

Sinais e Sistemas

Sistemas Lineares Invariantes no Tempo

Renato Dourado Maia

Faculdade de Ciência e Tecnologia de Montes Claros

Fundação Educacional Montes Claros



Somatório de Convolução

Exemplo

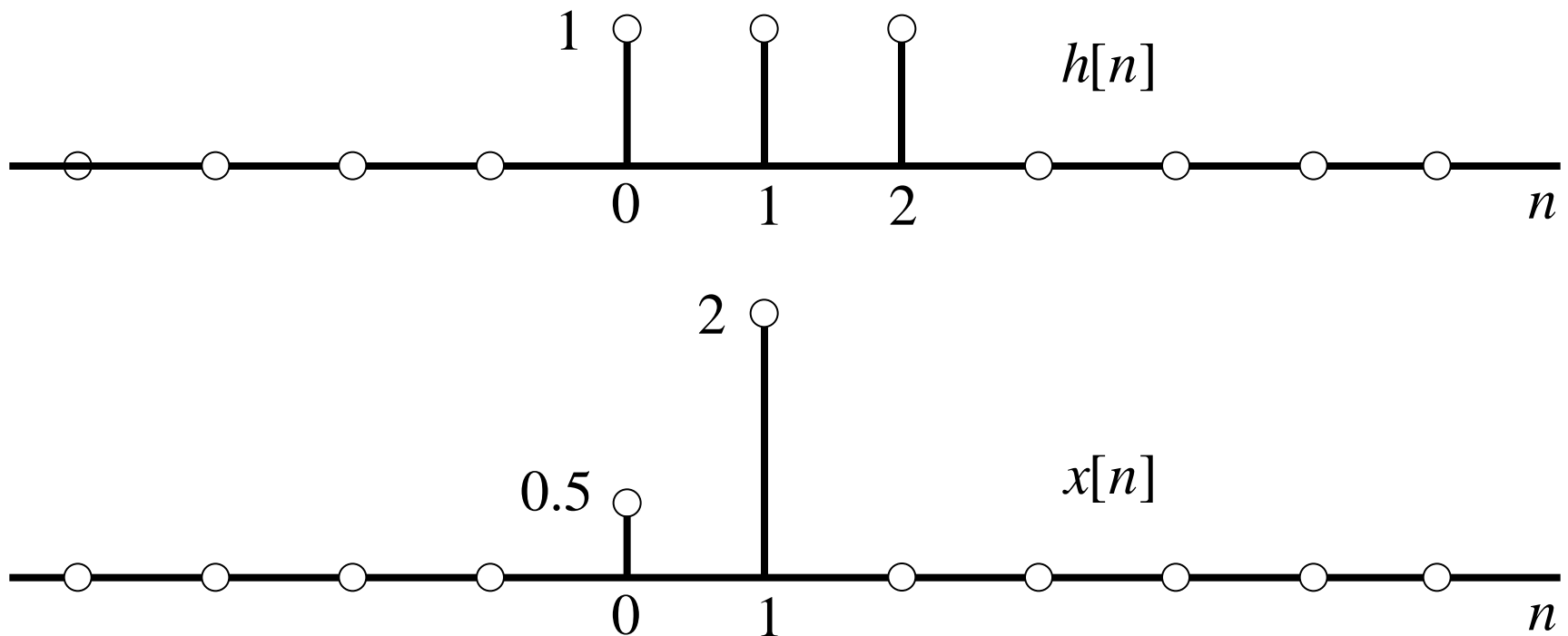
$$h[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & n = 0, 1, 2 \\ 0, & \text{caso contrário} \end{cases} \quad x[n] = \begin{cases} 0,5, & n = 0 \\ 2, & n = 1 \\ 0, & \text{caso contrário} \end{cases}$$

Entrada como Soma de Impulsos: $x[n] = 0,5\delta[n] + 2\delta[n-1]$

Saída como Soma de Respostas ao Impulso Ponderadas e Deslocadas: $y[n] = 0,5h[n] + 2h[n-1]$

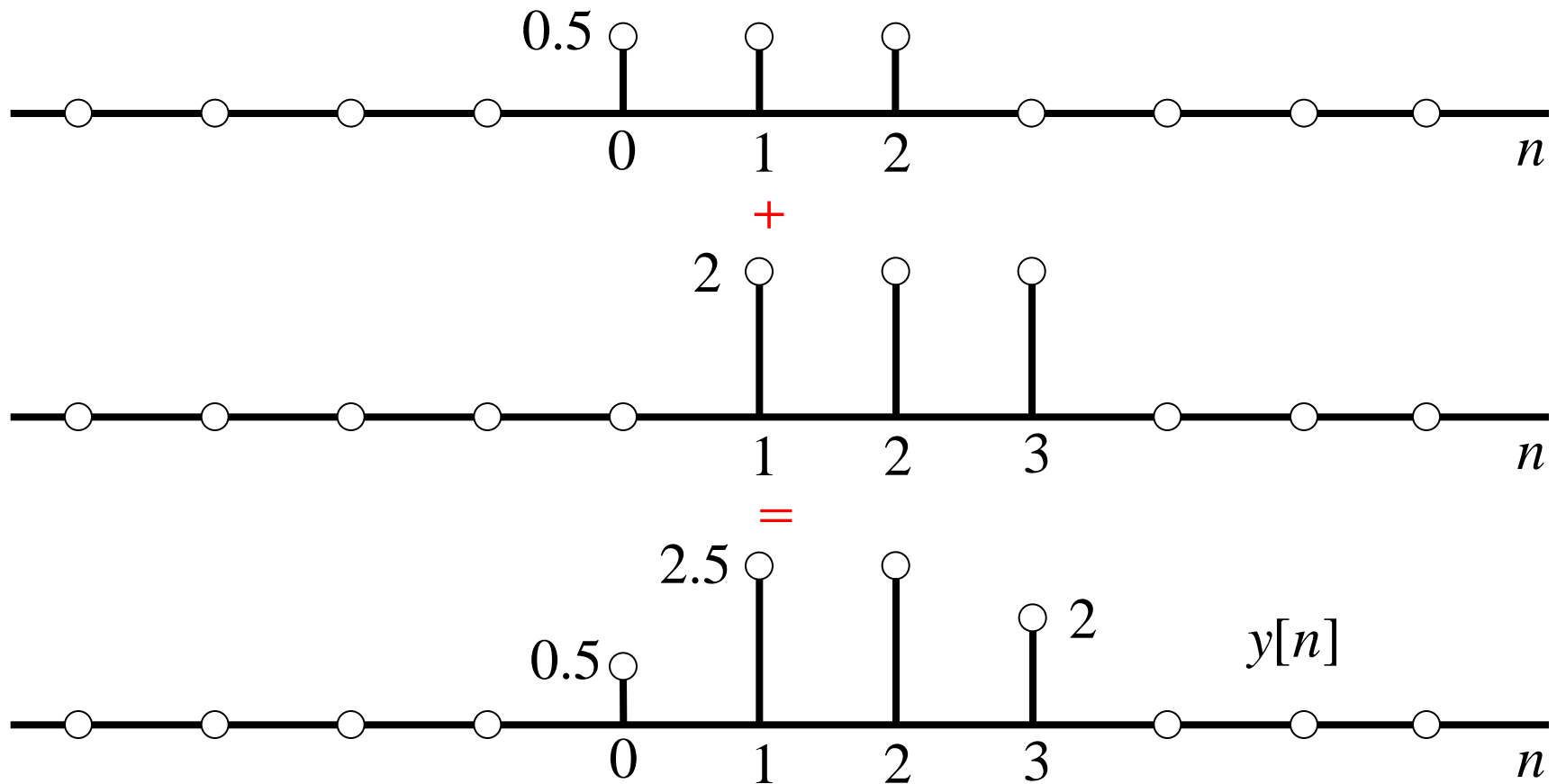
Somatório de Convolução

Desenhando



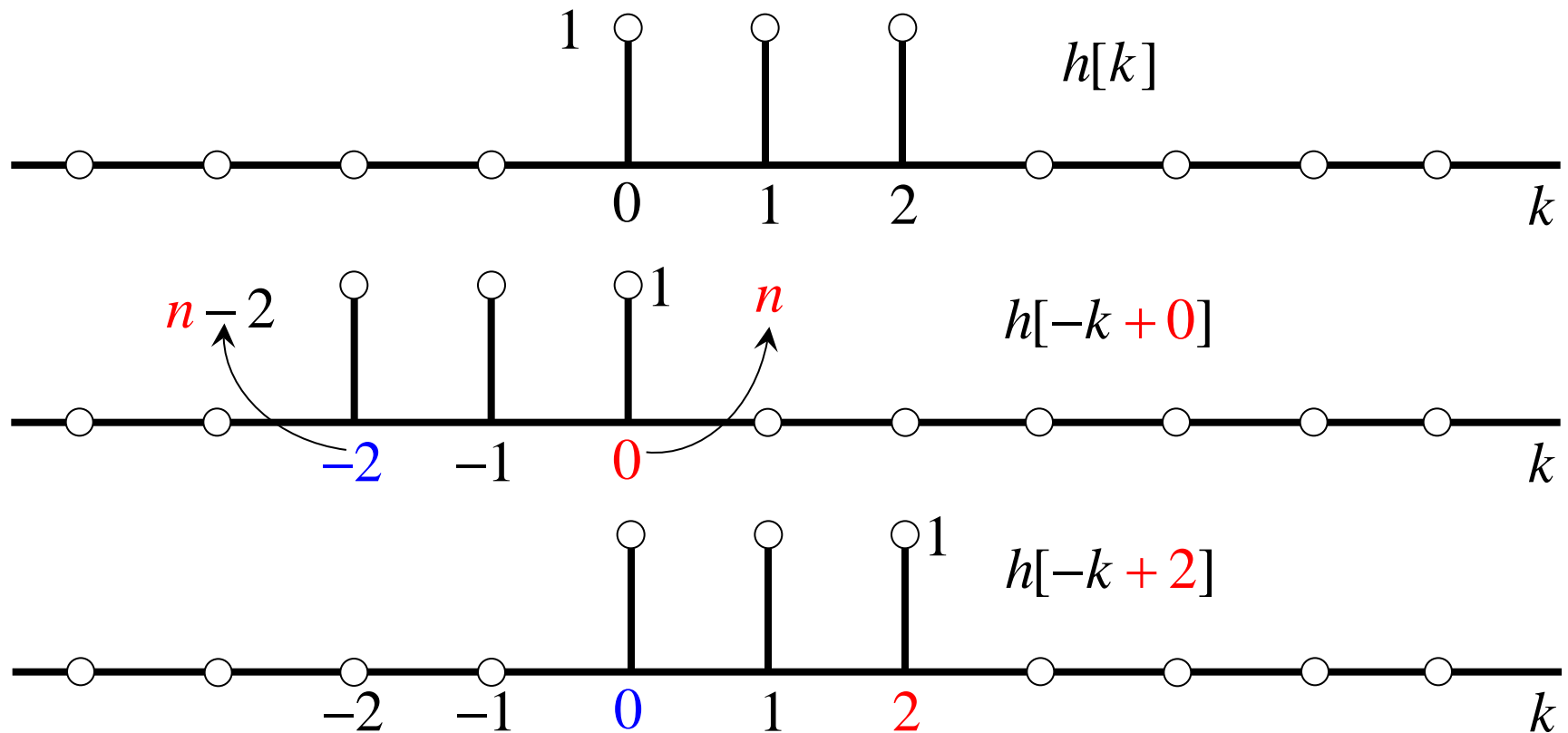
Somatório de Convolução

Primeira Abordagem: $y[n] = 0,5h[n] + 2h[n-1]$



Somatório de Convolução

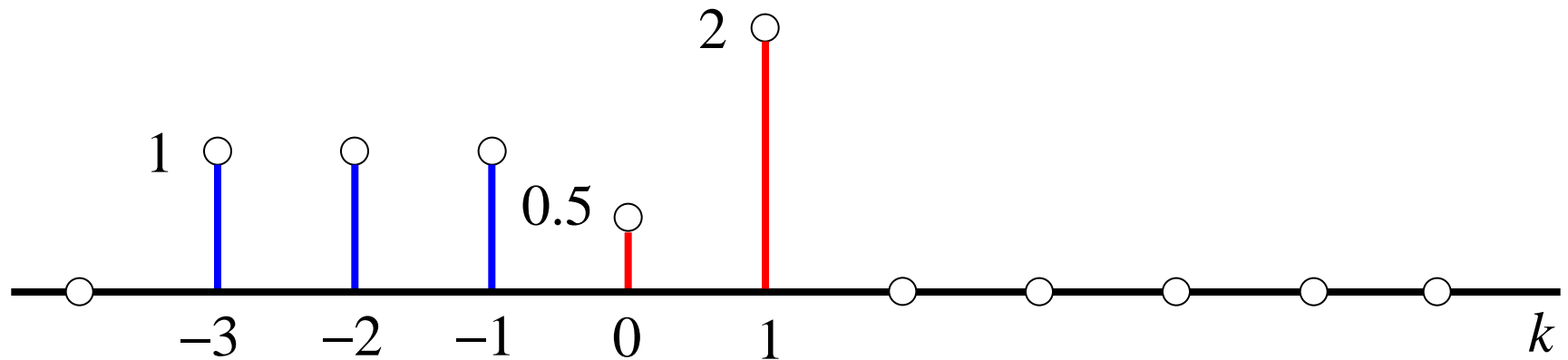
Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...



Somatório de Convolução

Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...

$x[k]$ e $h[n-k]$



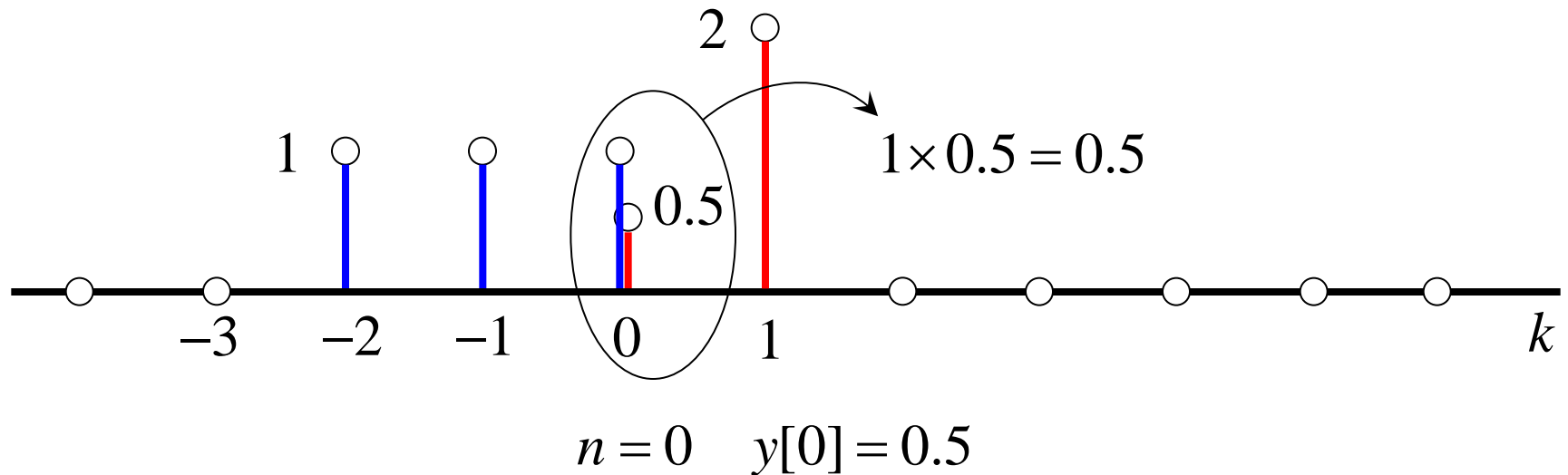
$$n = -1 \quad y[-1] = 0$$

$$n \leq -1 \rightarrow y[n] = 0$$

Somatório de Convolução

Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...

