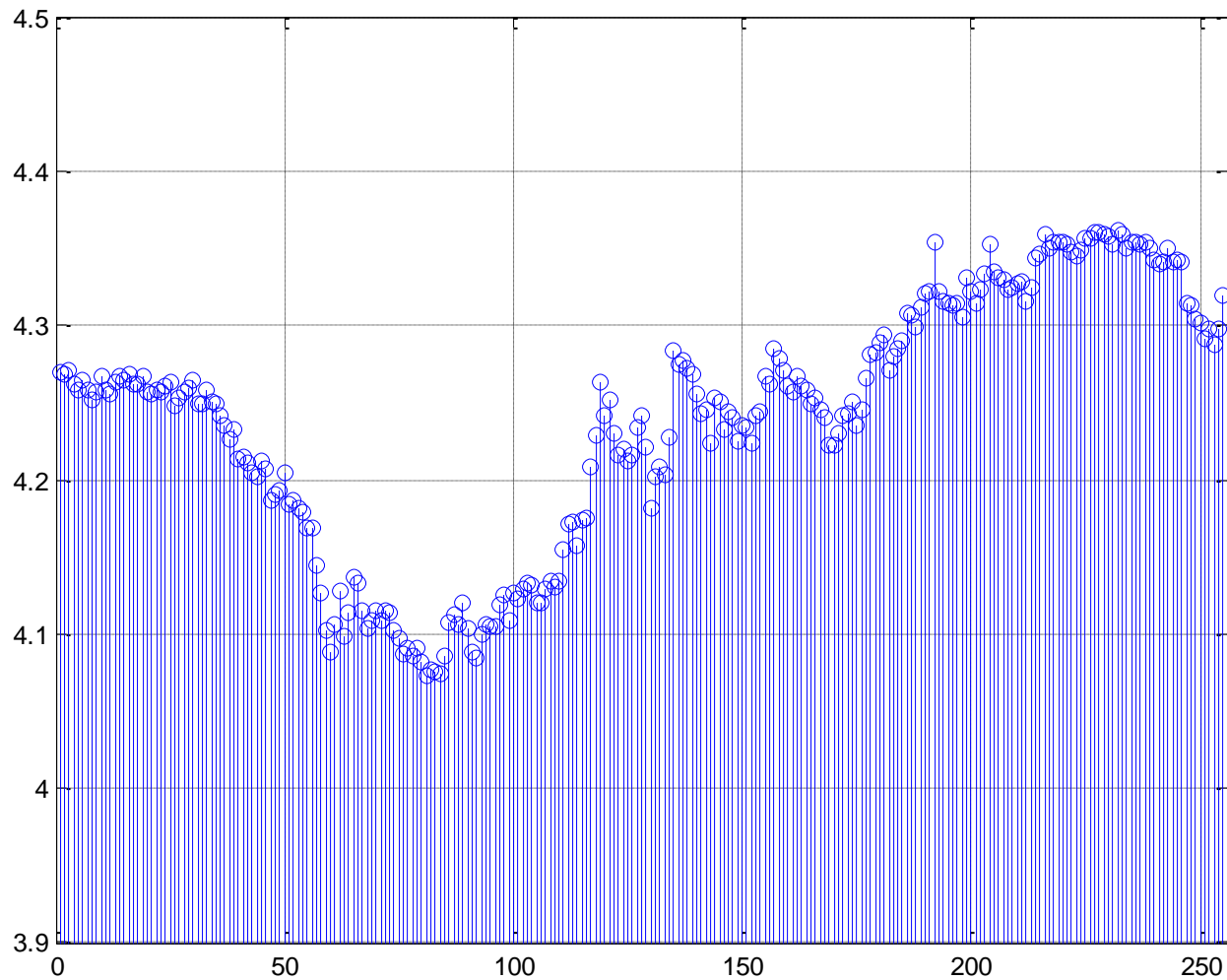


Transformări elementare. Energia și puterea unui semnal

Cuprins

- Semnal continuu vs semnal discret
- Reprezentarea semnalelor
- Transformări elementare în raport cu (t) sau n
- Paritate-imparitate
- Periodicitate
- Asocierea unui semnal periodic unui neperiodic
- Energia și puterea unui semnal

Exemplu de semnal discret



Exemplu de semnal discret

Fiecărui moment de timp la care facem măsurătoarea i se asociază o valoare.

ziua lucrătoare – cursul de schimb

Două elemente cheie

- timp discret
- valori discrete (lei/bani – euro/centi)

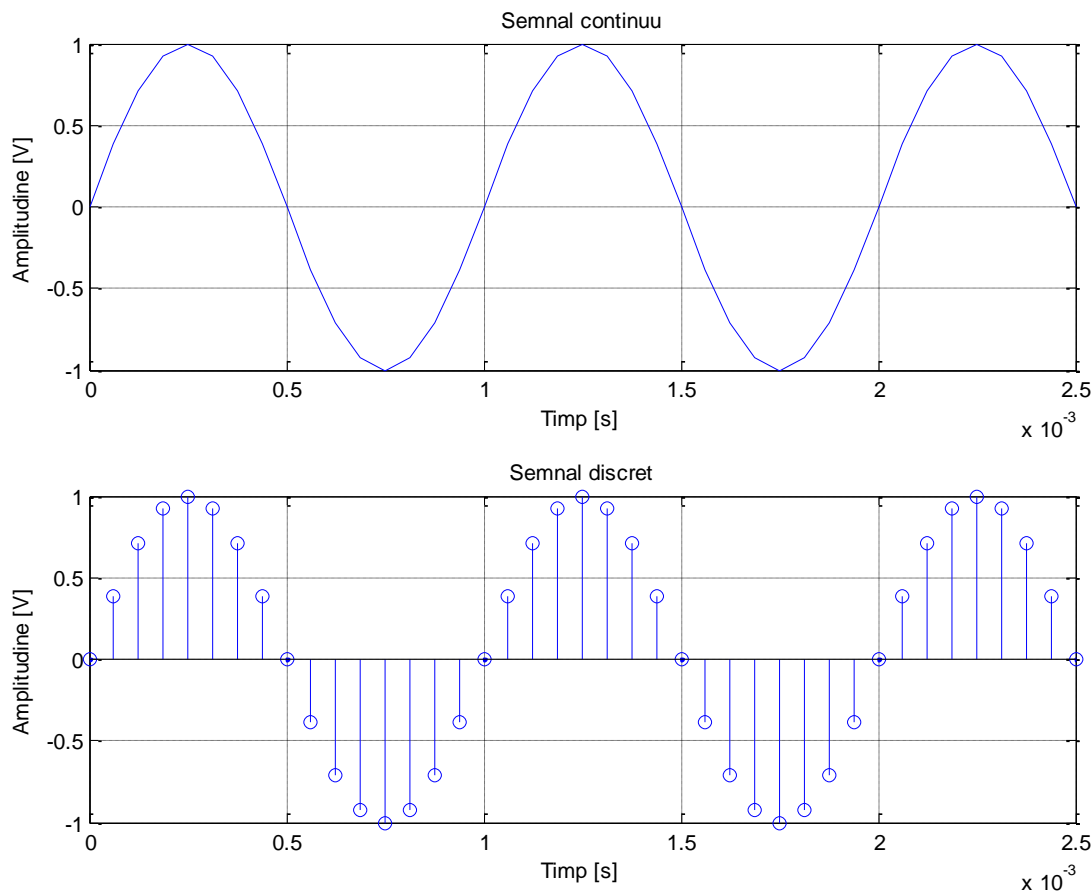
AVANTAJE

- pot sa prelucrez datele (măsurătorile) pe calculator
- pot să folosesc același algoritm pentru date diferite
- pot sa stochez datele foarte ușor
- pot sa transmit datele foarte ușor

Semnal continuu vs semnal digital

Modelul anterior (timp discret-valori discrete) poate fi utilizat pentru reprezentarea unui fenomen real, continuu (infini)?

DA.



