

① Um sinal modulado recíproco (tipo AM-DSB total) é demodulado com uso de um detector de envoltória. Sabe-se que o sinal modulado apresenta potência média de 1,70 Watts. Sabe-se ainda que

$A_m = 7V/\text{cm}^{-1}$ A potência média de ruído por unidade de faixa, medida

$f_c = 500\text{kHz}$ na entrada do demodulador é $N_0 = 4,4 \cdot 10^{-5}/\text{Hz}$

$k_a = 0,1V^{-1}$ Pode-se:

② Determine a relação sinal-ruído de canal SNR_c (em dB)

$$P = 1,7W$$

$$\mu = k_a \cdot A_m = 0,1 \cdot 7 = 0,7$$

$$P = \frac{A_c^2}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\mu^2}{2}\right) \Rightarrow A_c^2 = \frac{P \cdot 2}{(1 + \frac{\mu^2}{2})}$$

$$A_c = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 1,7}{(1 + \frac{0,7^2}{2})}} = \sqrt{\frac{3,4}{1,245}} = \sqrt{2,73}$$

$$A_c = 1,653V$$

$$P_m = \frac{A_m^2}{2} = \frac{7^2}{2} = 24,5$$

$$SNR_c = \frac{A_c^2 [1 + k_a^2 P_m]}{2W N_0}$$

$$SNR_c = \frac{1,65^2 [1 + 0,1^2 \cdot 24,5]}{2 \cdot 5k \cdot 4,4 \cdot 10^{-5}}$$

$$SNR_c = 7,727$$

$$SNR_{c\text{dB}} = 10 \log 7,727$$

$$SNR_{c\text{dB}} = 8,880 \text{ dB}$$

$$b) SNR_o = \frac{A_c^2 \cdot k_a^2 \cdot P_m}{2W N_0} = \frac{1,653^2 \cdot 0,1^2 \cdot 24,5}{2 \cdot 5k \cdot 4,4 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 1,521$$

$$SNR_{o\text{dB}} = 10 \log 1,521 = 1,820 \text{ dB}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \text{ SNRC} \gg \text{SNR} \Rightarrow \text{SNRC} \gg \underline{6,6 \text{ dB}}$$

$$A_c' = A_c \cdot 0,25 \Rightarrow \underline{A_c' = 0,413}$$

$$\text{SNRC} = \frac{(A_c')^2 [1 + k a^2 \cdot f_m]}{2 W N_0} = \frac{(0,25 A_c)^2 [1 + 0,1^2 \cdot 24,5]}{2 \cdot 54 \cdot 4,4 \cdot 10^{-5}}$$

$$\text{SNRC} = 0,48295$$

$$\text{SNRC dB} = 10 \log \text{SNRC} \Rightarrow -3,161 \text{ dB}$$

$$-3,161 < 6,6 \text{ dB}$$

Logo, não se mantém
em funcionamento.

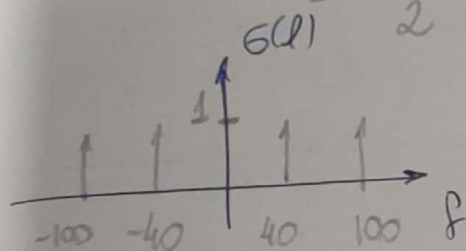
$$② \quad g(t) = 4 \cos(2\pi 30t) \cdot \cos(2\pi f_1 t) \quad , \quad f_1 = 70 \text{ Hz}$$

$$④ \quad g(t) = 4 \cos(2\pi 30t) \cos(2\pi \cdot 70 \cdot t)$$

$$\text{Como } \cos a \cdot \cos b = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b)]$$

$$g(t) = \frac{4}{2} [\cos(2\pi \cdot 100t) + \cos(2\pi \cdot 40t)]$$

$$G(f) = \frac{2}{2} [\delta(f-100) + \delta(f+100)] + \frac{2}{2} [\delta(f-40) + \delta(f+40)]$$



