

UNIVERSIDADE ZAMBEZE

FCT

ENGENHARIA INFORMÁTICA

PROCESSAMENTO DIGITAL DE SINAL

TESTE-1

DISCENTE:

• BERNARDO AMISSE ASSUMANÉ

DOCENTE:

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$$\textcircled{1} \quad X[n] = \{2, 4, 0, 3\}$$

$$a) \quad \sum_{b=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(b) \delta(n-b)$$

Logo

$$X(n) = X(4) \delta(n-4) + X(3) \delta(n-3) + X(2) \delta(n-2) + X(0) \delta(n) \quad \#$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ a) } y(n) = x(n) - x(n-1)$$

$$x_1(n)$$

$$y_1(n) = x_1(n) - x_1(n-1)$$

$$x_2(n) = x_2(n-n_0) - x_2(n-n_0)$$

$$y_2(n) = x_2(n) - x_2(n-1)$$

$$y_2(n) = x_2(n-n_0) - x_2(n-n_0-1)$$

$$y_1(n-n_0) = x_1(n-n_0) - x_1(n-n_0-1)$$

Logo é invariante no tempo



$$\textcircled{2} \text{ b) } y(n) = n x(n)$$

$$x(n) = x(n + n_0)$$

$$y(n) = n x(n)$$

$$y(n) = n x(n + n_0)$$

$$n = n + n_0$$

$$y_n = n x(n)$$

$$y(n + n_0) = (n + n_0) x(n + n_0)$$

Logo é Variante no tempo

(2)

$$c) y(n) = x(-n)$$

$$x_1(n)$$

$$y_1(n) = x_1(-n)$$

$$x_2(n) = x_2(n-n_0)$$

$$y_2(n) = x_2(-n)$$

$$y_2(n) = x_2[-(n-n_0)]$$

$$y_2(n) = x_2[-n+n_0]$$

$$y_1(n-n_0) = x_1[-(n-n_0)]$$

$$y_1(n-n_0) = x_1(-n+n_0)$$

Logo é invariante no tempo

$$d) y(n) = x(n) \cos(\omega_0 n)$$

$$x(n) = x(n+n_0) \cdot \cos[\omega_0(n+n_0)]$$

$$y(n) = x(n) \cos(\omega_0 n)$$

$$y(n) = x(n+n_0) \cos[\omega_0(n+n_0)]$$

$$n = n + n_0$$

$$y(n) = x(n) \cos(\omega_0 n)$$

$$y(n+n_0) = x(n+n_0) \cos[\omega_0(n+n_0)]$$

Logo é Variante no tempo



3

a)  $y(n) = nx(n)$

$$x_1(n)$$

$$y_1(n) = nx_1(n)$$

$$x_2(n)$$

$$y_2(n) = nx_2(n)$$

$$x_3(n) = ax_1(n) + bx_2(n)$$

$$y_3(n) = nx_3(n)$$

$$y_3(n) = n[ax_1(n) + bx_2(n)]$$

$$y_3(n) = nax_1(n) + nbx_2(n)$$

$$y_3(n) = ay_1(n) + by_2(n)$$

Logo é linear.

