

Teste 1 - antigo

I

- a) A função degrau é muito útil na representação de sinal práticos, que existem apenas para $t > 0$ (sinais causais) F - pp 1 - 46

- b) A função impulso Dirac é uma função impulso de área unitária e amplitude infinita V pp

- c) Um sistema especificado por $y(t) = n(t-1) + 2n(t+2)$, constitui um sistema com memória V precisa das anteriores

- d) Num sistema inversível, conhecendo a saída, ~~é possível~~

- e) ~~é~~ F possivel determinar a entrada de uma forma única. Sistema inversível $\rightarrow y(t) = 2u(t)$

$$\rightarrow u(t) = \frac{y(t)}{2}$$

sistema não inversível $\rightarrow y(t) = u^2(t)$

$$\text{para } y = 4 \rightarrow u = 2 \sqrt{u} = \pm 2$$

- f) Um sistema linear é aquele onde se pode aplicar o teorema da sobreposição V

se a entrada é uma combinação linear de vários sinais, a saída será a combinação linear das respostas do sistema a cada um dos sinais de entrada

- g) A representação da resposta de um sistema ao impulso unitário é designada por ~~correlação~~ F

Convolução

Discreto \rightarrow Convolution sum
Contínuo \rightarrow Convolution integral

g) O resultado da convolução de um sinal com um impulso de Dirac é igual à própria função. Propriedade da convolução

$$f_1(t) * \delta(t) = f_1(t)$$

h) O resultado da convolução resulta sempre numa função temporal.

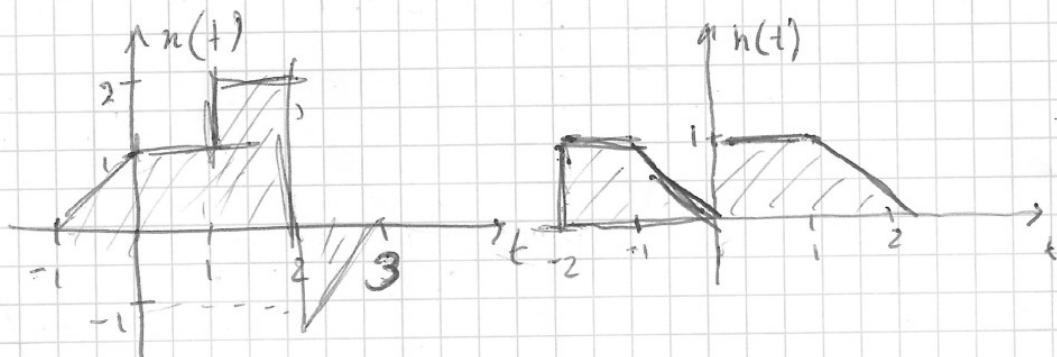
i) Um sistema LTI é completamente caracterizado pela sua resposta ao impulso de Dirac.

j) O espetro de amplitudes possui simetria ~~ímpar, par~~, enquanto o espetro de fases tem simetria ~~par, ímpar~~. F

O espetro das amplitudes/magnitudes tem simetria par e o das fases, ímpar

II

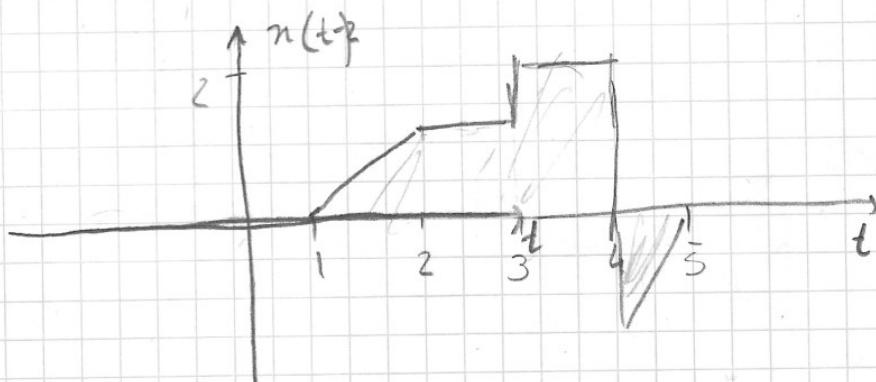
- 1.) Dois sinais de tempo contínuo são mostrados nas figuras abaixo:



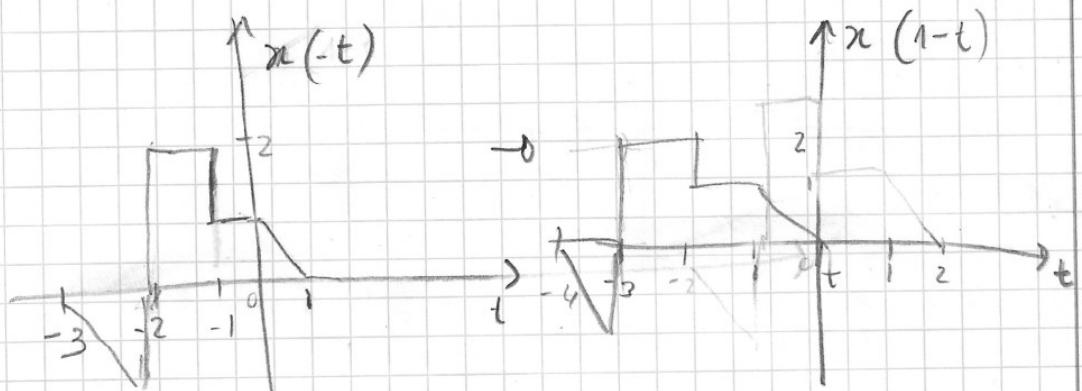
Desenhe os seguintes sinais, usando as mesmas escalas dos gráficos acima:

~~explicação~~

a) $n(t-2)$

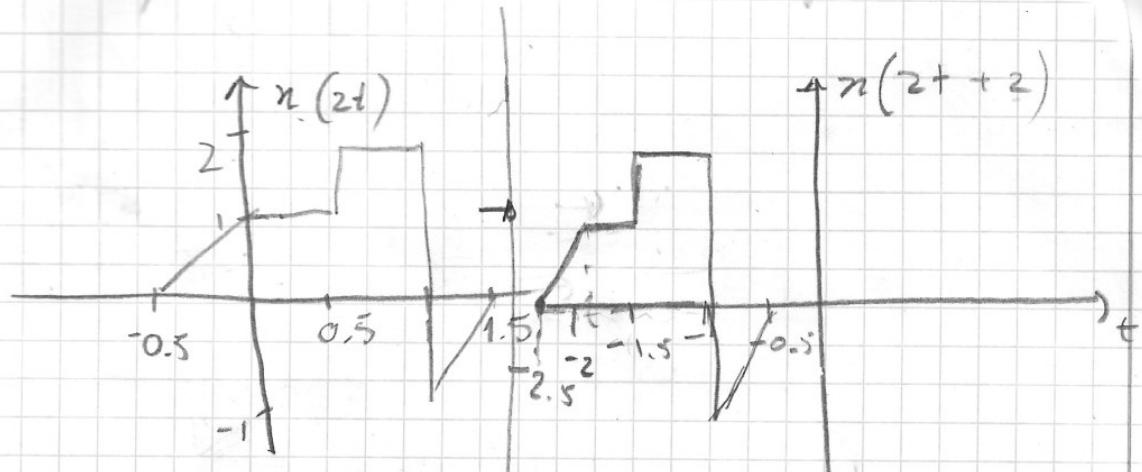


b) $x(1-t)$



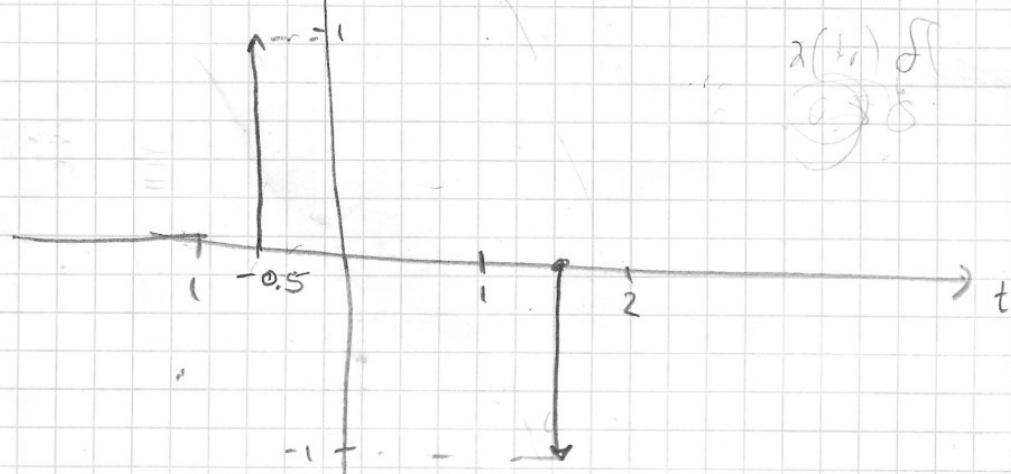
$$c) x(2t+2)$$

1.5



$$d) x(t) \cdot [\delta(t + \frac{1}{2}) - \delta(t - \frac{3}{2})]$$

$$\delta(t + \frac{1}{2}) - \delta(t - \frac{3}{2})$$

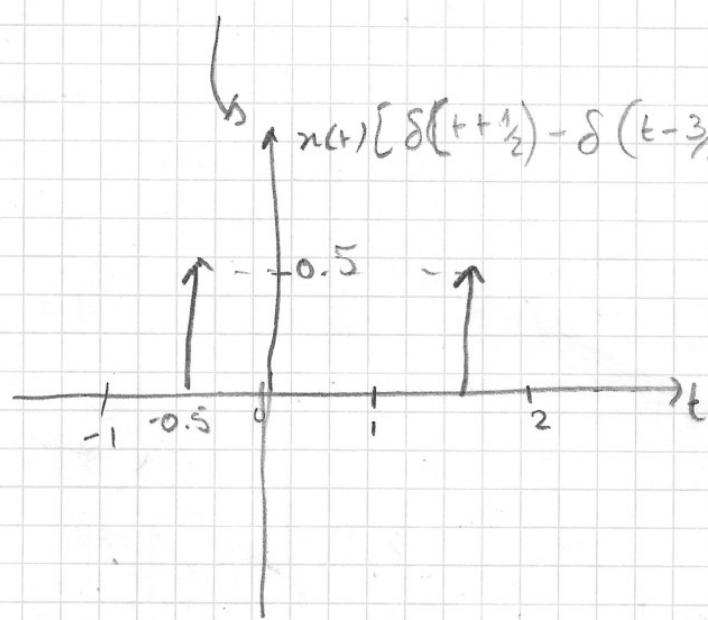


|| Não esquecer:

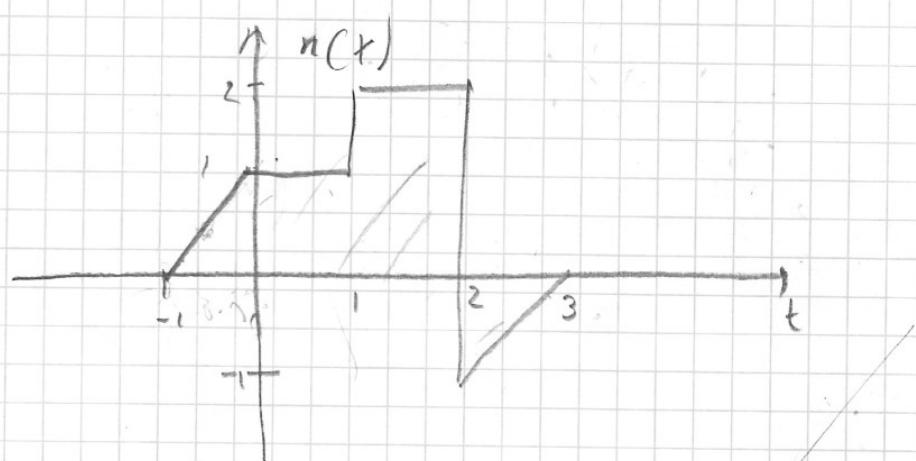
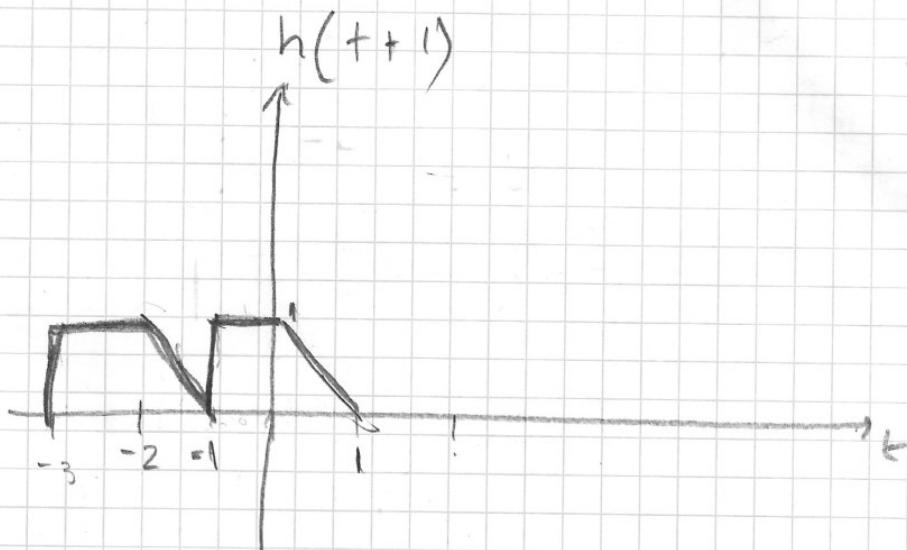
$$n(t) \delta(t - t_0) = n(t_0) \delta(t - t_0)$$

