

Tratamiento de Señales

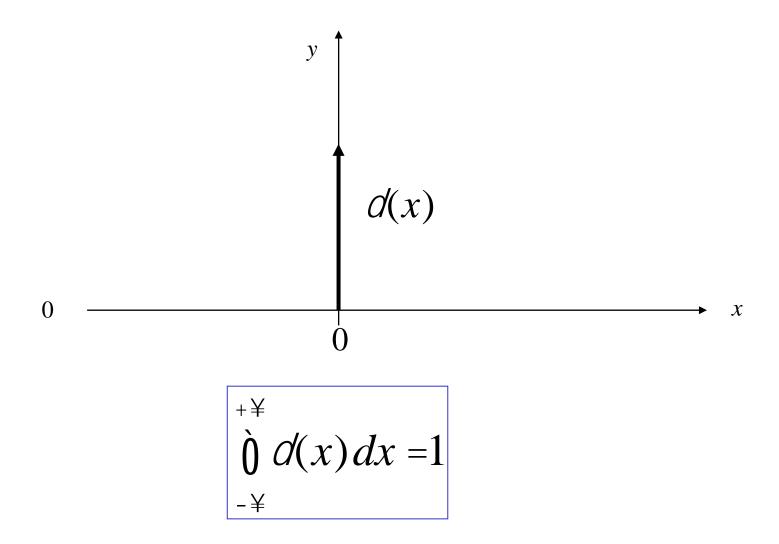
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Función Impulso

[Capítulo 4]

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Conocida también como la función de Dirac delta:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x) dx = \int_{-\varepsilon}^{+\varepsilon} \delta(x) dx = 1$$

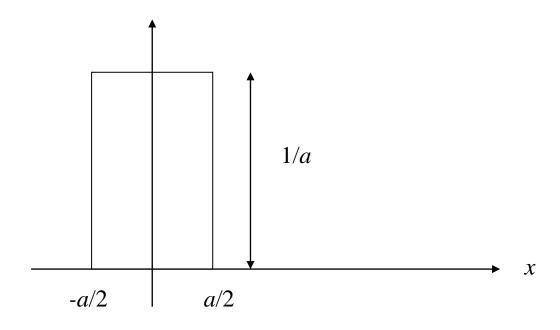
Conocida también como la función de Dirac delta:

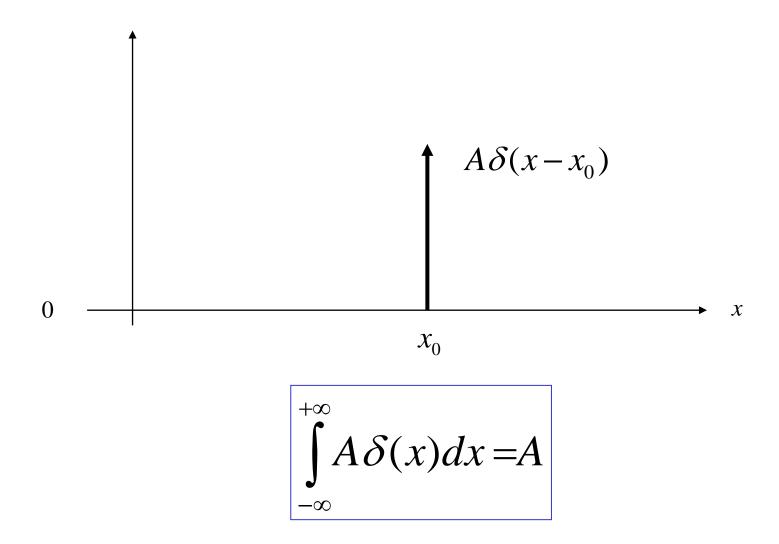
$$\delta(x) = 0$$
 para $x \neq 0$

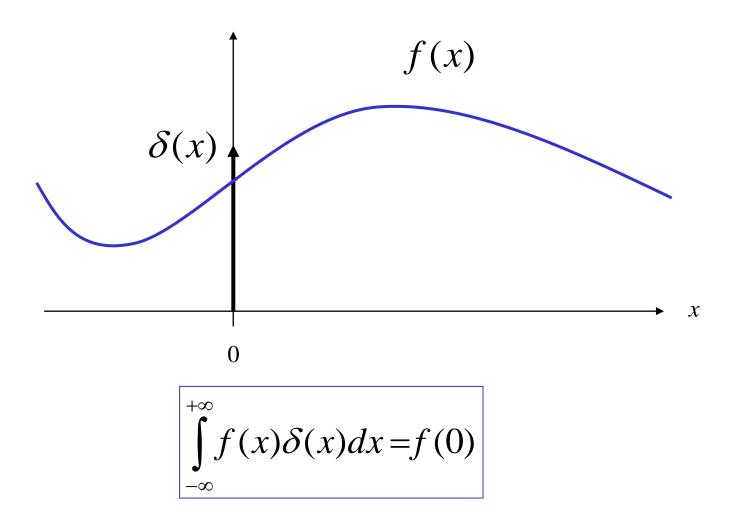
La función de Dirac está indefinida para x=0.

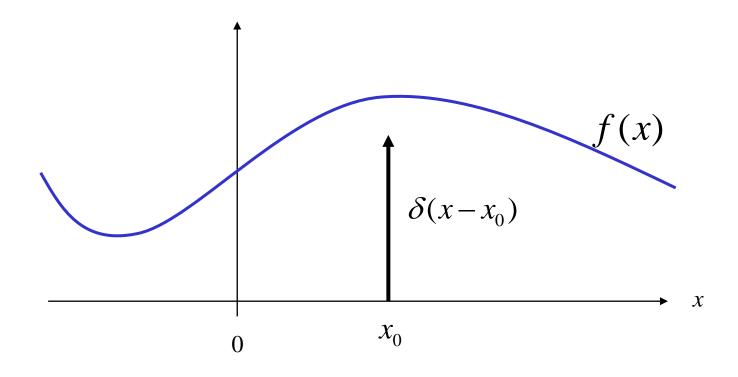
Puede ser modelada como

$$\delta(x) = \lim_{a \to 0} \frac{1}{a} \prod \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$$









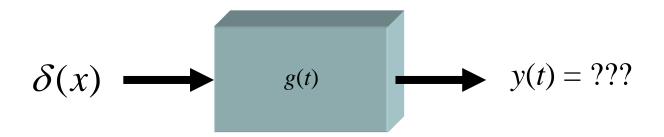
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)\delta(x-x_0)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau+x_0)\delta(\tau)d\tau = f(x_0)$$

$$\delta(ax) = \frac{1}{|a|}\delta(x)$$

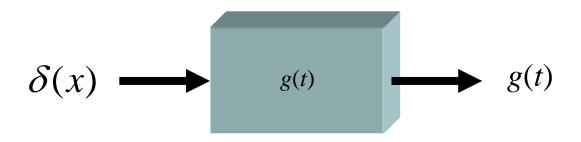
Demostración:

$$\overset{+}{\underset{-}{\downarrow}} O(ax) f(x) dx = \frac{1}{a} \overset{+}{\underset{-}{\downarrow}} O(t) f \overset{\text{d}}{\underset{-}{\downarrow}} \frac{t \ddot{0}}{a} dt = \frac{1}{|a|} f(0) = \frac{1}{|a|} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x) f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{|a|} \delta(x) f(x) dx$$

El valor absoluto de a hay que usarlo porque la integral de la función de Dirac es siempre positiva, independiente si a es negativo o positivo.



$$y(t) = \delta(t) * g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t-\tau)\delta(\tau)d\tau = g(t-\tau)\Big|_{\tau=0} = g(t)$$



$$y(t) = \delta(t) * g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t-\tau)\delta(\tau)d\tau = g(t-\tau)\Big|_{\tau=0} = g(t)$$

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