

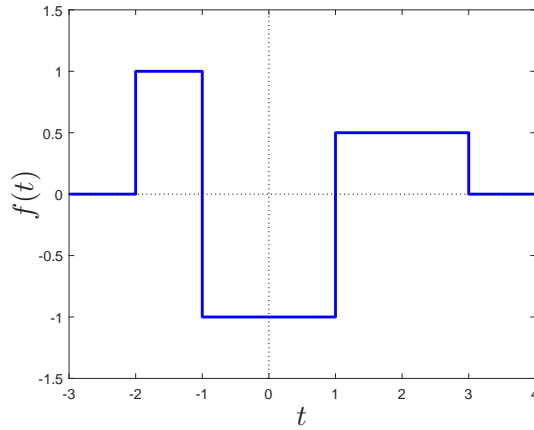
Nome:

RA:

Obs.: Resolva as questões nas folhas de papel almaço e copie o resultado no espaço apropriado.

1ª Questão: a) Esboce $f(t) = G_4(t) - 2G_2(t) - 0.5G_1(t - 1.5) + 0.5G_1(t - 2.5)$. (0,5 ponto)

Solução:



b) Determine e esboce $y(t) = x(-2t - 2)$ em que $x(t) = f(t) * u(t)$ com $f(t)$ dada em (a). (1,0 ponto).

Solução: $x(t) = \mathcal{I}_f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t f(\beta) d\beta$ dada por

$$\begin{aligned}
 t < -2 & \int_{-\infty}^t 0 d\beta = 0 \\
 -2 < t < -1 & \int_{-\infty}^{-2} 0 d\beta + \int_{-2}^t 1 d\beta = t + 2 \\
 -1 < t < 1 & \int_{-\infty}^{-2} 0 d\beta + \int_{-2}^{-1} 1 d\beta + \int_{-1}^t (-1) d\beta = -t \\
 1 < t < 3 & \int_{-\infty}^{-2} 0 d\beta + \int_{-2}^{-1} 1 d\beta + \int_{-1}^1 (-1) d\beta + \int_1^t (0.5) d\beta = \frac{t-3}{2} \\
 t > 3 & \int_{-\infty}^{-2} 0 d\beta + \int_{-2}^{-1} 1 d\beta + \int_{-1}^1 (-1) d\beta + \int_1^3 (0.5) d\beta + \int_3^t 0 d\beta = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x(t) = (t + 2)G_1(t + 1.5) - tG_2(t) + \left(\frac{t - 3}{2}\right) G_2(t - 2)$$

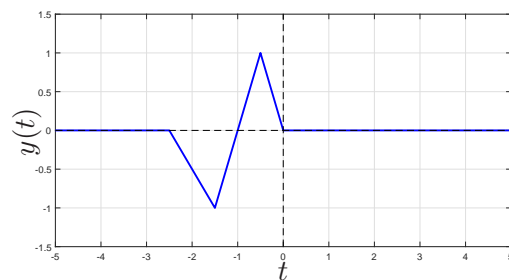
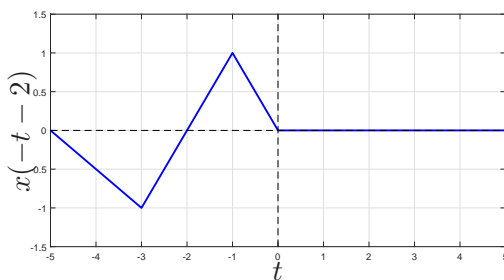
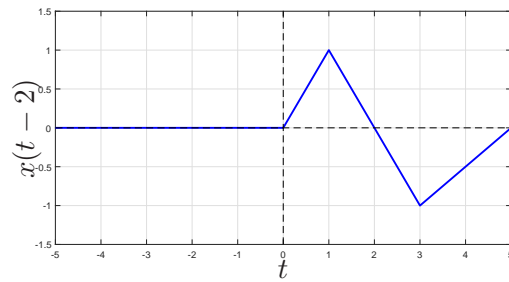
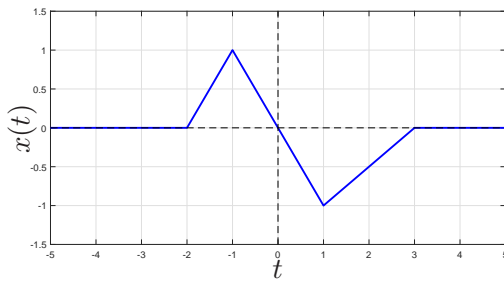
Por outro lado, $y(t) = x(-2t - 2)$, substituindo t por $-2t - 2$ na tabela acima tem-se