Semnal măsurabil

Marea majoritate a semnalelor importante în tehnică prezintă următoarele proprietăți:

- sunt de durată finită, adică $s(t)$ ($s[n]$) este definit pe suport mărginit
- sunt măsurabile, adică aparțin clasei de funcții $L^{(1)}$ sau $L^{(2)}$

$L^{(1)}$ – funcții de modul integrabile

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |s(t)| dt < \varepsilon$$

$$\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} |s[n]| < \varepsilon$$

$L^{(2)}$ – funcții de pătrat integrabil (de energie finită)

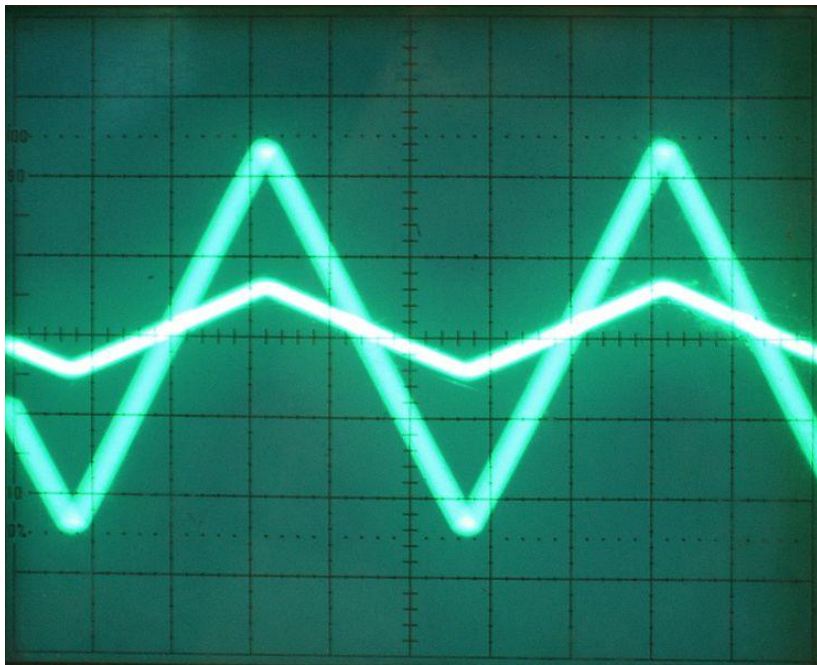
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |s(t)|^2 dt < \varepsilon$$

$$\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} |s[n]|^2 < \varepsilon$$

Semnal continuu (analogic)

Semnale analogice - semnale care variază *continuu* în timp

Reprezentare – funcții continue



$$s: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [-1; 1] \subset \mathbb{R}$$

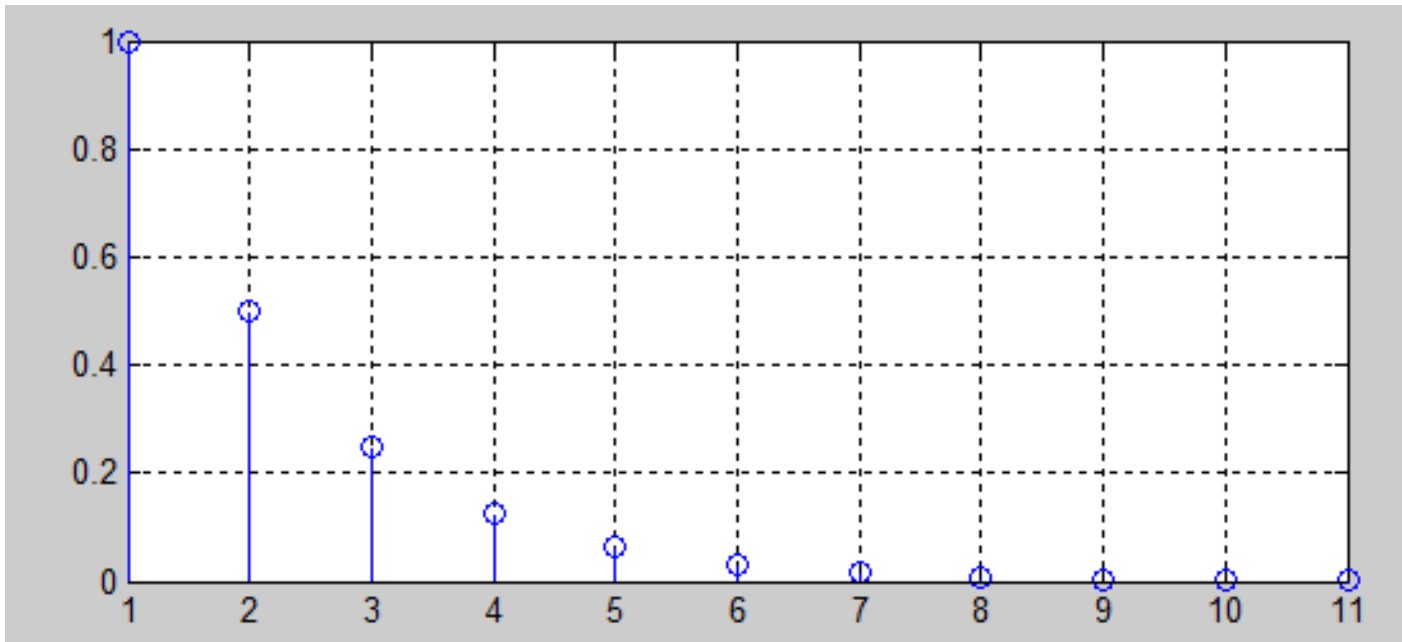
$$s(t) = \sin(t)$$

Sursa:

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Oscilloscope_Triangle_Wave.jpg

Semnal numeric (discret)

Reprezentare – funcții discrete



$x = \{ \dots, 1, 2, 3, 0.5, 9, \dots \}$

Semnal numeric (discret)

- timp discret
- valori discrete sau continue

$$x[n] = y$$

$$x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$x[n]: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x[n]: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

- **n** este adimensional

$$x[n]: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$x[n]: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

