

FINAL ASS ENERO 2015

Ejercicio 1

a) Es periódica si las frecuencias son relaciones equiespaciadas.

$$\frac{2n}{20}, \quad ; \quad \frac{2n}{20} \cdot 2 = \frac{n}{5}, \quad ; \quad \frac{2n}{20} \cdot 3 = \frac{3n}{20} = \frac{3n}{10}$$

\parallel

$$\frac{2n}{20}$$

$N = 20$

b) El valor medio de la señal es $2n \cdot a_0 = 2n$

El valor medio es a_0 .

$a_0 = 1$

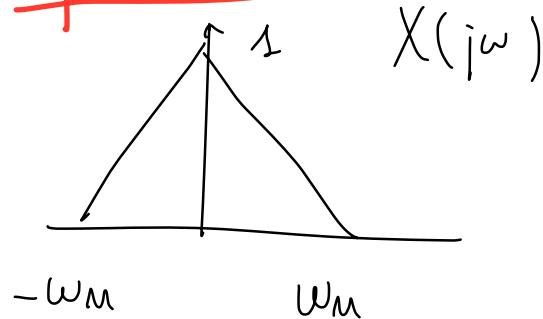
c) $x[n] * z[n] = y[n]$

$$X(e^{jn}) \cdot Z(e^{jn}) = Y(e^{jn})$$

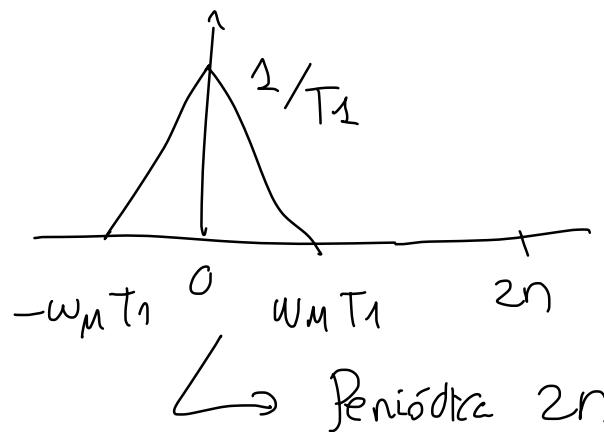
↳ Me da jan.

No es posible porque aparecen frecuencias que no estaban ($\text{es } \frac{1}{20}$)

Ejercicio 2



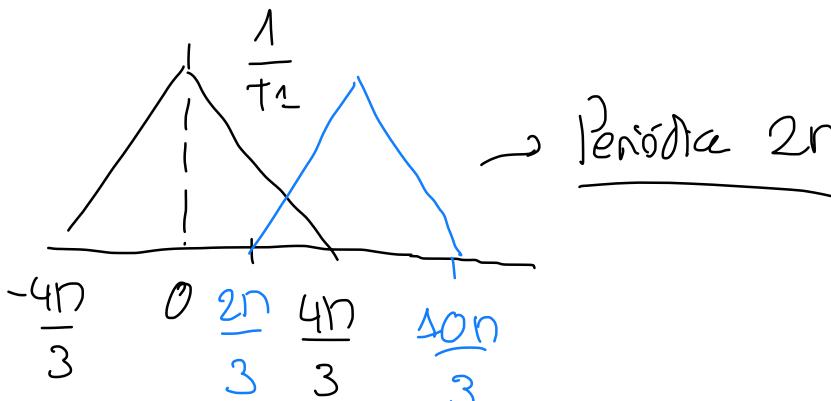
a)



$$w_M \cdot T_1 < n$$

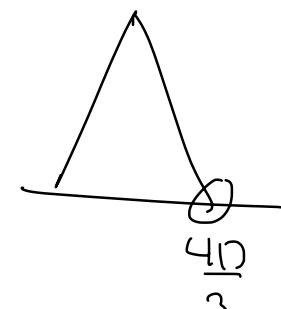
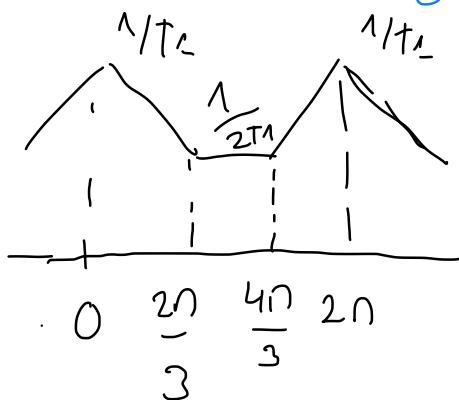
$$\frac{2n}{T_1} = \frac{3w_M}{2} \Rightarrow w_M = \frac{4n}{3T_1}$$

$$w_M \cdot T_1 \Rightarrow \frac{4n}{3T_1} \cancel{T_1} \Rightarrow$$



$X(e^{jn\omega})$

Es una ate



$\frac{4n}{3} \neq n$
No

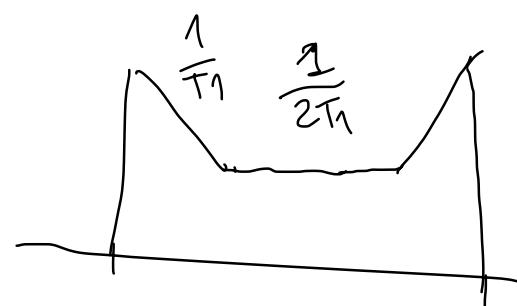
No se cumple el T^{ac} de Nyquist
Hay sobreapilamiento.

b) $H(e^{jn\omega}) = e^{-j10\omega}$

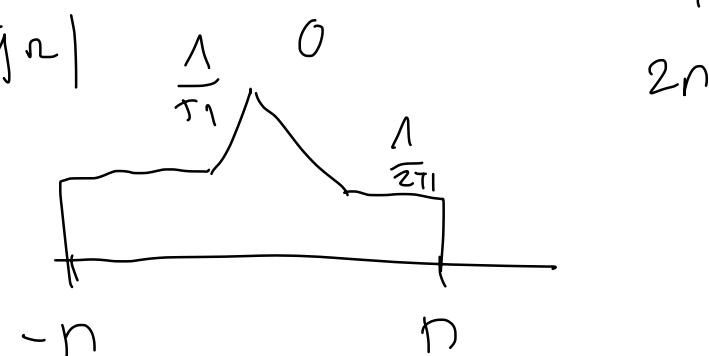
$$X(e^{jn\omega}) \rightarrow H(e^{jn\omega}) \rightarrow Y(e^{jn\omega})$$

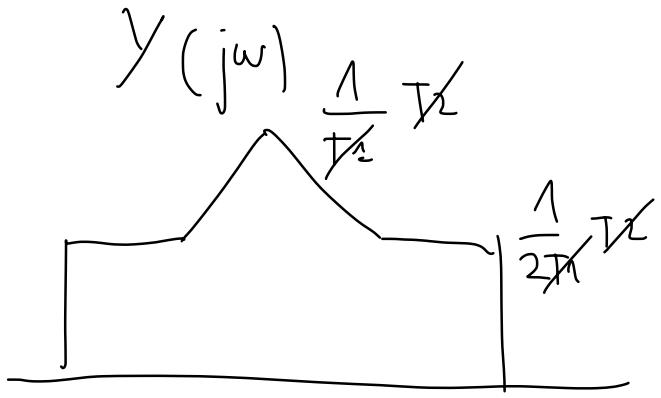
(Me piden el módulo, $|H(e^{jn\omega})| = 1$)

$Y(e^{jn\omega})$



$Y(e^{jn\omega})$





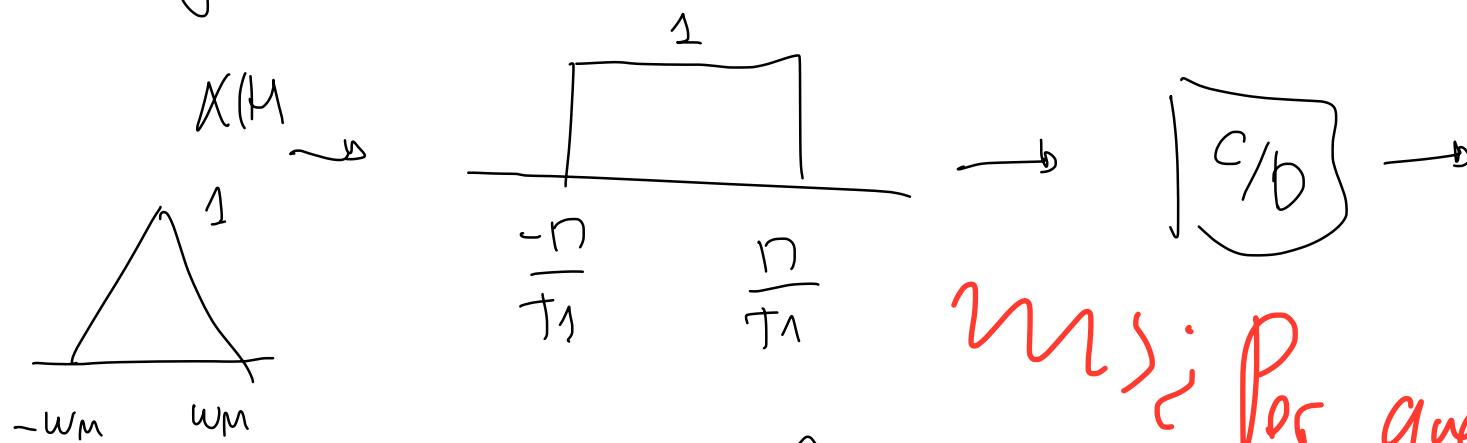
$$-\frac{\pi}{T_2} \quad \frac{\pi}{T_2}$$

Revisar

c) Indique si $y(t)$ es real o compleja.

El módulo de su TF es real y por tanto es real

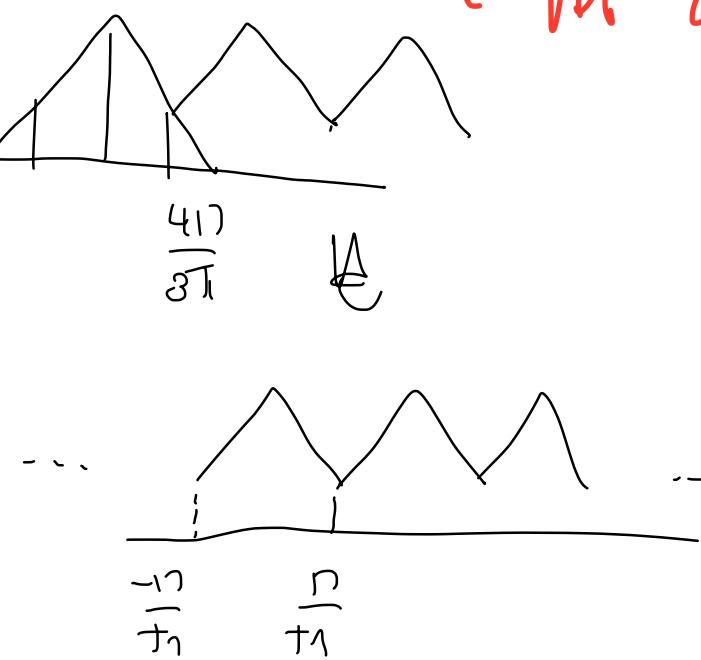
d) Si añado un filtro antiespañamiento no habrá sobre
y entonces la TF sería:



Msj; Por qué oce?

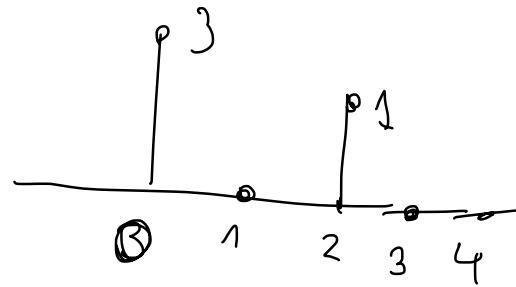
$$\frac{2\pi}{T_1} = \frac{8w_m}{2}$$

$$w_m = \frac{4\pi}{8T_1}$$



Ejercicio 3

$$x[n] = 3\delta[n] + \delta[n-2]$$



a) $X_4[k] =$ Dígitos de $X_8[k]$ para los

$$X_8[k] = X_4[2k]$$

$$X_4[k] = \sum_{n=0}^2 (3\delta[n] + \delta[n-2]) \cdot e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{4} \cdot n \cdot k}$$

VERDADERO

$$X_8[k] = X_4[2k] = \sum_{n=0}^2 (3\delta[n] + \delta[n-2]) e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{8} \cdot 2n \cdot k}$$

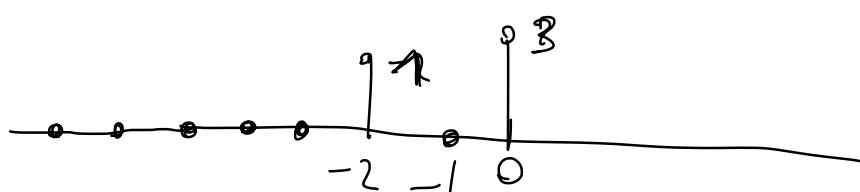
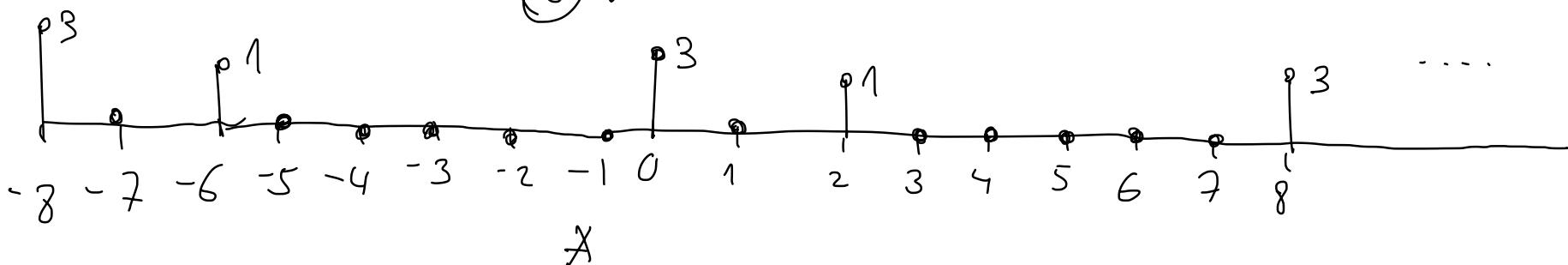
b) $X_2[k] = \sum_{n=0}^2 3\delta[n] e^{j \frac{2\pi}{2} nk}$

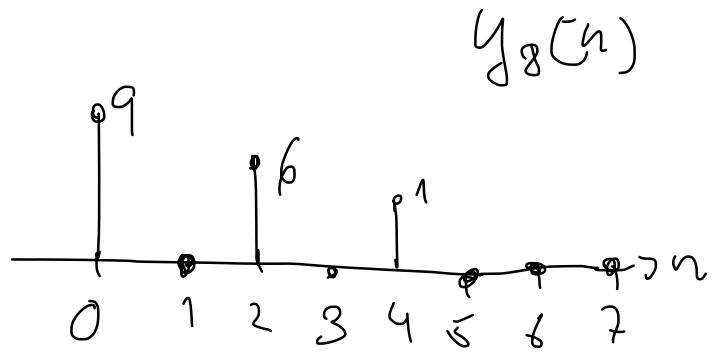
FALSO

$$X_{4D}[n] = \sum_{n=0}^2 (3\delta[n] + \delta[n-2]) e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{4} \cdot 2n \cdot k}$$

c) $y[n] = X_8[n] X_8[n - y_8[n]]$.

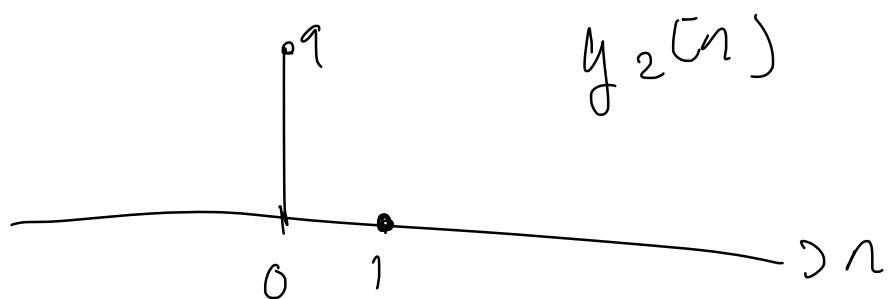
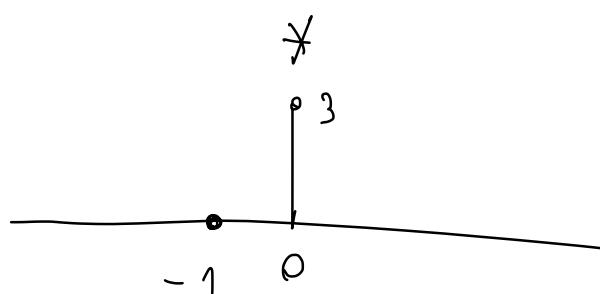
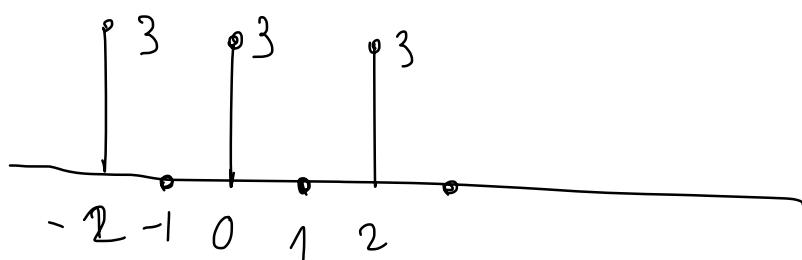
Puedo hacer $X[n] \otimes X[n]$





d) Rechts haer

$$x_2(2) x_2 = y_2(n)$$



Ejercicio 4

$$X(t) \rightarrow 1 \text{ MHz} \rightarrow X[n]$$

Se desea resolución espectral de al menos 50 kHz

$$f_{\text{rec}}(\text{Hz}) = \frac{1}{T_s} \Rightarrow T_s = \frac{1}{50^6}$$

$$X(t) \rightarrow \boxed{\text{C/D}} \rightarrow X[n]$$

\uparrow

$$T_s = 10^{-6}$$

$$\Delta f > 10 \cdot 10^3$$

$$\Delta f = \frac{1}{T_s N} \Rightarrow 10^4 = \frac{2}{10^{-6} N} \Rightarrow \left[N = \frac{2}{10^{-6} 10^4} = 200 \right]$$

En la práctica se usa el doble de la resolución necesaria.

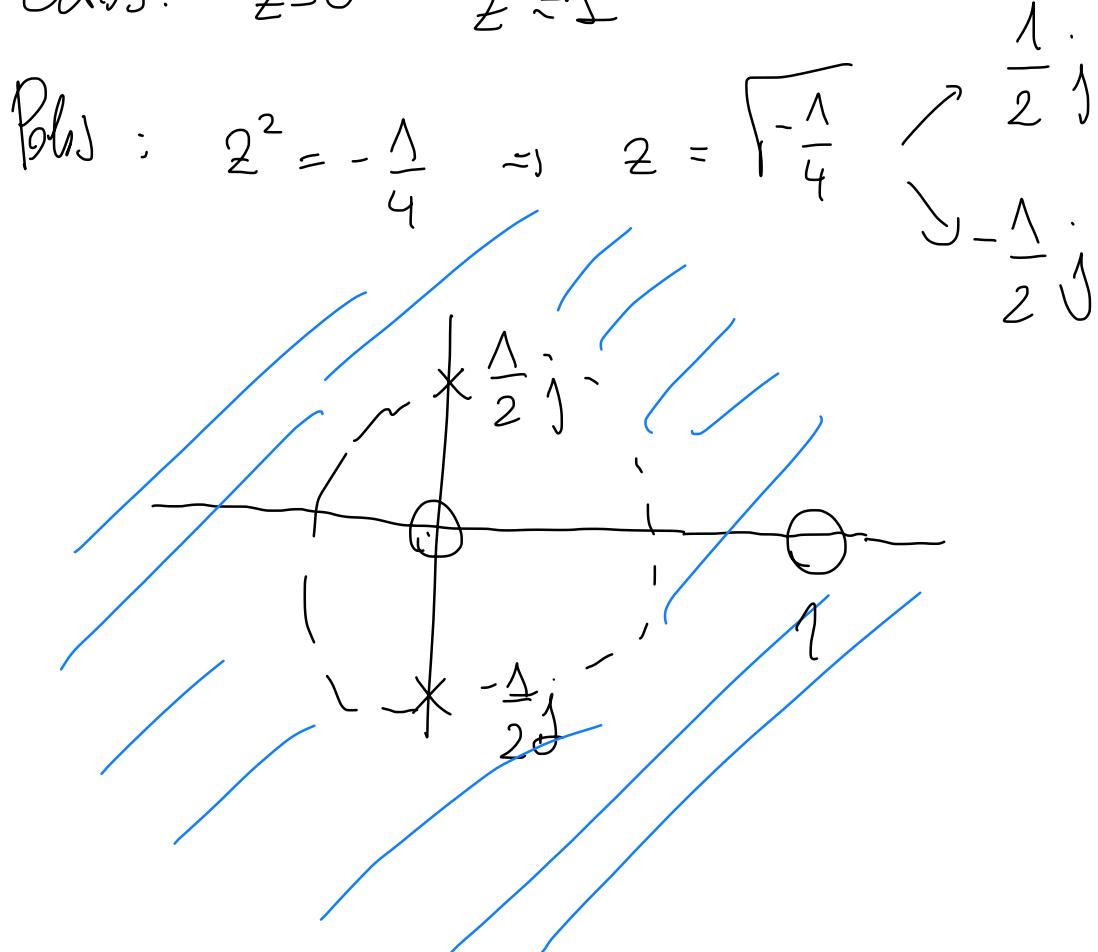
Ejercicio 5

$$a) \quad Y(z) = X(z) - X(z) z^{-1} - 0,25 Y(z) \cdot z^2$$

$$Y(z) \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} z^2 \right) = X(z) \left(1 - z^{-1} \right)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1 - z^{-1}}{1 + \frac{1}{4} z^2} \cdot \frac{z^2}{z^2} = \frac{z^2 - z}{z^2 + \frac{1}{4}}$$

Grosos: $z=0$ $z=1$

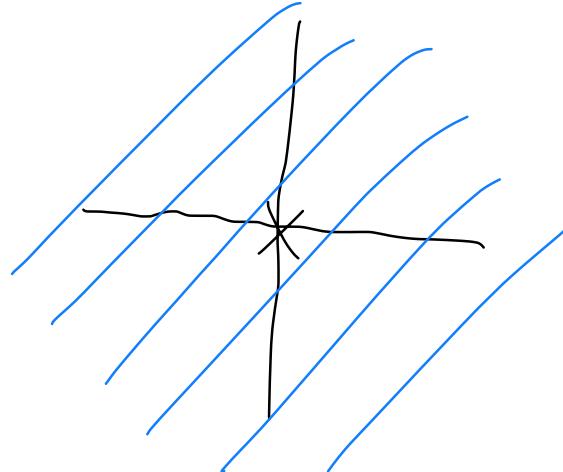


Roc: $|z| > \frac{1}{2}$

El sistema es estable porque $|z|=1$ está en la ROC.

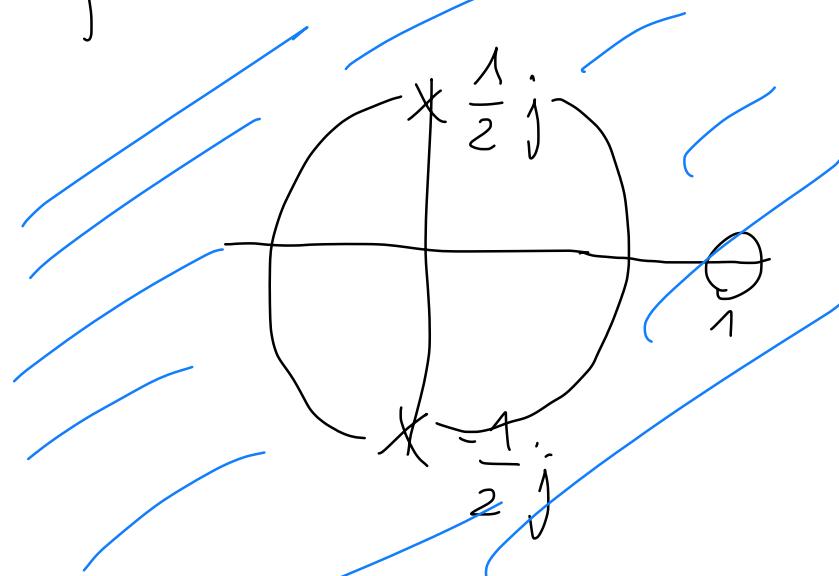
b)

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{z} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{z}{z} = \frac{z}{z^2} \quad \text{Cero } z=0$$

Polos: $z=0$ (doble)

Como es un sistema a cascada
busca la intersección.

El diagrama anterior será igual
pero no caerá cero en el 0.



c) Si la entrada es $x(n)=2$ ¿salida?

$$H(z) = \frac{z^2 - 2}{z^2 + \frac{1}{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{z} = \frac{z(z-2)}{z^2 + \frac{1}{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{z} = \frac{z-2}{z^2 + \frac{1}{4}}$$

$x(n) \rightarrow \underbrace{H(z)}_{\text{ }} \rightarrow g(n)$

$$y(n) = 2 \cdot 1^n \cdot H(z) \Big|_{z=1} = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{0}{1/4} \right) = 0$$

La salida
es nula

$$d) X[n] = 2 + j[n] \rightarrow \text{ist schilder?}$$



o

$$h_{eq} = Tz^{-1} \left\{ H(z) \right\}$$

$$\frac{1 - z^{-1}}{1 + \frac{1}{4}z^{-2}} \cdot \frac{z^2}{z^2} = \frac{z^2 - z}{z^2 + \frac{1}{4}} =$$

DOTS

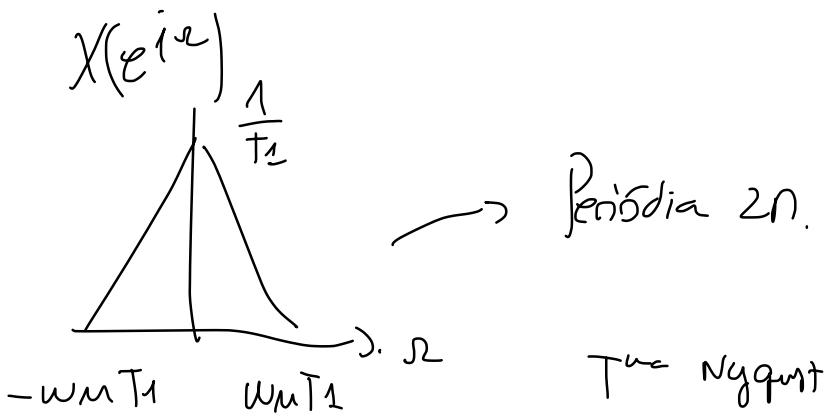
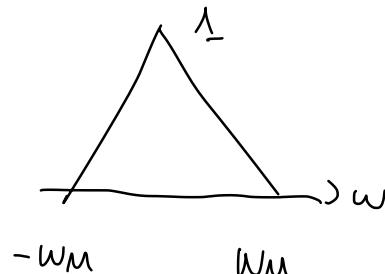
$$\hookrightarrow \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4}z^{-2}} - \frac{z^{-1}}{1 + \frac{1}{4}z^{-2}}$$



$$\left(-\frac{1}{4} \right)^n u[n] - \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n-1} u[n-1]$$

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m viere.

Ejercicio 2



Tasa Nyquist:

$$w_M T_1 < \pi$$

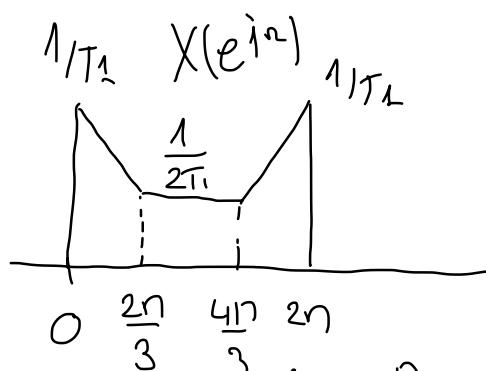
$$\frac{4\pi}{3} < \pi$$

$$4\pi = 3w_M T_1$$

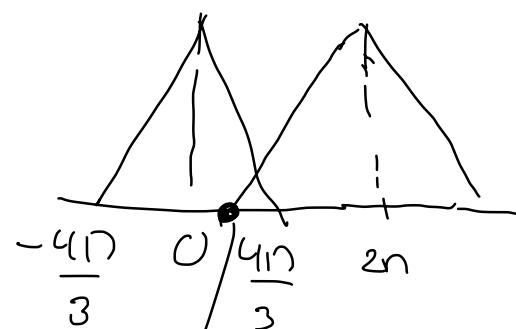
Hay saltos

$$w_M T_1 = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

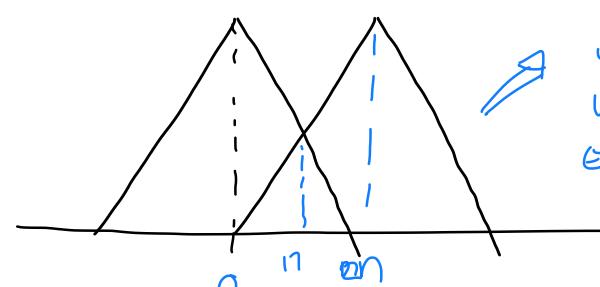
Entonces el módulo es:



\Leftrightarrow Periodicidad $2n$



$$2n - \frac{4\pi}{3} = \frac{2n}{3}$$



Si fuera así sería una recta en 0 velocidad $\frac{1}{T_1}$

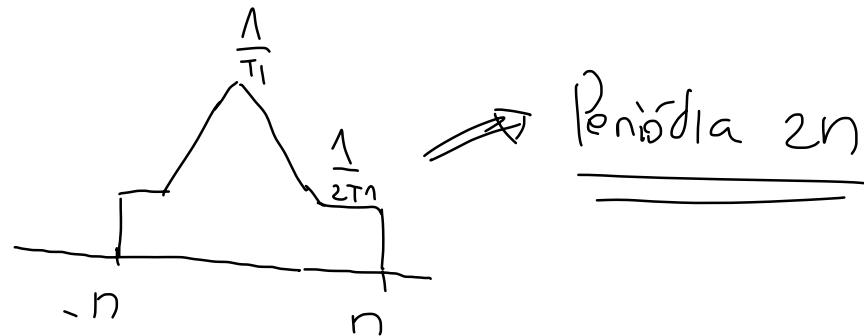
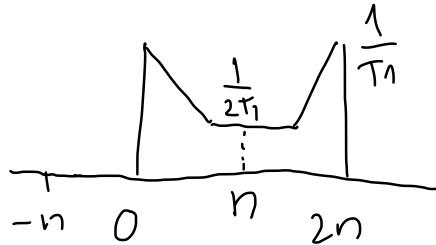
En $\pi \frac{1}{2T_1} + \frac{1}{2T_1} = \frac{1}{T_1}$
Comprobamos pendiente en la otra.

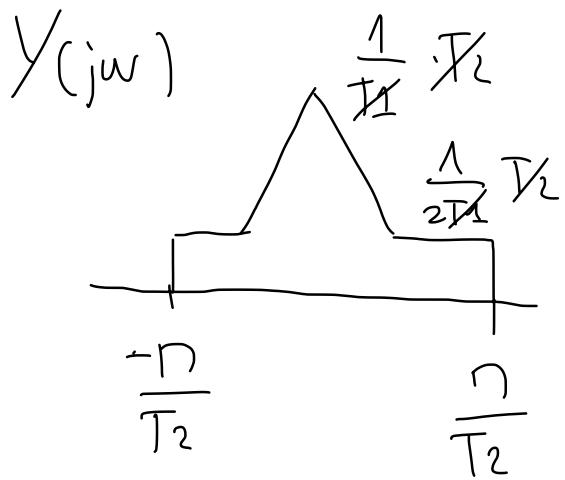
b) $y(e^{jn\omega})$

$$h(e^{jn\omega}) = e^{-jn\omega n}$$

Ahora estamos trabajando en módulos, el módulo de $e^{-jn\omega n} = 1$

$y(e^{jn\omega})$





$$T_1 = T_2$$

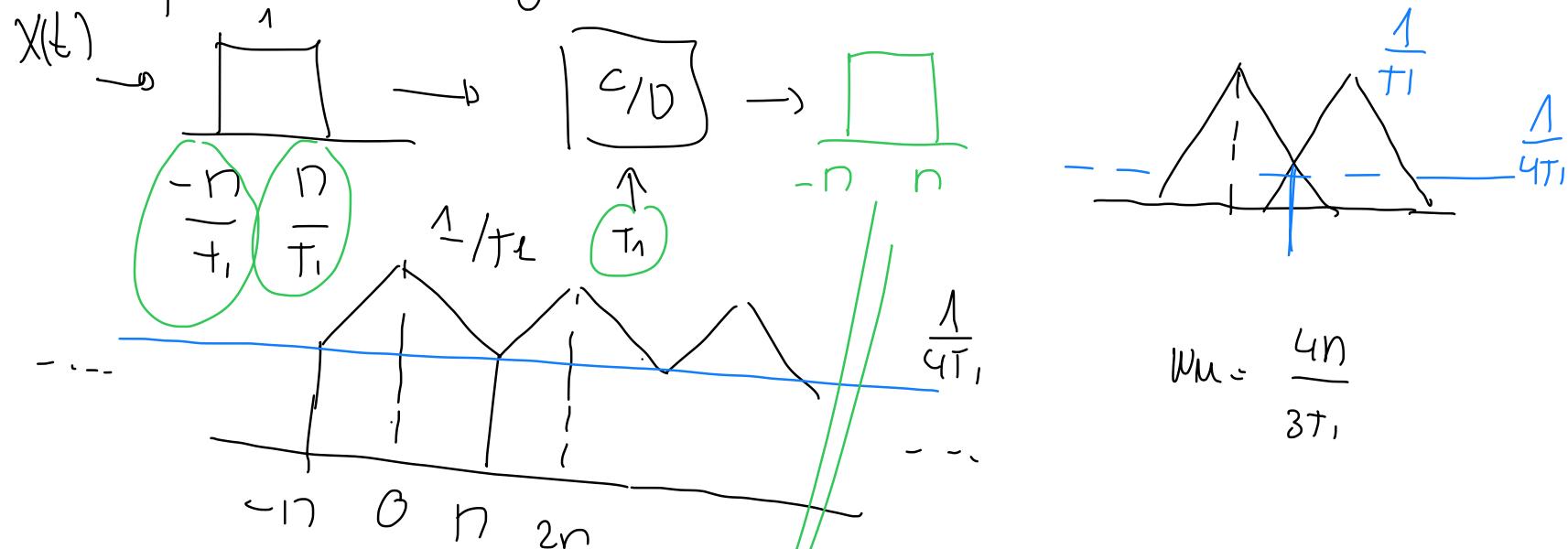
$$\frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{3\omega_m}{2}$$

$$\frac{\Omega}{T} = \frac{3\omega_m}{4}$$

c) Como el módulo es simétrico, proviene de una señal real.

d) En nuestro caso las señales se cruzan en n

queremos que vaya de $-n$ a n la señal



$$\omega_m = \frac{4n}{3T_1}$$

Para que la señal al salir sólo vaya hasta $-n, n$ hay que usar ese filtro.