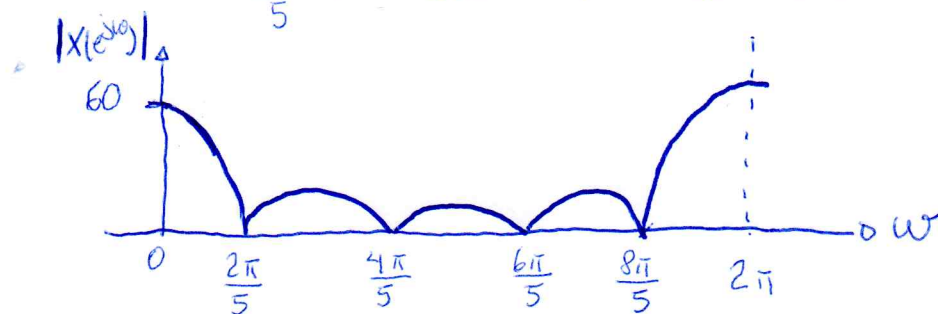


1ª Questão

a)  $X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-2}^2 12 \cdot e^{j\omega n} = 12 \cdot \frac{\text{sen}(5\omega/2)}{\text{sen}(\omega/2)}$

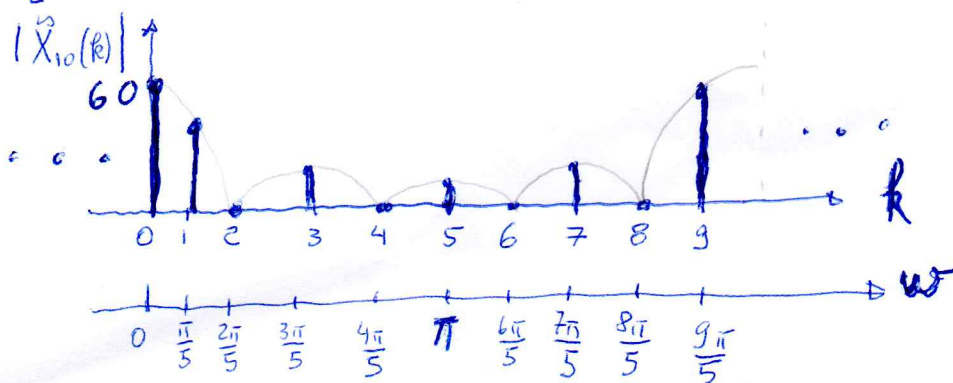
Quando  $\omega = 2\pi l$  sendo  $l$  um inteiro  $\forall X(e^{j\omega}) = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$   
 Quando  $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{5} l$  sendo  $l$  um inteiro  $\forall X(e^{j\omega}) = 0$ .



b)  $\tilde{X}_{10}(k) = X(e^{j\omega})$  para  $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{10} k$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 5 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{2} k &= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot k \\ \frac{2\pi}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot k &= \frac{\pi}{10} \cdot k \end{aligned} \right\} \tilde{X}_{10}(k) = \frac{12 \cdot \text{sen}(k\pi/2)}{\text{sen}(k\pi/10)}$$

