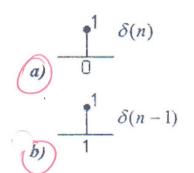
Sinais e Sistemas Discretos

- 1. Determine a resposta impulsional dos seguintes sistemas discretos:
 - (a) y(n) = 0.4x(n) + 0.3x(n-1) + 0.2x(n-2) + 0.1x(n-3)
 - (b) y(n) = x(n) + ay(n-1)
- 2. Verifique se os seguintes sistemas são ou não lineares:
 - (a) $y(n) = \frac{1}{3} [x(n+1) + x(n) + x(n-1)]$
 - $(b) y(n) = x^2(n)$
- 3. Calcular a resposta impulsional do sistema seguinte, para os impulsos:

 $y(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n+1} y(n-1) + x(n) & ; n \ge 0 \\ 0 & ; - \end{cases}$



4. Considere o seguinte sistema:

$$T[x(n)] = \alpha x(n) + \beta$$

Verifique se é estável, causal, linear e invariante.

5. Determine se o seguinte sistema é estável, causal, linear e invariante à translação:

$$T[x(n)] = x(n - n_0)$$

6. Determine a resposta do sistema discreto com resposta impulsional $h(n) = 2^{-n} u(n)$, quando a entrada é x(n) = u(n) - u(n-8)

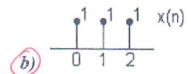
prove que:
$$y(n) = (k_1 \alpha^n + k_2 \beta^n) u(n)$$

8. Dada a seguinte saída de um sinal não recursivo:

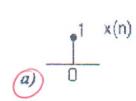
$$y(n) = \frac{1}{3}x(n+1) + \frac{1}{3}x(n) + \frac{1}{3}x(n-1).$$

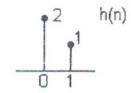
Calcule a resposta desse sistema quando a entrada é:

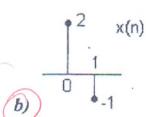
(a) $x(n) = \delta(n)$

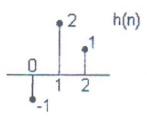


- (c)) Verifique a estabilidade deste sistema.
- 9. Para as sequências seguintes, use a convolução discreta para calcular a resposta à entrada x(n) quando a resposta impulsional é a indicada.









10) Considere o sistema discreto

$$y(n) = \frac{3x(n) + 2x(n-1) + x(n-2)}{6}$$

- (a) Determine a sua resposta impulsional h(n).
- (b) Determine a resposta do sistema à entrada x(n) = u(n) u(n-4).

EXERCICIOS 2008 (2)

[3] Calcular a response empulsional do restour separate, pare or empulsor:
$$y(n) = \frac{1}{n+1} y(n-1) + x(n) ; \quad n > 0$$

$$M=0 \implies h(0) = \frac{1}{0+1} h(-1) + \overline{J}(0) = 1$$

$$M=1$$
 =) $h(1) = \frac{1}{1+1} h(0) + \overline{d}(1) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1$

$$M=2$$
 $\rightarrow h(2) = \frac{1}{1+2}h(1) + J(2) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

$$M=3 \Rightarrow h(3) = \frac{1}{1+3} h(2) + \overline{J(3)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$h'(n) = \frac{1}{m+1}h'(m-1) + \tilde{\delta}(m)$$

b)
$$\int \int (n-1) h(m) = \frac{1}{m+1} h(m-1) + J(m-1)$$

$$h(m) = \frac{1}{m+1} h(m-1) + J(m-1)$$

$$M = 0 \Rightarrow h(0) = \frac{1}{0+1}h(-1) + \overline{0}(-1) = 0$$

$$M=1=1$$
 $h(1)=\frac{1}{1+1}h(0)+\overline{b(0)}=1$ = $\frac{1}{2}/2$

$$M=2=)$$
 $h(2) = \frac{1}{1+2} h(1) + \overline{J(1)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{$

