

# I - Sinais

## Representação

## Matemática

Processamento Digital de  
Sinais





# Sumário

- Representação Matemática de Sinais
- Sinusóides
- Números Complexos
- Exponenciais Complexas e Fasores





# **REPRESENTAÇÃO MATEMÁTICA DE SINAIS**



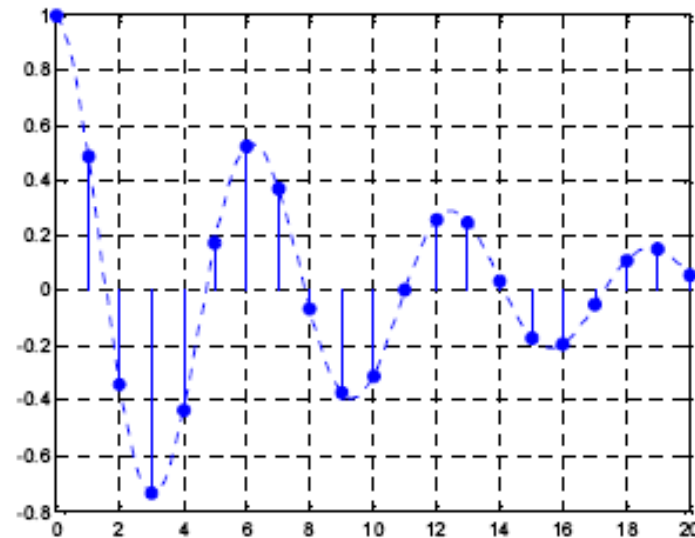
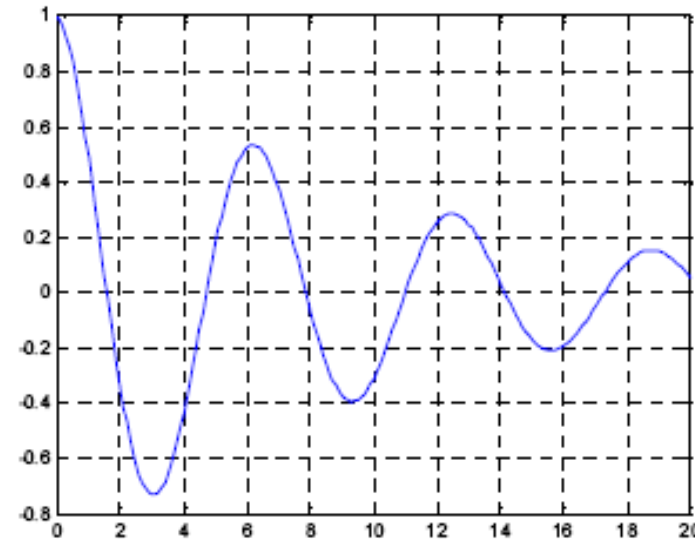
# Classificação de Sinais

- Contínuos:  $x(t)$

$$x : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

- Discretos:  $x[n]$

$$x : \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$





# SINUSÓIDES



# Sinusóide

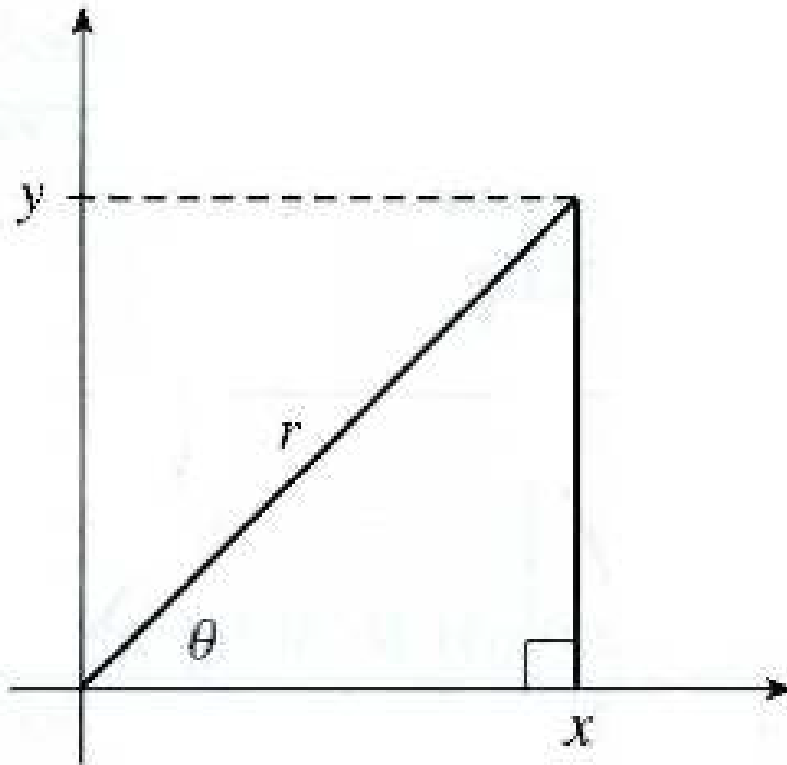
- **Fórmula Geral:**  $x(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$
- **ou:**  $x(t) = A \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \phi)$   $\omega_0 = 2\pi f_0$
- **Período:**  $T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} \text{ (s)}$
- **Freq. angular:**  $\omega_0 \text{ (rad/s)}$  **Freq. linear:**  $f_0 \text{ (Hz)}$   
ou **velocidade angular**
- **Periodicidade:**  $x(t) = x(t + kT_0)$   $t \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$
- **Demos**

□ Tuning Fork; Whistle

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C5LS6scAL3E>
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pANlvSh2r2A>



# Interpretação Geométrica



$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r} \implies y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r} \implies x = r \cos \theta$$



