

# Sinais e Sistemas

## Sistemas Lineares Invariantes no Tempo

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Universidade Estadual de Montes Claros

Engenharia de Sistemas



# Somatório de Convolução

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## Exemplo

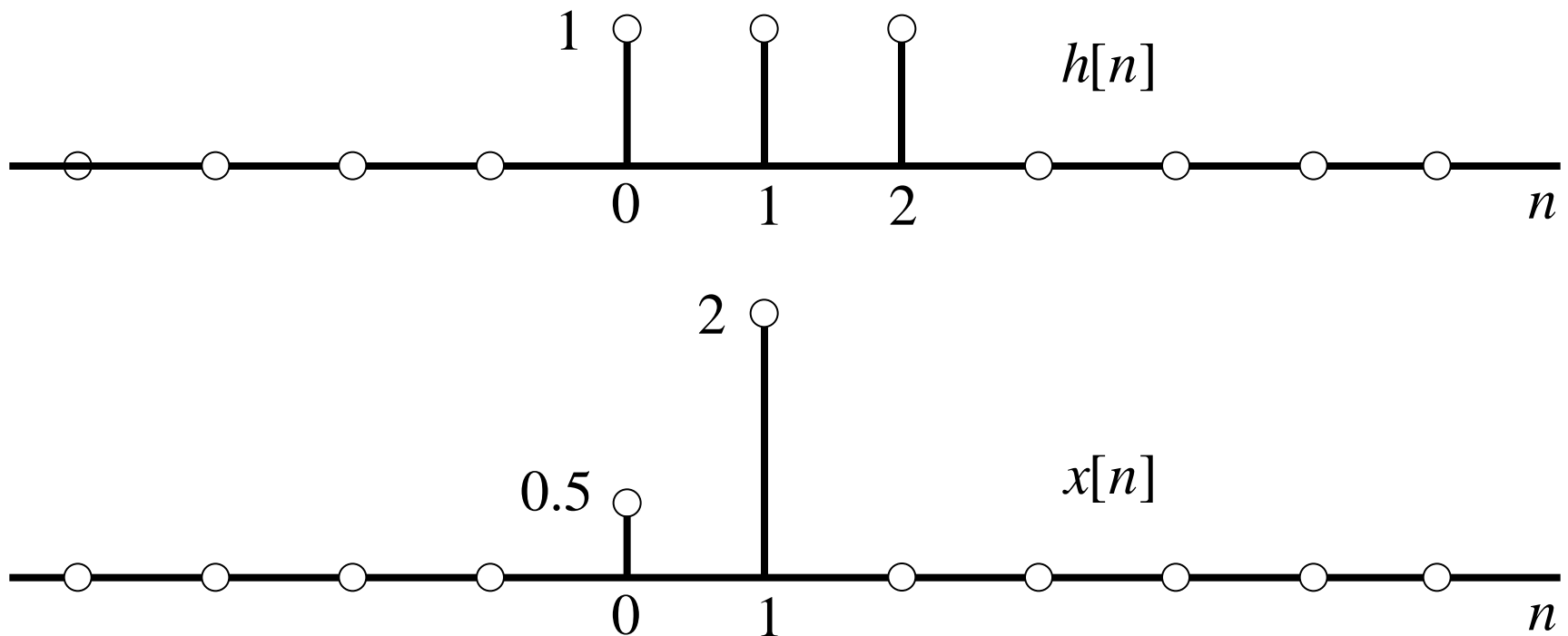
$$h[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & n = 0, 1, 2 \\ 0, & \text{caso contrário} \end{cases} \quad x[n] = \begin{cases} 0.5, & n = 0 \\ 2, & n = 1 \\ 0, & \text{caso contrário} \end{cases}$$

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:  $y[n] = 0.5h[n] + 2h[n-1]$

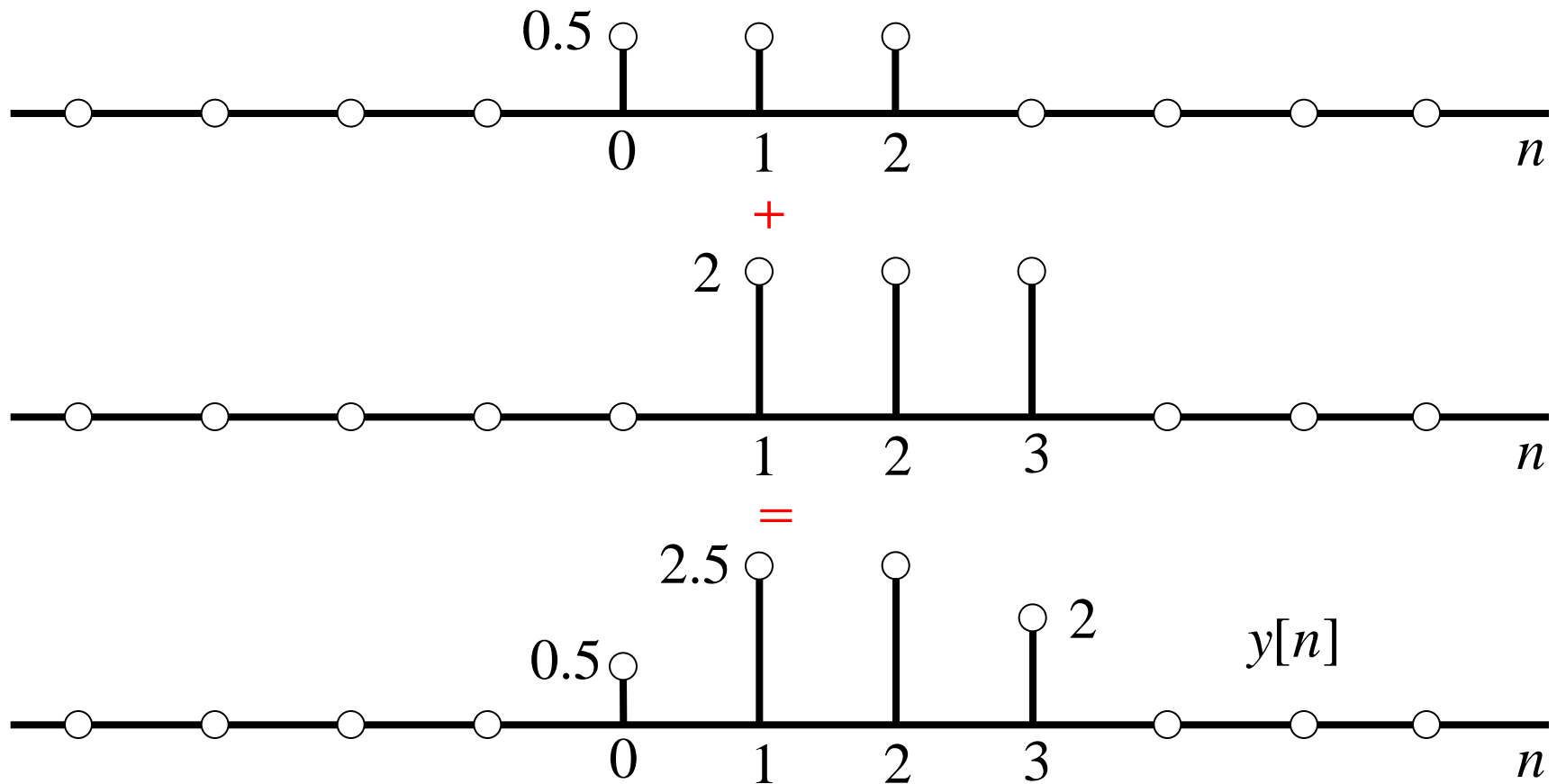
# Somatório de Convolução

Desenhando



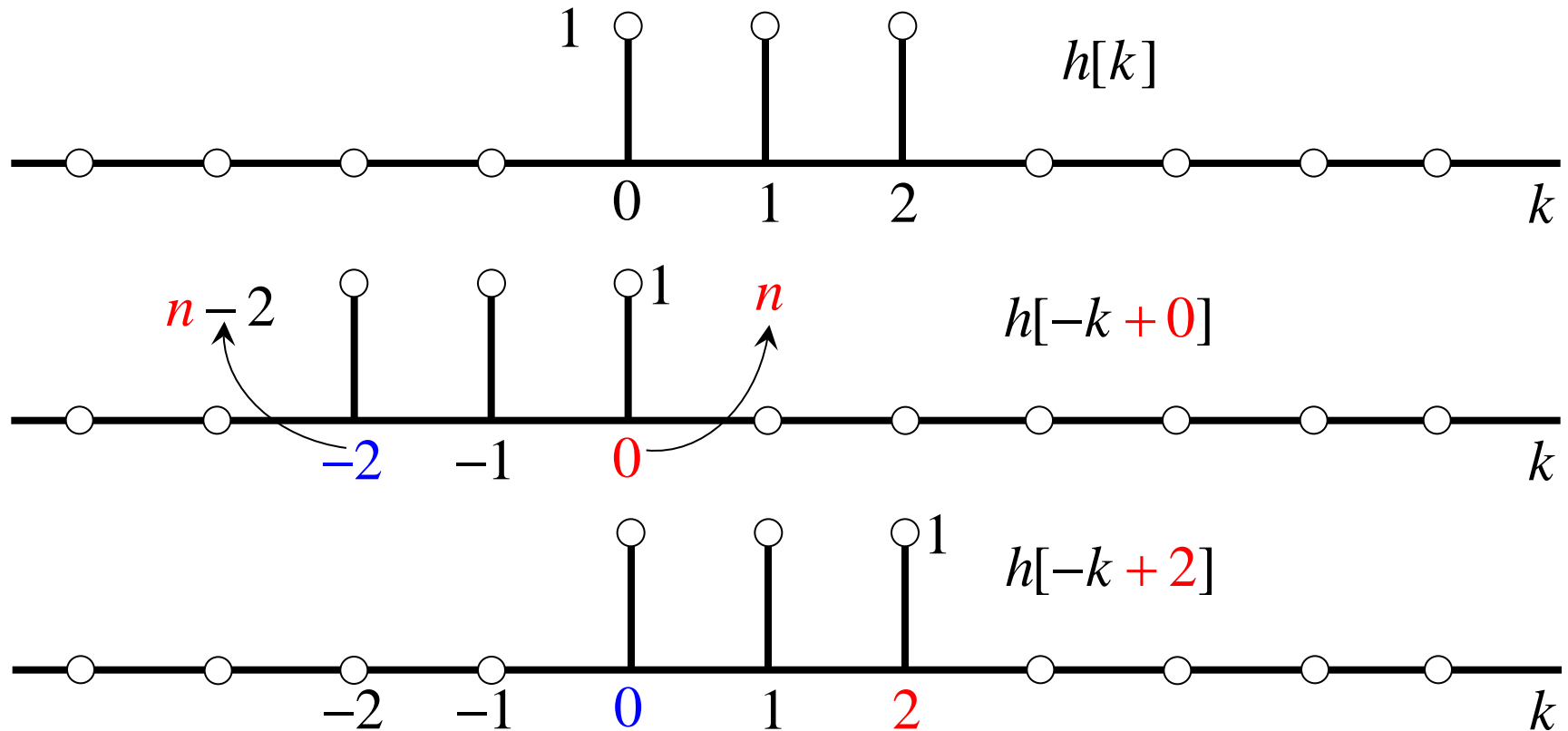
# Somatório de Convolução

Primeira Abordagem:  $y[n] = 0.5h[n] + 2h[n-1]$



# Somatório de Convolução

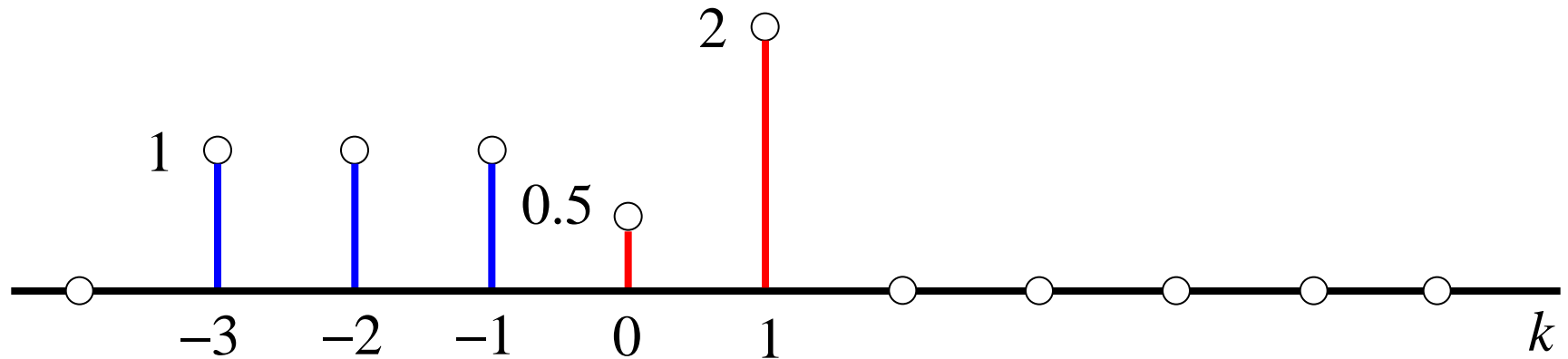
Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...



# Somatório de Convolução

Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...

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



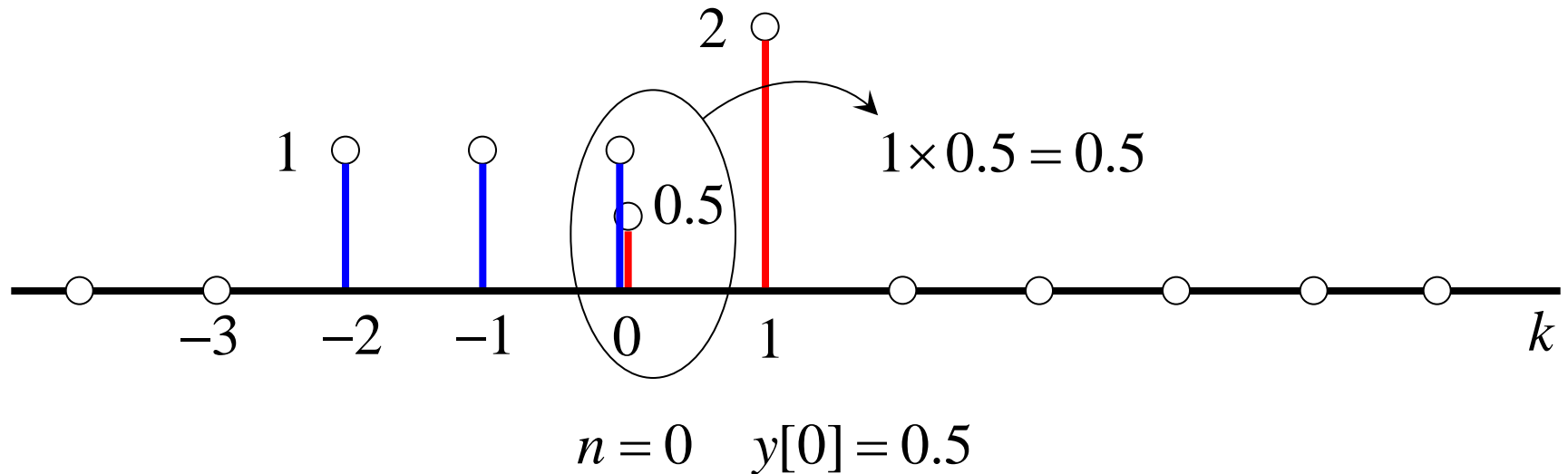
$$n = -1 \quad y[-1] = 0$$

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

# Somatório de Convolução

Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...

