

Aula 1 Introdução à disciplina e motivação

EA614 ANÁLISE DE SINAIS

Estrutura da disciplina

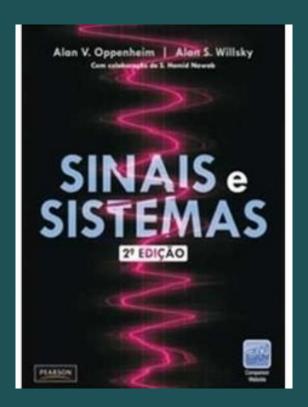


- ► Parte I: Fundamentos
 - ▶ Definição e classificação de sinais e sistemas
- Parte II: Análise de sinais contínuos e discretos no domínio do tempo
- Parte III: Análise de sinais contínuos no domínio da frequência
- ▶ Parte IV: Amostragem
- Parte V: Análise de sinais discretos no domínio da frequência

Livro-texto

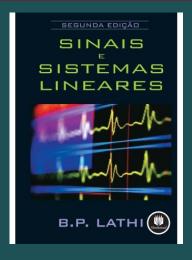


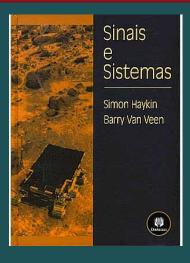
▶ Oppenheim A. V., Willsky A. S., Nawab, H. Sinais e Sistemas, 2a ed. São Paulo: Pearson, 2010.



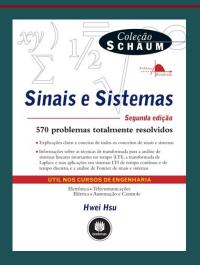
Bibliografia Complementar

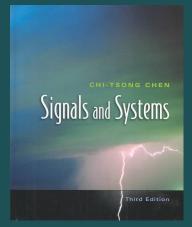














Introdução à Análise de Sinais





Sinais são funções de uma ou mais variáveis independentes, que contêm informações sobre o comportamento ou natureza de algum fenômeno.

Sistemas respondem a sinais, produzindo outros sinais ou algum comportamento desejado.

Oppenheim, Willsky e Nawab (2010)

Pré-requisito: números complexos



- Seja um número complexo z=x+jy, em que $j^2=-1$ ($\sqrt{-1}=\pm j$) e $\{x,y\}\in\mathbb{R}$. Temos que:
- ▶ Podemos escrever: $z = re^{j\theta}$, em que r > 0 é a magnitude de z e θ é a fase de z.

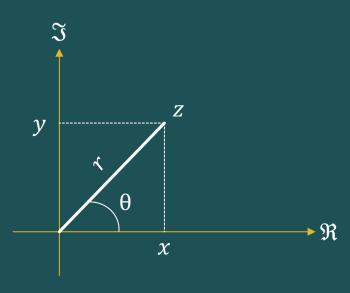
$$ightharpoonup r = |z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} e \theta = \angle z = tg^{-1} \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

Pré-requisito: números complexos



▶ Relação de Euler:

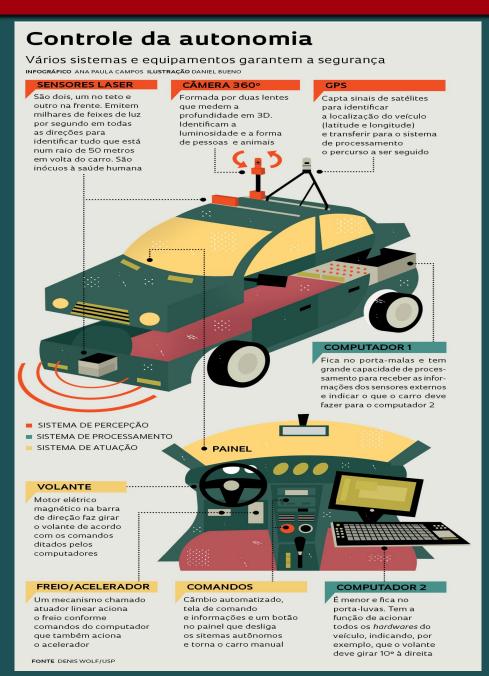
$$e^{j\theta} = \cos(\theta) + jsen(\theta)$$





Motivação

POR QUE ESTUDAR ANÁLISE DE SINAIS ???

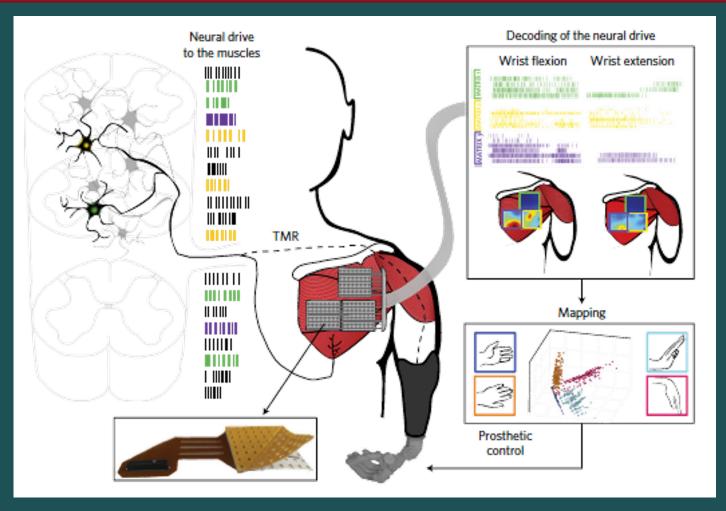




Oliveira, M. Revista Pesquisa FAPESP n. 213, p. 58-64, 2013.





