

Para converter um sinal analógico num digital é preciso
discretizar as variações no tempo e na amplitude.

Conversão ADC

— Amostragem (tempo)	}	— Quantização (amplitude)
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$$\frac{1}{T_a} = f_a \rightarrow \text{Frequência de amostragem}$$

É possível fazer amostragem sem introduzir erro

Teorema da amostragem → permite reconstruir o sinal original.

$$44100 \text{ Hz} > 2 \times 20000 \text{ Hz} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_a > 2 \times f_{\text{am}} \\ \downarrow \\ f_a \text{ de um CD} \end{array} \right.$$

Quantizações: Não é possível fazer quantizações sem introduzir erro.

SNR → Signal-to-noise ratio (dB)

$u(n)$ → representação do sinal em tempo discreto.

$$\text{SNR: } E_R = \sum_n |u(n)|^2 \xrightarrow{\text{quantizadas}} n(n) = u(n) - \hat{u}(n)$$

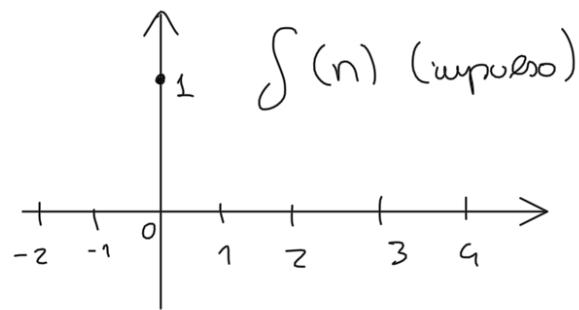
$$E_v = \sum |v(n)|^2$$

$$\text{SNR} = 10 \log_{10} \frac{E_R}{E_v} (\text{dB})$$

$u(n)$ \rightarrow $y(n)$

Estabilidade

Entrada limitada em amplitude \rightarrow

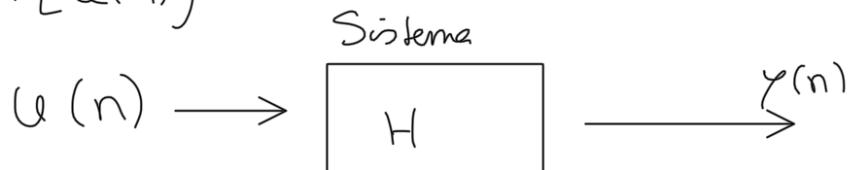


$$y(n) = u(n) + 2y(n-1)$$

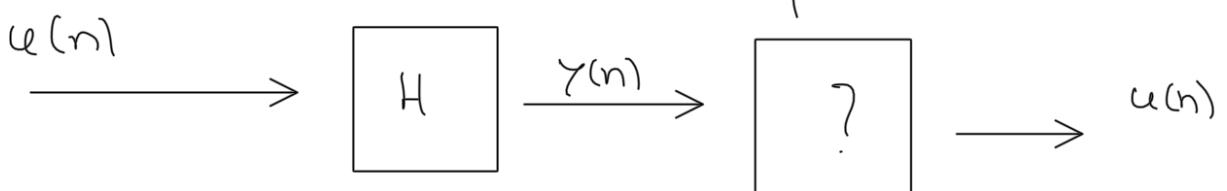
$$\begin{aligned} n=0; \quad & y(0)=1 \\ n=1; \quad & y(1)=2 \\ n=2; \quad & y(2)=4 \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y(u) = 2^u \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Exemplo: } f_a = 1000 \text{ Hz} \quad T_a = \frac{l}{1000} = 1 \text{ ms}$$

$$y(n) = H[u(n)]$$

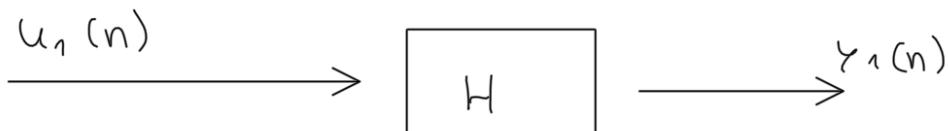


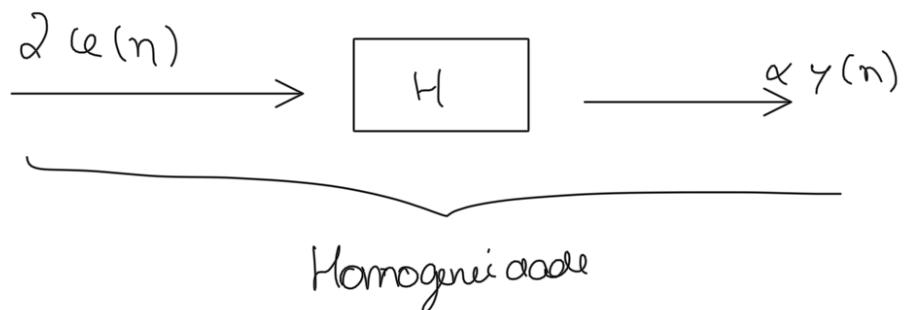
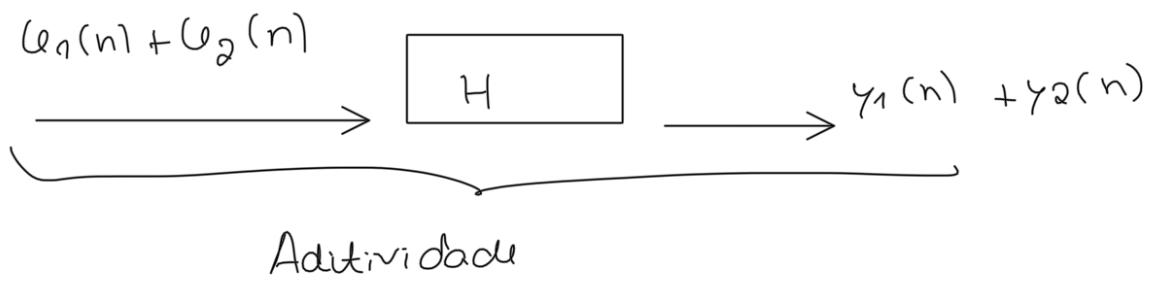
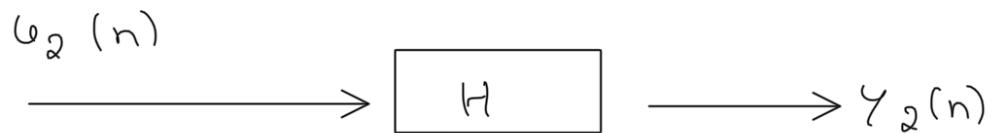
Invertibilidade



\hookrightarrow sistema inverso.