$$\begin{aligned}
 -2t - 2 < -2 & \rightarrow t > 0 & y(t) &= 0 \\
 -2 < -2t - 2 < -1 & \rightarrow -1/2 < t < 0 & y(t) &= (-2t - 2) + 2 = -2t \\
 -1 < -2t - 2 < 1 & \rightarrow -3/2 < t < -1/2 & y(t) &= -(-2t - 2) = 2t + 2 \\
 1 < -2t - 2 < 3 & \rightarrow -5/2 < t < -3/2 & y(t) &= \frac{(-2t-2)-3}{2} = \frac{-2t-5}{2} = -t - 2.5 \\
 -2t - 2 > 3 & \rightarrow t < -5/2 & y(t) &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y(t) = -(t + 2.5)G_1(t + 2) + (2t + 2)G_1(t + 1) - 2tG_{0.5}(t + 0.5)$$

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	





2ª Questão: Considere o sistema $y(t) = \mathcal{G}\{x(t)\} = \int_{t-1}^{t+4} (t - \beta)x(\beta)d\beta$.

a) Determine a resposta ao impulso $h(t) = \mathcal{G}\{\delta(t)\}$. (0,5 ponto)

Solução:

$$h(t) = \int_{t-1}^{t+4} (t - \beta)\delta(\beta)d\beta = \int_{-\infty}^{t+4} (t - \beta)\delta(\beta)d\beta - \int_{-\infty}^{t-1} (t - \beta)\delta(\beta)d\beta$$

$$h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t - \beta)u(t + 4 - \beta)\delta(\beta)d\beta - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t - \beta)u(t - 1 - \beta)\delta(\beta)d\beta$$

$$h(t) = t(u(t + 4) - u(t - 1)) = tG_5(t + 1.5)$$

b) Classifique o sistema quanto a linearidade, invariância no tempo, BIBO estabilidade e causalidade justificando a resposta. (1,0 ponto)

Solução:

Linear e invariante no tempo pois $x(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\beta)h(t - \beta)d\beta = \int_{t-1}^{t+4} (t - \beta)x(\beta)d\beta = y(t)$.

Não causal pois $h(t) \neq 0$ para $t < 0$.

BIBO estável pois a resposta ao impulso é absolutamente integrável:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(\beta)|d\beta = \int_{-4}^0 (-\beta)d\beta + \int_0^1 \beta d\beta = -(t^2/2)_-4^0 + (t^2/2)_0^1 = 8 + 1/2 = 8.5 < \infty.$$

3ª Questão: a) Determine a função de transferência $H(s)$ do sistema $y(t) = \mathcal{G}\{x(t)\}$ descrito pelas equações (0,5 ponto)

$$\dot{v}_2(t) = v_1(t), \quad \dot{v}_1(t) = -6v_2(t) + 2x(t), \quad y(t) = 3v_2(t).$$

Solução:

$$pv_2 = v_1 \quad (1), \quad pv_1 + 6v_2 = 2x \quad (2), \quad (1) \text{ em } (2): v_2 = \frac{2}{p^2 + 6}x \quad (3)$$

Substituindo (3) em $y = 3v_2$ tem-se $y = \frac{6}{p^2 + 6}x$ implicando em $N(p) = 6$, $D(p) = s^2 + 6$, ou seja,

$$H(s) = \frac{N(s)}{D(s)} = \frac{6}{s^2 + 6}.$$

b) Determine a saída forçada $y_f(t)$ do sistema para a entrada $x(t) = 4 \cos^2(t)$. (0,5 ponto)

Solução:

$$x(t) = 4 \cos^2(t) = 4 \left(\frac{e^{jt} + e^{-jt}}{2} \right)^2 = 2 + e^{j2t} + e^{-j2t}$$

$$y_f(t) = 2H(0) + H(j2)e^{j2t} + H(-j2)e^{-j2t} = 2(1) + (3)e^{j2t} + (3)e^{-j2t} = 2 + 6 \cos(2t).$$

4ª Questão: Determine os coeficientes α e β que minimizam o erro quadrático médio $\langle \epsilon^2(t) \rangle$ da representação da função $x(t) = (t-2)G_4(t)$ na base formada por $f_1(t) = G_4(t)$ e $f_2(t) = -G_2(t-1)$ usando uma aproximação linear do tipo $x(t) = \alpha f_1(t) + \beta f_2(t) + \epsilon(t)$.