$x[k]$ e $h[n-k]$

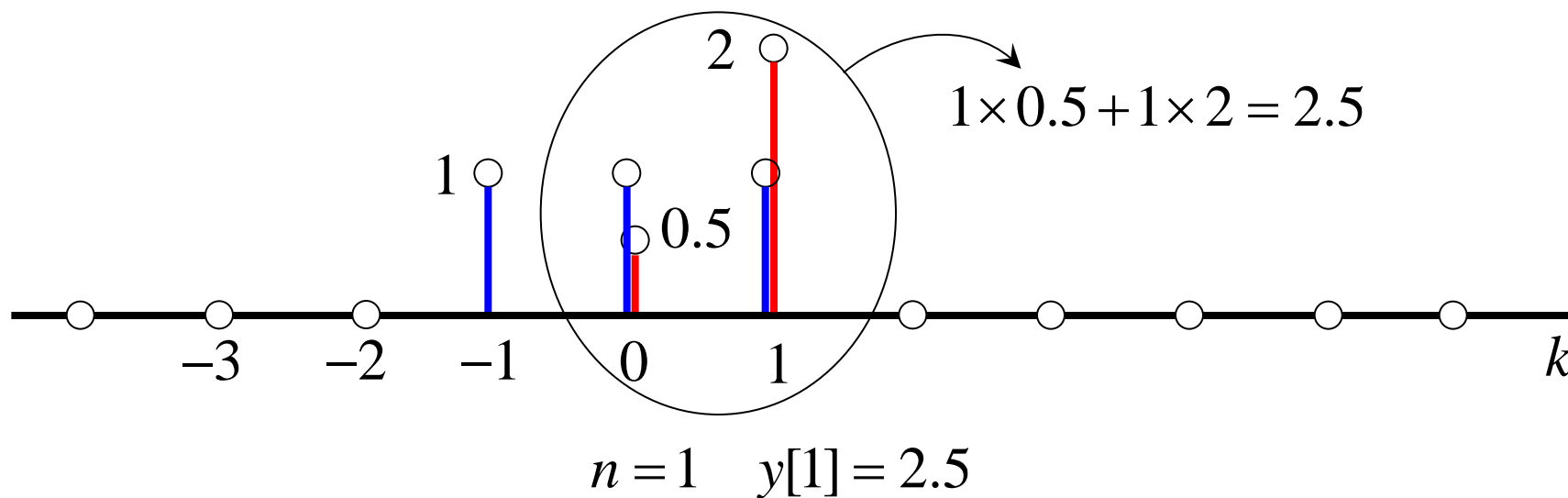


A brincadeira começa em $n = 0...$

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Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...

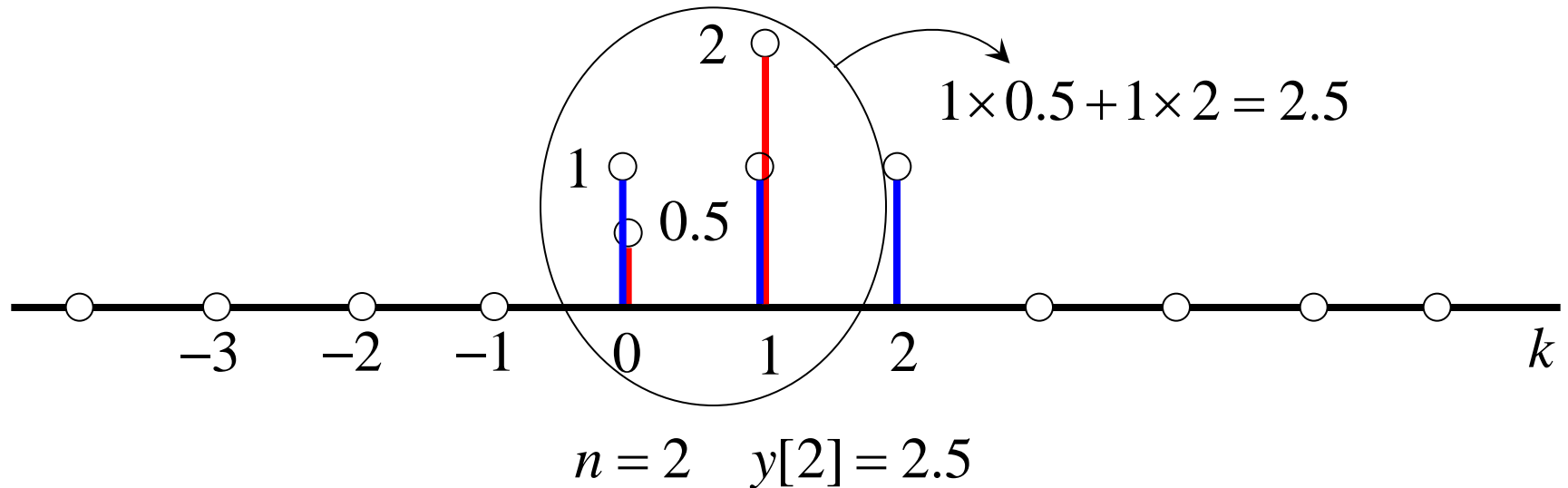
$x[k]$ e $h[n-k]$



Somatório de Convolução

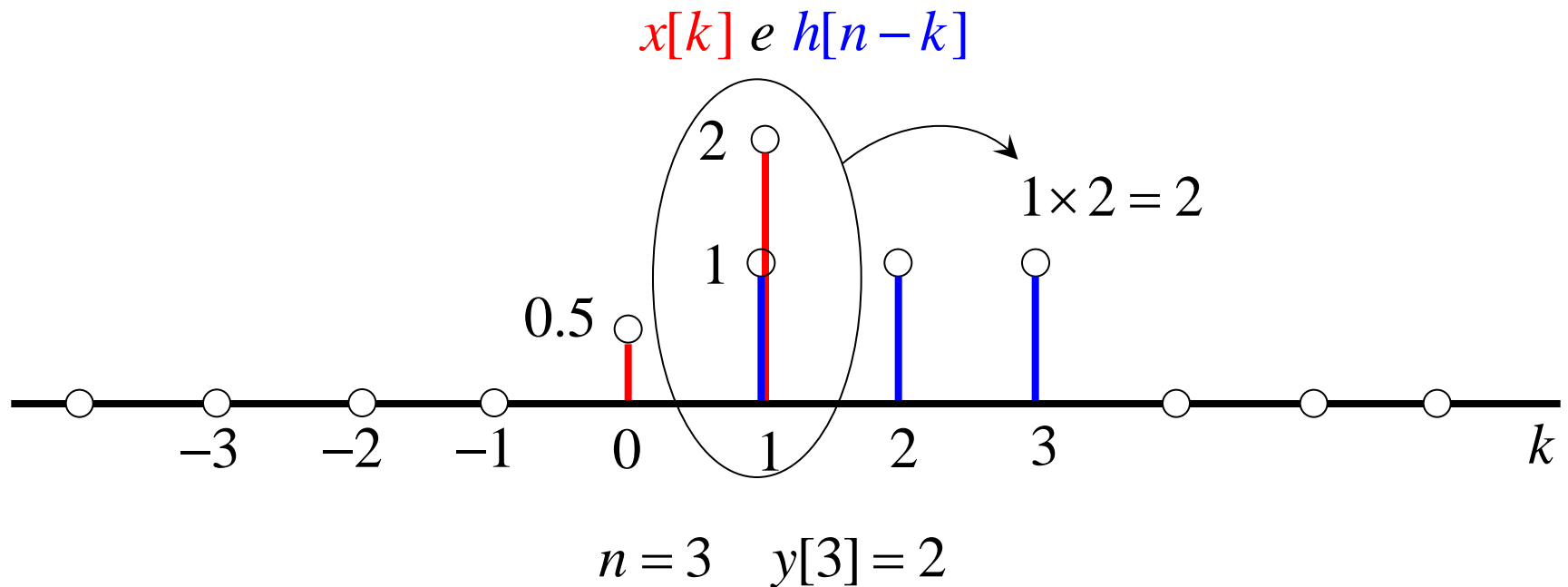
Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...

$x[k]$ e $h[n-k]$



Somatório de Convolução

Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...

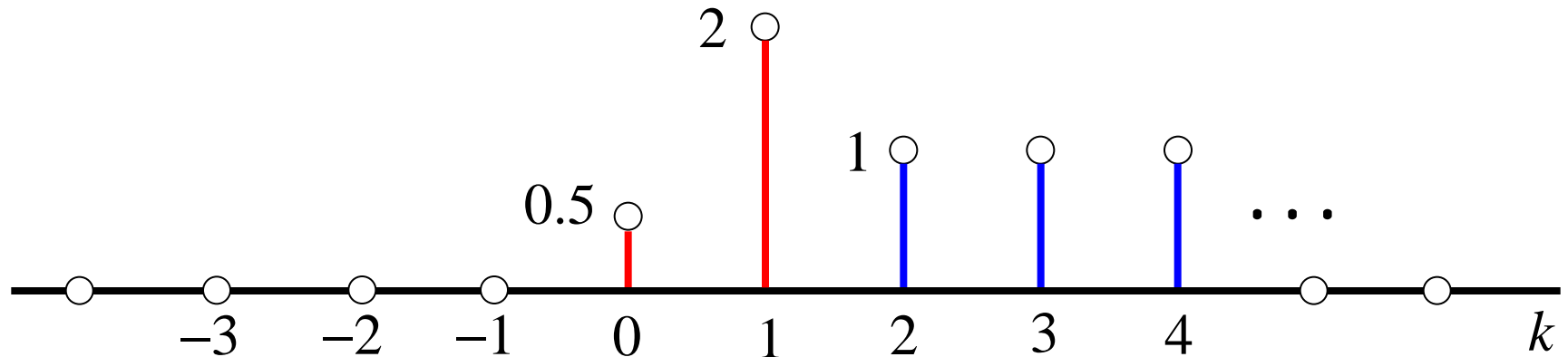


E termina em $n = 3...$

Somatório de Convolução

Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...

$x[k]$ e $h[n-k]$



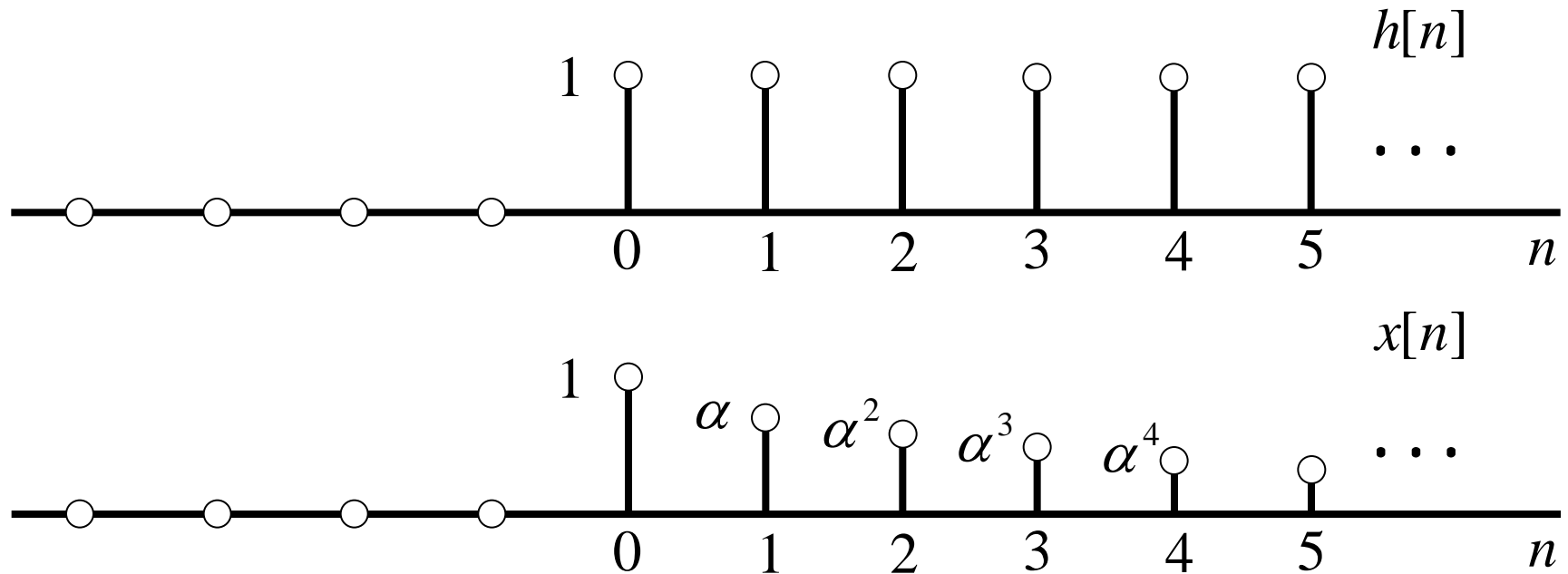
$$n = 4 \quad y[4] = 0$$

$$n \geq 4 \rightarrow y[n] = 0$$

Somatório de Convolução

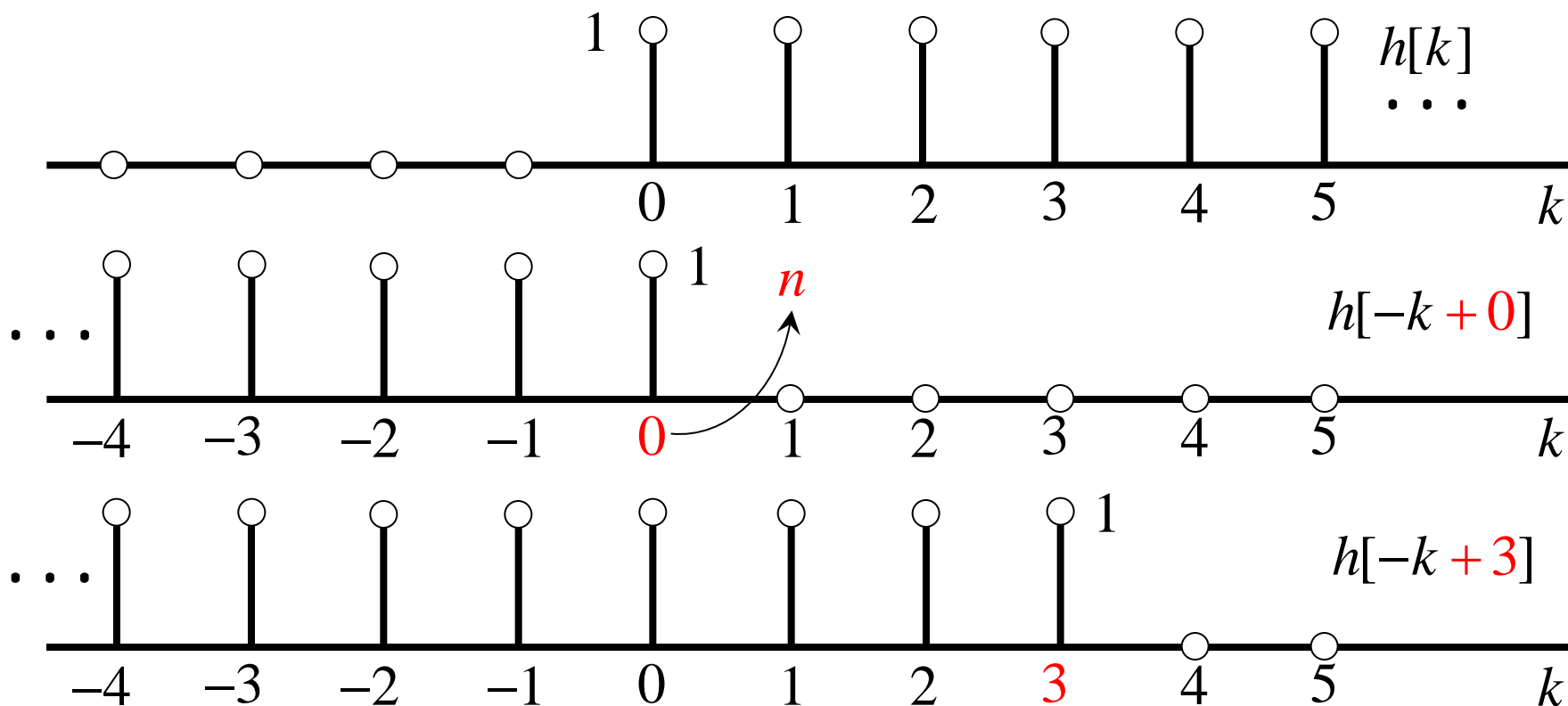
Exemplo

$$h[n] = u[n] \quad x[n] = \alpha^n u[n], \quad 0 < \alpha < 1$$



Somatório de Convolução

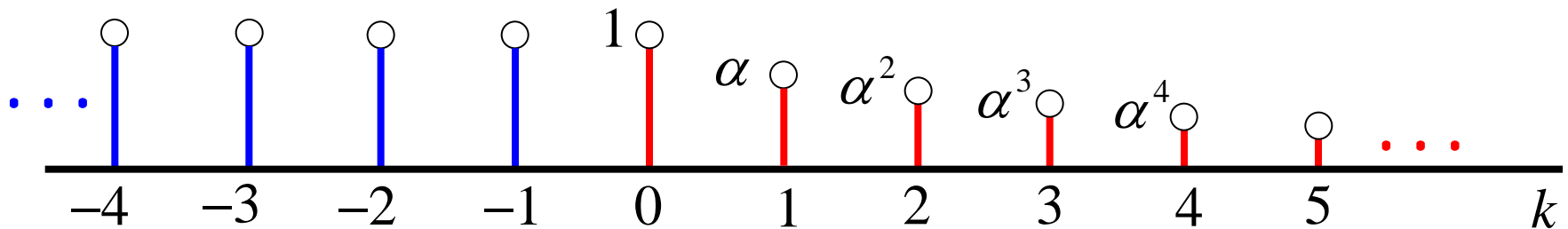
Exemplo



Somatório de Convolução

Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...