$$n(-0.5) = 0.5$$

$$n(1.5) = -0.5$$



c) $n(t)$, $h(t+1)$



$$t < -1$$

$$n(t) = 0$$

$$h(t+1) = \dots$$

$$w(t) = 0$$

$$-1 < t < 0$$

$$n(t) = 0$$

$$h(t+1) = 1$$

$$0 < t < 1$$

$$n(t) = 1$$

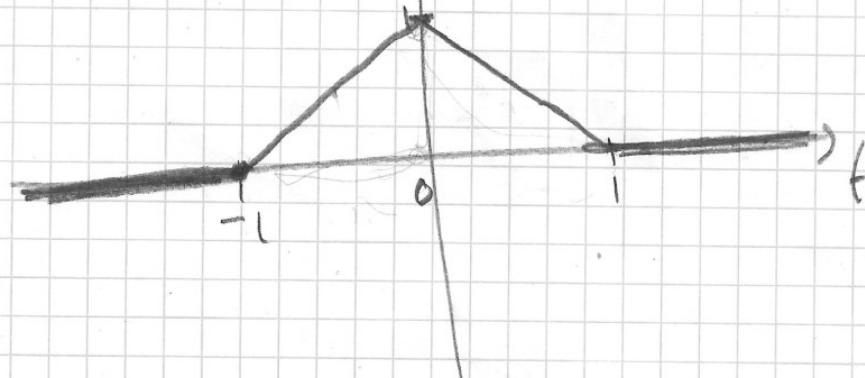
$$h(t+1) = 1/0$$

$$t > 1$$

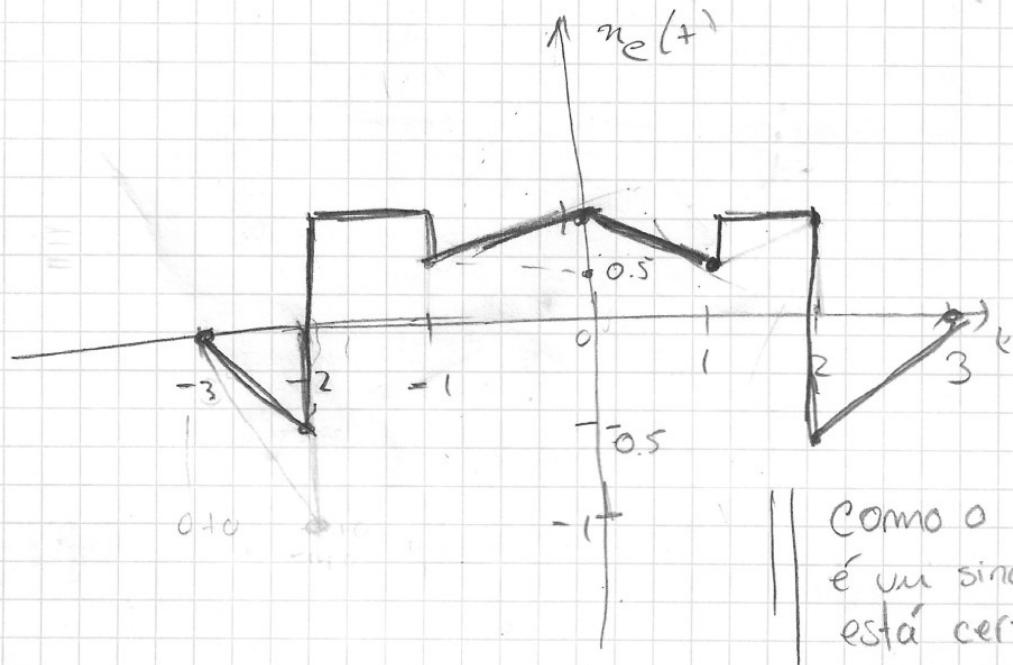
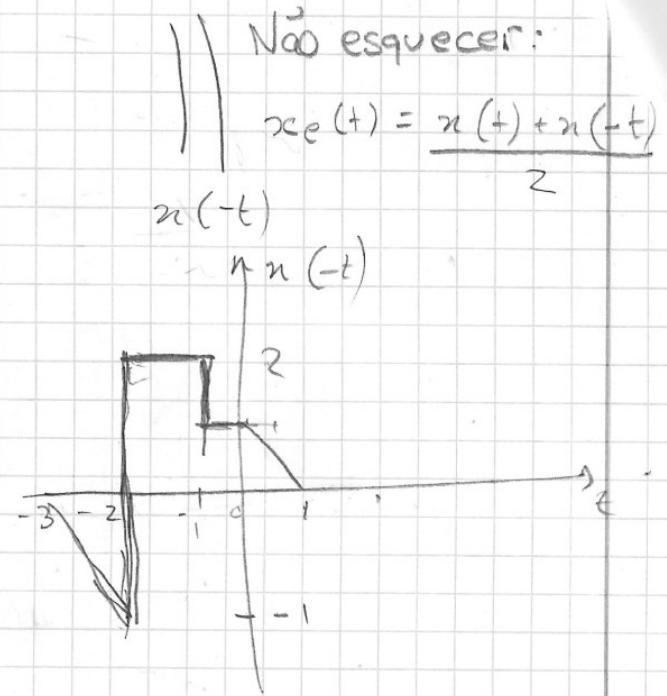
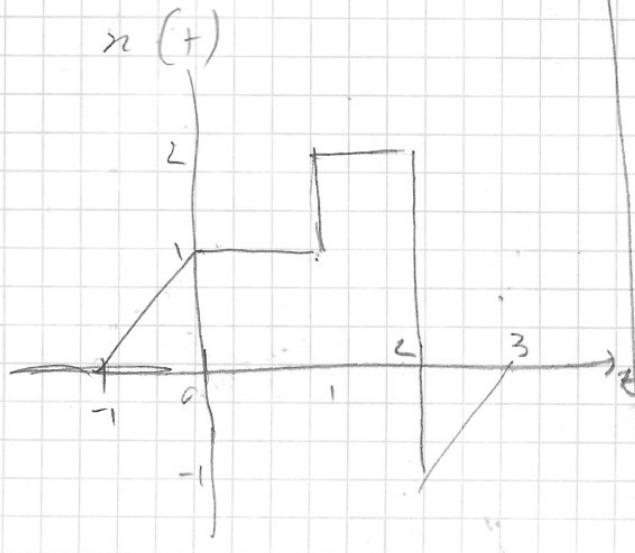
$$n(t) = \dots$$

$$h(t+1) = \dots$$

$\uparrow n(t) \cdot h(t+1)$



f) $n_e(t)$ (parte par)



Como o final
é um sinal par
está certo ✓

$$\begin{matrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{matrix} \left| \begin{matrix} \frac{-0+0}{2} = 0 \\ \frac{0-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{0+2}{2} = 1 \end{matrix} \right.$$

$$0 \left| \begin{matrix} \frac{1+1}{2} = 1 \end{matrix} \right.$$

$$3 \left| \begin{matrix} \frac{0+0}{2} \end{matrix} \right.$$

$$-2 \left| \begin{matrix} \frac{0-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \right.$$