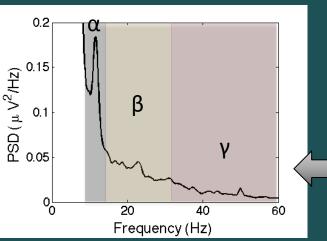


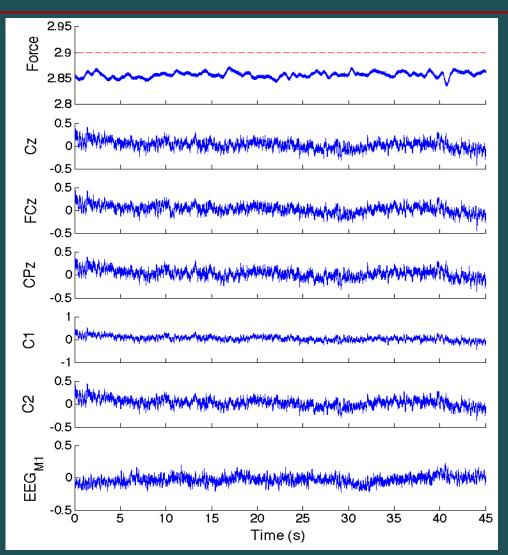
Farina et al. Nat. Biomed. Eng. 1: 0025, 2017. http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41551-016-0025

Análise espectral de sinais cerebrais







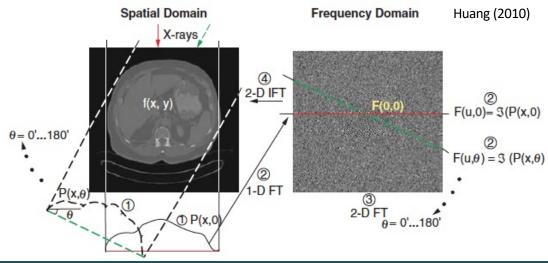


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Reconstrução Tomográfica





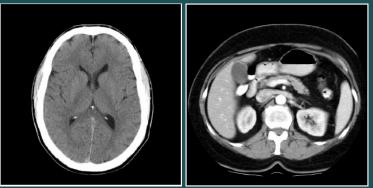


Projeção 1-D

$$p(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

Transformada de Fourier 2-D

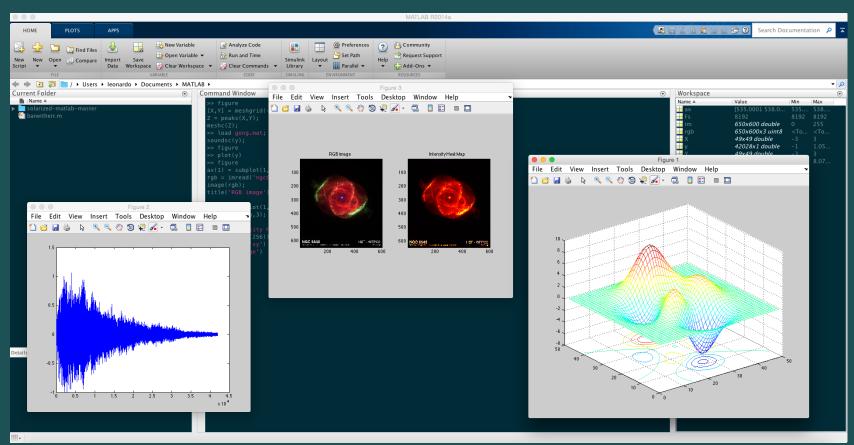
$$P(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy \right) e^{-j2\pi ux} dx$$





Ferramentas Computacionais





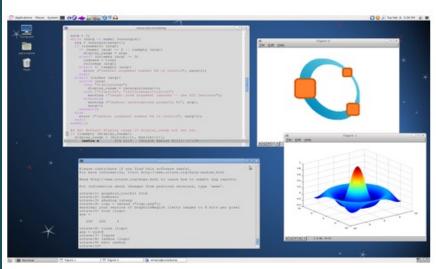
Ferramentas Computacionais





GNU Octave





GNU Octave is a high-level interpreted language, primarily intended for numerical computations. It provides capabilities for the numerical solution of linear and nonlinear problems, and for performing other numerical experiments. It also provides extensive graphics capabilities for data visualization and manipulation. Octave is normally used through its interactive command line interface, but it can also be used to write non-interactive programs. The Octave language is quite similar to Matlab so that most programs are easily portable.

Octave is distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public License.

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