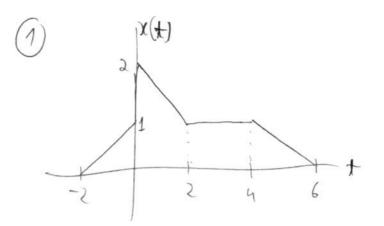
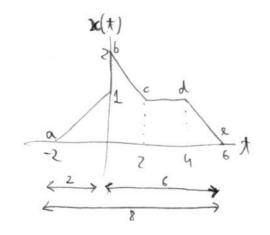
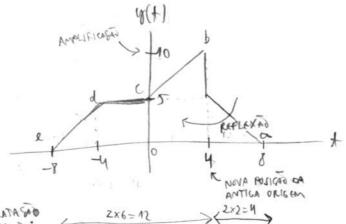
## EXERCÍCIOS DE REVISÃO - PROVA 1



$$\rightarrow$$
 COLOCANDO NA FORMA  $y(4) = \lambda \cdot x (\pm k (+-1/6))$ ;  $y(4) = 5 \cdot x (-\frac{1}{2}(+-4))$ 





$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{$$

## NEKIKICADO:

$$\mathcal{A}(-8) = 2x\left(\frac{5}{4-(-8)}\right) = 2x(6) = 2 \cdot 6$$

$$y(-4) = 5 \times \left(\frac{4-(-4)}{2}\right) = 5 \cdot \times (4) = 5 \cdot \emptyset$$

$$y(0) = 5x(4-0) = 5.x(2) = 5.0$$

$$y(4) = 5 \times (\frac{4-4}{2}) = 5 \cdot 2(0) = 5 \cdot 6$$

$$y(8) = 5 \cdot x \left( \frac{y-1}{2} \right) = 5 \cdot x \left( -2 \right) = 5 \cdot 6$$

- Jutemp:  $\psi(t) = u \cos[2\pi x(-t)]$
- OF SEM MEMORIA?

  PARA CALCURAR  $y(t_0)$  & NECESTADO O VALOR DE  $x(-t_0)$ . COMO, EM GERAL,  $t_0 \neq -t_0$ , O SISTEMA & COM. MEMORIA.
- (b) CAVIAL?
  PARA CALCOUR Up (10) É NECESIÁRIO O VALOR DE X(-to).

A/to >0,  $to >-to \longrightarrow ATÉ AGUI, OR.$ MAS, P/to <0,  $to <-to \longrightarrow E$  NECESTÁRIO UM VALOR FUTURO DE X(t).

POUTANTO, O SISTEMA É MAU CAUJAL.

- E INVOLTIVEL?

  SUPPRIME X(A) = 0 + 4. TENOS QUE  $g(A) = 4 \cdot con(0) = 4$ .

  MAI, SE X(A) = 1 + 4, TENOS QUE  $y(A) = 4 \cdot con(2\pi) = 4$ .

  ENTRADAD DUTIMAD  $\longrightarrow$  SALDAS IONAIS

  PORTANTO, O LITEMA É NÃO MINERTÍVEL.
- @ GITAVEL?

  CONO 19(+1) < 4 11 QUALQUER K(+), O SINTEMA É ESTÁVEL.
- (1) INVANDATE NO TEMPO?  $x_1(t) \longrightarrow y_1(t) = 4 \cos[2\pi x_1(-t)]$   $x_2(t) = x_1(t-t_0) \longrightarrow y_2(t) = 4 \cos[2\pi x_2(-t)]$   $y_2(t) = u_1 \cos[2\pi x_1(-t) + t_0] = 4 \cos[2\pi x_1(-t + t_0)]$   $y_1(t-t_0) = 4 \cos[2\pi x_1(-(t-t_0))] = 4 \cos[2\pi x_1(-t+t_0)]$ Cano  $y_1(t-t_0) \neq y_2(t)$ , or sitten of value to tempo.

