

PARCIAL H1: SEÑALES
Y SISTEMAS
DESARROLLO TEÓRICO

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① Reaglozamos la solución en pasos.

1. Análisis de la señal:

$$\text{Sea } x(t) = 20 \cos(7t - \frac{\pi}{2}) - 3 \cos(5t) + 2 \cos(10t)$$

- Frecuencias:

$$\bullet f_1 = \frac{7}{2\pi}$$

$$\bullet f_3 = \frac{10}{2\pi}$$

$$\bullet f_2 = \frac{5}{2\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

El período fundamental " T_0 " es el M.C.M. de los períodos individuales

2. Determinar el período de la señal:

$$\text{Sea } \text{M.C.D.}(5, 7, 10) = 35$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{T_0} = \frac{\frac{1}{35}}{\text{M.C.D.}(5, 7, 10)} = \frac{1}{35} = \frac{35}{2\pi} \Rightarrow T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{35}$$

Por períodos:

$$2T_0 = \frac{4\pi}{35} \approx 0.354s$$

3. Muestreo de la señal: (Teorema de Nyquist).

$$\bullet \text{Frecuencia máxima en la señal: } f_{\max} = \frac{10}{2\pi} \approx 1.59 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\bullet f_s > 2f_{\max} \Rightarrow f_s > 3.18 \text{ Hz}$$

4. Acondicionamiento de la señal (ejemplo):

• Microprocesador: -3.3V a 5V

$$\bullet \text{Señal original: } X_{\max} \approx 20 + 3 = 23, X_{\min} \approx -20 - 3 = -23$$

Proceso:

• Normalizamos la señal entre -1 y 1:

$$X_{\text{norm}}(t) = \frac{x(t)}{23}$$

• Explotamos el rango -3.3 a 5V

$$\text{Rango total: } R = 5 - (-3.3) = 8.3$$

• Mapeamos de [-1, 1] a [-3.3, 5]

$$X_{\text{cond}}(t) = \frac{8.3}{2} X_{\text{norm}}(t) + \frac{5 + (-3.3)}{2}$$

$$= 4.15 \cdot X_{\text{norm}}(t) + 0.85$$

Norma

5. Cuantización (5 bits)

- $2^5 = 32 \text{ niveles}$

- Resolution (step size):

$$\Delta = \frac{5 - (-3.3)}{32} = \frac{8.3}{32} \approx 0.2594 \text{ V}$$

6. Simulación en Python:

- Esto se encuentra en el cuaderno de Colab.

② Nuevamente desglosamos la solución en pasos:

Sea $x(t) = 3\cos(1000\pi t) + 5\sin(2000\pi t) + 10\cos(11000\pi t)$

1. Identificamos las frecuencias:

- $f_1 = \frac{1000\pi}{2\pi} = 500 \text{ Hz}$

- $f_3 = \frac{11000\pi}{2\pi} = 5500 \text{ Hz}$

- $f_2 = \frac{2000\pi}{2\pi} = 1000 \text{ Hz}$

2. Comparamos usando la Nyquist: $f_s > 2f_{\max}$

$$f_{\max} = 5500 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_s = 5000 \text{ Hz}$$

$f_{\max} > f_s \quad X \Rightarrow \text{Aliasing}$

3. Para evitar aliasing:

- $f_s > 2 \cdot 5500 = 11000 \text{ Hz}$

\Rightarrow

$$f_s = 12 \text{ KHz} \text{ o más}$$

4. Simulación en Python

- Ver el cuaderno

Nota: No se implementó cuantización puesto que no se podía hacer solo d. forma explícita.

③ Dado $x_1(t) = A\cos(\frac{2\pi}{T}t)$, $x_2(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } 0 \leq t < \frac{T}{4} \\ -1 & \text{si } \frac{T}{4} \leq t < \frac{3T}{4} \\ 1 & \text{si } \frac{3T}{4} \leq t < T \end{cases}$

y $d(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |x_1(t) - x_2(t)|^2 dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^T |x_1(t) - x_2(t)|^2 dt = \int_0^{\frac{T}{4}} (A\cos(\frac{2\pi}{T}t) - 1)^2 dt + \int_{\frac{T}{4}}^{\frac{3T}{4}} (A\cos(\frac{2\pi}{T}t) + 1)^2 dt + \int_{\frac{3T}{4}}^T (A\cos(\frac{2\pi}{T}t) - 1)^2 dt$$