# Revisão Propriedades

Property	Equation
Equivalence	$\sin \theta = \cos(\theta - \pi/2)$ or $\cos(\theta) = \sin(\theta + \pi/2)$
Periodicity	$\cos(\theta + 2\pi k) = \cos \theta$ , when $k$ is an integer
Evenness of cosine	$\cos(-\theta) = \cos \theta$
Oddness of sine	$\sin(-\theta) = -\sin \theta$
Zeros of sine	$\sin(\pi k) = 0$ , when $k$ is an integer
Ones of cosine	$\cos(2\pi k) = 1$ when $k$ is an integer
Minus ones of cosine	$\cos \left[ 2\pi \left( k + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = -1$ , when $k$ is an integer

$$\frac{d \sin \theta}{d\theta} = \cos \theta \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{d \cos \theta}{d\theta} = -\sin \theta$$







# Identidades Fundamentais

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

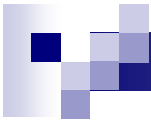
$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

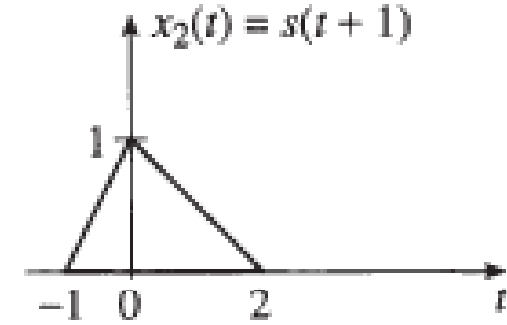
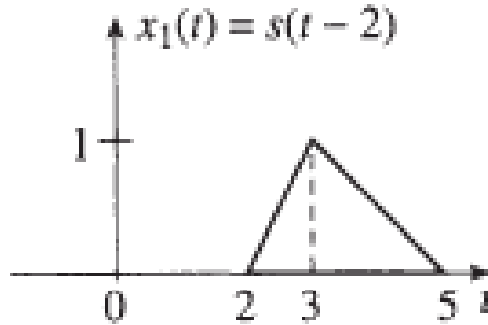
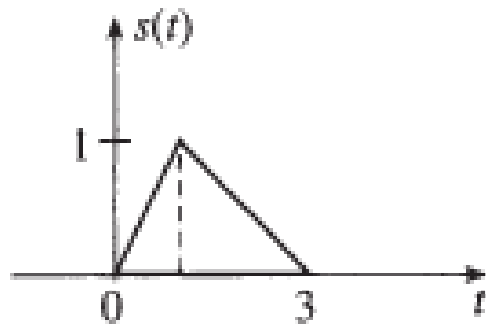
$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$





## Deslocamento temporal e desfasamento angular

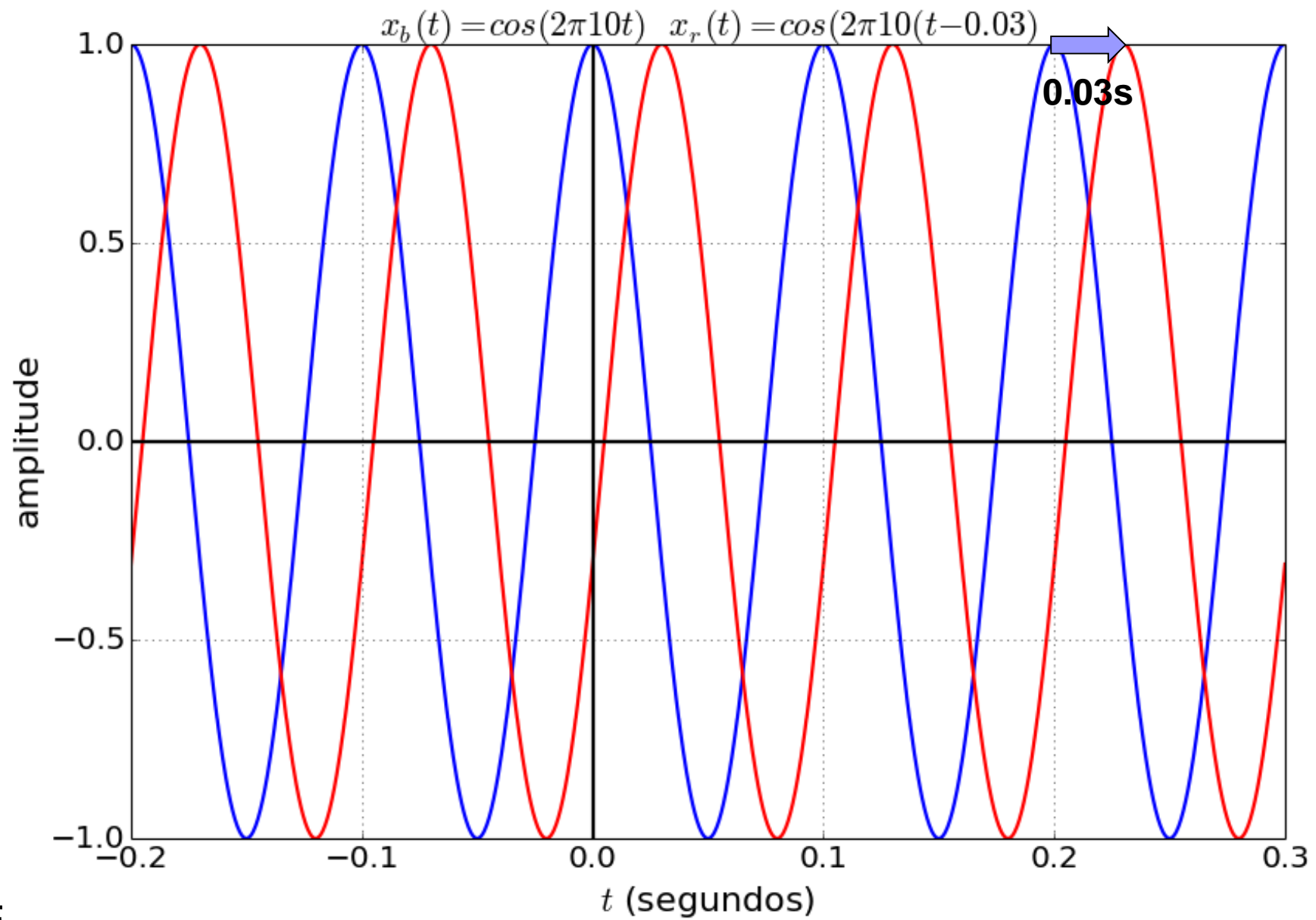
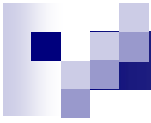


