

Tratamiento de Señales

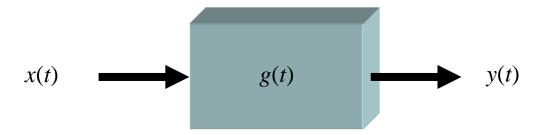
Version 2024-I

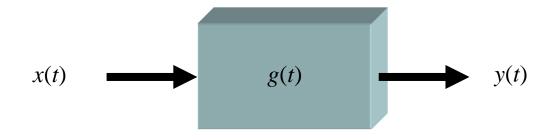
Convolución 1D

[Capítulo 4]

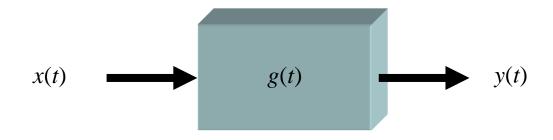
Dr. José Ramón Iglesias

DSP-ASIC BUILDER GROUP Director Semillero TRIAC Ingenieria Electronica Universidad Popular del Cesar





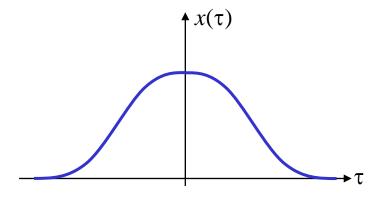
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t - \tau) x(\tau) d\tau$$

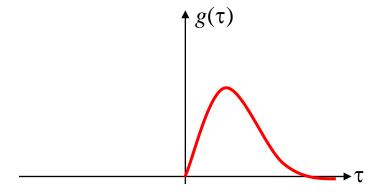


$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t - \tau) x(\tau) d\tau$$

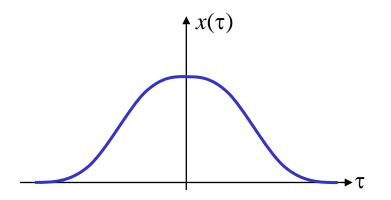
$$y(t) = x(t) * g(t)$$

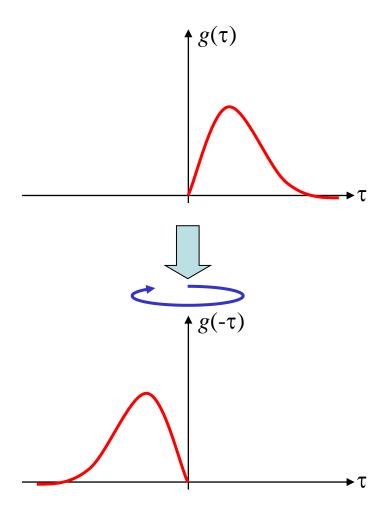
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t - \tau) x(\tau) d\tau$$