$x[k]$ e $h[n-k]$



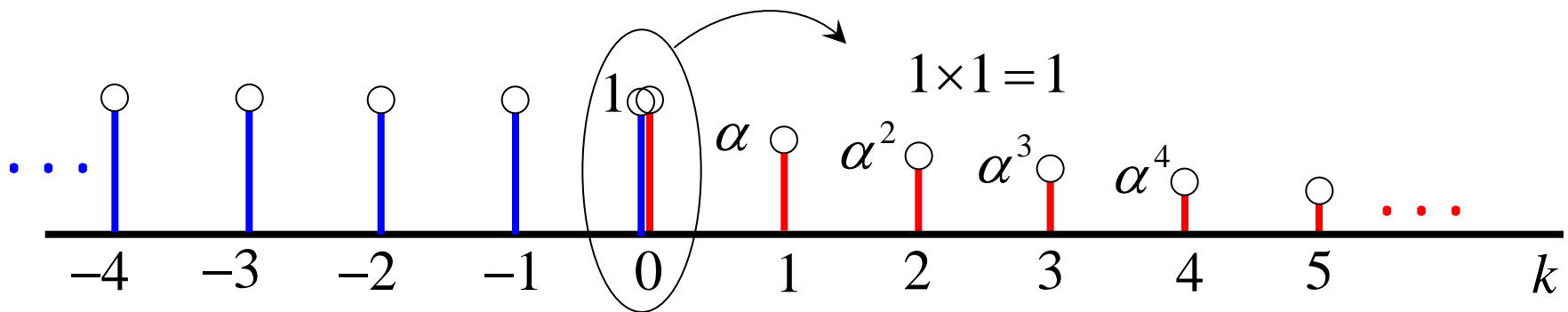
$$n = -1 \quad y[-1] = 0$$

$$n \leq -1 \quad \rightarrow \quad y[n] = 0$$

Somatório de Convolução

Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...

$x[k]$ e $h[n-k]$



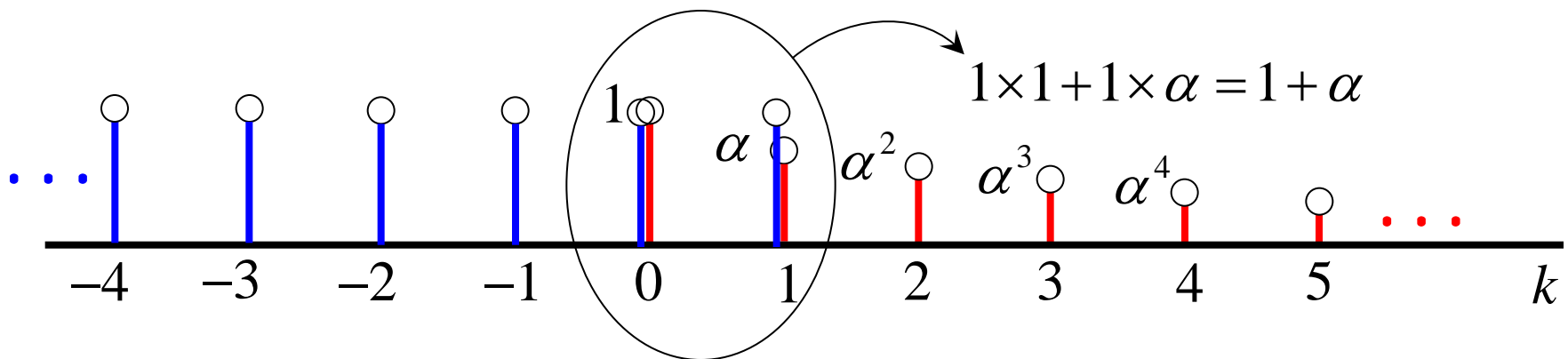
$$n = 0 \quad y[0] = 1$$

A brincadeira começa em $n = 0 \dots$

Somatório de Convolução

Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...

$x[k]$ e $h[n-k]$

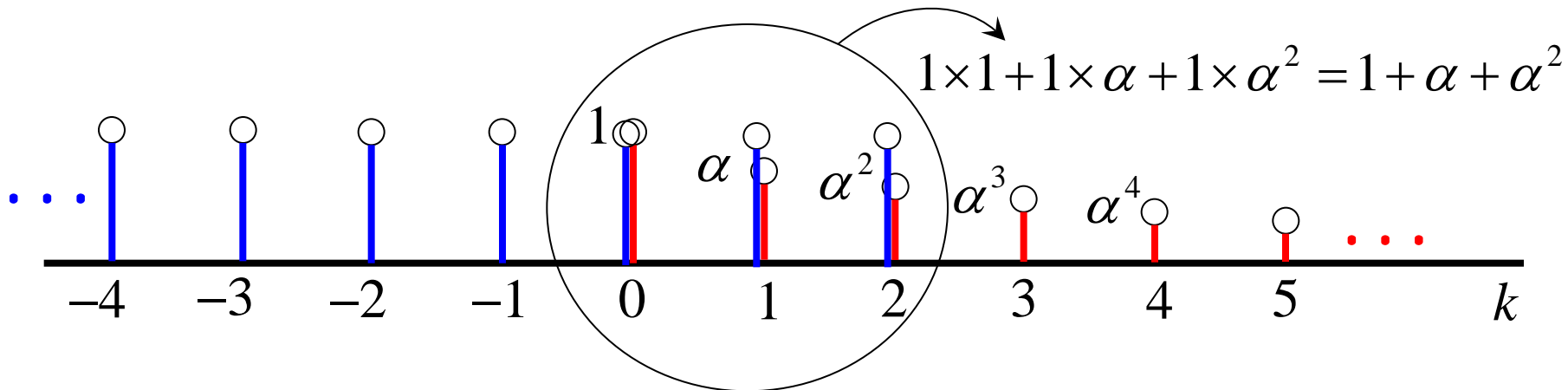


$$n = 1 \quad y[1] = 1 + \alpha$$

Somatório de Convolução

Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...

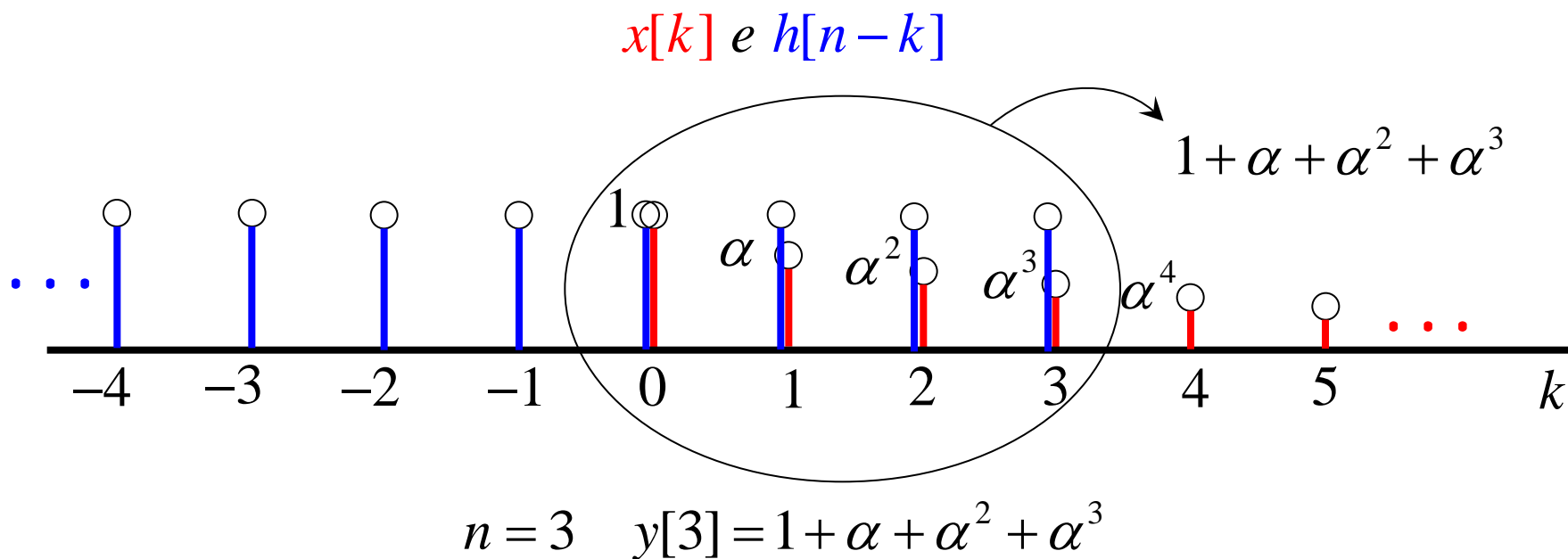
$x[k]$ e $h[n-k]$



$$n = 2 \quad y[2] = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2$$

Somatório de Convolução

Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...



E não termina... Deve-se generalizar o raciocínio...

Somatório de Convolução

Generalizando

$$\begin{array}{ll} n \leq -1 & \rightarrow y[n] = 0 \\ n = 0 & y[0] = 1 \\ n = 1 & y[1] = 1 + \alpha \\ n = 2 & y[2] = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 \\ n = 3 & y[3] = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 \\ n = n_0 & y[n_0] = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 + \dots + \alpha^{n_0} \end{array}$$

$$y[n] = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 + \dots + \alpha^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \alpha^k = \frac{1 - \alpha^{n+1}}{1 - \alpha}, \quad n \geq 0$$

$$y[n] = \left(\frac{1 - \alpha^{n+1}}{1 - \alpha} \right) u[n]$$



Somatório de Convolução

Lembrando da Série (Progressão) Geométrica

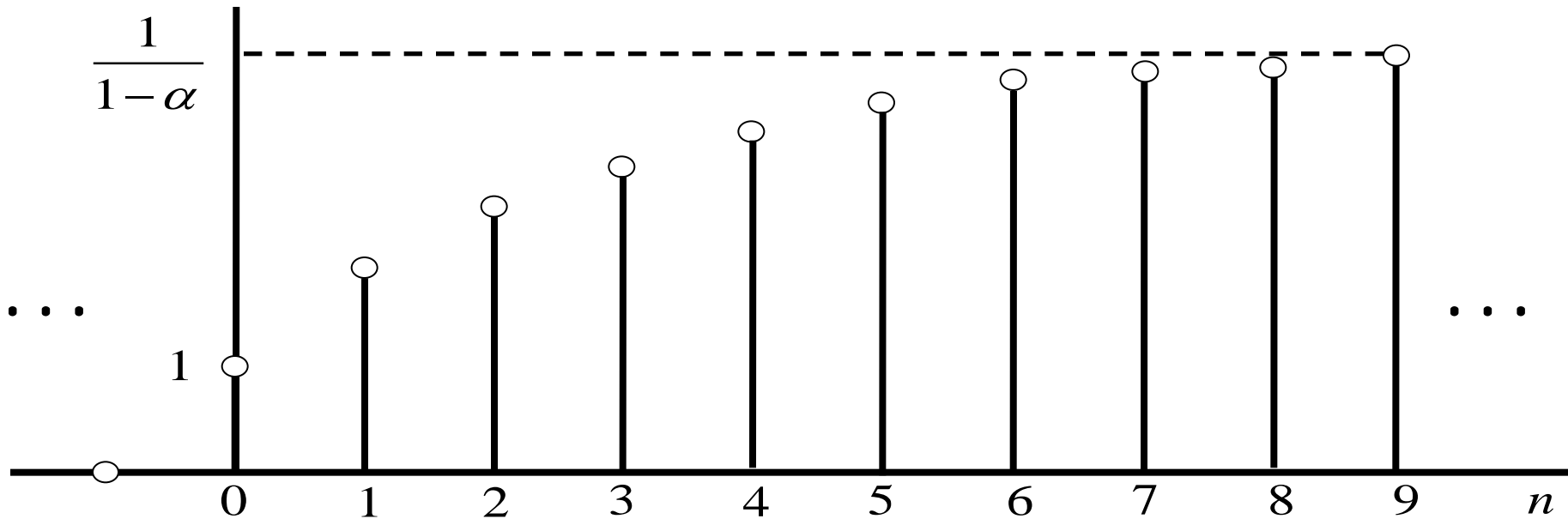
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha^k = \frac{1}{1-\alpha}, \quad |\alpha| < 1 \qquad \sum_{k=i}^{\infty} \alpha^k = \frac{\alpha^i}{1-\alpha}, \quad |\alpha| < 1$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \alpha^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha^k - \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \alpha^k = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} - \frac{\alpha^{n+1}}{1-\alpha} = \frac{1-\alpha^{n+1}}{1-\alpha}$$



Somatório de Convolução

$$y[n] = \left(\frac{1 - \alpha^{n+1}}{1 - \alpha} \right) u[n]$$



Somatório de Convolução

Exemplo

$$h[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & n = \pm 1 \\ 2, & n = 0 \\ 0, & \text{caso contrário} \end{cases} \quad x[n] = \begin{cases} 2, & n = 0 \\ 3, & n = 1 \\ -2, & n = 2 \\ 0, & \text{caso contrário} \end{cases}$$

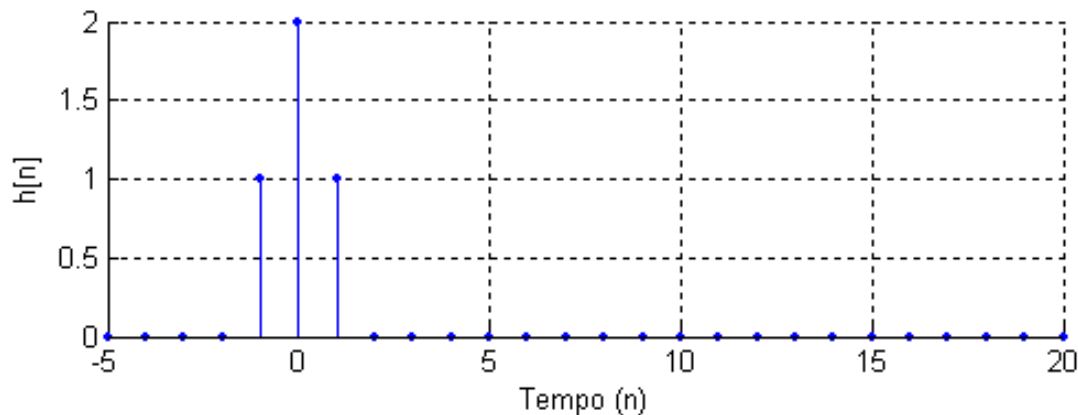
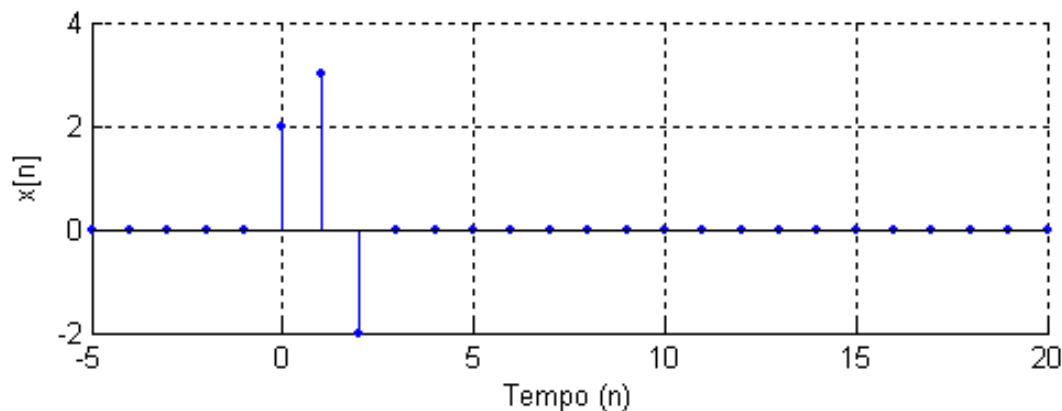
Entrada como Soma de Impulsos: $x[n] = 2\delta[n] + 3\delta[n-1] - 2\delta[n-2]$

Saída como Soma de Respostas ao Impulso Ponderadas e Deslocadas: $y[n] = 2h[n] + 3h[n-1] - 2h[n-2]$

