# Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería

Facultad de Ingeniería Eléctrica y Electrónica



Especialidad de Ingeniería de Telecomunicaciones "Solucionario del 2da Práctica Calificada"

Curso: Análisis de Señales y Sistemas

**Código del Curso**: EE410-M

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- 1 2. Sea f[n] = 3,  $0 \le n \le 2$ , un pulso cuadrado, g[n] = [1, 2, 3, 2, 1] un pulso triangular, sea  $h[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^n$ ,  $0 \le n \le 8$  una amortiguación exponencial
  - a) Usando el MATLAB grafique las señales en tiempo discreto f[n],g[n] y h[n].

    •Para la grafica f[n] = 3,  $0 \le n \le 2$ , se utilizo la funcion stem de MATLAB para realizar un pulso cuadrado consideramos en un intervalo de [-8,8].

```
1 - clear clc
2 - n=-8:8;
3 - x=[0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0];
4 - stem (n,x,'filled','-','LineWidth',2);
5 - xlabel('n');
6 - ylabel('f(n)');
7 - title('PULSO CUADRADO','LineWidth',2)
```

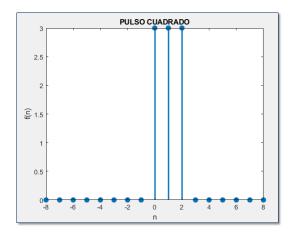


Figure 1: Código en Matlab y gráfica de f[n]

•Para la gráfica g[n] = [1, 2, 3, 2, 1],  $-2 \le n \le 2$ , se utilizo la función stem de MATLAB para realizar un pulso rectangular consideramos en un intervalo de [-8, 8].

```
1 - clear clc
2 - n=-8:8;
3 - x=[0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 3 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0];
4 - stem (n,x,'filled','-','LineWidth',2);
5 - xlabel('n');
6 - ylabel('g(n)');
7 - title('PULSO TRIANGULAR','LineWidth',2)
```

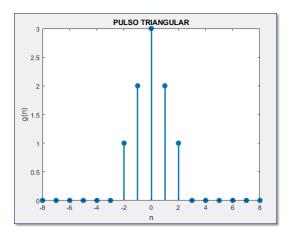


Figure 2: Código en Matlab y gráfica de g[n]

•Para la grafica  $h[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^n$ , se utilizo la funcion stem de MATLAB para realizar la amortiguación exponencial [-8,8] con paso 1.

```
1 - clear clc
2 - n=-8:1:8;
3 - y=(0.5.^n).*stepfun(n,0)-(0.5.^n).*stepfun(n,9);
4 - stem (n,y,'filled','-','LineWidth',2);
5 - axis([-8 8 -4 4]);
6 - xlabel('n');
7 - ylabel('h(n)');
8 - title('AMORTIGUACION EXPONENCIAL','LineWidth',2)
```

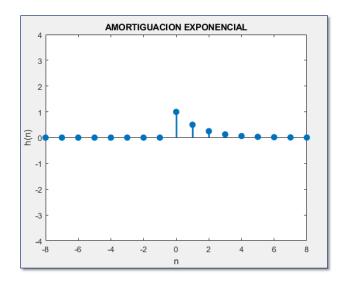


Figure 3: Código en Matlab y gráfica de h[n]

b) Encuentre en términos de n y la señal escalón unitario las siguientes convoluciones: Como nos piden la convolución de dos señales discretas por conocimiento previo:

$$y[n] = x[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[n-k]$$

• Hallamos la convolución de f[n] \* g[n] con la formula previa hallada.