$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t)$$

$$x_1(t) = x(t - t_1) = A \cos(\omega_0 (t - t_1)) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$$

$$\phi = -\omega_0 t_1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad t_1 = -\frac{\phi}{\omega_0} = -\frac{\phi}{2\pi f_0}$$



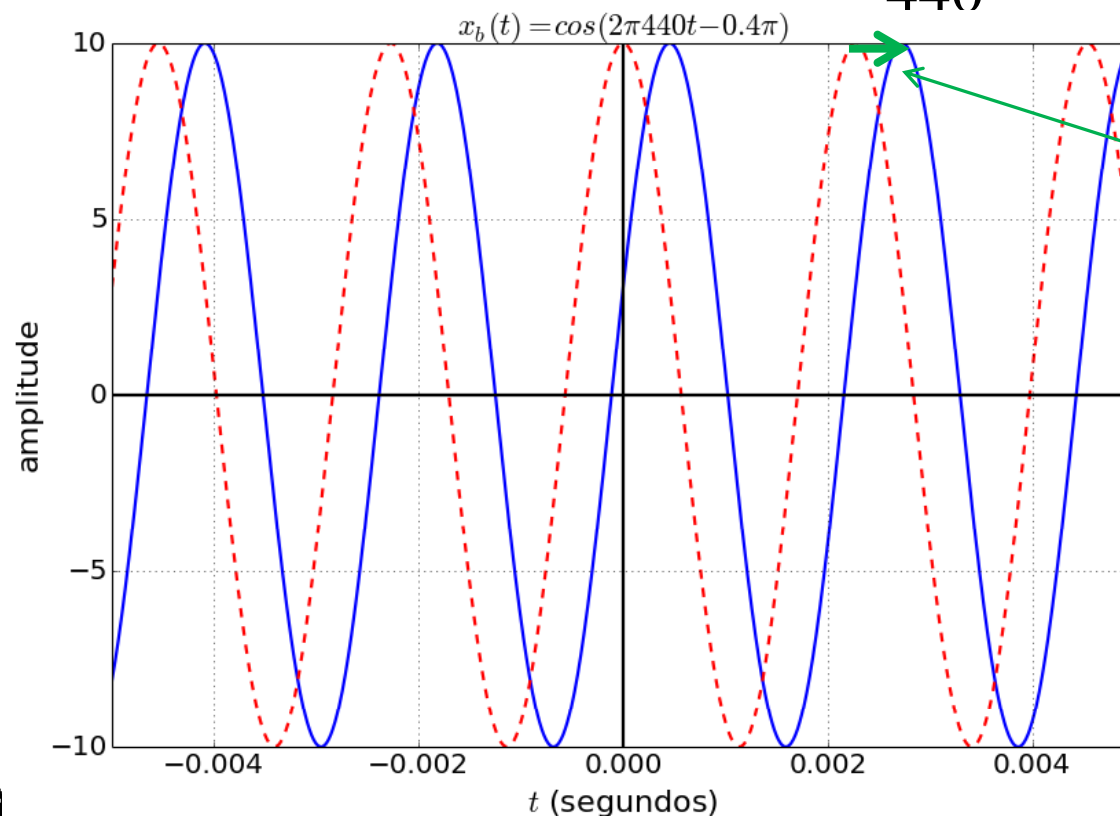


# Exemplos

1. Considere os sinais sinusoidais:

$$x(t) = 10\cos(2\pi(440)t - 0.4\pi) \text{ e } x_0(t) = 10\cos(2\pi(440)t)$$

$$A = 10 \quad f_0 = 440 \text{ Hz} \quad T_0 = \frac{1}{440} \approx 0.00227\text{s} \quad \phi = -0.4\pi \text{ rad}$$



$$t_1 = -\frac{-0.4\pi}{2\pi 440} = 4.45 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}$$

$$x(t) = x_0(t - t_1)$$

[sinusoide1\\_python.pdf](#)



## 2. Deslocamento temporal e desfasamento angular

Considere os sinais:  $f_0 = 1 \text{ Hz}$   $T_0 = 1 \text{ s}$

$$x_b(t) = \cos(2\pi t)$$

desfasamento  
angular

$$\phi = 0 \text{ rad}$$

deslocamento  
temporal

$$t_0 = 0 \text{ s}$$

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$$x_r(t) = \cos\left(2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