Linearidade



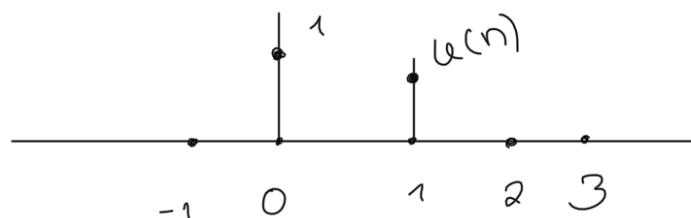


Linear = Aditividade e Homogeneidade

Causalidade

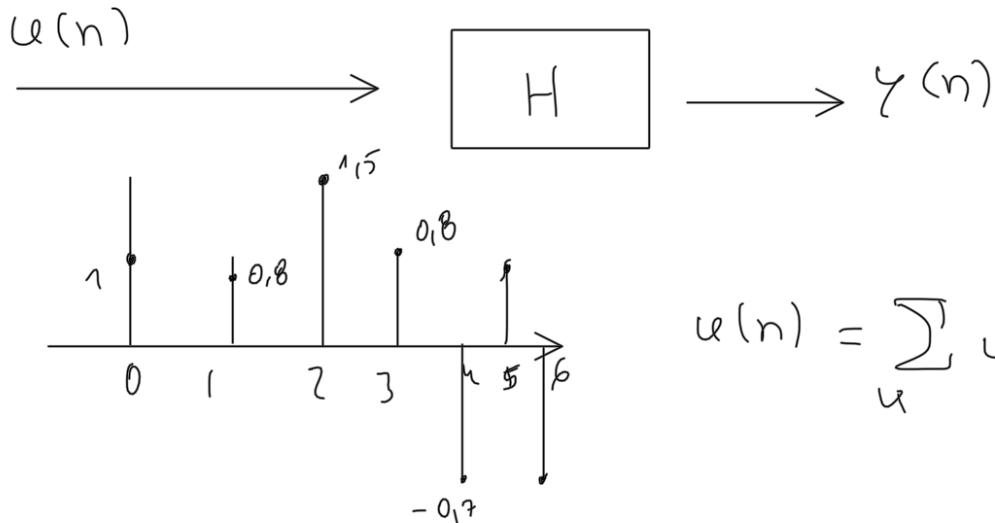
Exemplo de sistema não causal:

$$y(n) = u(n) + u(n-1) - 0, \Rightarrow y(n+4)$$



$$\underline{y(0)} = \underline{u(0)} + \underline{u(1)} - 0, \Rightarrow y(2)$$

Linearidade e invariância no tempo (LIT)



$$u(n) = \sum_k u(k) \delta(n-k)$$

$$y(n) = H[u(n)] = H \left[\sum_k u(k) \delta(n-k) \right] =$$

\swarrow aditividade

$$= \sum_k H[u(k) \delta(n-k)] =$$

\swarrow homogeneidade

$$= \sum_k u(k) H[\delta(n-k)] =$$

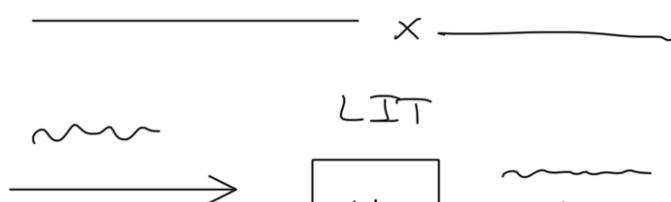
\nearrow

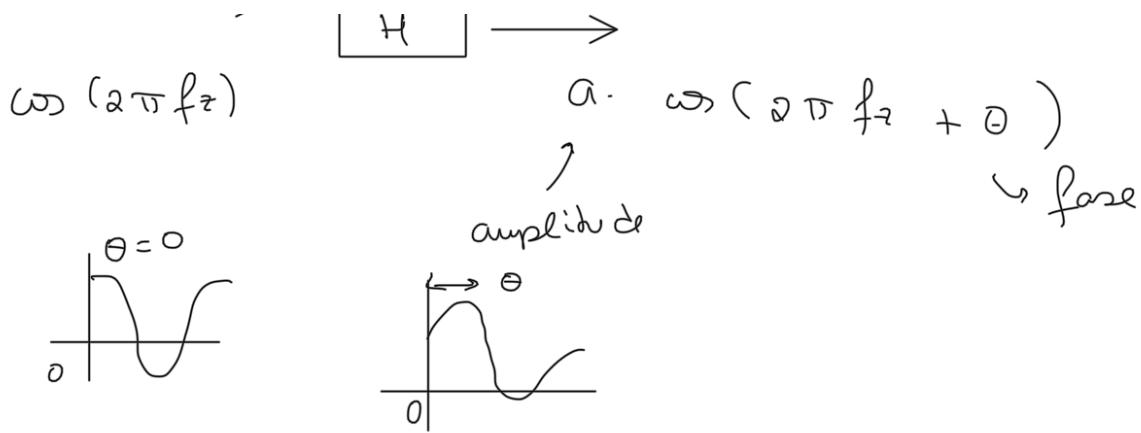
$$= \sum_k u(k) h(n-k)$$

invariância temporal \hookrightarrow Resposta impulsionar do sistema.

$$y(n) = \sum_k u(k) h(n-k)$$

Convolução





$$\omega (2\pi f_z) \xrightarrow{\text{amostragem}} \omega (2\pi f_a n T_a)$$

$$= \omega (2\pi \left(\frac{f}{f_a} \right) n)$$

Frequência Removida

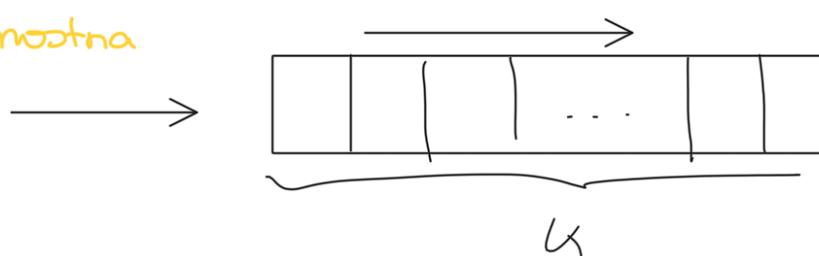
— X —

Eco : $y(n) = u(n) - \alpha u(n-1)$

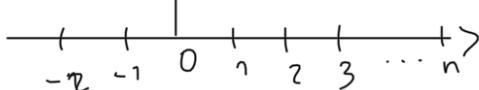
Ganho do eco → atenuação do eco

sistema semi-realmente agido

Amostra



$$u(n) = f(n)$$



$$y(n) = u(n) + \alpha u(n-1)$$

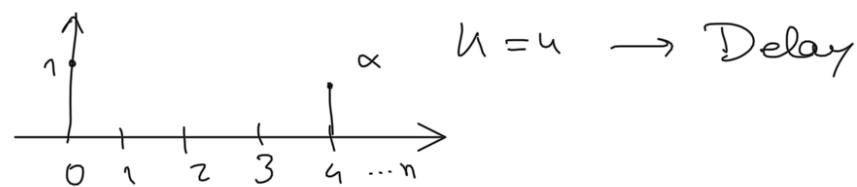
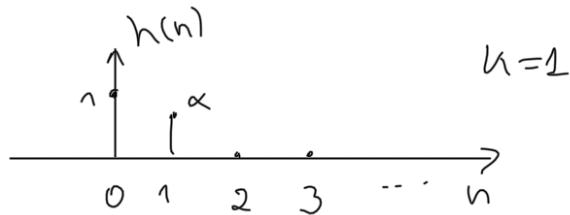
$$y(0) = u(0) + \alpha u(-1) = 1$$