$$n < -2 \to y[n] = 0$$

$$n = -2 \to y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} f[k]g[n - k] = f[0]g[-2] = (3)(1) = 3$$

$$n = -1 \to y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} f[k]g[n - k] = f[0]g[-1] + f[1]g[-2] = 9$$

$$n = 0 \to y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} f[k]g[n - k] = f[0]g[n] + f[1]g[-1] + f[2]g[-2] = 18$$

$$n = 1 \to y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} f[k]g[n - k] = f[0]g[1] + f[1]g[0] + f[2]g[-1] = 21$$

$$n = 2 \to y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} f[k]g[n - k] = f[0]g[2] + f[1]g[1] + f[2]g[0] = 18$$

$$n = 3 \to y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} f[k]g[n - k] = f[1]g[2] + f[2]g[1] = 9$$

$$n = 4 \to y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} f[k]g[n - k] = f[2]g[2] = 3$$

$$n > 4 \to y[n] = 0$$

$$y[n] = f[n] * g[n] = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } n < -2 \\ 3 & \text{si } n = -2 \\ 9 & \text{si } n = -1 \\ 18 & \text{si } n = 0 \\ 21 & \text{si } n = 1 \\ 18 & \text{si } n = 2 \\ 9 & \text{si } n = 3 \\ 3 & \text{si } n = 4 \\ 0 & \text{si } n > 4 \end{cases}$$

## Expresamos en n y escalón unitario la señal:

$$y[n] = 3u[n+2] + 6u[n+1] + 9u[n] + 3u[n-1] - 3u[n-2] - 9u[n-3] - 6u[n-4] - 3u[n-5]$$

• Hallamos la convolución de f[n]\*h[n] con la formula previa hallada.

$$f[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f[k]h[n-k]$$

$$n < 0 \to y[n] = 0$$

$$n = 0 \to y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f[k]h[n-k] = f[0]h[0] = 3$$

$$n = 1 \to y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f[k]h[n-k] = f[0]h[1] + f[1]h[0] = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$n = 2 \to y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f[k]h[n-k] = f[0]h[2] + f[1]h[1] + f[2]h[0] = \frac{21}{4}$$

$$n = 3 \to y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f[k]h[n-k] = f[0]h[3] + f[1]h[2] + f[2]h[1] = \frac{21}{8}$$

$$n = 4 \to y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f[k]h[n-k] = f[0]h[4] + f[1]h[3] + f[2]h[2] = \frac{21}{16}$$

$$n = 5 \to y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f[k]h[n-k] = f[0]h[5] + f[1]h[4] + f[2]h[3] = \frac{21}{32}$$

$$n = 6 \rightarrow y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} f[k]h[n - k] = f[0]h[6] + f[1]h[5] + f[2]h[4] = \frac{21}{64}$$

$$n = 7 \rightarrow y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} f[k]h[n - k] = f[0]h[7] + f[1]h[6] + f[2]h[5] = \frac{21}{128}$$

$$n = 8 \rightarrow y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} f[k]h[n - k] = f[0]h[8] + f[1]h[7] + f[2]h[6] = \frac{21}{256}$$

$$n = 9 \rightarrow y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} f[k]h[n - k] = f[1]h[8] + f[2]h[7] = \frac{9}{256}$$

$$n = 10 \rightarrow y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} f[k]h[n - k] = f[2]h[8] = \frac{3}{256}$$

$$n > 10 \rightarrow y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} f[k]h[n - k] = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } n < 0 \\ 3 & \text{si } n = 0 \\ \frac{9}{2} & \text{si } n = 1 \\ \frac{21}{4} & \text{si } n = 2 \\ \frac{21}{8} & \text{si } n = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } n < 0 \\ 3 & \text{si } n = 0 \\ \frac{9}{2} & \text{si } n = 1 \\ \frac{21}{128} & \text{si } n = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } n < 0 \\ 3 & \text{si } n = 0 \\ \frac{9}{2} & \text{si } n = 1 \\ \frac{21}{256} & \text{si } n = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } n < 0 \\ 3 & \text{si } n = 0 \\ \frac{9}{2} & \text{si } n = 1 \\ \frac{21}{256} & \text{si } n = 6 \\ \frac{21}{128} & \text{si } n = 7 \\ \frac{21}{256} & \text{si } n = 9 \\ \frac{3}{256} & \text{si } n = 10 \\ 0 & \text{si } n > 10 \end{cases}$$

