Paua horman un sinal avalogico num digital é pueciso discuet; zan as variações no temps e na amplitude.

To = fa > Fuguérica de amostragem

E passivel ferzen amostragem sem introduzin enro

Teorema da amostragem - permite ruconstruir o

Sinal ouginal.

44100 HZ > 2 × 200 00 HZ } fa > 2 × fam

fa de on (2)

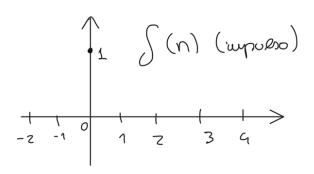
fa d' on ()

Quantização: Não é possuel fazen quantização sem
introduzir erros.

SNR -1 Signal. to-usise-enron (3B) U(n) -representação do rival em tempo disameto. $SNR: \mathcal{E}_R = \sum_{n} |u(n)|^2$ $r(n) = u(n) - \overline{u}(n)$ $\mathcal{E}_V = \sum_{n} |v(n)|^2$ $SNR = (0 \log_{10} \frac{\mathcal{E}_V}{\pi})(3B)$

Estabilidade

Entrado limitado em amplitude ->



$$Y(n) = Q(n) + QY(n-1)$$

$$h=0$$
; $\gamma(0)=1$
 $h=1$; $\gamma(1)=2$
 $h=2$; $\gamma(1)=2$

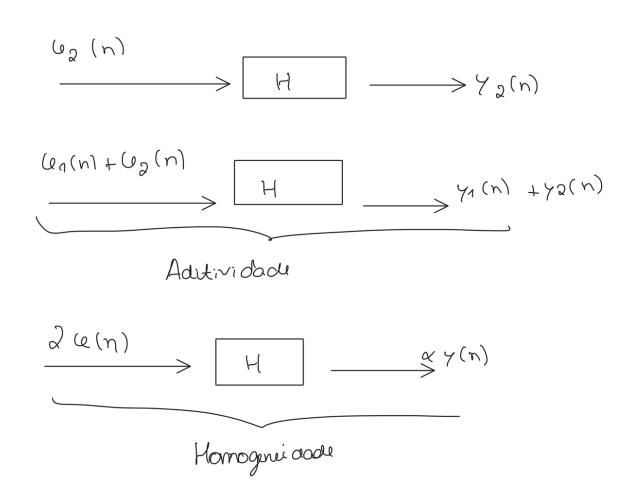
Exemplo:
$$f_a = 1000 \, \text{Hz}$$
 $T_a = \frac{1}{1000} = 1 \, \text{ms}$

$$\sqrt{1000} = 1 \text{ ms}$$

$$\frac{\text{Levent ibilidads}}{\text{U(n)}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{H}^{-1}}{\text{H}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{Y(n)}}{\text{H}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{H}^{-1}}{\text{H}}$$

Linean, dools

$$\frac{U_1(n)}{}$$
 \rightarrow H \longrightarrow $Y_1(n)$



livear = Adifividoide e Homogeneissole

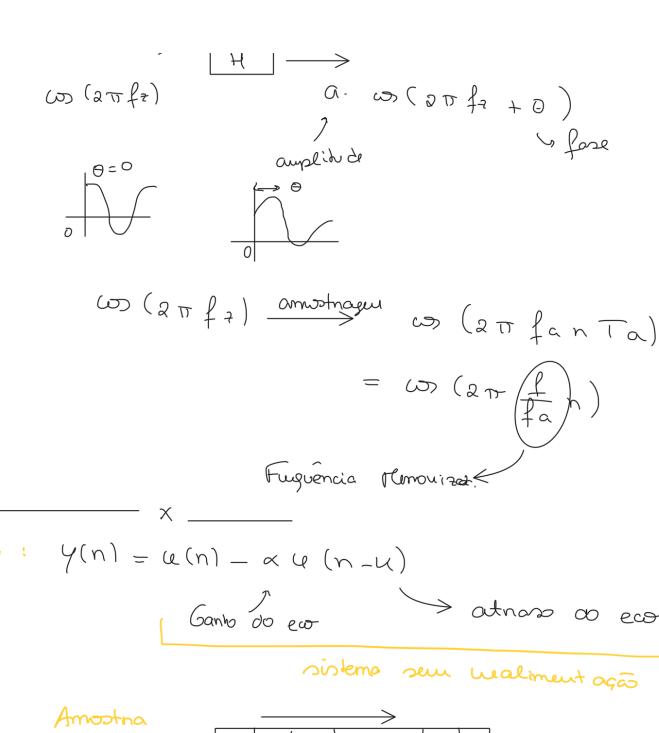
Causalidade

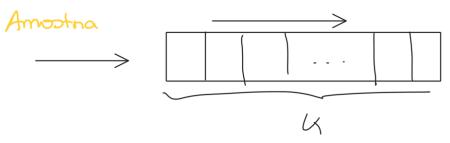
Exemplo de ristema não causal:

$$y(n) = u(n) + u(n-1) - 0,3 y(n+4)$$

Lucanida de le invaniant vo temps (LIT)

~~~ LIT ------

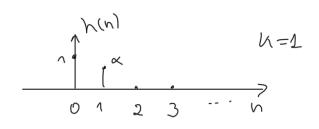


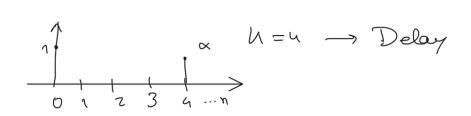


$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

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

Resposta Impulsional





## Nu ltiples cos

$$y(n) = \omega(n) + \alpha \omega(n-\mu) + \alpha^{7} \omega(n-2\mu) + \alpha^{3} \omega(n-3\mu)$$

$$Y(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^{i}(n-ix)$$

$$h(n) = ?$$
  $y(n) = u(n) + ay(n-1)$ 

# sistema com mealimentação

III

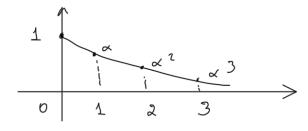
$$y(0) = u(0) + \alpha y(-1) = 1$$

$$y(1) = (e(1) + e(1))$$

$$Y(2) = u(2) + 2y(1) = x^{2}$$

 $\gamma(1) = (e(1) + \alpha\gamma(0) = \alpha$ Infinite Impulse  $Y(2) = \omega(2) + 2\gamma(1) = 0$ Prouse

$$Y(m) = U(m) + 2Y(m-1) = x^{m}$$



cindente 
$$y(h) = le(h) + \alpha le(n-1)$$

$$y(n) = y(n) + x y(n-1)$$

$$y(n) = u(n) - x y(n-1)$$

Transformação Z

$$Z \left\langle \alpha(n) \right\rangle = A(z)$$

$$Z\left\langle \alpha(n-u)\right\rangle = A(z) \cdot z^{-4}$$

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

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

Funças de Transferracion

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

L "Zeus" são as nactes do vurninados

( pilos) são as raízes ao demominador

Num sistema estével, todos os polos tien módolo inferior a 1.

$$Y(n) = 2u(n) - u(n-1) + 3y(n-1) - 2y(n-2)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(z) = 2 \times (z) - \times (z) z^{-1} + 3 \times (z) z^{-1} - 2 \times (z)$$

Alianing