$$y(1) = u(1) + \alpha u(0) = \alpha$$

$$y(2) = u(2) + \alpha u(1) = 0$$

Resposta Impulsional

⋮



Multiples case

$$y(n) = u(n) + \alpha u(n-1) + \alpha^2 u(n-2) + \alpha^3 u(n-3)$$

$$y(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \alpha^i u(n-i)$$

$$h(n) = ? \quad y(n) = u(n) + 2y(n-1)$$

Sistema com realimentação

$$y(0) = u(0) + \alpha y(-1) = 1$$

$$y(1) = u(1) + \alpha y(0) = \alpha$$

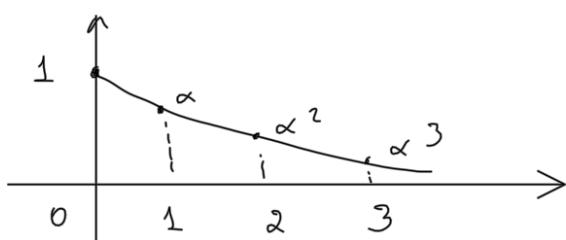
$$y(2) = u(2) + 2y(1) = \alpha^2$$

⋮

$$y(m) = u(m) + 2y(m-1) = \alpha^m$$

IIR

Infinite
Impulse
Response



Sistema / $y(n) = u(n) + \alpha u(n-1)$

Inverso

$$\downarrow u(n) = y(n) + \alpha y(n-1)$$

$$y(n) = u(n) - \alpha y(n-1)$$

Transformação Z

$$\mathcal{Z}\{a(n)\} = A(z)$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{a(n-k)\} = A(z) \cdot z^{-k}$$

$$y(n) = u(n) - \alpha y(n-1)$$

$$Y(z) = X(z) - \alpha Y(z) z^{-1}$$

Funções de Transferência

$$\frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha z^{-1}}$$

← "zeros" são as raízes do numerador
← "polos" são as raízes do denominador

Num sistema estável, todos os polos têm módulo inferior a 1.

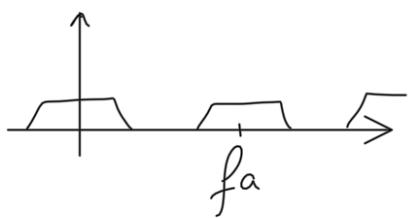
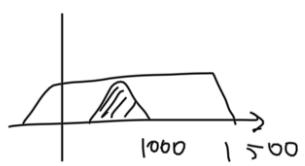
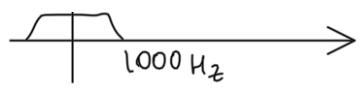
$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ y(n) = 2u(n) - u(n-1) + 3y(n-1) - 2y(n-2) \end{array}$$

$$Y(z) = 2X(z) - X(z)z^{-1} + 3Y(z)z^{-1} - 2Y(z)z^{-2}$$

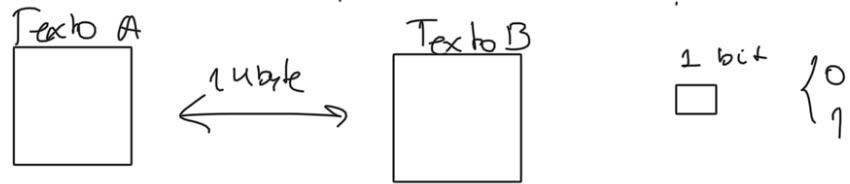
Aliasing



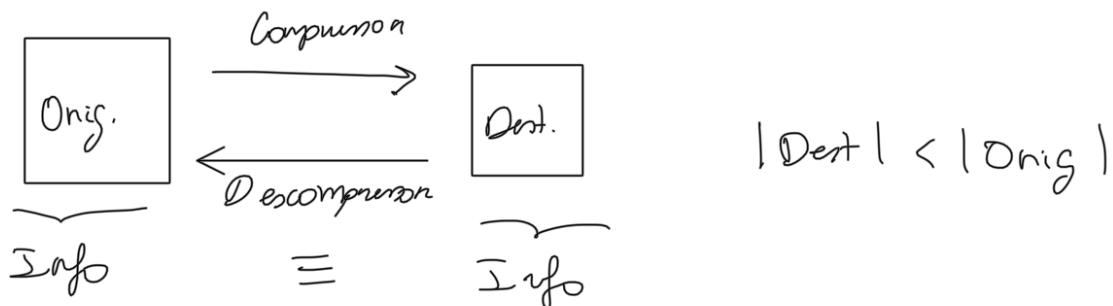
$$f_a = 1500 \text{ Hz}$$



Informações, como maior?



1 bit de dados pode ter menos que 1 bit de informações.



u
010 ... 01001 ...

$|Y| < 0,5|u|$
 $\forall u$

$Y = \langle u \rangle$ ← ficheiro original

ficheiro comprimido

$$D(Y) = u$$

Descompressão

Alfabeto $\{M, U, I\}$

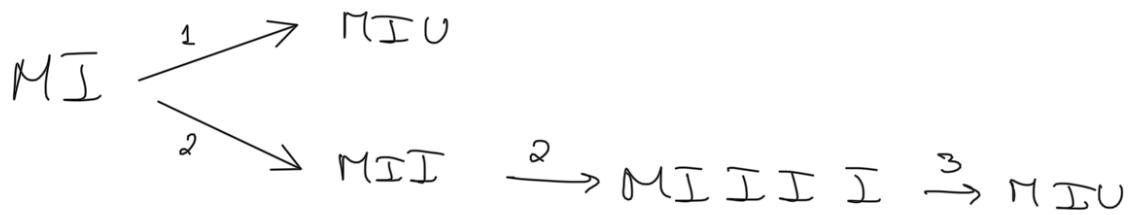
$$1. u \bar{I} \rightarrow u \bar{I} u$$

$$2. M \bar{U} \rightarrow M \bar{U} u$$

$$3. u \bar{I} \bar{I} \bar{I} Y \rightarrow u \bar{U} Y$$

4. $\alpha \cup \alpha \gamma \rightarrow \alpha \gamma$

$M\bar{I} \rightarrow M\bar{I}U?$

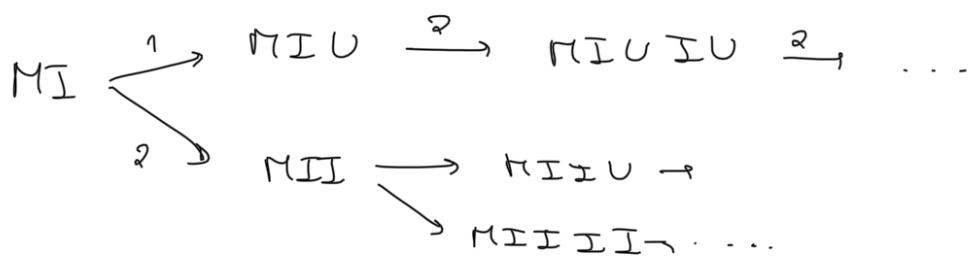


$U\bar{I}M \xrightarrow{?} M\bar{I}U$ não é possível

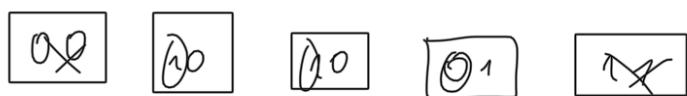
$M\bar{I}U \xrightarrow{?} U\bar{I}M$

$\xrightarrow{2} M\bar{I}U\bar{I}U \xrightarrow{3} M\bar{I}U\bar{I}U\bar{I}U\dots$