#### Expresamos en n y escalón unitario la señal:

$$y[n] = (0.5)^{n}(3u[n] + 6u[n-1] + 12u[n-2] - 12u[n-9]) - (0.5)^{8}(6u[n-10] - 3u[n-11])$$

• Hallamos la convolución de g[n] \* h[n] con la formula previa hallada.

$$g[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} g[k]h[n-k]$$

$$n < -2 \to y[n] = 0$$

$$n = -2 \to y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} g[k]h[n-k] = g[-2]h[0] = 1$$

$$n = -1 \to y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} g[k]h[n-k] = g[-1]h[0] + g[-2]h[1] = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\begin{split} n &= 0 \to y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} g[k]h[n - k] = g[-2]h[2] + g[-1]h[1] + g[0]h[0] = \frac{17}{4} \\ n &= 1 \to y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} g[k]h[n - k] = g[-2]h[3] + g[-1]h[2] + g[0]h[1] + g[1]h[0] = \frac{33}{8} \\ n &= 2 \to y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} g[k]h[n - k] = g[-2]h[4] + g[-1]h[3] + g[0]h[2] + g[1]h[1] + g[2]h[0] = \frac{49}{16} \\ n &= 3 \to y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} g[k]h[n - k] = g[-2]h[5] + g[-1]h[4] + g[0]h[3] + g[1]h[2] + g[2]h[1] = \frac{49}{32} \\ n &= 4 \to y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} g[k]h[n - k] = g[-2]h[6] + g[-1]h[5] + g[0]h[4] + g[1]h[3] + g[2]h[2] = \frac{49}{64} \\ n &= 5 \to y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} g[k]h[n - k] = g[-2]h[7] + g[-1]h[6] + g[0]h[5] + g[1]h[4] + g[2]h[3] = \frac{49}{128} \\ n &= 6 \to y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} g[k]h[n - k] = g[-2]h[8] + g[-1]h[7] + g[0]h[6] + g[1]h[5] + g[2]h[4] = \frac{49}{256} \\ n &= 7 \to y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} g[k]h[n - k] = g[-1]h[8] + g[0]h[7] + g[1]h[6] + g[2]h[5] = \frac{3}{32} \\ n &= 8 \to y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} g[k]h[n - k] = g[0]h[8] + g[1]h[7] + g[2]h[6] = \frac{11}{256} \\ n &= 9 \to y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} g[k]h[n - k] = g[1]h[8] + g[2]h[7] = \frac{1}{64} \\ n &= 10 \to y[n] = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} g[k]h[n - k] = g[1]h[8] + g[2]h[7] = \frac{1}{64} \\ n &= 10 \to y[n] = 0 \\ y[n] &= g[n] * h[n] = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } n < -2 \\ \frac{5}{25} & \text{si } n = 1 \\ \frac{19}{16} & \text{si } n = 2 \\ \frac{33}{25} & \text{si } n = 3 \\ \frac{33}{25} & \text{si } n = 3 \\ \frac{33}{25} & \text{si } n = 6 \\ \frac{1}{64} & \text{si } n = 9 \\ \frac{1256}{16} & \text{si } n = 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } n > 10 \\ 0 & \text{si } n >$$

