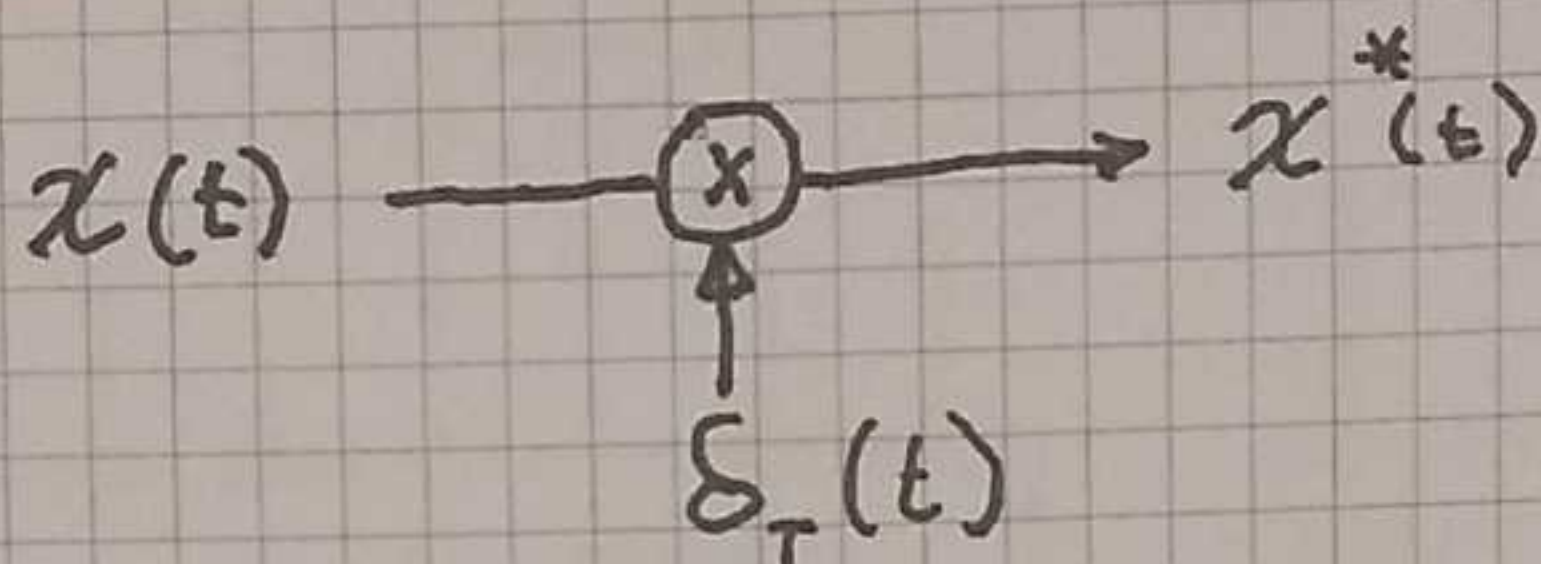


## Muestreo Ideal



⊗ → CONVOLUCIÓN

$$x^*(t) = x(t) \cdot \delta_T(t)$$

$$X^*(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) \otimes \mathcal{F}\{\delta_T(t)\}$$