b)  $y(n) = x(n^2)$

$$x_1(n)$$

$$y_1(n) = x_1(n^2)$$

$$x_2(n)$$

$$y_2(n) = x_2(n^2)$$

$$x_3(n) = ax_1(n^2) + bx_2(n^2)$$

$$y_3(n) = x_3(n^2)$$

$$y_3(n) = ax_1(n^2) + bx_2(n^2)$$

$$y_3(n) = ay_1(n) + by_2(n)$$

Logo é linear

$$C) y(n) = x^2(n)$$

$$x_1(n)$$

$$y_1(n) = x_1^2(n)$$

$$x_2(n)$$

$$y_2(n) = x_2^2(n)$$

$$x_3(n) = a x_1^2(n) + b x_2^2(n)$$

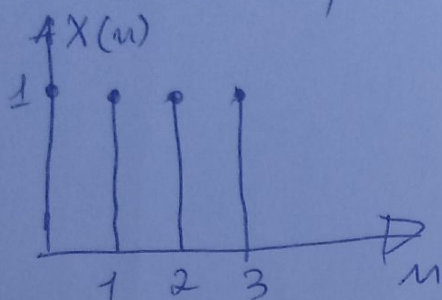
$$y_3(n) = a x_1^2(n) + b x_2^2(n)$$

Logo não é linear

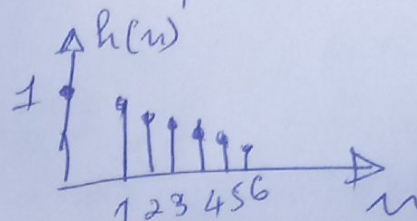


4

$$x(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq n \leq 4 \\ 0, & \text{outros} \end{cases}$$



$$h(n) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n, & 0 \leq n \leq 6 \\ 0, & \text{outros} \end{cases}$$



$$y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k) h(n-k)$$

$$n=0 \quad y(0) = x(0) h(0) = 1$$

$$n=1 \quad y(1) = x(0) h(1) + x(1) h(0) = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$n=2 \quad y(2) = x(0) h(2) + y(1) = \frac{19}{9}$$

$$n=3 \quad y(3) = x(0) h(3) + y(2) = \frac{8}{27} + \frac{19}{9} = \frac{65}{27}$$

$$n=4 \quad y(4) = x(0) h(4) + y(3) = \frac{16}{81} + \frac{65}{27} = \frac{211}{81}$$

$$n=5 \quad y(5) = x(0) h(5) + y(4) = \frac{32}{243} + \frac{211}{81} = \frac{665}{243}$$

$$n=6 \quad y(6) = x(0) h(6) + y(5) = \frac{64}{729} + \frac{665}{243} = \frac{2059}{729}$$

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(k) h(n-k)$$

#

⑤ a)  $x_1(t) = e^{-at} \cdot u_1(t), a > 0$

$$X(j\omega) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-at} \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{(a+j\omega)} \cdot e^{-(a+j\omega)t} \Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$$\cancel{X(j\omega)} = \frac{1}{(a+j\omega)}, a > 0$$

$$|X(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + \omega^2}}, \angle X(j\omega) = -\arctan\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

b)  $x(t) = e^{-a|t|}, a > 0$

$$X(j\omega) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-a|t|} \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(a-j\omega)} \cdot e^{(a-j\omega)t} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 + \frac{1}{-(a+j\omega)} \cdot e^{-(a+j\omega)t} \Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(a+j\omega)} + \frac{1}{(a-j\omega)}$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{2a}{(a^2 - \omega^2)}$$

$$|X(j\omega)| = \frac{2a}{|a^2 - \omega^2|}$$

#



⑥ a)  $x_1(t) = \sin \omega t \cdot u_1(t)$   
 $x_1(s) = \int_0^{\infty} \sin(\omega t) e^{-st} dt$   
 $x_1(s) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t}}{2j} \cdot e^{-st} dt = \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$   
 $\Re\{s\} > 0$

b)  $x_2(t) = \cos \omega t \cdot u_2(t)$   
 $\frac{d(\sin \omega t)}{dt} = \omega \cos \omega t$   
 $\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d x(t)}{dt}\right] = \omega \mathcal{L}(\cos \omega t) \cdot \sin 0$   
 $= \omega \mathcal{L}(\cos \omega t)$   
 $= s \cdot \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} = \omega \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$

c) i.  $x(t) = e^{-3,5t}, t > 0$   
 ii.  $y(t) = e^{3,5t}, t > 0$

i.  $x(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \cdot e^{-(3,5)t} dt$

$x(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t(s+3,5)} dt$

$x(s) = -\frac{1}{(s+3,5)} \Big|_0^{\infty}$

$x(s) = \frac{1}{s+3,5} \#$

ii.  $y(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \cdot e^{3,5t} dt$

$y(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t(s-3,5)} dt$

$y(s) = -\frac{1}{(s-3,5)} \Big|_0^{\infty}$

$y(s) = \frac{1}{s-3,5} \#$



$$(7) \quad a) \quad h(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & -1 \leq n \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{outros} \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(z + 1 + z^{-1}); \quad z \neq 0$$

$$H(z) = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{3} z^{-n}; \quad z \neq 0$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{3} z^{-1} + \frac{1}{3} z^0 + \frac{1}{3} z^1; \quad z \neq 0$$