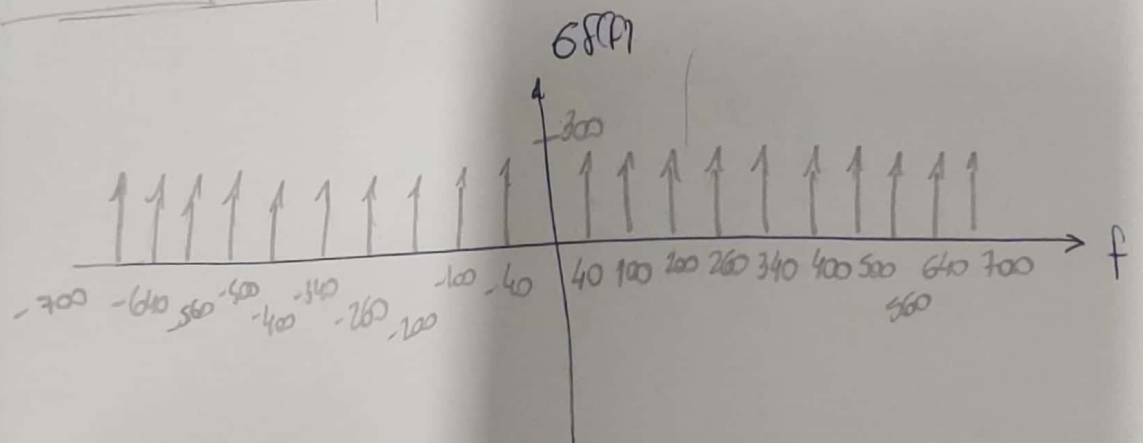
$$⑥ \quad G_S(f) = \frac{1}{T_S} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} G\left(f - \frac{n}{T_S}\right) \quad , \quad T_S = \frac{1}{F_S} = \frac{1}{300}$$

$$G_S(f) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{300}} \cdot \sum \left[\delta(f-100-300N) + \delta(f+100-300N) + \delta(f-40-300N) + \delta(f+40-300N) \right]$$

$$G_S(f) = 300 \sum \left[\delta(f-100-300N) + \delta(f+100-300N) + \delta(f-40-300N) + \delta(f+40-300N) \right]$$

c) $|f| \leq 750 \text{ Hz}$

$f \setminus M$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$300n - 100$	-700	-400	-100	200	500
$300n - 40$	-640	-340	-40	260	560
$300n + 40$	-560	-260	40	340	640
$300n + 100$	-500	-200	100	400	700



d) Butterworth 2º ordem.

$f_{3dB} = ?$ p/ atenuar em 10dB.

$$|H(f)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (f/f_{3dB})^4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \text{ dB} &= 20 \log G \quad \text{p } G = 0,3162 \\ -10 &= 20 \log G \end{aligned}$$

$$|H(f)| = 0,3162$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (f/f_{3dB})^4}} = 0,3162$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + (f/f_{3dB})^4} = 3,1622 \Rightarrow 1 + (f/f_{3dB})^4 = 10$$

$$(f/f_{3dB})^4 = 9$$

$$f/f_{3dB} = 1,7320$$

$$f_{3dB} = \frac{f}{1,7320} = \frac{140}{1,7320} = 80,83 \text{ Hz}$$

③ TDM PCM

$$f_2 = 22 \text{ kHz}$$

$$3 \cos(2\pi 1 \text{ kt}), 5 \cos(2\pi 2,2 \text{ kt}), 2 \cos^2(2\pi 0,5 \text{ kt}), 4 \cos(2\pi 1,5 \text{ kt}), 2 \cos(2\pi 1,8 \text{ kt})$$

① $f_s \gg 2\omega$

$$f_s \gg 2 \cdot 2,2 \text{ k}$$

$$f_s \gg 4,4 \text{ kHz}$$

② $T_s = \frac{1}{f_s} = \frac{1}{4,4 \text{ k}} = 227,27 \mu\text{s}$

$$\tau = T_s / N = \frac{227,27}{5} = 45,454 \mu\text{s}$$

$$B_{\text{mux}} = \frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{1}{45,454 \mu} = 22 \text{ kHz}$$

③ $B_{\text{cod}} = V \cdot B_{\text{mux}}$

$$Q = 16, Q = 2^v$$

$$v = 4$$

$$B_{\text{cod}} = 4 \cdot 22 \text{ k}$$

$$B_{\text{cod}} = 88 \text{ kbps}$$

④ $p = 0,7$

$$B = \left(\frac{1+p}{2} \right) \cdot B_{\text{cod}} \quad B = \frac{1+0,7}{2} \cdot 88 \text{ k}$$

$$B = 74800 \text{ Hz}$$

$$B = 74,8 \text{ kHz}$$