#### Expresamos en n y escalón unitario la señal:

$$y[n] = (0.5)^{n}(u[n+2] + 4u[n+1] + 12u[n] + 16u[n-1] + 16u[n-2] - 49u[n-7])$$

$$+ (0.5)^{5}(3u[n-7] - 3u[n-8]) + (0.5)^{8}(11u[n-8] - 11u[n-9])$$

$$+ (0.5)^{6}(u[n-9] - u[n-10]) + (0.5)^{8}(u[n-10] - u[n-11])$$

# c) Usando el comando conv en MATLAB grafique las convoluciones

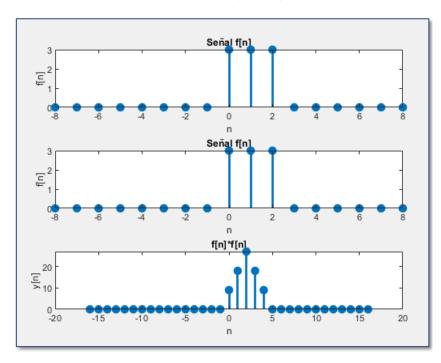
$$f[n] * f[n], f[n] * g[n], f[n] * h[n], g[n] * g[n], g[n] * h[n], h[n] * h[n]$$

#### Graficando

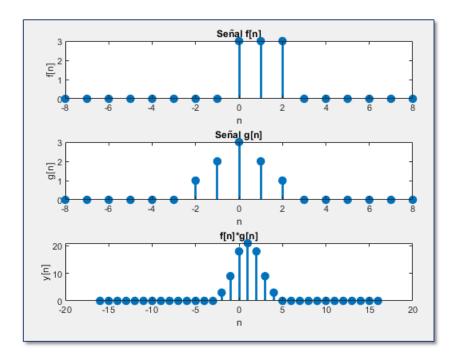
Como el algoritmo es igual para todos, solo bosquejamos las gráficas:

```
%Convolucion de f*f
        clear clc
3 -
        x= [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0]
        nx=[-8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8]
        h= [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0]
        nh=[-8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8]
7 –
8 –
        hmin=min(nh)
        xmin=min(nx)
9 -
        smin=abs(hmin)+abs(xmin)
10
        %la funcion convolucion
11 -
        y=conv(x,h)
12 -
        Ly=length(y)
13
14 -
        ny=-1*smin:1:Ly-smin-1
15
16 -
        subplot (3,1,1)
17 -
        stem(nx,x,'filled','-','LineWidth',2)
18 -
        title('Señal f[n]')
19 -
        subplot (3,1,2)
20 -
        stem(nh,h,'filled','-','LineWidth',2)
21 -
        title('Señal f[n]')
22 -
        subplot (3, 1, 3)
23 -
        stem(ny,y,'filled','-','LineWidth',2)
24 -
        title('f[n]*f[n]')
```

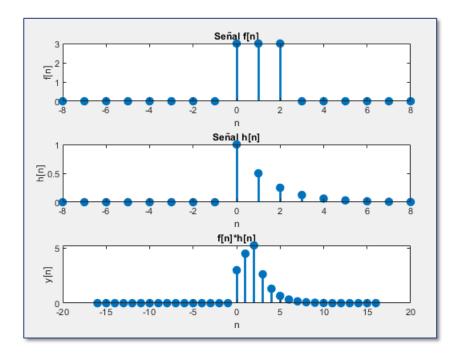
Convolucion: f[n] \* f[n]



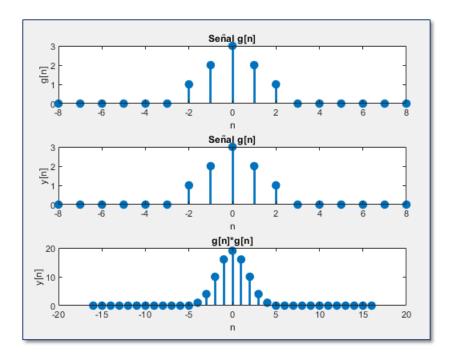
Convolucion: f[n]\*g[n]



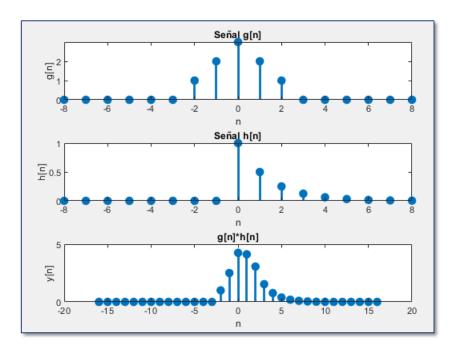
Convolucion: f[n]\*h[n]