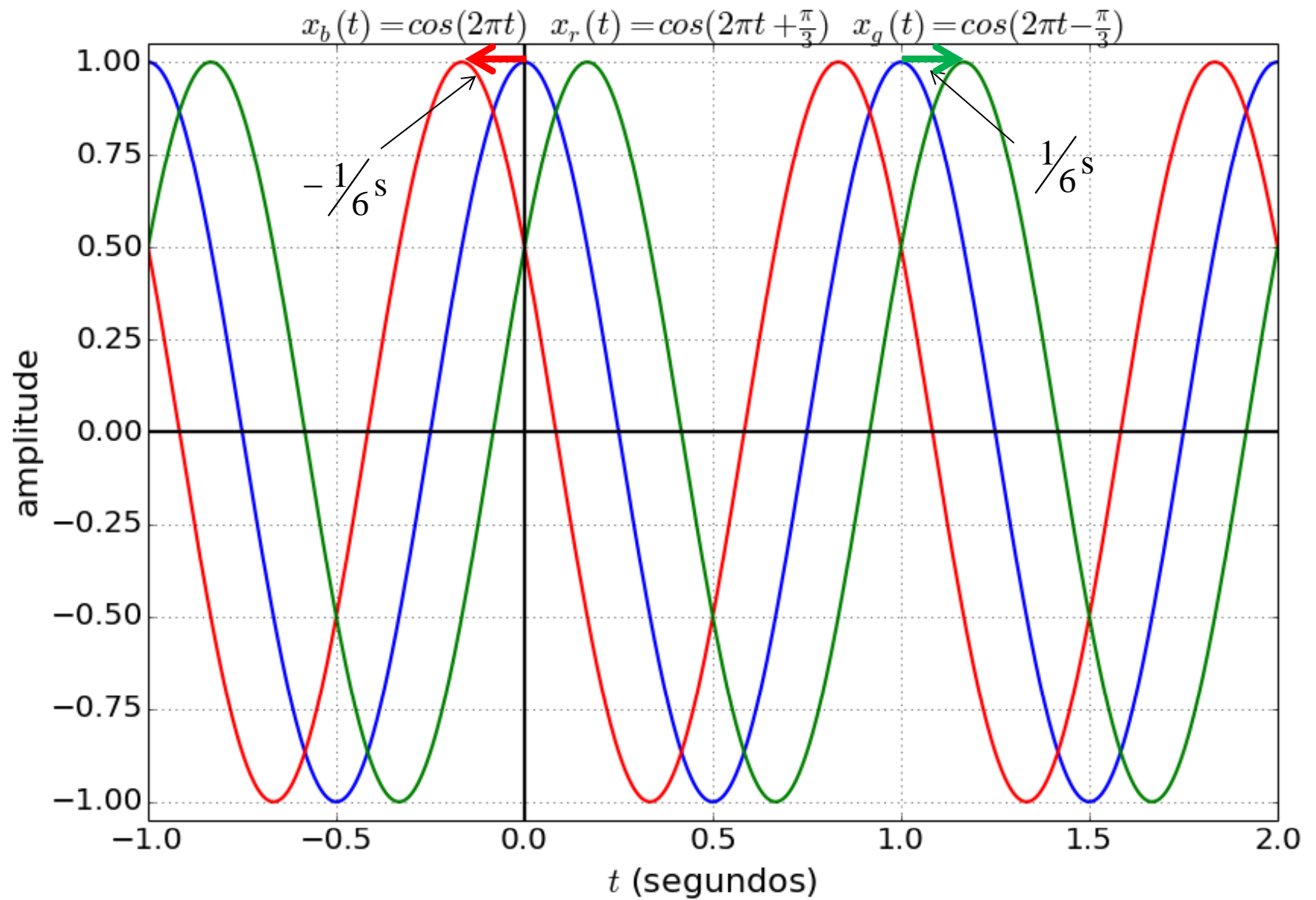
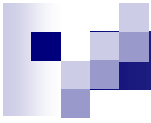
$$x_b(t - t_r) = \cos\left(2\pi \left(t - \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)\right)\right) \quad \phi = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad} \quad t_r = -\frac{1}{6} \text{ s}$$

---

$$x_g(t) = \cos\left(2\pi t - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$x_b(t - t_g) = \cos\left(2\pi \left(t - \frac{1}{6}\right)\right) \quad \phi = -\frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad} \quad t_g = \frac{1}{6} \text{ s}$$





### 3. Máximos, mínimos e zeros

Considere o sinal sinusoidal:

$$x(t) = 20 \cos(2\pi(40)t - 0.4\pi) \quad f_0 = 40 \text{ Hz} \quad T_0 = \frac{1}{40} = 0.025s$$
$$t \in [-0.04, 0.04]$$

**Zeros:**  $20 \cos(2\pi(40)t - 0.4\pi) = 0$

$$2\pi(40)t - 0.4\pi = (2k + 1)\frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{2k + 1}{160} + 0.05, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$k = 0 \rightarrow t = 0.01125$$

$$k = -1 \rightarrow t = -0.00125$$

$$k = -2 \rightarrow t = -0.01375$$

$$k = -3 \rightarrow t = -0.02625$$

$$k = -4 \rightarrow t = -0.03875$$

$$k = 1 \rightarrow t = 0.02375$$

$$k = 2 \rightarrow t = 0.03625$$

$$\cancel{k = 3 \rightarrow t = 0.04875} > 0.04$$



### 3. Máximos, mínimos e zeros

Considere o sinal sinusoidal:

$$x(t) = 20 \cos(2\pi(40)t - 0.4\pi) \quad f_0 = 40 \text{ Hz} \quad T_0 = \frac{1}{40} = 0.025s$$
$$t \in [-0.04, 0.04]$$

**Extremos:**

$$x'(t) = -20 \sin(80\pi t - 0.4\pi) 80\pi = 0 \Leftrightarrow 80\pi t - 0.4\pi = k\pi \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{k + 0.4}{80}$$

