

Listas - Trabalhos

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Turma: Engenharia de Computação 2018

Disciplina: Processamento digital de Sinais

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1)

$$a) y[n] = \cos(x[n])$$

Linear:

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow y_1[n] = \cos(x_1[n])$$

$$x_2[n] \rightarrow y_2[n] = \cos(x_2[n])$$

$$x_3[n] \rightarrow y_3[n] = \cos(x_3[n])$$

$$x_3[n] = a \cos(x_1[n]) + b \cos(x_2[n])$$

$$y_3[n] = \cos(a \cos(x_1[n]) + b \cos(x_2[n]))$$

é linear ✓

Invt. no tempo:

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow y_1[n] = \cos(x_1[n])$$

$$x_2 = x_1[n-a]$$

$$x_2[n] \rightarrow y_2[n] = \cos(x_2[n]) = \cos(x_1[n-a])$$

$$y_1[n-a] = \cos(x_1[n-a])$$

é invariante no tempo ✓

b) $y[n] = 2n^2 x[n] + nx[n+1]$

Linear:

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow 2n^2 x_1[n] + nx_1[n+1]$$

$$x_2[n] \rightarrow 2n^2 x_2[n] + nx_2[n+1]$$

$$x_3[n] \rightarrow 2n^2 x_3[n] + nx_3[n+1]$$

$$x_3[n] \rightarrow 2n^2(a \cdot x_1[n] + b \cdot x_2[n]) + n^2(0 \cdot x_1[n+1] + b \cdot x_2[n+1])$$

$$2n^2(a \cdot x_1[n] + b \cdot x_2[n]) + n^2(a \cdot x_1[n+1] + b \cdot x_2[n+1])$$

$$x_3[n] \rightarrow 2n^2 x_3[n] + n^2 x_3[n+1] \rightarrow y_3[n] = ay_1[n] + by_2[n]$$

é linear

Invar. no tempo:

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow 2n^2 x_1[n] + nx_1[n+1]$$

$$x_2[n] \rightarrow x_2[n-a]$$

$$x_3[n] \rightarrow 2n^2 x_3[n] + nx_3[n+1] = 2n^2 x_3[n-a] + nx_3[n+1-a]$$

$$y_3[n-a] = 2n^2 x_3[n-a] + n x_3[n+1-a]$$

é invariante no tempo

c) $y[n] = \begin{cases} x[n], & n \text{ é par} \\ x[n-1], & n \text{ é ímpar} \end{cases}$

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow x_1[n]$$

$$x_2[n] \rightarrow x_2[n]$$

$$x_3[n] \rightarrow x_3[n]$$

$$x_3[n] = ax_1[n] + bx_2[n]$$

$$x_3[n] \rightarrow ax_1[n] + bx_2[n] \rightarrow y_3[n] = ay_1[n] + by_2[n]$$

Primeira parte
é linear

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow x_1[n-1]$$

$$x_2[n] \rightarrow x_2[n-1]$$

$$x_3[n] \rightarrow x_3[n-1]$$

$$x_3[n] \rightarrow a \cdot x_1[n-1] + b \cdot x_2[n-1]$$

$$y_3[n] = a \cdot y_1[n-1] + b \cdot y_2[n-1]$$

segunda parte
é linear

Invar no tempo:

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow x_1[n]$$

$$x_2[n] \rightarrow x_2[n-a]$$

$$x_3[n] \rightarrow ax_2[n] = x_2[n-a] \quad \text{é invariante no tempo}$$

$$y_1[n-a] = x_2[n-a]$$

$$d) y[n] = x[n] + 2x[n-1] - 3x[n-2]$$

$$x_3[n] \rightarrow ax_1[n] + bx_2[n]$$

Linear: $x_1[n] \rightarrow x_1[n] + 2x_1[n-1] - 3x_1[n-2]$

$$x_2[n] \rightarrow x_2[n] + 2x_2[n-1] - 3x_2[n-2]$$

$$x_3[n] \rightarrow x_3[n] + 2x_3[n-1] - 3x_3[n-2]$$

$$x_3[n] = ax_1[n] + bx_2[n] + 2(ax_1[n-1] + bx_2[n-1]) - 3(ax_1[n-2] + bx_2[n-2])$$

$$y_3[n] = ay_1[n] + by_2[n]$$

é linear

Invar no tempo:

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow x_1[n] + 2x_1[n-1] - 3x_1[n-2]$$

$$x_2[n] \rightarrow x_2[n-a] + 2x_2[n-1-a] - 3x_2[n-2-a]$$

$$x_3[n] \rightarrow x_3[n] + 2x_3[n-1] - 3x_3[n-2] = ?$$

$$y_3[n-a] = x_2[n-a] + 2x_3[n-1-a] - 3x_3[n-2-a]$$

é invariante no tempo

$$2) y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k x[n-k]$$

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k x_1[n-k]$$

$$x_2[n] \rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k x_2[n-k]$$

$$x_3[n] \rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k x_3[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k (ax_1[n-k] + bx_2[n-k])$$

$$y_3[n] = ay_1[n] + by_2[n]$$

é linear

Invr no tempo

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k x_1[n-k]$$

$$x_2[n] \rightarrow x_2[n-a] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k x_1[n-k-a]$$

$$y_1[n-a] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k x_1[n-k-a]$$

é invariante no tempo

f) $y[n] = x[2n]$

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow x_1[2n]$$

$$x_2[n] \rightarrow x_2[2n]$$

$$x_3[n] \rightarrow x_3[2n] = a x_1[2n] + b x_2[2n]$$

$$y_3 = a y_1[2n] + b y_2[2n]$$

é linear

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow x_1[2n]$$

$$x_2[n] \rightarrow x_2[2n] = x_1[2n-a]$$

$$y_1[n-a] = x_1[2n-a]$$

é inv. no tempo

g) $y[n] = 0,5x[2n] + 0,5x[2n-1]$

Linear:

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow 0,5x_1[2n] + 0,5x_1[2n-1]$$

$$x_2[n] \rightarrow 0,5x_2[2n] + 0,5x_2[2n-1]$$

$$x_3[n] \rightarrow 0,5x_3[2n] + 0,5x_3[2n-1]$$

$$= 0,5(a x_1[2n] + b x_2[2n]) +$$

$$0,5(a x_1[2n-1] + b x_2[2n-1])$$

$$y_3[n] = a y_1[n] + b y_2[n]$$

é linear

Invr no tempo:

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow 0,5x_1[2n] + 0,5x_1[2n-1]$$

$$x_2[n] \rightarrow 0,5x_2[2n] + 0,5x_2[2n-1]$$

$$= x_1[n-a]$$

$$= 0,5x_1[2n-a] + 0,5x_1[2n-1-a]$$

$$y_1[n-a] = 0,5x_1[2n-a] + 0,5x_1[2n-1-a]$$

é invariante no tempo

$$h) y[n] = \begin{cases} x[n], & n \text{ par} \\ -x[n], & n \text{ ímpar} \end{cases}$$

Linear:

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow x_1[n]$$

$$x_2[n] \rightarrow x_2[n]$$

$$x_3[n] \rightarrow x_3[n] = a x_1[n] + b x_2[n]$$

$$y_3[n] = a y_1[n] + b y_2[n]$$

é linear na primeira parte

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow -x_1[n]$$

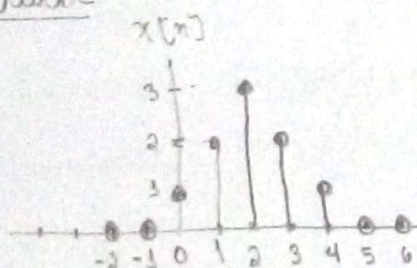
$$x_2[n] \rightarrow -x_2[n]$$

$$x_3[n] \rightarrow -x_3[n] = -(a x_1[n] + b x_2[n])$$

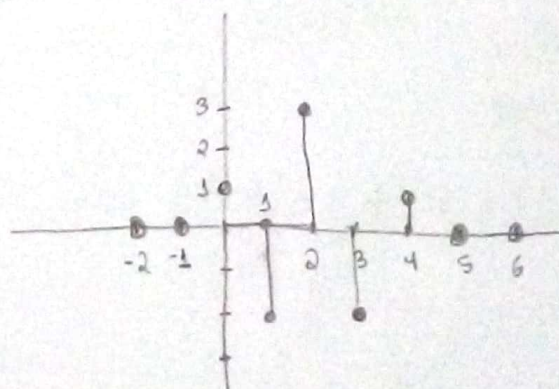
$$y_3[n] = -(a y_1[n] + b y_2[n])$$

é linear na segunda parte

entrada



saída $y[n]$



Invar. no tempo:

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow x_1[n]$$

$$x_2[n] \rightarrow x_2[n-a] = x_2[n]$$

$$y_1[n-a] = x_1[n-a]$$

é invariante no tempo na primeira parte.

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow -x_1[n]$$

$$x_2[n] \rightarrow -x_2[n] = -x_2[n-a]$$

$$y_1[n-a] = -x_1[n-a]$$

é invariante no tempo na segunda parte

$$i) y[n] = (-1)^n x[n] + 2x[n-1]$$

Linear:

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow (-1)^n x_1[n] + 2x_1[n-1]$$

$$x_2[n] \rightarrow (-1)^n x_2[n] + 2x_2[n-1]$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_3[n] &\rightarrow (-1)^n x_3[n] + 2x_3[n-1] \\ &= (-1)^n (a x_1[n] + b x_2[n]) + 2(a x_1[n-1] + b x_2[n-1]) \end{aligned}$$

$$y_3[n] = a y_1[n] + b y_2[n]$$

é linear

Invar. no tempo:

$$x_1[n] \rightarrow (-1)^n x_1[n] + 2x_1[n-1]$$

$$x_2[n] \rightarrow x_2[n-a] = (-1)^n x_2[n-a] + 2x_2[n-a]$$

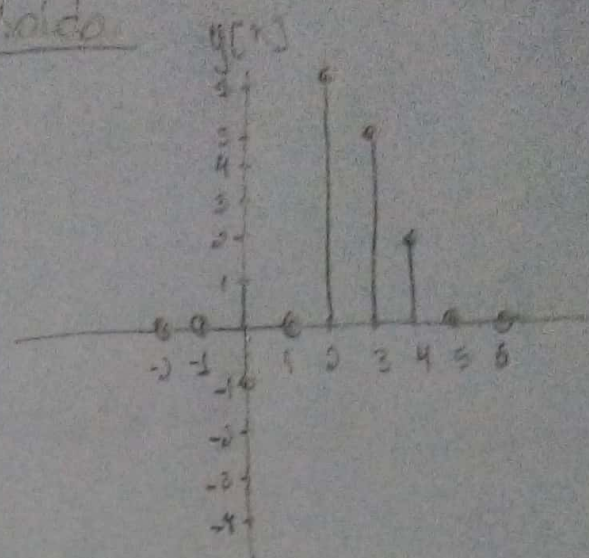
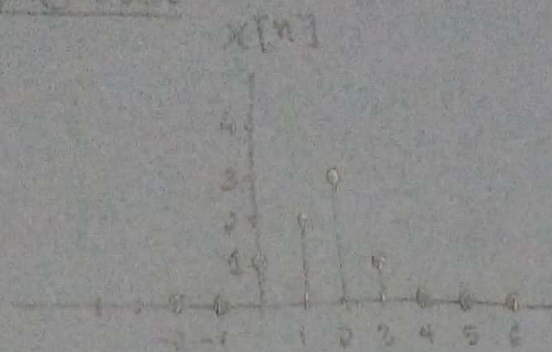
$$y_1[n-1] = (-1)^n x_1[n-a] + 2x_1[n-a]$$

é inv. no tempo

entrada

$$y[n] = (-1)^n x[n] + 2x[n-1]$$

saída



$$y[0] = (-1)^0 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$y[1] = (-1)^1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$y[2] = (-1)^2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$y[3] = (-1)^3 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$y[4] = (-1)^4 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 = 5$$

$$y[3] = (-1)^3 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 3 = 5$$

$$y[4] = (-1)^4 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$y[5] = (-1)^5 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$y[6] = 0$$

Resposta ao impulso:

$$a) y[n] = x[n-5] + \frac{1}{2} x[n-7]$$

$$x[n] = d[n]$$

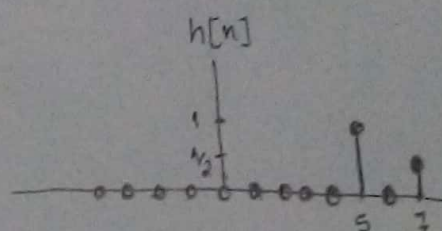
$$y[n] = h[n]$$

$$h[n] = d[n-5] + \frac{1}{2} d[n-7]$$

$$h[7] = 0 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$h[5] = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$d[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & n=0 \\ 0, & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$



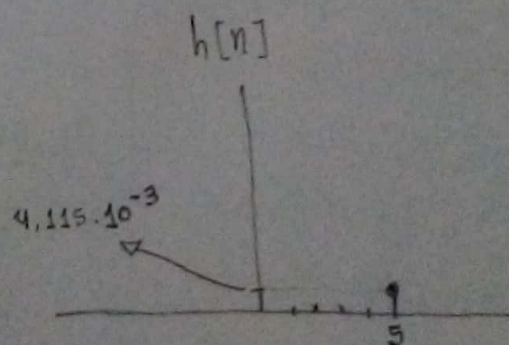
$$b) y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^k x[n-k]$$

$$x[n] = d[n]$$

$$y[n] = h[n]$$

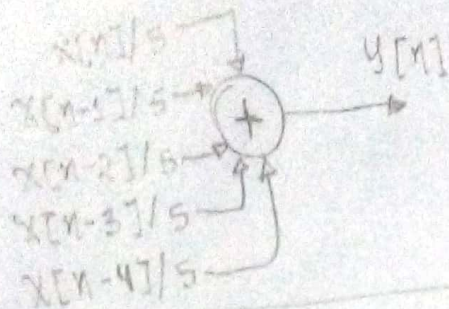
$$h[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^k d[n-k]$$

$$h[5] = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^5 \cdot 1 = 4,115 \cdot 10^{-3}$$



3)

$$a) y[n] = \frac{x[n]}{5} + \frac{x[n-1]}{5} + \frac{x[n-2]}{5} + \frac{x[n-3]}{5} + \frac{x[n-4]}{5} = \sum_{k=n-4}^n \frac{x[k]}{5}$$



$$4) x(t) = \sin(14000\pi t + \frac{3\pi}{2}) + \sin(2\pi 12000t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

Amostra eada o esda $20\mu s \rightarrow 20 \cdot 10^{-6} s \rightarrow 0.00002$

$$x(t) = -\cos(14000\pi t) + \cos(24000\pi t) \leftarrow \text{Aplicando identidades trigonométricas}$$

$$f_s = \frac{1}{0.00002} = 50 \text{ KHz}$$

$$x[n] = x(nT_s)$$

$$= \sin\left(14000\pi \frac{n}{f_s} + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) + \sin\left(2\pi 12000 \frac{n}{f_s} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$= \sin\left(\frac{14000\pi n}{50000} + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{2\pi 12000 n}{50000} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$x[n] = \sin\left(\frac{14\pi n}{50} + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{12\pi n}{25} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

Amo 1:

$$f_0 = \frac{2\pi}{14000\pi} = \frac{1}{7000} = 7000 \text{ Hz}$$

Amo 2:

$$f = \frac{2\pi}{24000\pi} = 12000 \text{ Hz}$$

Aplicando MMC

$$84000 \text{ Hz} = f_0 \text{ total}$$

Como $f_s < 2 \cdot f_0$ há aliasing

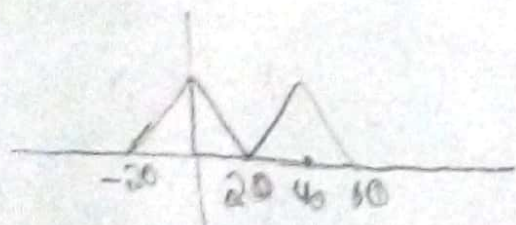
$$50 \text{ KHz} < 168 \text{ KHz}$$

$$5) \left. \begin{aligned} a(t) &= \cos(4000\pi t) \\ b(t) &= \cos(200\pi t) \end{aligned} \right\} x(t) = a(t) \cdot b(t)$$

Calculando o período da função:

$$\begin{aligned} a(t) &= \frac{2\pi}{4000\pi} = \frac{1}{2000} & \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2000}} &= \frac{1}{20} = T_0 \\ b(t) &= \frac{2\pi}{200\pi} = \frac{1}{100} & \frac{1}{\frac{1}{100}} &= 100 \\ & & f_0 &= 20 \text{ Hz} \end{aligned}$$

A frequência de amostragem deve ser maior que duas vezes a máxima frequência do sinal amostrado.



$$f_s = 2f_0 \text{ no mínimo}$$

$$\underline{f_s = 40 \text{ Hz}}$$

6)

$$a) x(t) = \sin(2\pi 250t)$$

$$x[n] = \sin(4\pi n)$$

$$x[n] = x(nt_s)$$

$$\sin(4\pi n) = \sin(2\pi 250t)$$

$$= 4\pi n = 2\pi 250 nt_s$$

$$= 4\pi n = 2\pi 250 n \frac{1}{f_s}$$

$$4 = \frac{500}{f_s}$$

$$f_s = \frac{500}{4} = 125 \text{ Hz}$$

$$t_s = \frac{1}{f_s}$$

Achar frequência de amostragem

$$b) x(t) = \sin(17000\pi t + \frac{3\pi}{2}) \rightarrow -\cos(17000\pi t)$$

$$x[n] = \cos(\pi(8.5n + 1))$$

$$x[n] = x(nt_s)$$

$$\cos(8.5\pi n + \pi) = \sin(17000\pi nt_s + \frac{3\pi}{2})$$

$$8.5\pi n = 17000\pi nt_s$$

$$8.5\pi n = 17000\pi n \frac{1}{f_s}$$

$$f_s = \frac{17000}{8.5} = 2 \text{ KHz}$$

Resposta

$$\sin(17000\pi t + \frac{3\pi}{2}) = \sin(17000\pi t) \cdot \cos(\frac{3\pi}{2}) + \sin(\frac{3\pi}{2}) \cdot \cos(17000\pi t)$$

-1 . 1

$$= -1$$

$$= -\cos(17000\pi t)$$

$$7) \quad x[n] = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right) \quad x(t) = \sin(2\pi f_0 t)$$

Sampling frequency = $160 \text{ Hz} = f_s$ $\hookrightarrow f_s \text{ Hz}$

$$x[n] = x(n f_s)$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right) = \sin(2\pi f_0 t)$$

$$\frac{n\pi}{4} = 2\pi f_0 t_s n$$

$$\frac{n\pi}{4} = \frac{2\pi f_0 n}{f_s}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{2\pi f_0}{160}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \cdot 80 = f_0$$

$$f_0 = 20 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_{01} = f_0 + K f_s$$

$$\begin{cases} f_0 = 20 \text{ Hz} \\ f_s = 160 \text{ Hz} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{01} = 20 + 4 \cdot 160 = 660 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_{02} = 20 + 6 \cdot 160 = 980 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_{03} = 20 + 8 \cdot 160 = 1300 \text{ Hz}$$