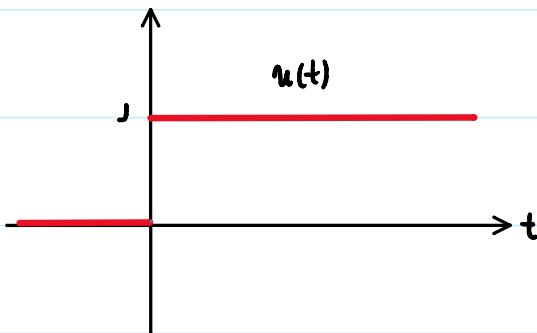


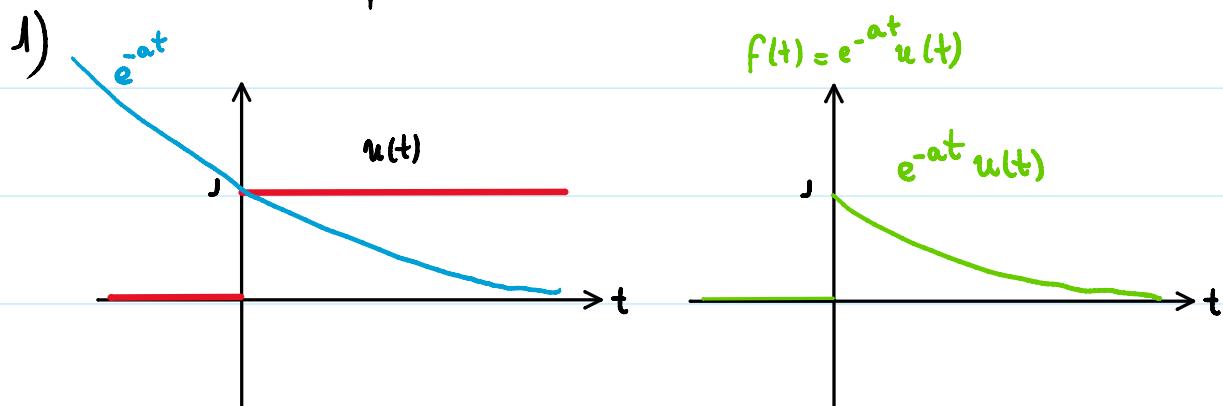
### ★ Função degrau unitário

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(k) = \begin{cases} 1, & k=0 \\ 0, & k < 0 \end{cases}$$



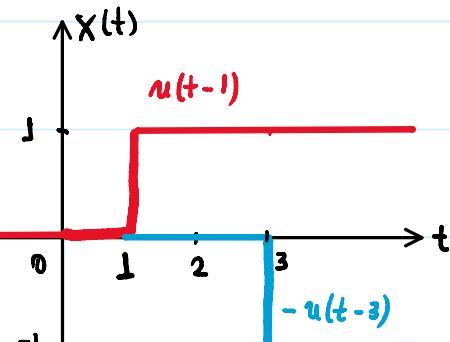
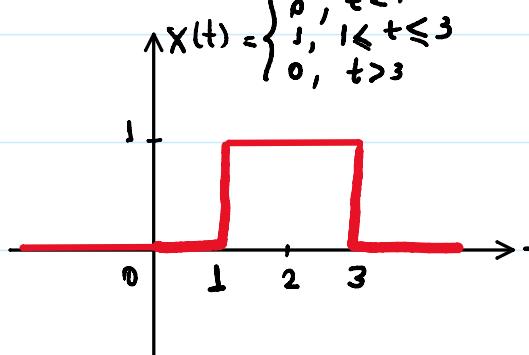
utilidade no descrição p/ sinais causais (que começam  $t=0$ )



### 2) Descrição de sinais

a)

