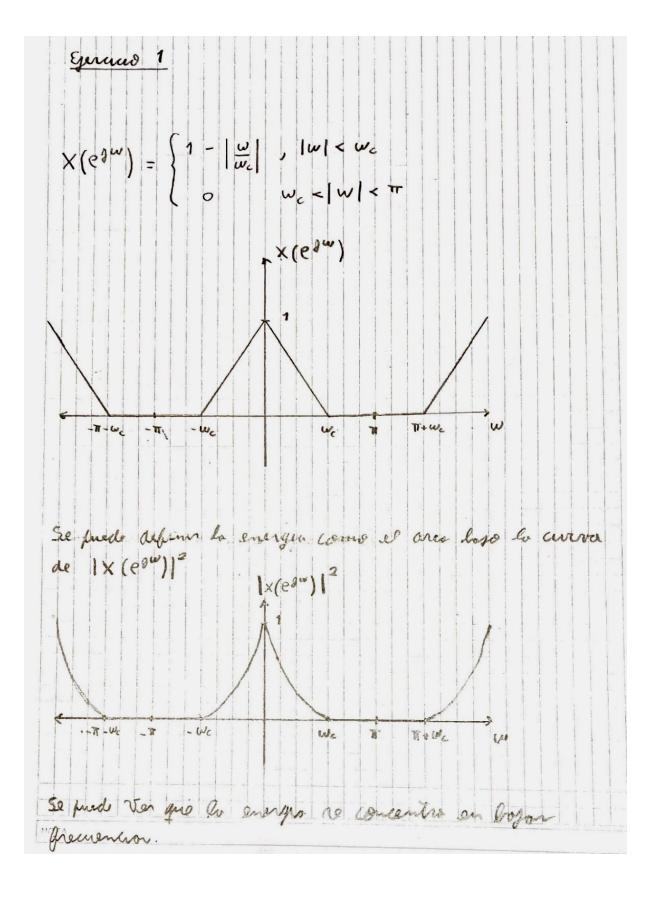
Procesamiento digital de señales

Sistemas discretos



Integrantes:

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$$\frac{d}{d\omega}\left(X\left(e^{j\omega}\right)\right) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\omega_c} & -\omega_c < \omega < 0\\ -\frac{1}{\omega_c} & 0 < \omega < \omega_c\\ 0 & \text{en lano}\\ \text{contrario} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{-\omega_c} \frac{1}{\omega_c} \qquad \omega_c$$

$$-j_{N} \times [n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{d}{dw} \left(\times (e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega h} dw \right)$$
 Proposed de derivación
$$\times [n] = -\frac{1}{2\pi j_{N}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{d}{dw} \left(\times (e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega h} dw \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\pi j_{N}} \left[\int_{-w_{c}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{w^{2}} e^{j\omega h} dw + \int_{0}^{\omega c} \left(-\frac{1}{w^{2}} e^{j\omega h} dw \right) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\pi j_{N} w_{c}} \left[\int_{-w_{c}}^{\infty} e^{i\omega h} dw - \int_{0}^{\omega c} e^{j\omega h} dw \right] = -\frac{1}{2\pi j_{N} w_{c}} \left[\frac{1 - e^{j\omega ch}}{j_{N}} - \frac{e^{j\omega ch} - 1}{j_{N}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi w_{c}} \left(1 - e^{j\omega ch} - e^{j\omega ch} + 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2\pi w_{c}} \left(2 - \left(e^{j\omega ch} + e^{-j\omega ch} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi w_{c}} \left(1 - \cos(\omega ch) \right)$$

Ejeruno 2

 $y[m] = (-1)^m \times [m]$

a) Venfres principo de reperforcion

5 { a x,[m] + 6 x, [m]} = a 5 { x, [m]} + 6 5 { x, [m]}

 $(-1)^{m} (a \times .[m] + 6 \times_{2} [m]) = 0 (-1)^{m} \times .[m] + 6 (-7)^{m} \times_{2} [m]$