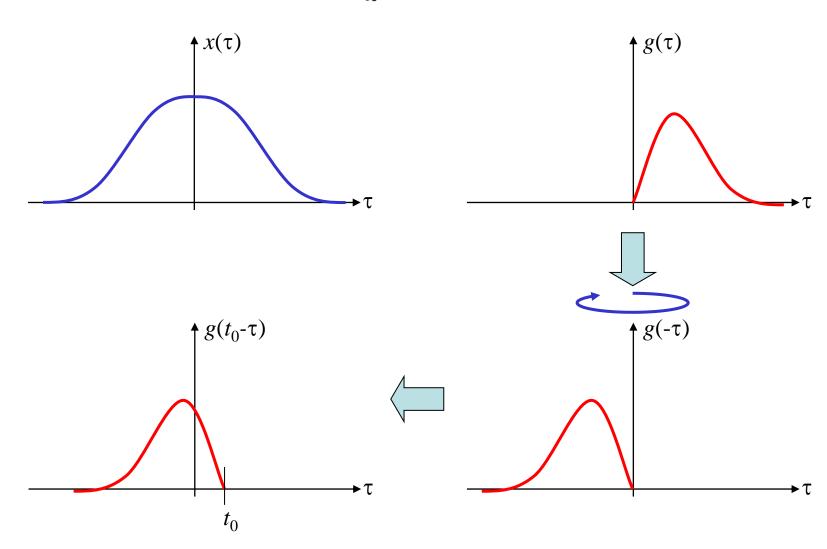


$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t - \tau) x(\tau) d\tau$$

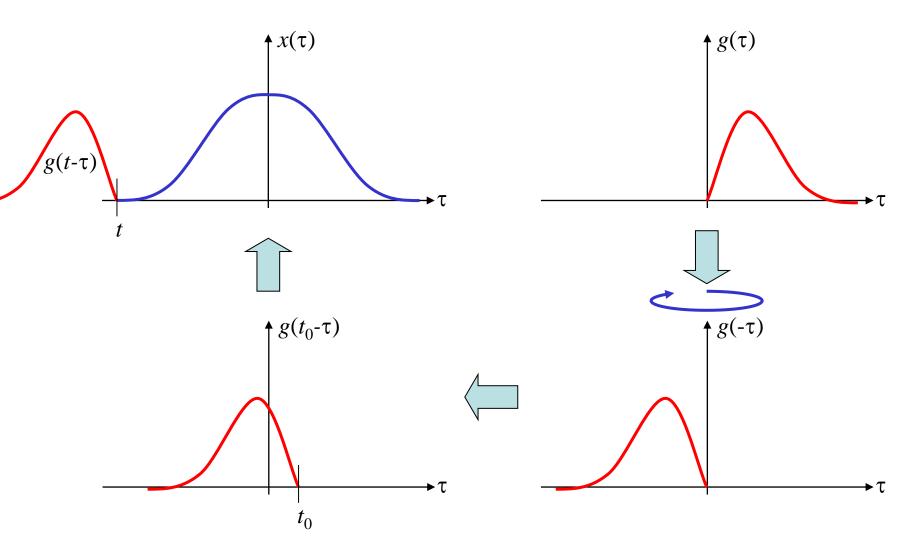




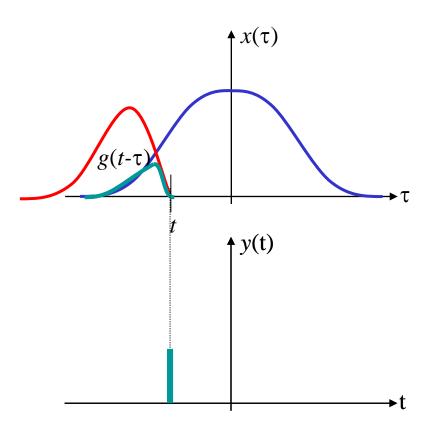
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t - \tau) x(\tau) d\tau$$



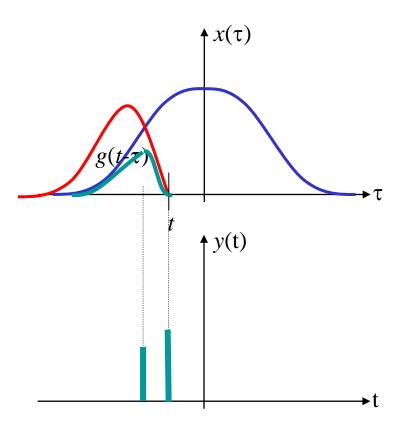
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t - \tau) x(\tau) d\tau$$



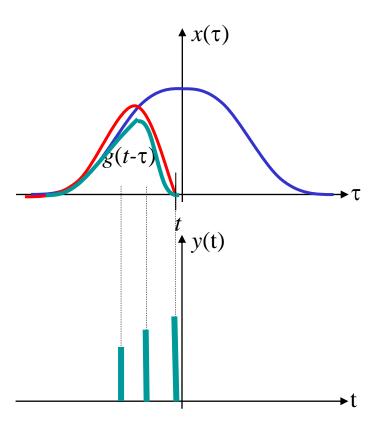
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t - \tau) x(\tau) d\tau$$



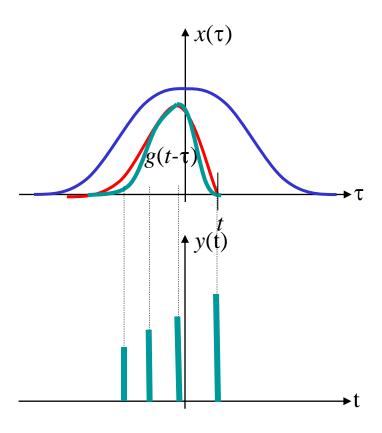
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t - \tau) x(\tau) d\tau$$