Solução:

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \langle f_1 f_1 \rangle & \langle f_1 f_2 \rangle \\ \langle f_2 f_1 \rangle & \langle f_2 f_2 \rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \int_{-2}^2 1 dt & \int_0^2 (-1) dt \\ \int_0^2 (-1) dt & \int_0^2 (-1)^2 dt \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

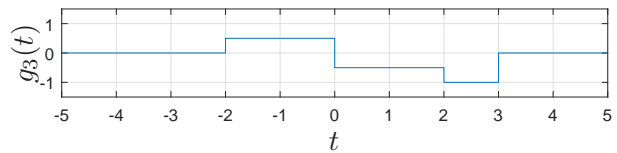
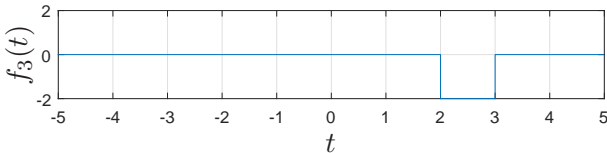
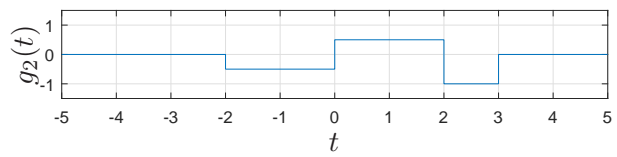
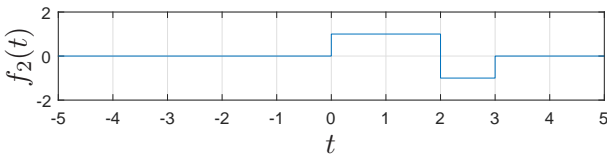
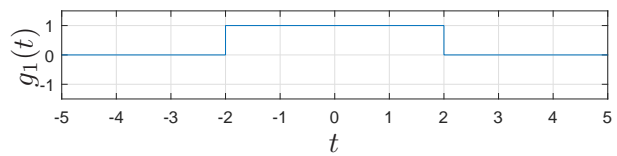
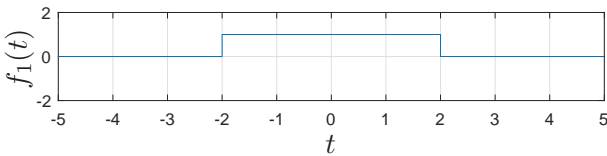
$$\begin{bmatrix} \langle f_1 x \rangle \\ \langle f_2 x \rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \int_{-2}^2 (t-2) dt \\ -\int_0^2 (t-2) dt \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \left(\frac{t^2}{2} - 2t \right)_{-2}^2 \\ -\left(\frac{t^2}{2} - 2t \right)_0^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4 \times 2 - (-2) \times (-2)} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

5ª Questão: Determine e esboce três sinais ortogonais $g_1(t)$, $g_2(t)$ e $g_3(t)$ que descrevem o mesmo espaço que $a_1 f_1(t) + a_2 f_2(t) + a_3 f_3(t)$, com a_1 , a_2 e a_3 reais, a partir dos sinais linearmente independentes (1,0 ponto)

$$f_1(t) = G_4(t), \quad f_2(t) = G_2(t-1) - G_1(t-2.5) \quad \text{e} \quad f_3(t) = -2G_1(t-2.5).$$

Solução:



$$g_1(t) = f_1(t) = G_4(t)$$

$$g_2(t) = f_2(t) - \frac{\langle f_2(t)g_1(t) \rangle}{\langle g_1^2(t) \rangle} g_1(t) = f_2(t) - \frac{\int_0^2 1 dt}{\int_{-2}^2 1 dt} g_1(t) = f_2(t) - \frac{1}{2} g_1(t)$$

$$g_2(t) = -0.5G_2(t+1) + 0.5G_2(t-1) - G_1(t-2.5).$$

$$g_3(t) = f_3(t) - \frac{\langle f_3(t)g_1(t) \rangle}{\langle g_1^2(t) \rangle} g_1(t) - \frac{\langle f_3(t)g_2(t) \rangle}{\langle g_2^2(t) \rangle} g_2(t) = f_3(t) - \frac{\int_{-2}^3 1 dt}{\int_{-2}^0 0.25 dt + \int_0^2 0.25 dt + \int_2^3 1 dt} g_2(t)$$

$$g_3(t) = f_3(t) - g_2(t) = 0.5G_2(t+1) - 0.5G_2(t-1) - G_1(t-2.5).$$

6ª Questão: Considere o sinal periódico

$$x(t) = 2 - j + \exp\left(j\frac{5\pi}{3}t\right) + 6 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right) - j4\text{sen}\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}t\right).$$

a) Determine o período fundamental T de $x(t)$. (0,5 ponto)