$M\bar{I} \xrightarrow{?} M\bar{U}$

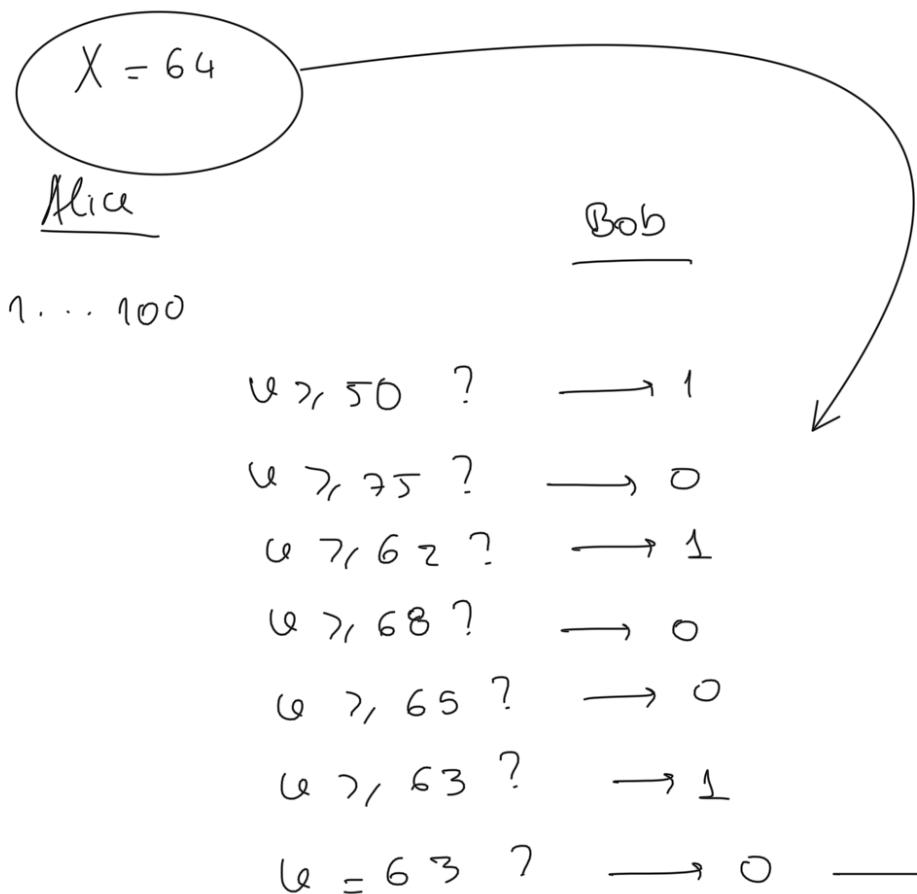
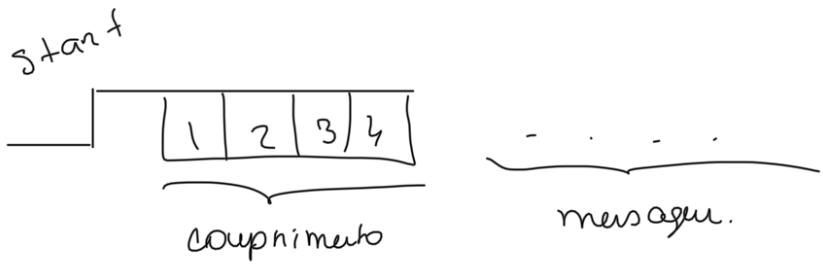


John von Neuman



\rightarrow 'Amostragem' 2 a 2, wherein pares iguais e quando diferentes selecionando o 1º

_____ \times _____



m posibilidades \rightarrow cantidad de info: $\log m$

$H = n \log m = \log m^n$

Quant. de info de msg de tamaño n

$$m = 2 \{0, 1\}$$

$$n = 10 \rightarrow 10 \times \log_2 = \log(2^{10}) = \log_{10} 1024$$

Alice

S2 cantas de jongo

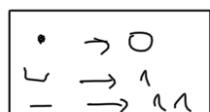
S2! pon los idiomas

$\log_2 S2! \approx 226$ bits || medida combinatoria de info.

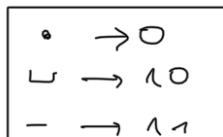
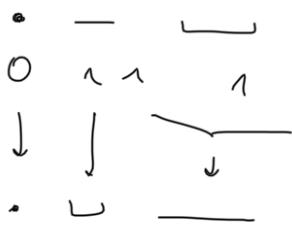
Código Morse

S . O . S

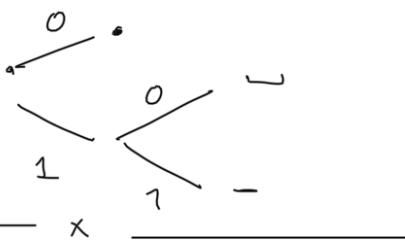
... - - - ...



Ambiguo (not a prefix-free code)