Transformări elementare & proprietăți

Transformări elementare

- Scalarea în amplitudine
- Scalarea în timp și reflexia
- Întârziere/avans

Proprietăți

- paritate/imparitate
- Periodicitate
- Semnal mărginit

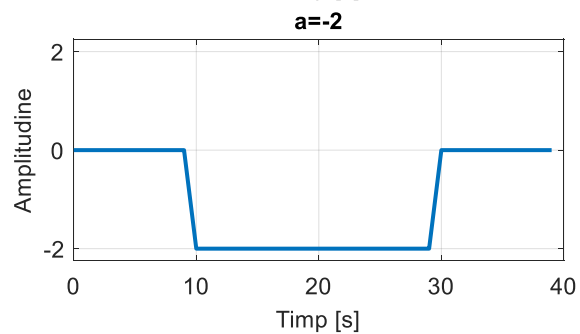
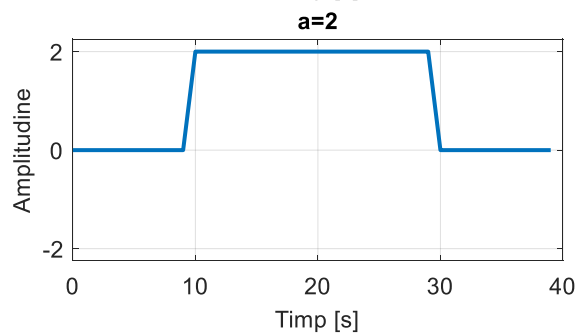
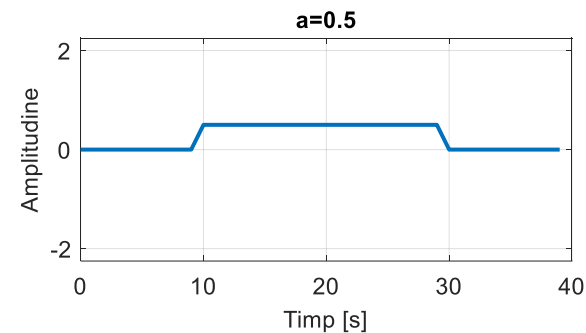
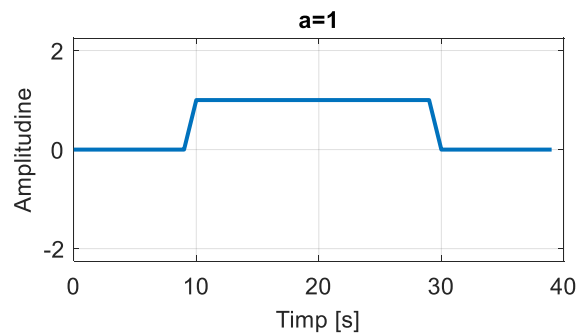
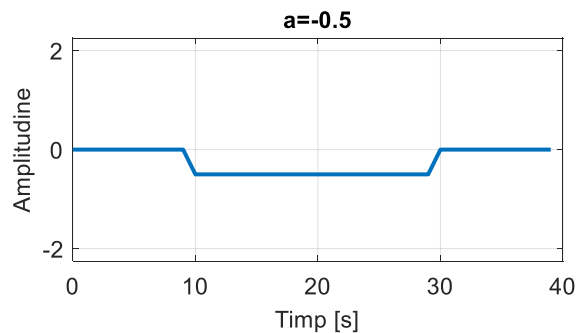
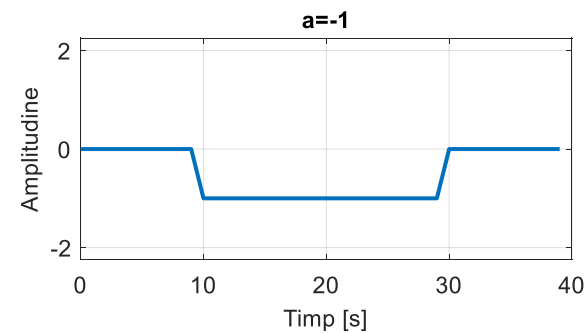
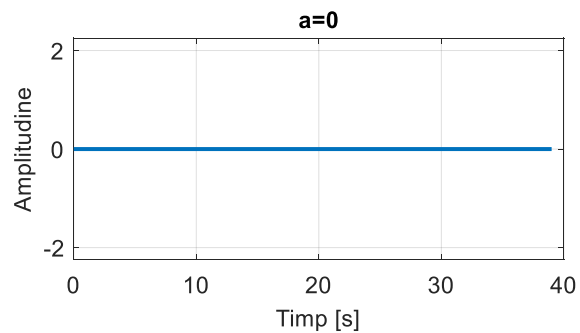
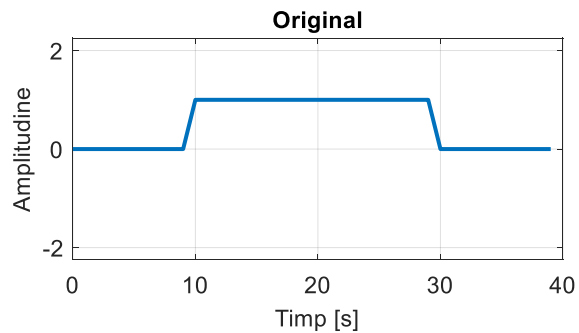
Scalarea în amplitudine

$$y[n] = a \cdot x[n]$$

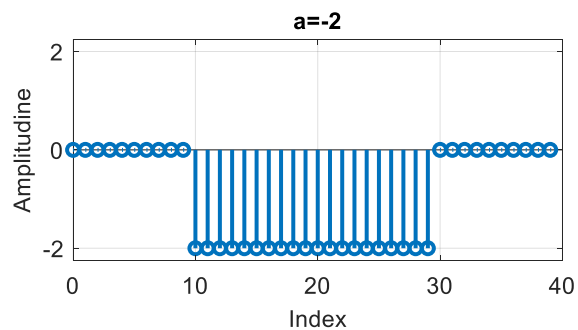
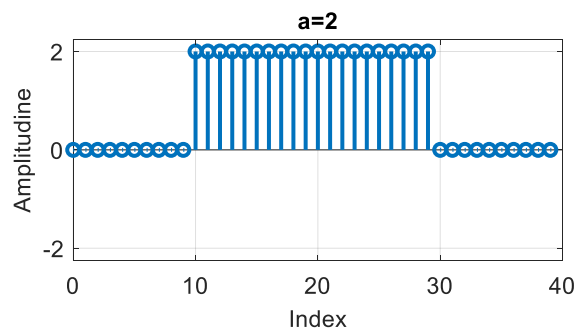
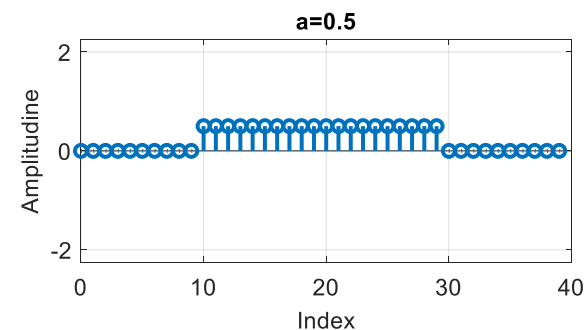
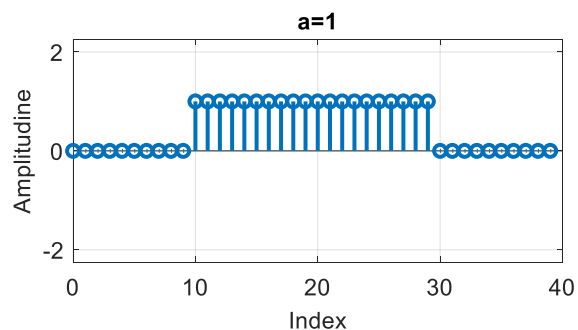
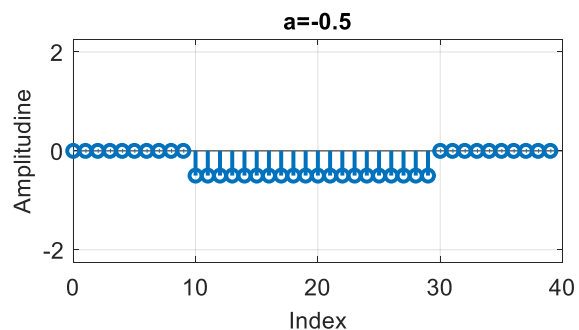
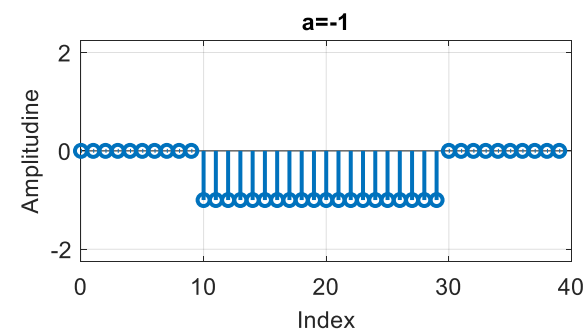
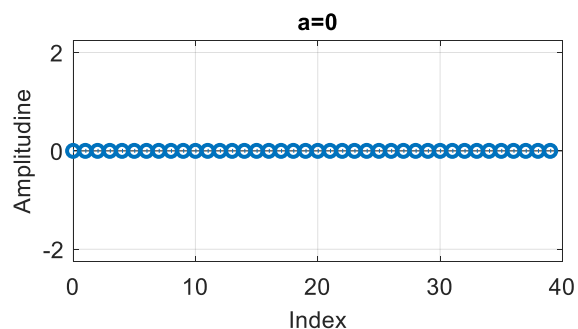
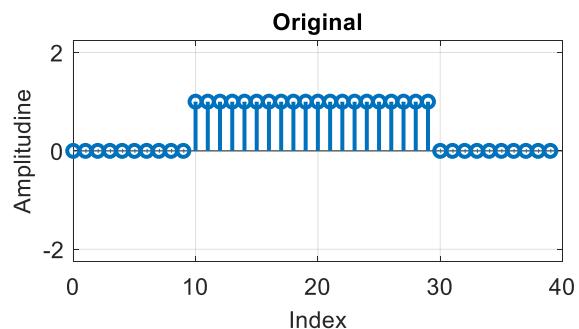
$$y(t) = a \cdot x(t)$$

- $a = 0$
- $a = 1$
- $a = -1$
- $a < -1$
- $a > +1$
- $0 < a < 1$
- $-1 > a > 0$