((-1) . a. x,[m] + (-1).6. x2[m] =

= a (-1) x,[m] 1 6 (-1) x2 [m] V Er lineal

Verefico. u er insonante en el trempo To rolled y [m] desployed no muestros y[0-m.] = (-1)-0. X[-m.] y[1-mo] = (-1)(1-mo) x[1-mo] y [2-mo] = (-1)(2-mo) x [2-mo] y [3-mo] = (-1)(3-mo) x[3-mo] y[m.-m.]= (-1). ×[0] To rollde y, [m] onte uno entrodo x, [m] = x[m-n.] y, [0] = (-1) X[-m.] y,[1] = (-1) x[1-m.] y, [2] = (-1)2. x[2-m.] 4,[3] = (-1)3. x[3-mo] y,[m.] = (-1) " × [0] Se frede ver que S{x[m-m.]} = y(m-mo) poes volover de no porer por lo tonto el resterno va a res insorante en el trempo poro volores jones de mo

$$Y(e^{jw}) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} Y[m] \cdot e^{jwm} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \times [m] \cdot e^{jwm}$$

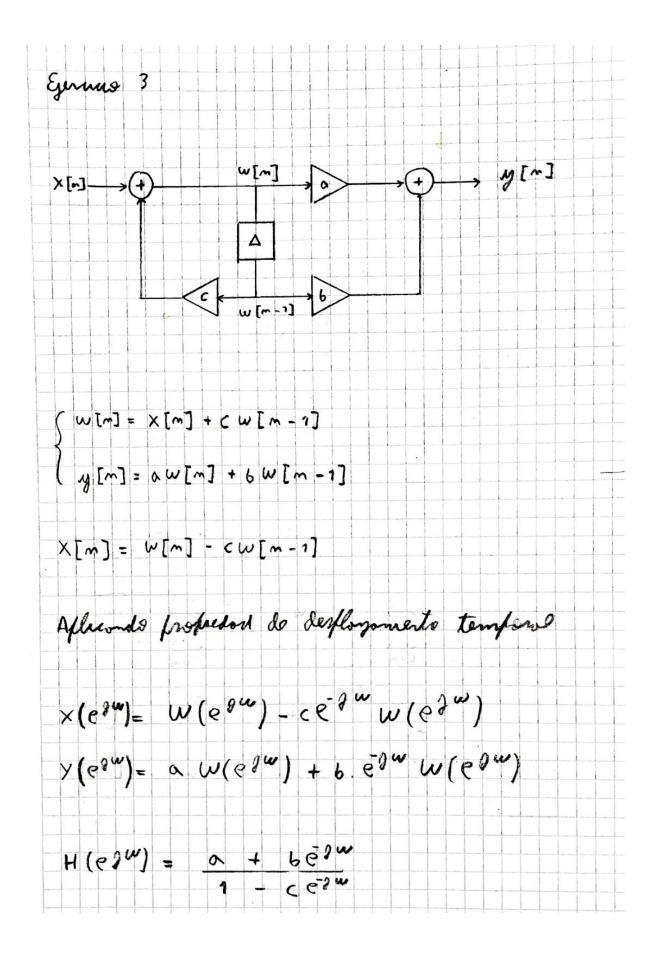
$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} e^{j\pi \cdot m} \cdot X[m] \cdot e^{jwm} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \times [m] \cdot e^{j(w-\pi)}$$