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

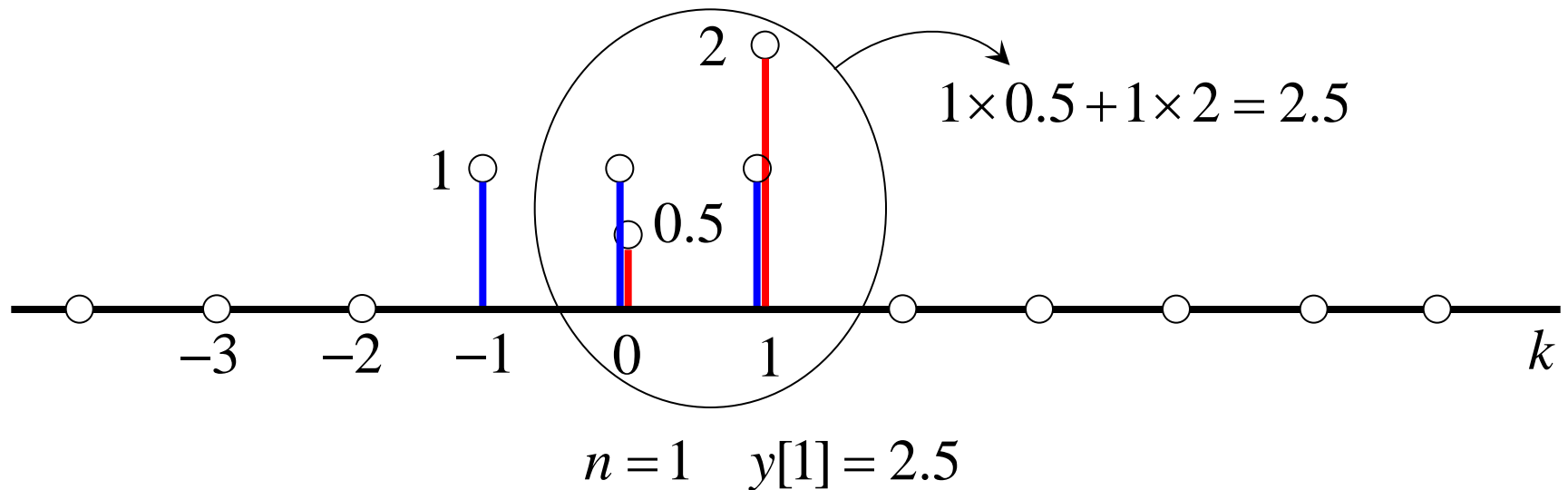


A brincadeira começa em  $n = 0...$

# Somatório de Convolução

Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...

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

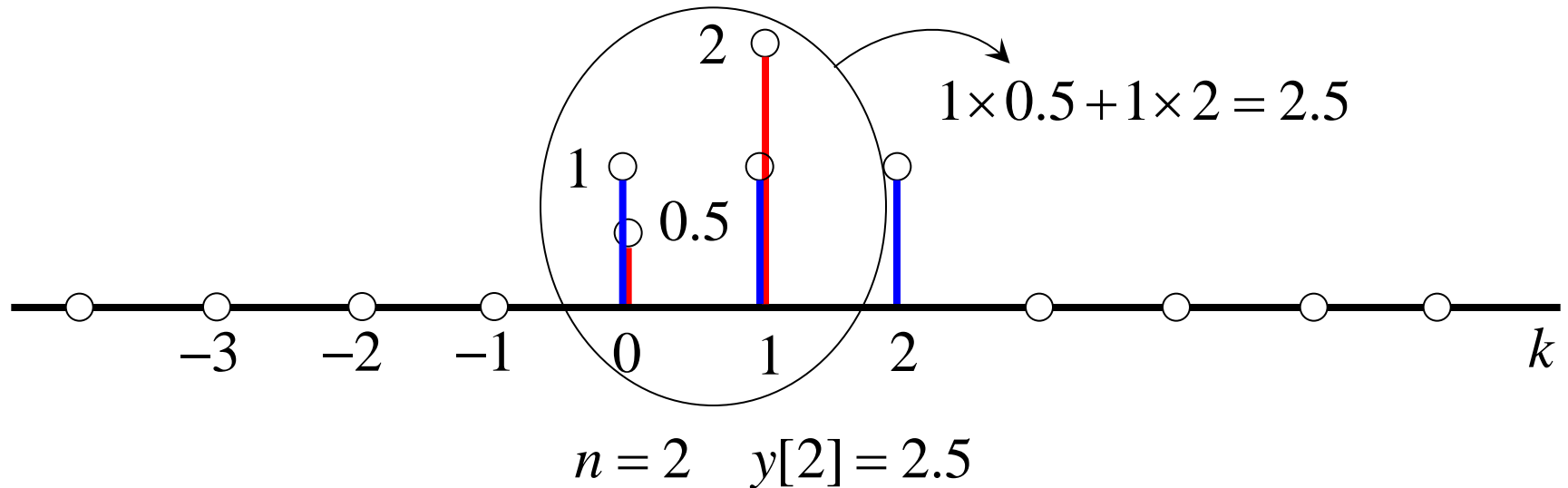




# Somatório de Convolução

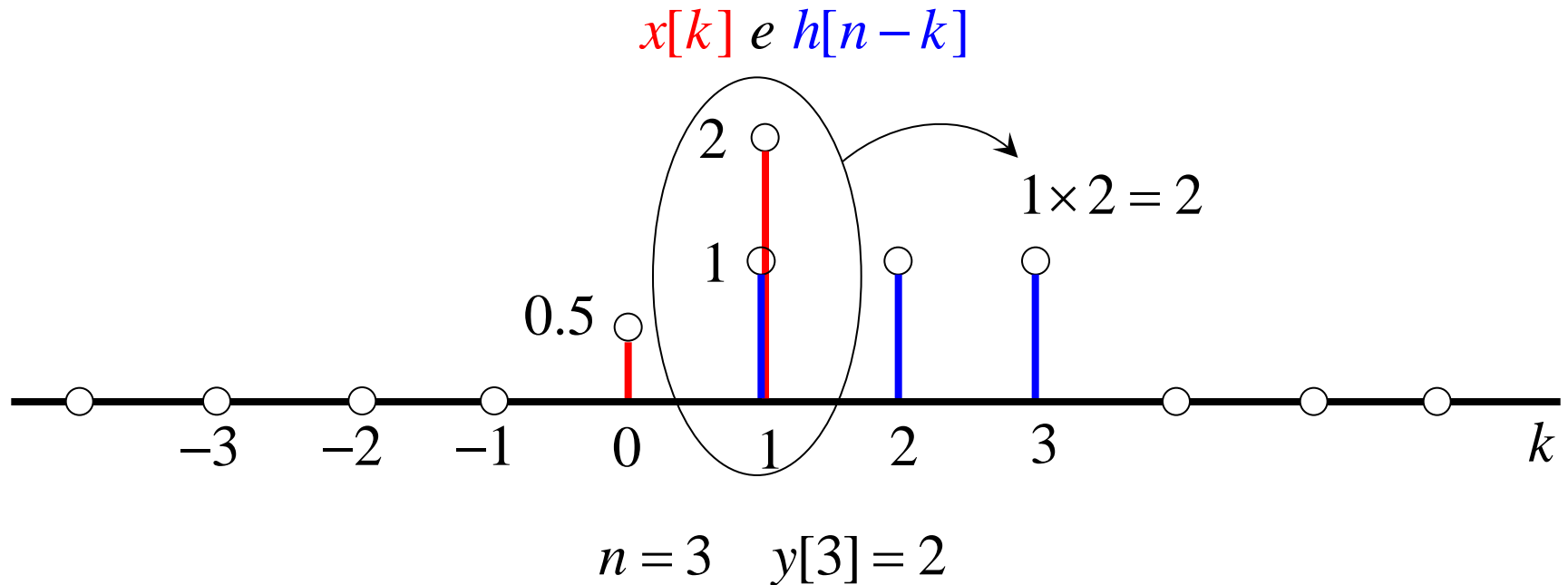
Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...

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



# Somatório de Convolução

Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...

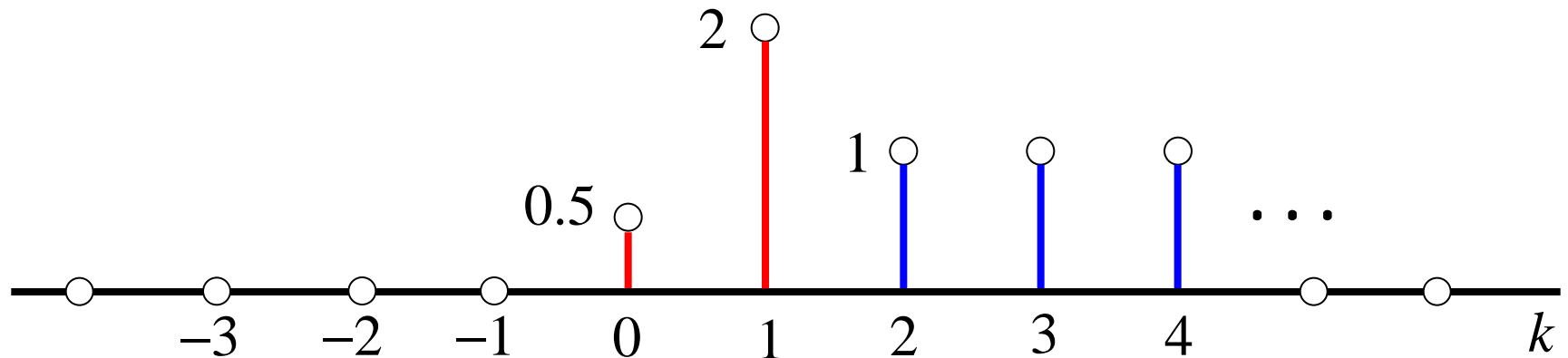


E termina em  $n = 3...$

# Somatório de Convolução

Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...

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



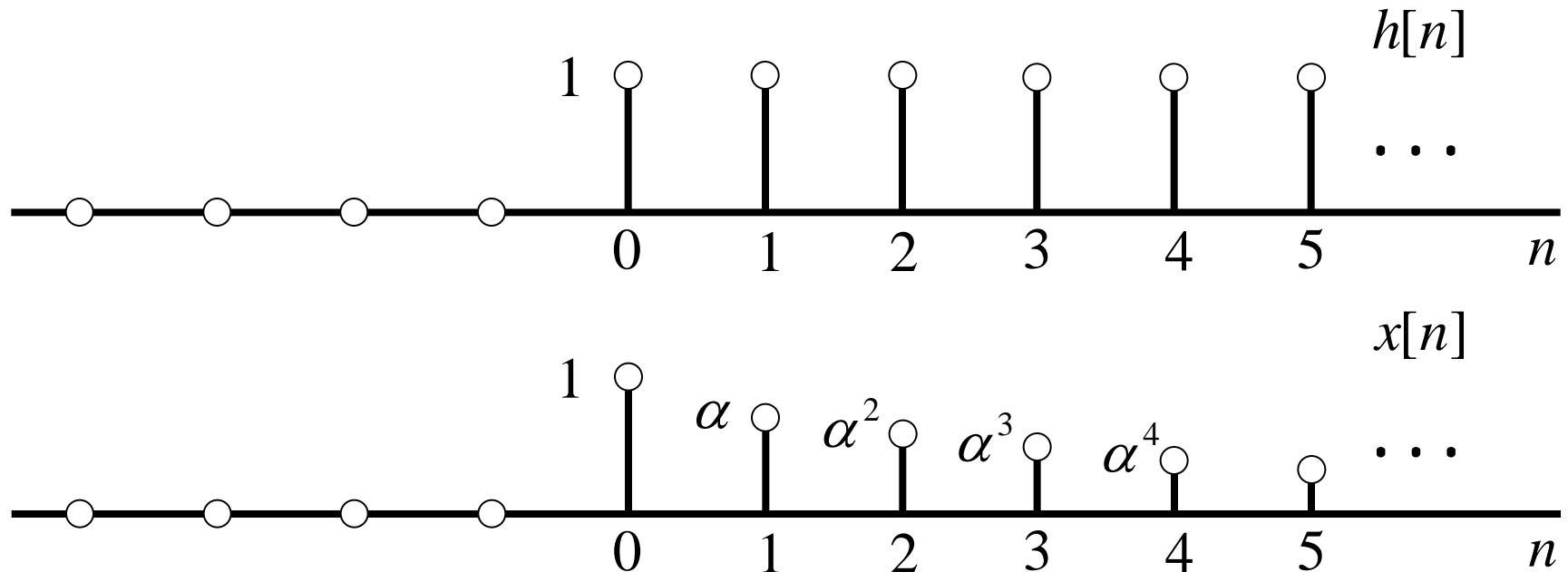
$$n = 4 \quad y[4] = 0$$

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

# Somatório de Convolução

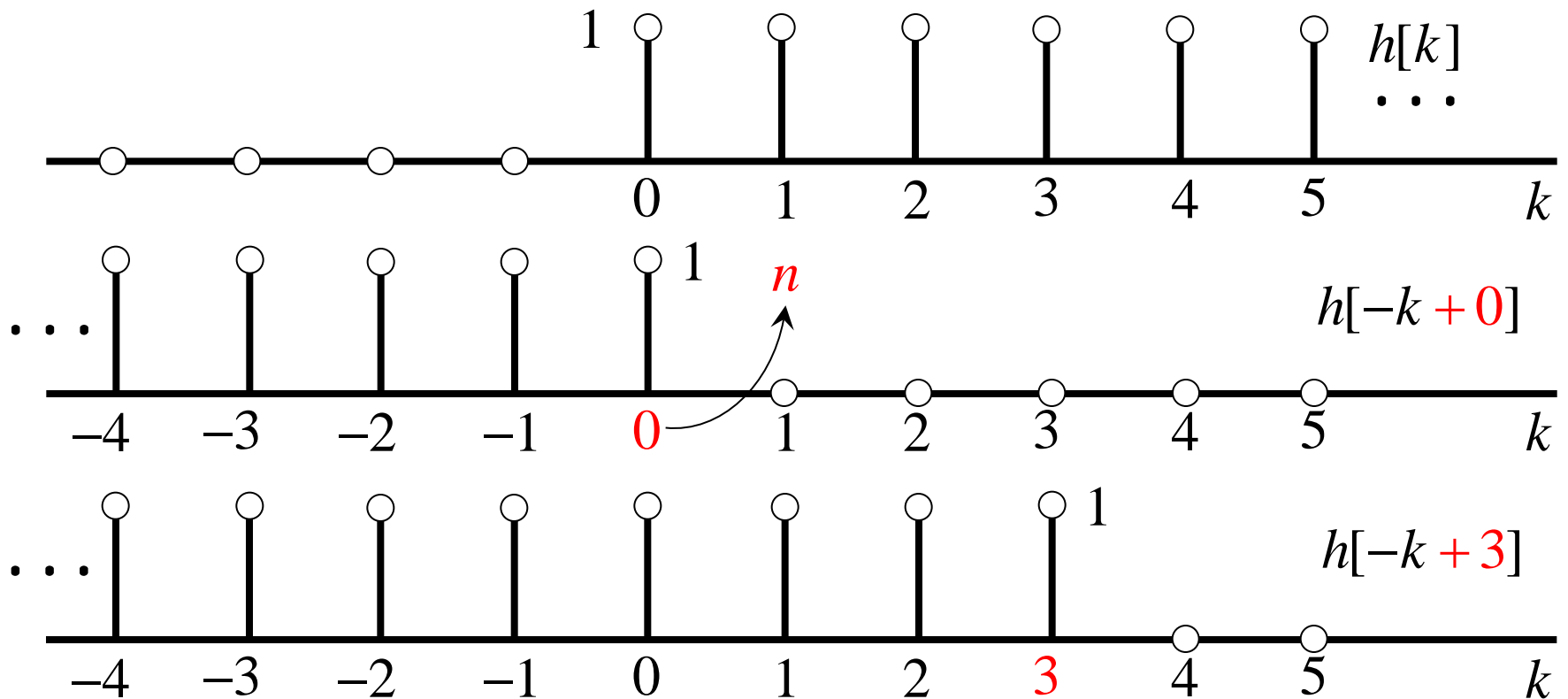
Exemplo

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



# Somatório de Convolução

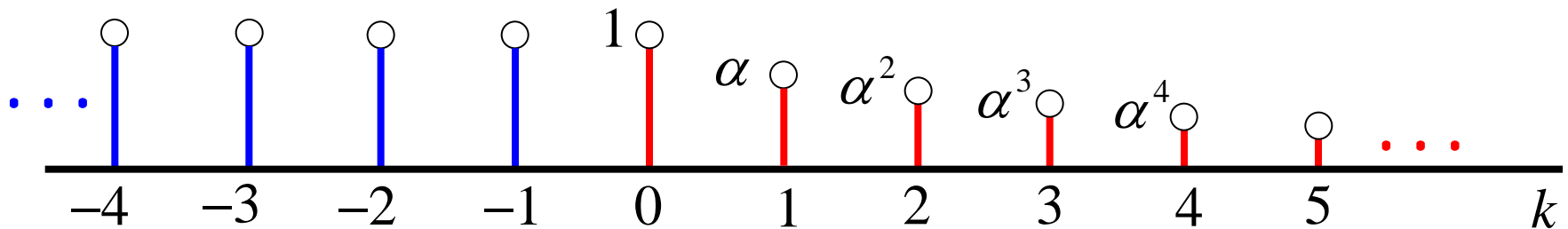
Exemplo



# Somatório de Convolução

Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...