Scalarea în amplitudine

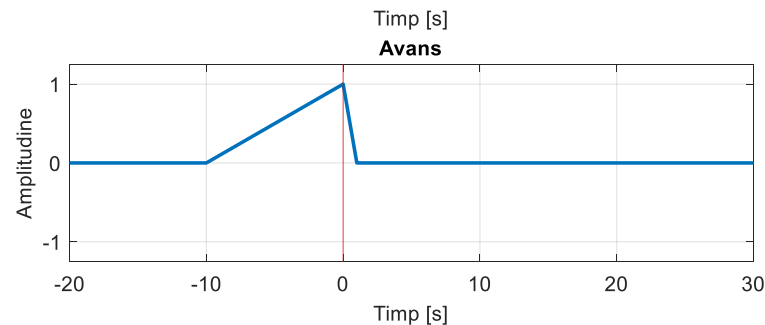
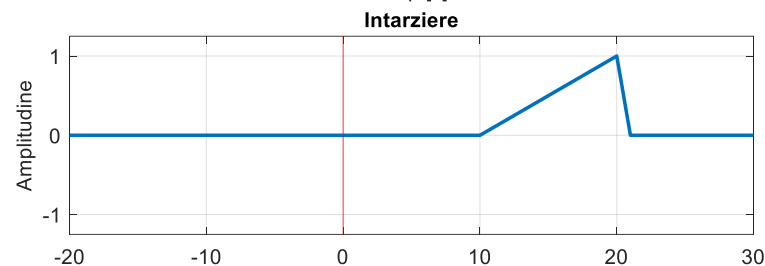
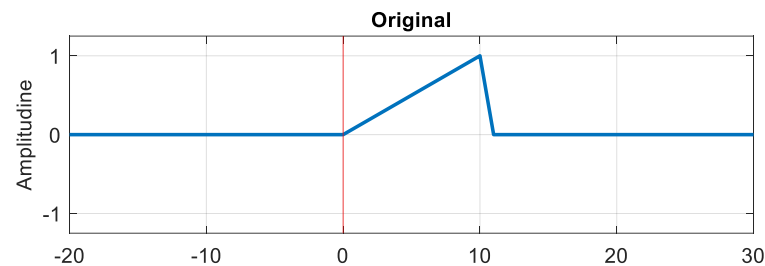


Scalarea în amplitudine

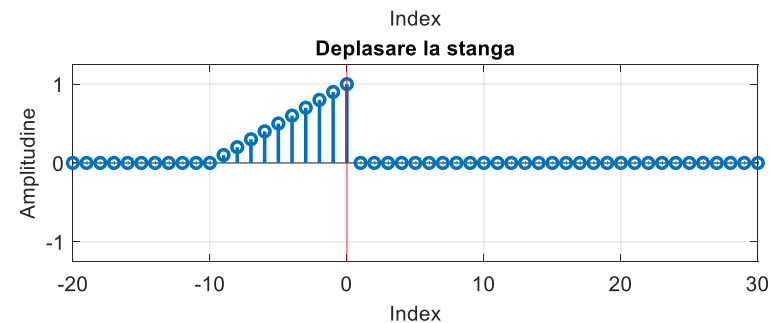
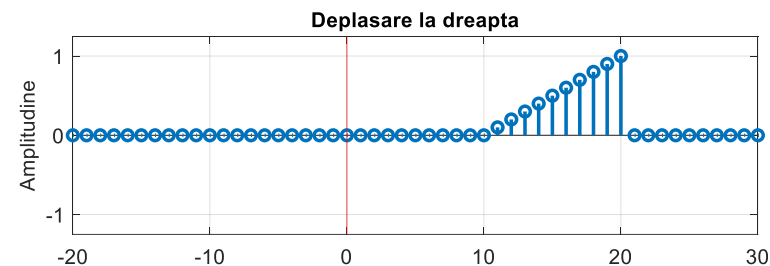
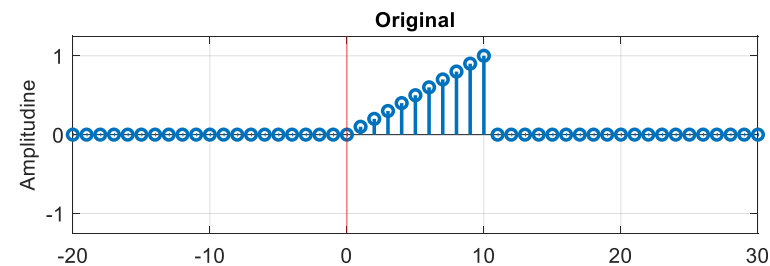


Avansul & Întârzierea

$$y_d(t) = x(t - T_0)$$
$$y_f(t) = x(t + T_0)$$



$$y_d[n] = x[n - N_0]$$
$$y_f[n] = x[n + N_0]$$



Scalarea în timp

$$y[n] = x[an]$$

$$y(t) = x(at)$$

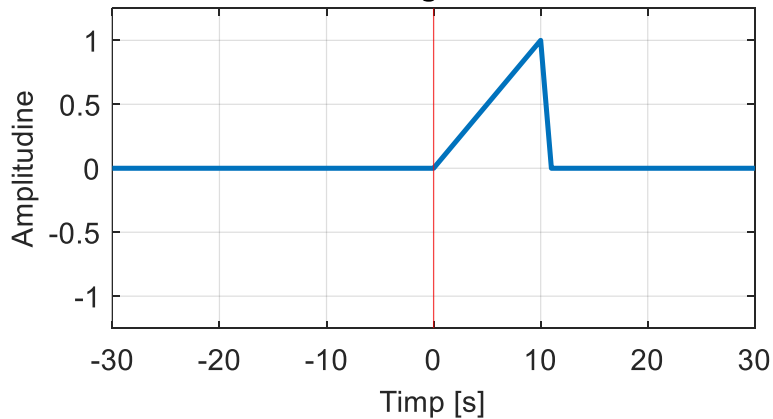
- $a = 0$ --???
- $a = 1$ -- nu se modifică
- $a = -1$ -- reflexie
- $a < -1$ -- reflexie, compresie
- $a > +1$ -- compresie
- $0 < a < 1$ --dilatare
- $-1 > a > 0$ -- reflexie, dilatare