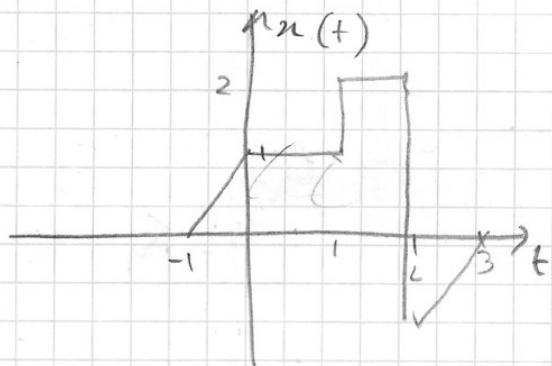
$$1 \left| \begin{matrix} \frac{1+0}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2+0}{2} = 1 \end{matrix} \right.$$

$$-1 \left| \begin{matrix} \frac{0+1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{0+2}{2} = 1 \end{matrix} \right.$$

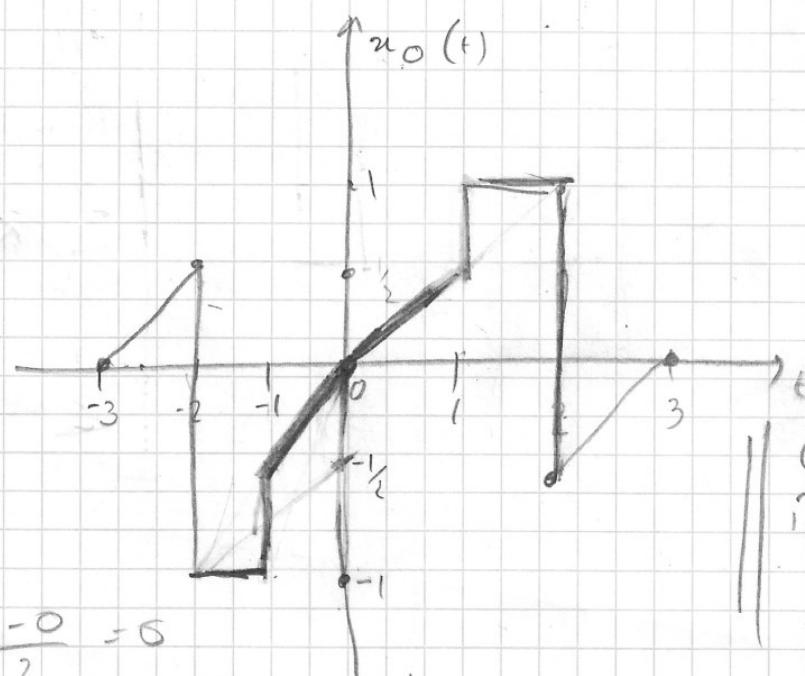
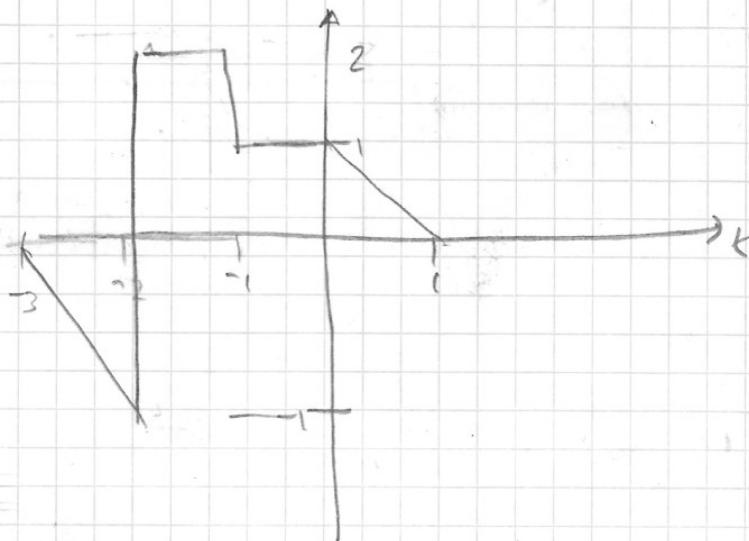
$$2 \left| \begin{matrix} \frac{-1+0}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2+0}{2} = 1 \end{matrix} \right.$$

$$- \left| \begin{matrix} \frac{2+0}{2} = 1 \end{matrix} \right.$$

g) $x_0(t)$ - parte ímpar



|| Não esquecer:
 $x_0(t) = \frac{x(t) - x(-t)}{2}$



|| Como é
ímpar, está certo

$$\begin{array}{c} -3 \\ | \\ \frac{0-0}{2} = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ | \\ \frac{0-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ | \\ \frac{1-1}{2} = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -2 \\ | \\ \frac{0+1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \frac{0-2}{2} = -1 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{0-2}{2} = -1$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ | \\ \frac{1-0}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \frac{2-0}{2} = 1 \end{array}$$