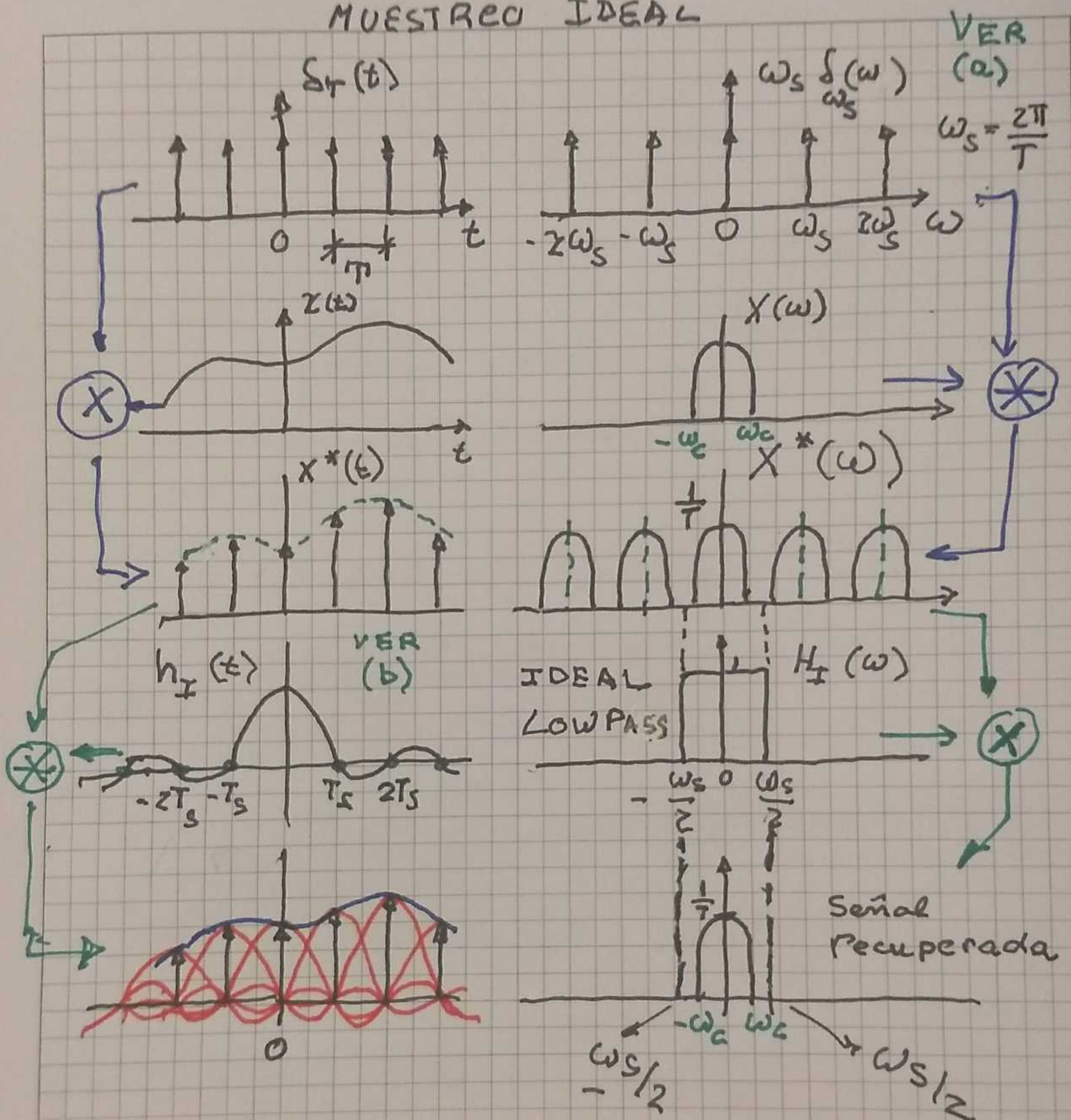
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot X(\omega) \otimes \left\{ \omega_s \cdot \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - m\omega_s) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} X(\omega) \otimes \left\{ \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - m\omega_s) \right\}$$