Scalarea în timp – reflexia

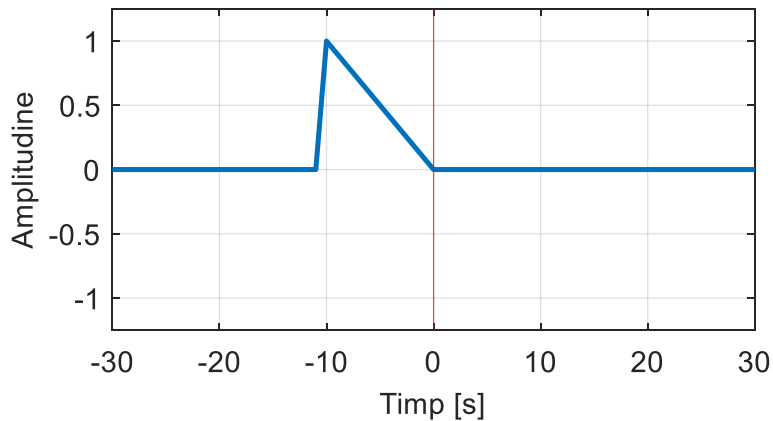
$$y(t) = x(-t)$$

$$a = -1$$

Original

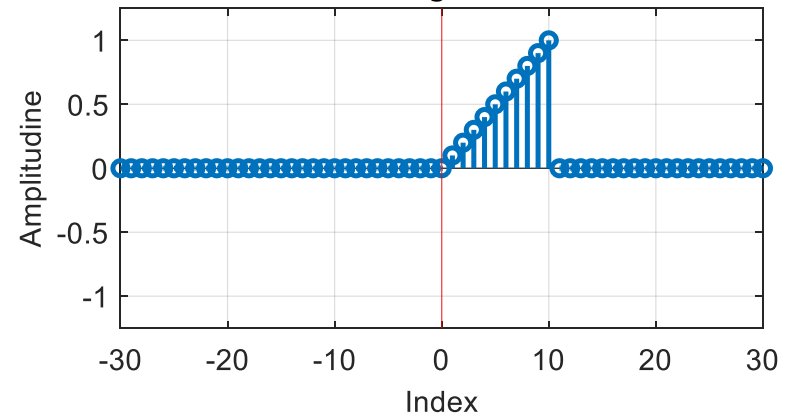


$a=-1$

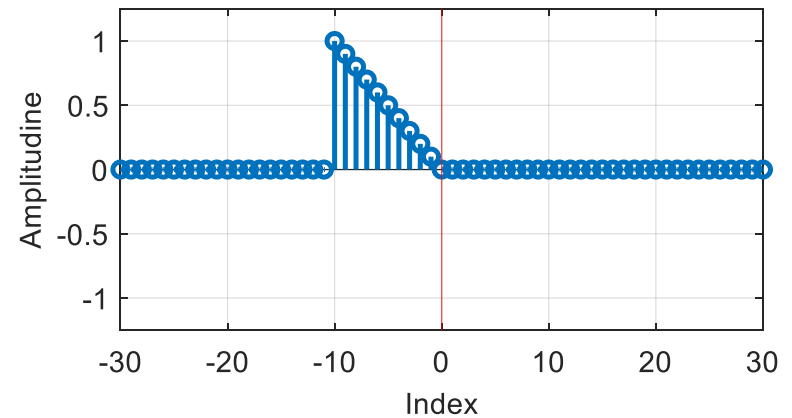


$$y[n] = x[-n]$$

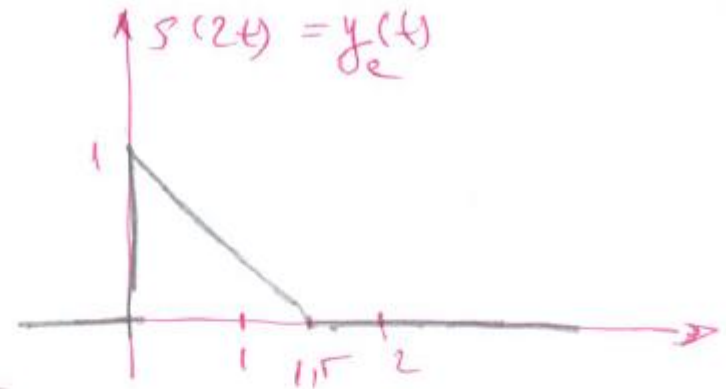
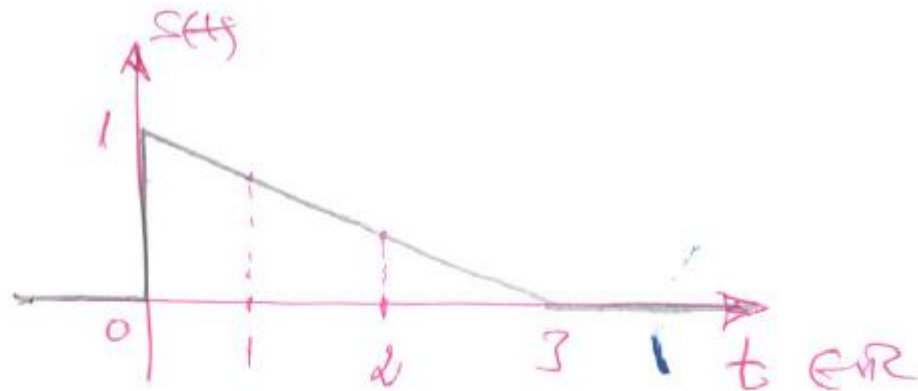
Original



$a=-1$



Transformări elementare – compresia



$$s(a \cdot t)$$

COMPRESI⁵ E

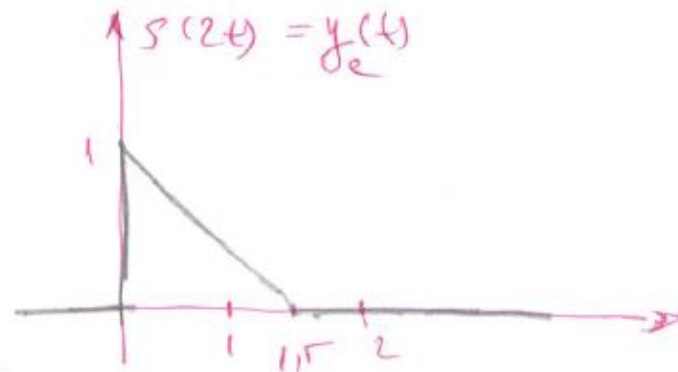
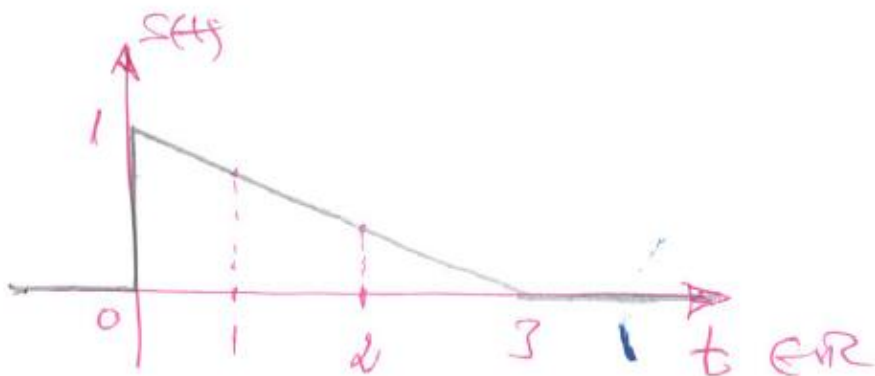
$$a = 2 \rightarrow y(t) = s(2 \cdot t)$$