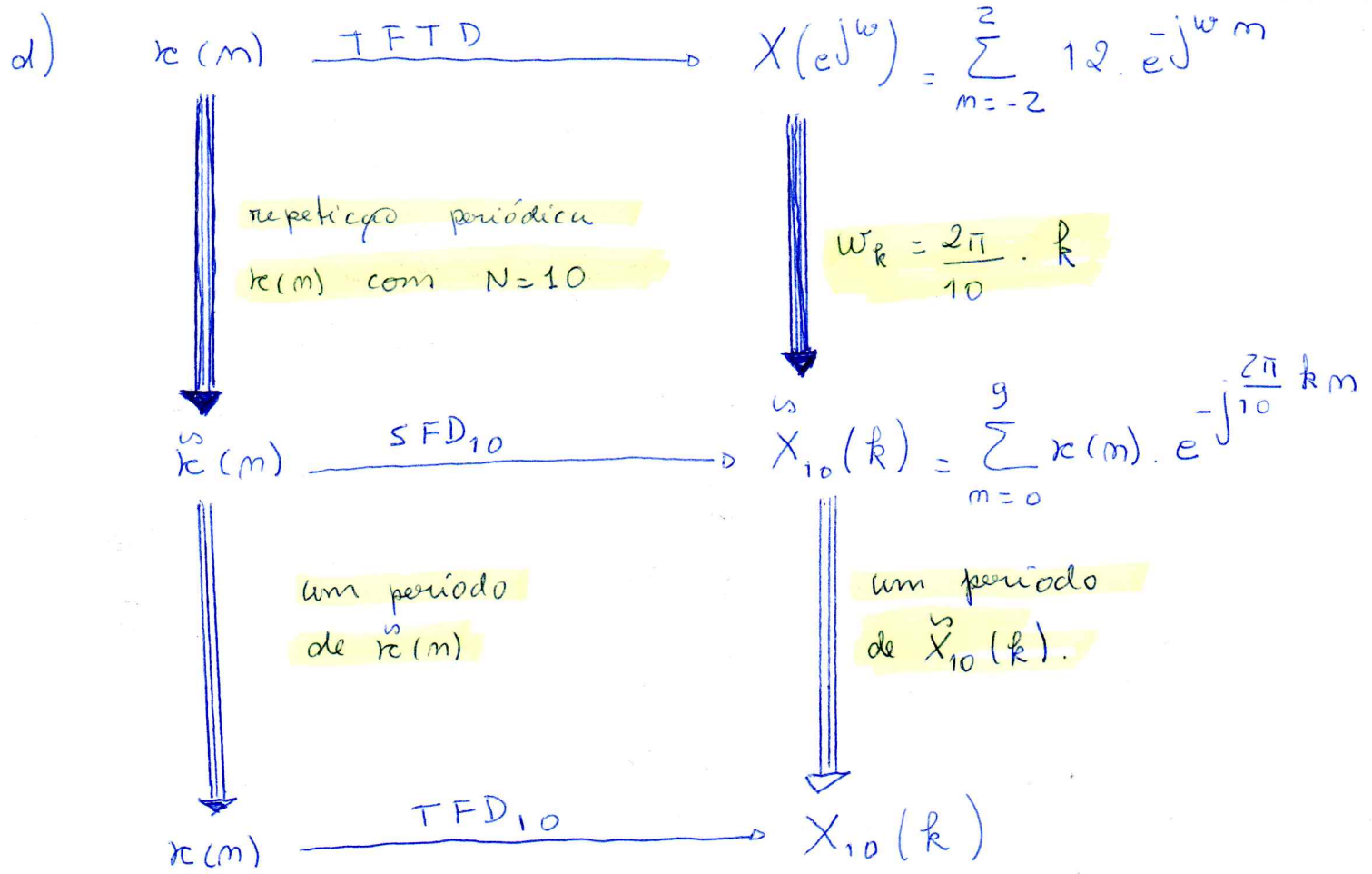
$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \tilde{X}_{10}(k) &= \tilde{X}_{10}(k + l \cdot 10) \quad \text{para qualquer } l \text{ inteiro.} \\ \tilde{X}_{10}(k) &= 0 \quad \text{para } k \text{ par e } \neq 10 \cdot l \\ \tilde{X}_{10}(k) &= 60 \quad \text{para } k = 10 \cdot l \end{aligned} \right.$$



$\left\{ \begin{aligned} &\text{periódico} \\ &\text{período } N=10 \end{aligned} \right.$

c)  $X_{10}(k) = \begin{cases} \tilde{X}_{10}(k) & \text{para } k=0, \dots, 9 \\ 0 & \text{para os demais valores de } k \end{cases}$

Assim o esboço de  $X_{10}(k)$  é o mesmo de  $\tilde{X}_{10}(k)$  para  $k=0, \dots, 9$ .



A TFD de  $N$  pontos corresponde a  $N$  amostras consecutivas de um período da TFD, por exemplo  $0 \leq \omega < 2\pi$ .

Essas amostras estão espaçadas  $\frac{2\pi}{N}$  rads.

## 2ª Questão

$$a) \tilde{x}(m) = e^{j \frac{2\pi}{N} k_0 m}$$

$$a.i) \tilde{X}_N(k) = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} e^{j \frac{2\pi}{N} k_0 m} \cdot e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{N} k m} = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{N} (k - k_0) m}$$

Você poderia usar o resultado dado no formulário ou então observar que

quando  $k - k_0 = mN$  (p/  $m$  inteiro)

$$\text{temos } \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} e^{-j 2\pi m \cdot m} = N$$

quando  $k - k_0 \neq mN$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{N} (k - k_0) m} = \frac{1 - e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{N} (k - k_0) N}}{1 - e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{N} (k - k_0)}} = 0$$

$$\tilde{X}_N(k) = \begin{cases} N & ; \text{ quando } k - k_0 = m \cdot N \\ 0 & ; \text{ quando } k - k_0 \neq m \cdot N \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{X}_N(k) = N \cdot \delta(\lfloor k - k_0 \rfloor_N) = \tilde{X}_N(k + N)$$

período  $N$

$$a.ii) \tilde{X}_{2N}(k) = \sum_{m=0}^{2N-1} e^{j \frac{2\pi}{N} k_0 m} \cdot e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{N} k m} = \sum_{m=0}^{2N-1} e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{2N} (k - 2k_0) m}$$

$$\tilde{X}_{2N}(k) = \begin{cases} 2N & ; \text{ quando } k - 2k_0 = mN \\ 0 & ; \text{ quando } k - 2k_0 \neq mN \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{X}_{2N}(k) = 2N \cdot \delta(\lfloor k - 2k_0 \rfloor_{2N}) = \tilde{X}_{2N}(k + 2N)$$

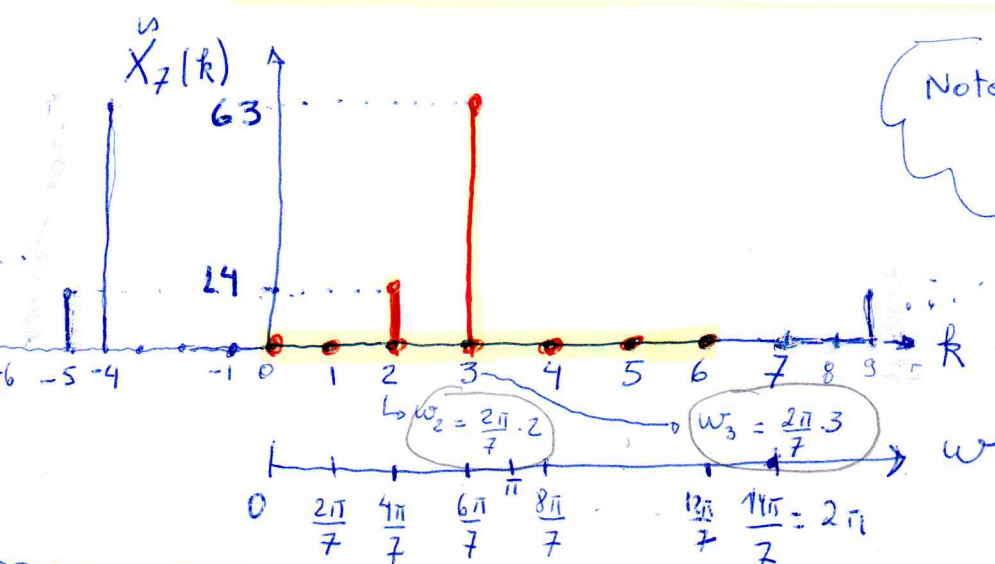
período  $2N$

## 2ª Questão

b)  $x(m) = 2e^{j\frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot 2m} + 9 \cdot e^{j\frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot 3m}$

b.i)  $X_7(k) = 7 \cdot 2 \cdot \delta(Lk-2)_7 + 7 \cdot 9 \cdot \delta(Lk-3)_7$

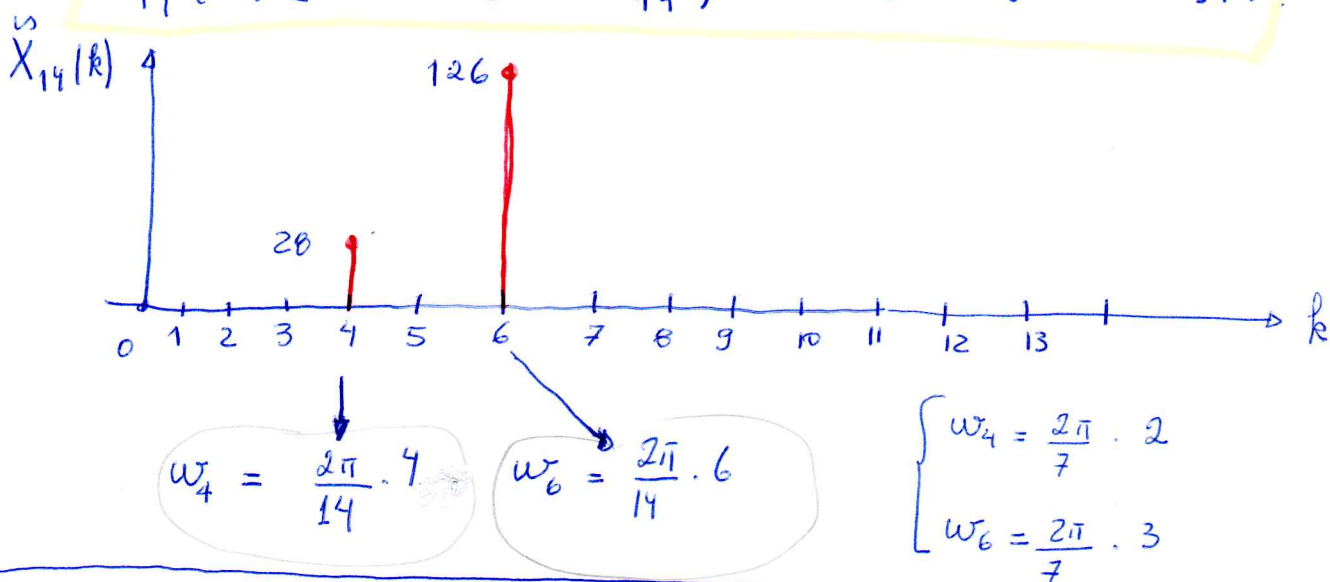
$X_7(k) = 14 \cdot \delta(Lk-2)_7 + 63 \cdot \delta(Lk-3)_7$



Note que  $X_7(k) = X_7(k+7)$   
é periódico de  
período 7  
 $k=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$

b.ii)  $X_{14}(k) = 14 \cdot 2 \cdot \delta(Lk-2 \cdot 2)_{14} + 14 \cdot 9 \cdot \delta(Lk-2 \cdot 3)_{14}$

$X_{14}(k) = 28 \cdot \delta(Lk-4)_{14} + 126 \cdot \delta(Lk-6)_{14}$



b.iii) ao dobrar o valor do período  $p$  calcular a SFD inserindo zeros entre as raízes.  
Porém  $x(m)$  não mudou e as frequências angulares normalizadas são as mesmas tanto para  $N \left( \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot 2 \text{ e } \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot 3 \right)$  como para  $2N \left( \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot 2 \text{ e } \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot 3 \right)$ .



## 2ª Questão

c)  $\tilde{v}(m) \xrightarrow{SFD_{180}} \begin{cases} \text{observando } k=0, \dots, 179 \\ \tilde{V}_{180}(k) \neq 0 \\ k=10; k=20; k=160 \text{ e } k=180 \end{cases}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \tilde{V}_{180}(10) \neq 0 \\ \tilde{V}_{180}(20) \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \longrightarrow \frac{2\pi}{180} \cdot 10 = \frac{2\pi}{18} \cdot 1 \\ \longrightarrow \frac{2\pi}{180} \cdot 20 = \frac{2\pi}{18} \cdot 2 \end{array} \quad 0 < \omega < \pi$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \tilde{V}_{180}(160) \neq 0 \\ \tilde{V}_{180}(170) \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \pi < \omega < 2\pi$$

i) O período fundamental é  $N = 18 \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{18}$  Frequência angular fundamental

ii)  $\begin{cases} \tilde{V}_{18}(1) \neq 0 \\ \tilde{V}_{18}(2) \neq 0 \\ \tilde{V}_{18}(16) \neq 0 \\ \tilde{V}_{18}(17) \neq 0 \end{cases}$

$$\tilde{V}_{18}(k) = 0 \text{ para } \{k = 0, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, \dots, 15\}$$