Prefix-free code

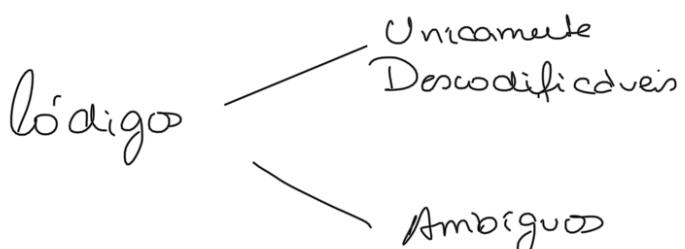


Aleatorios

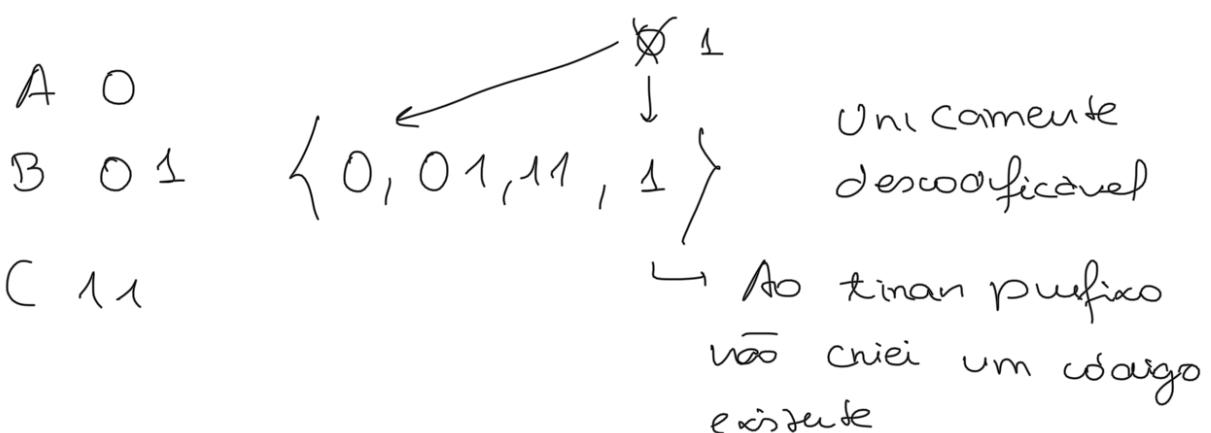
↗ Instantánea

unif

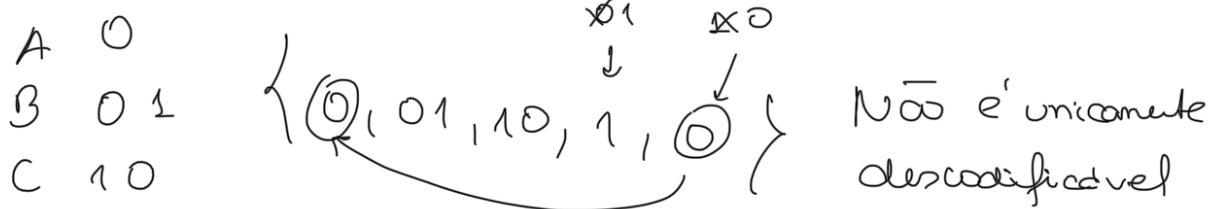
livros de prefixo



①



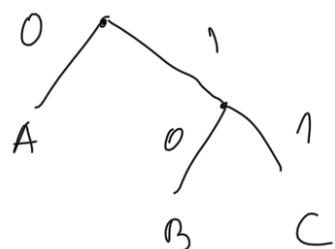
②



(tive o prefixo e fiz quei com um código que já tinha)

Códigos livres de prefixos

A	0
B	10
C	11



Desigualdade de Kraft

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2^{l_i}} \leq 1$$

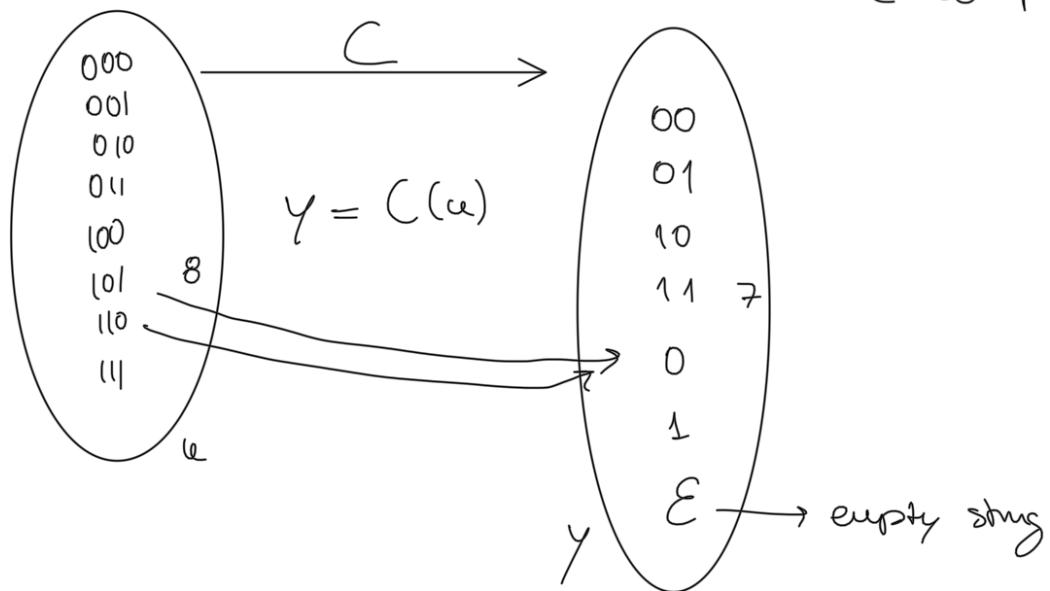
para construir árvore

também os bits

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \leq 1$$

Strings de tamanho 3

C comprime

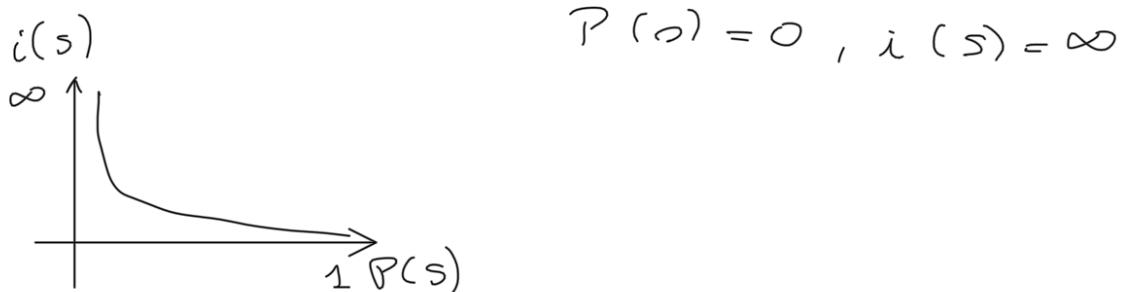


Medida probabilística de informação

$$i(s) = \log_2 \frac{1}{P(s)} = -\log_2 P(s)$$

simbolo do alfabeto

$$\text{Se } P(s) = 1, i(s) = 0$$



Medida combinatoria de informação

m objetos distintos (tamanhos do alfabeto)

informação é $\log_2(m)$ bits

Igualdade de Kraft

$$P(A) \rightarrow i(A) = -\log P(A)$$

$$P(B) \rightarrow i(B) = -\log P(B)$$

$$P(A, B) \rightarrow i(A, B) = -\log P(A, B) =$$

$$= -\log P(A) P(B) =$$

$$= -\log P(A) \cdot -\log P(B)$$

$$= i(A) + i(B)$$

Média de info pon simbolo

$$\leftarrow \sum_s i(s)P(s) = - \sum_s P(s) \times \log P(s) = H$$

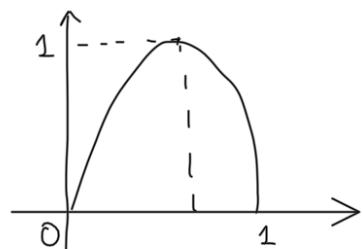
entropia

$P(s)$ uniforme \Rightarrow entropia máxima

Alfabeto do Tamanho m $\{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_m\}$

$$P_{si} = \frac{1}{m}$$

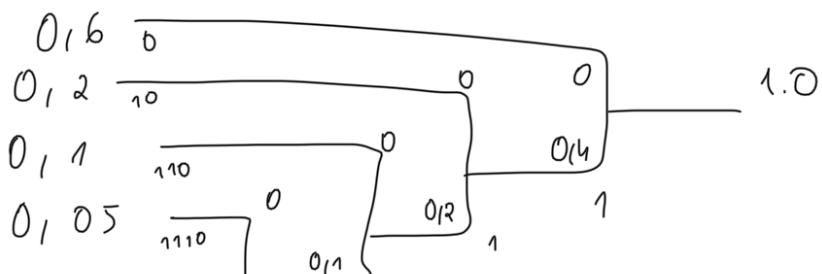
$$\underbrace{- \sum_m \frac{1}{m} \log \left(\frac{1}{m} \right)}_{\frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m \log m} = \log m$$



$$- p \log(p) - (1-p) \log(1-p)$$

Códigos de Huffman

Otimos na classe dos códigos de comprimento variável.