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



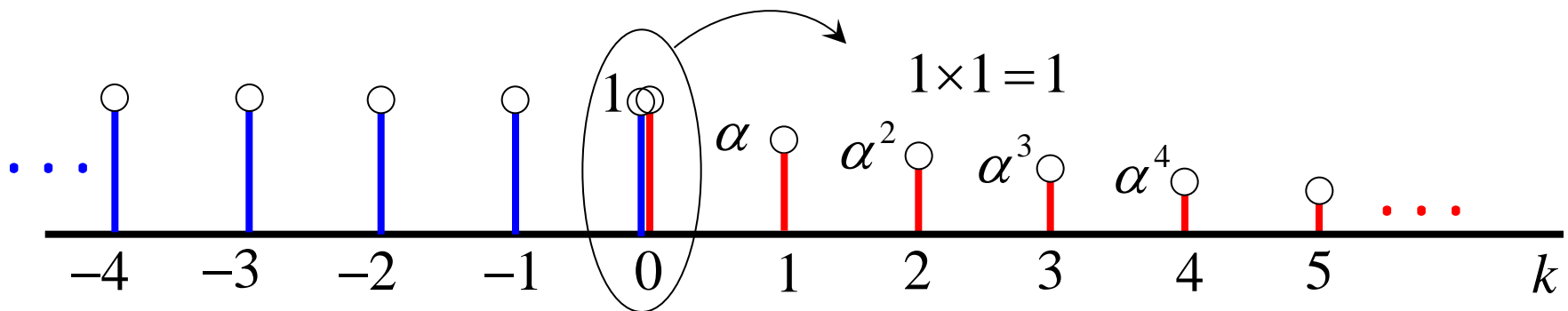
$$n = -1 \quad y[-1] = 0$$

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

# Somatório de Convolução

Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...

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



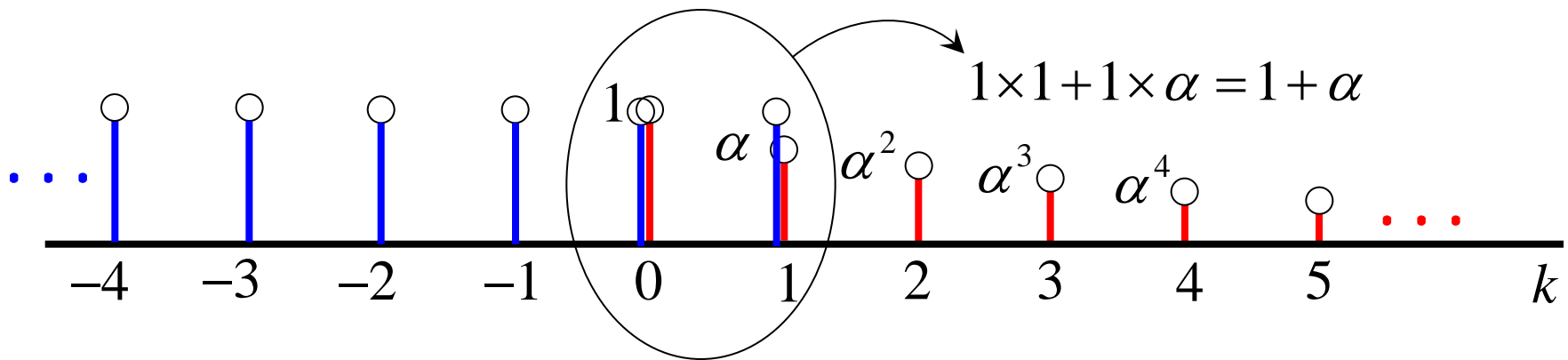
$$n = 0 \quad y[0] = 1$$

A brincadeira começa em  $n = 0...$

# Somatório de Convolução

Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...

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

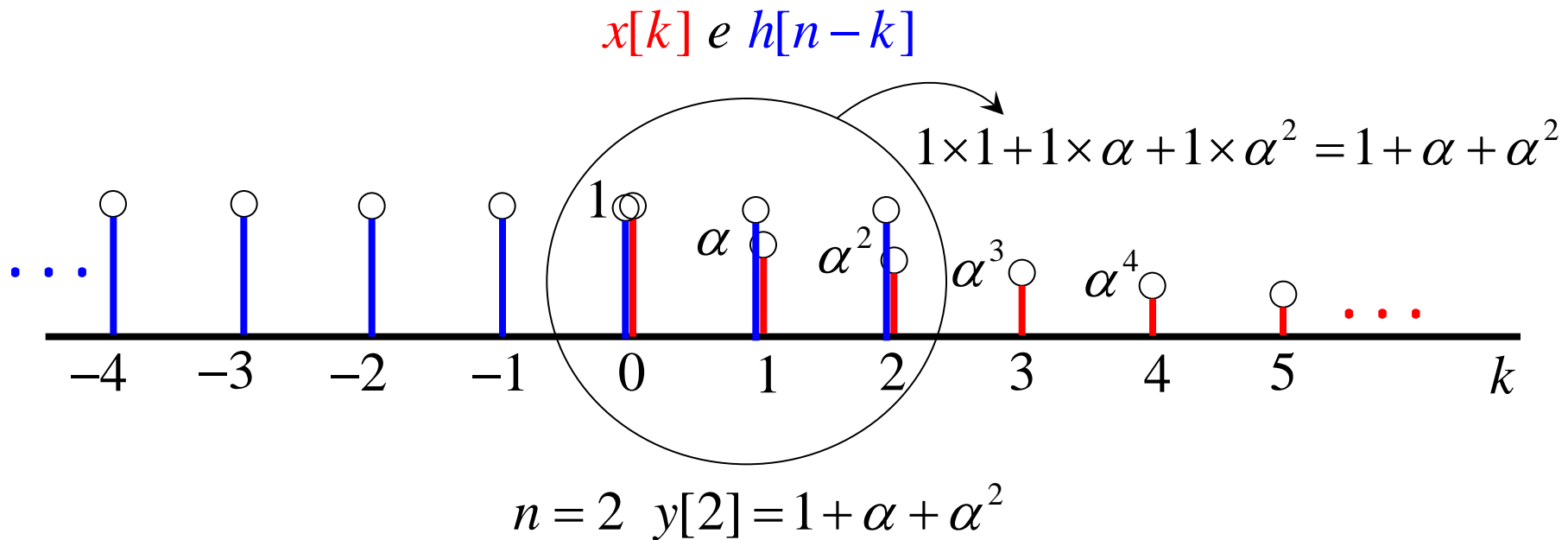


$$n = 1 \quad y[1] = 1 + \alpha$$



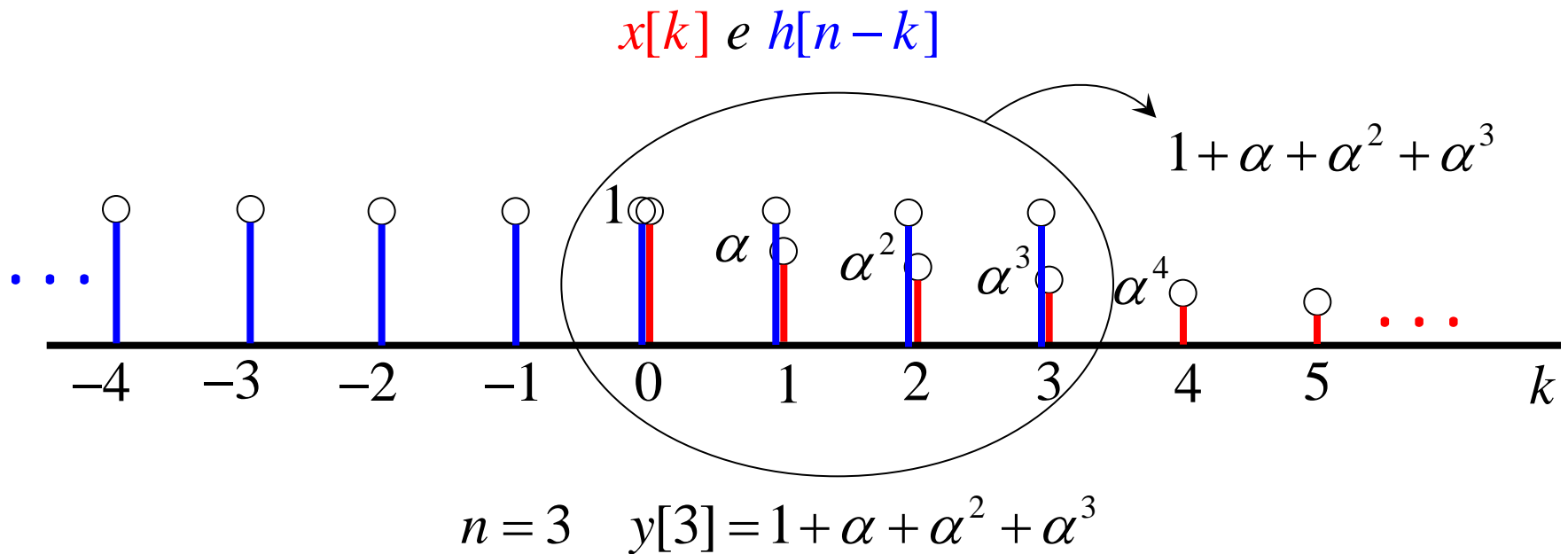
# Somatório de Convolução

Segunda Abordagem: Rebatendo e Deslocando...



# 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

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Lembrando da Série (Progressão) Geométrica

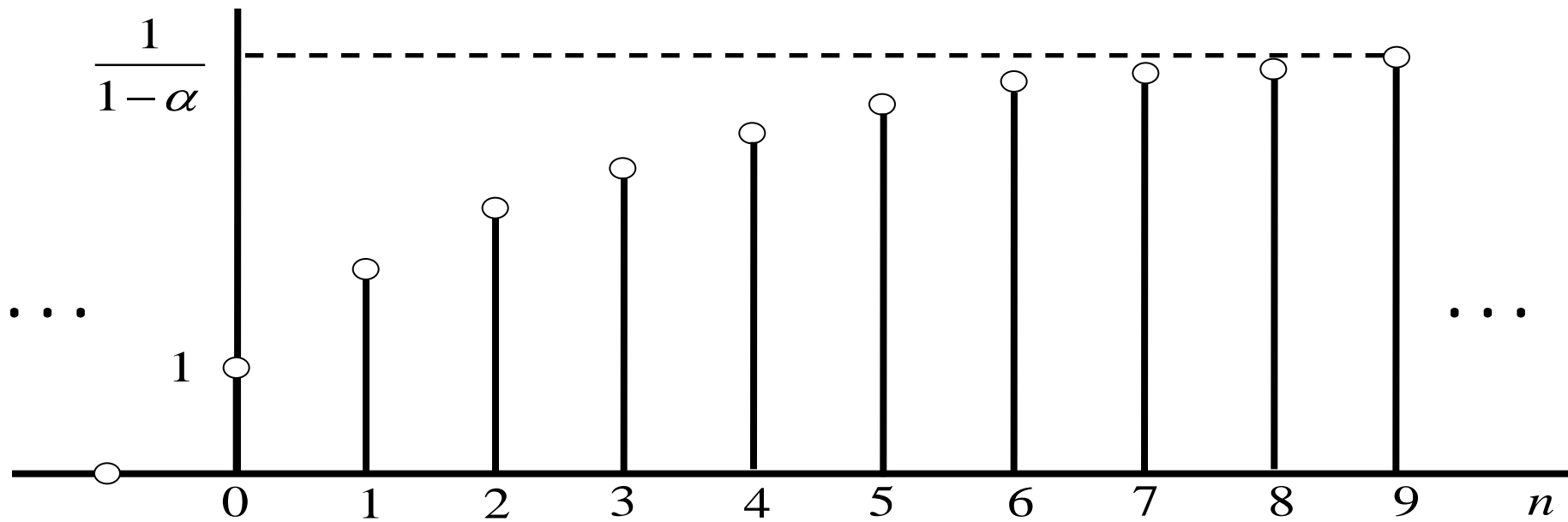
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha^k = \frac{1}{1-\alpha}, \quad |\alpha| < 1 \qquad \sum_{k=i}^{\infty} \alpha^k = \frac{\alpha^i}{1-\alpha}, \quad |\alpha| < 1$$

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



# Somatório de Convolução

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



# Somatório de Convolução

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Exemplo

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

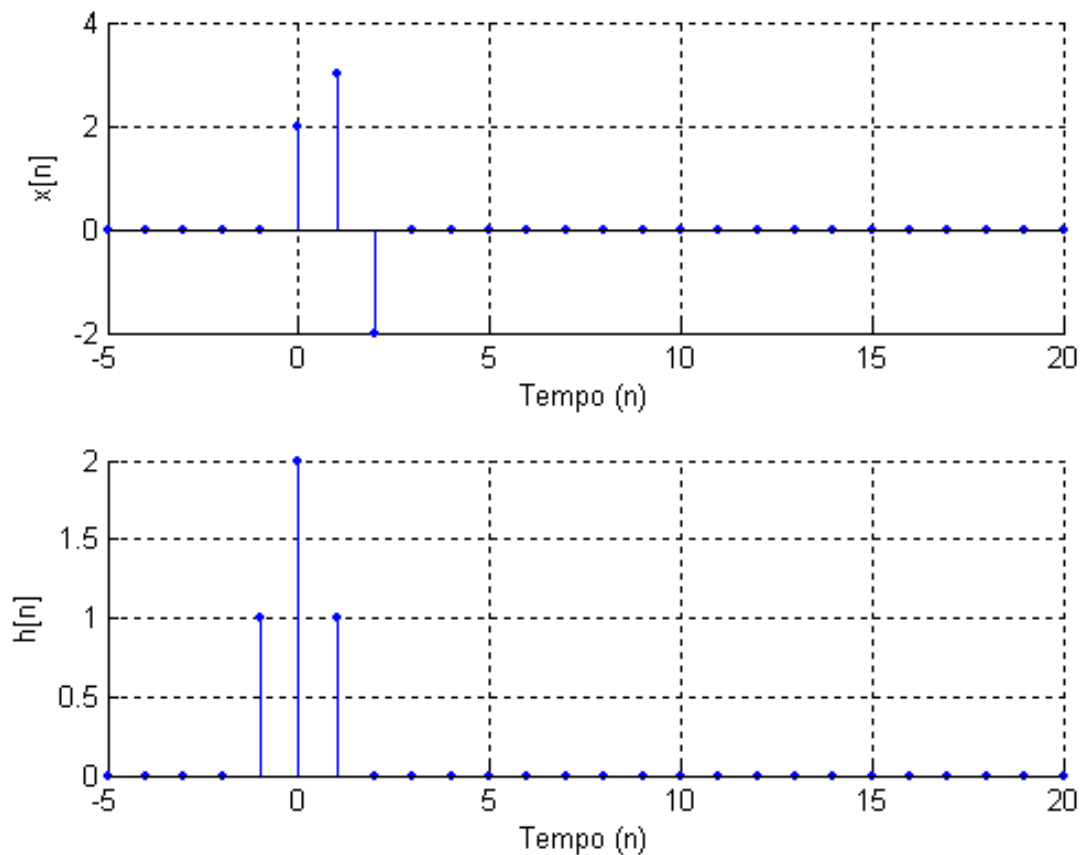
Entrada como Soma de Impulsos:  $x[n] = 2\delta[n] + 3\delta[n-1] - 2\delta[n-2]$