$$= \int_0^{T/4} (A^2 \cos^2(\omega_0 t) - 2A \cos(\omega_0 t) + 1) dt + \int_{T/4}^{3T/4} (A^2 \cos^2(\omega_0 t) + 2A \cos(\omega_0 t) + 1) dt + \int_{3T/4}^T (A^2 \cos^2(\omega_0 t) - 2A \cos(\omega_0 t) + 1) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{T/4} \left(A^2 \frac{1 + \cos(2\omega_0 t)}{2} - 2A \cos(\omega_0 t) + 1 \right) dt + \int_{T/4}^{3T/4} \left(A^2 \frac{1 + \cos(2\omega_0 t)}{2} + 2A \cos(\omega_0 t) + 1 \right) dt + \int_{3T/4}^T \left(A^2 \frac{1 + \cos(2\omega_0 t)}{2} - 2A \cos(\omega_0 t) + 1 \right) dt$$

$I_1 \qquad I_2 \qquad I_3$

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{2} A^2 \int_0^{T/4} (1 + \cos(2\omega_0 t)) dt - 2A \int_0^{T/4} \cos(\omega_0 t) dt + \int_0^{T/4} 1 dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} A^2 \left(t \Big|_0^{T/4} + \left[\frac{\sin(2\omega_0 t)}{2\omega_0} \right]_0^{T/4} \right) - 2A \left[\frac{\sin(\omega_0 t)}{\omega_0} \right]_0^{T/4} + t \Big|_0^{T/4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} A^2 \left[\frac{T}{4} + \frac{\sin(2\omega_0 \frac{T}{4})}{2\omega_0} \right] - 2A \left[\frac{\sin(\omega_0 \frac{T}{4})}{\omega_0} \right] + \frac{T}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} A^2 \left[\frac{T}{4} + \frac{\sin(\frac{2\pi}{2})}{2\omega_0} \right] - 2A \left[\frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2})}{\omega_0} \right] + \frac{T}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} A^2 \left[\frac{T}{4} + \frac{\sin(\pi)}{2\omega_0} \right] - 2A \left[\frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2})}{\omega_0} \right] + \frac{T}{4}$$

$$= A^2 \cdot \frac{T}{8} - 2A \cdot \frac{T}{2\pi} + \frac{T}{4}$$

$$= \left(A^2 \cdot \frac{T}{8} - \frac{AT}{\pi} + \frac{T}{4} \right) \Rightarrow I_1$$

$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} A^2 \int_{T/4}^{3T/4} (1 + \cos(2\omega_0 t)) dt + 2A \int_{T/4}^{3T/4} \cos(\omega_0 t) dt + \int_{T/4}^{3T/4} 1 dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} A^2 \left(t \Big|_{T/4}^{3T/4} + \left[\frac{\sin(2\omega_0 t)}{2\omega_0} \right]_{T/4}^{3T/4} \right) + 2A \left[\frac{\sin(\omega_0 t)}{\omega_0} \right]_{T/4}^{3T/4} + t \Big|_{T/4}^{3T/4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} A^2 \left(\left[\frac{3T}{4} - \frac{T}{4} \right] + \frac{\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2}) - \sin(\frac{\pi}{2})}{2\omega_0} \right) + 2A \left[\frac{\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2}) - \sin(\frac{\pi}{2})}{\omega_0} \right] + \left[\frac{3T}{4} - \frac{T}{4} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} A^2 \left(\frac{T}{2} + \frac{\sin(3\pi) - \sin(\pi)}{2\omega_0} \right) + 2A \left(\frac{\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2}) - \sin(\frac{\pi}{2})}{\omega_0} \right) + \frac{T}{2}$$

$$= A^2 \cdot \frac{T}{4} + 2A \left(\frac{-1 - 1}{2\omega_0} \right) + \frac{T}{2}$$

$$= \left(A^2 \cdot \frac{T}{4} - 2A \cdot \frac{T}{\pi} + \frac{T}{2} \right) \Rightarrow I_2$$

$$I_3 = \frac{1}{2} A^2 \int_{3T/4}^T (1 + \cos(2\omega_0 t)) dt - 2A \int_{3T/4}^T \cos(\omega_0 t) dt + \int_{3T/4}^T 1 dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} A^2 \left(t \Big|_{3T/4}^T + \left[\frac{\sin(2\omega_0 t)}{2\omega_0} \right]_{3T/4}^T \right) - 2A \left[\frac{\sin(\omega_0 t)}{\omega_0} \right]_{3T/4}^T + t \Big|_{3T/4}^T$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} A^2 \left(\left(T - \frac{3T}{4} \right) + \frac{\sin(2\pi) - \sin(\frac{3\pi}{2})}{2\omega_0} \right) - 2A \left(\frac{\sin(2\pi) - \sin(\frac{3\pi}{2})}{\omega_0} \right) + \left(T - \frac{3T}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} A^2 \left(\frac{T}{4} + \frac{\sin(2\pi) - \sin(\frac{3\pi}{2})}{2\omega_0} \right) - 2A \left(\frac{\sin(2\pi) - \sin(\frac{3\pi}{2})}{\omega_0} \right) + \frac{T}{4}$$