(CONTINUA NA PROKIMA PAGINA)

$$\chi_{1}(A) \longrightarrow \psi_{1}(A) = \bigcup_{1} \{ x_{1}(-A) \}$$

$$\chi_{2}(A) \longrightarrow \psi_{2}(A) = \bigcup_{1} \{ x_{2}(-A) \}$$

$$\chi_{3}(A) = \alpha \chi_{1}(A) + b \chi_{2}(A) \longrightarrow \psi_{3}(A) = \bigcup_{1} \{ x_{1}(-A) \}$$

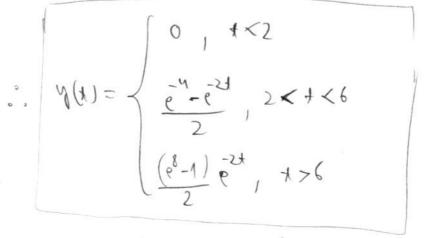
$$= 4 \cos (2\pi x_{1}(-1) + 52\pi x_{2}(-1))$$

 $= 4 \cos \left[ 2 \pi x_1(+1) \right] \cos \left[ 2 \pi x_2(-1) \right] - 4 \sin \left[ \alpha 2 \pi x_1(+1) \right] \sin \left[ b^2 \pi x_2(-1) \right]$   $\max : \alpha y_1(+1) + b y_2(+1) = 4 \alpha \cos \left[ 2 \pi x_1(+1) \right] + 4 b \cos \left[ 2 \pi x_2(+1) \right].$   $\cos \alpha y_3(+1) + \alpha y_1(+1) + b y_2(+1), \quad \alpha = 1 \text{ when } \in \mathbb{N} \text{ when } \in \mathbb{N} \text{ when } i.$ 

DEMORPHANCES POL CONTRA-EXEMPLO  $VPONPA \times_{\Lambda}(\mathbf{x}) = 1 \longrightarrow y_{\Lambda}(A) = y \times_{\Lambda}(2\pi, 1) = y \cdot 1 = y$   $\times_{\Lambda}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{y} \times_{\Lambda}(A) \longrightarrow y_{\Lambda}(A) = y \times_{\Lambda}(2\pi, \frac{1}{y}, x_{\Lambda}(A)) = y \times_{\Lambda}(2\pi, \frac{1}{y}, x_{\Lambda}(A) = y \times_{\Lambda}(2\pi, \frac{1}{y}, x_{\Lambda}(A)) = y \times_{\Lambda}(2\pi, \frac{1}{y}, x_{\Lambda}(A) = y \times_{\Lambda}(2\pi, \frac{1}{y}, x_{\Lambda}(A)) = y \times_{\Lambda}(2\pi, \frac{1}{y}, x_{\Lambda}(A) = y \times_{\Lambda}(2\pi, \frac{1}{y}, x_{\Lambda}(A)) = y \times_{\Lambda}(2\pi, \frac{1}{y}, x_{\Lambda}(A) =$ 

(3) 
$$x(t) = e^{-2t} \cdot \mu(4-2)$$
  
 $h(t) = \begin{cases} 1,0 < t < 4 \\ 0, < c < c \end{cases}$   
CALCULE  $g(t) = x(t) * h(t)$   
 $y(t) = \int x(t) h(t-t) dt$ 

m/ 22xx6



REJOURN NO PROXIMA BEELLE ) (UVINA FORMA DO

$$h(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < t < 4 \\ 0, & c.c. \end{cases}$$

TEMOS QUE: h(+) = M(+) - M(+-4)

For oursell ralayses, 
$$S(X) \in A$$
 telesons so begins be un slit cuba respective

$$S(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{2} e^{-2T} \mu(\tau - 2) d\tau = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{2} o d\tau + \int_{0}^{2} e^{-2T} d\tau, & p_{1} \neq 72 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{2} o d\tau, & p_{1} \neq 62 \end{cases}$$