0,05 un J, 1

Códigos de Golomb

Representa inteiros não negativos.

$$n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$q = n/m$$

$$r = n \% m$$

q: código unário

r: código binário.

Exemplo:

$$m = 4$$

$$n = 19$$

$$q = 19/4 = 4 \rightarrow 00001$$

$$r = 3 \rightarrow 11$$

$$\text{hotel} = \underbrace{0000}_q \ 2 \ \underbrace{11}_r$$

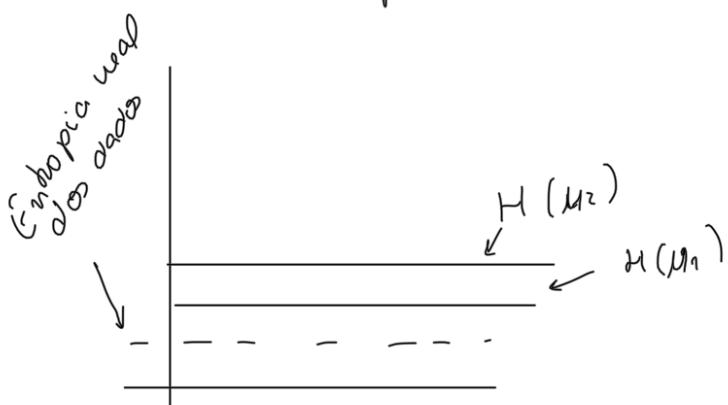
$$n = 9$$

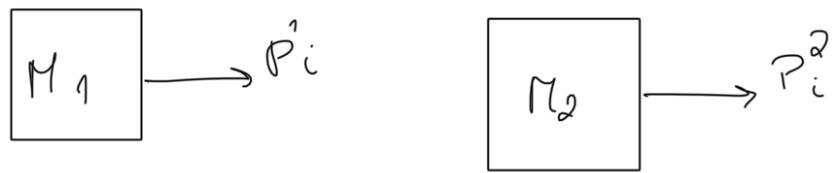
$$q = 2 \rightarrow 001 \quad \rightarrow 00101$$
$$r = 1 \rightarrow 01$$

_____ X _____

$$H = - \sum_i p_i \log_2 p_i \quad (\text{bits / símbolo})$$

Isso é a entropia 'verdadeira' se os símbolos ocorrem de forma independente.





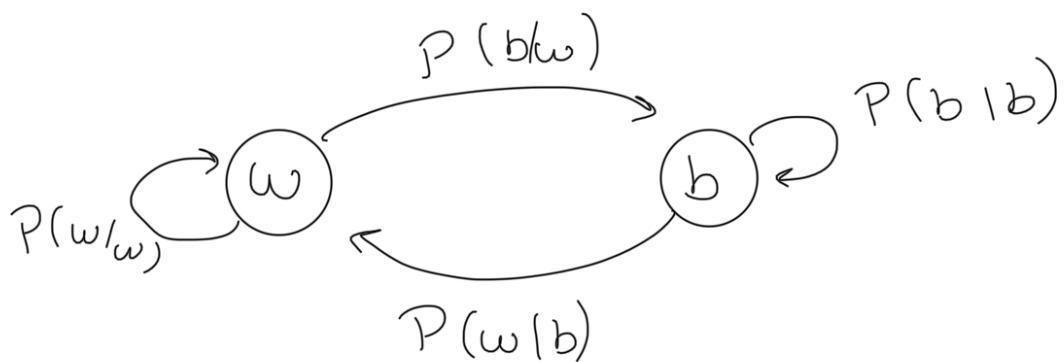
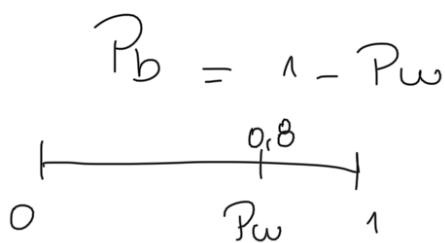
Se $H(M_1) < H(M_2)$ então M_1 é melhor que M_2 .

Modelo de placa (de ordem n)

$$P(S | \omega_1 \omega_2 \omega_3 \dots \omega_n) = P(S | \omega_{n-k+1} \dots \omega_n)$$

\nearrow

ω_{n-k+1}



$$P(w|b) + P(b|b) = 1$$

$$P(w|b) = 0,3$$

$\sim 0,111 \dots \sim 0,01$

$$P(w) = \frac{P(w|b)}{P(w|b) + P(b|w)}$$

$$H(\omega|w) = -\sum p(\omega_i|w)$$

$$H(b|b) = -\sum p(b_j|b) \log p(b_j|b)$$

$$H_w = p(w|\omega) \log p(w|\omega) - p(b|w) \log p(b|w)$$

$$H_b = p(b|b) \log p(b|b) - p(w|b) \log p(w|b)$$

$$H = H_w P_w + H_b P_b$$

Se consideran independientes

$$H = 0,204 \text{ bits/símbolo}$$

Se consideran palabras orden 4

$$H = 0,107 \text{ bits/símbolo}$$

Σ : alfabeto

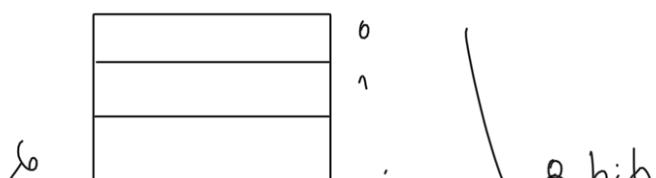
$$|\Sigma| = 32$$

Palavras de 4 símbolos

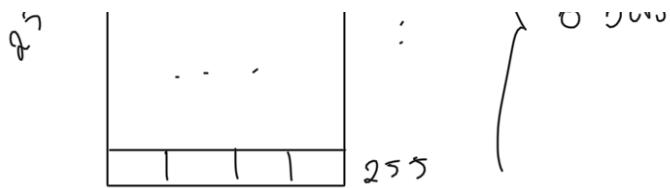
$$|\Sigma|^4 = 32^4 \approx 1M$$

Probabilidade de uma palavra aleatória $\approx 10^{-6}$

Escolho as 256 mais freq.



p: prob de estar no dicionário.



- Envia o idx no dicionário se a seq. estiver no dicionário ①
- Envia 20 bits caso contrário ②

$$L = \alpha_p + 2n(1-p) < 20$$

↓
 nº de bits $p \geq 0,084$
 média

comparaみて caso

$$\Sigma = \langle A, B \rangle$$

①	AAA	00
	AAB	01
	AB	10
	B	11

②	AAA	00
	ABA	01
	AB	10
	B	11

① AAB B AB AAB A
 ↘ ↗ ↗ ↗
 01 11 10 01 ...

② Não há forma de representar.