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

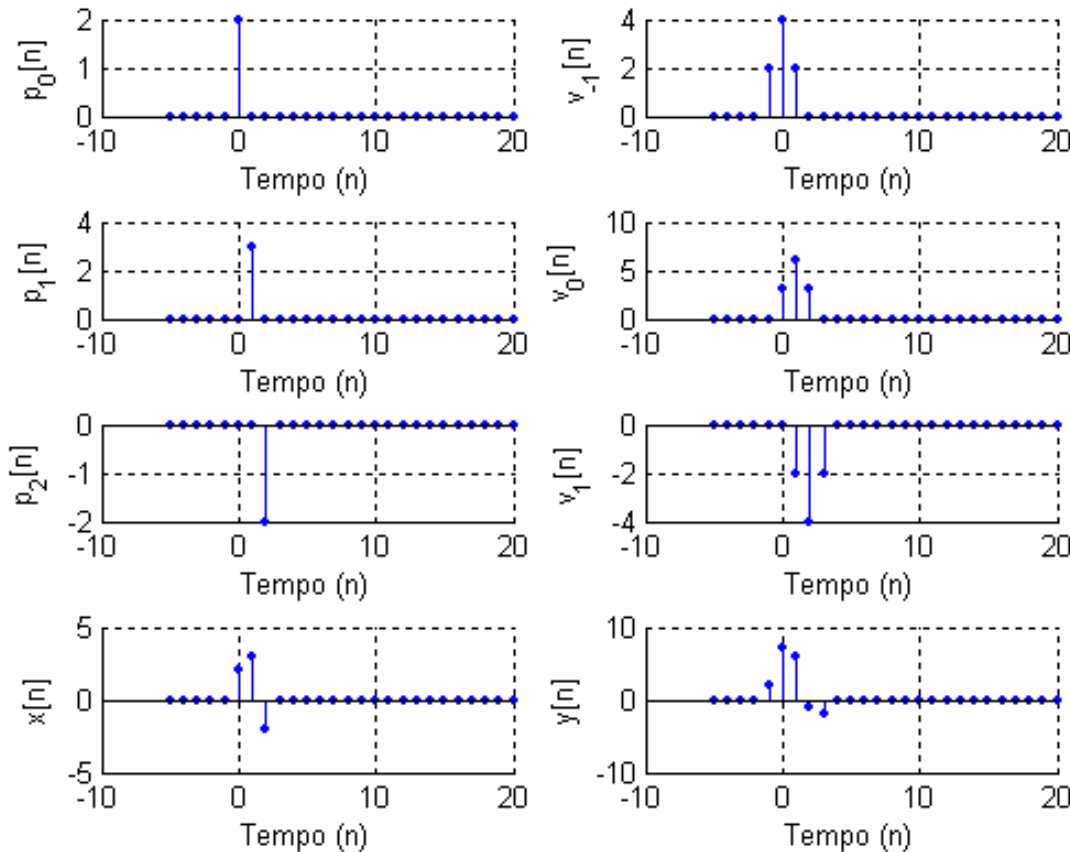
# Somatório de Convolução

Sinais  $x[n]$  e  $h[n]$



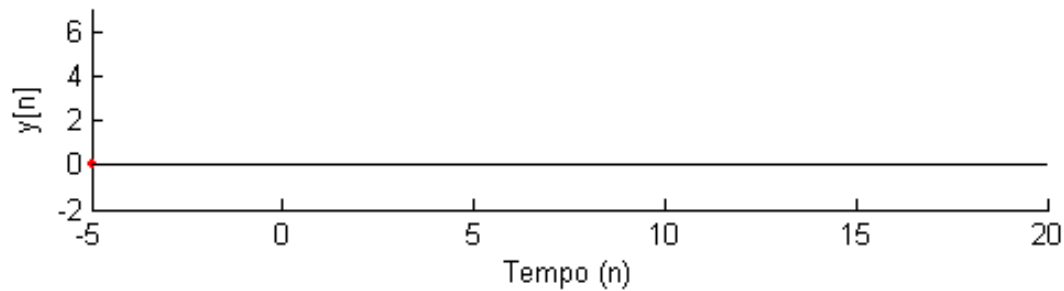
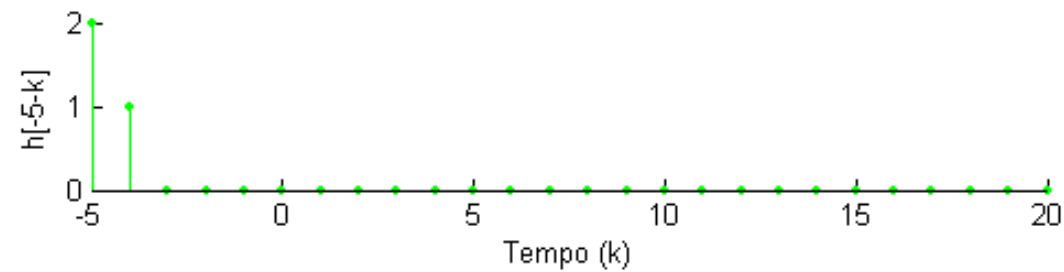
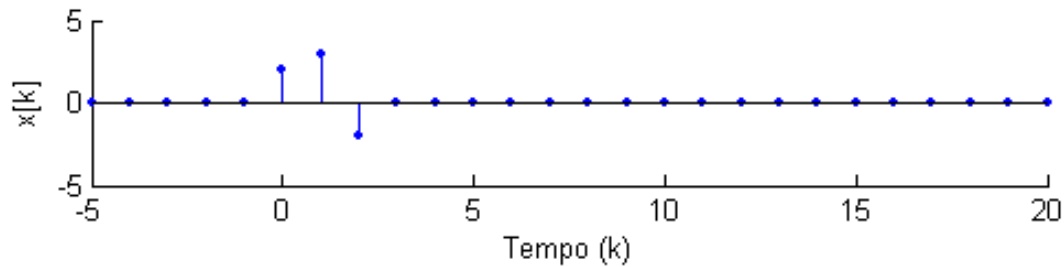
# Somatório de Convolução

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

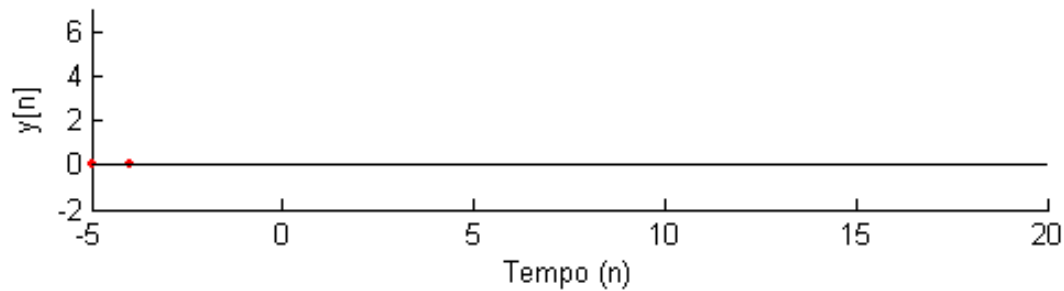
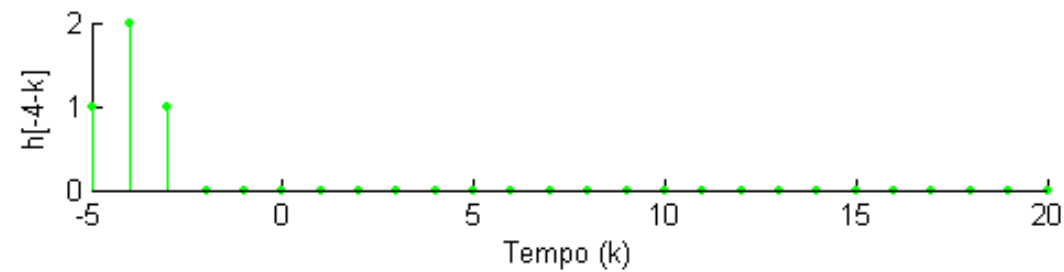
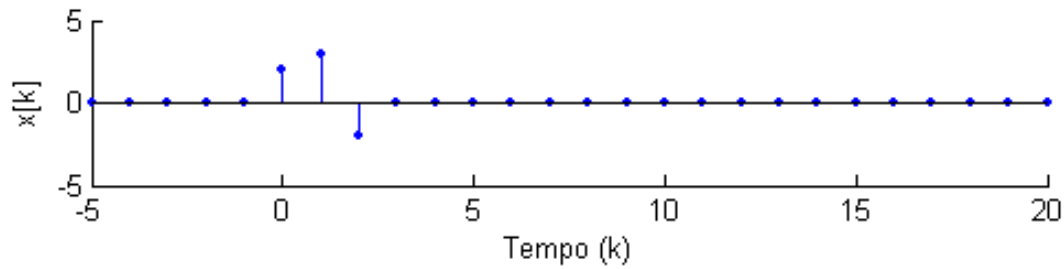




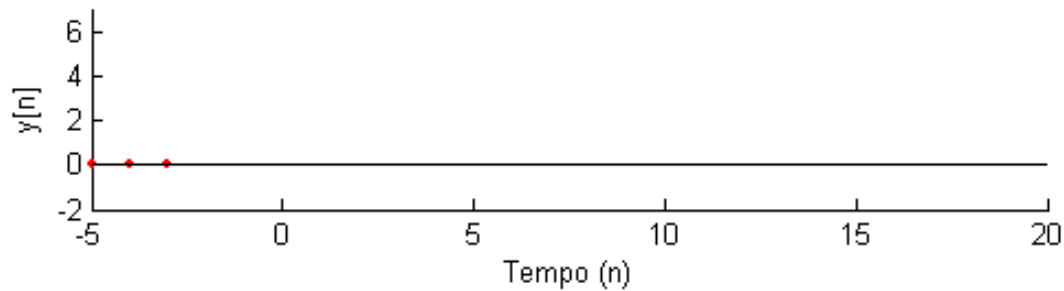
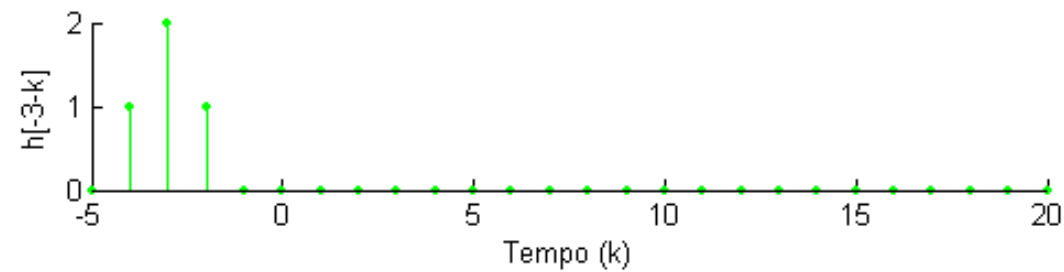
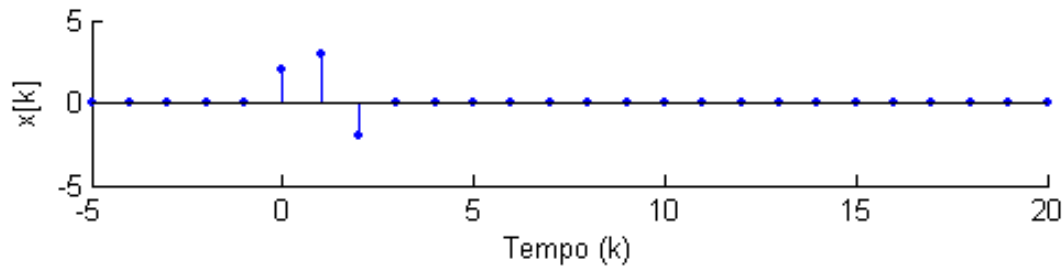
$$n = -5$$



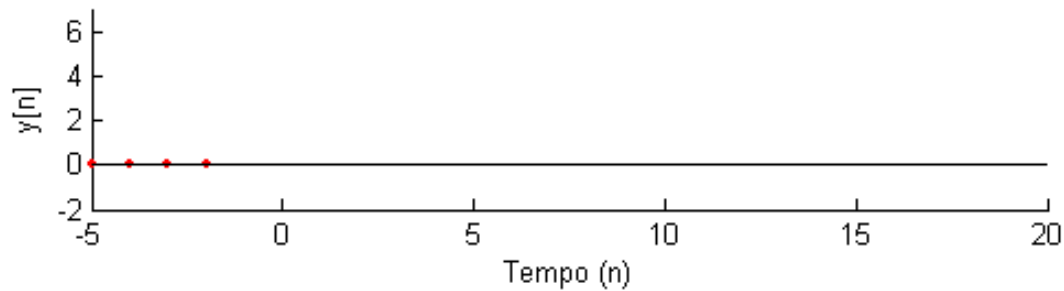
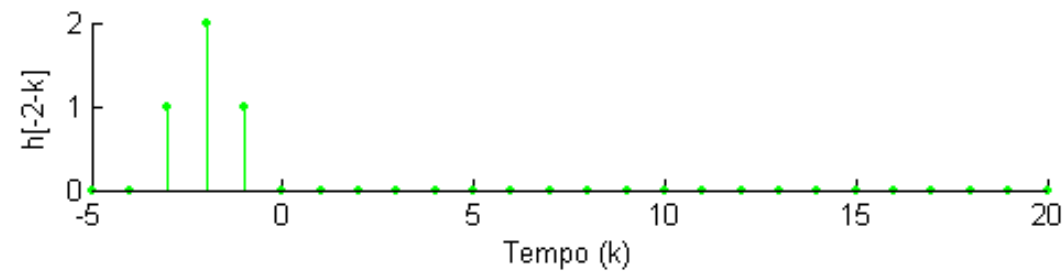
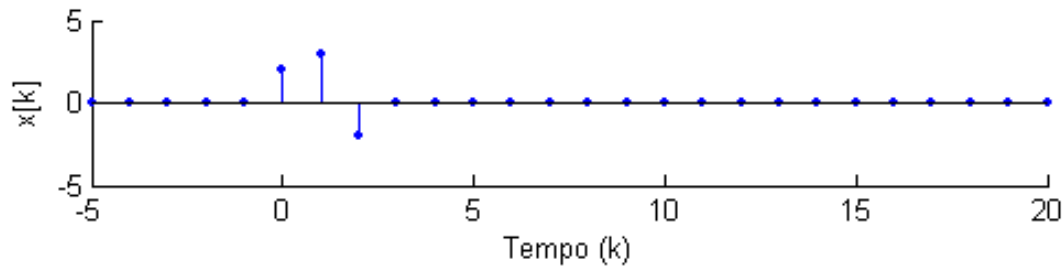
$$n = -4$$



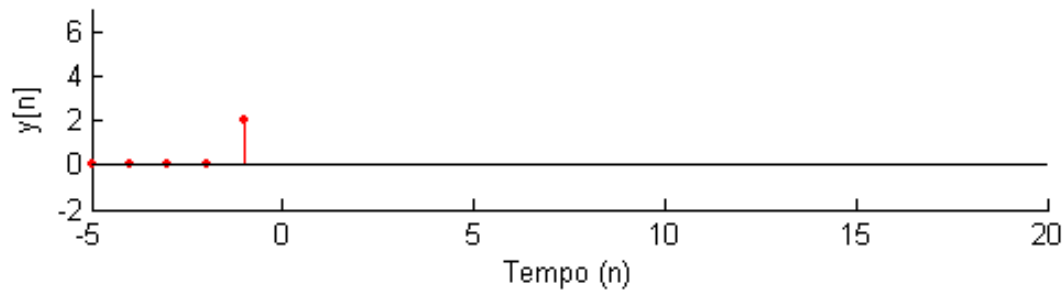
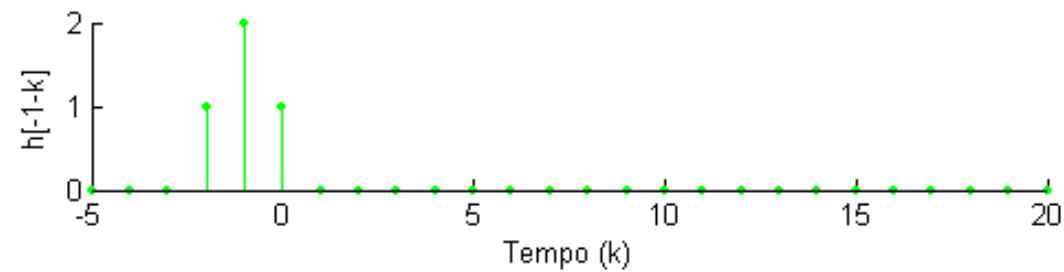
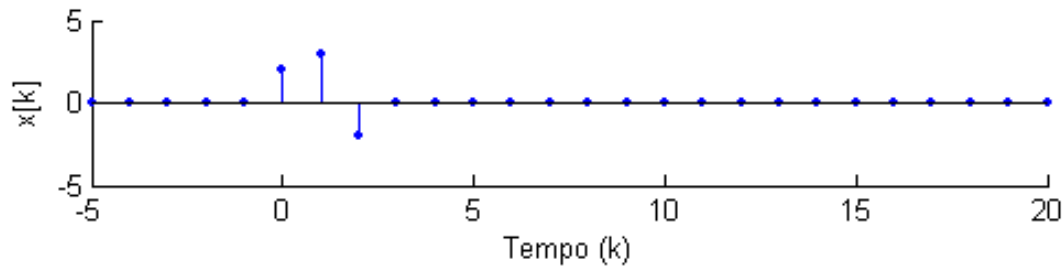
$$n = -3$$