Script em Matlab: M_7_SistemasLTIProg1.m

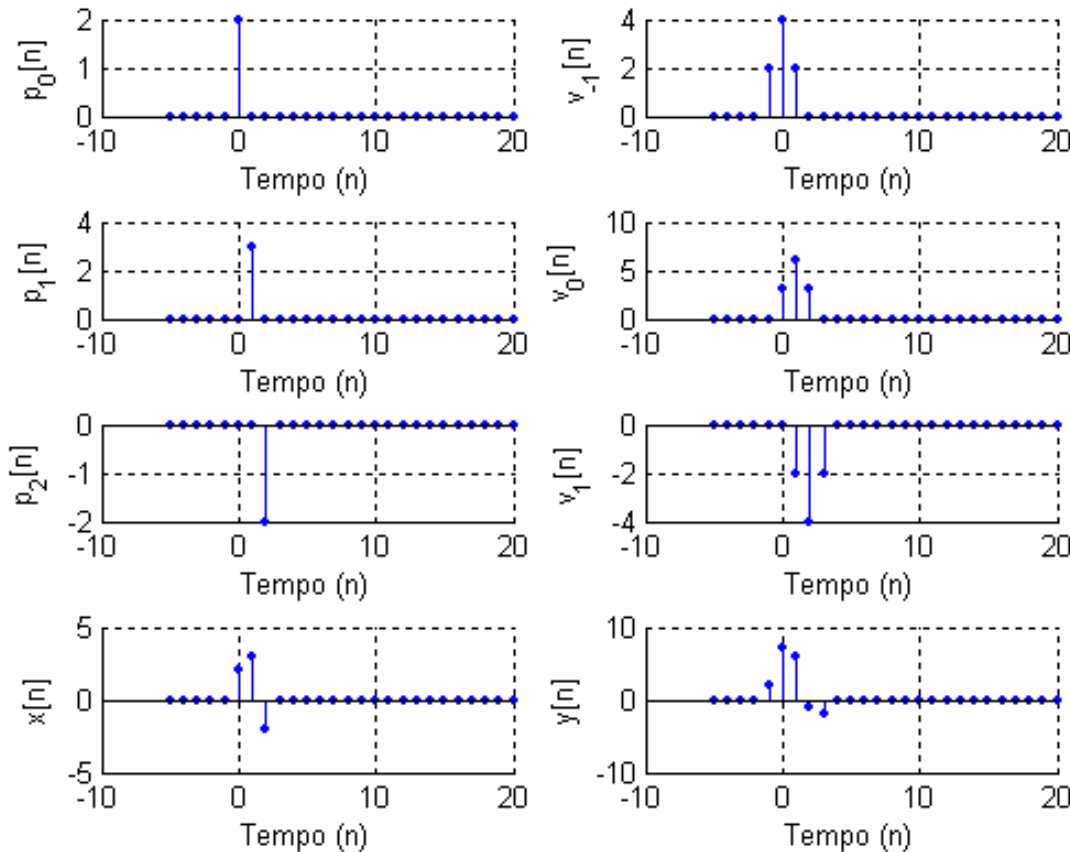
Somatório de Convolução

Sinais $x[n]$ e $y[n]$

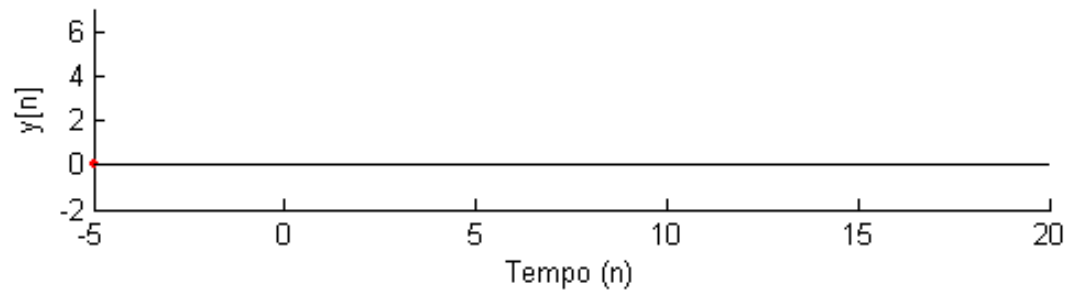
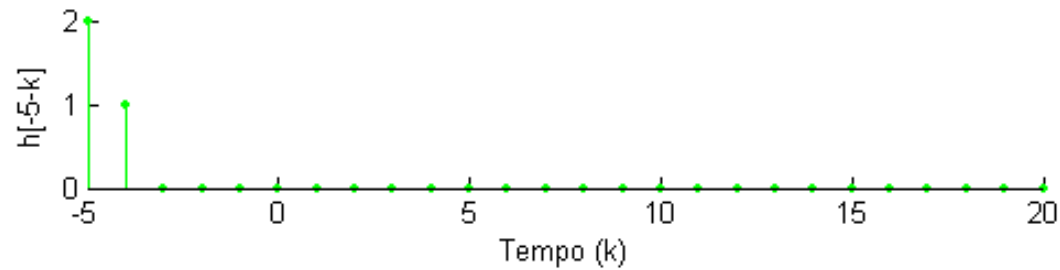
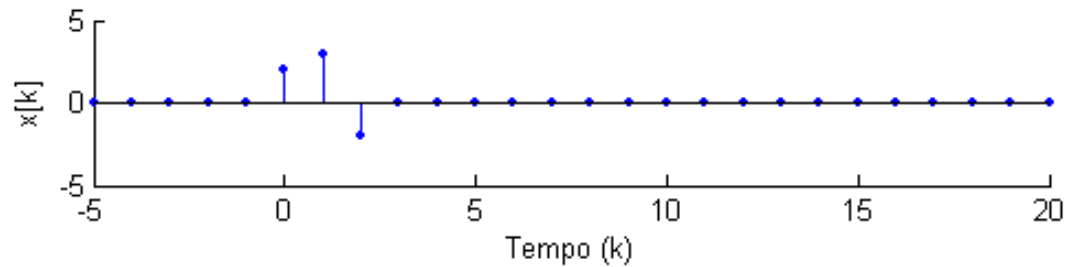


Somatório de Convolução

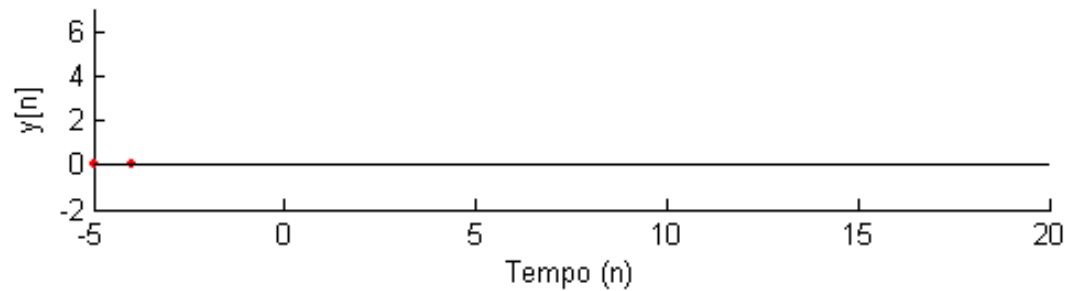
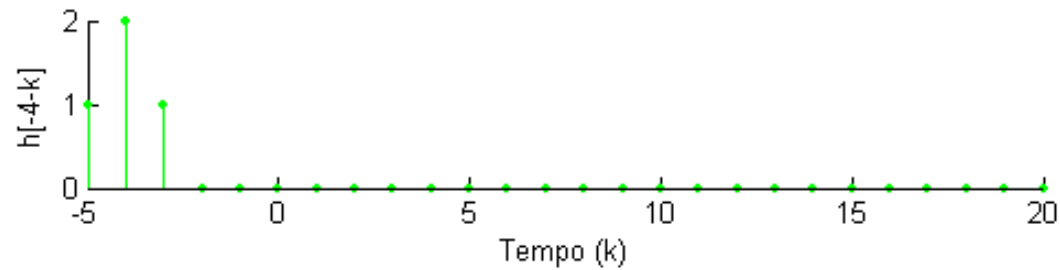
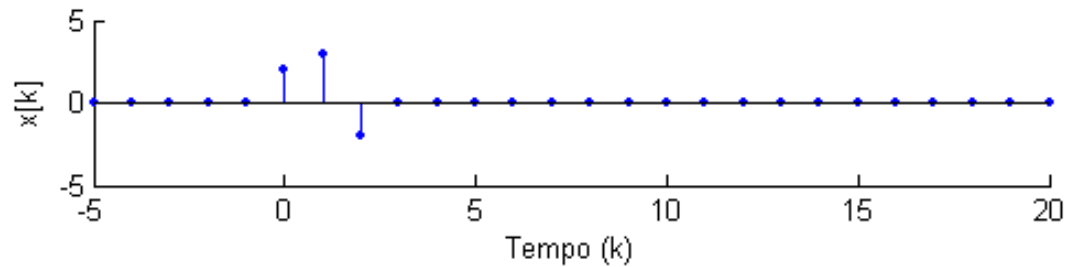
Primeira Abordagem: $y[n] = 2h[n] + 3h[n-1] - 2h[n-2]$



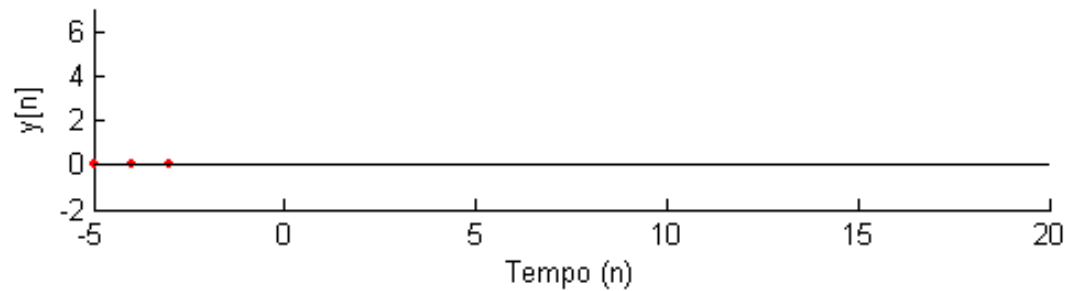
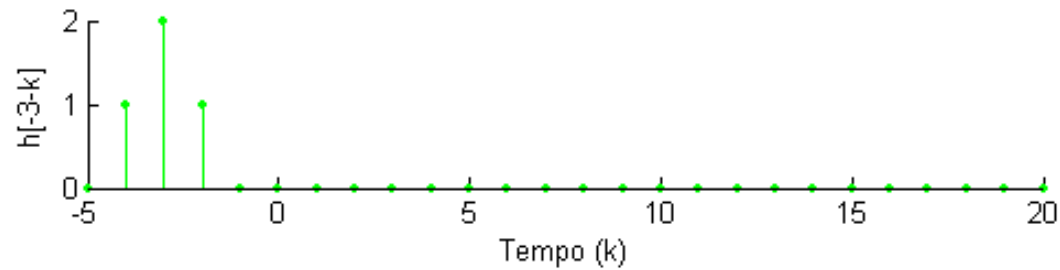
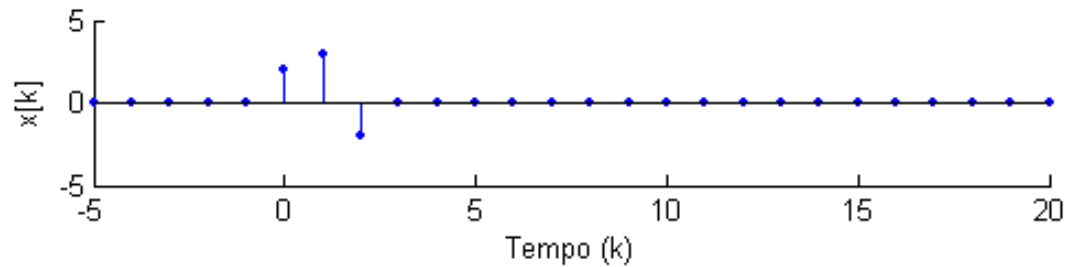
$$n = -5$$



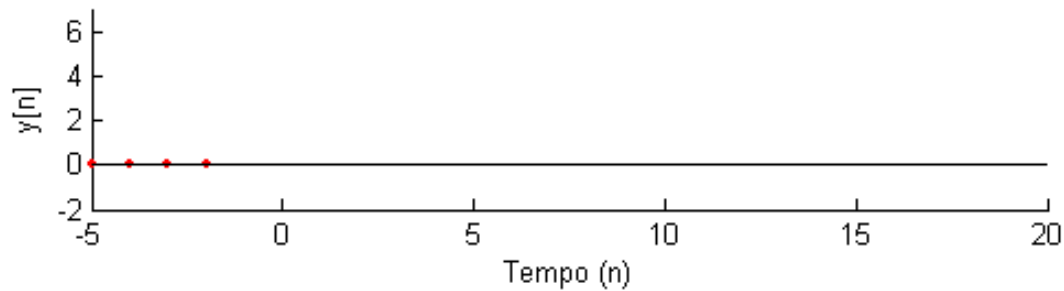
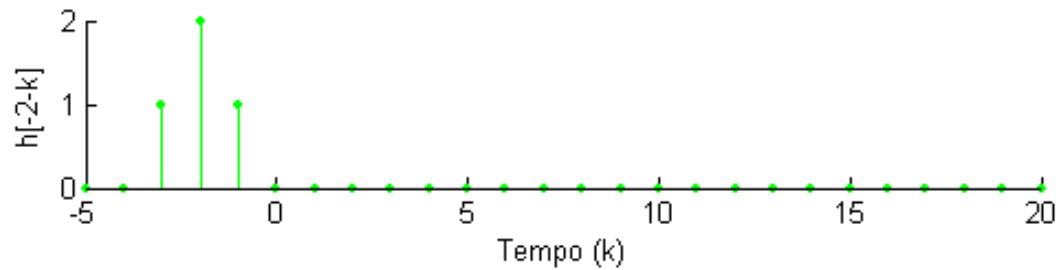
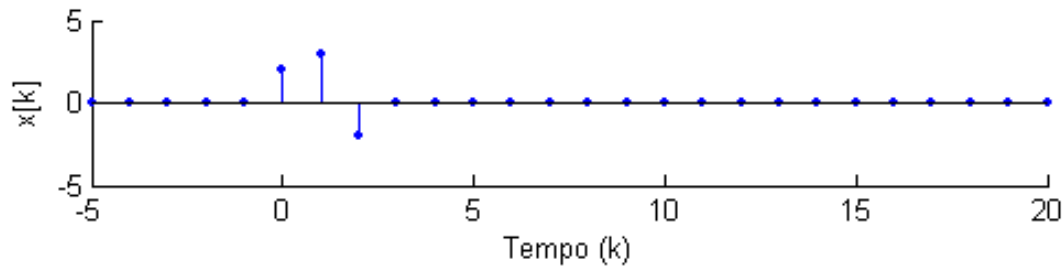
$$n = -4$$



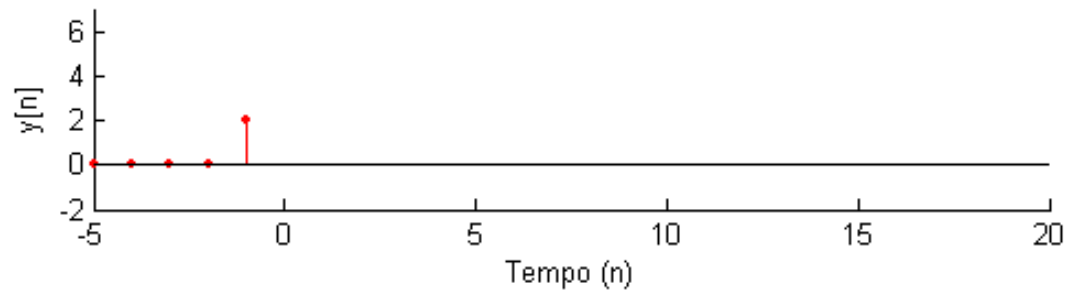
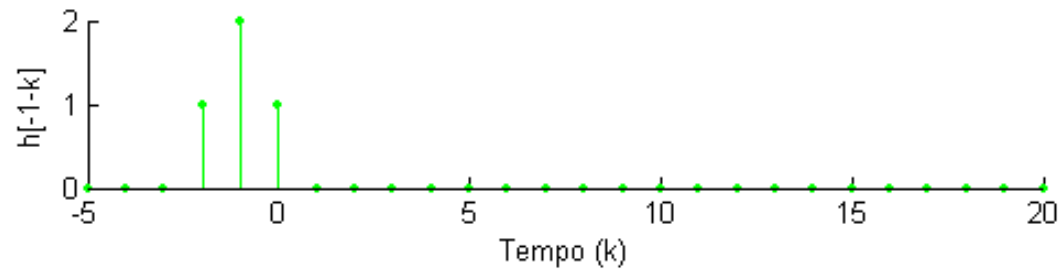
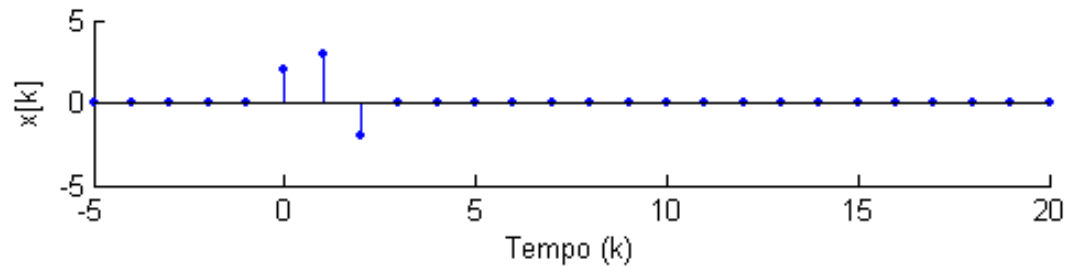
$$n = -3$$