$$k = 0 \rightarrow t = 0.005 \quad \text{máx}$$

$$k = -1 \rightarrow t = -0.0075 \quad \text{min}$$

$$k = 1 \rightarrow t = 0.0175 \quad \text{min}$$

$$k = -2 \rightarrow t = -0.0200 \quad \text{máx}$$

$$k = 2 \rightarrow t = 0.030 \quad \text{máx}$$

$$k = -3 \rightarrow t = -0.0325 \quad \text{min}$$

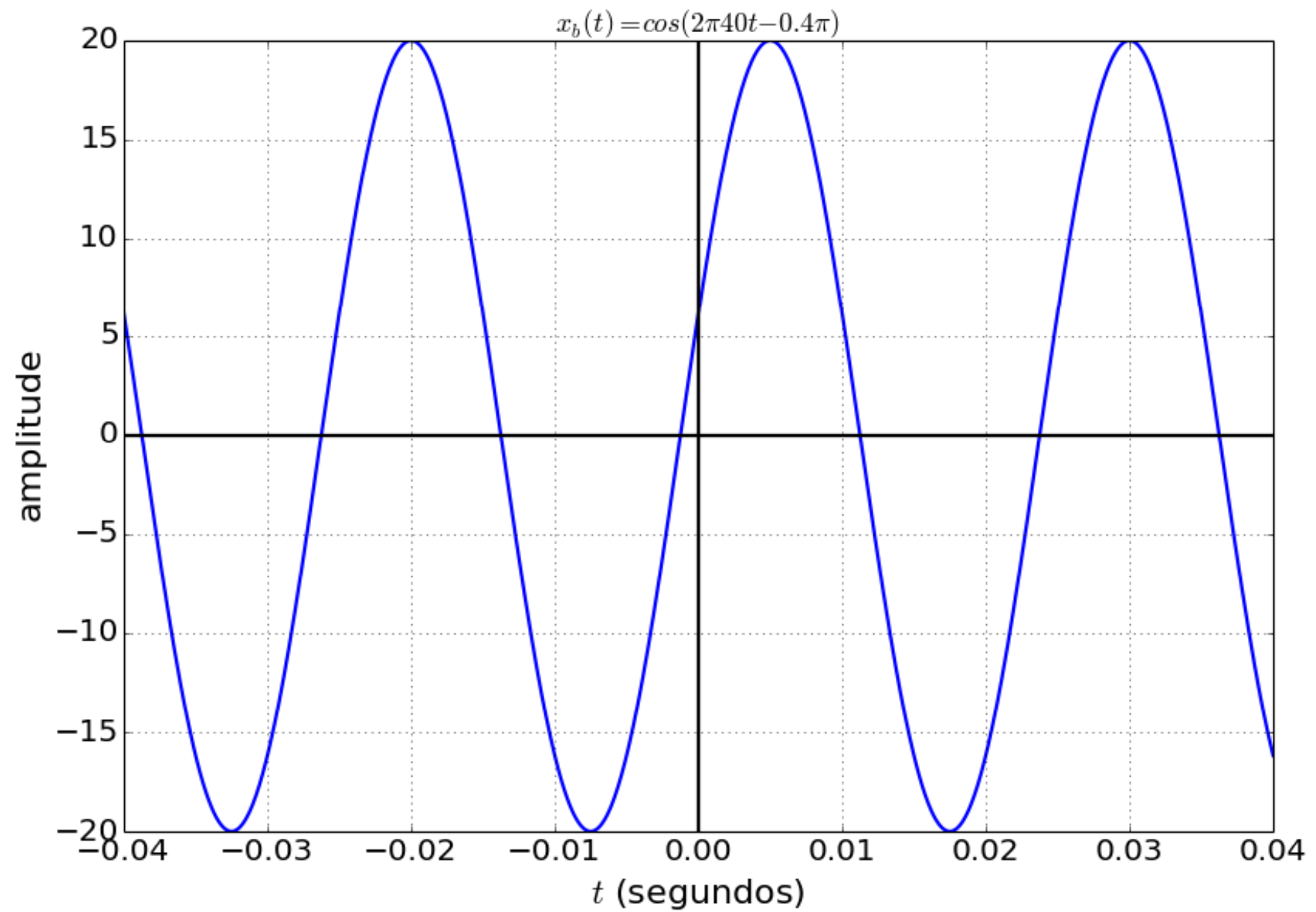
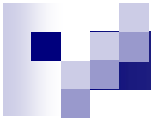
$$\text{--- } k = 3 \Rightarrow t = 0.0425 > 0.04$$

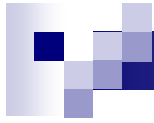
Máximos  $x''(t) < 0$

Mínimos  $x''(t) > 0$





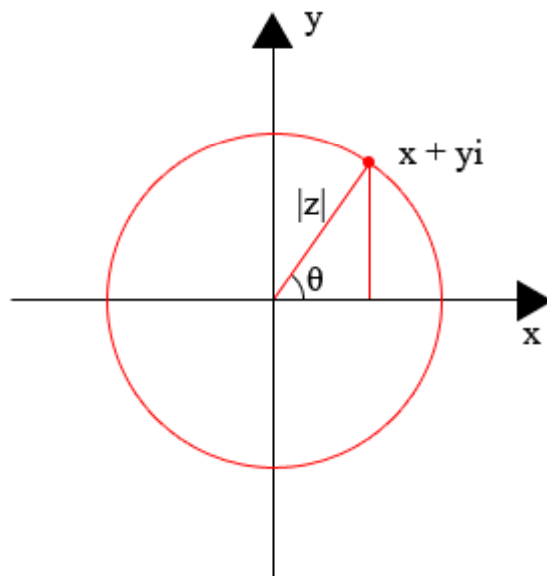




# **EXPONENCIAIS COMPLEXAS E FASORES**



# Números Complexos



$$|z| = r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$Z = (x, y) = x + iy$$

$$Z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

Fórmula de Euler:

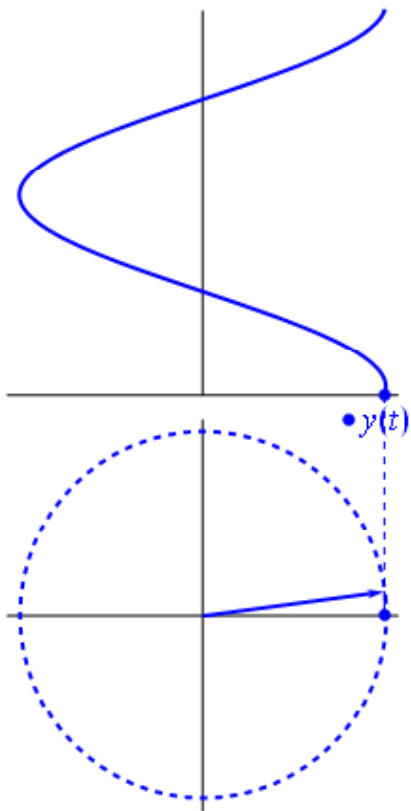
$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

$$Z = re^{i\theta}$$

Operações



# Fasores



Representação Vectorial  
de uma sinusoidal cuja  
Amplitude e velocidade  
angular são constantes