$$2 \mid -\frac{1}{2}$$

2. Calcule a soma de convolução de tempo discreto da expressão em baixo:

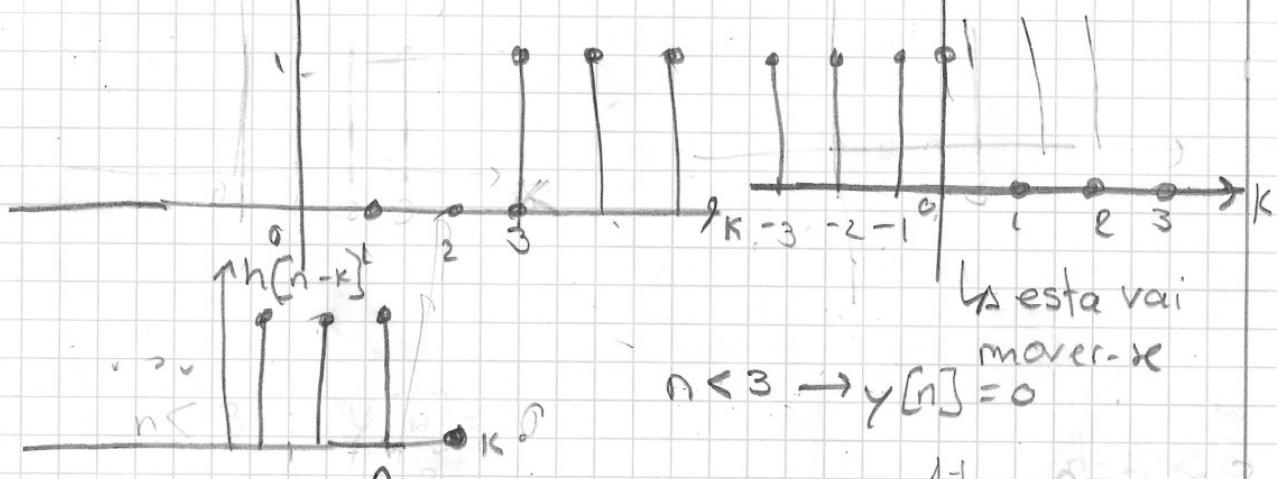
$\xrightarrow{h[n]}$

$$y[n] = u[n] * u[n-3]$$

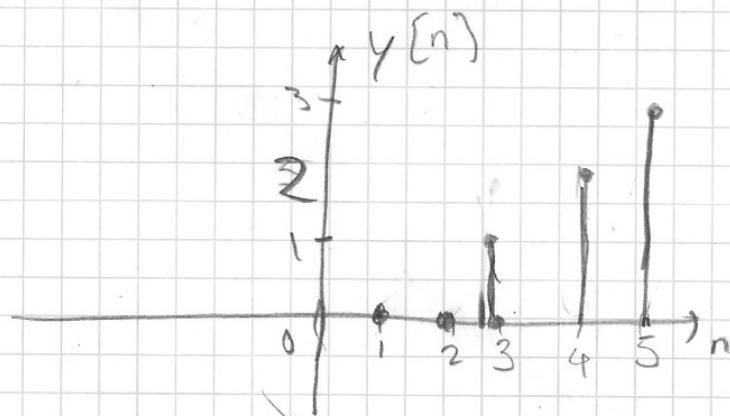
$\xrightarrow{x(n)}$

$\xrightarrow{x[k]}$

$\xrightarrow{h[k]}$



$$n \geq 3 \quad y[n] = \sum_{k=-3}^{n-1} 1 = (n-3) + 1 = n-2 \quad n \leq 6$$



$$y[n] = \begin{cases} 0, & n < 3 \\ n-2, & n \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

Não esquecer!

$$\sum_{k=N_1}^{N_2} 1 = N_2 - N_1 + 1$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^N k = \frac{N(N+1)}{2}$$

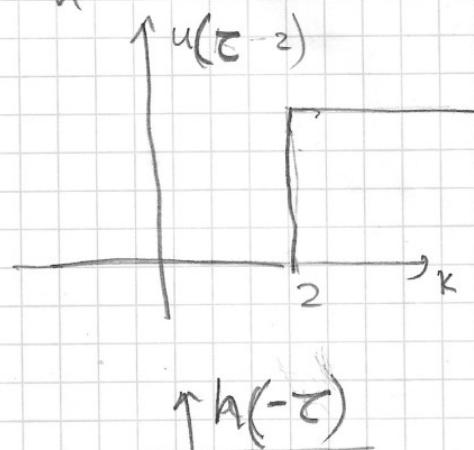
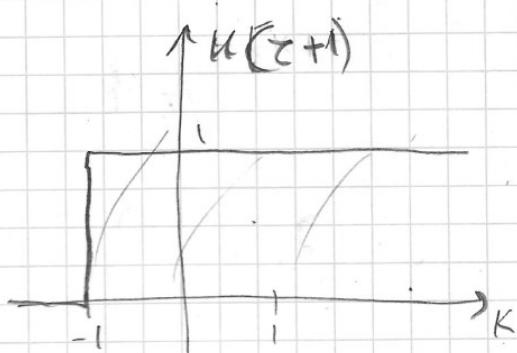
$$\sum_{k=0}^n a^k = \frac{1-a^{n+1}}{1-a}$$