Resposta: não é possível

ways ~ numbers

A, B, C
0.5 0.3 0.2 → Probs

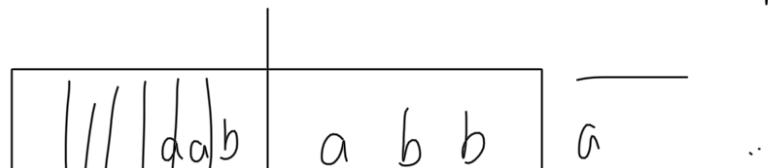
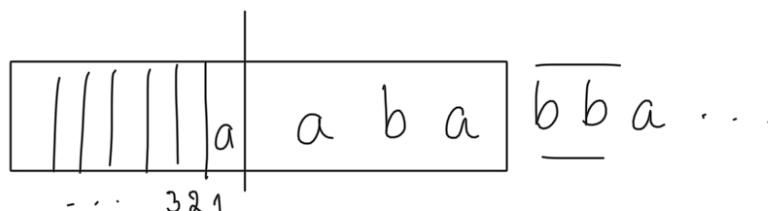
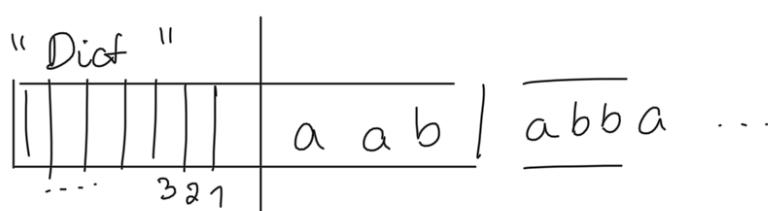
A	0,5	AA AB AC
B	0,3	
C	0,2	
AA	0,125	
AB	0,15	
AC	0,1	
B	0,3	BA BB BC
C	0,2	



:

//

LZ ?? $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$



no match

(0,0,"a") → primero cuadra que faz match

comprimento da match

no match

(1,1,"b") → b

no match

(2,2,"h")

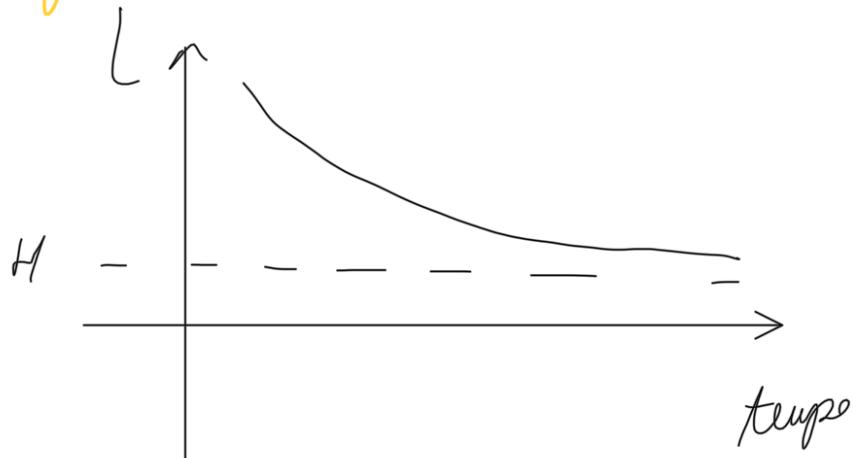


$\alpha_1 \sim 1$

\downarrow
famalho da
mateh.

	a	a	b	a	b	b		b	a	...
	6	5	4	3	2	1				

Algoritmos universais = L277 e L278



Descodificação

		a	:	:						
dict										

$(0, 0, "a")$

$(1, 1, "b")$

$(2, 2, "b")$

LZ 78

a | a b | a b b | b | a a | a b b a ...

1 - a

2 - ab

3 - abb

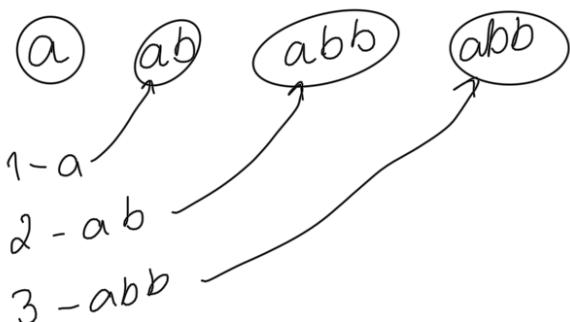
4 - b

5 - aa

6 - abba

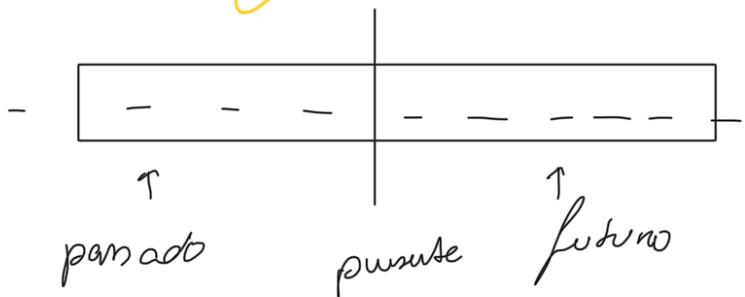
:

Deswiafcas



(0, 'a'), (1, 'b'), (2, 'b'),
(0, 'b'), (1, 'a'), (3, 'a').

L277 janelas deslizante



L278

$\langle A, B \rangle$

→ + complexa $\overbrace{AA \ B \ A \ A \ B \ A \ A \ B} \mid A \ B \ B \ A \ B \ A \ A \ B \ B \ A \ B \ B$

→ - complexa $\overbrace{AAA \ A \ A \ A \ A \ A \ B} \mid B \ B \ B \ B \ B \ B$

+ complexa $\begin{array}{ll} 1 - A & (0, A), (1, B), (0, B)(2, A) \\ 2 - AB \\ 3 - B \\ 4 - ABA \end{array}$

- complexa

→ $\begin{array}{ll} 1 - A & (0, A) (1, A) (2, A) (2, B) \\ 2 - AA \\ 3 - AAA \\ 4 - AAB \end{array}$

L7W

Dicionário é iniciado com o alfabeto

$$\{A, B\} \quad A | A | B | B | AB | AB | AB \dots$$

$$1 - A$$

$$2 - B$$

$$3 - AA$$

$$4 - AB$$

1, 1, 2, 2, 4, 4

$$5 - BB$$

$$6 - BA$$

$$7 - ABD$$

$$8 - AB\beta$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Rec} \\ \hline A | A | B | B | AB | AB \end{array}$$

pick 3 4 5 6 7 8

$$1 - A$$

$$2 - B$$

$$3 - AA$$

$$4 - AB$$

$$5 - BB$$

$$6 - BA$$

$$7 - AB$$

$$8 - AB?$$

→ Codificação aritmética

$$\underbrace{- \log_2 P}$$

$$P = 0,9$$

nº de bits ótimo

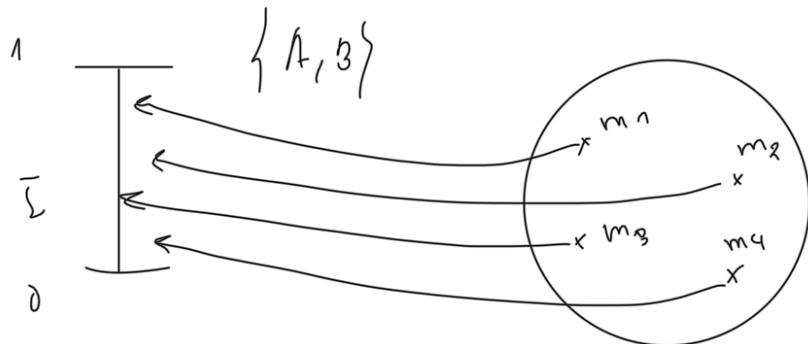
$$-\log_2 0,9 \approx 0,15$$

para representar um
conjunto com prop. P

$$A = \{ \dots \}^{\text{of}}$$

$$B = \{ \dots \}$$

$$C = \{ \dots \}$$



$I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow$ Infinito não contínuo
 $I \subset \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow$ Infinito contínuo) \mathbb{N}