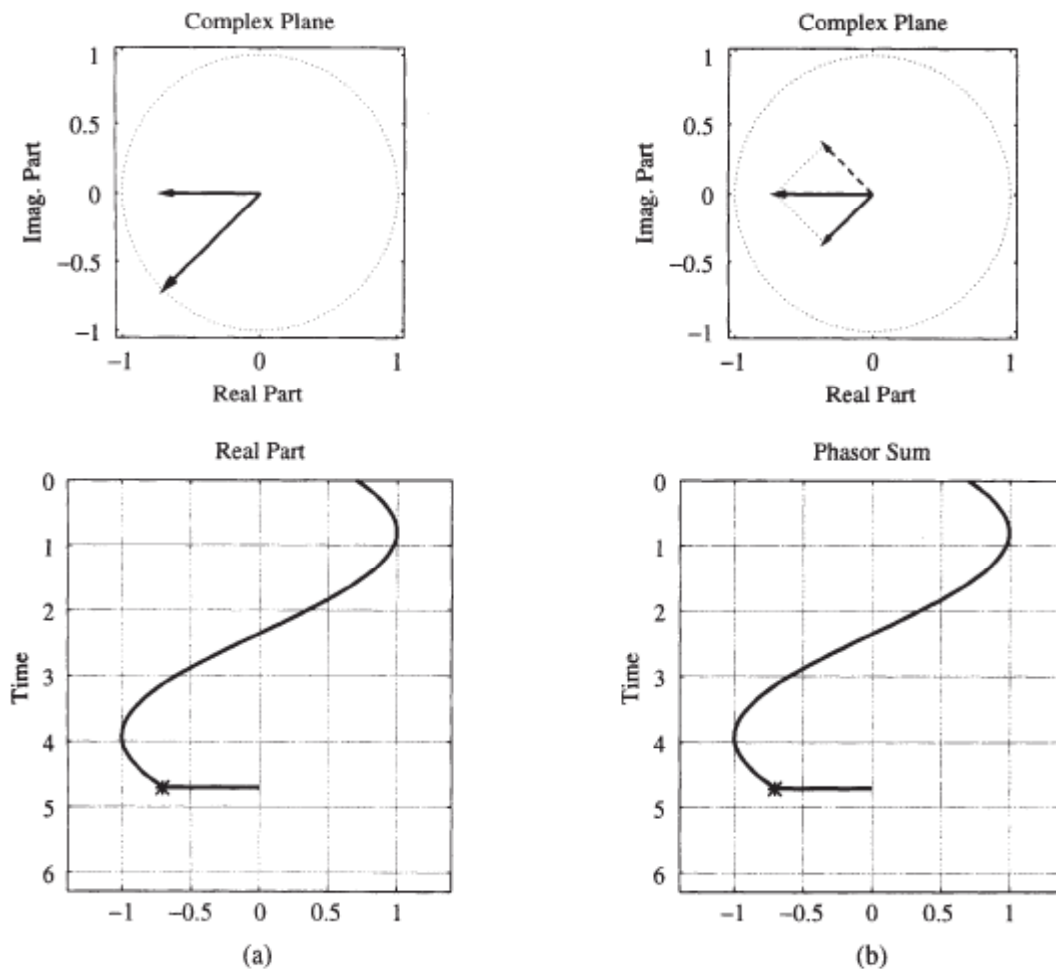
$$x(t) = \Re \{ A e^{j(\omega_0 t + \phi)} \} = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$$

## ■ Demos

- <http://ptolemy.eecs.berkeley.edu/eecs20/berkeley/phasors/demo/phasors.html>
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phasor>



# Formulas de Euler Inversas



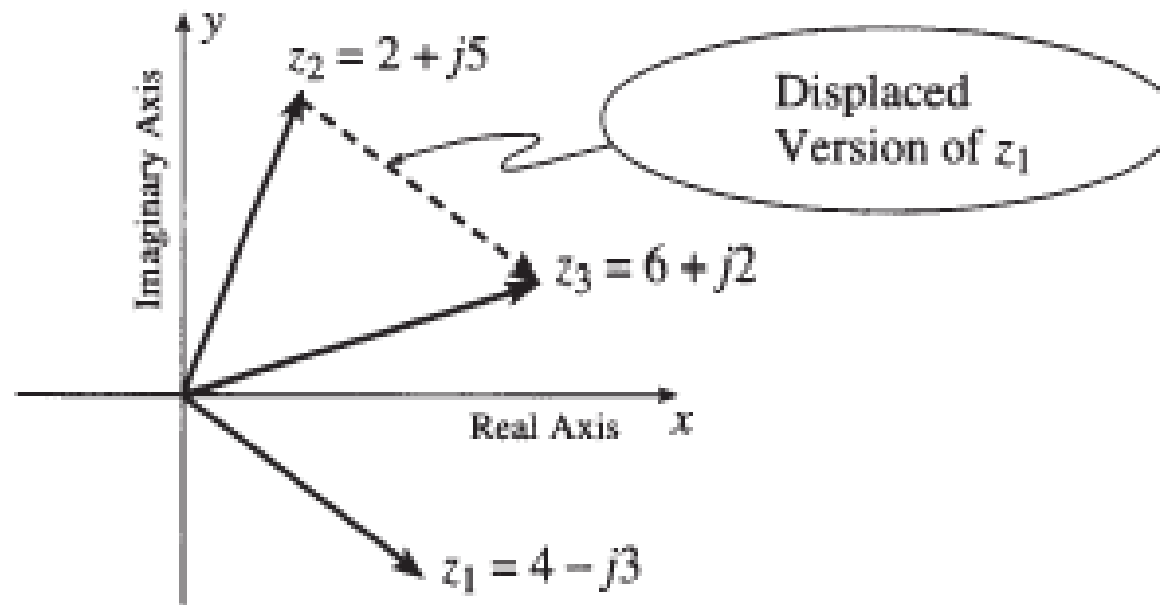
$$\cos \theta = \frac{e^{j\theta} + e^{-j\theta}}{2}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{e^{j\theta} - e^{-j\theta}}{2j}$$