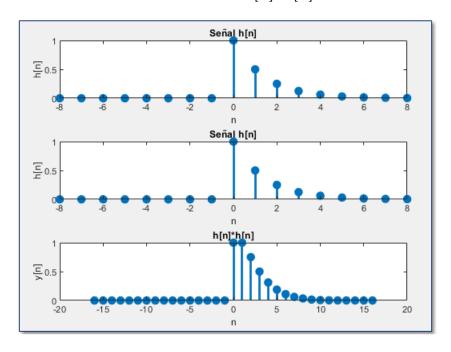
Convolucion: g[n]\*g[n]



Convolucion: g[n]\*h[n]



Convolucion: h[n] \* h[n]



# 2 h

Determinar:

- ullet La función de transferencia H(z) del mencionado sistema
- La ecuación de diferencias de coeficientes constantes que representa al sistema
- La respuesta al impulso h[n]

## Solución:

1er paso: Encontrando las ecuaciones a partir del diagrama de bloques

(a)

$$0.63Y_1(z) - 1.6Y_1(z) = X(z) - Y_1(z)Z^2$$

$$Y_1(z) = \frac{X(z)}{Z^2 - 1.6Z + 0.63} \tag{1}$$

(b)

$$Y(z) = 4Y(z) - 4Y_1(z)$$

De (1)

$$Y(z) = \frac{4X(z)(Z-1)}{Z^2 - 1.6Z + 0.63}$$

Función transferencia:

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{4(Z-1)}{Z^2 - 1.6Z + 0.63}$$

#### 2do paso:

Hallando la ecuación de diferencias de coeficientes constantes del sistema, a partir de la función de transferencia

$$\frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{4(Z-1)}{Z^2 - 1.6Z + 0.63}$$
$$Z^2 Y(z) - 1.6ZY(z) + 0.63Y(z) = 4(Z-1)X(z)$$

Dividiendo entre  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ , para realizar la transformada inversa:

$$Y(z) - 1.6Z^{-1}Y(z) + 0.63Z^{-2}Y(z) = 4Z^{-1}X(z) - 4Z^{-2}X(z)$$

Aplicamos la siguiente transformada inversa  $x[n-a] = Z^{-1}\{Z^{-a}X(z)\}$ Ecuación de diferencias

$$\therefore y[n] - 1.6y[n-1] + 0.63y[n-2] = 4x[n] - 4x[n-2]$$

#### 3er paso:

Calculando la respuesta al impulso del sistema: Como la entrada es el impulso unitario, entonces  $x[n] = \delta[n]$ ; por lo tanto, como  $Z\{\delta[n]\} = X(z) = 1$ . Además, trabajaremos con la transformada Z.

$$Y(z) = H(z)X(z)$$

A partir de la función de transferencia, obtenemos H(z).

$$Y(z) = H(z)X(z)$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{4(Z-1)}{Z^2 - 1.6Z + 0.63}(1)$$

$$Y(z) = 2(\frac{-1}{Z - 0.9} + \frac{3}{Z - 0.7})$$

Aplicando transformada inversa

$$Z^{-1}\{Y(z)\} = 2(-Z^{-1}\{\frac{1}{Z - 0.9}\} + 3Z^{-1}\{\frac{1}{z - 0.7}\})$$

La respuesta al impulso al impulso unitario

$$\therefore h[n] = 2(-(0.9)^{n-1}u_{(n-1)} + 3(0.7)^{n-1}u_{(n-1)})$$

**Importante:** Colocando como entrada la función impulso en el sistema Por medio del osciloscopio, se muestra la salida de la función impulso, en Y(z)

**b**) El sistema global que se muestra en la siguiente figura, es el resultado de la combinación de 5 sistemas interconectados

$$\therefore h[n] = 2(\delta[n] - \delta[n-1] + u[n-1] + (\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}u[n-1])$$