$$t = 0 \rightarrow \cancel{y(t) = s(t)} \quad y(0) = s(0)$$

$$t = 1 \rightarrow y(1) = s(2)$$

$$t = 1.5 \rightarrow y(1.5) = s(3)$$

Transformări elementare – compresia



$s(0 \cdot t)$

COMPRESI 2

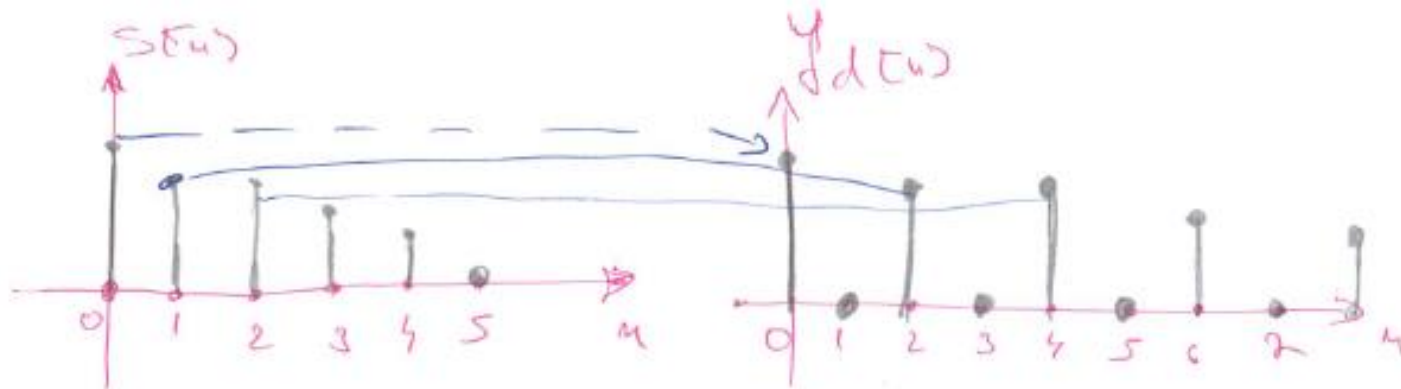
$$a=2 \rightarrow y(t) = s(2 \cdot t)$$

$$t=0 \rightarrow \cancel{y(0) = s(0)} \quad y(0) = s(0)$$

$$t=1 \rightarrow y(1) = s(2)$$

$$t=1.5 \rightarrow y(1.5) = s(3)$$

Transformări elementare – dilatarea



$$n=0 \quad y_d[n] = s\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]$$

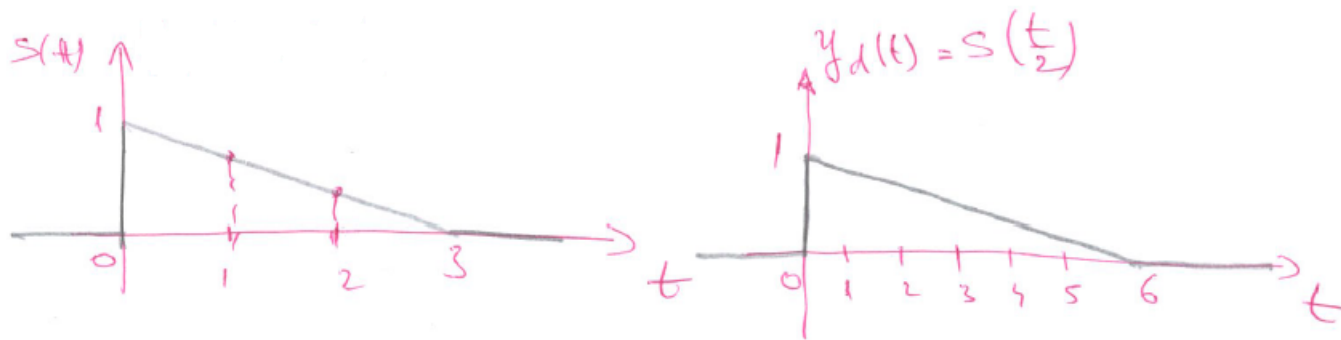
$$y_d[0] = s[0]$$

$$n=1 \quad y_d[1] = s\left[\frac{1}{2}\right] = 0$$

$$n=2 \quad y_d[2] = s\left[\frac{2}{2}\right] = 1$$

DILATARE
(adăugăm esanțione)

Transformări elementare – dilatarea



$$y_d = s(at)$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$t=0 \quad y_d(t) = s\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \Rightarrow y_d(0) = s(0)$$

$$t=1 \quad y_d(1) = s\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

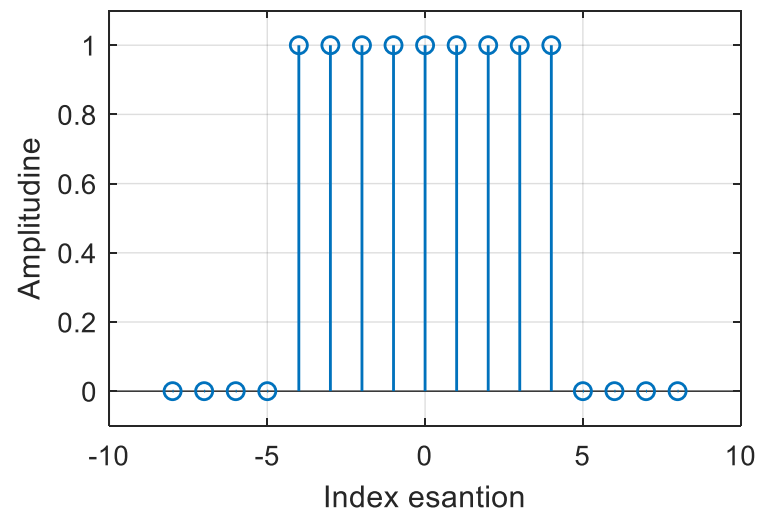
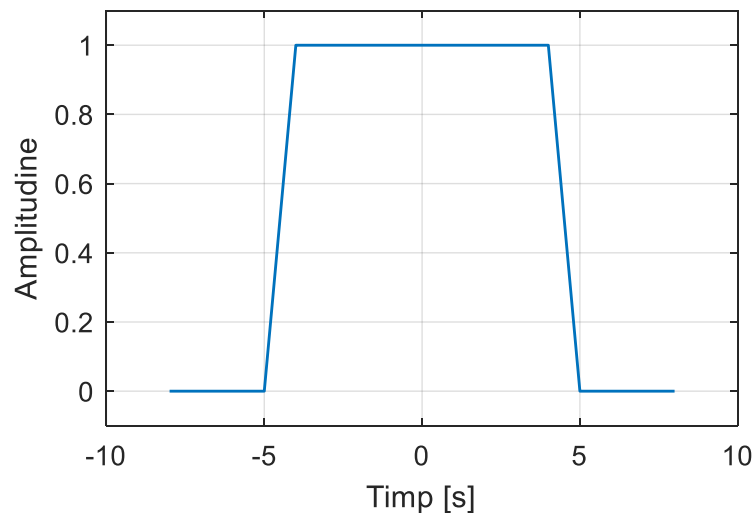
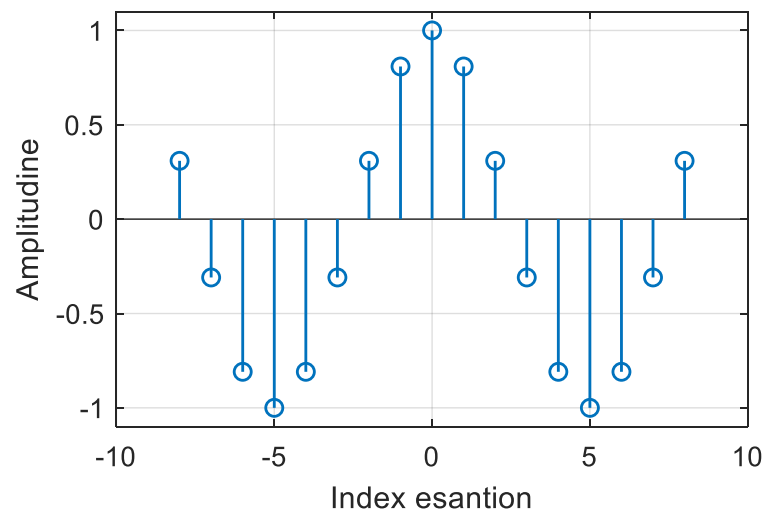
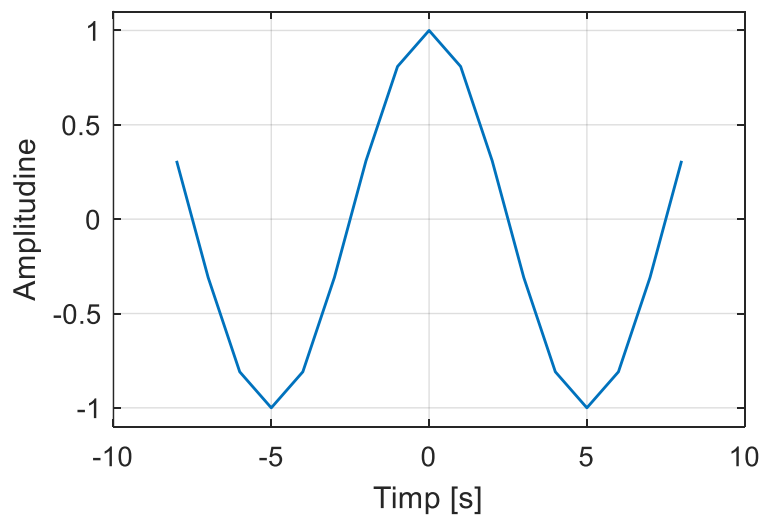
$$t=2 \quad y_d(2) = s(1)$$