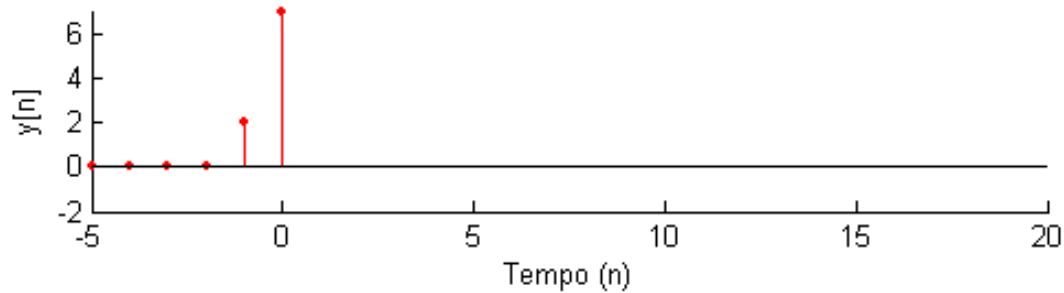
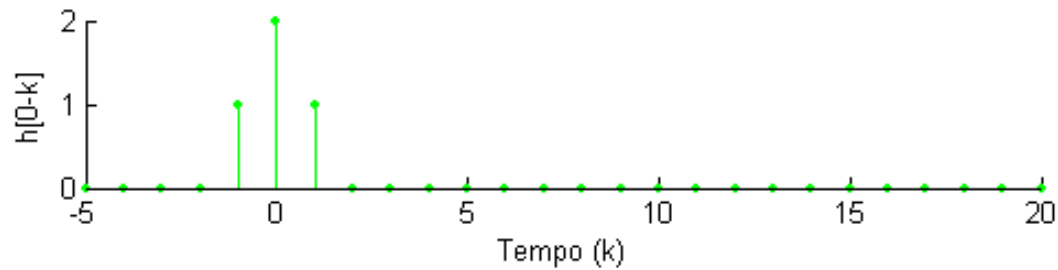
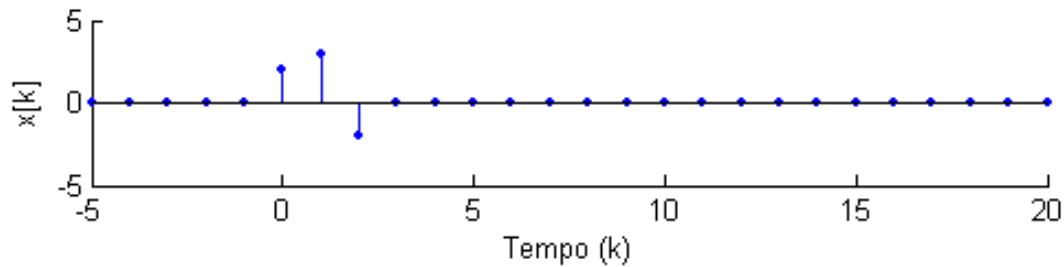
$$n = -2$$



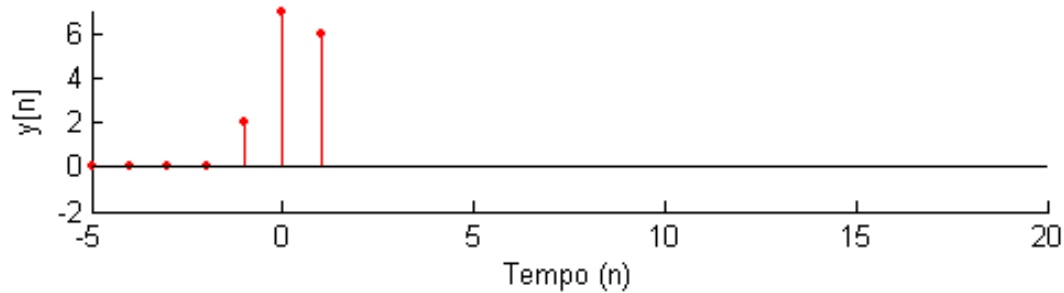
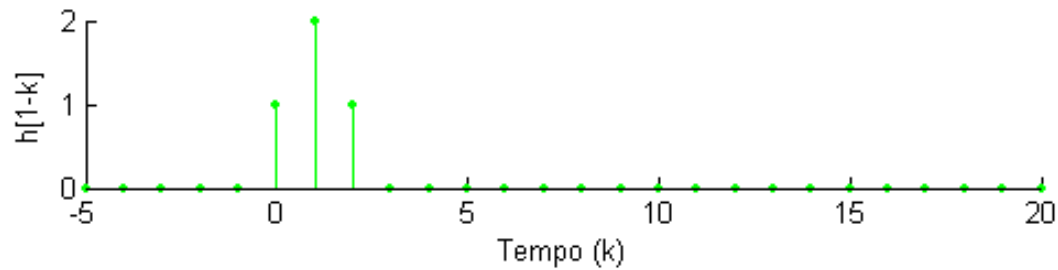
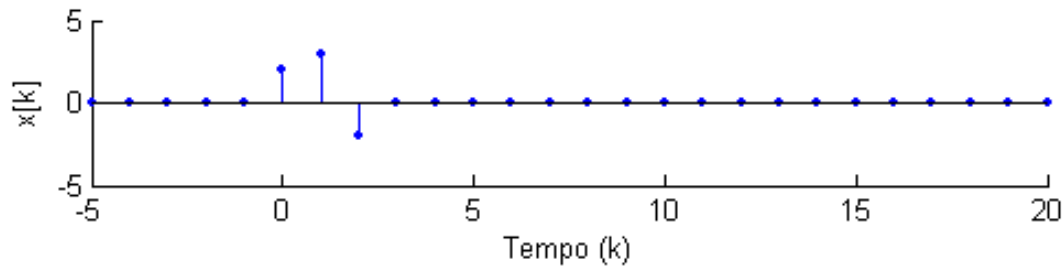
$$n = -1$$



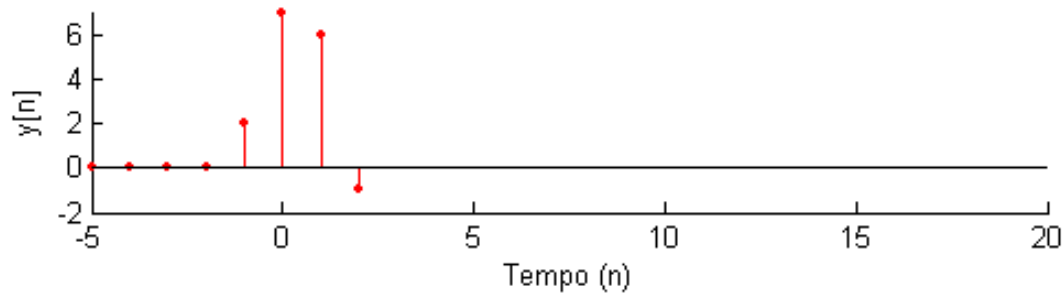
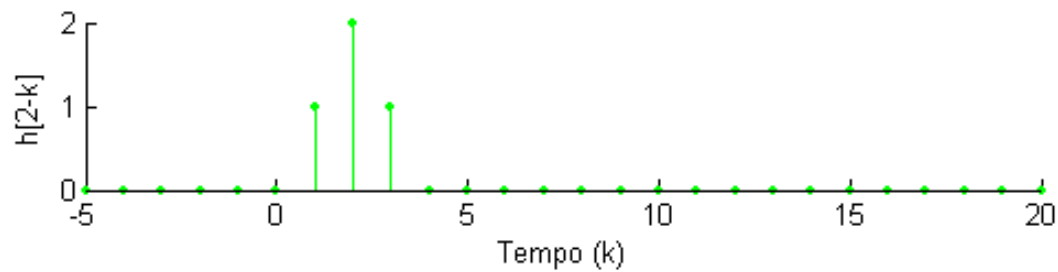
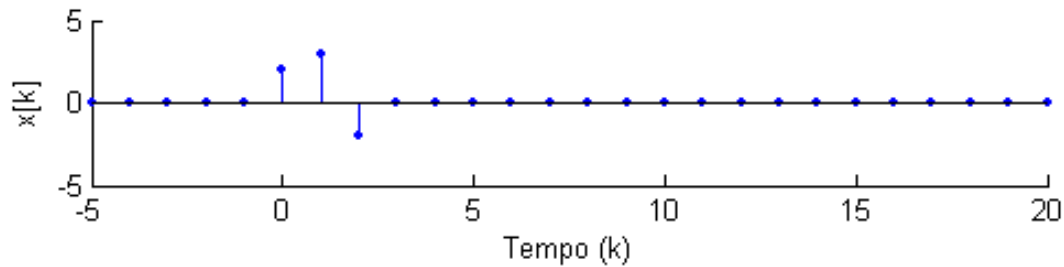
$$n = 0$$



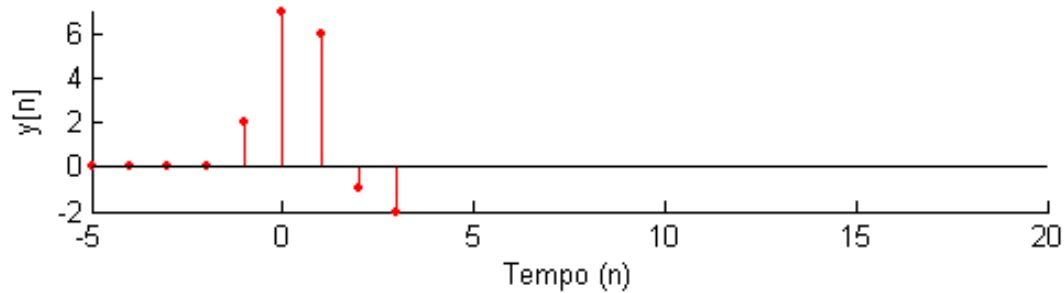
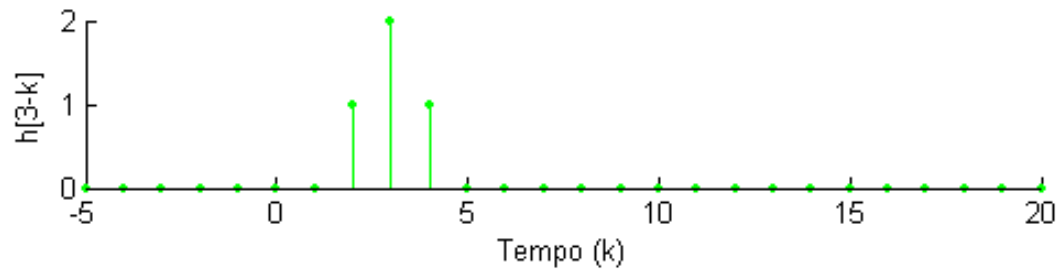
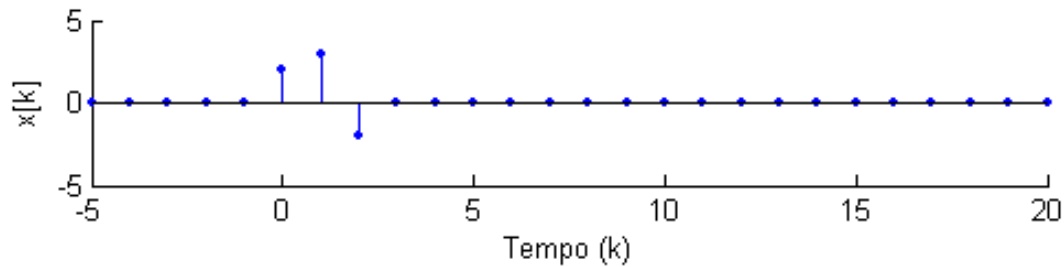
$$n = 1$$



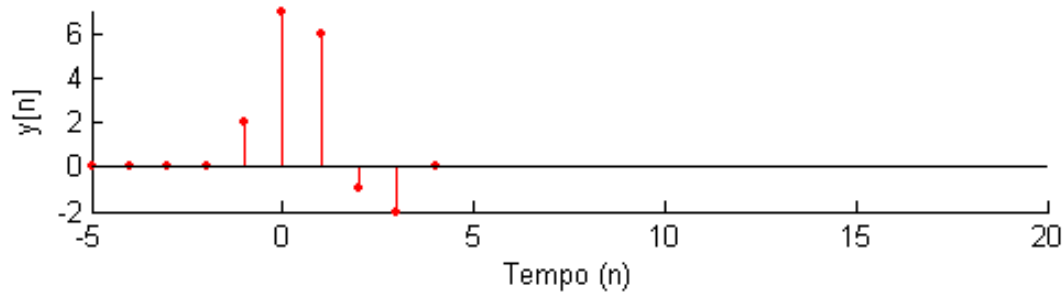
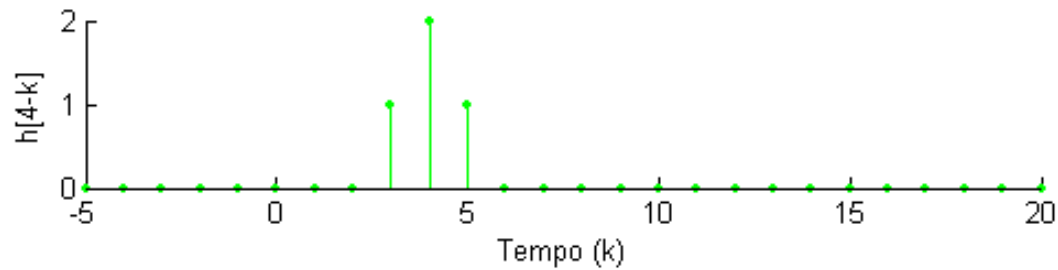
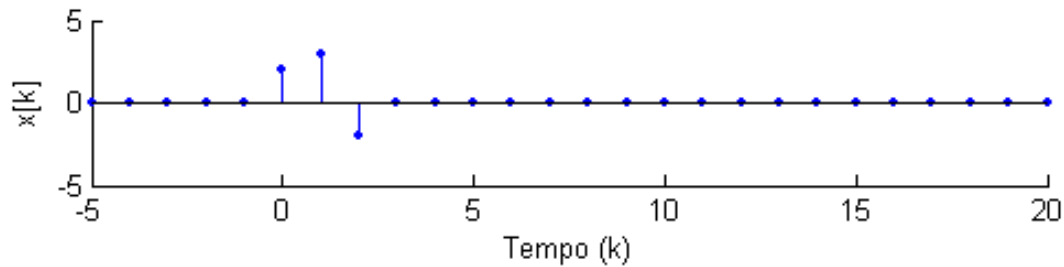
$$n = 2$$