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{V}_{18}(1) = \tilde{V}_{180}(10) / 10 \\ \tilde{V}_{18}(2) = \tilde{V}_{180}(20) / 10 \\ \tilde{V}_{18}(16) = \tilde{V}_{180}(160) / 10 \\ \tilde{V}_{18}(17) = \tilde{V}_{180}(170) / 10 \end{cases}$$

$$3) \quad a) \quad H_4(k) = W_4^{0k} - W_4^{2k}$$

$$\boxed{H_4(k) = 1 - e^{-j k \pi}} //$$

$$b) \quad G_4(k) = W_4^{-3k} \cdot H_4(k) - W_4^{3k} \cdot H_4(k)$$

$$G_4(k) = W_4^{-3k} (W_4^0 - W_4^{2k}) - W_4^{3k} (W_4^0 - W_4^{2k})$$

$$G_4(k) = W_4^{-3k} - W_4^{-k} - W_4^{3k} + W_4^{5k}$$

$$\downarrow (-3+4)k$$

$$W_4$$

$$\downarrow (-1+4)k$$

$$W_4$$

$$\downarrow 4k \cdot W_4^k = W_4^k$$

$$G_4(k) = W_4^k - W_4^{3k} - W_4^{3k} + W_4^k$$

$$G_4(k) = 2W_4^k - 2W_4^{3k}$$

$$G_4(k) = 2 \cdot e^{j \frac{2\pi}{4} k} - 2 \cdot e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{4} 3k}$$

$$\boxed{g(m) = 2 \cdot \delta(m-1) - 2 \cdot \delta(m-3)} //$$

$$c) \quad \boxed{S_4(k) = 4 \cdot W_4^0 - 2 \cdot W_4^k + 4 \cdot W_4^{2k}} //$$

$$d) \quad Y_4(k) = S_4(k) \cdot H_4(k) = (4W_4^0 - 2W_4^k + 4W_4^{2k}) (W_4^0 - W_4^{2k})$$

$$Y_4(k) = 4W_4^0 - 4W_4^{2k} - 2W_4^k + 2W_4^{3k} + 4W_4^{2k} - 4W_4^{4k}$$

$$Y_4(k) = 4 \cdot W_4^0 - 4W_4^0 - 2W_4^k + 2W_4^{3k}$$

$$\downarrow W_4^0$$

$$Y_4(k) = -2W_4^k + 2W_4^{3k} \Rightarrow \boxed{y(m) = -2\delta(m-1) + 2\delta(m-3)}$$

$$e) \quad y(m) = s(m) \circledast_4 h(m)$$

$$y(m) = \sum_{l=0}^3 h(Lm-l)_4 \cdot s(l)$$

$$y(m) = \begin{bmatrix} h(Ln)_4 & h(Ln-1)_4 & h(Ln-2)_4 & h(Ln-3)_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s(0) \\ s(1) \\ s(2) \\ s(3) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y(0) \\ y(1) \\ y(2) \\ y(3) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h(0) & h(3) & h(2) & h(1) \\ h(1) & h(0) & h(3) & h(2) \\ h(2) & h(1) & h(0) & h(3) \\ h(3) & h(2) & h(1) & h(0) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s(0) \\ s(1) \\ s(2) \\ s(3) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y(0) \\ y(1) \\ y(2) \\ y(3) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_4(m) = -2\delta(m-1) + 2\delta(m-3)$$

$$f) \quad N = N_s + N_h - 1 = 3 + 3 - 1 = 5$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y(0) \\ y(1) \\ y(2) \\ y(3) \\ y(4) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_5(m) = 4\delta(m) - 2\delta(m-1) + 2\delta(m-3) - 4\delta(m-4)$$