

Universidade Tecnológica Federal do Paraná **Campus Toledo**

Curso de Engenharia Eletrônica

ET45A – Sinais e Sistemas Prof. Eduardo Vinicius Kuhn



FORMULÁRIO

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IVI 2	temática	nasica
1114	<i>communica</i>	Dubica

$\cos(\theta) = \frac{e^{j\theta} + e^{-j\theta}}{2}$	$\cos^2(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} [1 + \cos(2\theta)]$	$\operatorname{sen}(\theta) = \frac{e^{j\theta} - e^{-j\theta}}{2j}$	$\operatorname{sen}^{2}(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} [1 - \cos(2\theta)]$
· · · i d			$+i(\pi/2)$

$$a + jb = re^{j\phi} \qquad r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \qquad \text{sinc}(\theta) = \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\theta} \qquad \frac{\pm j = e^{\pm j(\pi/2)}}{e^{\pm jk\pi} = (-1)^{|k|}}$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) \mp \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta) \qquad \qquad \sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) \pm \cos(\alpha)\sin(\beta)$$

$$\int \operatorname{sen}(ax) \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{1}{a} \cos(ax) \qquad \int \cos(ax) \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{sen}(ax) \qquad \int e^{ax} \, dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \qquad \int x e^{ax} \, dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2} (ax - 1)$$

$$\int e^{ax} \operatorname{sen}(bx) dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} [a \operatorname{sen}(bx) - b \operatorname{cos}(bx)] \qquad \int e^{ax} \operatorname{cos}(bx) dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} [a \operatorname{cos}(bx) + b \operatorname{sen}(bx)]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\cos(ax) = -a\sin(ax) \qquad \frac{d}{dx}\sin(ax) = a\cos(ax) \qquad d\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{vdu - udv}{v^2} \qquad d(uv) = u\,dv + v\,du$$

$$\sum_{k=m}^{n} r^{k} = \frac{r^{m} - r^{n+1}}{1 - r}, \quad r \neq 1 \qquad \sum_{k=0}^{n} k r^{k} = \frac{r + [n(r-1) - 1]r^{n+1}}{(r-1)^{2}}, \quad r \neq 1 \qquad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r^{k} = \frac{1}{1 - r}, \quad |r| < 1$$
Operações elementares

Operações elementares
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau \qquad E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt \qquad P_x = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$x(t) = x_{\text{par}}(t) + x_{\text{impar}}(t) \qquad x_{\text{par}}(t) = \frac{x(t) + x(-t)}{2} \qquad x_{\text{impar}}(t) = \frac{x(t) - x(-t)}{2}$$
 Série de Fourier

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} \qquad c_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{T_0} x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt \qquad X(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_k \delta(\omega - k\omega_0) \qquad P_x = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |c_k|^2$$
Transformada de Fourier

Transformada de Fourier

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt \qquad x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega)e^{j\omega t}d\omega \qquad X(\omega) = X(\omega) |e^{j\theta(\omega)}|$$

$$x(t) * y(t) \leftrightarrow X(\omega)Y(\omega) \quad x(t)y(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * Y(\omega) \qquad X(t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi x(-\omega) \qquad x(at) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{|a|} X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

$$x(t-t_0) \leftrightarrow X(\omega)e^{-j\omega t_0} \qquad \frac{d^n}{dt^n} x(t) \leftrightarrow (j\omega)^n X(\omega) \qquad \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau)d\tau \leftrightarrow \frac{X(\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi X(0)\delta(\omega)$$

$$X(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)dt \qquad x(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega)d\omega \qquad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

$$\operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \leftrightarrow T \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right) \qquad \frac{W}{\pi} \operatorname{sinc}(Wt) \leftrightarrow \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2W}\right) \qquad \operatorname{sgn}(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{2}{j\omega} \qquad u(t) \leftrightarrow \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

$$e^{-at}u(t), \operatorname{Re}(a) > 0 \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a+j\omega} \qquad te^{-at}u(t), \operatorname{Re}(a) > 0 \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{(a+j\omega)^2} \qquad \delta(t) \leftrightarrow 1$$

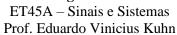
$$1 \leftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega)$$

$$\operatorname{cos}(\omega_0 t) \leftrightarrow \pi[\delta(\omega-\omega_0) + \delta(\omega+\omega_0)] \qquad \operatorname{sin}(\omega_0 t) \leftrightarrow j\pi[\delta(\omega+\omega_0) - \delta(\omega-\omega_0)]$$



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Transformada de Laplace

$$X(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-st}dt \qquad x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{c-j\infty}^{c+j\infty} X(s)e^{st}ds \qquad x(t-t_0) \leftrightarrow e^{-st_0}X(s) \qquad x(0) = \lim_{s \to \infty} sX(s)$$

$$x(t)e^{s_0t} \leftrightarrow X(s-s_0) \qquad x(\infty) = \lim_{s \to \infty} sX(s)$$

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$$-tx(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{d}{ds}X(s)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} x(\tau)d\tau \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s}X(s) \qquad \frac{d}{dt}x(t) \leftrightarrow sX(s) - x(0^-)$$

$$e^{-at}u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s+a}, \operatorname{Re}(s) > -a \qquad -e^{-at}u(-t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s+a}, \operatorname{Re}(s) < -a \qquad u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s}$$

$$e^{-at}\cos(bt)u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2+b^2}, \operatorname{Re}(s) > -a \qquad e^{-at}\operatorname{sen}(bt)u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{b}{(s+a)^2+b^2}, \operatorname{Re}(s) > -a$$