**Figure 2.13** Rotating phasors: (a) single phasor rotating counter-clockwise; (b) complex conjugate rotating phasors.



# Adição de Fasores



$$\sum_{k=1}^N A_k \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi_k) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N A_k e^{j\phi_k} = A e^{j\phi}$$



## Regra da adição de fasores

- Problema: Somar os sinais

$$x_1(t) = A_1 \cos(2\pi(f_0)t + \phi_1) \quad x_2(t) = A_2 \cos(2\pi(f_0)t + \phi_2)$$

1. Representar os sinais em termos de fasores :

$$\bar{x}_1(t) = A_1 e^{j\phi_1} e^{j2\pi(f_0)t} \quad \bar{x}_2(t) = A_2 e^{j\phi_2} e^{j2\pi(f_0)t}$$

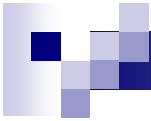
$$X_1 = A_1 e^{j\phi_1} \quad X_2 = A_2 e^{j\phi_2}$$

2. Converter os fasores para a forma algébrica e somar

$$X_1 = A_1 \cos(\phi_1) + j \sin(\phi_1) \quad X_2 = A_2 \cos(\phi_2) + j \sin(\phi_2)$$

$$X_1 + X_2 = A_1 \cos(\phi_1) + A_2 \cos(\phi_2) + j(\sin(\phi_1) + \sin(\phi_2))$$





## Regra da adição de fasores

3. Converter o resultado para a forma polar (Euler)

$$\bar{x}(t) = A e^{j\phi} e^{j2\pi(f_0)t} \quad \text{e obter} \quad x(t) = A \cos(2\pi(f_0)t - \phi)$$

com:

$$A = \sqrt{(A_1 \cos(\phi_1) + A_2 \cos(\phi_2))^2 + (A_1 \sin(\phi_1) + A_2 \sin(\phi_2))^2}$$

$$\phi = \arctan\left(\frac{A_1 \sin(\phi_1) + A_2 \sin(\phi_2)}{A_1 \cos(\phi_1) + A_2 \cos(\phi_2)}\right)$$

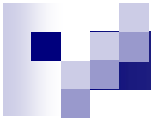
Nota:

Se  $\phi$  estiver no 1º ou no 4º quadrantes, o resultado é o da máquina.

Se  $\phi$  estiver no 2º ou no 3º quadrantes, o resultado é o da máquina somando  $\pi$ .







## Exercícios

1. Some os seguintes sinais usando fasores:

a)  $x_1(t) = 1.7 \cos\left(2\pi(10)t - 70\pi/180\right)$

$$x_2(t) = 1.9 \cos\left(2\pi(10)t - 200\pi/180\right)$$

b)  $x_1(t) = 5 \cos\left(2\pi(100)t - \pi/3\right)$

$$x_2(t) = 4 \cos\left(2\pi(100)t - \pi/4\right)$$

2. Construa um script python para efectuar os cálculos da soma de fasores e verifique os resultados obtidos em 1.

[fasores2\\_python.pdf](#)





## Exercícios

3. Seja  $x(t) = 2\sin\left(\omega_0 t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \cos(\omega_0 t)$  um sinal.

a) Exprima o sinal dado na forma:

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$$

b) Considere  $\omega_0 = 5\pi$ . Faça o gráfico de  $x(t)$ ,  $t \in [-1, 2]$ .

Quantos períodos se podem visualizar no plot?

c) Determine um sinal complexo  $\vec{x}(t)$  tal que  $x(t) = \mathbf{Re}(\vec{x}(t))$

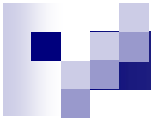
4. A fase de uma sinusóide relaciona-se com o deslocamento temporal como:

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) = A \cos(\omega_0 (t - t_1))$$

Considere  $T_0 = 8s$ .

Indique, justificando se as seguintes proposições são verdadeiras ou falsas:





## Exercícios

a)  $t_1 = -2s \Leftrightarrow \phi = \pi/2$

b)  $t_1 = 3s \Leftrightarrow \phi = 3\pi/4$

c)  $t_1 = 7s \Leftrightarrow \phi = \pi/4$

5. Seja o sinal:

$$x(t) = 5 \cos\left(\omega_0 t + 3\pi/2\right) + 4 \cos\left(\omega_0 t + 2\pi/3\right) + 4 \cos\left(\omega_0 t + \pi/3\right)$$

- a) Exprima  $x(t)$  na forma  $x(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$ .
- b) Represente graficamente no plano complexo todos os fasores usados para resolver o problema  $(X = Ae^{j\phi})$ .
- c) Faça o plot de cada parcela do sinal dado e do próprio sinal.



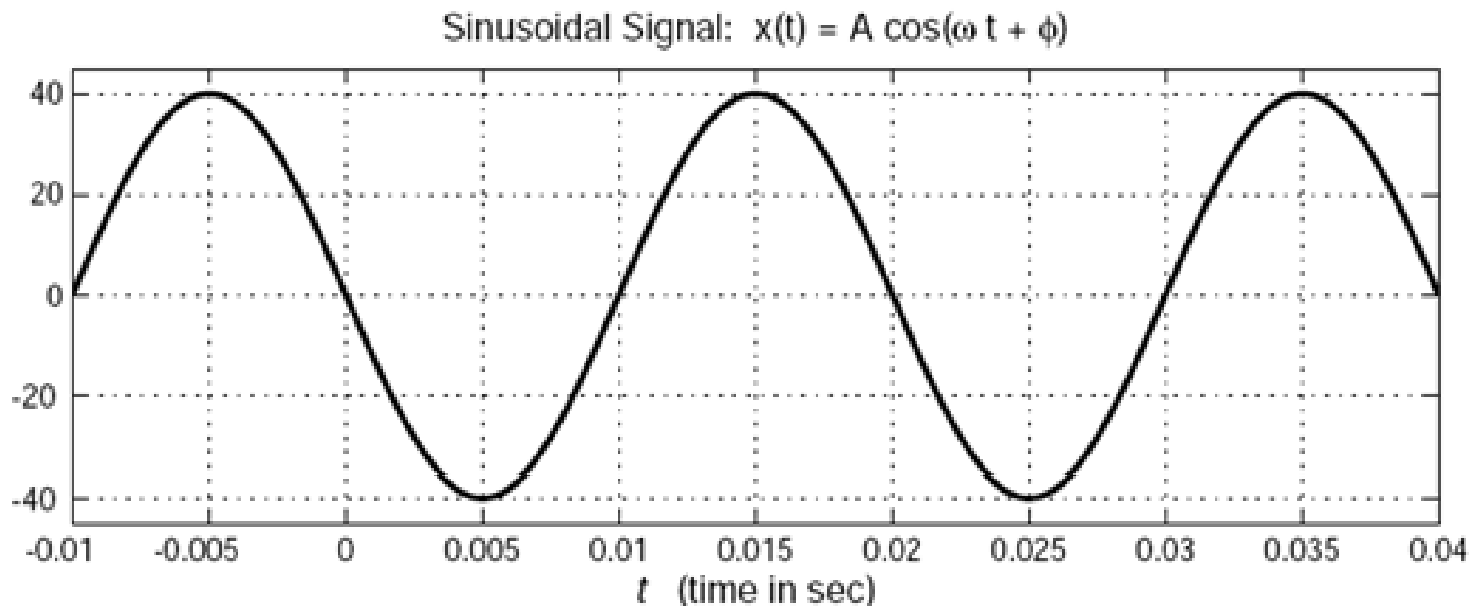
## Exercícios

6. Simplifique e dê o resultado na forma.  $x(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$   
Desenhe os fasores utilizados em cada caso no plano complexo e ilustre as respostas obtidas:

a)  $x(t) = 2 \cos(333\pi t) - \sin(333 t)$ .

b)  $x(t) = 7 \cos\left(245 t + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + 7 \cos\left(245 t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ .  
 $x(t) = \cos(41 t + 17\pi) + \sqrt{2} \cos\left(41 t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \sqrt{2} \cos\left(41 t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

7.

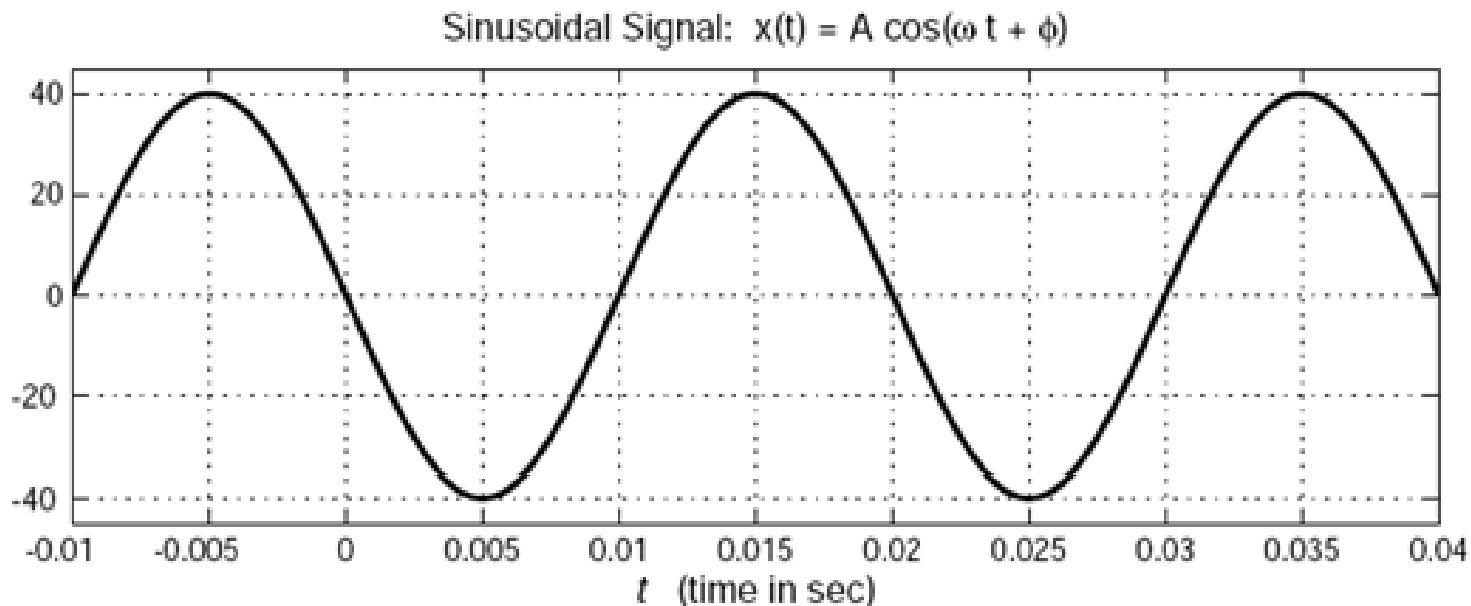


## Exercícios

6. Simplifique e dê o resultado na forma.  $x(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$   
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7.





## Exercícios

a) Com base no gráfico anterior e na representação  
 $x(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$  determine valores para  $A$ ,  $\omega_0$ ,  $\phi \in ]-\pi, \pi]$

b) O sinal obtido pode ser escrito como a parte real de uma exponencial complexa:

$$x(t) = \mathbf{Re}\left(X e^{j\omega_0 t}\right)$$

c) Esboce, para o mesmo intervalo de tempo, o sinal

$$y(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{d}{dt} \left[ x(t - 0.01) \right]$$