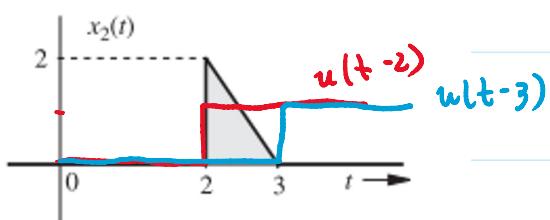
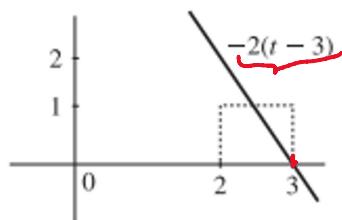
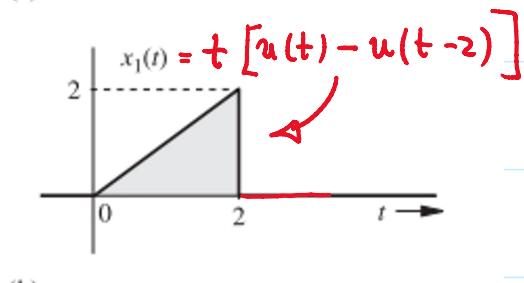
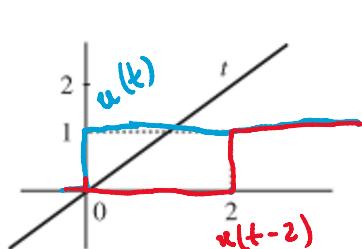
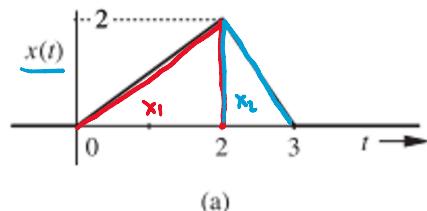
$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 1 \\ 1, & 1 \leq t \leq 3 \\ 0, & t > 3 \end{cases}$$



$$x(t) = u(t-1) - u(t-3)$$

//

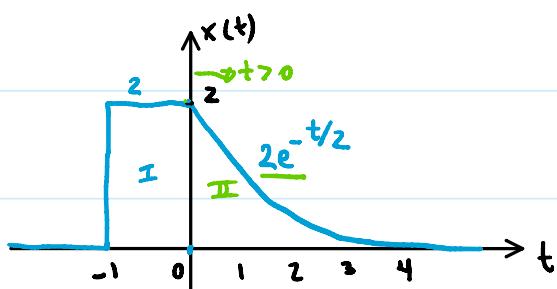
b)



$$x(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$$

$$x(t) = t \cdot [u(t) - u(t-2)] - 2(t-3) [u(t-2) - u(t-3)]$$

c)



$$x(t) = 2[u(t+1) - u(t)] + 2e^{-t/2}u(t)$$

### ★ Função impulso unitário

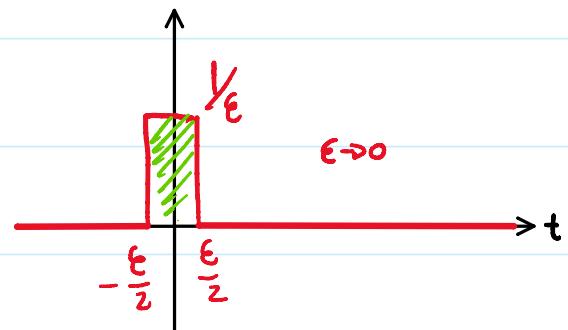
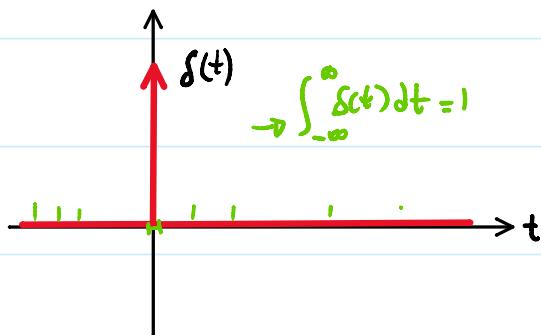
$$\delta(t) = 0, \forall t \neq 0$$

$$e^{\varphi/t} \sim \infty \text{ (indefinido)}$$

$$\delta(t) = 0, \forall t \neq 0$$

e  $\varphi/t \approx 0 \rightarrow \infty$  (indeterminado)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$$



### Propriedades de multiplicação

$$\Rightarrow \phi(t) \cdot \delta(t) = \phi(0) \delta(t)$$

$$\delta(t) = 0, \forall t \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(t) \cdot \delta(t-T) = \phi(T) \delta(t-T)$$

$$t = T \quad \delta(t-T) = 0 \quad \forall t \neq T$$

A multiplicação de uma função contínua no tempo  $\phi(t)$  pelo impulso unitário resulta em um impulso unitário  $\delta(t-T)$  resulta em um impulso unitário e/ 'força'/amplitude  $\phi(T)$ .