Solução: $T_1 = \frac{2\pi}{5\pi/3} = \frac{6}{5}$, $T_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\pi/2} = 4$, $T_3 = \frac{2\pi}{4\pi/3} = \frac{3}{2}$, então o período fundamental é $T = 10T_1 = 3T_2 = 8T_3 = 12$.

b) Determine os coeficientes c_k da série exponencial de Fourier de $x(t)$. (1,0 ponto)

Solução: $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{\pi}{6}$.

$$x(t) = (2-j) \exp\left(j0\frac{\pi}{6}t\right) + 1 \exp\left(j10\frac{\pi}{6}t\right) + \frac{6}{2} \exp\left(j3\frac{\pi}{6}t\right) + \frac{6}{2} \exp\left(-j3\frac{\pi}{6}t\right) - \frac{j4}{j2} \exp\left(j8\frac{\pi}{6}t\right) + \frac{j4}{j2} \exp\left(-j8\frac{\pi}{6}t\right).$$

$$c_0 = 2 - j, c_3 = c_{-3} = 3, c_8 = -2, c_{-8} = 2, c_{10} = 1.$$

c) Determine a potência média de $x(t)$. (0,5 ponto)

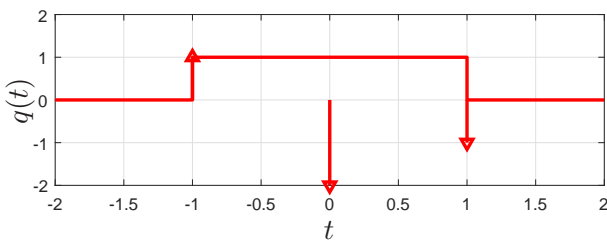
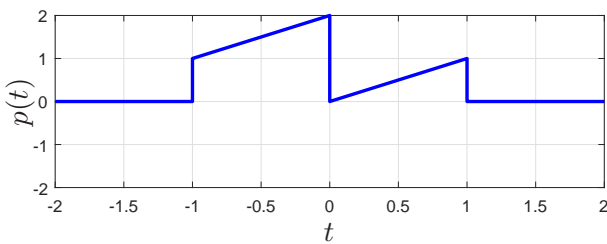
Solução:

$$\sum_k |c_k|^2 = \sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2}^2 + 3^2 + 3^2 + 2^2 + 2^2 + 1^2 = 5 + 9 + 9 + 4 + 4 + 1 = 32.$$

7ª Questão: a) Determine os coeficientes c_k da série exponencial de Fourier de (1,0 ponto)

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} p(t - 4k), \quad p(t) = (t + 2)G_1(t + 0.5) + tG_1(t - 0.5).$$

Solução: $T = 4$, $\omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $c_k = \frac{1}{4} \int_T p(t) e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}t} dt = \frac{1}{jk\frac{\pi}{2}} d_k$ com $d_k = \frac{1}{4} \int_T q(t) e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}t} dt$ e $q(t) = \frac{d}{dt} p(t)$



$$\begin{aligned} d_k &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\int_T \delta(t + 1) e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}t} dt - 2 \int_T \delta(t) e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}t} dt \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_T \delta(t - 1) e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}t} dt + \int_{-1}^1 e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}t} dt \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(e^{jk\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 - e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{jk\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(e^{jk\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(j\text{sen}\left(k\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 1 + \frac{2}{k\pi} \text{sen}\left(k\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) \\ c_k &= \frac{1}{jk\pi} \left(j\text{sen}\left(k\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 1 + \frac{2}{k\pi} \text{sen}\left(k\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

b) Calcule c_0 . (0,5 ponto)

Solução:

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{4} \int_T x(t) dt = \frac{1}{4} \left(\int_{-1}^0 (t + 2) dt + \int_0^1 t dt \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left[\left(\frac{t^2}{2} + 2t \right)_{-1}^0 + \left(\frac{t^2}{2} \right)_0^1 \right] = \frac{1}{4} \left(\cancel{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

c) Determine a potência média de $x(t)$. (0,5 ponto)

Solução:

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{4} \int_T |x(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{4} \left(\int_{-1}^0 (t+2)^2 dt + \int_0^1 t^2 dt \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\int_{-1}^0 (t^2 + 4t + 4) dt + \int_0^1 t^2 dt \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\left(\frac{t^3}{3} + 4\frac{t^2}{2} + 4t \right)_{-1}^0 + \left(\frac{t^3}{3} \right)_0^1 \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(- \left(-\frac{1}{3} + 2 - 4 \right) + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{2}{3} + 2 \right) = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$