$$= A^2 \cdot \frac{T}{8} - 2A \left(\frac{1}{2\omega_0} \right) + \frac{T}{4}$$

$$= \left(A^2 \cdot \frac{T}{8} - A \cdot \frac{T}{\pi} + \frac{T}{4} \right) \Rightarrow I_3$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$$

$$= A^2 \cdot \frac{T}{8} - \frac{AT}{\pi} + \frac{T}{4} + A^2 \cdot \frac{T}{4} - \frac{2AT}{\pi} + \frac{T}{2} + A^2 \cdot \frac{T}{8} - \frac{AT}{\pi} + \frac{T}{4}$$

$$= \frac{A^2 T}{2} - \frac{4AT}{\pi} + T$$

$$d(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{T} \left(\frac{A^2 T}{2} - \frac{4AT}{\pi} + T \right)$$

$$d(x_1, x_2) = \frac{A^2}{2} - \frac{4A}{\pi} + 1$$

4. Repetir en par

1. Determinación del coeficiente c_n

$$\text{Sea } x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{jn\omega_0 t} \Rightarrow x''(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} -n^2 \omega_0^2 c_n e^{jn\omega_0 t} \Rightarrow [x] e^{-jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{t_1}^{t_F} x''(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} -n^2 \omega_0^2 c_n \int_{t_1}^{t_F} e^{j(n-m)\omega_0 t} dt$$

\Rightarrow Por ortogonalidad de series complejas.

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_F} e^{j(n-m)\omega_0 t} dt = \begin{cases} (t_F - t_1), & n=m \\ 0, & n \neq m \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{t_1}^{t_F} x''(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt = -n^2 \omega_0^2 c_n (t_F - t_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow c_n = \frac{1}{(t_F - t_1) n^2 \omega_0^2} \int_{t_1}^{t_F} x''(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

2. Relación con a_n, b_n

$$\text{Sean } c_n = \frac{1}{2}(a_n - j b_n) \text{ para } n > 0 \text{ y } c_{-n} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + j b_n)$$

Entonces:

$$a_n = c_n + c_{-n}$$

$$b_n = j(c_n - c_{-n})$$

3. Espectro de Fourier

$$\text{Sea } x(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & |t| \in (\frac{1}{2}, d_2) \\ -\frac{A}{d_2 - d_1}(d_1 - d_2), & |t| \in (d_1, d_2) \\ -A, & |t| \leq d_1 \end{cases}$$

$$x''(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & |t| \in (\frac{1}{2}, d_2) \\ 0, & |t| \in (d_1, d_2) \\ 0, & |t| \leq d_1 \end{cases}$$

Solo contribuciones no-nulas donde la pendiente cambia abruptamente ($\pm d_1, \pm d_2$).

$x''(t)$ = Suma de deltas

- En los puntos de cambio en la pendiente hay un salto en la derivada.
- Cada salto se representa con "delta" unidades.

$$x''(t) = \sum_i \Delta x'(t_i) \delta(t - t_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Sea } C_n = \frac{1}{T_n \omega_0} \int_{-T_n/2}^{T_n/2} x''(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt \Rightarrow \text{Sea } x'(t) \text{ un trazo en delta.}$$

$$x''(t) = \sum_k \alpha_k \delta(t - t_k) \Rightarrow \int x''(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt = \sum_k \alpha_k e^{-jn\omega_0 t_k}$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{T_n \omega_0} \sum_k x_k e^{j n \omega_0 t_k}$$