$$(n-1)(n-2)\dots(3)(2)$$

$$n^2 - n - 3n + 9 - n + 3$$

3. Calcule o integral de convolução de tempo contínuo da expressão em baixo:

$$y(t) = u(t+1) * u(t-2)$$

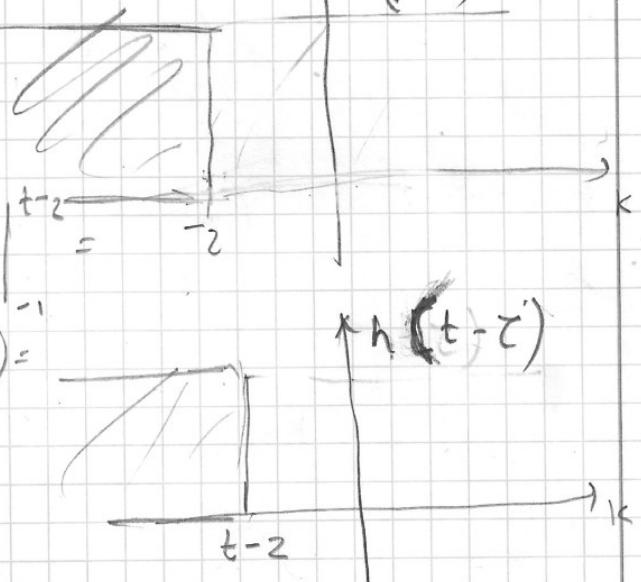


$$t-2 < -1 \rightarrow t < 1 \quad y(t) = 0$$

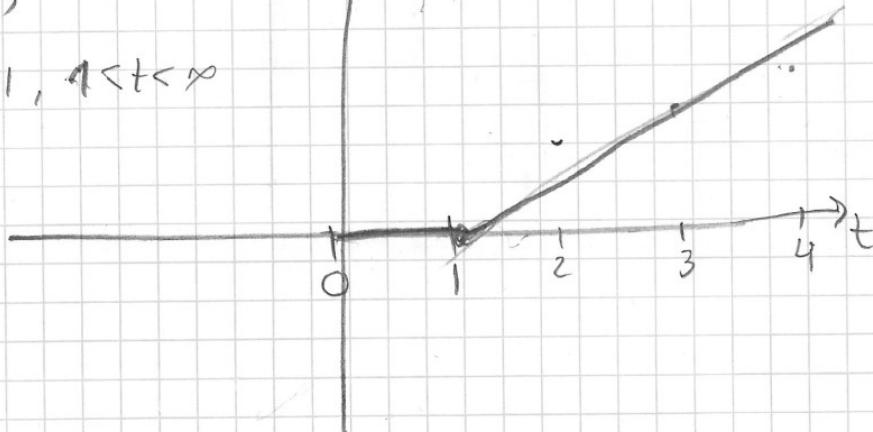
$$t-2 \geq -1 \rightarrow t \geq 1$$

$$\rightarrow \int_1^{t-2} 1 dt = t \Big|_1^{t-2} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= t-2 - (-1) = \\ &= \underline{\underline{t-1}} \end{aligned}$$



$$y(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < t \leq 1 \\ t-1, & 1 < t < \infty \end{cases}$$



4. Esboçar o espetro bilateral do sinal:

$$n(t) = 14 \sin(4\pi 20t - 20^\circ) - 4 \sin(4\pi 55t - 30^\circ) + 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{imp} \quad \nearrow +90^\circ \quad \searrow -90^\circ \\ & 14 \cos(2\pi 20t + 110^\circ) - 4 \cos(2\pi 55t + 60^\circ) \\ & + 5 \cos(2\pi 0t) \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow & 14 \cos(2\pi 20t - 110^\circ) + 4 \cos \\ & + 4 \cos(2\pi 55t + 120^\circ) + \\ & + 5 \cos(2\pi 0t) \end{aligned}$$

Não esquecer:

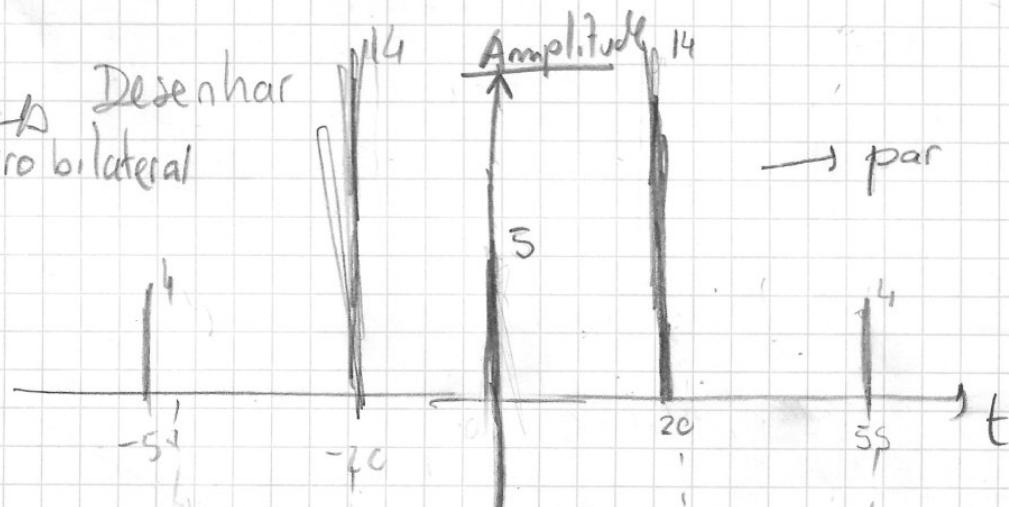
$$\sin wt \rightarrow \cos(wt - 90^\circ)$$