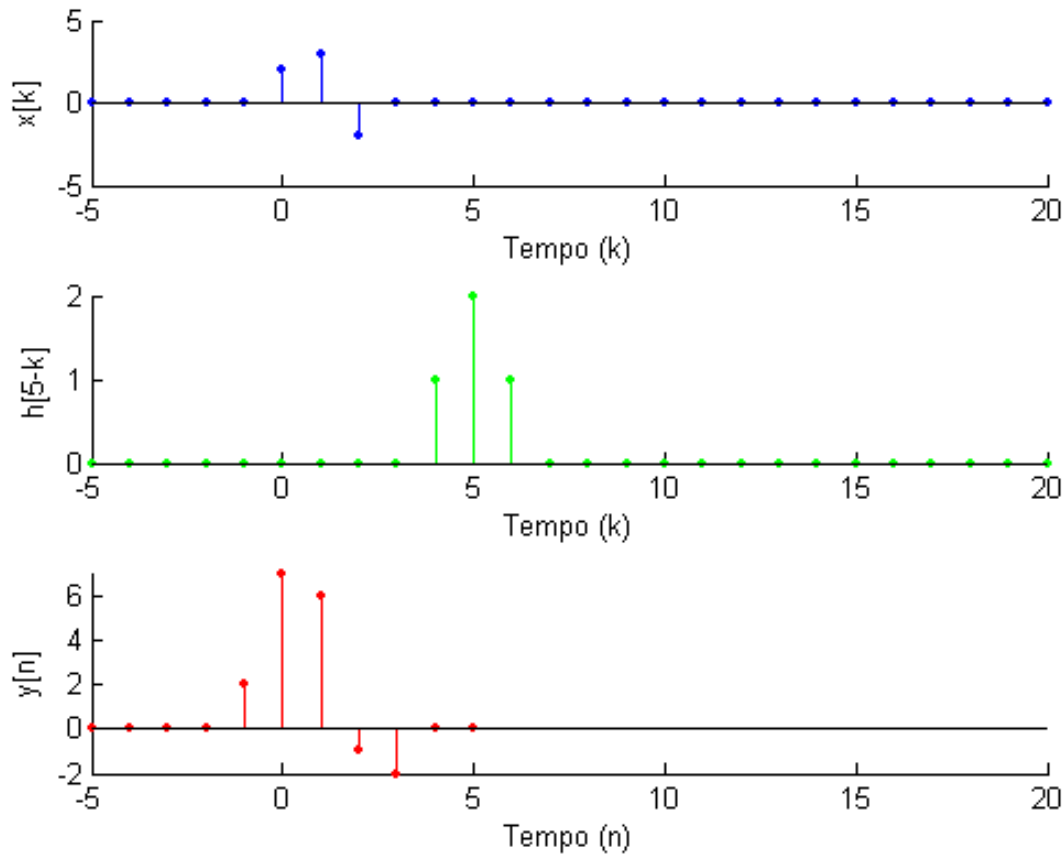
$$n = 3$$



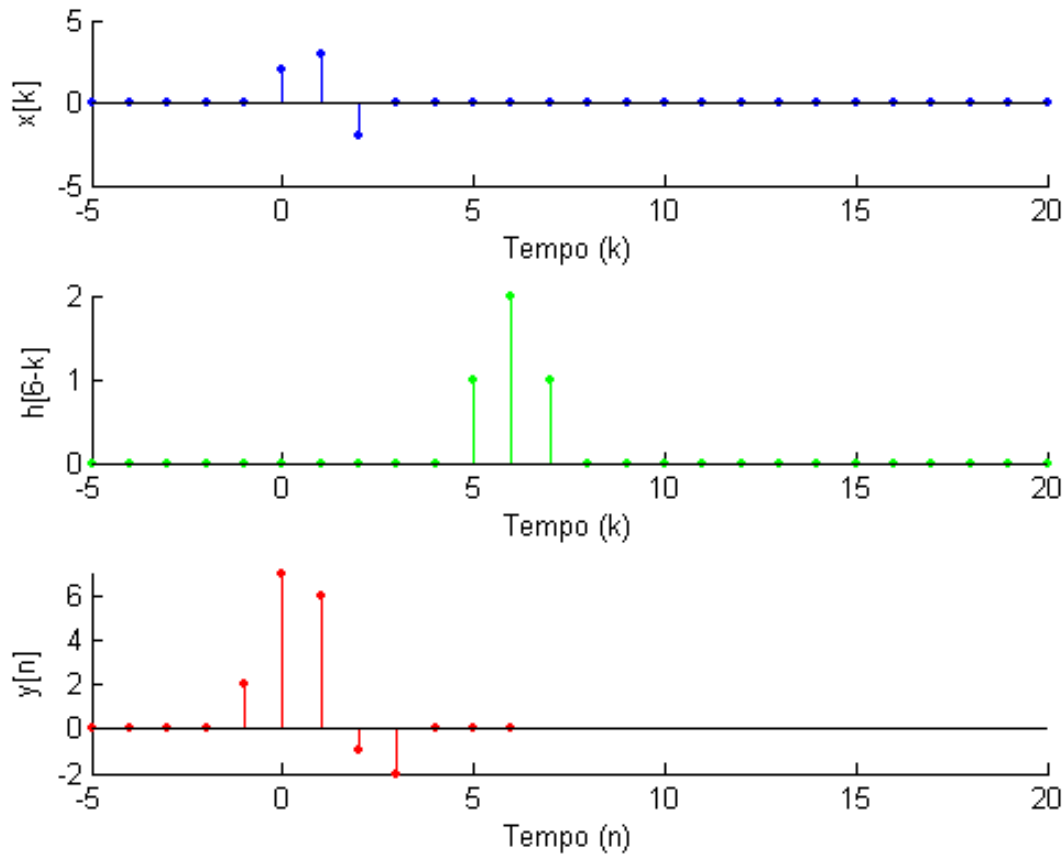
$$n = 4$$



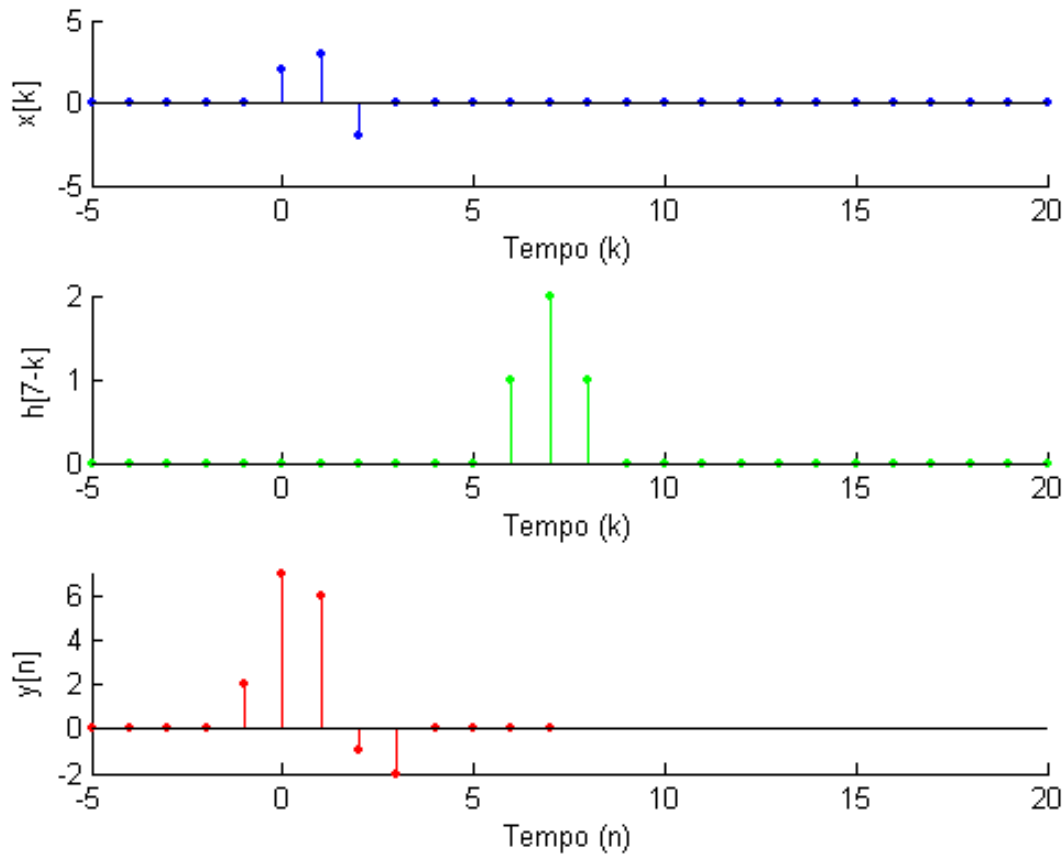
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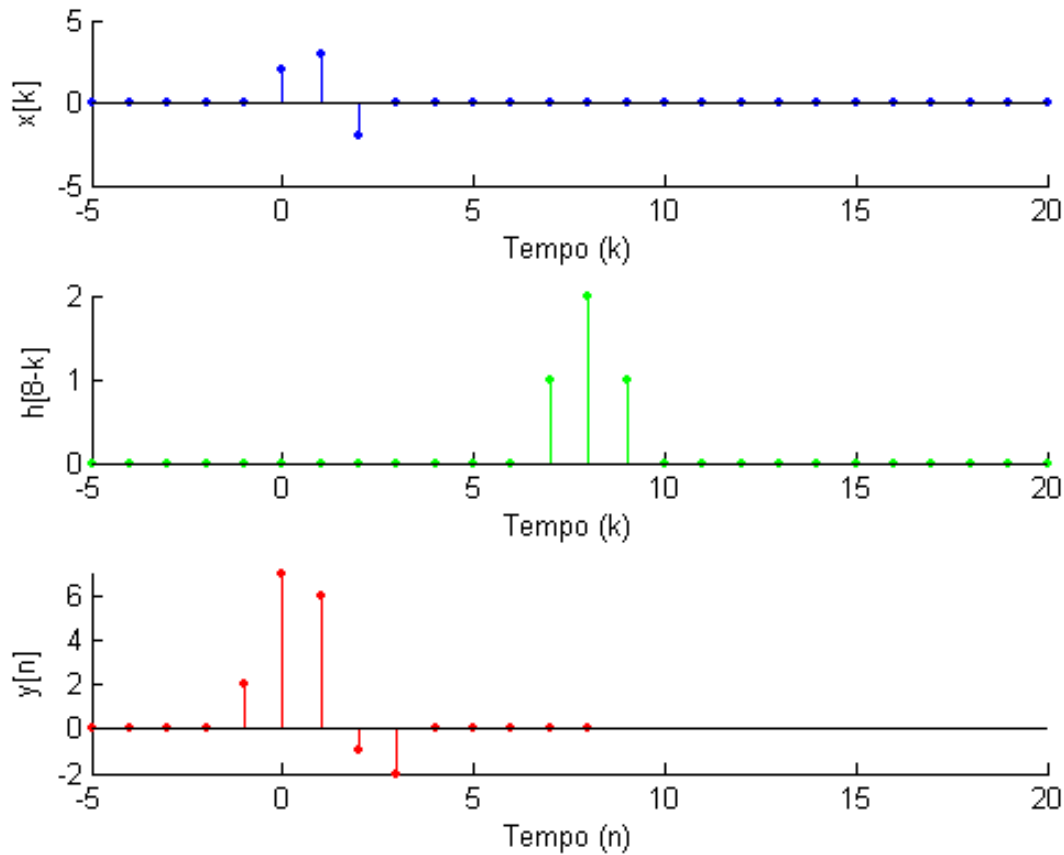
$$n = 6$$



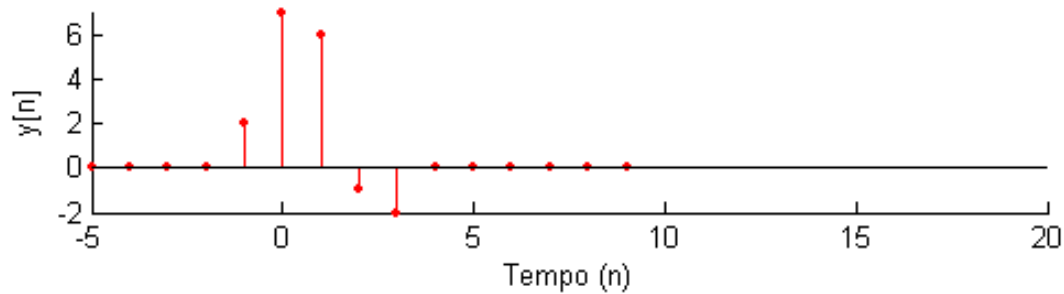
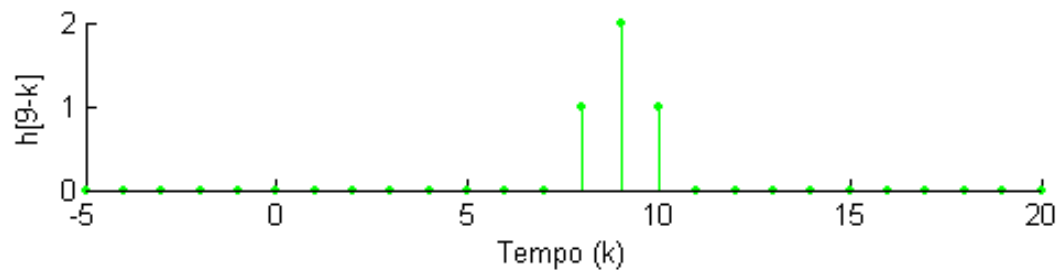
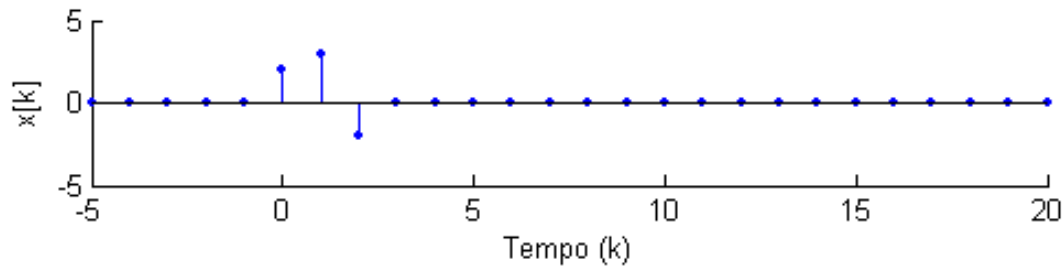
$$n = 7$$



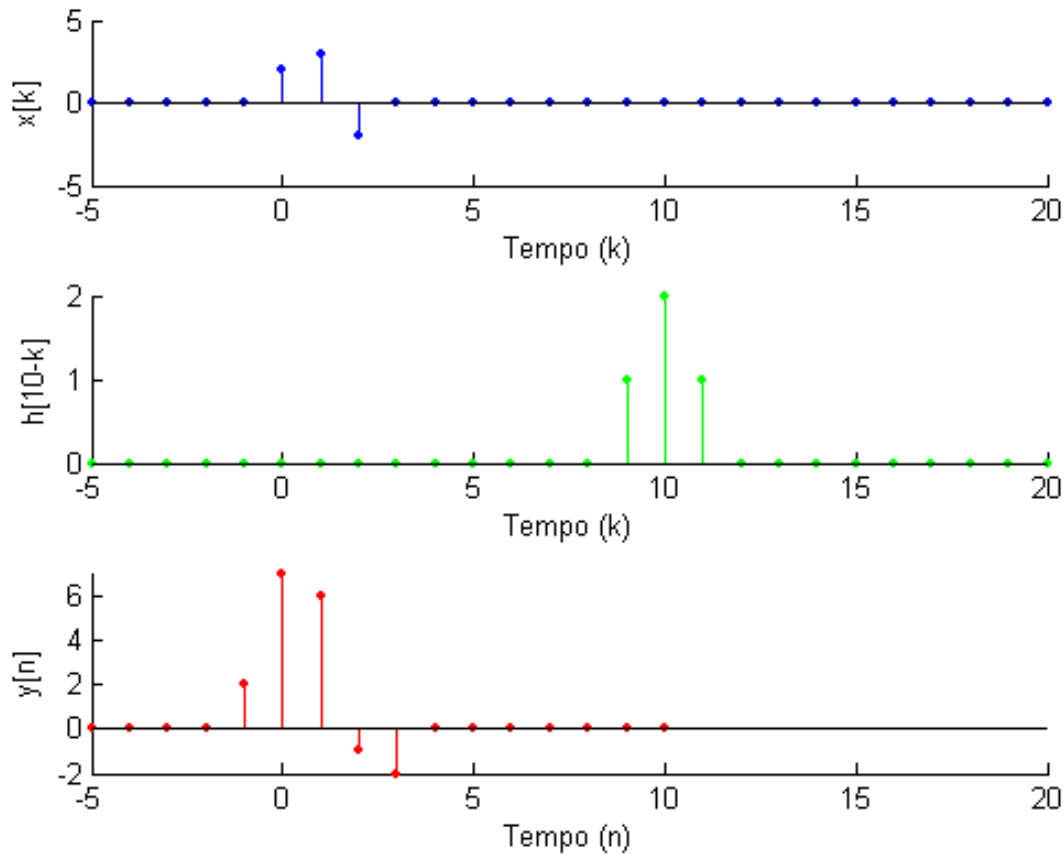
$$n = 8$$



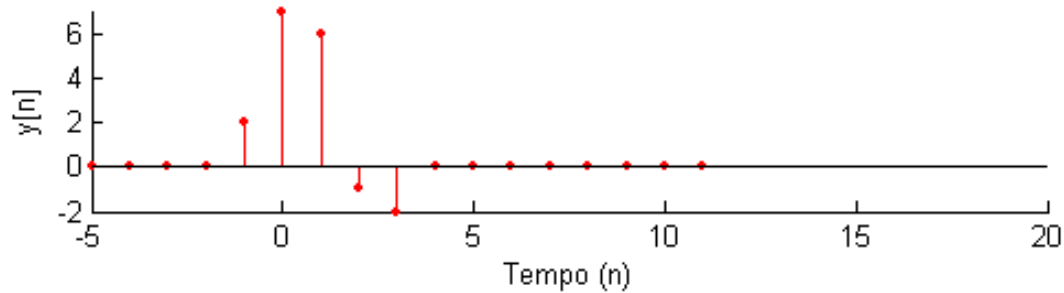
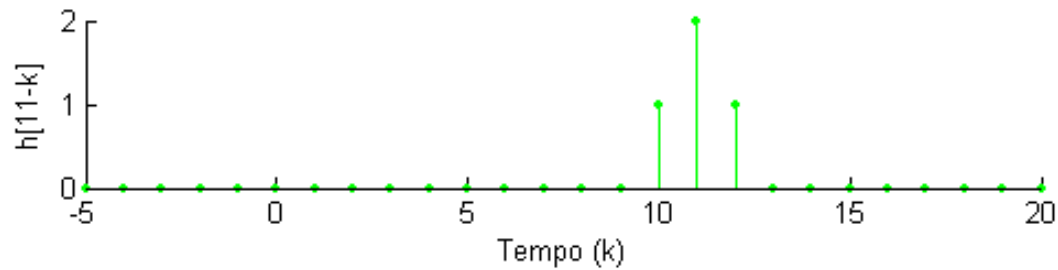
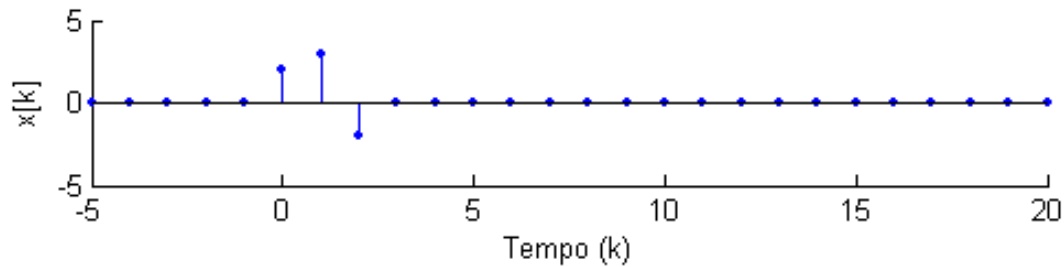
$$n = 9$$