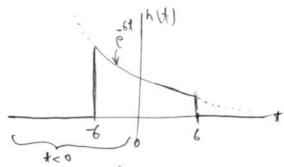
$$= 1 + 1 + 7 + 7 + 2 = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{2} o d\tau, & p_{1} \neq 62 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{2} o d\tau, & p_{1} \neq 62 \end{cases}$$

$$P(+72, 80) = \begin{cases} t - 27 \\ e^{-27} dT = \frac{e^{-27}}{-2} \Big|_{2}^{2} = \frac{e^{-2} - e^{-4}}{-2} = \frac{e^{-4} - e^{-24}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\stackrel{\longrightarrow}{\longrightarrow} \lambda(4) = \lambda(4) - \lambda(4-\mu)$$

$$y(4) = \begin{cases} 0, + < 6 & (\infty (4-4) < 2) \\ \frac{e^{4} - e^{24}}{2}, + > 6 & (\infty (4-4) > 2) \end{cases}$$

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} 0, t < 2 \\ \frac{-y - 2t}{2}, 2 < t < 6 \\ \frac{-y - 2t}{2} - \frac{y - e^{2} \cdot e^{2}}{2} = \frac{(e^{8} - 1)e^{-2t}}{2}, t > 6 \end{cases}$$



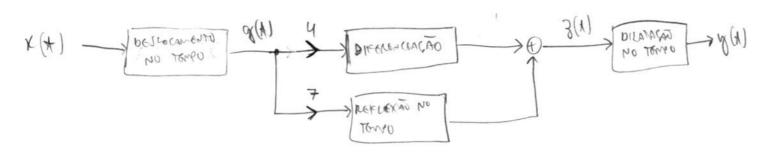
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{H})| \, \mathbf{M} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \frac{e^{-36}}{2} \left[ u(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{6}) - u(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{6}) \right] \right] \, d\mathbf{t} = \int_{-6}^{6} \left[ \frac{e^{-6}}{2} \right] \, d\mathbf{t} = \int_{-6}^{6} \left[ \frac{e^{-36}}{2} \right] \, d\mathbf{t} = \int_{-6}^{6} \left[ \frac{e^{-6}}{2} \right] \, d\mathbf{t} = \int_{-6$$

MAS COMO ENCONTRAR ha(A), SE É QUE ELE EXISTE? É PREUSO USAR MEANTENMADA FOURTER OU TRANSFORMADA DE LAPLACE, QUE MÃI ESTUBATOS AINDA.

$$H_{\Lambda}(z) = \frac{1}{H(z)} \xrightarrow{J} H_{\Lambda}(z)$$

$$\alpha_{k} = \begin{cases} 0, & k=0 \\ \frac{j(-1)^{k}}{k\pi}, & k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

CONSIDERE A SECUINTE INTORCONEXÃO DE SISTEMAS:



Tonos out: 
$$x(4) \longleftrightarrow ak$$

$$g(t) = x(t+3) \longleftrightarrow bk$$

$$g(t) = 4dg(t) + 7g(-t) \longleftrightarrow ck$$

$$y(t) = 3(t/5) \longleftrightarrow dk$$

$$\chi(t+3) \qquad \longleftrightarrow \qquad \alpha_{K} \cdot e^{j \times W_{0} t_{0}}$$

$$\downarrow_{t_{0}=-3}$$

$$\downarrow_{t_{$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} q(t) \iff jkw_0 \cdot bk = \begin{cases} 0, & k=0 \\ jk\pi \cdot \dot{j} = -1, & k\neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(-t) \longleftrightarrow b-k = \begin{cases} 0, k=0 \\ \frac{j}{(-k)\pi} = -j/k\pi, k\neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\delta(t) = 4 \frac{d}{dt} q(t) + 7 g(-t) \iff CK = \begin{cases} 4.0 + 7.0, k=0 \\ 4.(-1) + 7(\frac{-j}{k\pi}), k \neq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, k=0 \\ -4 - j(7/k\pi), k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y(4) = \xi(1/5) \iff dk = ck$$
, MS con PERÍODO SX MAION:  $T = 10$ 
 $\in FREQUÊNCIA SX MENON: WO = TI/5$ 