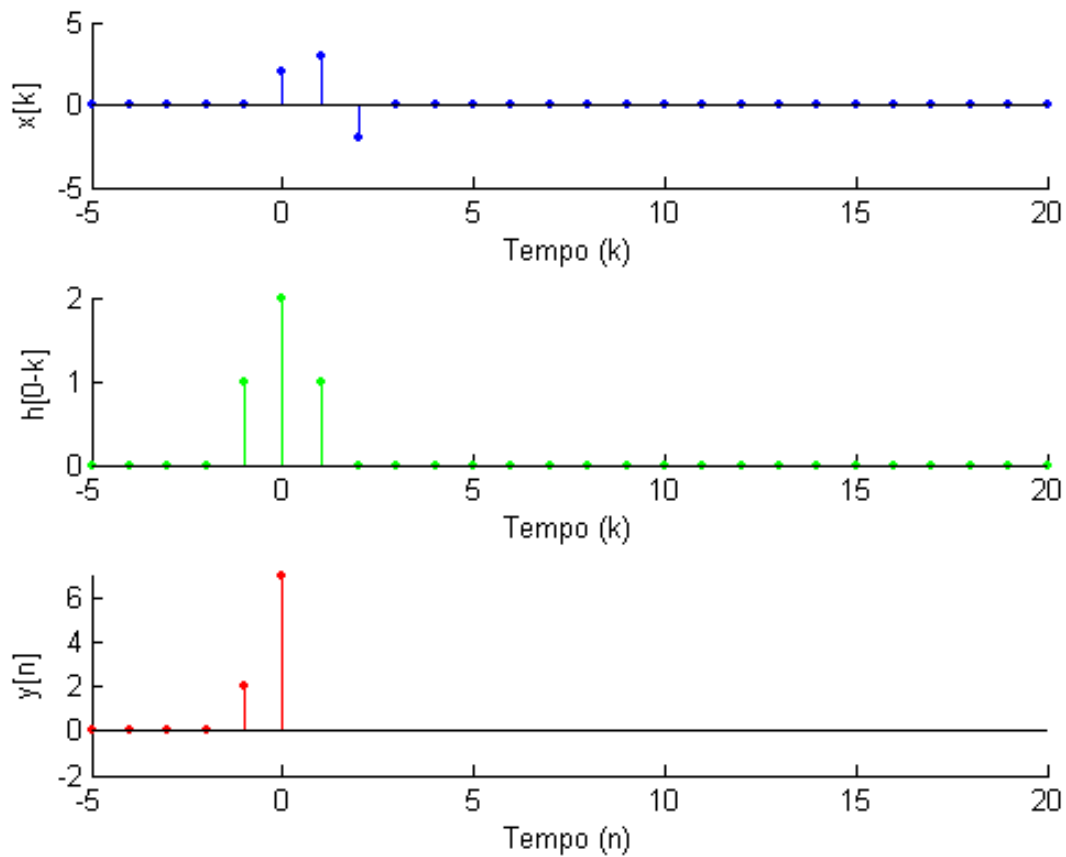
$$n = -2$$



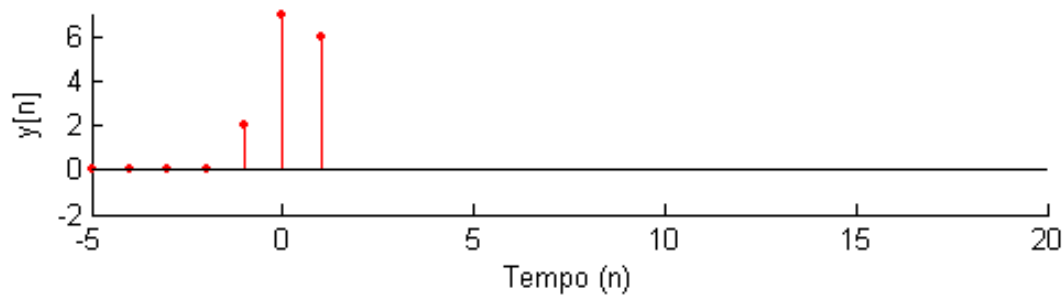
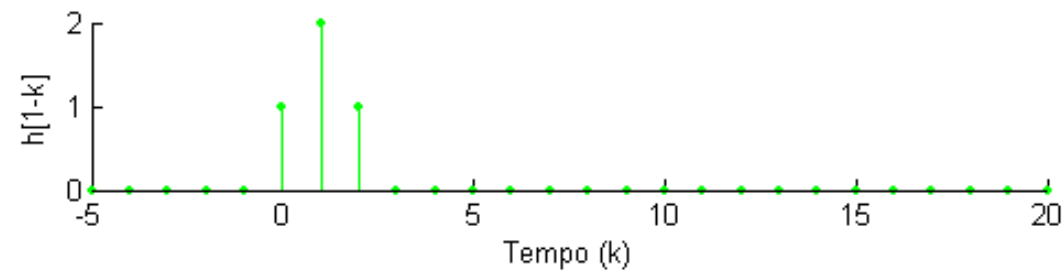
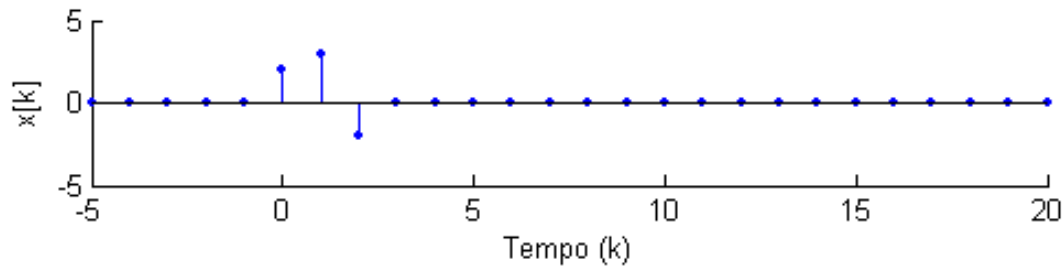
$$n = -1$$



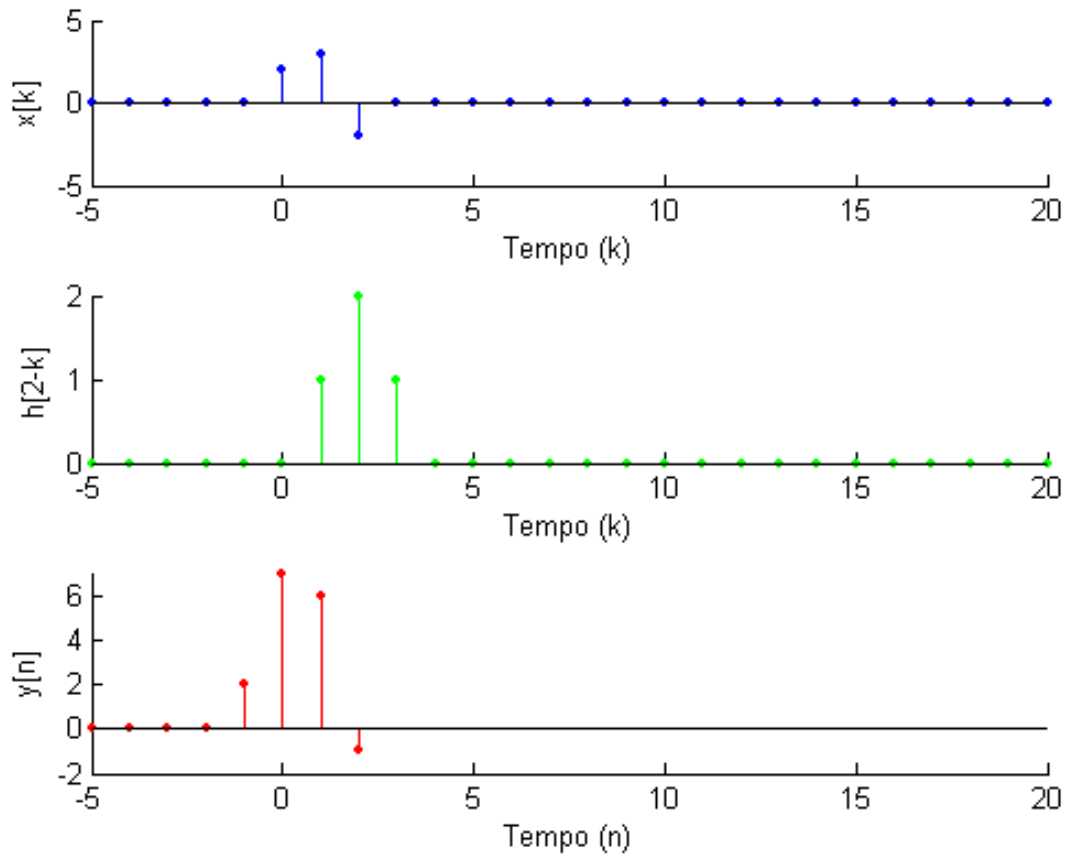
$$n = 0$$



$$n = 1$$

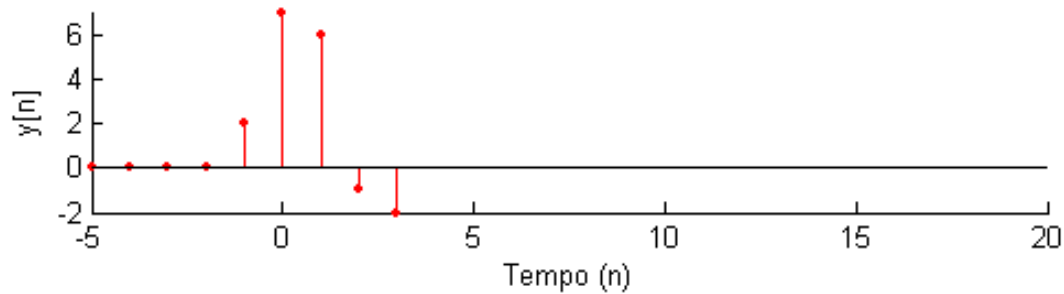
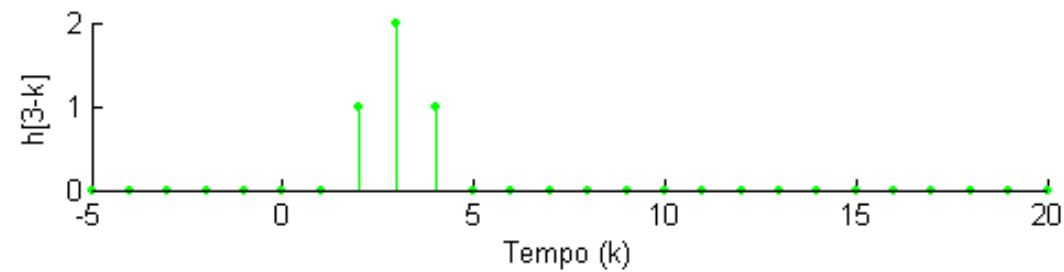
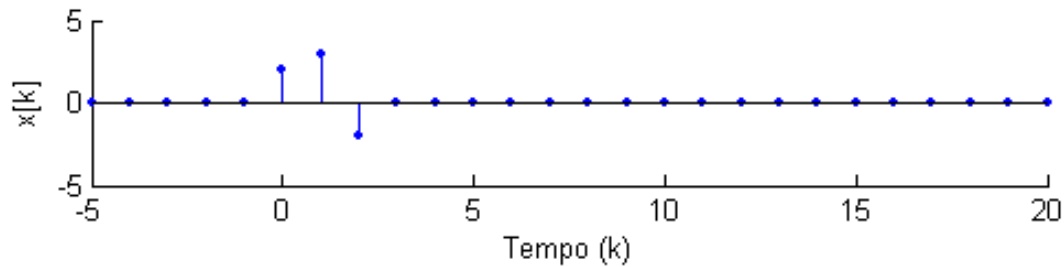


$$n = 2$$

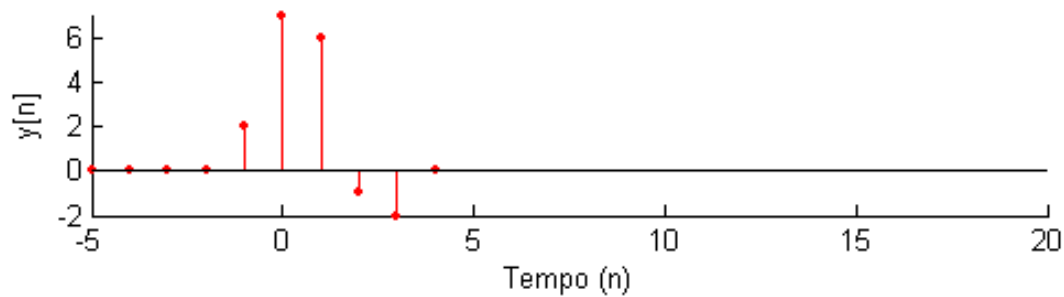
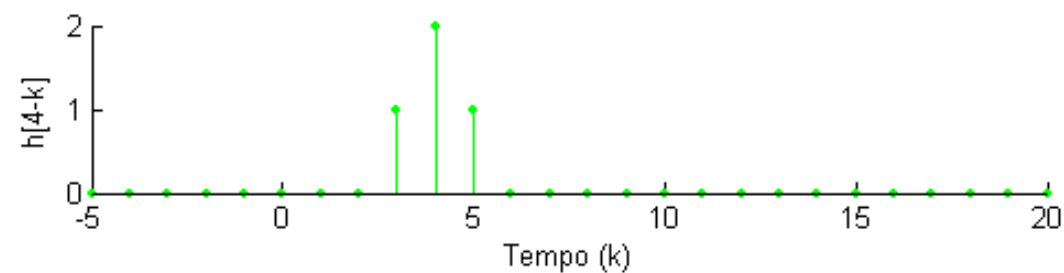
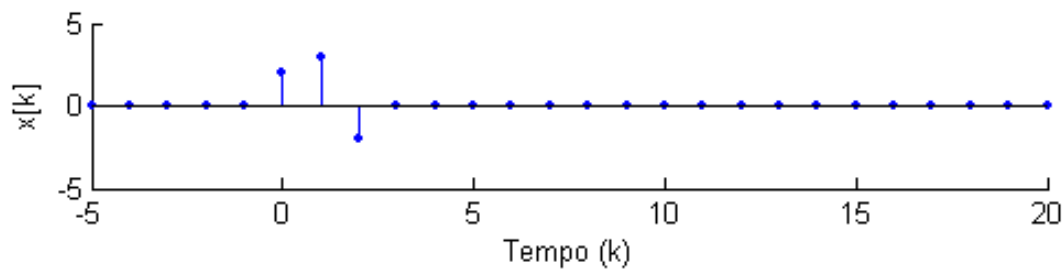




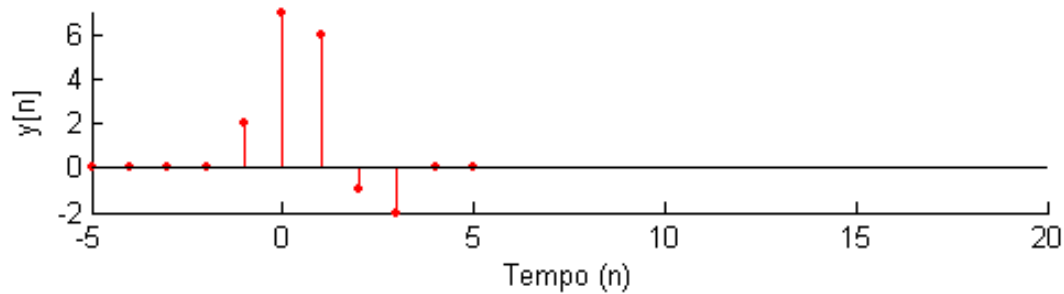
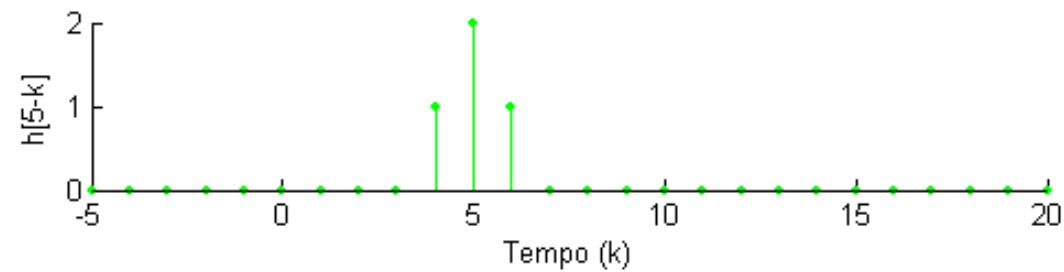
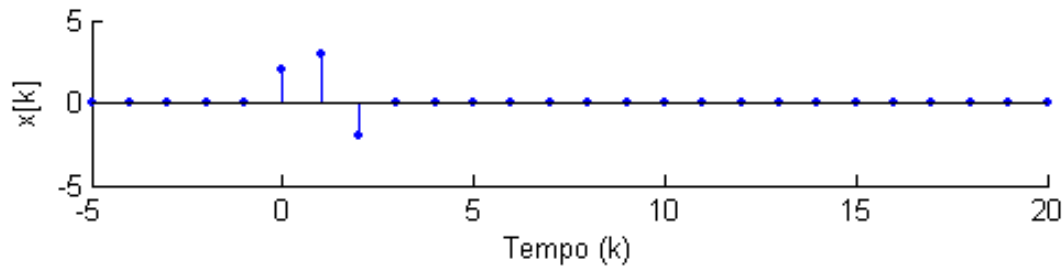
$$n = 3$$