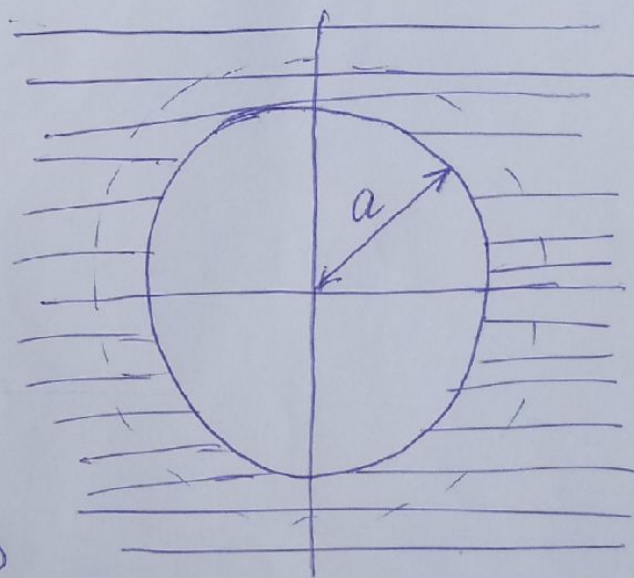
$$b) \quad h(n) = \begin{cases} a^n, & n \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{outros} \end{cases}$$

$$H(z) = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} a^n z^{-n}$$

$$H(z) = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (a z^{-1})^n$$

$$H(z) = \frac{(a z^{-1})^{-\infty} - (a z^{-1})^{\infty}}{1 - a z^{-1}}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{0}{1 - a z^{-1}} = 0$$



$$|a z^{-1}| < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |z| > |a|$$

Para  $|a| < 1$

O sistema é Estável.

$$c) h(n) = \begin{cases} r^n \cos(\omega_0 n), & n \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{outros} \end{cases}$$

$$\cos(\omega_0 n) = \frac{e^{j\omega_0 n} + e^{-j\omega_0 n}}{2}$$

$$H(z) = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} r^n \cos(\omega_0 n) z^{-n}$$

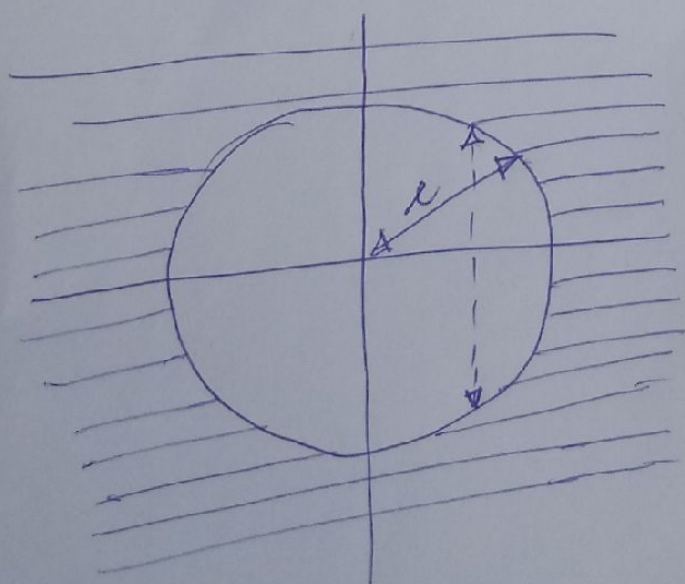
$$H(z) = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (r z^{-1})^n \cos(\omega_0 n)$$

$$H(z) = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} (r z^{-1})^n (e^{j\omega_0 n} + e^{-j\omega_0 n})$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (r z^{-1})^n e^{j\omega_0 n} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (r z^{-1})^n e^{-j\omega_0 n}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (r z^{-1})^n (e^{j\omega_0 n}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (r z^{-1})^n (e^{-j\omega_0 n})$$

$$H(z) = 0$$



$$z - r e^{j\omega_0} = 0 \wedge z - r e^{-j\omega_0} = 0$$

$$z = r e^{j\omega_0} \wedge z = r e^{-j\omega_0}$$

$$|z| > |r|$$