$$-A \cos wt = A \cos(wt + 90^\circ)$$

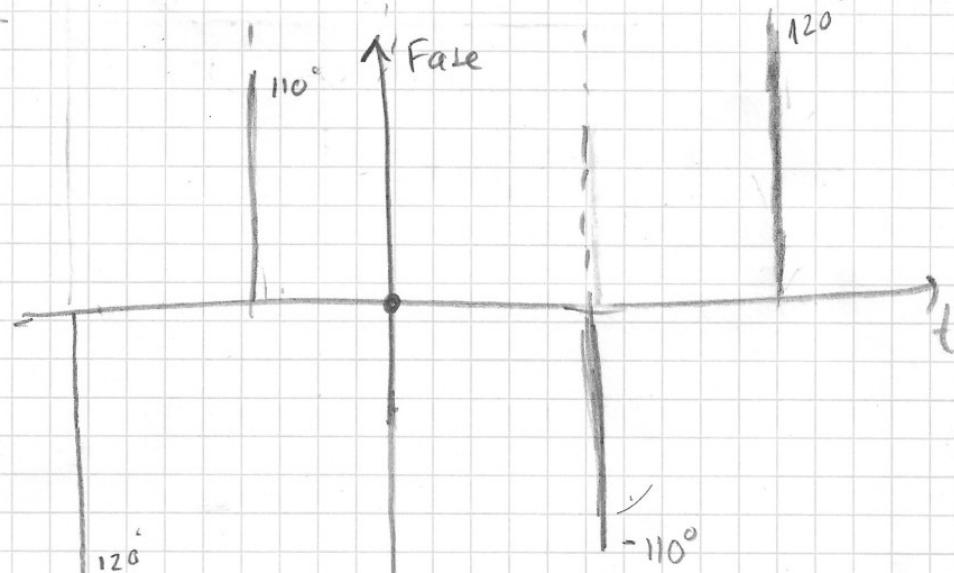
$$\rightarrow A \cos wt = A \cos(wt + 180^\circ)$$

-cos

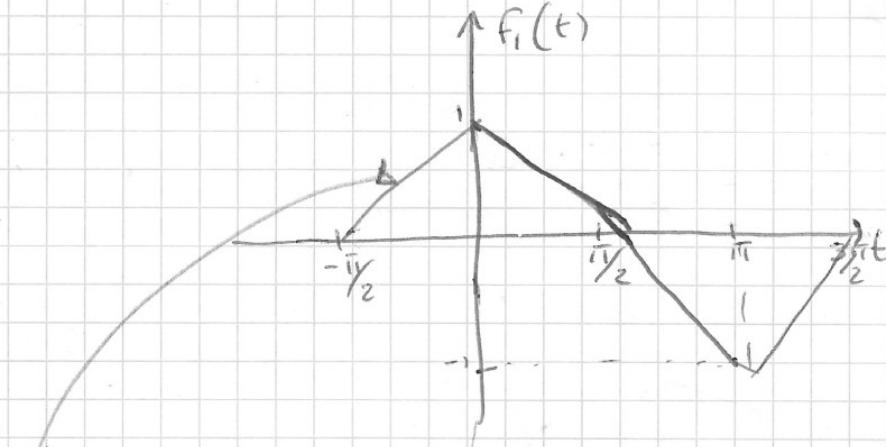
Desenhar
espetro bilateral



←



5. A função $f_1(t)$ é dada na figura abaixo:



Aproximar a função $f_1(t)$ por $f_2(t) = \cos(t)$

$$y(x) = mx + b$$

$$y(n) = \frac{2}{\pi}n + 1$$

$$y(n) = \frac{2}{\pi}n + 3$$

$$b = -3$$

$$C_{12} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \left(\frac{2}{\pi}t + 1 \right) \cos t \, dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-\frac{2}{\pi}t + 1 \right) \cos t \, dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{1}{\cos t} \, dt$$

$$+ \left(\frac{2}{\pi}t - 3 \right) \sin t \, dt =$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} \sin^2(t) \, dt$$

$$C_{12} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \left(\frac{2}{\pi}t \cos t + \cos t \right) \, dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-\frac{2}{\pi}t \cos t + \cos t \right) \, dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{2}{\pi}t \cos t \, dt$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{2}{\pi}t \cos t \, dt + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \cos t \, dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -\frac{2}{\pi}t \cos t \, dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \, dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{2}{\pi}t \cos t \, dt - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos t \, dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ts \sin t + 2t \cos t \right] \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 + \sin t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ts \sin t + \cos t \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \sin t \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \frac{2}{\pi} \left[t \sin t + \cos t \right]_{-\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} - 3 \left[\sin t \right]_{-\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} = \\
 & -\frac{2}{\pi} \left[1 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right] + [0+1] - \frac{2}{\pi} [1-1] + [0-0] \\
 & + \frac{2}{\pi} \left[-\frac{3}{2}\pi - 1 \right] - 3 [-1-0] = \\
 & = \cancel{\frac{2}{\pi} + 1 + 1 - 0 + 0 + \cancel{-\frac{3}{\pi}}} - \frac{2}{\pi} + 3 =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 + 1 - \cancel{3} + \cancel{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{2}{\cancel{3\pi} \int \cos^2(t) dt} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{4}\sin(2t)} = \\
 & = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{2}\pi + \frac{1}{4}\sin\left(2 \times \frac{3}{2}\pi\right)} = \frac{2}{-\left(\frac{15\pi}{24} + \sin\left(\frac{2-11}{8}\pi\right)\right)} \\
 & = \frac{2}{\frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{2}{\frac{4\pi}{4}} = \frac{2}{\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 \text{Não esquecer:} \\
 \int \cos^2 t = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin(2t)}{4} \\
 \cos t = \sin t \\
 \sin t = -\cos t
 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{t}{2} + \cos(t) \\
 & = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin(2t)}{4} \\
 & \int \cos^2 t = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin(2t)}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$