$$M=3=)$$
 $h(3)=\frac{1}{1+3}$ $h(2)+3(2)=\frac{1}{4}\cdot\frac{1}{3}=\frac{1}{4}\cdot\frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{3}$

$$M=4 \Rightarrow h(4) = \frac{1}{1+4}h(3) + \delta(3) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$h(M) = \left\{ \frac{2}{(M+1)!}, M > 0 \right\}$$

$$M \leq 0$$

$$\text{JIR}$$

Compose o squinti sisteme
$$T[x(n)] = \propto x(n) + \beta$$
Verificae x i estard, and, but e surarianti.

** Linear

Plo Teorene de sobrefondes $n_1(n) \longrightarrow g_1(n)$

$$\pi_2(n) \longrightarrow g_2(n)$$

$$T[a x_1(n) + b x_2(n)] = a T[x_1(n)] + b T[x_2(n)]$$

$$[x(n)] < \pi_1 \Longrightarrow |y(n)| < \pi_2$$

$$T\{a x_{1}(m) + b x_{2}(m)\} = a T\{x_{1}(m)\} + b T\{x_{2}(m)\}$$

$$|x(m)| < \pi_{1} => |y(m)| < \pi_{2}$$

$$T\{a x_{1}(m) + b x_{2}(m)\} = x(a x_{1}(m) + b x_{2}(m)) + \beta =$$

$$= x a x_{1}(m) + x b x_{2}(m) + \beta$$

$$= x a x_{1}(m) + x b x_{2}(m) + \beta =$$

$$= x a x_{1}(m) + a \beta + b x_{2}(m) + b \beta$$

$$= x a x_{1}(m) + a \beta + b x_{2}(m) + b \beta$$

$$= x a x_{1}(m) + a \beta + b x_{2}(m) + b \beta$$

$$= x a x_{1}(m) + a \beta + b x_{2}(m) + b \beta$$

· Cauxil

Use a penas enhados puentes en passodas [m an(m-1)] y(m) = f(n(m) + x(m-1)) $y(m) = \frac{1}{2}(x(m) + y(m-1))$

of the causal
$$g(n) = \chi(n) + \chi(n+1)$$

EXERCÍCIOS 2008 (3)

 $\overline{f}[n(m)] = \propto \chi(m) + \beta$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi(m) + \beta = \chi(m) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi(m) \int_{-\infty}^$

Se pare ume requêres houisede une entrede o sostemo padey uma saide Constada

 $|\mathcal{M}(m)| < \mathcal{M}_1$

 $y(m) = | \times n(m) + \beta |$ $= \times | \times (n) | + \beta$

(3) (y(n) = xM, + B)

Ou sip, estarel pare x + B finitar.

Touten a polevi d'ger: |x[v] <00
ano é un sisteme não recersoro então é estand

· Invariante

 $T_{\Lambda}(n-md)_{\Lambda} = \times \times (m-md) + \beta$ and m=m + md $= y(m-md) \quad e' invariante.$

15] Determine se o sejuente protence é colarel, auxal, linear e guranianti à translègeo: T[x(m)] = x (m-mo) = ym) · Eskhilde => |x[m] (00 -> |x[m-m]) (00 como y tel de um sistema não recursiro, o sistema é estavel. · Causadade => A saide não preade as entrados Mo>0: g[1] = n(1-1)(=) g[1] = N[0] => causal M0<0: 9[1]= x(1+1)(=) y[1]= x[z] => mão causal. · Inacidode => Tfx, n, tn) + x2 x2tn) f=x, Tfx, my + x2 Tfx2tn) } d, x, (m-mo) + 2 2 2 (m-mo) = d, x, [m-mo] + d, x, [m-mo]

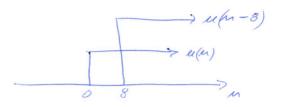
.. O sistema i linear

· Zuraviancia a haustegião The [m-nd] = a n[n-nd) = y(n-nd) · Ossteure é invaisant à prudeções EXERCICIOS 2008 (4)

[6] Determine a resporte do sisteme discuto com resporte impulsional $h(n) = 2^{-M}u(n)$, quando a enhada é $n(n) = l_1(n) - u(n-8)$

$$x(m)$$
 $h(n)$ $y(m) = x(m) * h(m) = h(m) * u(m)$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} 2^{-n} u(n) - \chi(n-\kappa)$$



For
$$M(M) = x^{M}M(M)$$
 $= \lambda(M) = \beta^{M}M(M)$.

Prove $G_{LG}: Y(M) = (K_{1}x^{M} + K_{2}\beta^{M}) L(M)$

$$\frac{K(M)}{h(M)} = \frac{Y(M)}{Y(M)} = \chi(M) + h(M) = \frac{1}{\sum_{K=-\infty}^{M} h[K]} \chi[M-K] = \frac{1}{\sum_{K=-\infty}^{M} \chi[K]} h[M-K] = \frac{1}{\sum_{K=-\infty}^{M} \chi[K]} + \frac{1}{\sum_{K=-\infty}^{M} \chi[K]} + \frac{1}{\sum_{K=-\infty}^{M} \chi[K]} + \frac{1}{\sum_{K=-\infty}^{M} \chi[K]} = \frac{1}{\sum_{K=-\infty}^{M} \chi[K]} + \frac{1}{\sum_{K=-\infty}^{M} \chi[K]} = \frac{1}{\sum_{K=-\infty}^{M} \chi[K]} + \frac{1}{\sum_{K=-\infty}^{M} \chi[K]} = \frac{1}{\sum_{K=$$

XERCICIOS 2008 (5)

[8] Dade a seguinte saíde de um sinel não recursivo: y(n) = 1/3 2(n+1) + 1/3 2(n) + 1/3 2(n-1). Calcule a respont desse sisteme quando a enhade é:

$$a$$
 $a(m) = \delta(m)$

$$\lambda(n) = \lambda(n) + h(n) = h(n) + \lambda(n) =$$

$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \kappa(\kappa) h(m-\kappa) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\kappa) \lambda(m-\kappa)$$

150 para = Pela de franção.

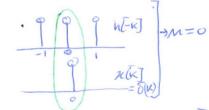
$$y(-1) = \frac{1}{3} \alpha (1+1) + \frac{1}{3} \alpha (-1) + \frac{1}{3} \alpha (-1-1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

 $y(0) = \frac{1}{3} \times (0+1) + \frac{1}{3} \times (0) + \frac{1}{3} \times (0-1) = \frac{1}{3}$

$$y(1) = \frac{1}{3}(1+1) + \frac{1}{3}x(1) + \frac{1}{3}x(1-1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

 $y(m) = \begin{cases} 1/3 \\ 0 \end{cases}$ m = -1,0,1

2 20000 =) Pelo Ritodo giafico.



$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & 9 & 9 & h(-k+1) \\
\hline
0 & 1 & 2 \\
\hline
0 & n(k)
\end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow M = 1$$

$$y(m) = \begin{cases} 1/3 & \text{i. } M = -1,0,71 \\ 0 & \text{i. } \end{cases}$$

$$y(1) = \frac{1}{3} x(1+1) + \frac{1}{3} x(1) + \frac{1}{3} x(1-1) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y(2) = \frac{1}{3}x(1) + \frac{1}{3}x(2) + \frac{1}{3}x(2) = \frac{1}{3}x(1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y(2) = 1/3 \times (2+1) + 1/3 \times (3) + 1/3 \times (3+1) = 1/3$$
 $y(3) = 1/3 \times (3+1) + 1/3 \times (3) + 1/3 \times (3+1) = 1/3$

$$y[n] = \begin{cases} 1/3 & j & m = -1/3 \\ 2/3 & j & m = 0/2 \\ 1 & j & m = 1 \\ 0 & j & --- \end{cases}$$

Polo Metab gráfico

$$M = S$$

$$M=2$$
 $y(2)=2/3$

$$\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}$$

$$[n=3]$$
 $[n=3]$ $[n=1/3]$ $[n=1/3]$ $[n=3]$ $[n=3]$

$$[M=1] \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{$$

$$y(n) = \begin{cases} 1/3 & m = 0.73 \\ 1/3 & m = 0.73 \end{cases}$$

$$y(m) = \begin{cases} 1/3 & || m = 1/3 \\ 2/3 & || m = 0, 2 \\ 1 & || m = 1 \\ 0 & || m = 1 \end{cases}$$

(c) Verifice a estabilidade deste moteuro

Como $|y(u)| < \infty$ para have eskbilided $\left|\frac{1}{3}\right| + \left|\frac{2}{3}\right| + \left|1\right| + \left|\frac{2}{3}\right| + \left|\frac{1}{3}\right| < \infty$

$$\left|\frac{1}{3}\right| + \left|\frac{2}{3}\right| + \left|1\right| + \left|\frac{2}{3}\right| + \left|\frac{1}{3}\right| < \infty$$

O sisteure à FR, resporte de noteme finite, sisteure à estavel!

It mais mes seje a sisteme Merkiel só pa deger que é vies recursion.

EXERCICIOS 2008 (6)

9 Para as sequencias se juintes, use a consolução descrete pue calcular a resporte à anhada a(u) quando a resporte impulsional é a indicade:

$$y(n) = u(n) * h(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] h[m-k]$$

$$\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}$$

$$y(n) = \begin{cases} 2 & m = 0 \\ 1 & m = 1 \\ 0 & m = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$[M=1]$$

$$0$$

$$h(-x+1)$$

$$0$$

$$0$$

$$0$$

b)
$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x(n)} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x(n)} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x(n-1)} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x(n-2)} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x(n$$

$$g(n) = \chi(n) \times h(n) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \chi(\kappa) h(n-\kappa)$$

$$M=1 \Rightarrow y(1) = -1 \times (-1) + 2 \times 2 = 5$$

$$M=2 \Rightarrow y(2) = -1 \times 2 + 2 = 0$$

$$y(m) = \begin{cases} -2 & | & m = 0 \\ 5 & | & m = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y(n) = 3x(n) + 2x(n-1) + x(n-2)$$

$$h(n) = \frac{3}{6}J(n) + \frac{2}{6}J(n-1) + \frac{1}{6}J(n-2)$$

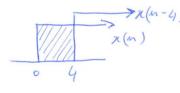
$$M = 0 = 1$$
 $h(0) = 3/6$

$$M(n) = \begin{cases} 1/2 & m = 0 \\ 1/3 & m = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$1/6 & m = 2$$

$$0 & m = 2$$

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



$$n(m) = u(m) - u(m-4)$$

$$V_{\lambda(0)} = \chi(1) = \chi(2) = \chi(3) = 1$$

$$M=1$$
 =) $y(e) = \frac{1}{2}x(1) + \frac{1}{3}x(1-1) + \frac{1}{6}x(1-2) = \frac{1}{12}x^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{5}{6}$

$$M=Z \rightarrow y(2) = \frac{1}{2} \times (2) + \frac{1}{3} \times (2-1) + \frac{1}{6} \times (2-2) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = 1$$

$$M=3$$
 -1 $y(3) = 1/2 \times (3) + 1/3 \times (3-1) + 1/6 \times (3-2) = 1$

$$M=4=1$$
 $y(4)=1/2$ $x(4)+1/3$ $x(4-1)+1/6$ $x(4-2)=1/2$

$$y(m) = \begin{cases} 1/2 \mid m = 0, 4 \\ 5/6 \mid m = 1 \\ 1 \mid m = 2, 3 \\ 1/6 \mid m = 5 \end{cases}$$