Absen helfen bei Wert von ω_0

Punkte	T_n	ω_0	Werte von $x'(t)$
-d ₂	0	$\frac{A}{d_2-d_1}$	$\frac{A}{d_2-d_1}$
-d ₁	$\frac{A}{d_2-d_1}$	0	$\frac{A}{d_2-d_1}$
d ₁	0	$-\frac{A}{d_2-d_1}$	$-\frac{A}{d_2-d_1}$
d ₂	$-\frac{A}{d_2-d_1}$	0	$-\frac{A}{d_2-d_1}$

$$\Rightarrow x''(t) = \frac{A}{d_2-d_1} [\delta(t+d_2) - \delta(t+d_1) - \delta(t-d_1) + \delta(t-d_2)]$$

$$\text{Gib } \int \delta(t-t_k) f(t) dt = f(t_k)$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{T_n \omega_0} \sum_k x'_k(t_k) e^{-j n \omega_0 t_k}$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{T_n \omega_0} \cdot \frac{A}{d_2-d_1} [e^{-j n \omega_0 (-d_2)} - e^{-j n \omega_0 (-d_1)} - e^{-j n \omega_0 d_1} + e^{-j n \omega_0 d_2}]$$

$$= \frac{A}{T_n \omega_0 (d_2-d_1)} [e^{j n \omega_0 d_2} - e^{j n \omega_0 d_1} - e^{-j n \omega_0 d_1} + e^{-j n \omega_0 d_2}]$$

$$y = \text{cos} \theta \quad e^{j\theta} + e^{-j\theta} = 2 \cos \theta$$

$$C_n = \frac{2A}{T_n \omega_0 (d_2-d_1)} [\cos(n \omega_0 d_2) - \cos(n \omega_0 d_1)]$$

$$\text{Im}\{C_n\} = 0$$

$$\text{Re}\{C_n\} = C_n$$

4. Phase:

$$\text{dan } \theta_n = \arctan\left(\frac{\text{Im}\{C_n\}}{\text{Re}\{C_n\}}\right)$$

• di $C_n > 0$:

$$\theta_n = \arctan(0)$$

• di $C_n < 0$:

$$\theta_n = \pi$$

• di $C_n = 0$: beliebig

0

$$\Rightarrow \theta_n = \begin{cases} 0 & , C_n > 0 \\ \pi & , C_n < 0 \\ \text{beliebig} & , C_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

5. Error relativ:

$$\text{den } A = 1 \quad \omega_0 = 2\pi \quad \text{di } 0.5$$

$$T = 1 \quad d_1 = 0.25$$

\Rightarrow Wert der relativen Abweichung zu geben

$$\text{Error } r = \frac{\|x(t) - x_{\text{rec}}(t)\|_2}{\|x(t)\|_2}$$

Por ortogonalidad de los exponentiales de Fourier se tiene

$$\|x(t) - x_{\text{rec}}(t)\|_2^2 = \sum_{|n| > N} |c_n|^2 \cdot T$$

y la energía total de $x(t)$

$$\|x(t)\|_2^2 = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |c_n|^2 \cdot T$$

$$\text{Error } r = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{|n| > N} |c_n|^2}{\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |c_n|^2}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Parte usada } P_N = \sum_{n=-N}^N |c_n|^2 \\ \text{Parte omitida } R = \sum_{|n| > N} |c_n|^2 \end{array} \right\} \sqrt{\frac{R}{P_N + R}}$$

Desarrollar que:

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi^2 n^2} [\cos(n\pi) - \cos(n\pi/2)]$$

$$|c_1|^2 \approx (0.0161)^2 = 2.59 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$|c_4|^2 = 0$$

$$|c_2|^2 \approx (0.0255)^2 = 6.38 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$|c_5|^2 \approx (0.0006)^2 = 3.84 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$|c_3|^2 \approx (0.0055)^2 = 3.13 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^3 |c_n|^2 \approx 0.000428$$

Resto de la energía: Usamos que para $n \geq 1$, el \cos oscila entre ± 1 y decimos como $\frac{1}{n^2}$:

$$|c_n| \leq \frac{2}{2\pi^2 n^2} = \frac{1}{\pi^2 n^2} \Rightarrow |c_n|^2 \leq \frac{1}{\pi^4 n^4} \Rightarrow \text{Cada sucesión del error} \Rightarrow \text{Cada parte}$$

Entonces:

$$\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} |c_n|^2 \leq \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^4 n^4} = \frac{1}{\pi^4} \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$$

Desarrollar que:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90} \quad \text{y} \quad \sum_{n=1}^5 \frac{1}{n^4} \approx 1.08307$$

$$\sum_{n=6}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} \approx \frac{\pi^4}{90} - 1.08307 \approx 0.002 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=6}^{\infty} |c_n|^2 \leq \frac{0.002}{15^4} \approx 2.05 \times 10^{-5}$$

Entonces:

$$\text{Error } r = \sqrt{\frac{2.05 \times 10^{-5}}{0.000428 + 2.05 \times 10^{-5}}} \approx 0.717$$

$$\Rightarrow 71.7\%$$