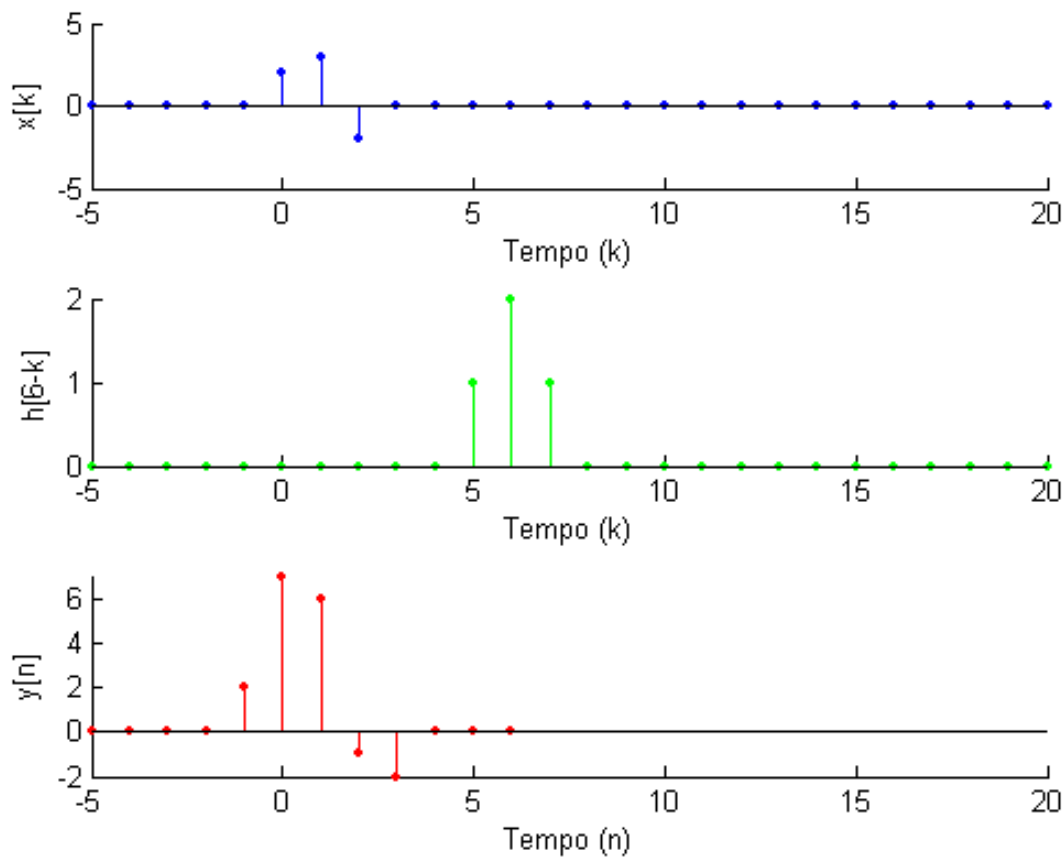
$$n = 4$$



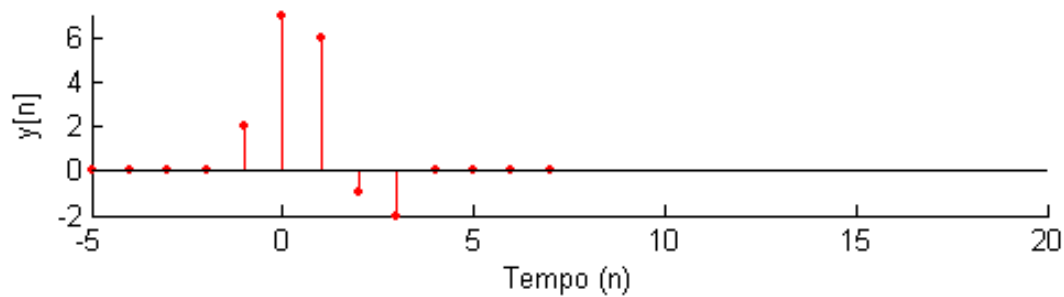
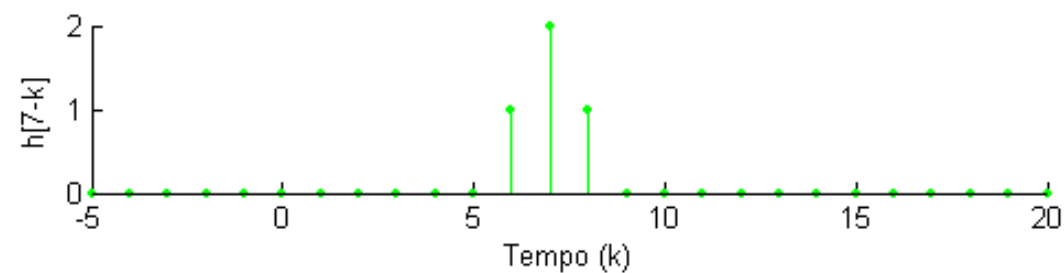
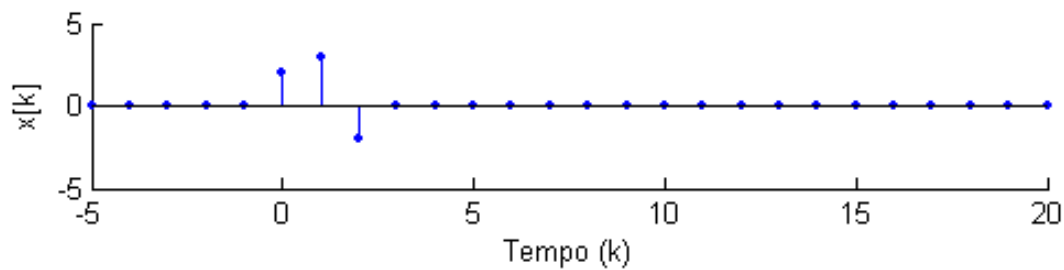
$$n = 5$$



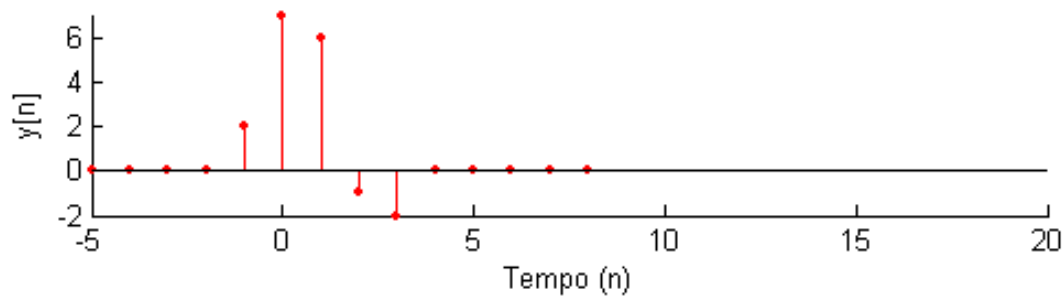
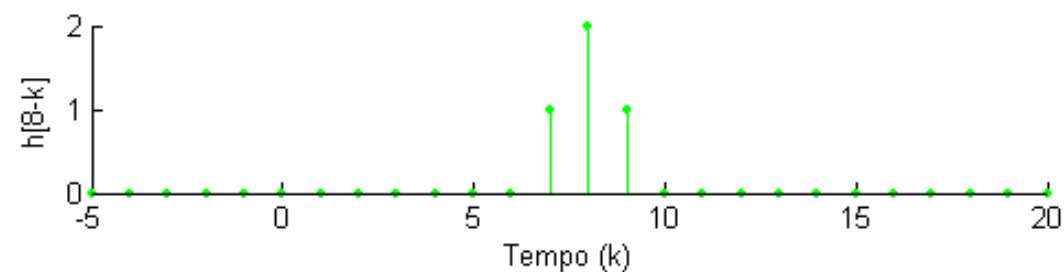
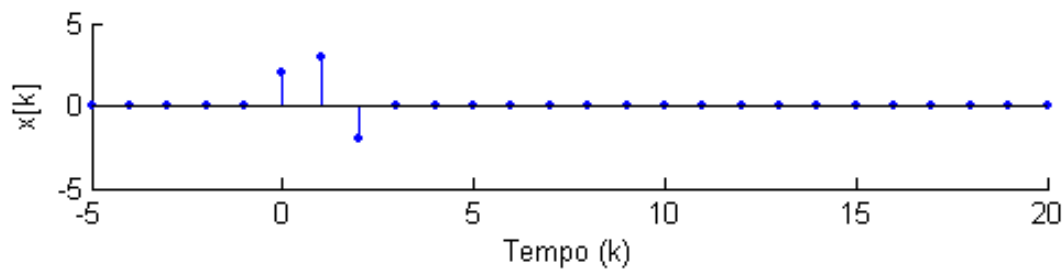
$$n = 6$$



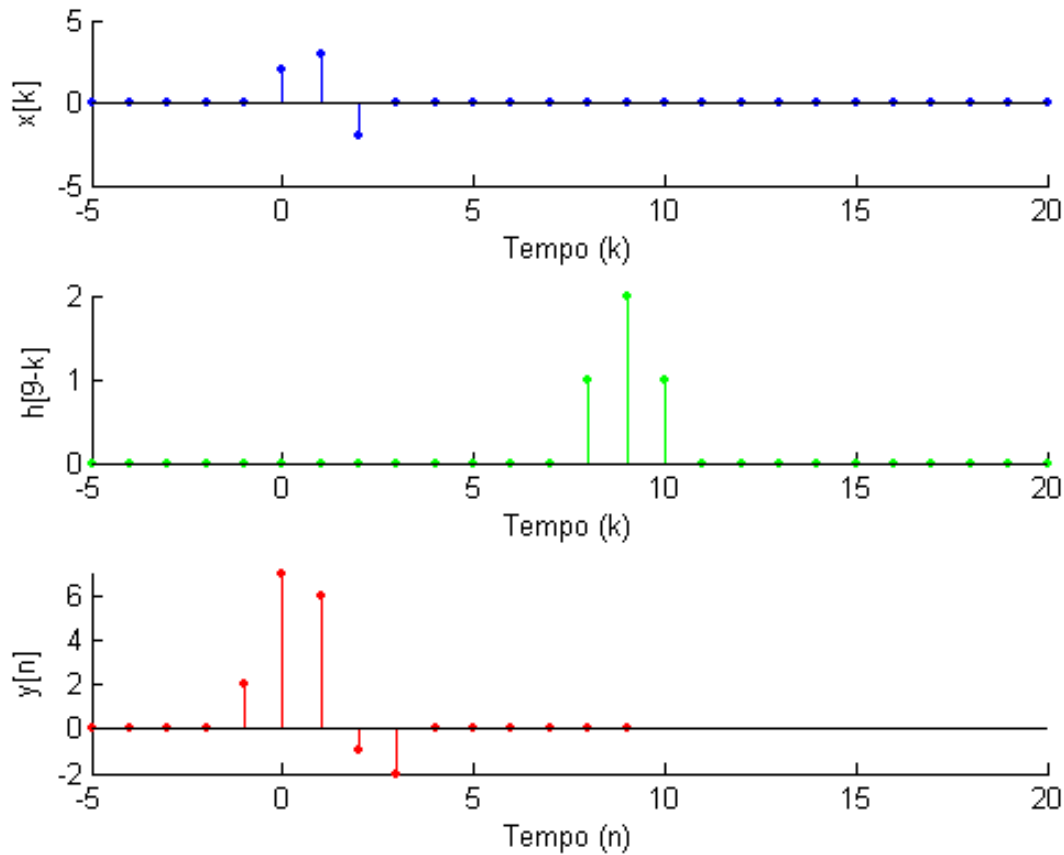
$$n = 7$$



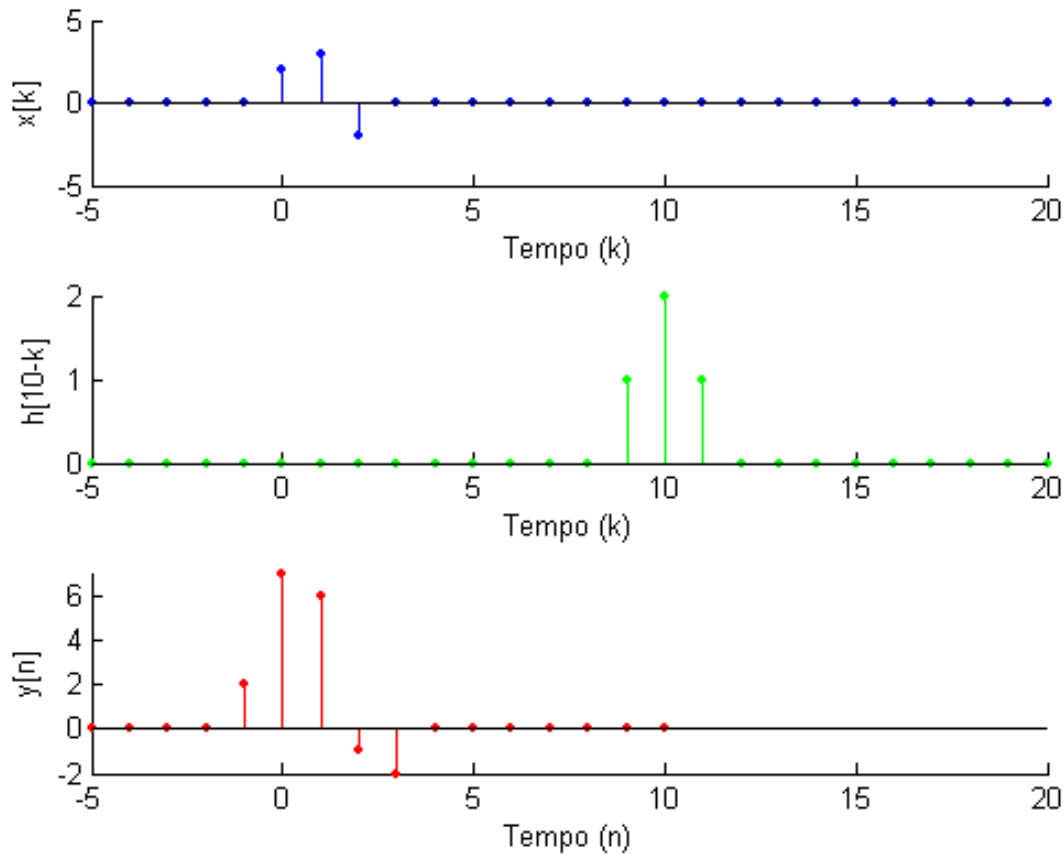
$$n = 8$$



$$n = 9$$

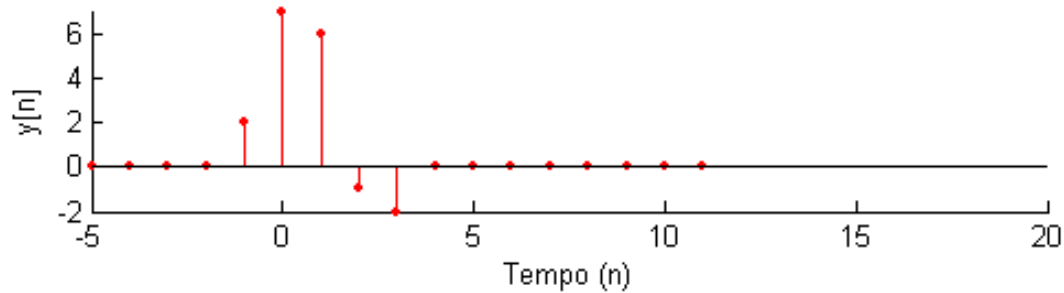
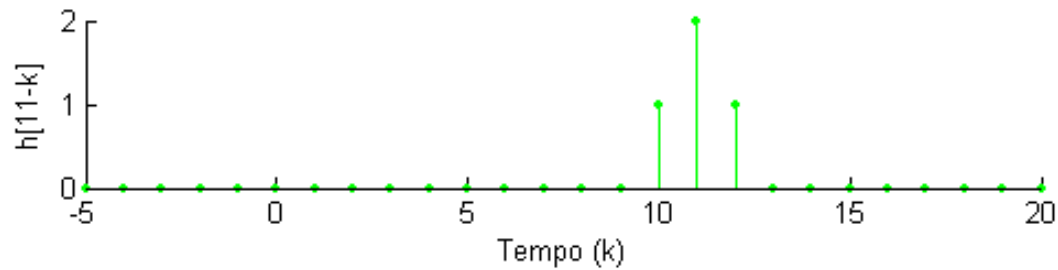
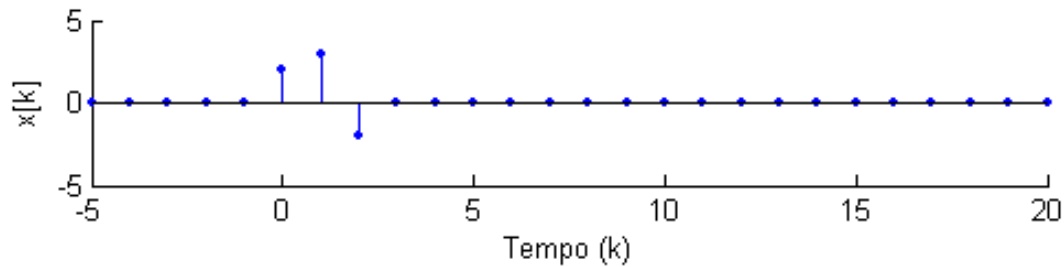