$$X^*(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega - m\omega_s)$$



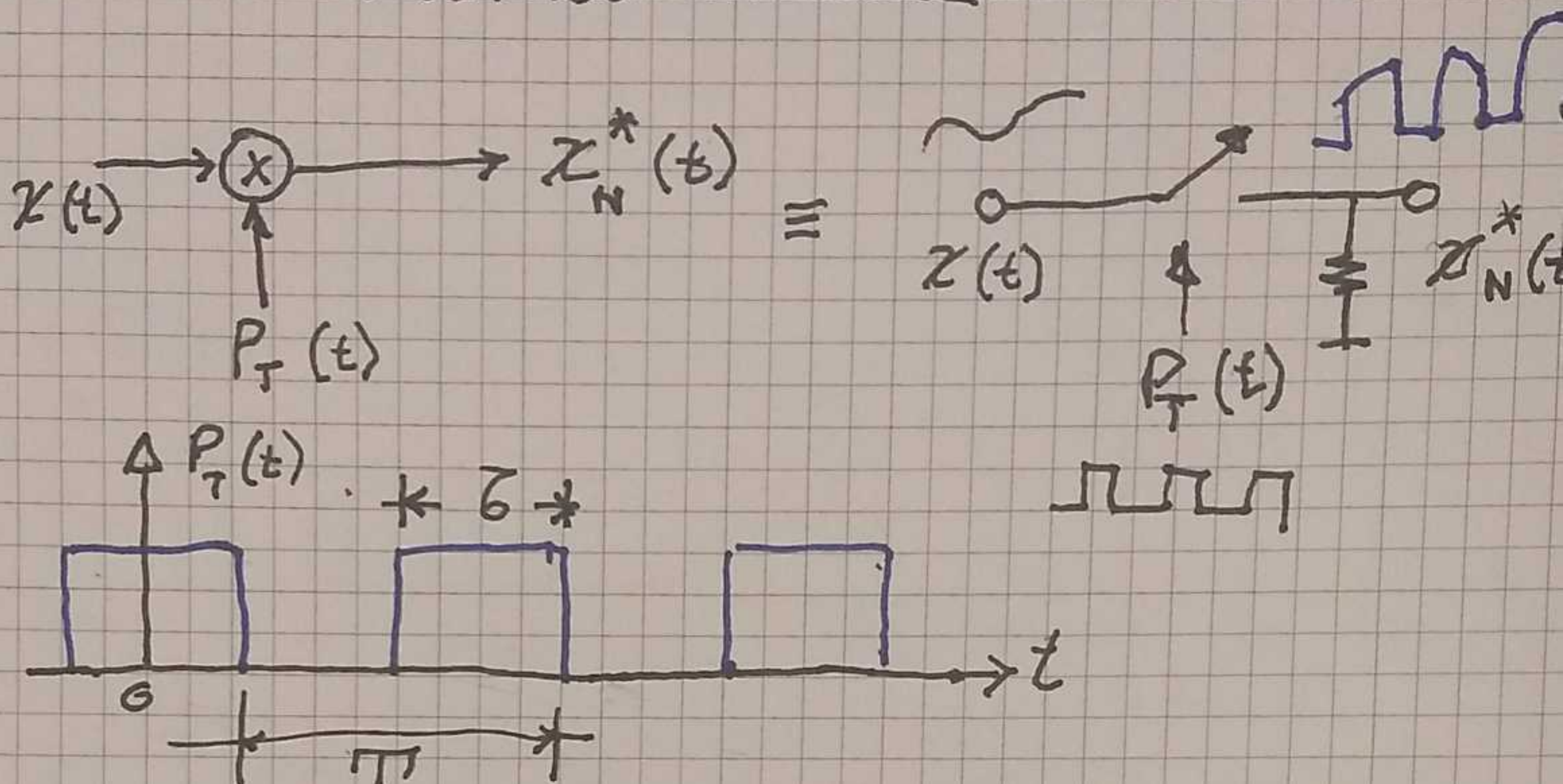
## MUESTREO IDEAL



(a) Ver pag. 2 y 2 (Relaciones útiles)  
 (b) " " 6, 7, 8 ( " " )



## MUESTREO NATURAL



$$x(t) \cdot p_T(t) = x_N^*(t)$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) \otimes P_T(\omega) = X_N^*(\omega)$$

$$P_T(\omega) = 2\pi \frac{\tau}{T} \left[ \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_s) \right] \cdot \text{Sinc}\left(\frac{\tau\omega}{2}\right)$$

$$X_N^*(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) \otimes \frac{2\pi\tau}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Sinc}\left(\frac{\tau n\omega_s}{2}\right) \delta(\omega - n\omega_s)$$