$$A = \{ \dots \}$$

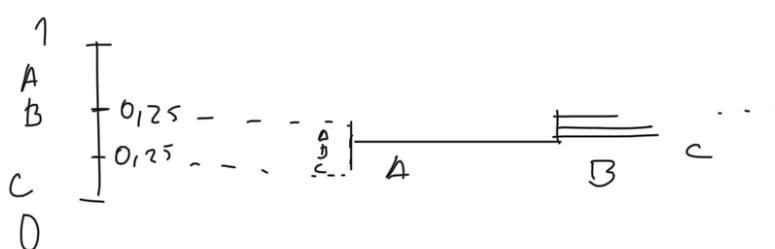
$$B = \{ \dots \}$$

$$BABC$$

Intervalo conexo

$$C = \{ \dots \}$$

$$[L^n, H^n]$$



Novo símbolo

$$[l, h]$$

$$L^{n+1} = L^n + \ell(H^n - L^n)$$

$$\dots n+1 \quad , n \quad , \dots , \quad ,$$

} Técnica de
 $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$H = (- h(H^n - l^n)) \quad | \text{ implementos grafica.}$$

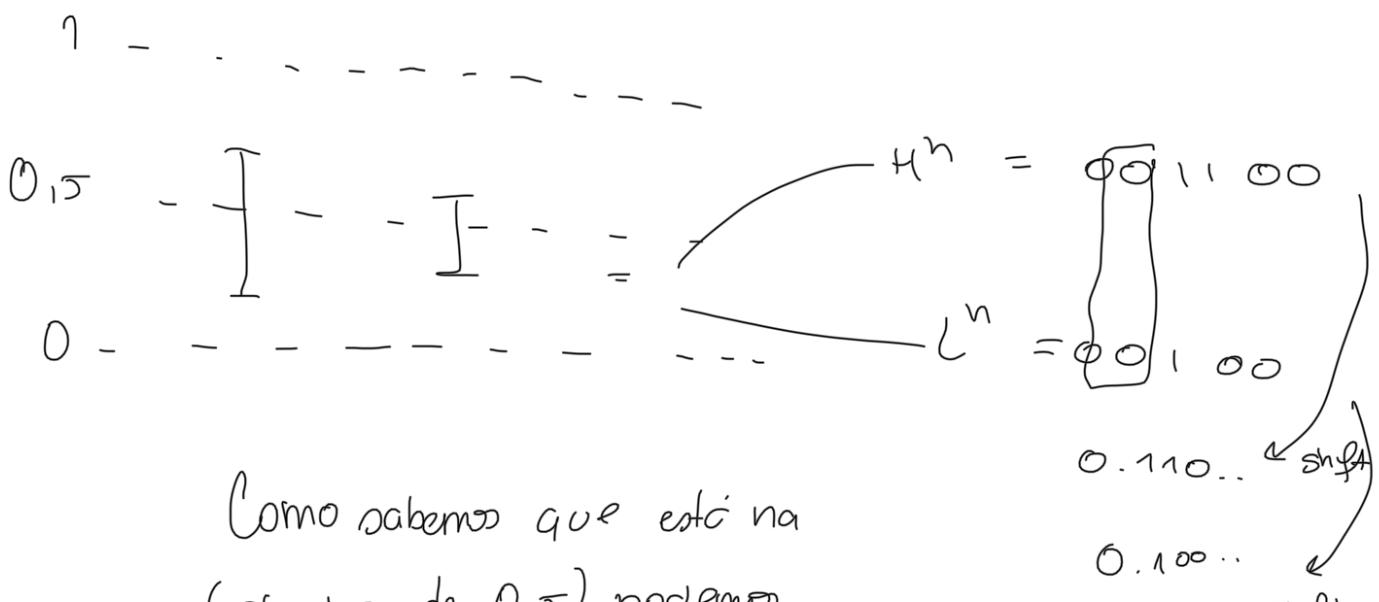
$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \vdots \\ u \\ \hline 0 \end{array} = \frac{n}{l} u \quad (n-l)-1 \\ (u-l) - u'$$

↓

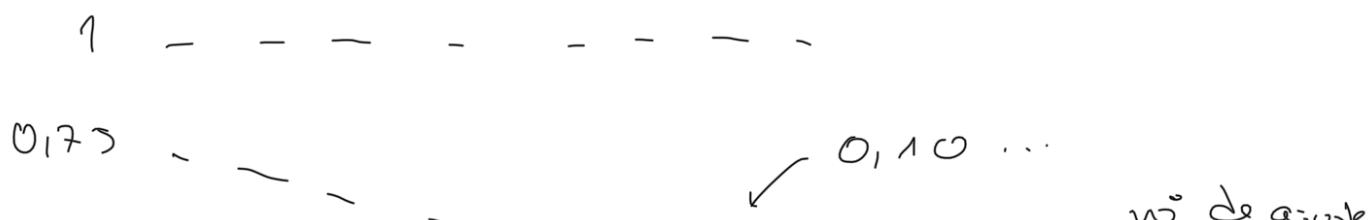
unifican que α
valen α pendiente
de intervalo inicial de β

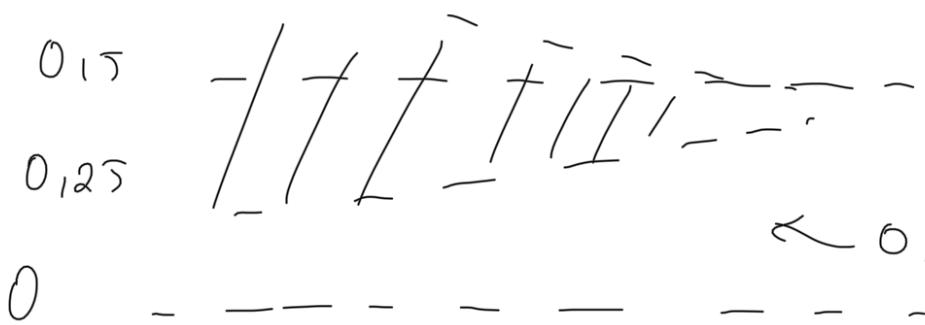
$$u' (n-l) = u \cdot l$$

$$u' = \frac{u \cdot l}{n-l}$$



Como sabemos que está na
gama (abajo de 0,5) podemos
mandar o '0' para o decoder e
dar shift





vv — ~~vvvv~~
0,6 ~~intensiv~~

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} L = (L - 0,25) \times 2 \\ H = (H - 0,25) \times 2 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{rescaling (cada m\'edio)} \\ (\text{a \'un deixar tan o b\'it} \\ \text{diferente e que n\'ao d\'e} \\ \text{'inf' and este}). \end{array}$$