$$n = 10$$

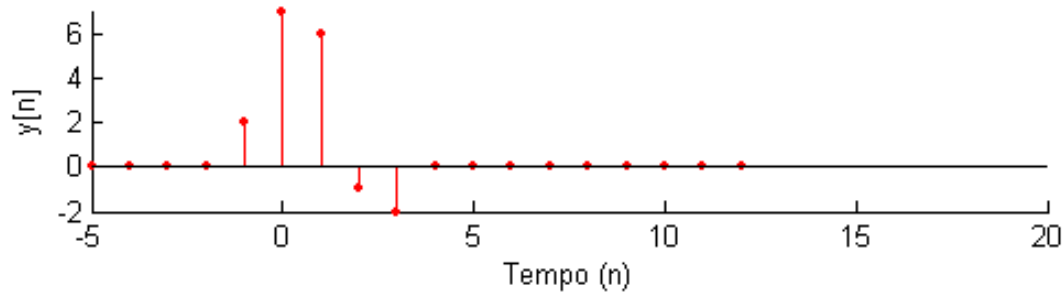
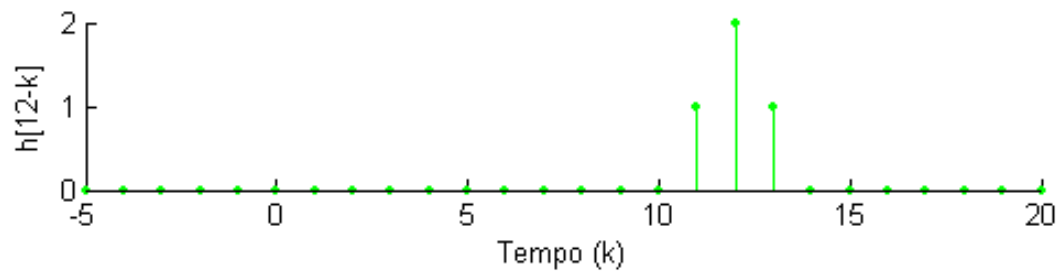
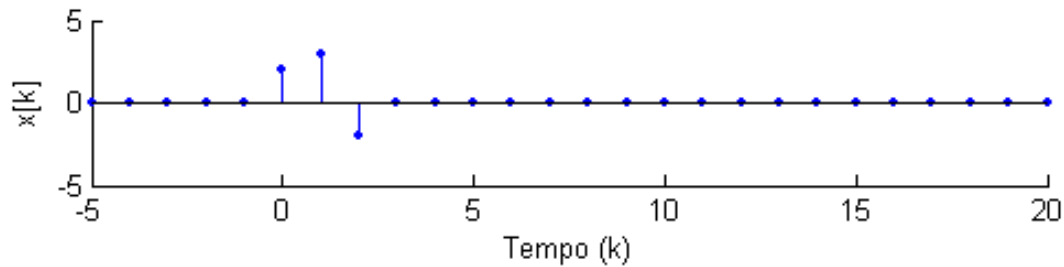




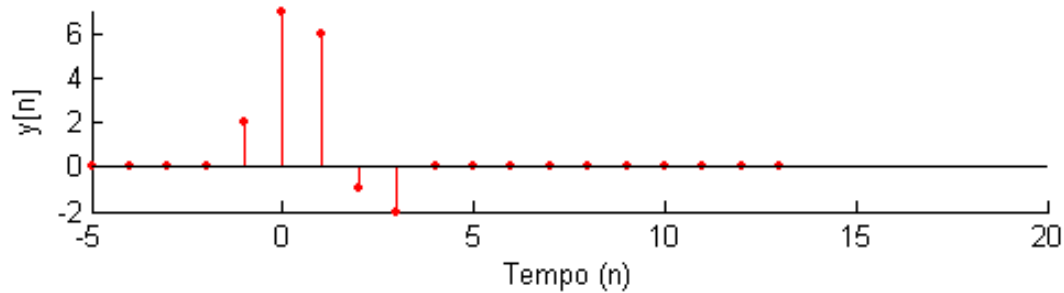
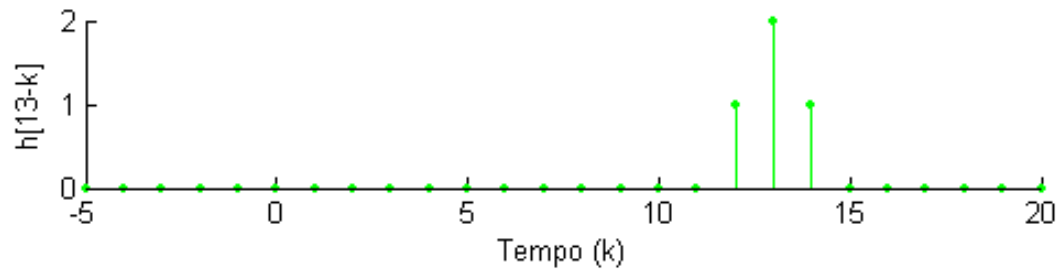
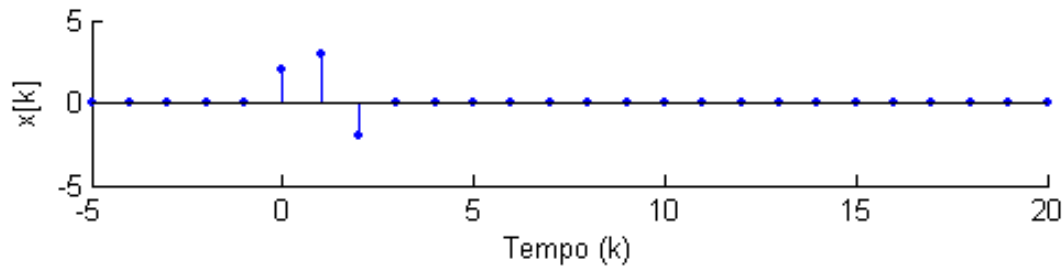
$$n = 11$$



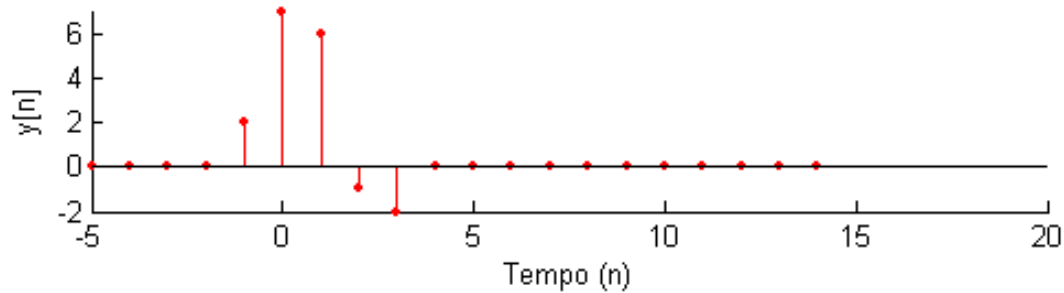
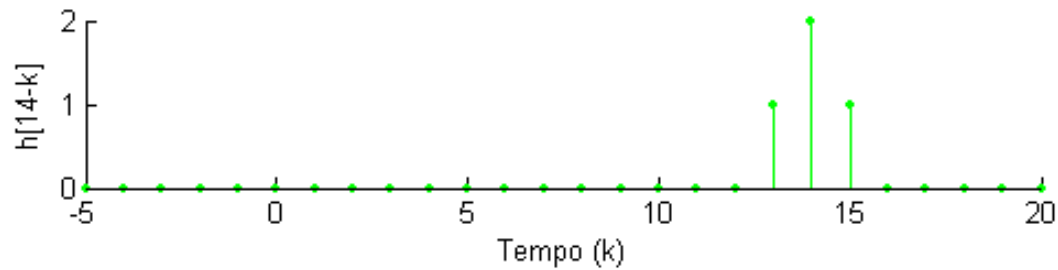
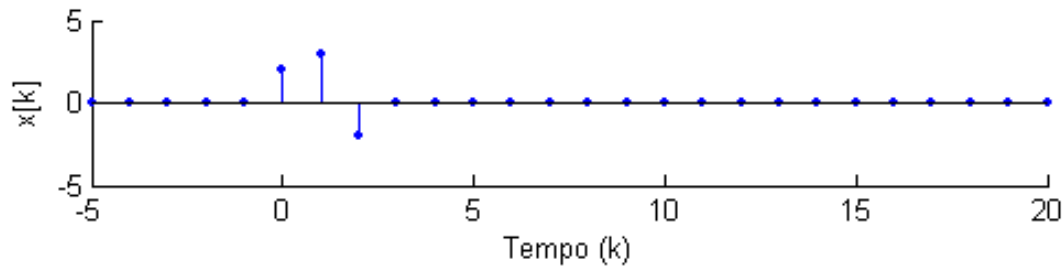
$$n = 12$$



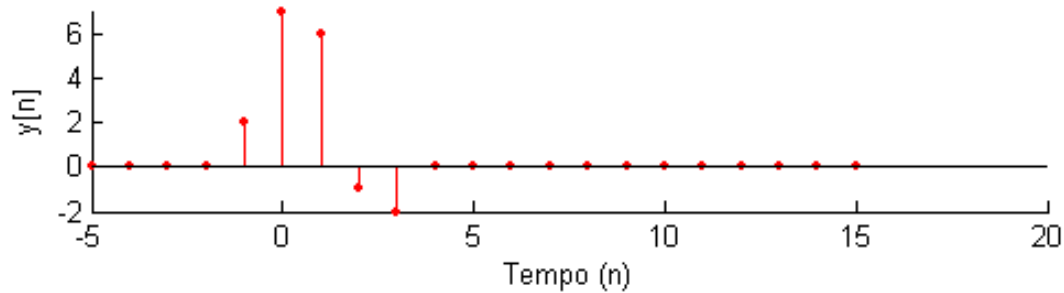
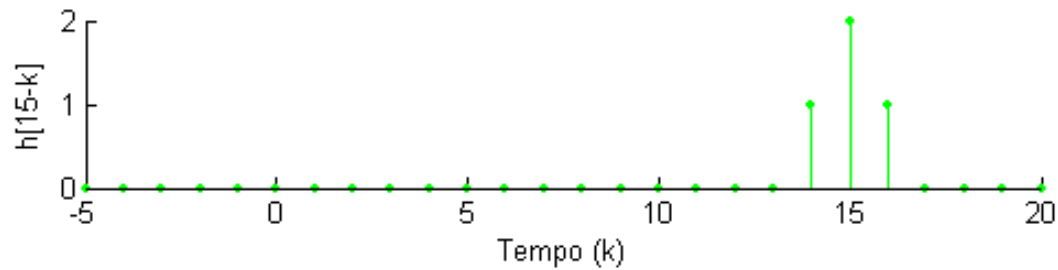
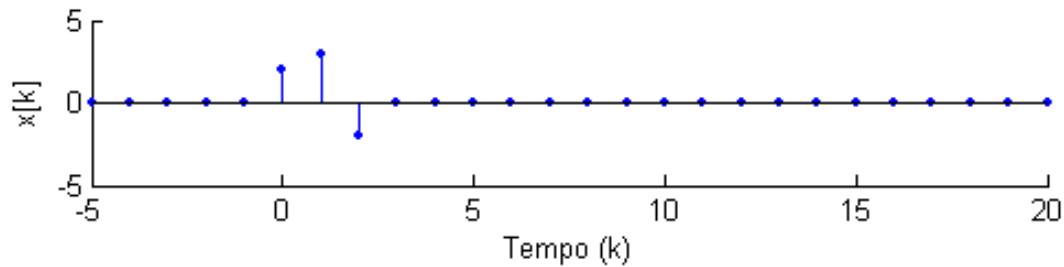
$$n = 13$$



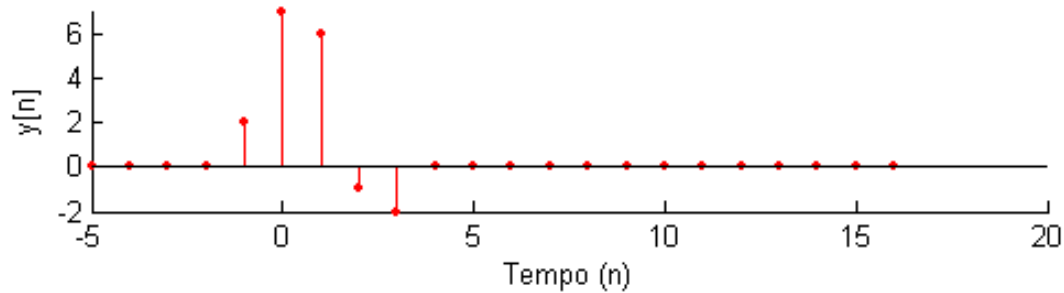
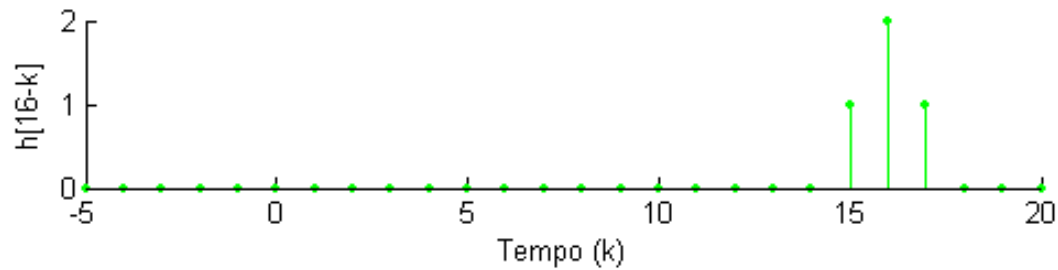
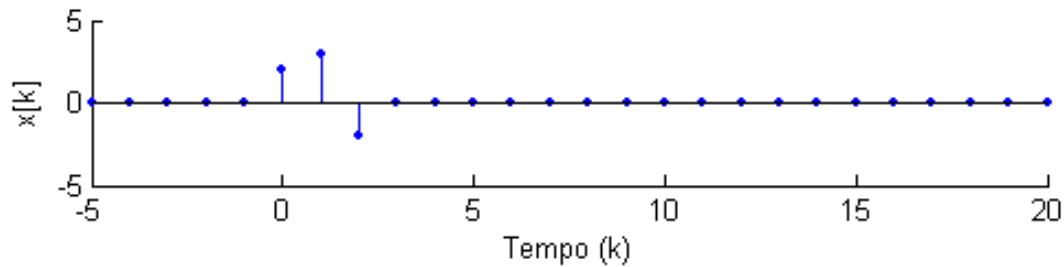
$$n = 14$$