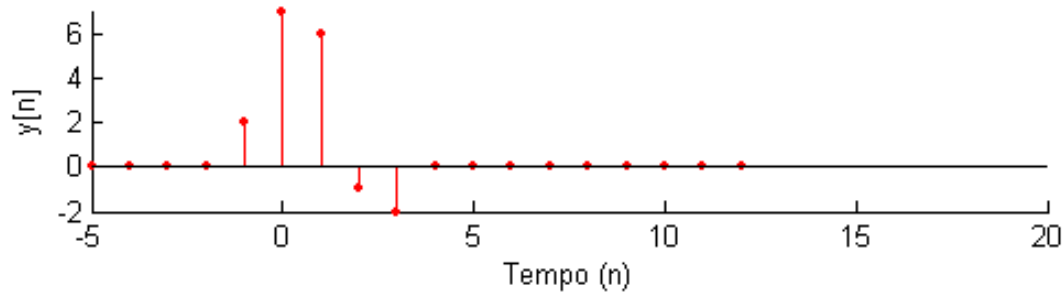
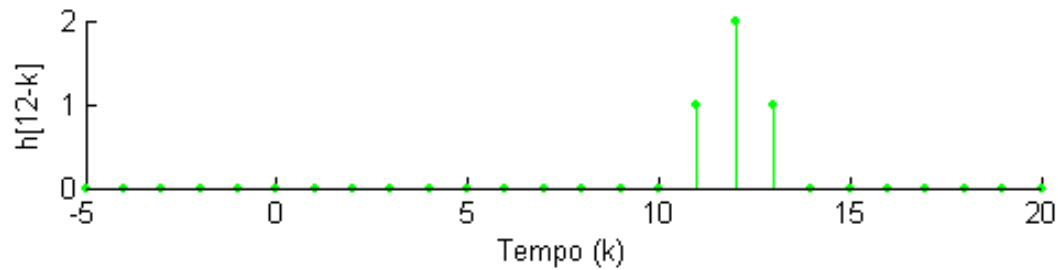
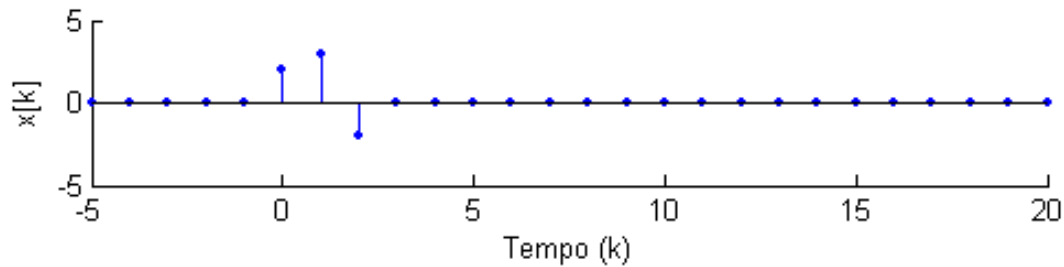
$$n = 10$$



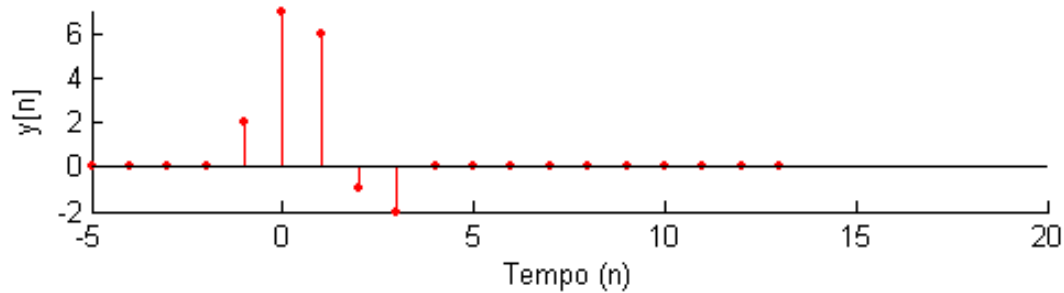
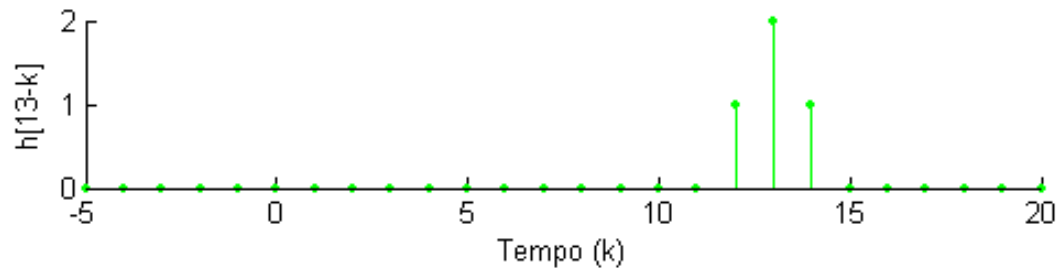
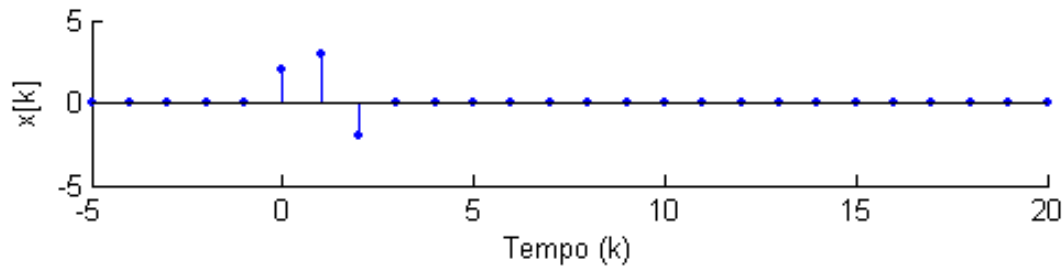
$$n = 11$$



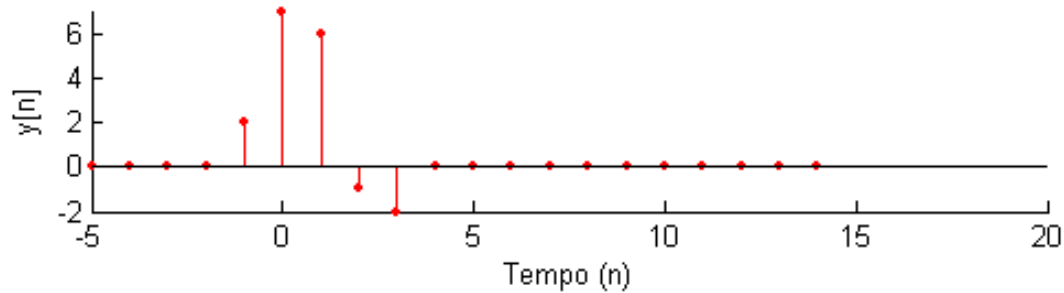
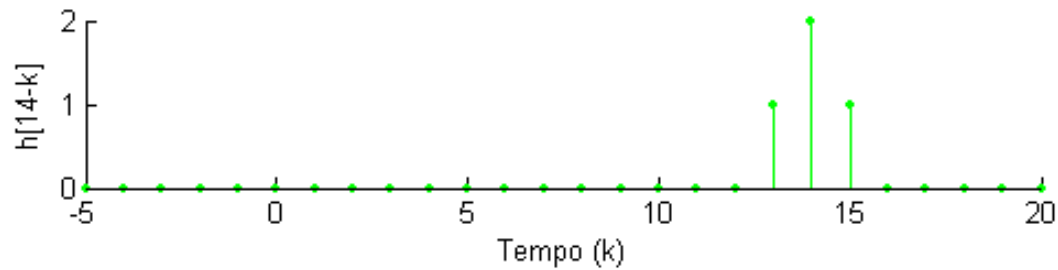
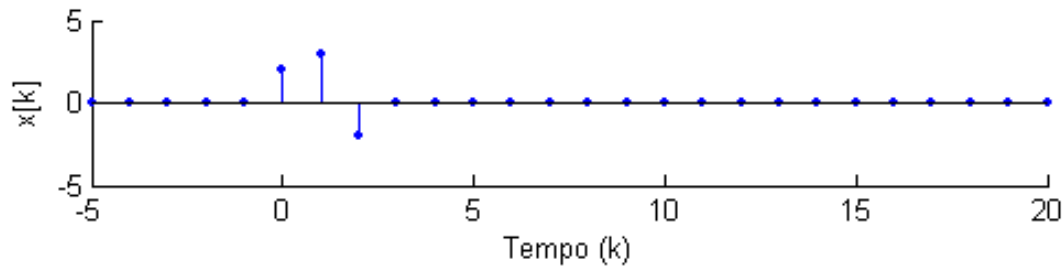
$$n = 12$$



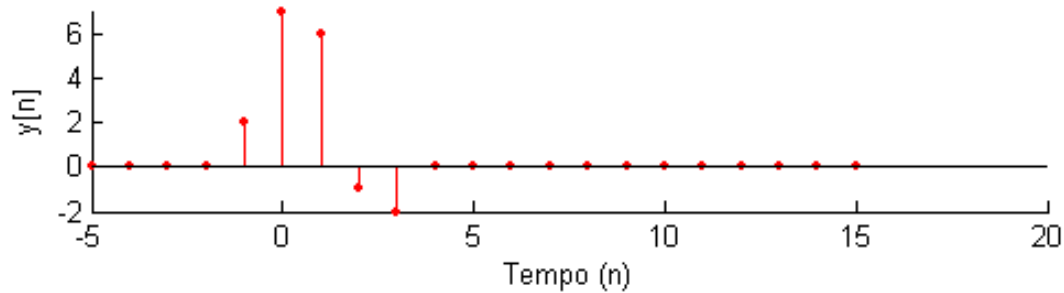
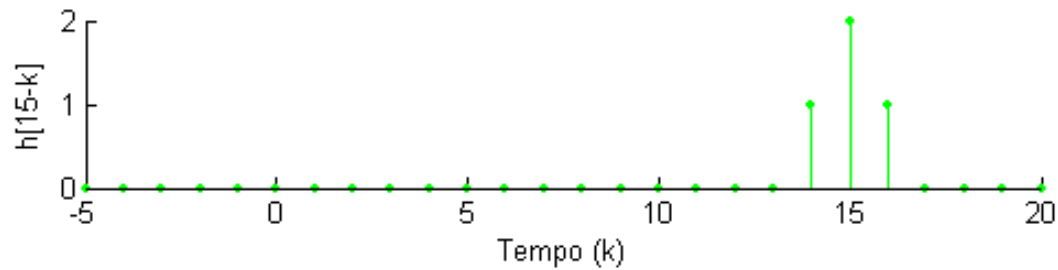
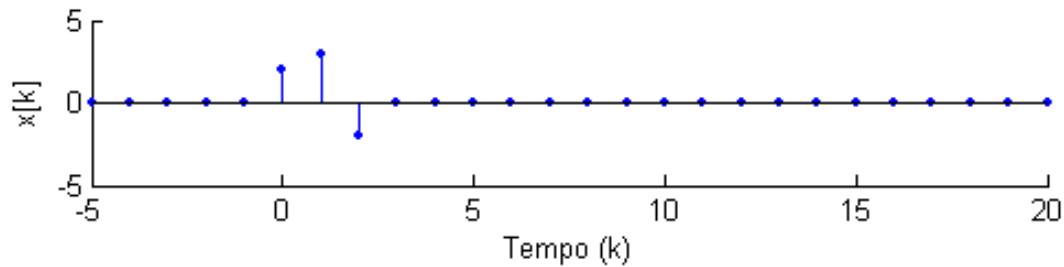
$$n = 13$$



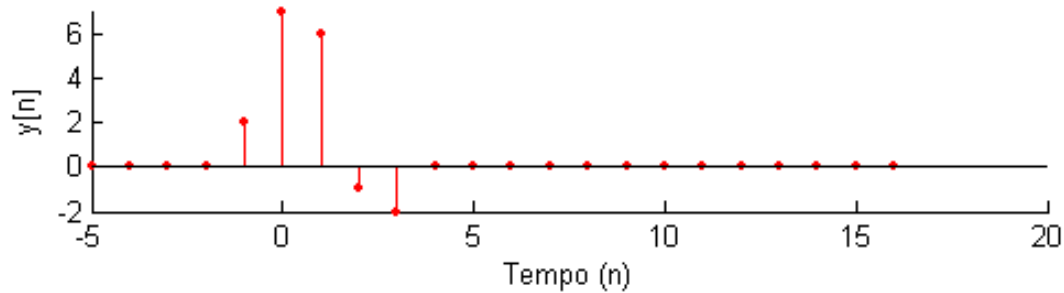
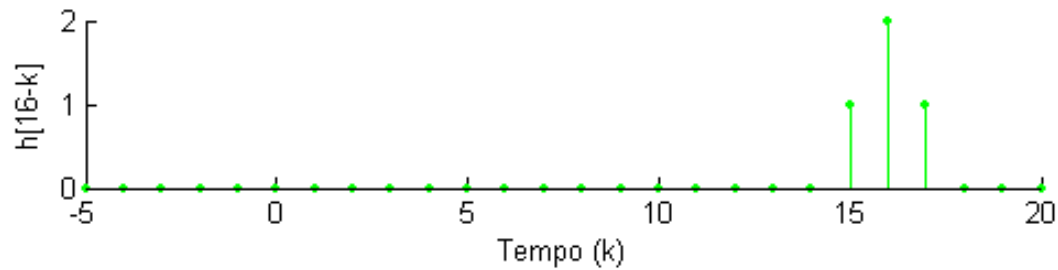
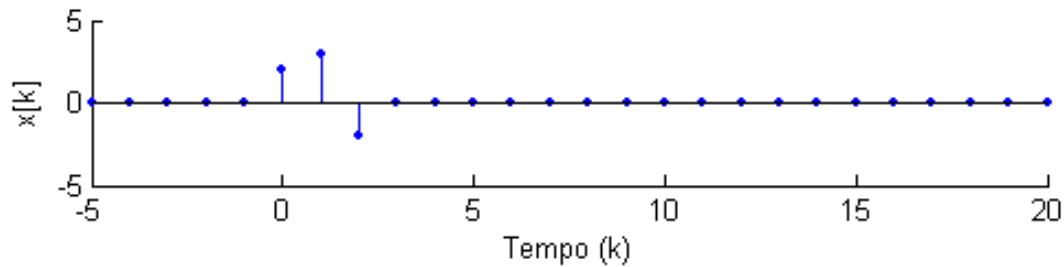
$$n = 14$$