### → Propriedade da amostragem

$$\cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{\phi(t)}_{t=0} \underbrace{\delta(t)}_{t=0} dt = \phi(0) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = \underline{\phi(0)}$$

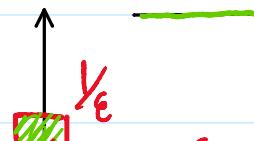
$$\cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{\phi(t)}_{t=0} \underbrace{\delta(t-T)}_{t=T} dt = \phi(T)$$

### → Impulso unitário como função generalizada

$$\frac{du(t)}{dt} = \delta(t)$$

$$\int^t u(t) dt = \delta(t)$$

t



$$\int_{-\infty}^t \delta(\tau) d\tau = u(t)$$

$$t < -\frac{\epsilon}{2} \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^t \delta(\tau) d\tau = 0$$

$$t > \frac{\epsilon}{2} \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^t \delta(\tau) d\tau = 1$$

$\therefore \epsilon \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow u(t)$

### ★ Função exponencial $e^{st}$

- $s \in \mathbb{C} \rightsquigarrow s = \sigma + j\omega$

$$e^{st} = e^{(\sigma+j\omega)t} = e^{\sigma t} \cdot e^{j\omega t} = e^{\sigma t} (\cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t)$$

- $s^* \rightsquigarrow s = \sigma - j\omega$

$$e^{s^* t} = e^{(\sigma-j\omega)t} = e^{\sigma} \cdot e^{-j\omega t} = e^{\sigma t} (\cos \omega t - j \sin \omega t)$$

$$\therefore e^{st} + e^{s^* t} = e^{\sigma t} (\cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t) + e^{\sigma t} (\cos \omega t - j \sin \omega t)$$

$$e^{st} + e^{s^* t} = 2e^{\sigma t} \cos \omega t$$

$$e^{\sigma t} \cos \omega t = \frac{e^{st} + e^{s^* t}}{2} \rightsquigarrow \text{forma generalizada}$$

Fórmula de Euler  $\cos \omega t = \frac{e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t}}{2}$

$e^{st} \rightsquigarrow \text{generaliza } e^{j\omega t} \quad \therefore s \text{ é a frequência complexa}$

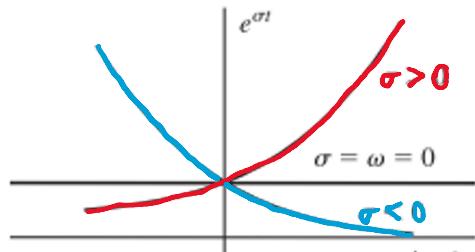
Note que  $e^{st}$  engloba uma grande classe de funções:

1) Uma constante  $k = k e^{\sigma t}$  ( $\omega = 0$ )

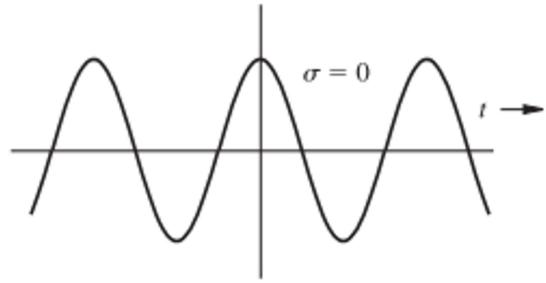
2) Uma exponencial monótona  $e^{\sigma t}$  ( $\omega = 0, s = \sigma$ )

3) Uma senóide  $\cos \omega t$  ( $\sigma = 0, s = \pm j\omega$ )