Operações elementares (tempo discreto)

$$y(n) = \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} x(k)h(n-k) \qquad E_x = \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} |x(n)|^2 \qquad P_x = \lim_{N_0 \to \infty} \frac{1}{2N_0 + 1} \sum_{n = -N_0}^{N_0} |x(n)|^2$$

$$x(n) = x_{\text{par}}(n) + x_{\text{impar}}(n) \qquad x_{\text{par}}(n) = \frac{x(n) + x(-n)}{2} \qquad x_{\text{impar}}(n) = \frac{x(n) - x(-n)}{2}$$

Série de Fourier de tempo discreto

$$x(n) = \sum_{k = \langle N_0 \rangle} c_k e^{jk\omega_0 n} \qquad c_k = \frac{1}{N_0} \sum_{n = \langle N_0 \rangle} x(n) e^{-jk\omega_0 n} \qquad X(e^{j\omega}) = 2\pi \sum_{k = -\infty}^{+\infty} c_k \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)$$

$$x(n - n_0) \leftrightarrow c_k e^{-jk\omega_0 n_0} \qquad e^{jM\omega_0 n} x(n) \leftrightarrow c_{k-M} \qquad x(-n) \leftrightarrow c_{-k} \qquad P_x = \sum_{k = \langle N_0 \rangle} |c_k|^2$$

Transformada de Fourier de tempo discreto

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)e^{-j\omega n} \qquad x(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega})e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = |X(e^{j\omega})|e^{jZX(e^{j\omega})} \qquad |X(e^{-j\omega})| = |X(e^{j\omega})| \qquad \angle X(e^{-j\omega}) = -\angle X(e^{j\omega})$$

$$x(n) * y(n) \leftrightarrow X(e^{j\omega})Y(e^{j\omega}) \qquad x(n)y(n) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) * Y(e^{j\omega}) \qquad e^{j\omega_0 n} x(n) \leftrightarrow X(e^{j\omega})$$

$$nx(n) \leftrightarrow j \frac{d}{d\omega} X(e^{j\omega}) \qquad \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |x(n)|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} |X(e^{j\omega})|^2 d\omega \qquad x(kn) \leftrightarrow X(e^{jk\omega})$$

$$x^*(n) \leftrightarrow X^*(e^{-j\omega})$$

$$\gamma^n u(n) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1-\gamma e^{-j\omega}}, \quad |\gamma| < 1 \qquad (n+1)\gamma^n u(n) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{(1-\gamma e^{-j\omega})^2}, \quad |\gamma| < 1 \qquad 1 \leftrightarrow 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - 2\pi k)$$

$$\frac{W}{\pi} \operatorname{sinc}(Wn) \leftrightarrow \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2W}\right) = \begin{cases} 1, \quad 0 \le |\omega| \le W \\ 0, \quad W < |\omega| \le \pi \end{cases} \qquad u(n) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1-e^{-j\omega}} + \pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - 2\pi k)$$

$$\operatorname{cos}(\omega_0 n) \leftrightarrow \pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} [\delta(\omega - \omega_0 - 2\pi k) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0 - 2\pi k)] \qquad \delta(n) \leftrightarrow 1$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(\omega_0 n) \leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{j} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} [\delta(\omega - \omega_0 - 2\pi k) - \delta(\omega + \omega_0 - 2\pi k)] \qquad e^{j\omega_0 n} \leftrightarrow 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \omega_0 - 2\pi k)$$



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Transformada z

$$X(z) = \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} x(n)z^{-n} \qquad x(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint X(z)z^{n-1}dz \qquad x(-n) \leftrightarrow X\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \qquad x(0) = \lim_{z \to \infty} X(z)$$

$$x(n) * y(n) \leftrightarrow X(z)Y(z)$$

$$x(n-k) \leftrightarrow z^{-k}X(z)$$

$$\gamma^{n}x(n) \leftrightarrow X\left(\frac{z}{\gamma}\right) \qquad nx(n) \leftrightarrow -z\frac{d}{dz}X(z)$$

$$x(n-m)u(n) \leftrightarrow z^{-m}X(z) + \sum_{n=1}^{m} x(-n)z^{n-m}$$
 $x(n+m)u(n) \leftrightarrow z^{m}X(z) - \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} x(n)z^{-n+n}$

$$x(n-m)u(n) \leftrightarrow z^{-m}X(z) + \sum_{n=1}^{m} x(-n)z^{n-m} \qquad x(n+m)u(n) \leftrightarrow z^{m}X(z) - \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} x(n)z^{-n+m}$$

$$\gamma^{n}u(n) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-\gamma}, \quad |z| > |\gamma| \qquad -\gamma^{n}u(-n-1) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-\gamma}, \quad |z| < |\gamma| \qquad \delta(n-k) \leftrightarrow z^{-k}$$

$$n\gamma^{n}u(n) \leftrightarrow \frac{\gamma z}{(z-\gamma)^{2}}, \quad |z| > |\gamma| \qquad -n\gamma^{n}u(-n-1) \leftrightarrow \frac{\gamma z}{(z-\gamma)^{2}}, \quad |z| < |\gamma|$$

$$\cos(\omega_{0}n)u(n) \leftrightarrow \frac{z[z-\cos(\omega_{0})]}{z^{2}-2\cos(\omega_{0})z+1}, \quad |z| > 1 \qquad \sin(\omega_{0}n)u(n) \leftrightarrow \frac{\sin(\omega_{0})z}{z^{2}-2\cos(\omega_{0})z+1}, \quad |z| > 1$$