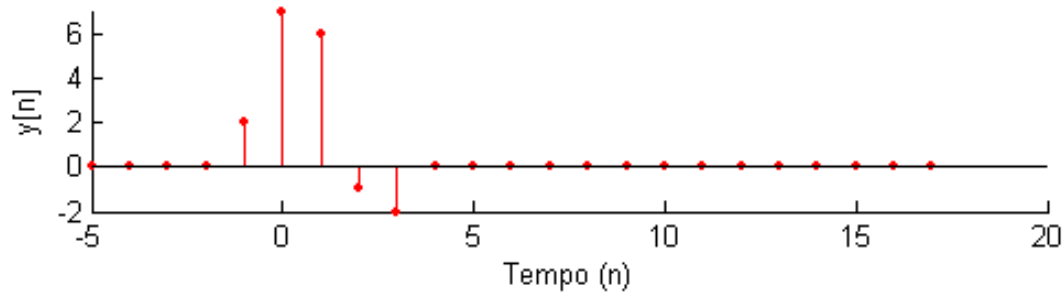
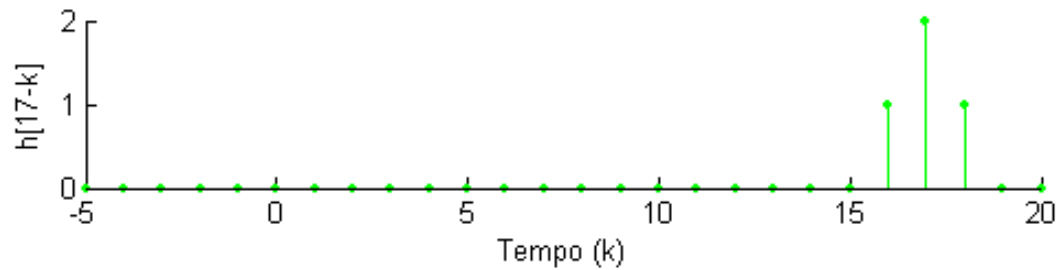
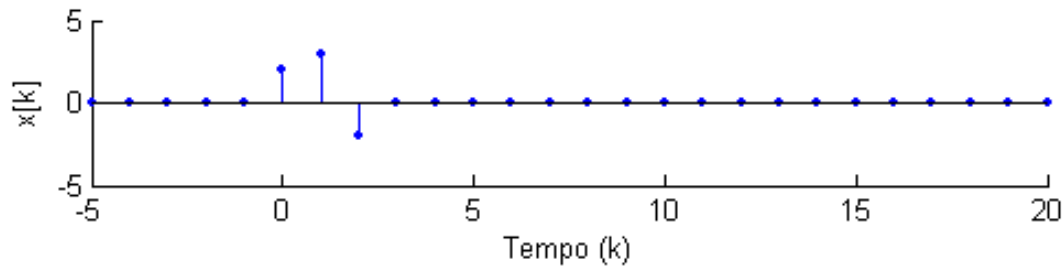
$$n = 15$$



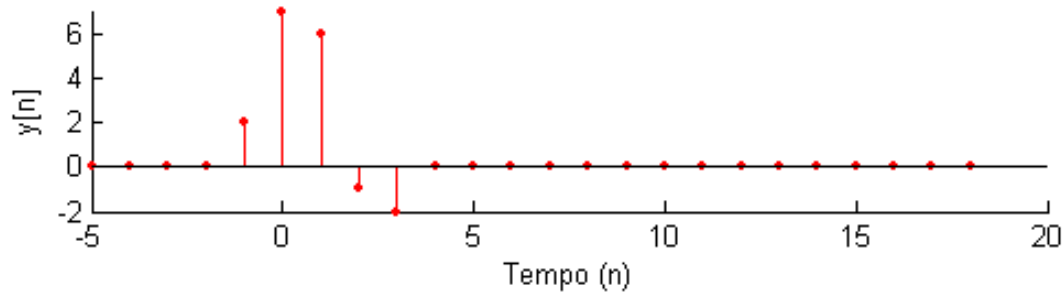
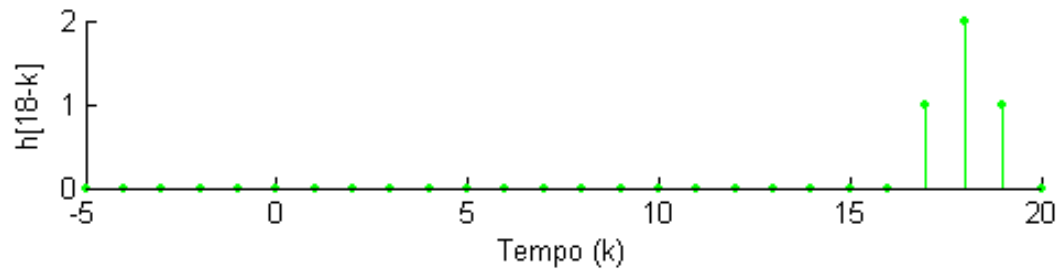
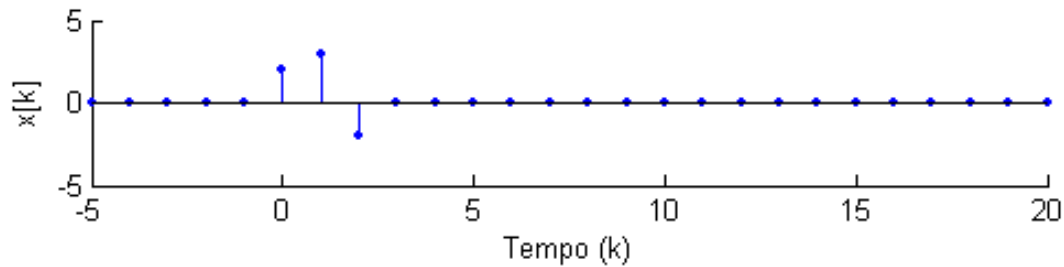
$$n = 16$$



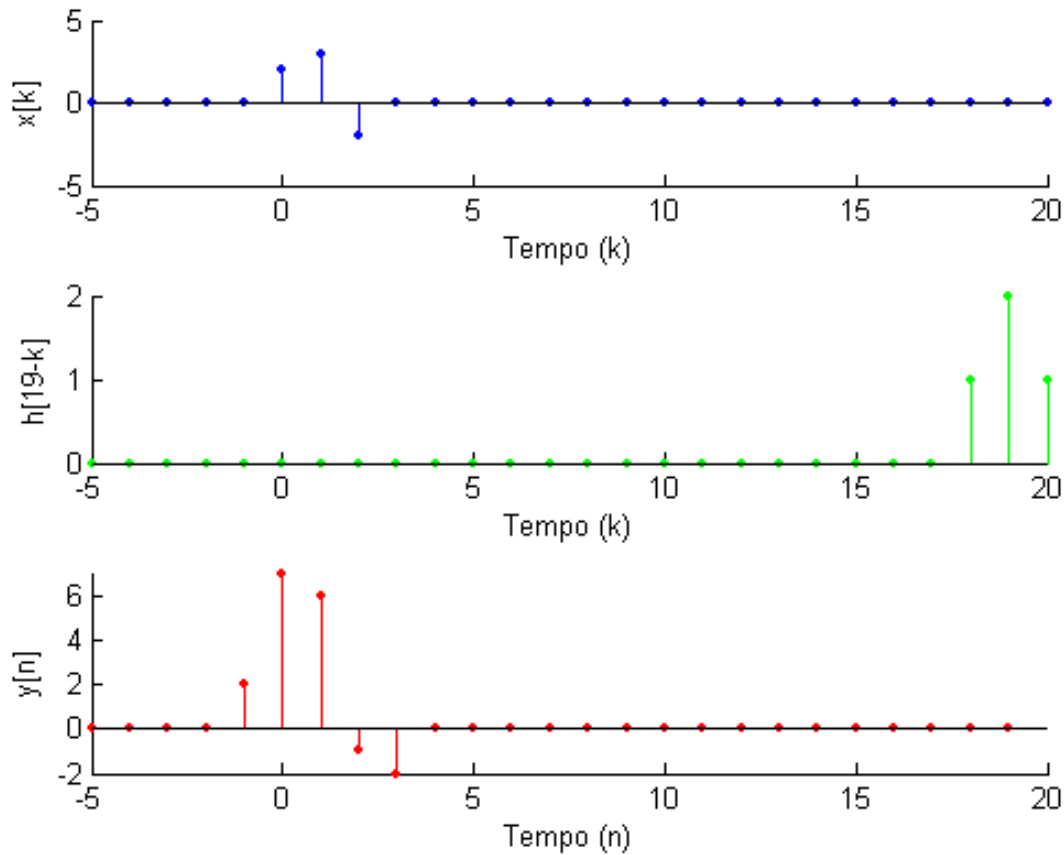
$$n = 17$$



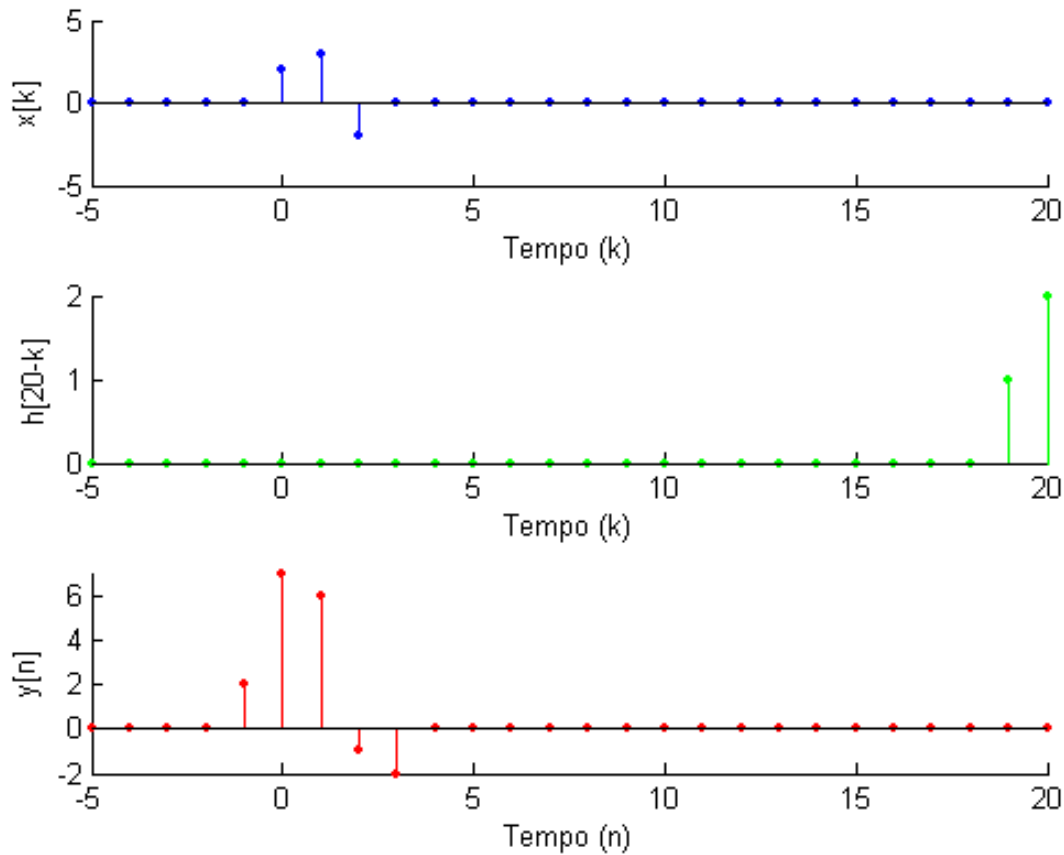
$$n = 18$$



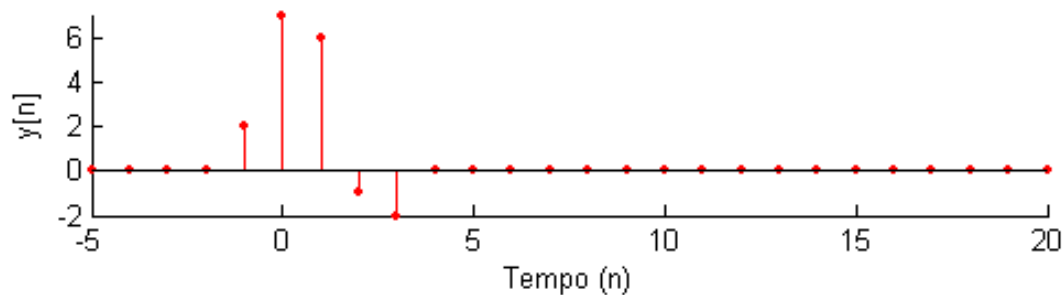
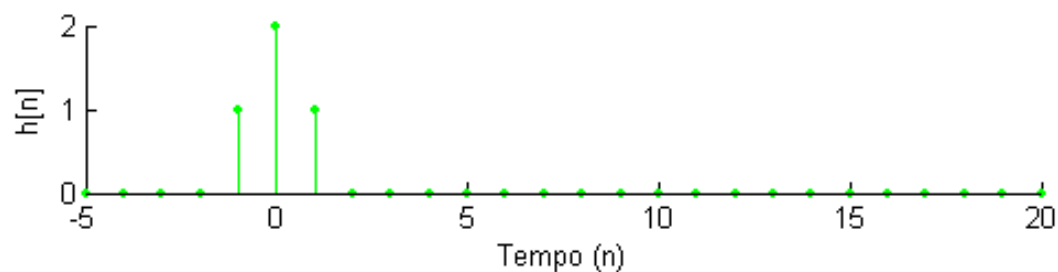
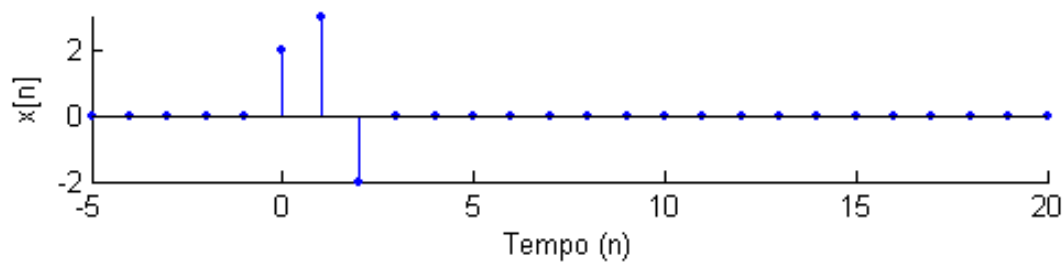
$$n = 19$$



$$n = 20$$



Resumindo...

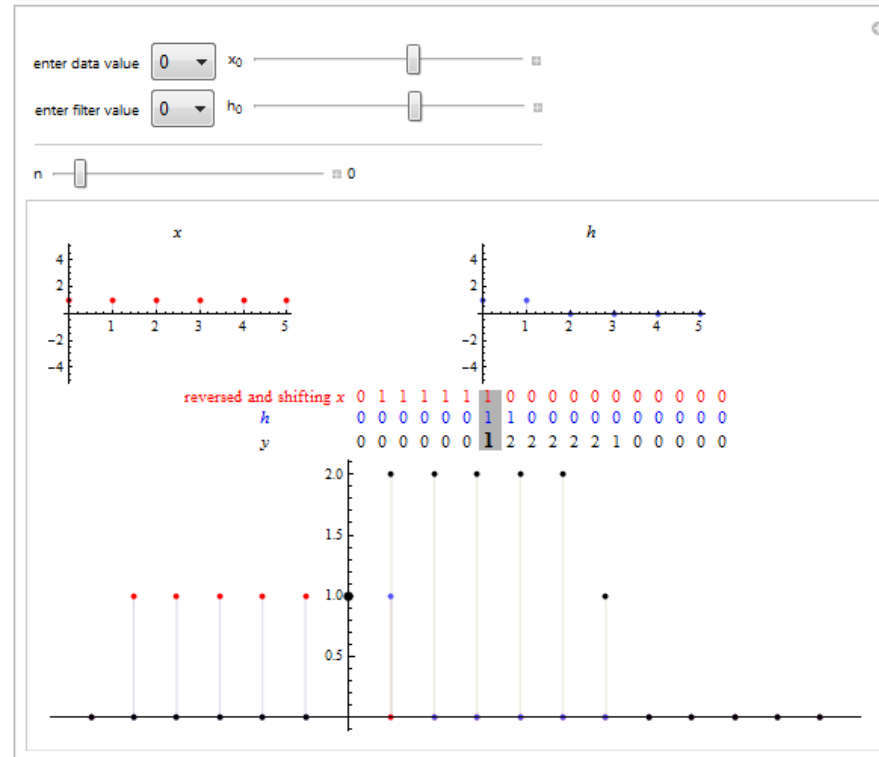


Boa Notícia!

VOCÊS JÁ PODEM FAZER A TERCEIRA
LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS SUGERIDOS...

Para Brincar ☺

Convolution Sum



"Convolution Sum" from the Wolfram Demonstrations Project

<http://demonstrations.wolfram.com/ConvolutionSum/>