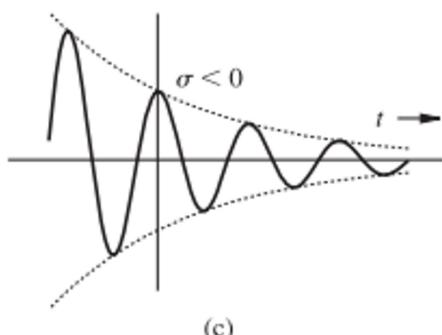
4) Uma senóide variando exponencialmente  $e^{\sigma t} \cos \omega t$  ( $s = \sigma + j\omega$ )



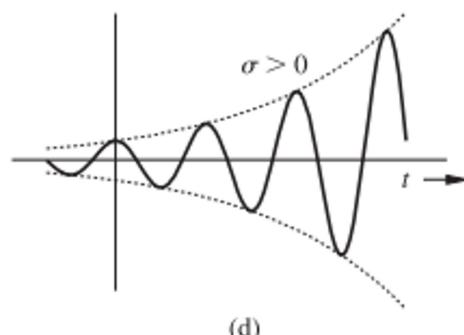
(a)



(b)



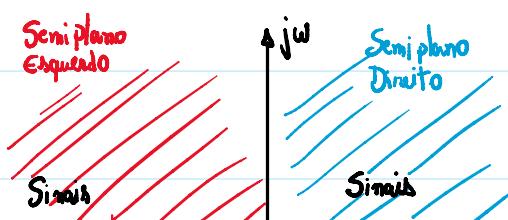
(c)

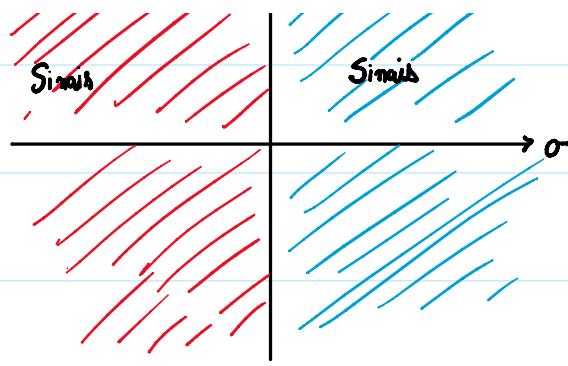


(d)

Senóides de frequência complexa  $s = \sigma + j\omega$

→ Plano da frequência complexa  $s$





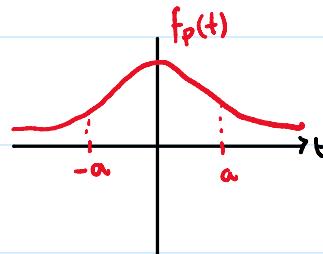
## ★ Função pares e ímpares

• Par  $f_p(t) = f_p(-t)$  ~ simétrica em relação ao eixo y

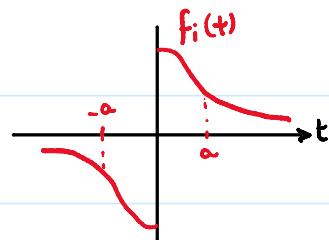
• Ímpar  $f_i(t) = -f_i(-t)$  ~ anti-simétrica ~ ~

### Propriedades

$$f_p(t) \times f_i(t) = g_i(t)$$



$$f_p(t) \times f_p(t) = g_p(t)$$



A área  $\int_{-a}^a f_p(t) dt = 2 \int_0^a f_p(t) dt$

$$\int_{-a}^a f_i(t) dt = 0$$

Componentes pares e ímpares de um sinal

Todo sinal  $x(t)$  pode ser descrito como

$$x(t) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} [x(t) + x(-t)]}_{\text{par}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} [x(t) - x(-t)]}_{\text{ímpar}}$$

Exemplo:  $x(t) = e^{-at} u(t)$

$$x(t) = x_p(t) + x_i(t)$$

$$x_p(t) = \frac{1}{2} [e^{-at} u(t) + e^{at} u(-t)]$$

$$x_i(t) = \frac{1}{2} [e^{-at} u(t) - e^{at} u(-t)]$$