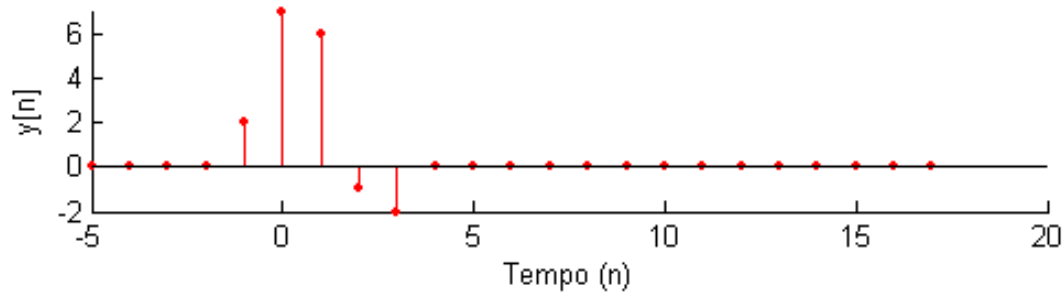
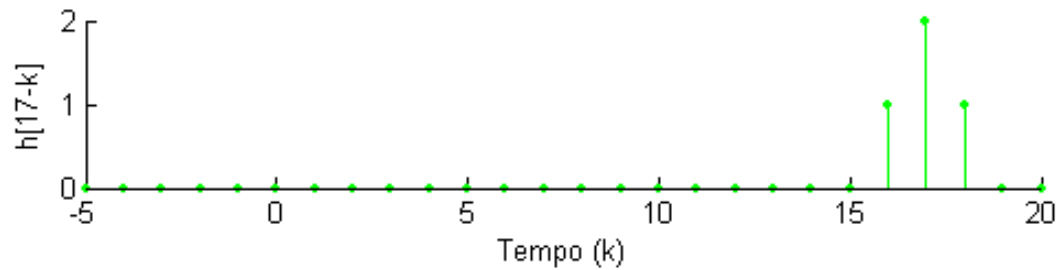
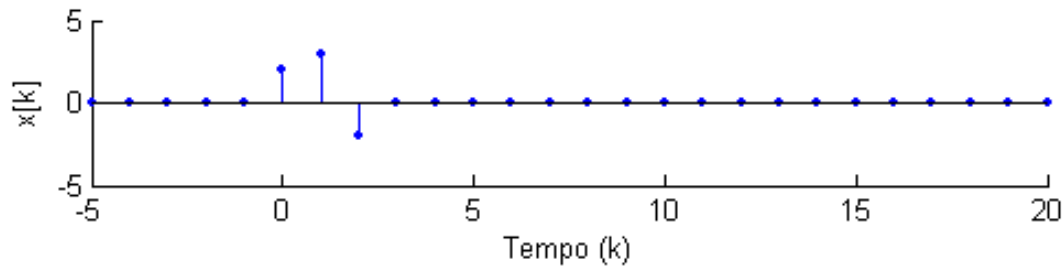
$$n = 15$$



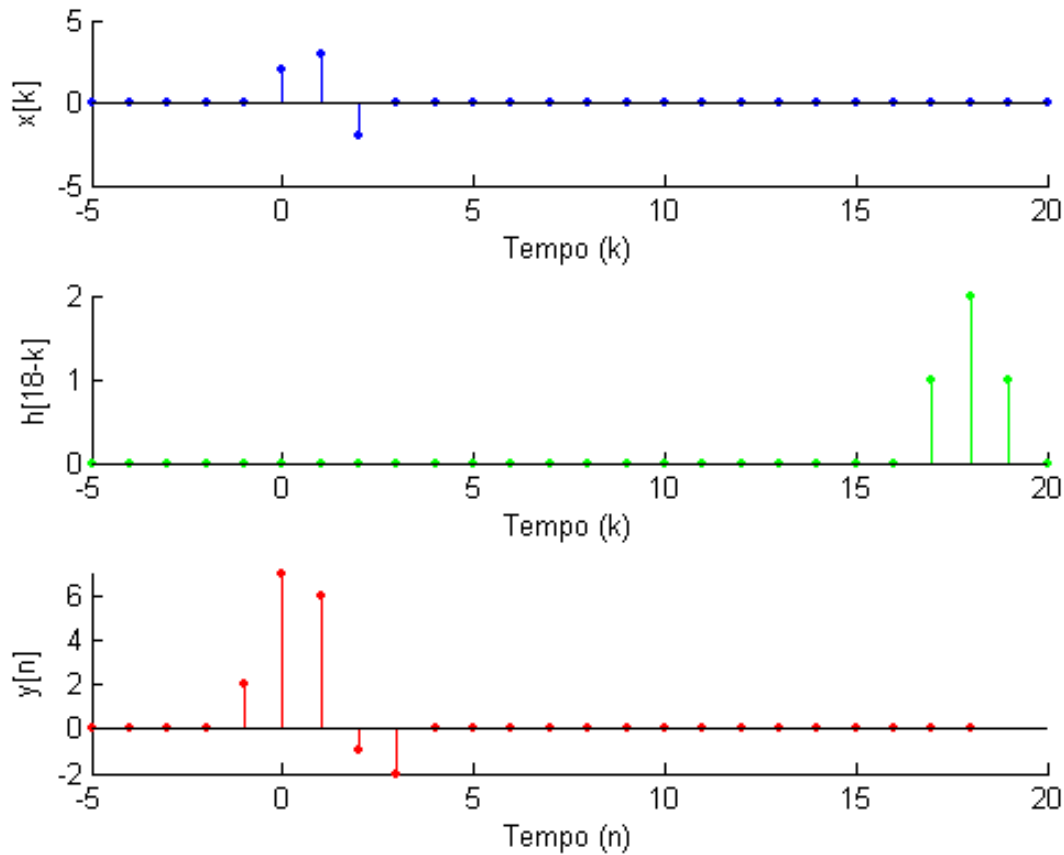
$$n = 16$$



$$n = 17$$

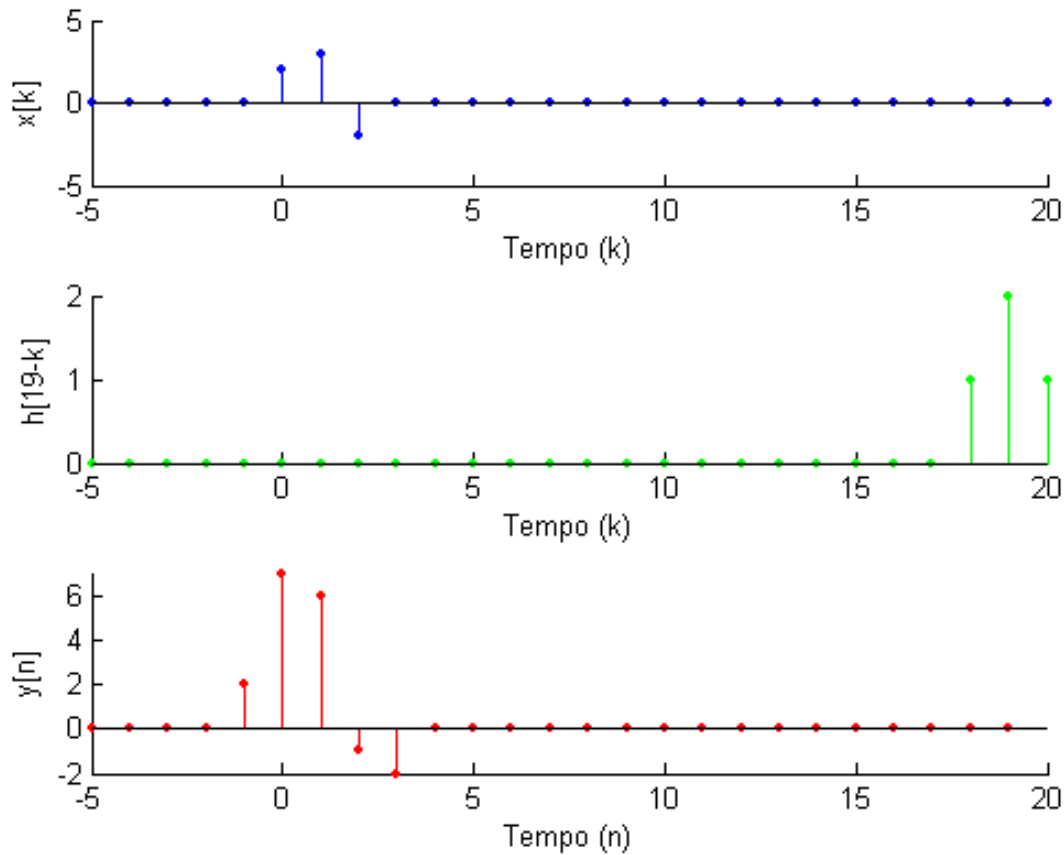


$$n = 18$$

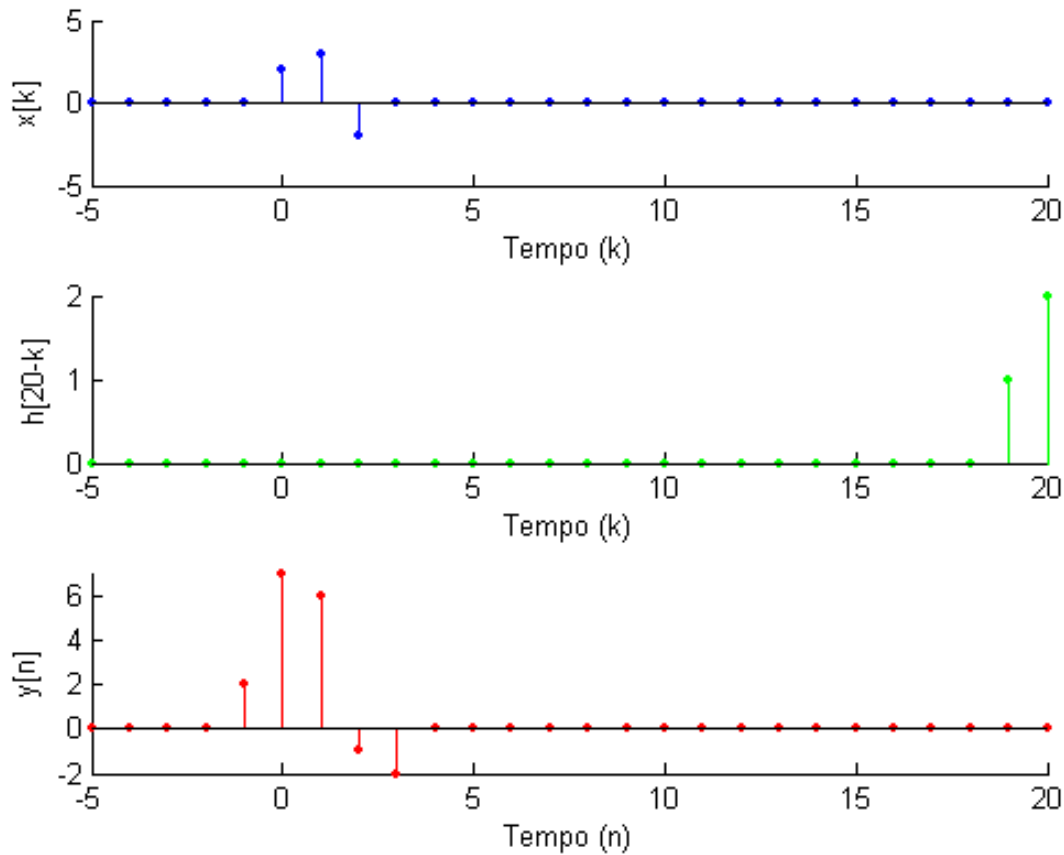




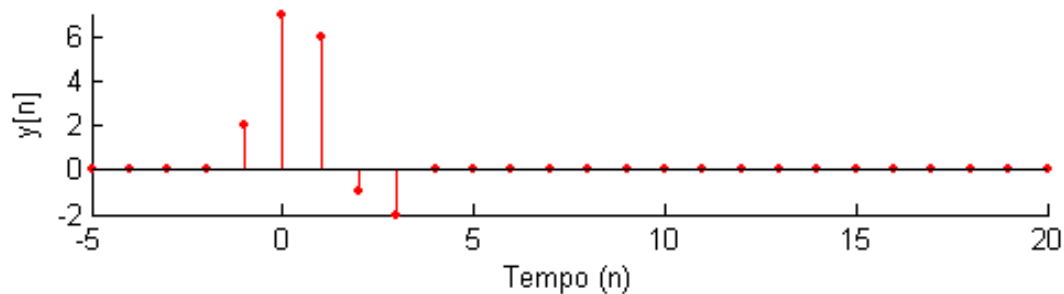
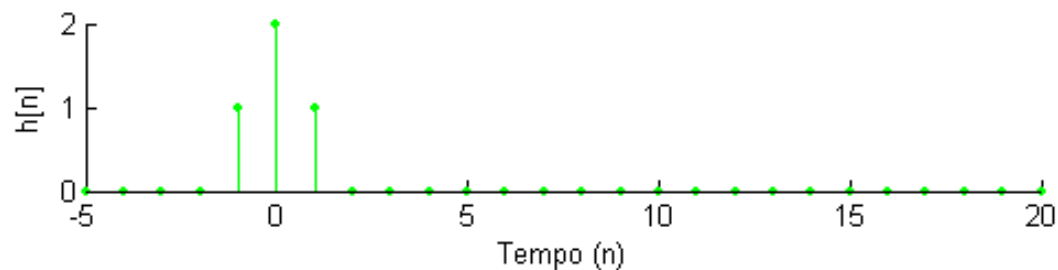
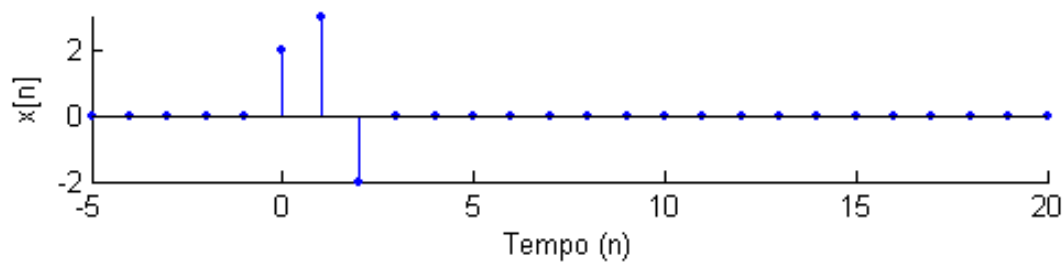
$$n = 19$$



$$n = 20$$



# Resumindo...



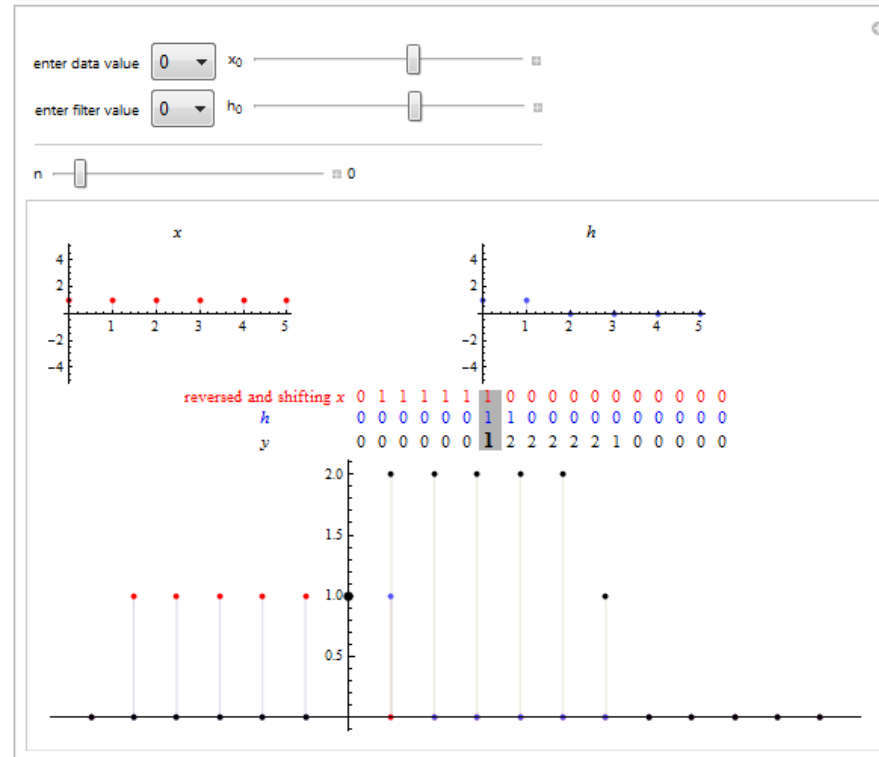
# Boa Notícia!

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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/>