd#scrollTo=VLAJrZ6mNGRm>