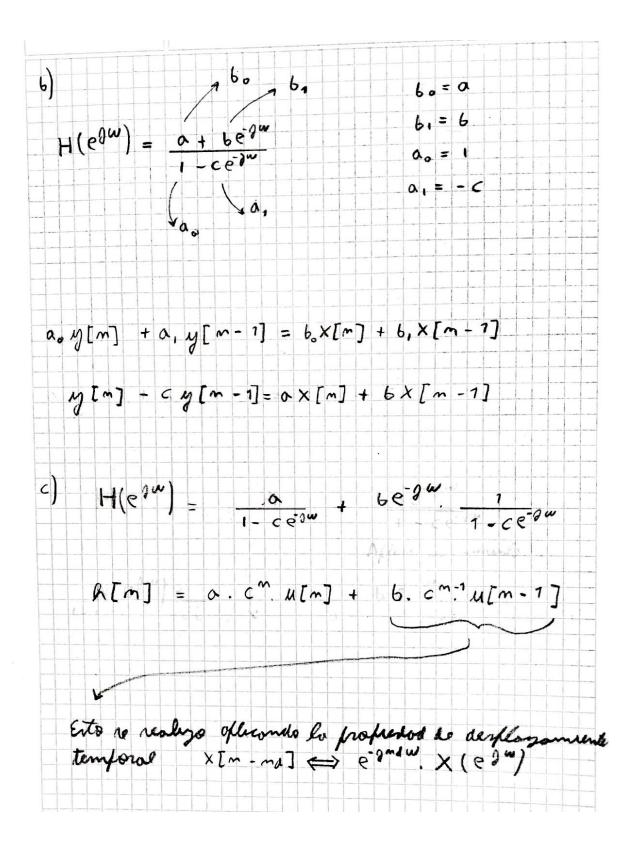
$$Y(e^{jw}) = X(e^{j(w-\pi)})$$

$$X(e^{jw}) = X(e^{j(w-\pi)})$$

$$X(e^{j(w-\pi)})$$

$$X(e^{j(w-\pi)})$$





d)
$$a = 1$$
 $\mu(e^{2\omega}) = 1$

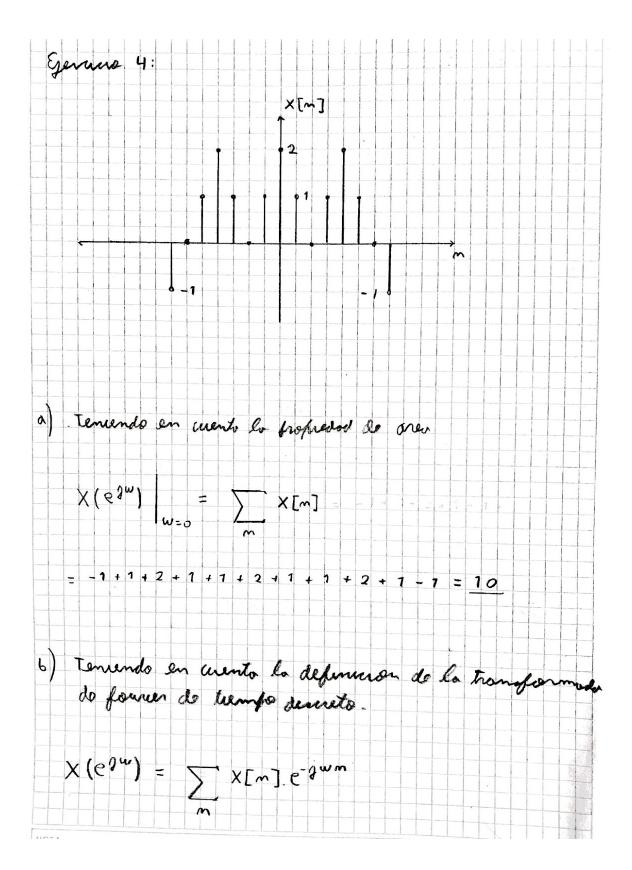
$$\xi: \qquad \zeta = \zeta \qquad \zeta = 1$$

$$|c - e^{\partial w}| = |1 - ce^{\partial w}|$$

$$|e^{\partial w}| \cdot |c - 1| = |1 - c \cdot e^{-\partial w}|$$

$$|e^{\partial w}| \cdot |c - 1| = |1 - c \cdot e^{-\partial w}|$$

Se puede ver que al oflicer el valor absouts hay muchor mos realores que puedentamos a, 6 y c



So
$$w = \pi$$
 entonice $\times (e^{2\omega})$

$$= \sum_{w=\pi} \times [m] e^{2\pi m} = \sum_{m=3}^{3} (-1)^m \times [m]$$

$$X(e^{2\omega})\Big|_{\omega=\pi}$$
 = -(-1)+1+2-1.-1+2-1-1...7+2-1-1...7-1...2-1...7+

$$\times (e^{j\omega})\Big|_{\omega=\pi} = 2$$

c) como lo fuerción er for en trenspo entrencer la trumparmobo X (e du) transfer rero for y Real, por lo tonto el organiento osciloro entre - TT, cero y TT

d) los propredod de area
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \times (e^{\partial \omega}) d\omega = \times [o].2\pi$$