\vdots

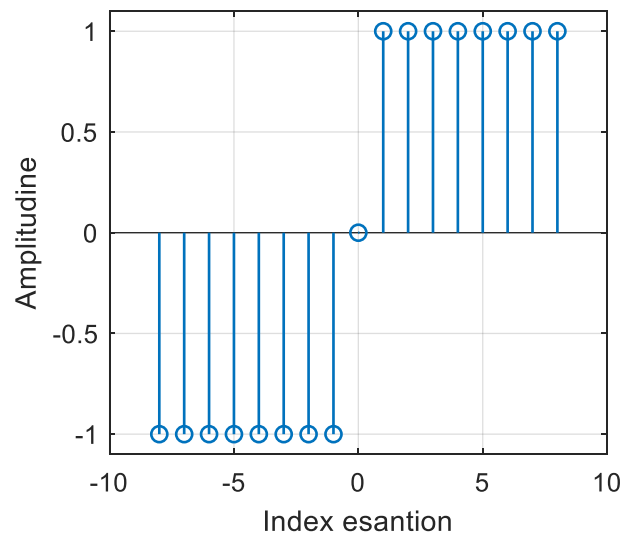
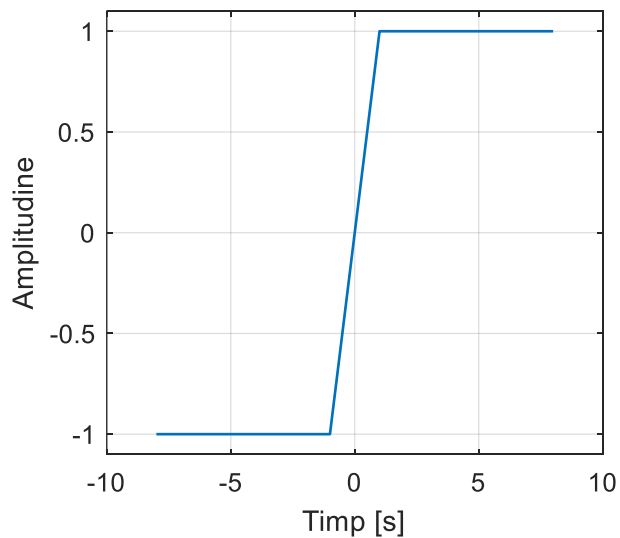
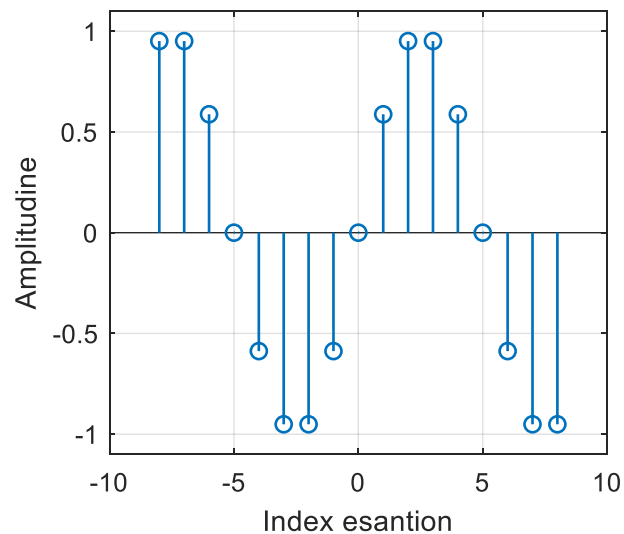
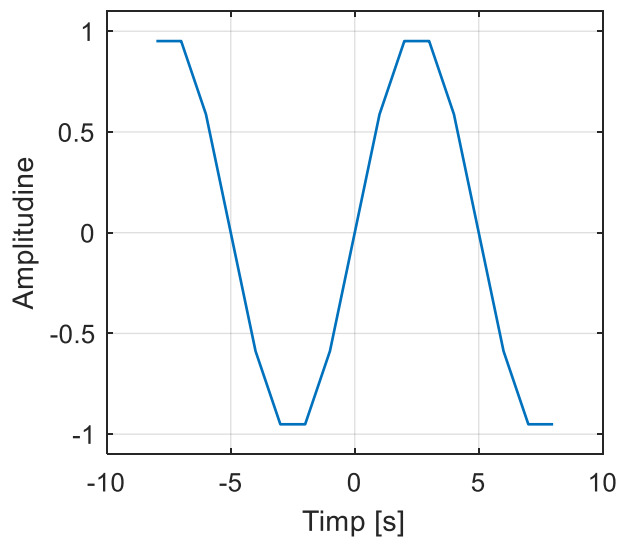
$$t=6 \quad y_d(6) = s(3)$$

DILATARE

Proprietăți – paritate/imparitate



Proprietăți – paritate/imparitate



Proprietăți – paritate/imparitate

- Semnal par x semnal impar -> semnal impar
- Semnal impar x semnal impar -> semnal par
- Semnal par x semnal par -> semnal par

- Există semnale care nu sunt nici pare și nici impare.
- Unele semnal pot fi scrise ca o sumă de semnale pare și impare.

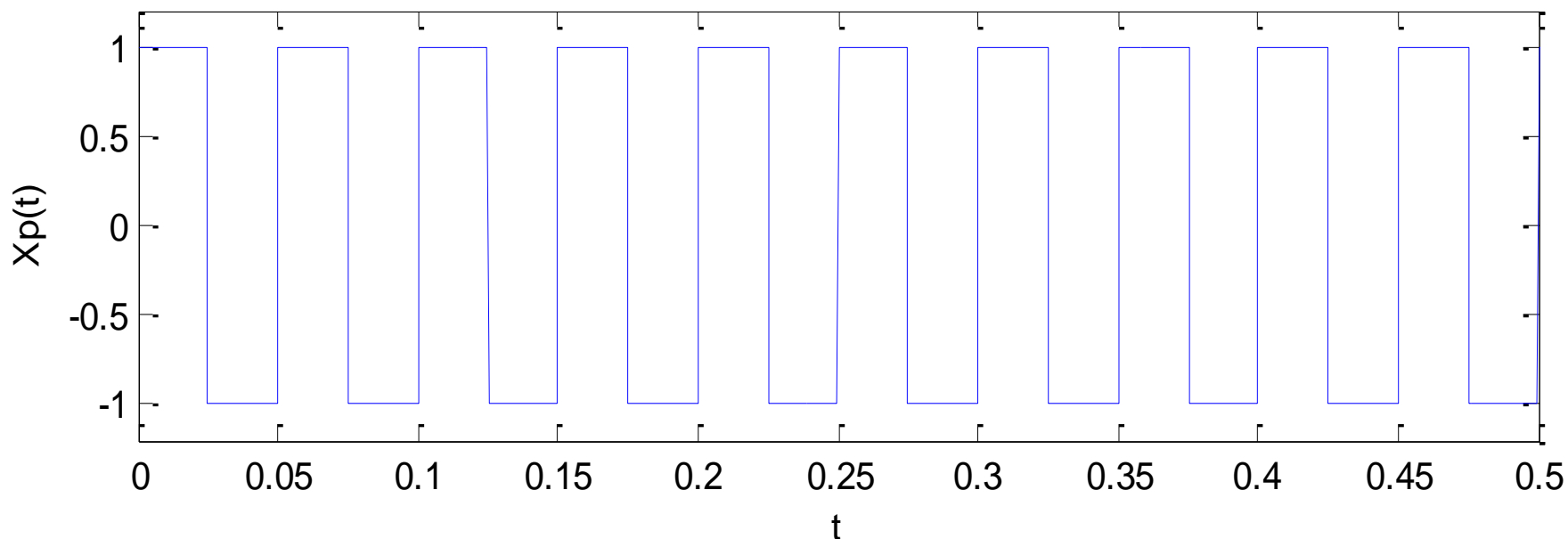
$$s(t) = s_{par}(t) + s_{impar}(t)$$

$$s_{par}(t) = \frac{s(t) + s(-t)}{2}$$

$$s_{impar}(t) = \frac{s(t) - s(-t)}{2}$$

Proprietăți - periodicitatea

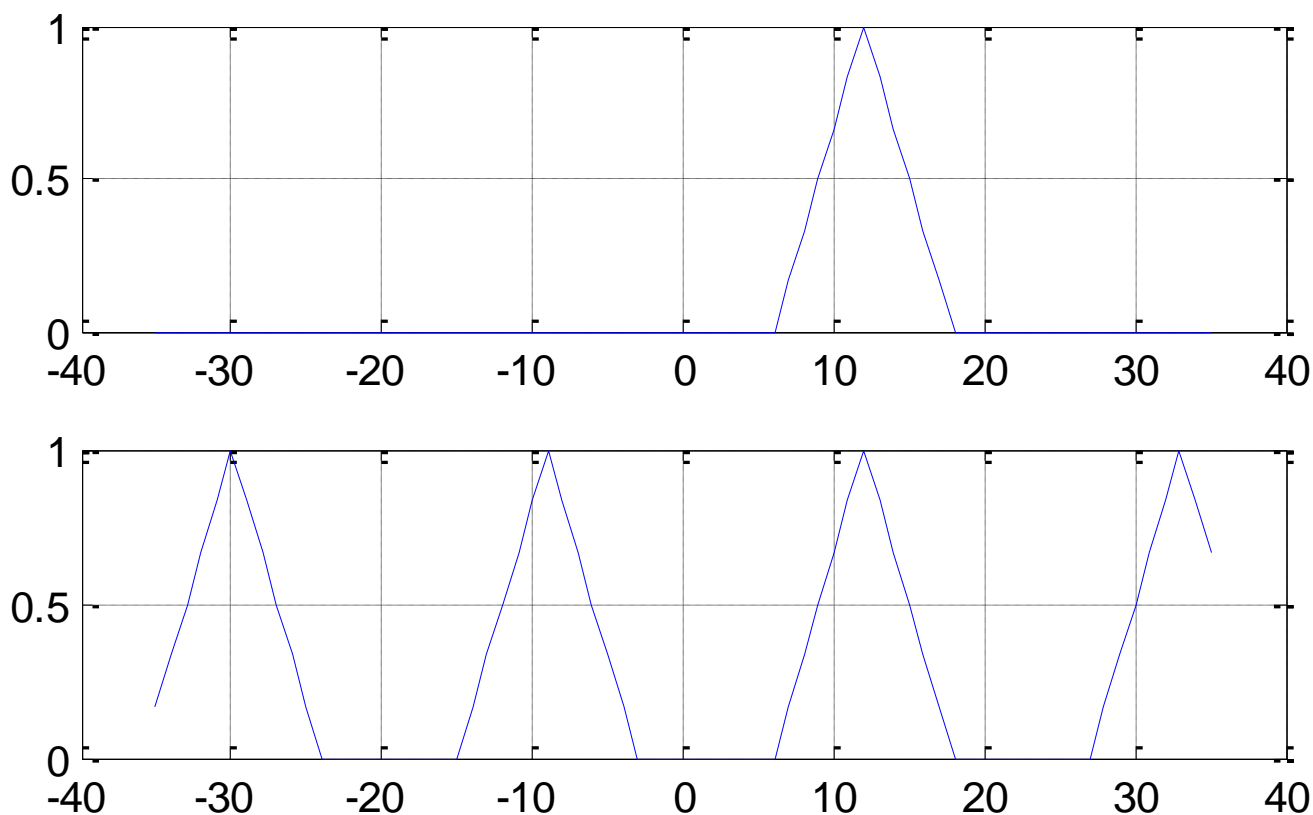
- Pentru semnale analogice, există T , astfel încât: $s(t) = s(t + T), T \in \mathbb{R}$
- Pentru semnale discrete, există N , astfel încât: $s[n] = s[n + N], N \in \mathbb{R}$



Proprietăți - periodicitatea

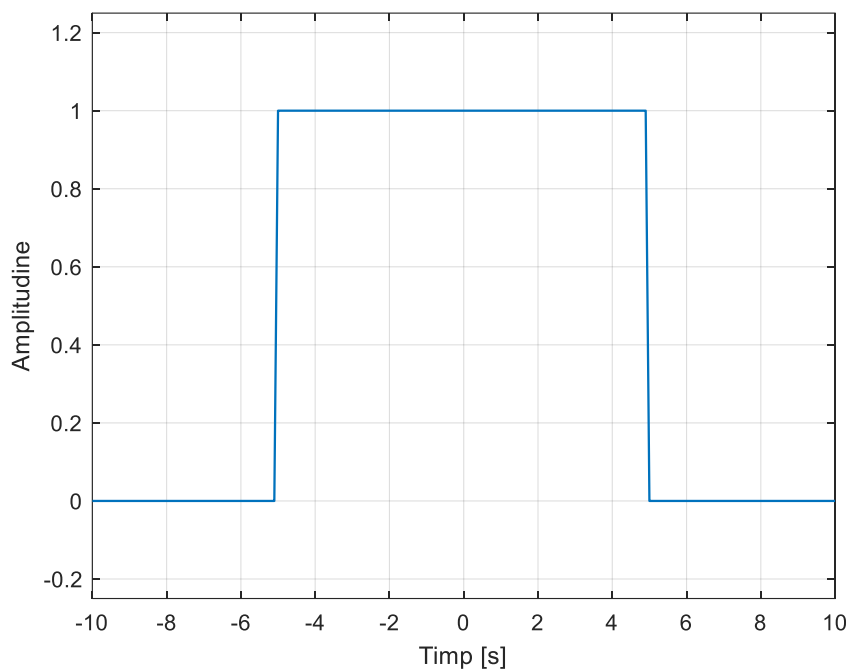
$$x(t): [0, T_0] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\tilde{x}(t) = \sum_{(k)} x(t - k \cdot T), k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

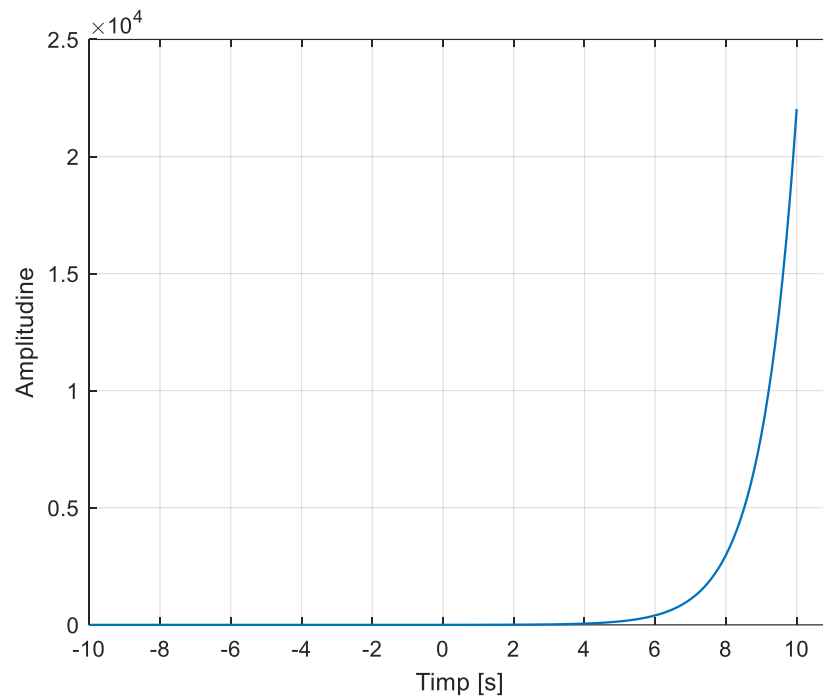


Semnal mărginit/nemărginit

- Semnal mărginit din punct de vedere al amplitudinii (bounded signal)



bounded signal
(semnal mărginit)



unbounded signal
(semnal nemărginit)

Energia și puterea unui semnal

$$E_x = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |s[n]|^2$$

$$P_x = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{n=-N}^N |s[n]|^2$$

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |s(t)|^2 dt$$

$$P_x = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T |s(t)|^2 dt$$

- Energia unui semnal – se măsoară pentru semnale cu suport finit
- Puterea unui semnal cu suport finit este 0
- Puterea unui semnal cu suport infinit este diferită de 0.
- Energia unui semnal cu suport infinit este infinită.

Exemplu

$$① \quad s(t) = e^{-2t} \cdot u(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{G} &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^T |e^{-2t}| \cdot u(t) \, dt = \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} |e^{-2t}| \, dt = \end{aligned}$$

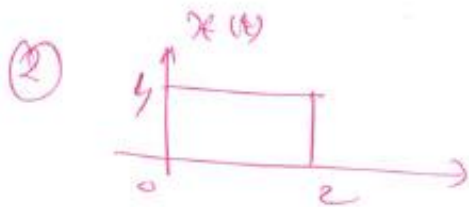
$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^T |e^{-2t}|^2 \, dt = \int$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T (e^{-2t})^2 \, dt &= \left. \frac{e^{-4t}}{-4} \right|_0^T = \left(\frac{e^{-4T}}{-4} - \frac{e^0}{-4} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{e^{-4T}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{E} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{G} = \frac{1}{4} - 0 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T |x(t)|^2 \, dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\infty) = 0$$

Exemplu



$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &\rightarrow 0^+ \\ x(2t) &\rightarrow \frac{0^+}{2} \\ -2t &\rightarrow \frac{0^+}{2} \\ at &\rightarrow \frac{0^+}{|a|} \end{aligned}$$

Greșirea este independentă de valoarea lui $a \neq 0$, deoarece în final

Întrebări