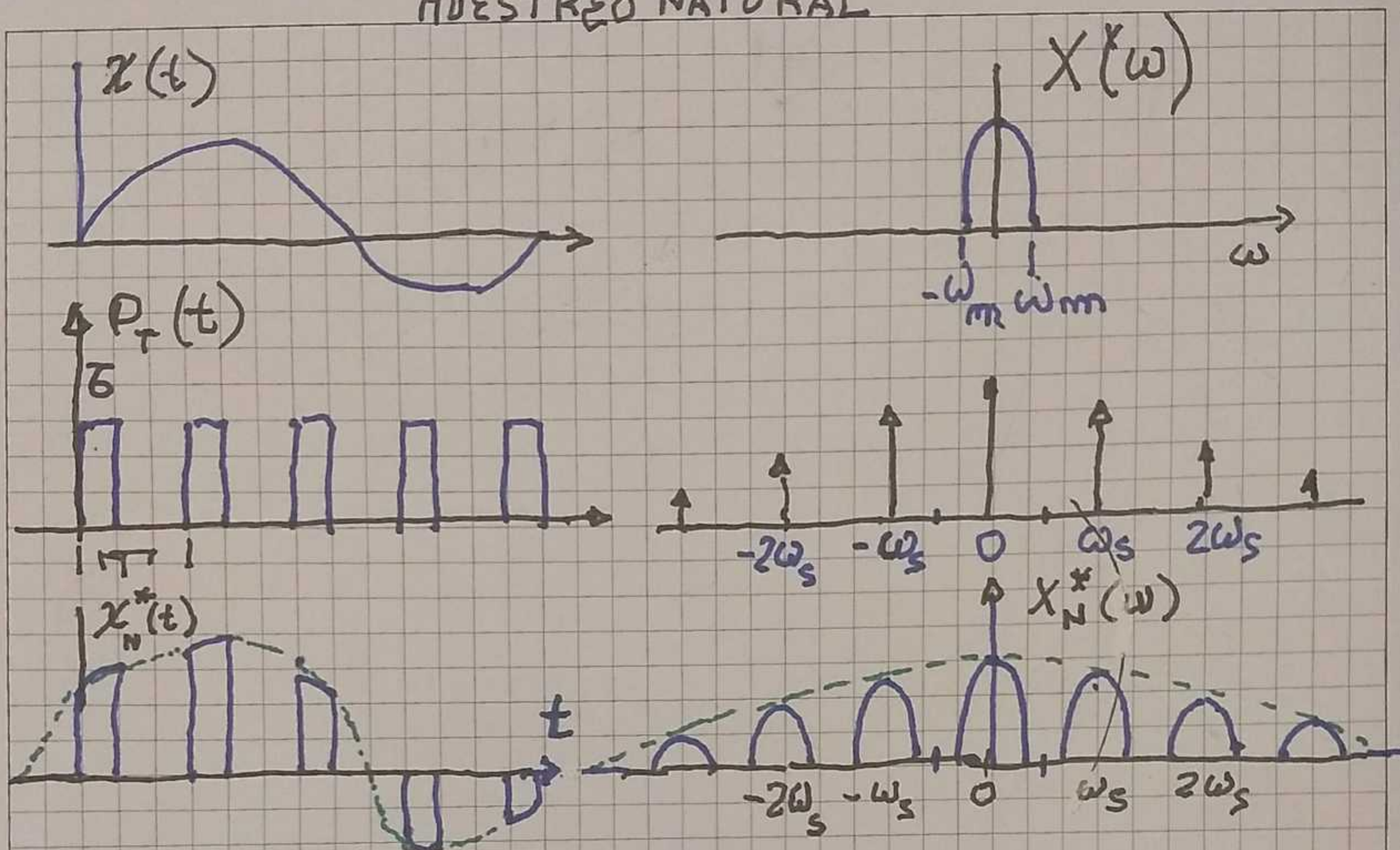
$$X_N^*(\omega) = \frac{\tau}{T} X(\omega) \otimes \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Sinc}\left(\frac{\tau n\omega_s}{2}\right) \delta(\omega - n\omega_s)$$

$$X_N^*(\omega) = \frac{\tau}{T} \left[ \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Sinc}\left(\frac{\tau n\omega_s}{2}\right) \cdot X(\omega - n\omega_s) \right]$$

Paq 3, 4, 5 de Relaciones Útiles



## MUESTREO NATURAL



$$X_N^*(\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \left[ \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Sinc}\left(\frac{\omega - n\omega_s}{\omega_s}\right) X(\omega - n\omega_s) \right]$$

Para un  $m$  dado la Sinc permanece cte.  
y no depende de  $\omega$ ,  $\Rightarrow$  No se distorsiona  $X(\omega)$

Solo se modifica la MAGNITUD. de  $X(\omega)$  para un  
' $m$ ' dado.