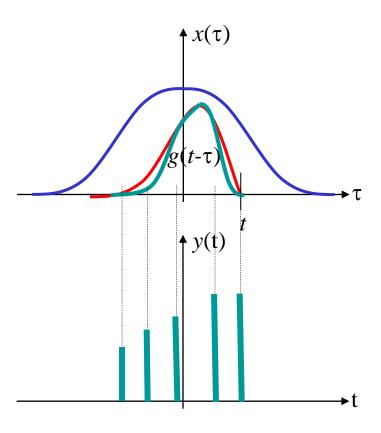
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t - \tau) x(\tau) d\tau$$



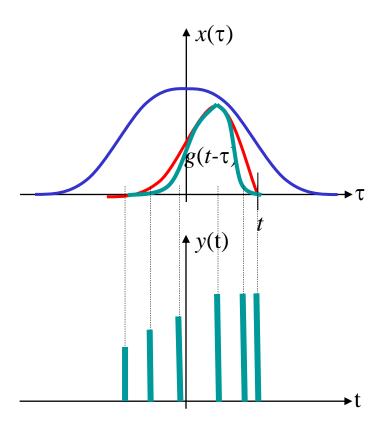
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t - \tau) x(\tau) d\tau$$



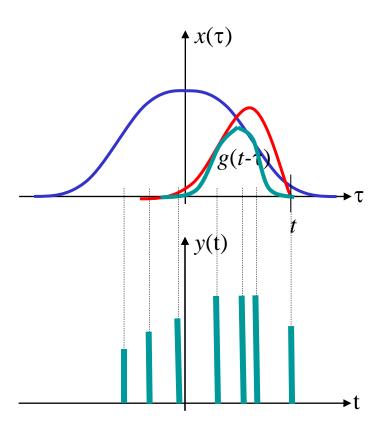
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t - \tau) x(\tau) d\tau$$



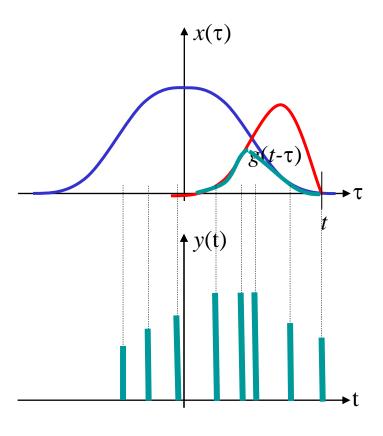
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t - \tau) x(\tau) d\tau$$



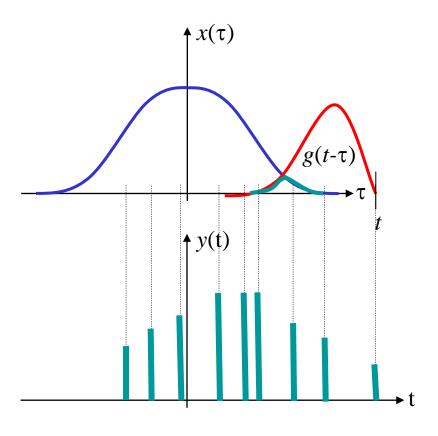
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t - \tau) x(\tau) d\tau$$



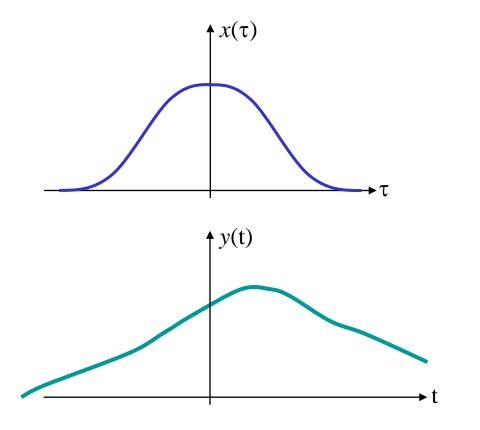
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t - \tau) x(\tau) d\tau$$

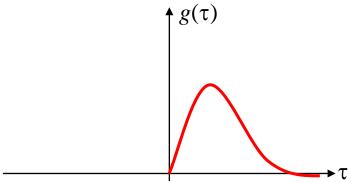


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Continua:
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t-\tau)x(\tau)d\tau$$

Discreta:
$$y(k) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} g(k-i)x(i)$$