

Pregunta 1.

Cuál es la señal obtenida en tiempo discreto al utilizar un conversor analógico digital de 5 bits con frecuencia de 5 KHz, aplicado a la señal continua $x(t) = 0.3 \cos(1000\pi t - \pi/4) + 0.6 \sin(2000\pi t) + 0.1 \cos(11000\pi t - \pi)$? Realizar la simulación del proceso de digitalización incluyendo al menos 3 ciclos de la señal $x(t)$.

En caso de que la digitalización no sea apropiada, diseñe e implemente un conversor adecuado para la señal estudiada. El conversor debe permitir configurar la cantidad de bits y la frecuencia de muestreo, indicándole al usuario si dicha frecuencia es apropiada o no, y graficar la señal continua, discreta y digital.

Se comienza determinando si cumple Nyquist

Frecuencia de muestreo: 5000 Hz

$$\omega_1 = 1000\pi$$

$$\omega_2 = 2000\pi$$

$$\omega_3 = 11000\pi$$

$$\omega = 2\pi F$$

$$F = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

$$F_1 = \frac{\omega_1}{2\pi} = \frac{1000\pi}{2\pi} = 500 \text{ Hz}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{\omega_2}{2\pi} = \frac{2000\pi}{2\pi} = 1000 \text{ Hz}$$

$$F_3 = \frac{\omega_3}{2\pi} = \frac{11000\pi}{2\pi} = 5500 \text{ Hz} \rightarrow \text{Frecuencia máxima}$$

$$F_s \gg 2F_{\max}$$

$$5000 \gg 2(5500)$$

$$5000 \gg 11000 \quad \text{No cumple Nyquist}$$

Aliasing

$$\rightarrow \cos(1000\pi t - \pi/4)$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) \mp \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta)$$

$$(\cos(1000\pi t - \pi/4) = \cos(1000\pi t) \overset{0.707}{\cos(-\pi/4)} + \sin(1000\pi t) \overset{0.707}{\sin(-\pi/4)})$$

$$= 0.707 \cos(1000\pi t) - 0.707 \sin(1000\pi t)$$

$$\rightarrow \cos(11000\pi t - \pi)$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) \mp \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta)$$

$$\cos(11000\pi t - \pi) = \cos(11000\pi t) \overset{-1}{\cos(-\pi)} + \sin(11000\pi t) \overset{0}{\sin(-\pi)}$$

$$= -\cos(11000\pi t)$$

$$x(t) = 0.2121 (\cos(1000\pi t) - \sin(1000\pi t)) + 0.6 \sin(2000\pi t) - \cos(11000\pi t)$$

Teniendo en cuenta que

$$T_1 = \frac{1\pi}{500\pi} \text{ [rad/s]}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1\pi}{1000\pi} \text{ [rad/s]}$$

$$T_3 = \frac{1\pi}{5500\pi}$$

Además

$$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{1000\pi}{2000\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ EQ}$$

$$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_3} = \frac{1000\pi}{11000\pi} = \frac{1}{11} \text{ EQ}$$

$$\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_3} = \frac{2000\pi}{11000\pi} = \frac{2}{11} \text{ EQ}$$

La señal $x(t)$ es cuasi-periódica, con periodo

$$T = kT_1 = lT_2 = rT_3 \text{ con } k, l, r \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$T = k \frac{1\pi}{500\pi} = l \frac{1\pi}{1000\pi} = r \frac{1\pi}{5500\pi}$$

$$55000\pi T = \left(K \frac{1\pi}{500\pi} \right) 55000\pi = \left(l \frac{1\pi}{1000\pi} \right) 55000\pi = \left(r \frac{1\pi}{5500\pi} \right) 55000\pi$$

$$\frac{55000\pi T}{\pi} = \frac{K 110\pi}{\pi} = \frac{l 55\pi}{\pi} = \frac{r 10\pi}{\pi}$$

$$55000T = K110 = l55 = r10$$

$$\text{El mcm}(110, 55, 10) = 110$$

Entonces

$$55000T = K110 = l55 = r10 = 110$$

$$K=1, l=2, r=11$$

$$55000T = 110$$

$$T = \frac{110}{55000}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{500} \text{ [seg]}$$

Cambio de variable para discretizar

$$t = nT_s = n/F_s$$

$$\begin{aligned} -0.1(\cos(11000\pi t)) &= -0.1(\cos(11000\pi n/F_s)) \\ &= -0.1(\cos(11000\pi n/5000)) \\ &= -0.1(\cos(11\pi n/5)) \end{aligned}$$

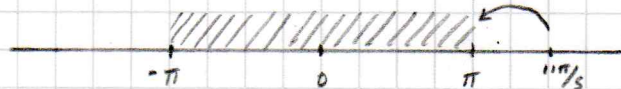
$$\Omega_{\text{copia}} = \frac{11\pi}{5} \text{ Aliasing}$$

$$\Omega_{\text{ori}} = \frac{11\pi}{5} - 2\pi = \frac{\pi}{5}$$

$$\Omega_{\text{ori}} = 2\pi f_{\text{ori}} = \frac{2\pi f_{\text{ori}}}{F_s}$$

$$f_{\text{ori}} = \frac{\Omega_{\text{ori}} \cdot F_s}{2\pi} = \frac{(\pi/5) \cdot (5000)}{2\pi} = 500 \text{ Hz}$$

Copia de quien?



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Plantando una nueva frecuencia de muestreo

$$f_s = 12000 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\omega_1 = 1000 \pi$$

$$\omega_2 = 2000 \pi$$

$$\omega_3 = 11000 \pi$$

$$F_1 = 500 \text{ Hz}$$

$$F_2 = 1000 \text{ Hz}$$

$$F_3 = 5500 \text{ Hz}$$

$$F_s \geq 2F_{max}$$

$$12000 > 2(5500)$$

12000%, 11000 Comples Nyquist

$$= 0.1 \cos(11000\pi n / 12000) = 0.1 \cos(11\pi n / 12)$$

$$\omega_{\text{orig}} = \frac{11\pi}{12} \quad [-\pi, \pi] \rightarrow \text{Original}$$

$$F_{\text{ort}} = \frac{F_2 \cdot \Omega_{\text{ort}}}{2\pi} = \frac{(12000) (11\pi/12)}{2\pi} = 5500 \text{ Hz}$$



Bits = 5

Estados: $2^{\#bits} = 2^5 = 32$