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial k} = \begin{cases} 0, k=0 \\ -4 - j\left(\frac{7}{k\pi}\right), k\neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(6) \times (4) = 3 + 5 \cos (6\pi + \pi/4) + 9 \sin (18\pi + 1)$$

$$\times (4) \longrightarrow (4) \longrightarrow (4)$$

$$H(jw) = \frac{j2w}{1+j7w}$$

( CALCULE OK, OS COEFICIENTES DA SÉRIE DE FOURIER DE L' (N).

$$x(t) = 3 + \frac{5}{2} e^{3t} e^{36\pi t} + \frac{5}{2} e^{3t} e^{-36\pi t} + \frac{9}{2i} e^{33.6\pi t} - \frac{9}{2i} e^{-33.6\pi t}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{2} e^{3t} e^{36\pi t} + \frac{5}{2} e^{3t} e^{-36\pi t} + \frac{9}{2i} e^{33.6\pi t} - \frac{9}{2i} e^{-33.6\pi t}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{w_0} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a - 3 = \frac{-9}{2i}$$

(b) CALCULE DR, OS COEFICIENTES DA JÉNE DE FOOMER DE YW.

$$x(t) = \sum_{k} q_{k} e^{j\omega \cdot t}$$
  $\longrightarrow \underbrace{H(j\omega)} \longrightarrow \underbrace{Y(t)} = \sum_{k} a_{k} H(j\kappa \omega_{0}) e^{j\omega_{0}t}$ 

$$b_1 = \alpha_1 \cdot j \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot w_0 = \frac{5}{2} \cdot e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot \frac{j12\pi}{1+j42\pi} = \frac{j60\pi}{2+j84\pi} \cdot e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$b_{-1} = q_{-1} \frac{i2(-1) \cdot w_0}{1 + j7(-1) \cdot w_0} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot \frac{(-i12\pi)}{1 - j42\pi} = \frac{-j60\pi}{2 - j84\pi} \cdot e^{j\pi/4}$$

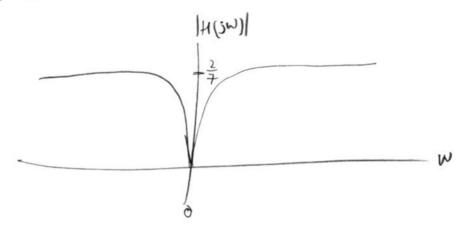
(CONTINUA NA AZÚXIMA PÁGIMA)

$$b_{3} = \alpha_{3} \cdot \frac{j2 \cdot 3 w_{0}}{1 + j73 w_{0}} = \frac{9}{2j} \cdot \frac{j36\pi}{1 + j126\pi} = \frac{j32 N\pi}{2j - 252\pi} = \frac{-j162\pi}{126\pi - j}$$

$$b_{-3} = \alpha_{-3} \underbrace{0;2(-3)w_0}_{1+j7(-3)w_0} = -\frac{\alpha}{2j} \cdot \frac{(-j\%\pi)}{1-j126\pi} = \frac{j324\pi}{2j+252\pi} = \frac{j162\pi}{126\pi+j}$$

COM W=0, 
$$|H(jw)| = \frac{|j \cdot 0|}{|4 + |j \cdot 0|} = 0$$
  
COM W=0,  $|H(jw)| = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left| \frac{|j \cdot 2|}{|j \cdot 7|} \right| = \left| \frac{|j \cdot 2|}{|j \cdot 7|} \right| = \frac{|j \cdot 2|}{|j \cdot 7|} = \frac{|j \cdot 2|}{|j \cdot 7|} = \frac{|j \cdot 2|}{|j \cdot 7|} = \frac{|j \cdot 7|}{|j \cdot$ 

É UN FILIXO MAJA LADAJ DE PAMEIRA ORDEM:



(y) o TIZLENA E INNEVZINET;

MAN, POU A COMPONENTE D.C. DE X(A) FOI COMPLETAMENTE ANVILADA POLO SINTEMA ( a0= 3, mas b0 = 0); ASSIM, (g(1) NÃO PODE SER REPUBERADO A PARTIR DE X(t), UNA VER QUE ORO MÃO PODE SER CALCULADO A PANTIK DE bo.

AS DEMAIL COMPENSED PODENDEM ZON RECUPERIONS, FAZENDO: