

Tratamiento de Señales

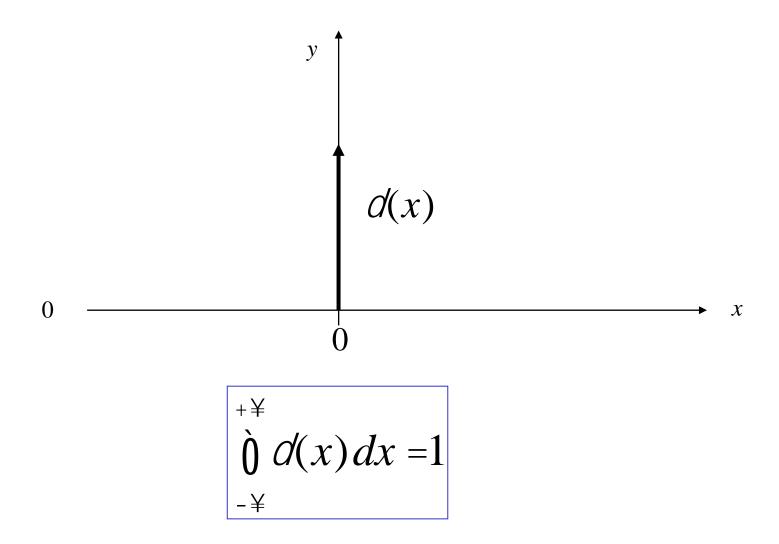
Version 2024-I

Impulso en 1D y en 2D

[Capítulo 4]

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Conocida también como la función de Dirac delta:

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

$$\varepsilon \to 0$$

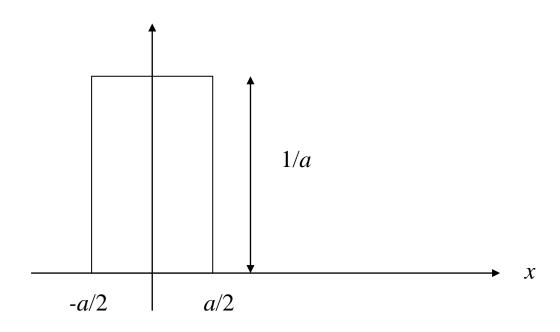
Conocida también como la función de Dirac delta:

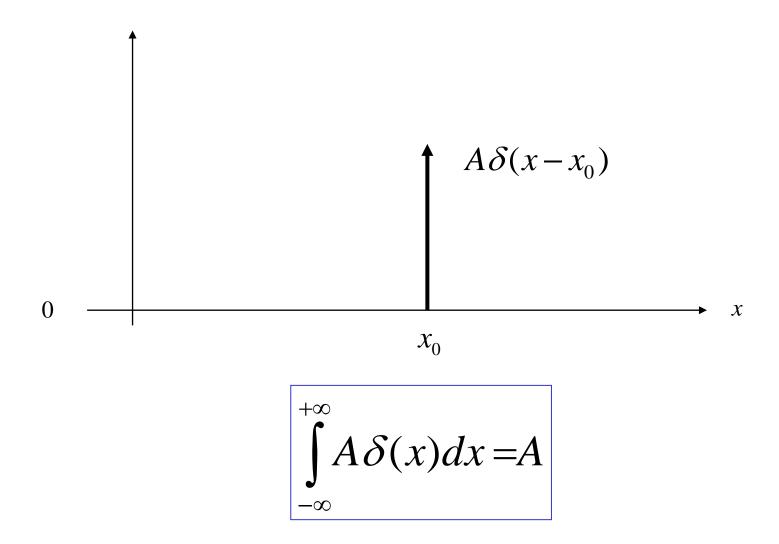
$$\delta(x) = 0$$
 para $x \neq 0$

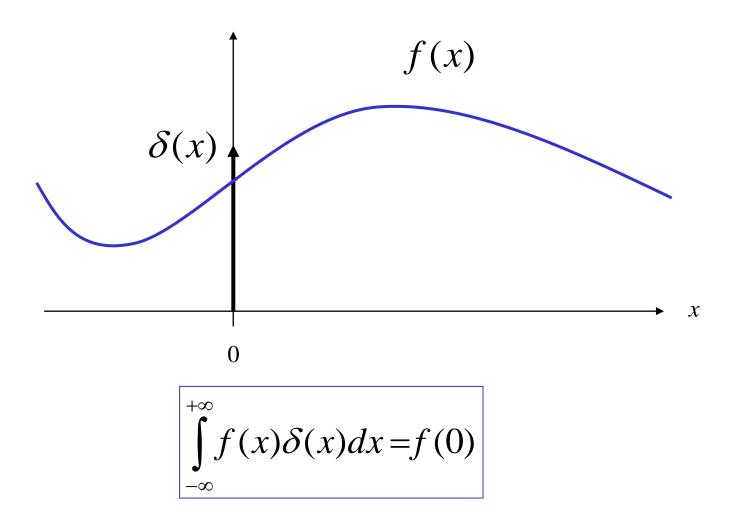
La función de Dirac está indefinida para x=0.

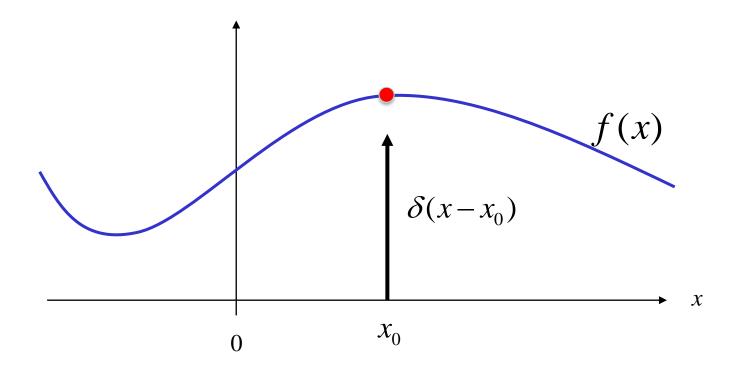
Puede ser modelada como

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

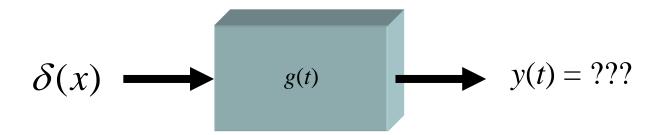


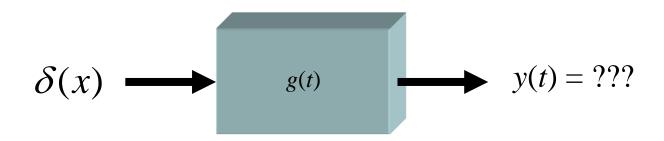




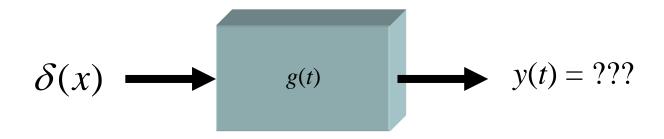


$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)\delta(x-x_0)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau+x_0)\delta(\tau)d\tau = f(x_0)$$

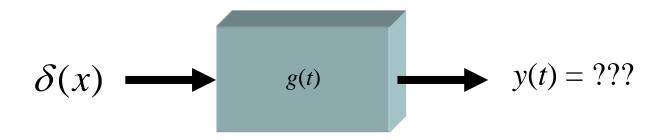




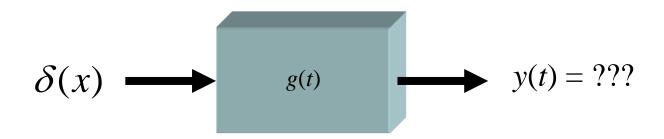
$$y(t) = \delta(t) * g(t)$$



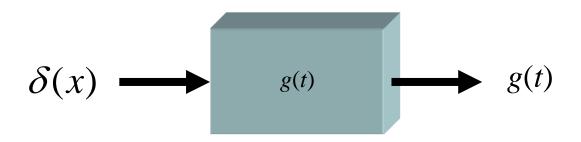
$$y(t) = \delta(t) * g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t - \tau) \delta(\tau) d\tau$$



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



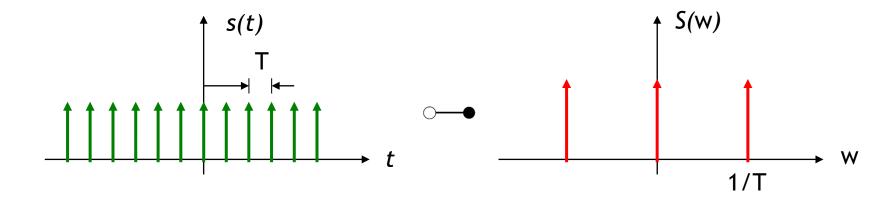
$$y(t) = \delta(t) * g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t-\tau)\delta(\tau)d\tau = g(t-\tau)\Big|_{\tau=0} = g(t)$$



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

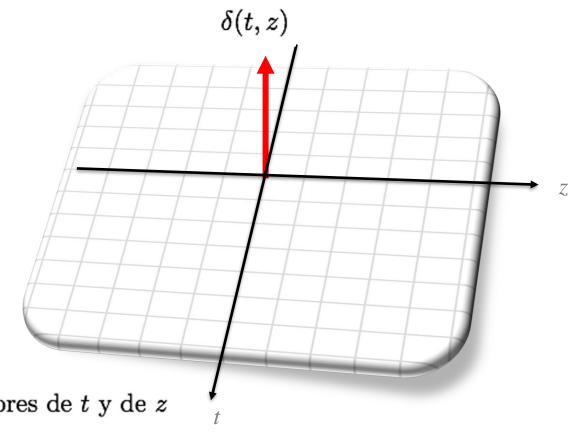
$$\delta(t) * g(t) = g(t)$$

Transformada de Fourier de un Tren de Impulsos



[La función impulso en 2D]

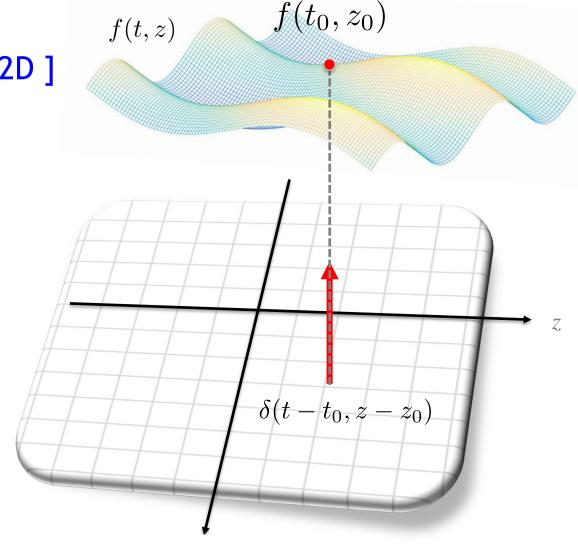
[La función impulso en 2D]



$$\delta(t,z) = egin{cases} \infty & \text{si } t=z=0 \\ 0 & \text{para otros valores de } t \text{ y de } z \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t, z) dt \ dz = 1$$

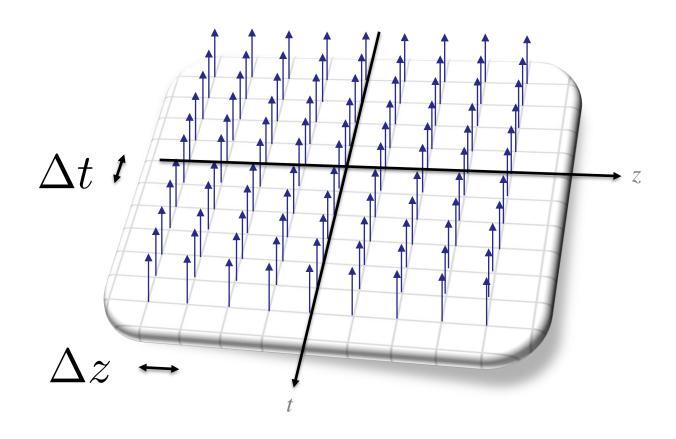
[La función impulso en 2D]



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t,z) \delta(t-t_0,z-z_0) dt \ dz = f(t_0,z_0)$$

[Transformada de un tren de impulsos en 2D]

Dominio del espacio:



[Transformada de un tren de impulsos en 2D]

Dominio de la frecuencia:

