

Controle de Sistemas I

Sistemas Lineares Invariantes no Tempo

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Introdução



$h(t), h[n] \longrightarrow$ Resposta do sistema quando a entrada é um impulso unitário, $\delta(t), \delta[n]$.

A **Resposta ao Impulso** caracteriza um sistema LTI: dada uma entrada x , pode-se, conhecendo-se h , determinar-se y . Esse método é denominado **convolução**.

Sinais Discretos e Soma de Impulsos

□ Seja o seguinte sinal: $x[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & n = 0 \\ -1, & n = 2 \\ 2, & n = 5 \\ 0, & \text{caso contrário} \end{cases}$

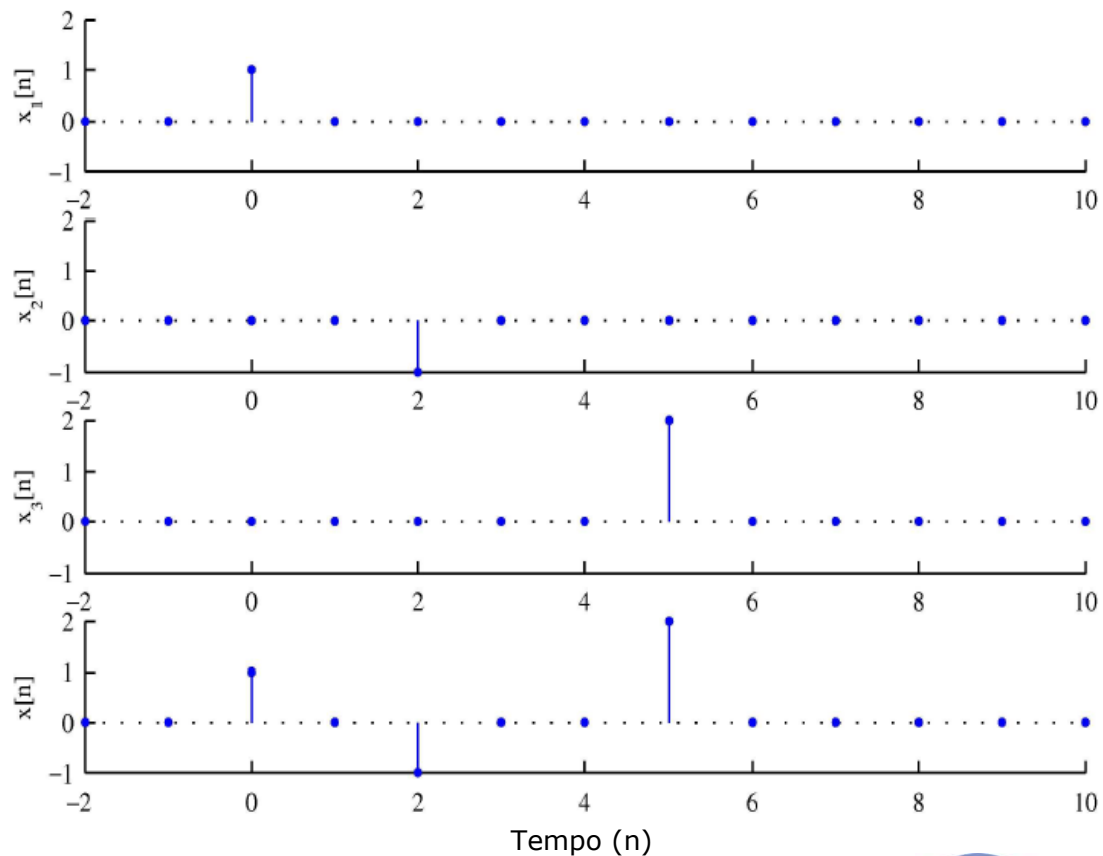
O sinal pode ser escrito como uma soma de impulsos?



SIM!!! $\longrightarrow x[n] = 1\delta[n] - 1\delta[n - 2] + 2\delta[n - 5] = x_1[n] + x_2[n] + x_3[n]$

Sinais Discretos e Soma de Impulsos

$$x[n] = 1\delta[n] - 1\delta[n-2] + 2\delta[n-5] = x_1[n] + x_2[n] + x_3[n]$$



Sinais Discretos e Soma de Impulsos

- Todo sinal discreto limitado pode ser escrito como uma soma ponderada de impulsos unitários:

Impulso Deslocado

$$x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] \delta[n-k]$$

Peso

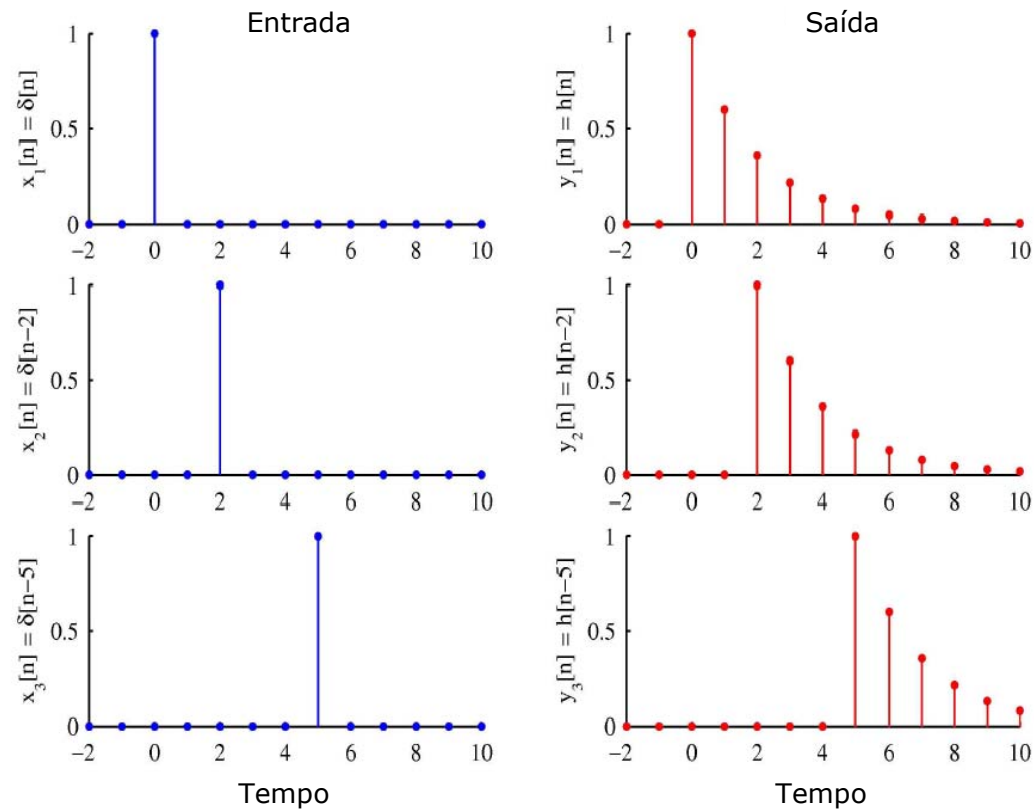
Lembrando...

□ Linearidade:



Lembrando...

□ Invariância no Tempo:



Somatório de Convolução

□ Retomando o exemplo:

$$x[n] = 1\delta[n] - 1\delta[n-2] + 2\delta[n-5] = x_1[n] + x_2[n] + x_3[n]$$

Considerando a **LINEARIDADE** e a **INVARIÂNCIA NO TEMPO**:

$$y[n] = y_1[n] + y_2[n] + y_3[n]$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1[n] = \delta[n] \rightarrow y_1[n] = 1h[n] \\ x_2[n] = -\delta[n-2] \rightarrow y_2[n] = -1h[n-2] \\ x_3[n] = 2\delta[n-5] \rightarrow y_3[n] = 2h[n-5] \end{array} \right\} y[n] = 1h[n] - 1h[n-2] + 2h[n-5]$$

A saída é uma soma ponderada das saídas devidas a cada entrada, ou seja, um somatório de respostas ao impulso deslocadas e ponderadas!!!

Somatório de Convolução

- Generalizando para qualquer sinal discreto limitado:

$$x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] \delta[n-k] \longrightarrow \text{Sinal Discreto Limitado}$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] h[n-k] = x[n] * h[n] = h[n] * x[n]$$

→ Somatório de Convolução

UM SISTEMA LTI É COMPLETAMENTE CARACTERIZADO POR SUA RESPOSTA AO IMPULSO UNITÁRIO!!!

Somatório de Convolução - Resumo

$$x[n] \longrightarrow \boxed{h[n]} \longrightarrow y[n]$$

$$\delta[n] \longrightarrow \boxed{h[n]} \longrightarrow h[n] \quad \longrightarrow \text{Definição de } h[n]$$

$$\delta[n-k] \longrightarrow \boxed{h[n]} \longrightarrow h[n-k] \quad \longrightarrow \text{Invariância no Tempo}$$

$$x[k]\delta[n-k] \longrightarrow \boxed{h[n]} \longrightarrow x[k]h[n-k] \quad \longrightarrow \text{Linearidade}$$

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k]h[n-k] \longrightarrow \boxed{h[n]} \longrightarrow \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k]h[n-k] \quad \longrightarrow \text{Linearidade}$$

$$x[n] \longrightarrow \boxed{h[n]} \longrightarrow \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k]h[n-k] \quad \longrightarrow \text{Definição de } \delta[n]$$

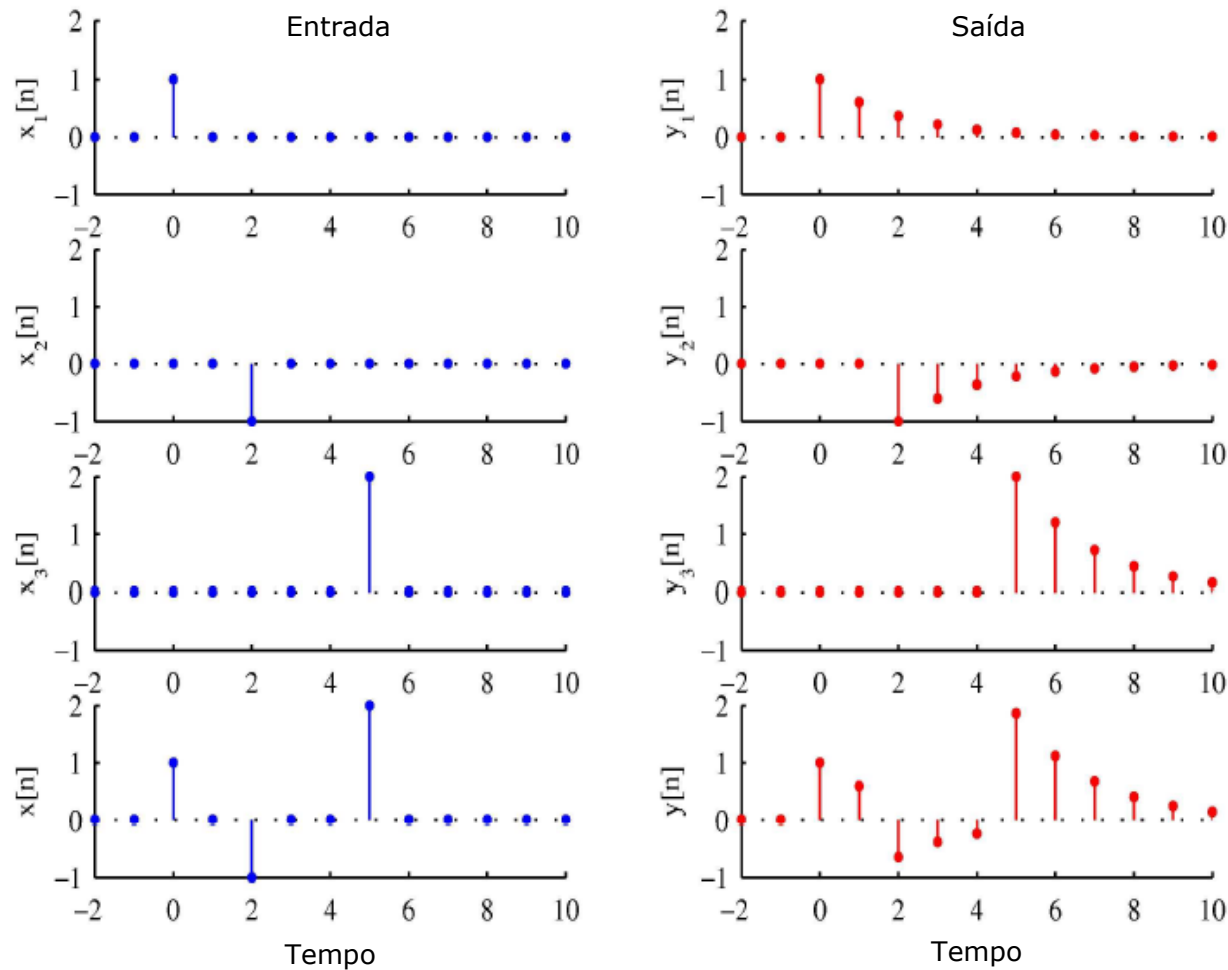
Somatório de Convolução

Exemplo

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

$$h[n] = a^n u[n] = \begin{cases} a^n, & n \geq 0 \\ 0, & n < 0 \end{cases}, \text{ onde } a = 0.6$$

Somatório de Convolução



Somatório de Convolução

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k]h[n-k] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n-k]h[k]$$

$$y[0] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k]h[-k] \quad y[1] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k]h[-k+1] \quad y[2] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k]h[-k+2] \dots$$

O que acontece para cada valor de n, se imaginarmos os sinais em função da variável k?



Vejamos uma animação em Java para compreendermos a segunda interpretação do somatório de convolução: rebate, desloca, multiplica e soma...

Somatório de Convolução

Exemplo – O Mesmo 😊

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

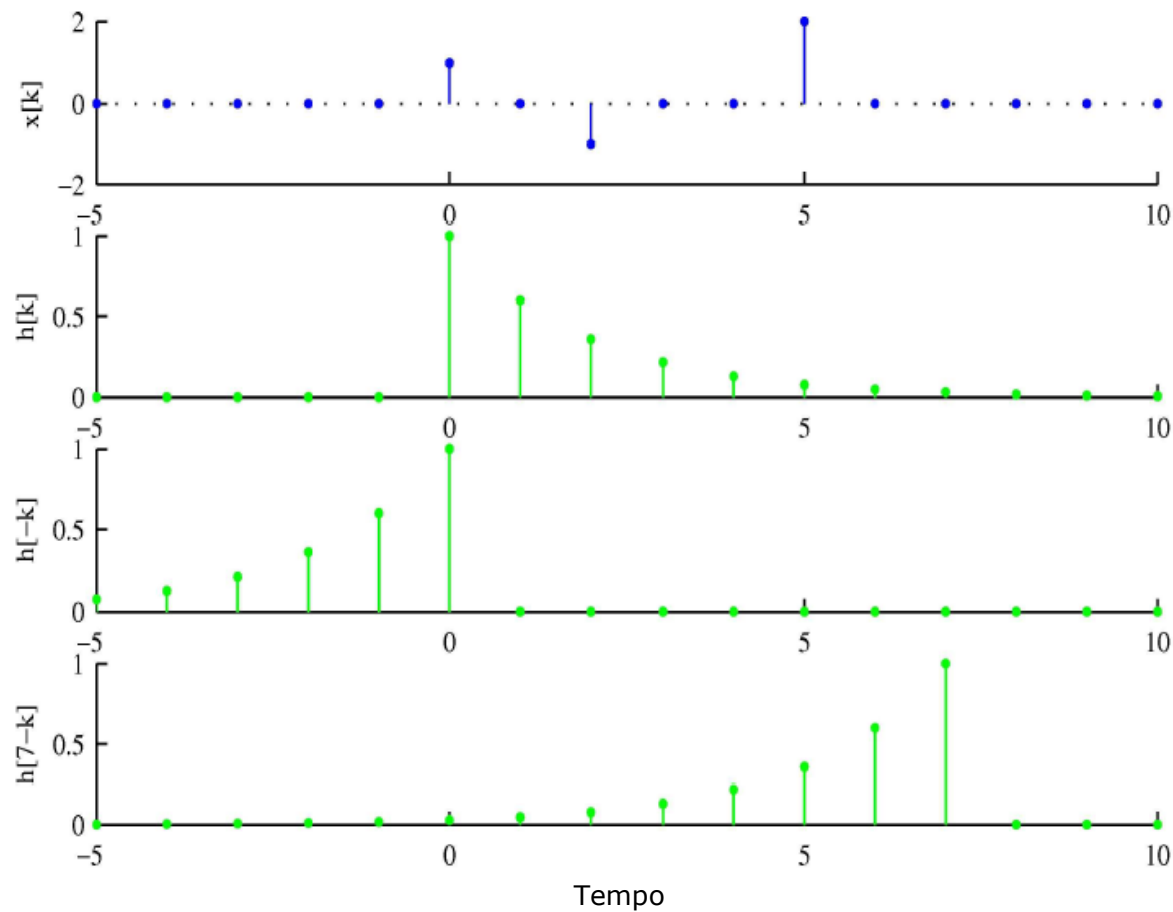
$$h[n] = a^n u[n] = \begin{cases} a^n, & n \geq 0 \\ 0, & n < 0 \end{cases}, \text{ onde } a = 0.6$$

Somatório de Convolução

- ▣ Vamos observar graficamente a resolução do exemplo utilizando a interpretação rebate, desloca, multiplica e soma.

→ Script em Matlab: M_6_SistemasLTIProg1.m

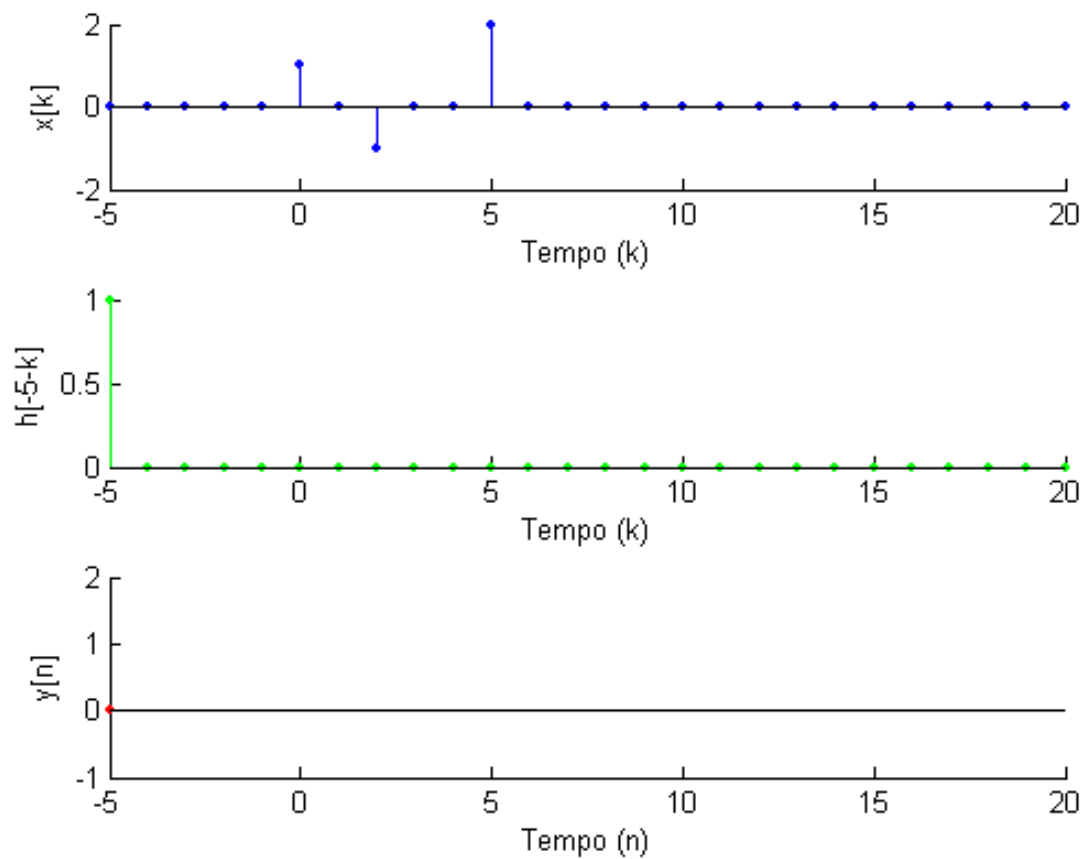
Somatório de Convolução



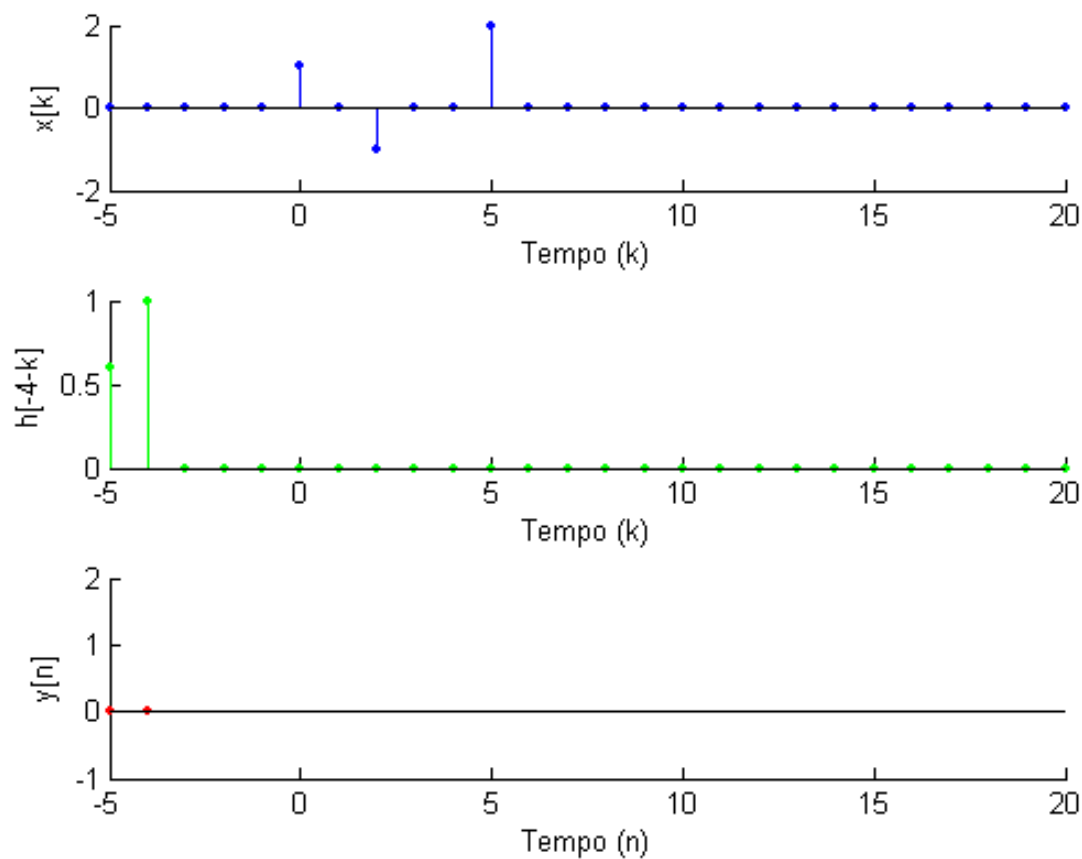
➡ Rebate

➡ Desloca

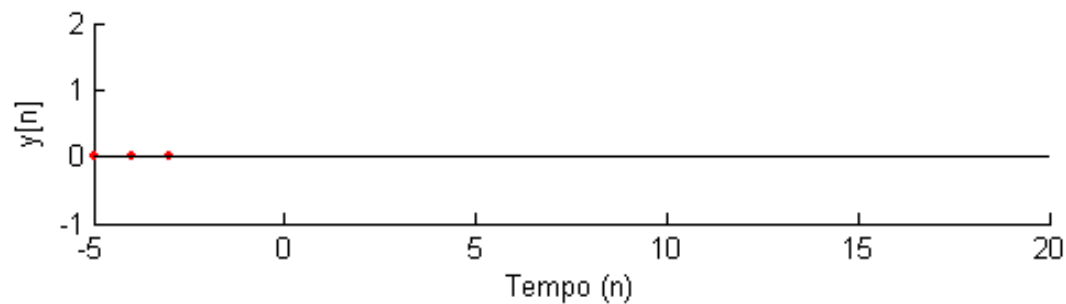
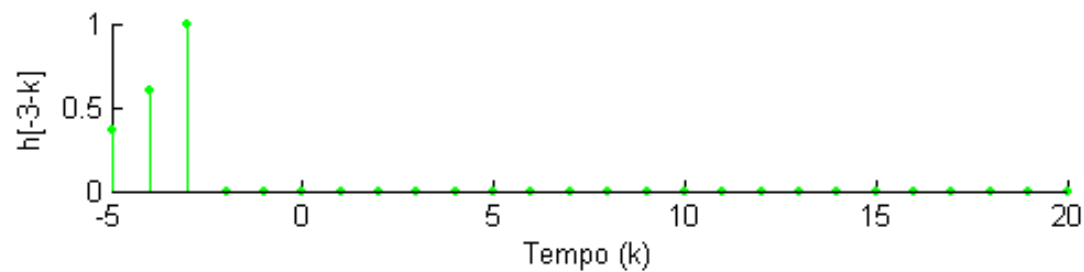
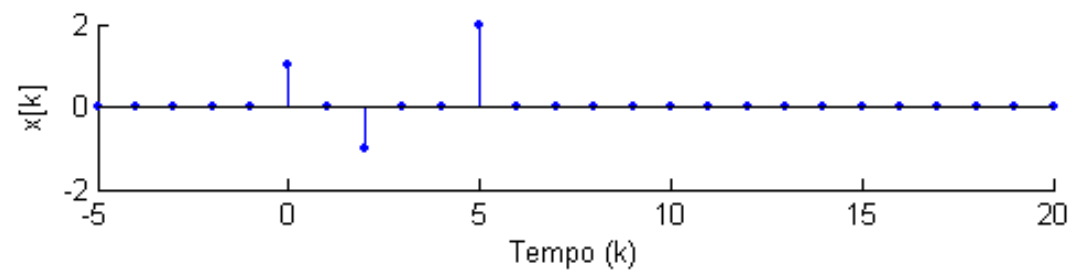
$$n = -5$$



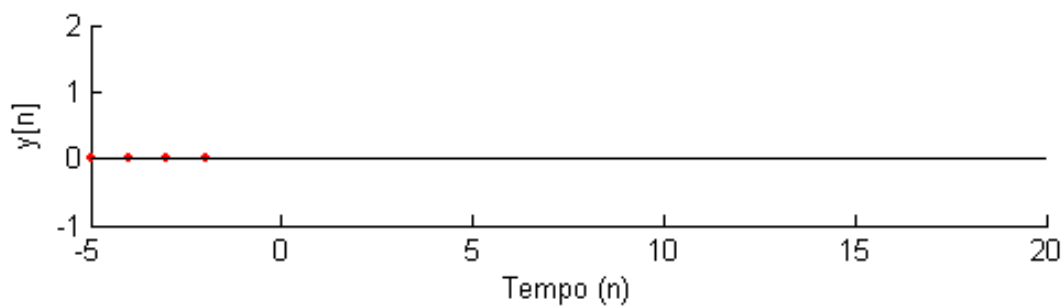
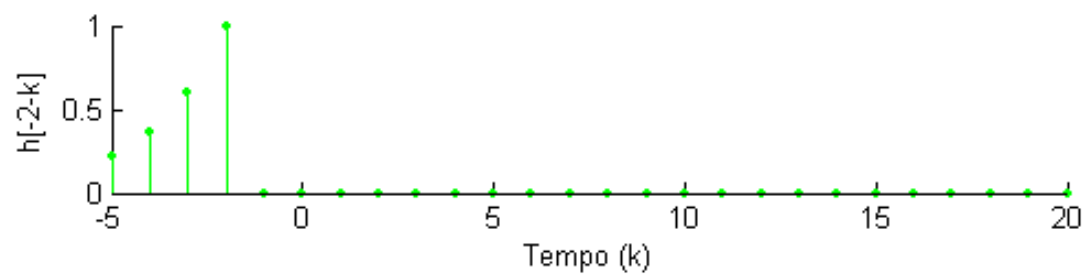
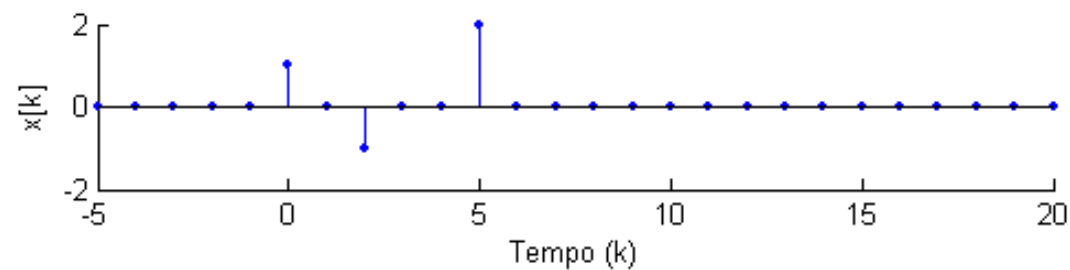
$$n = -4$$



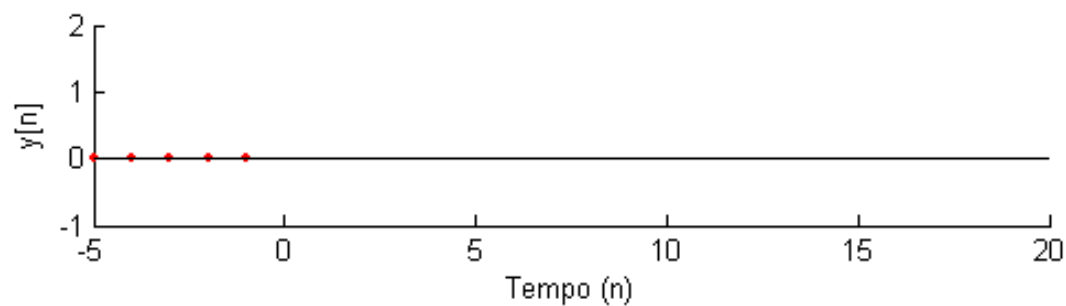
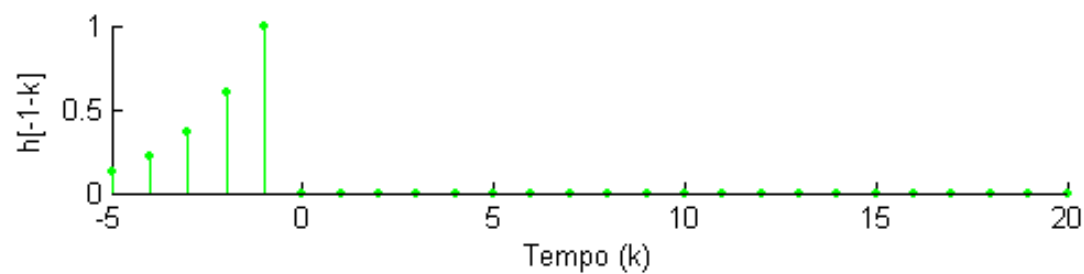
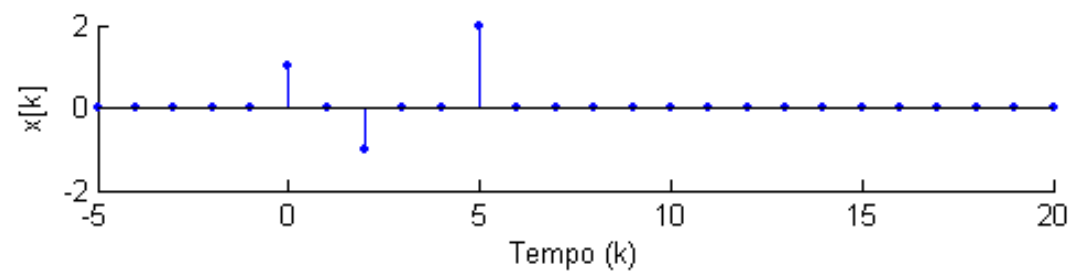
$$n = -3$$



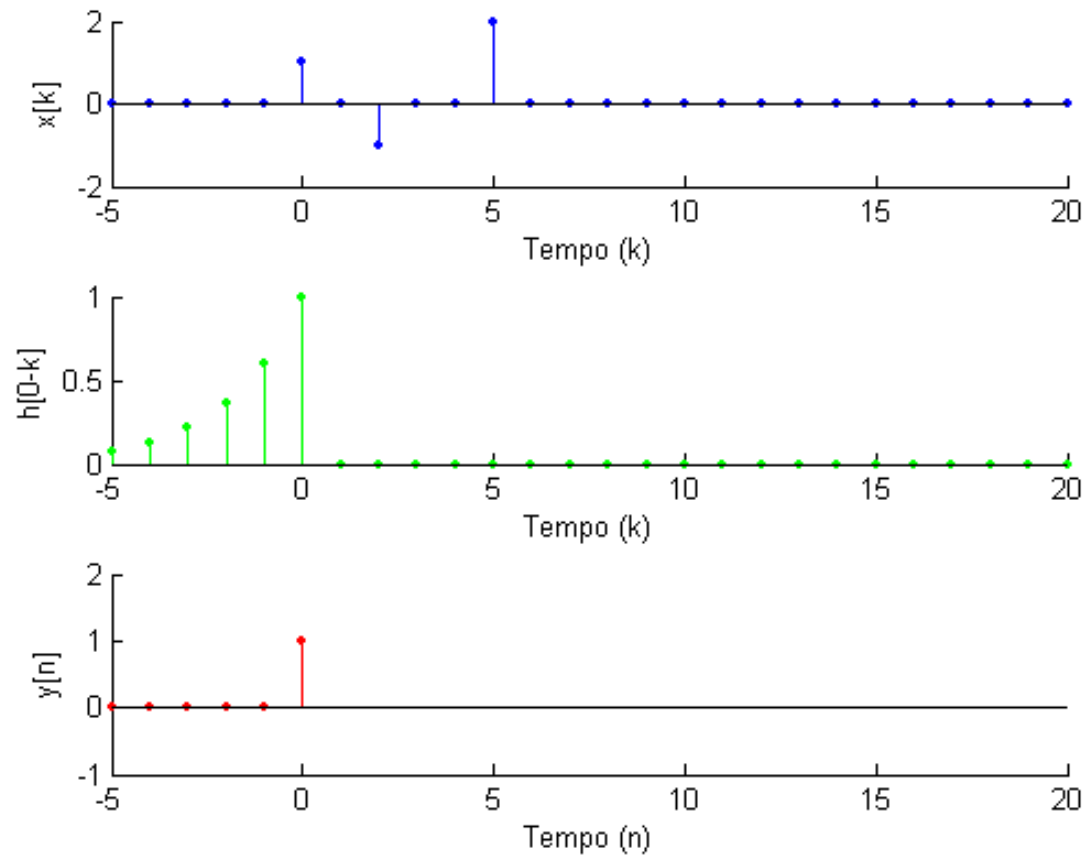
$$n = -2$$



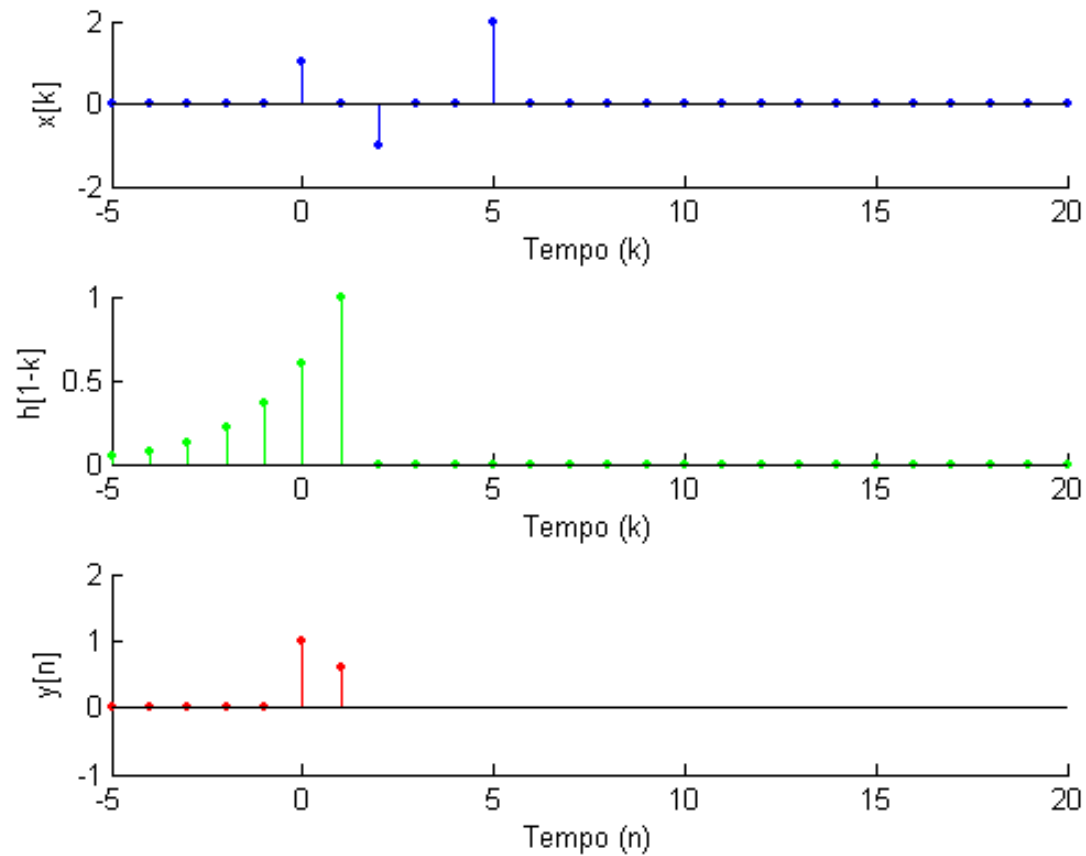
$$n = -1$$



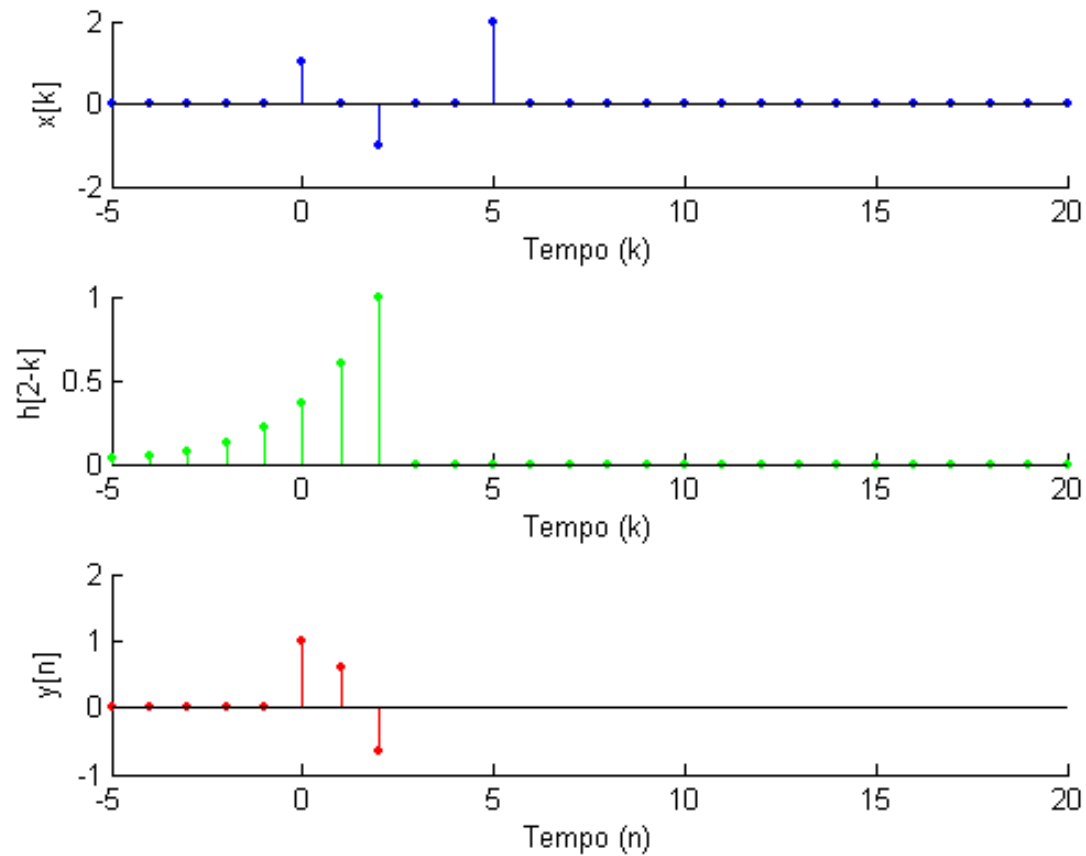
$$n = 0$$



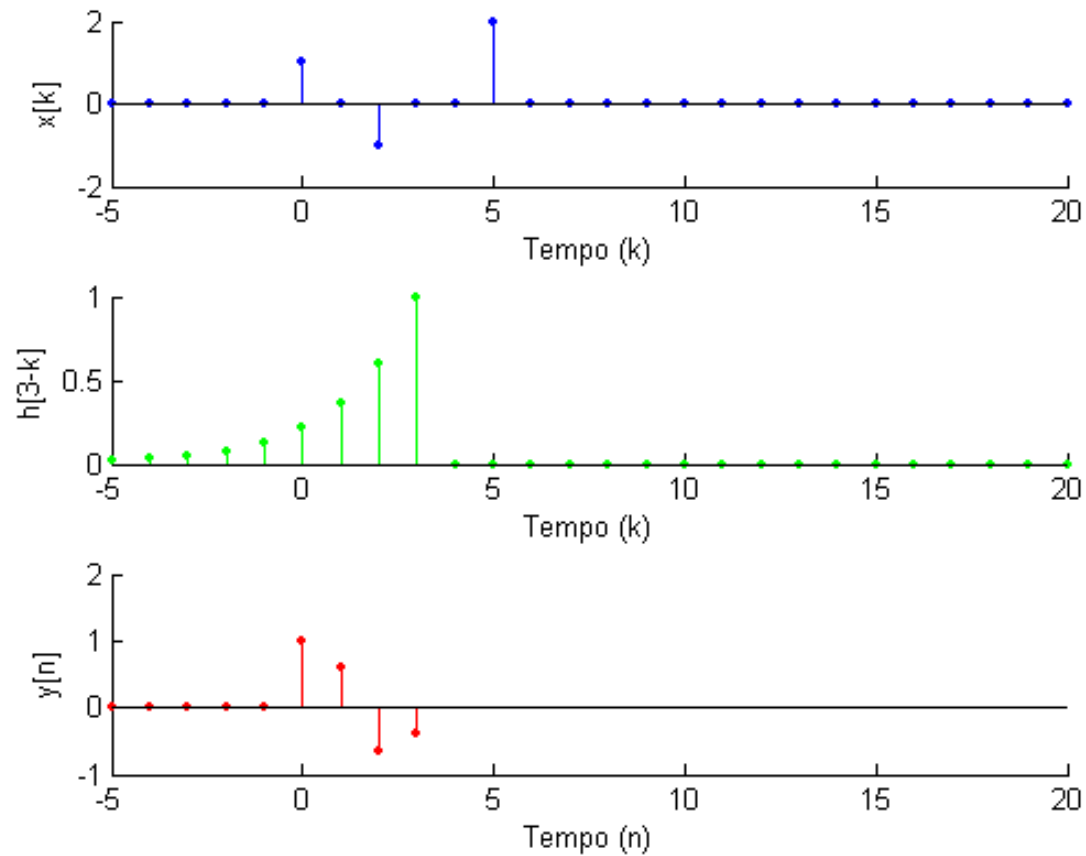
$$n = 1$$



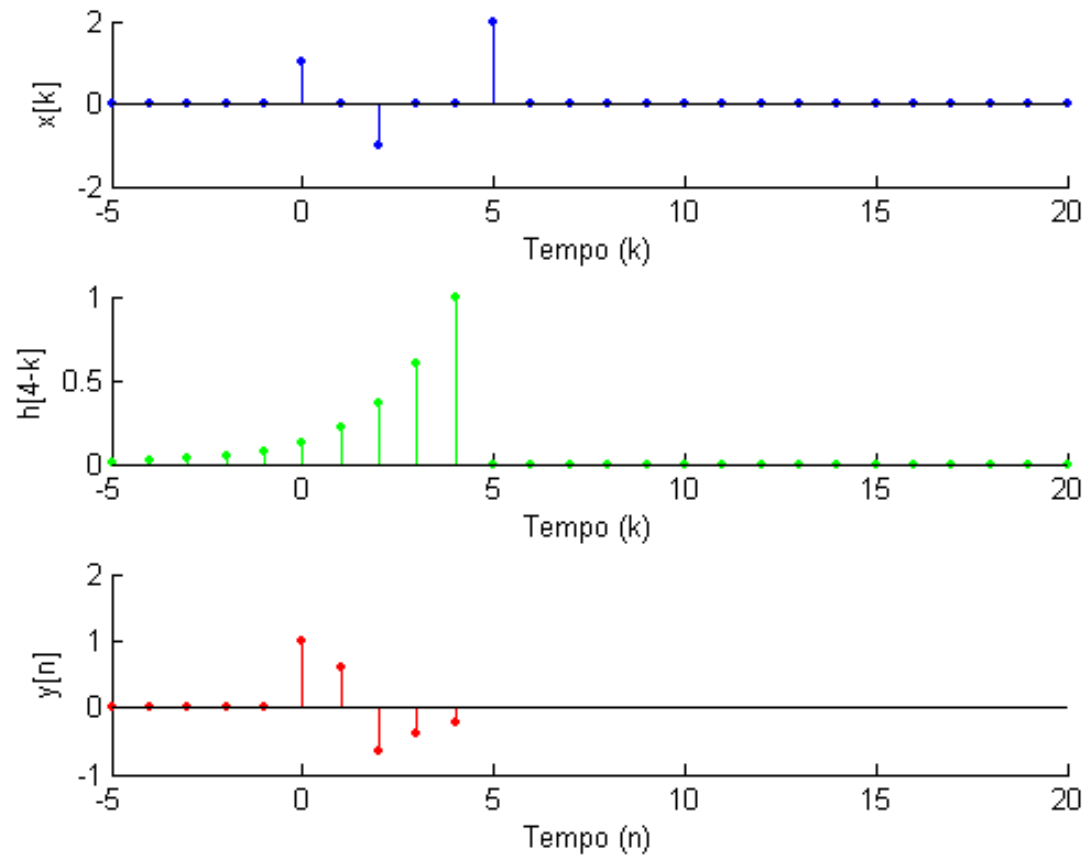
$$n = 2$$



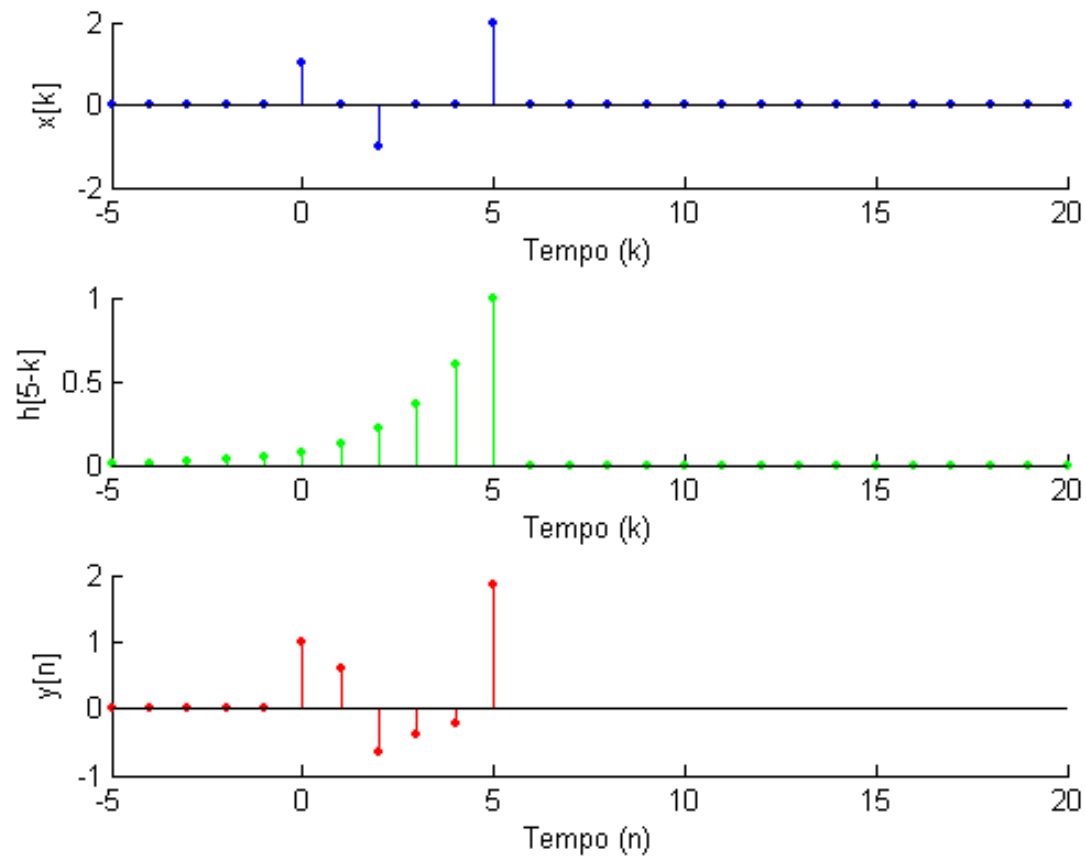
$$n = 3$$



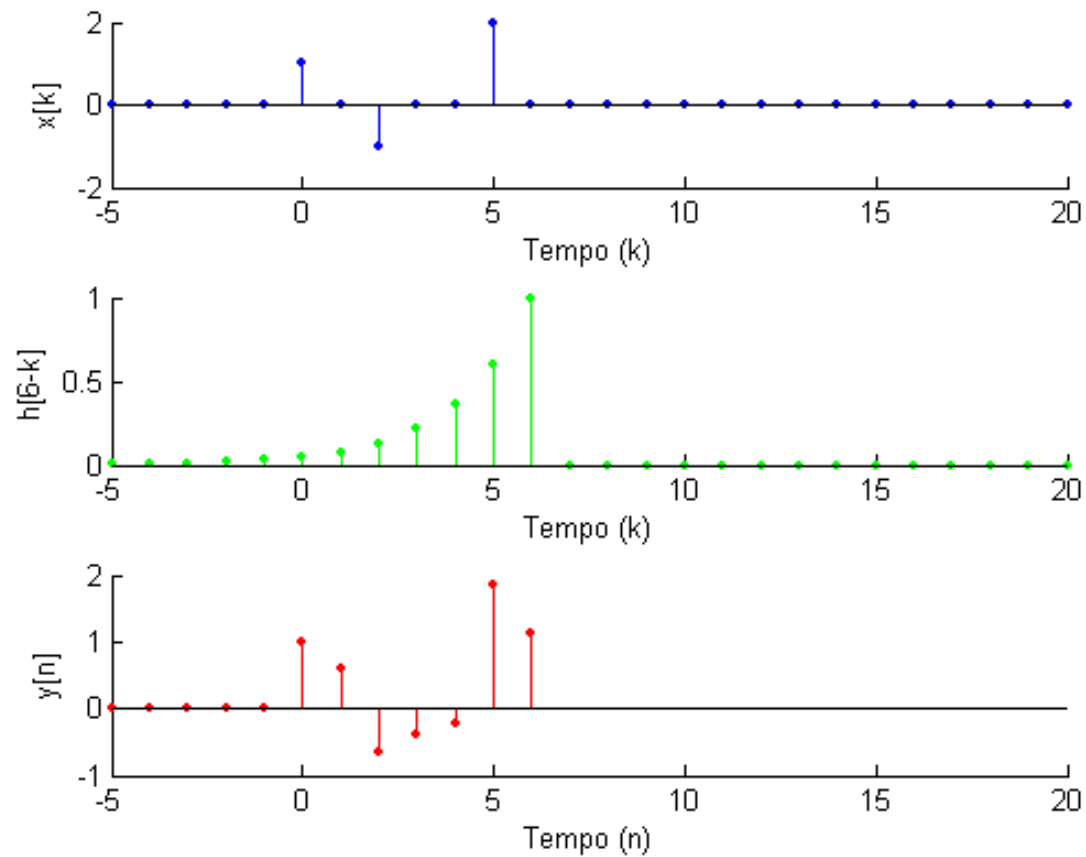
$$n = 4$$



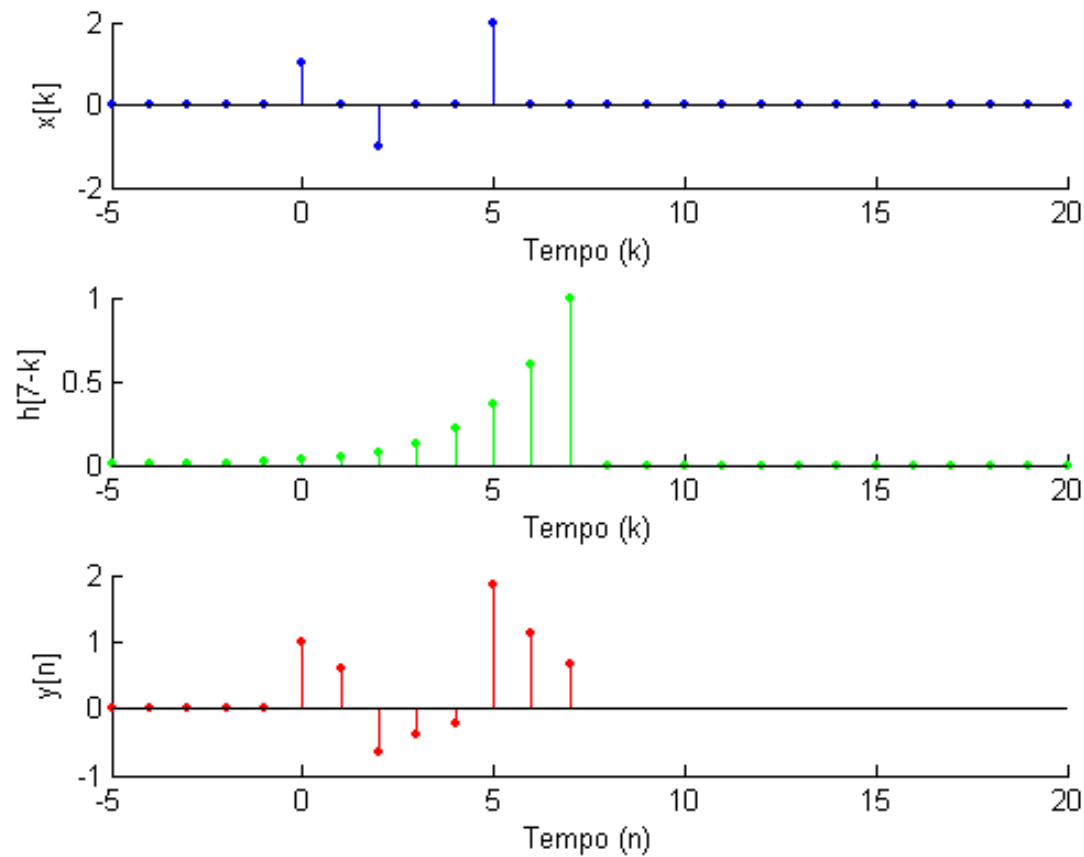
$$n = 5$$



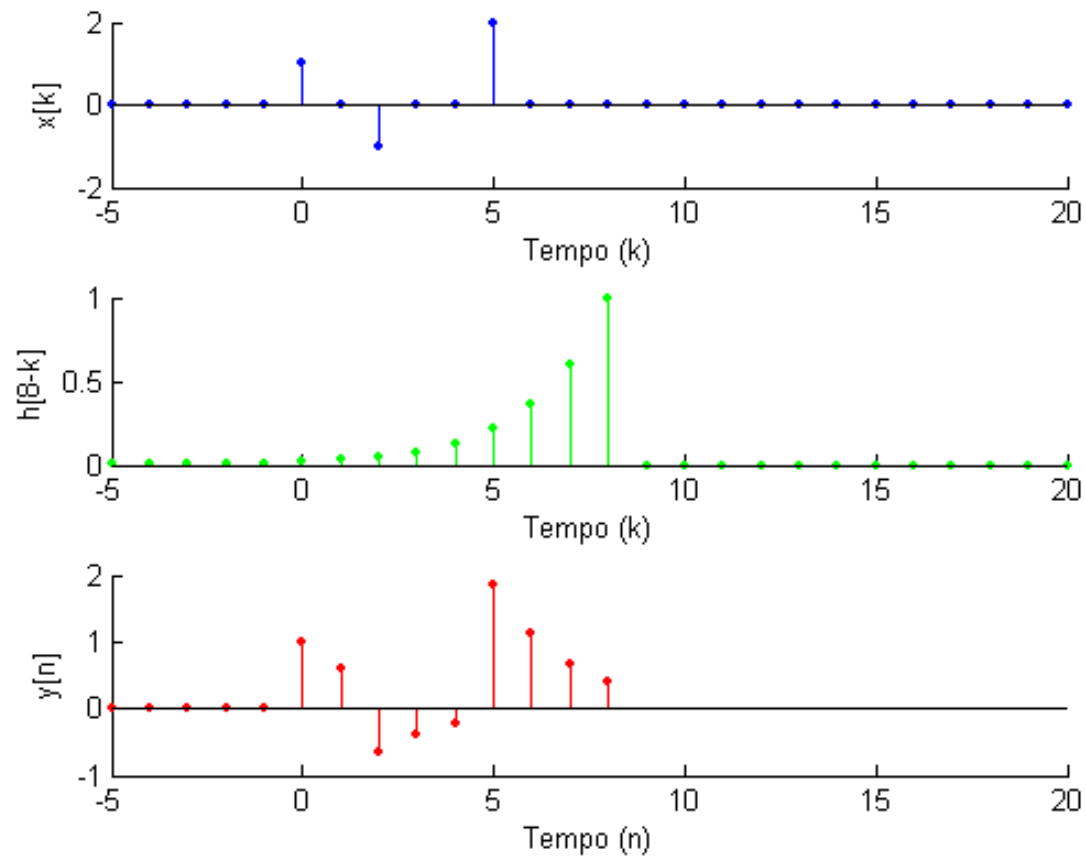
$$n = 6$$



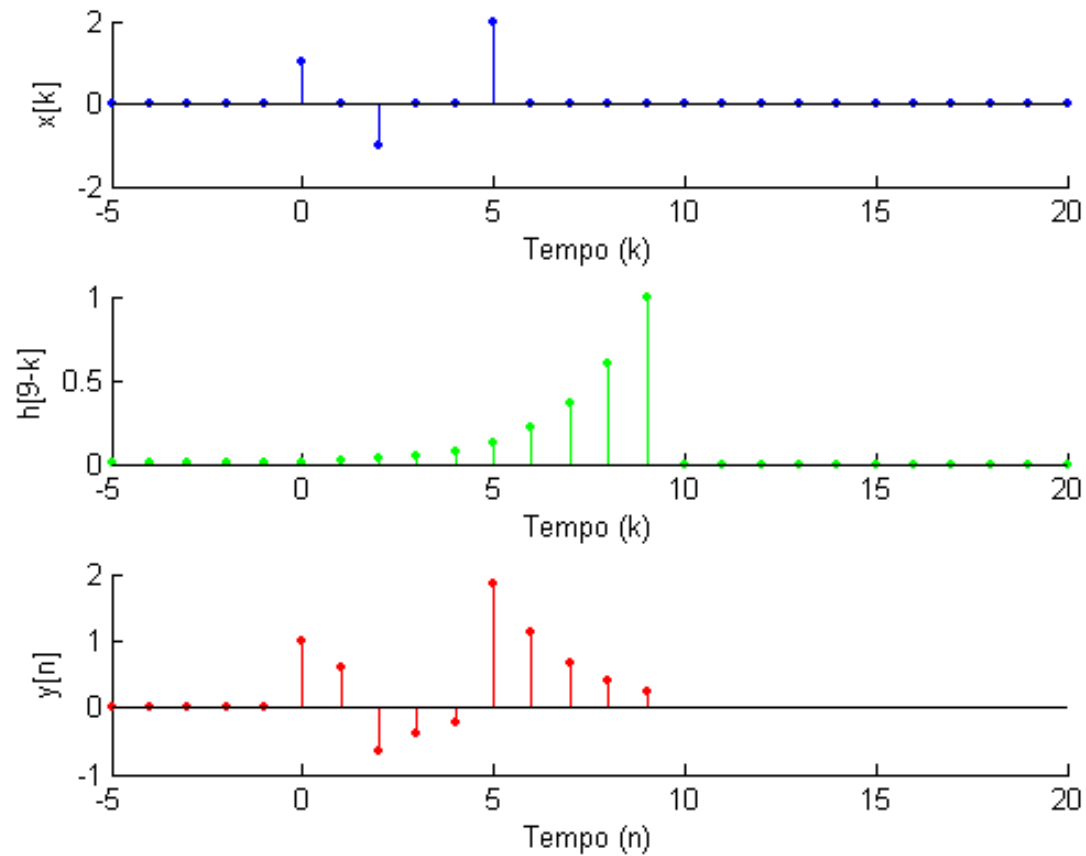
$$n = 7$$



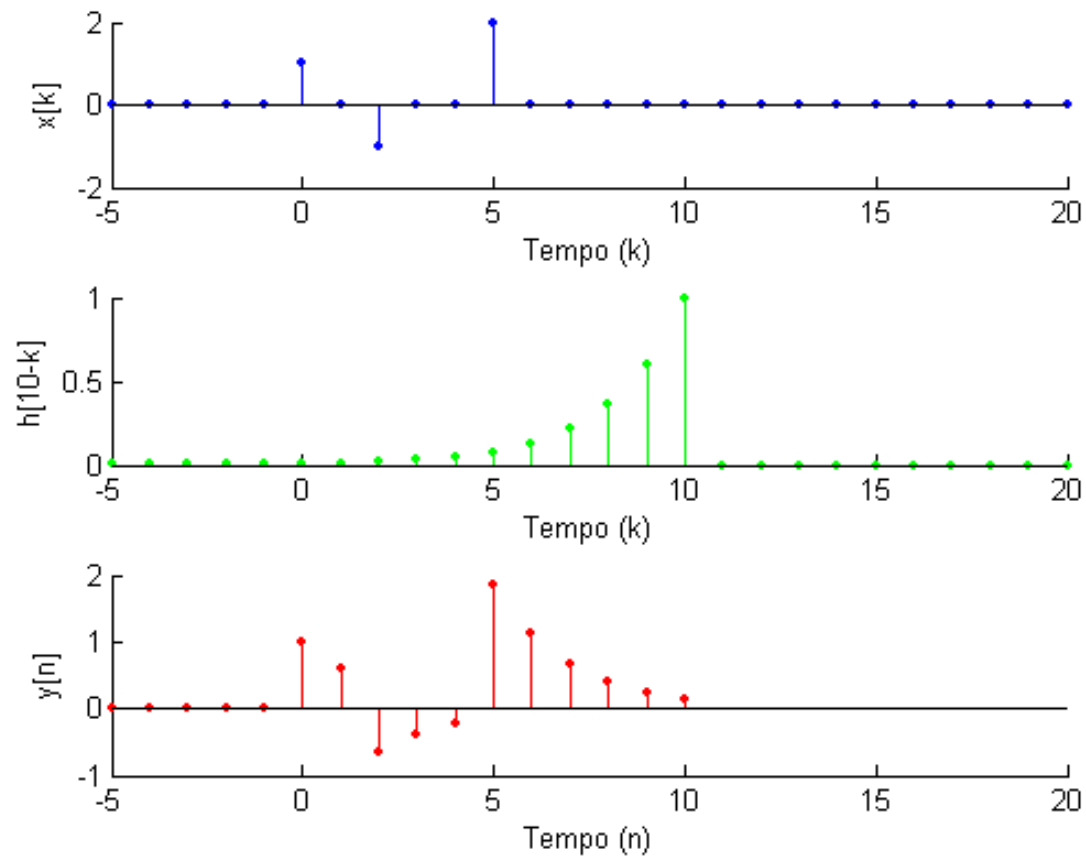
$$n = 8$$



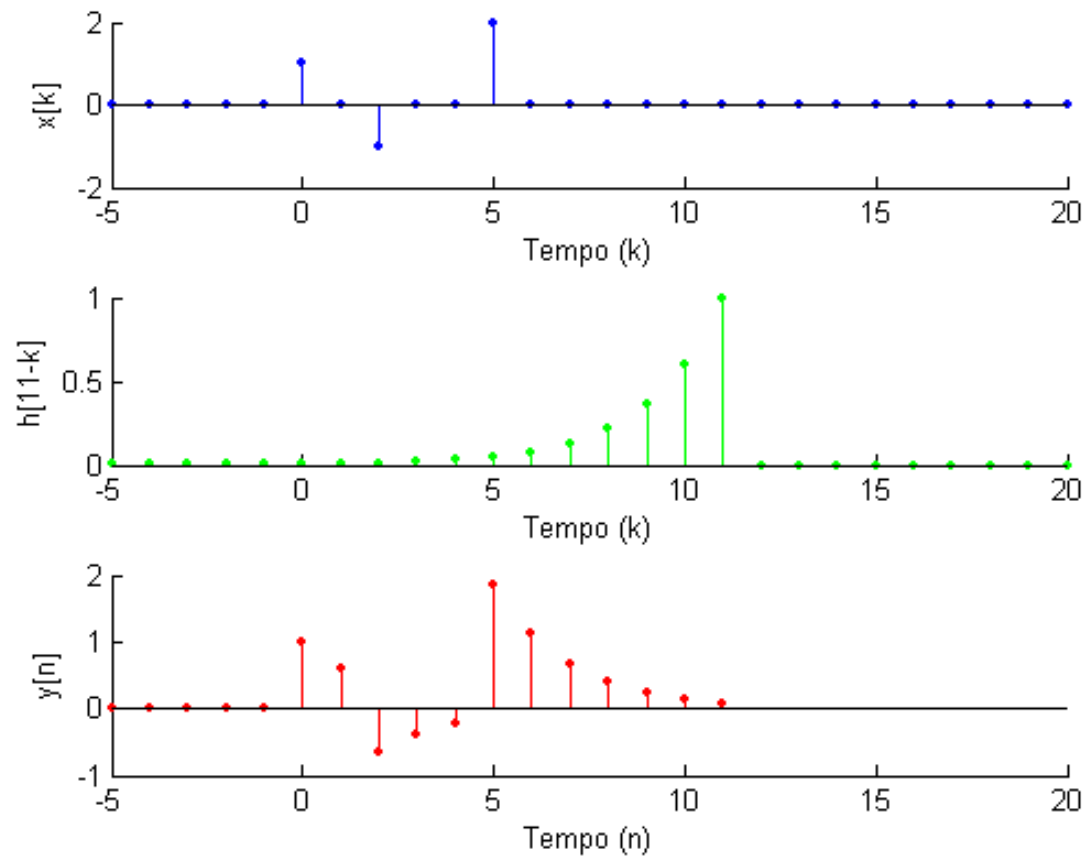
$$n = 9$$



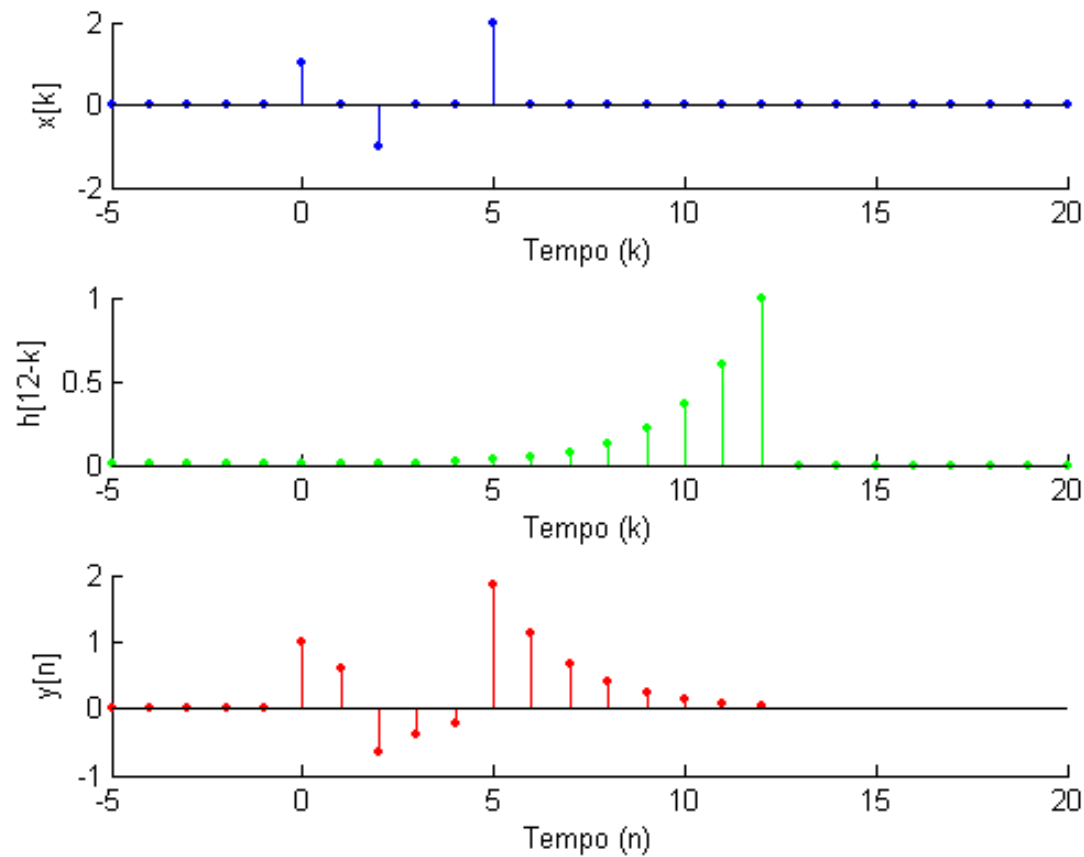
$$n = 10$$



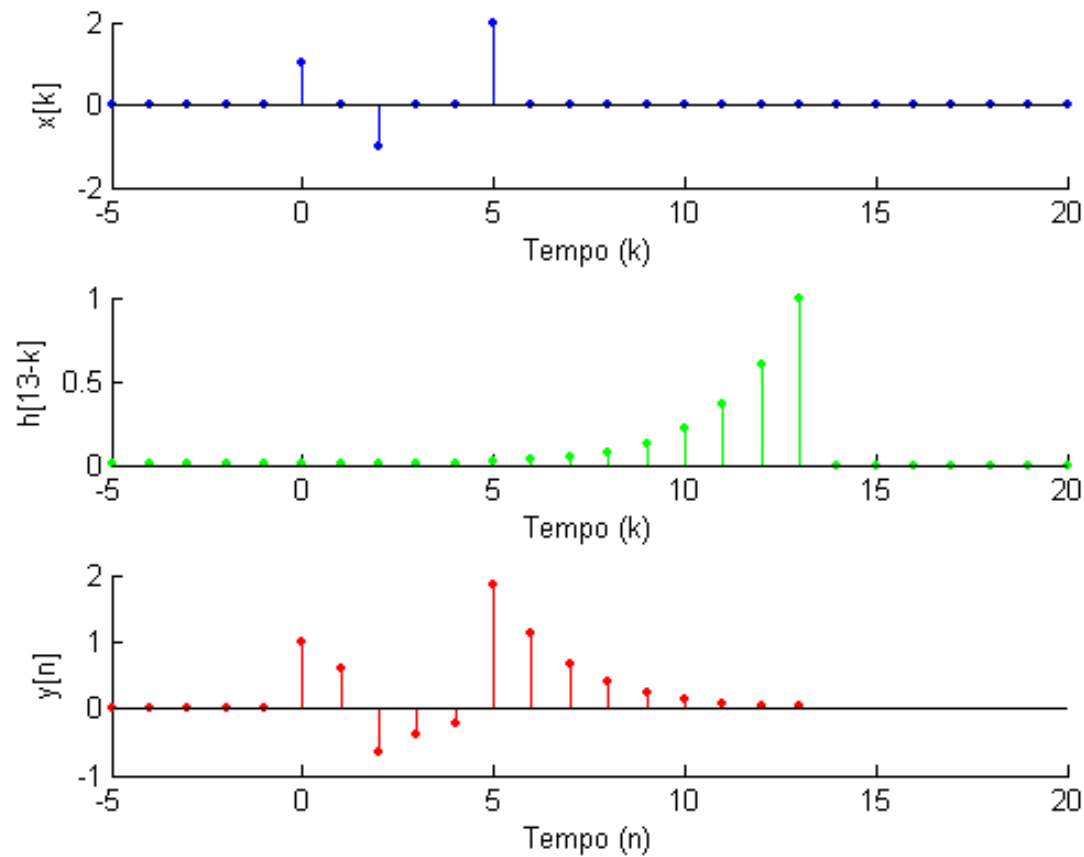
$$n = 11$$



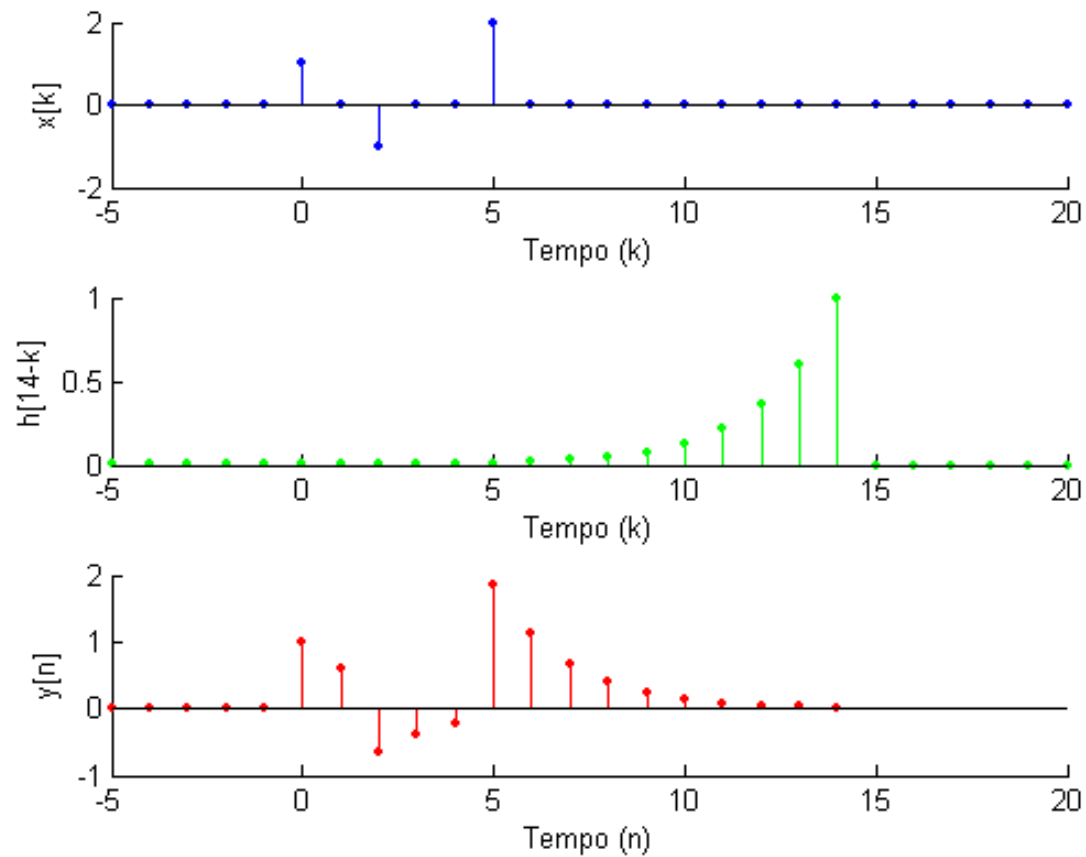
$$n = 12$$



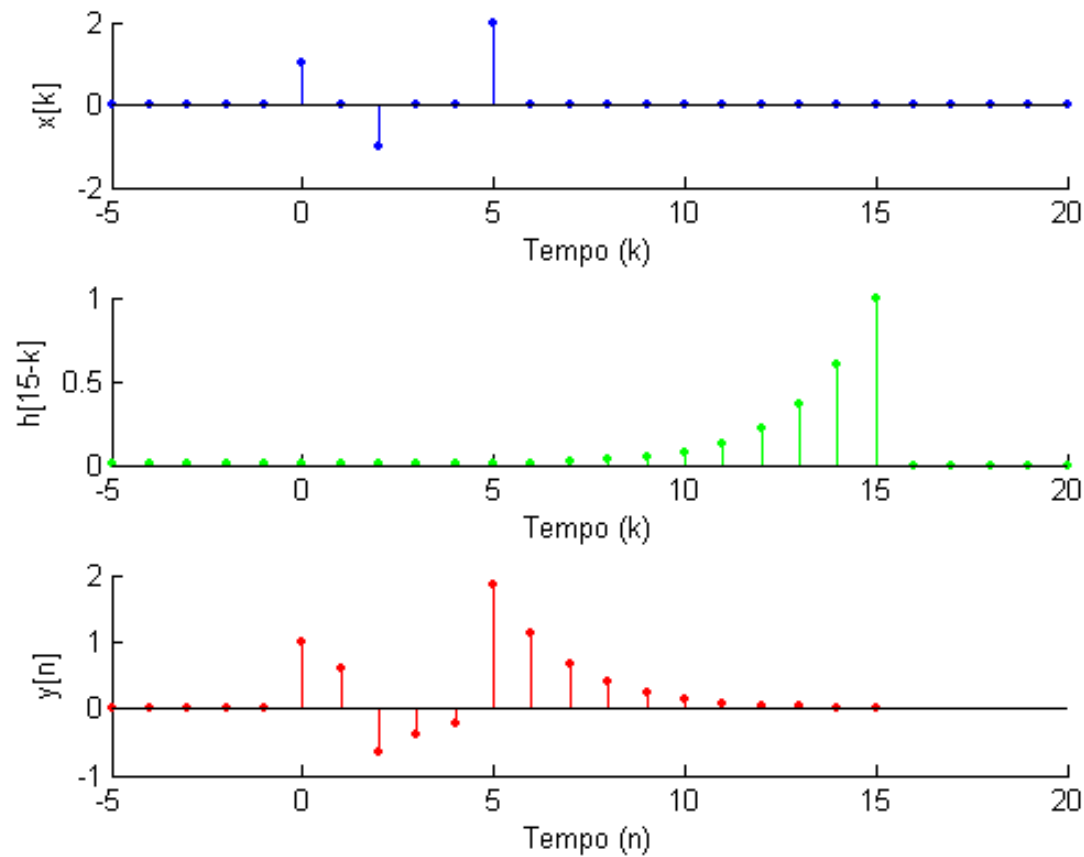
$$n = 13$$



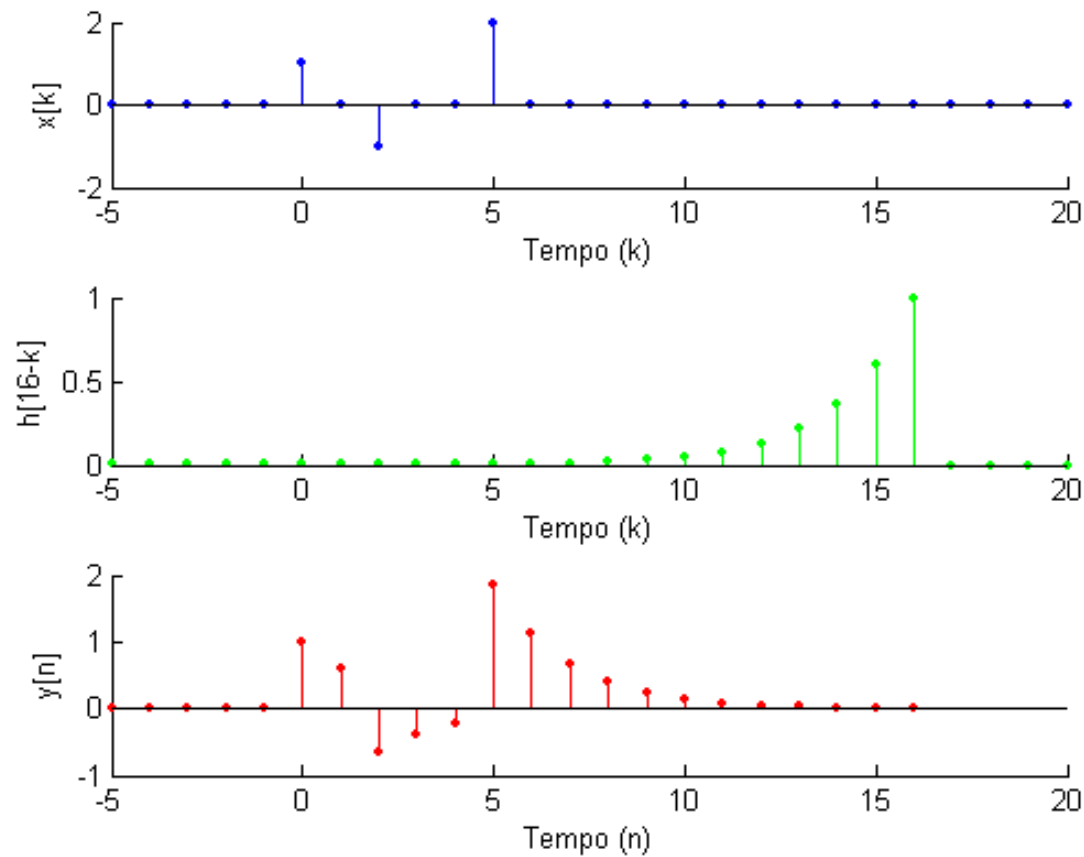
$$n = 14$$



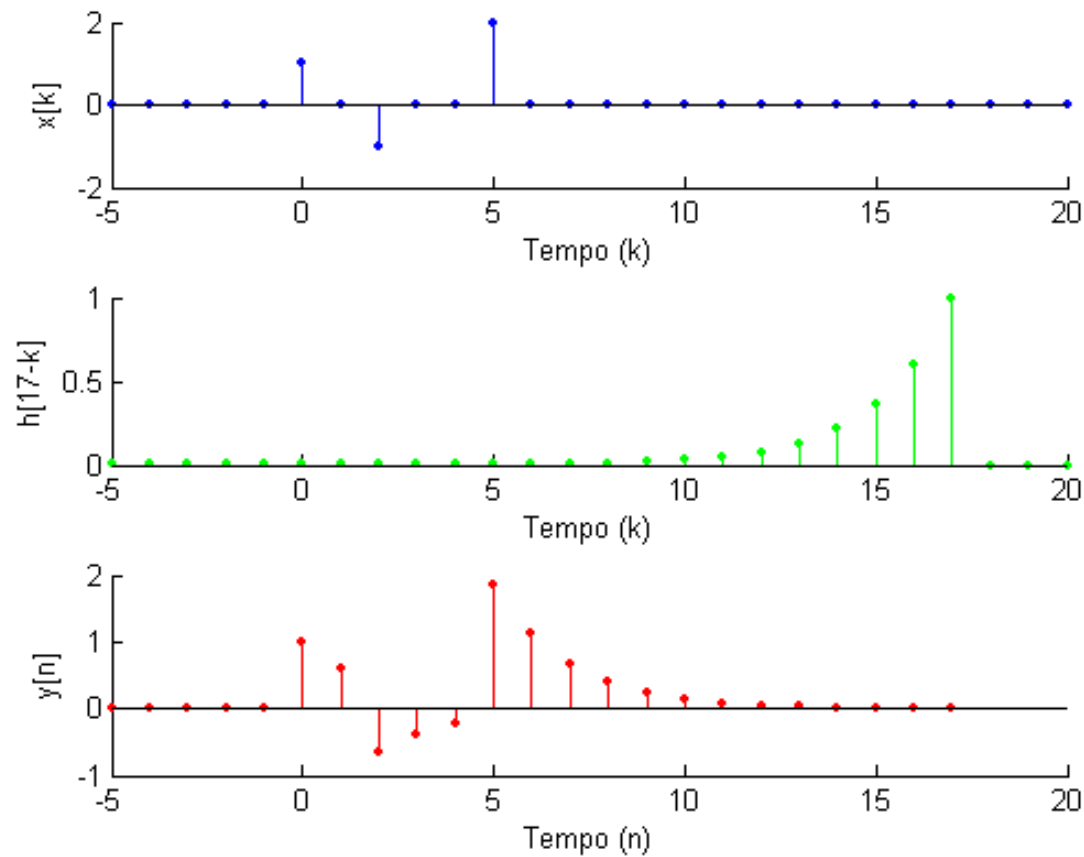
$$n = 15$$



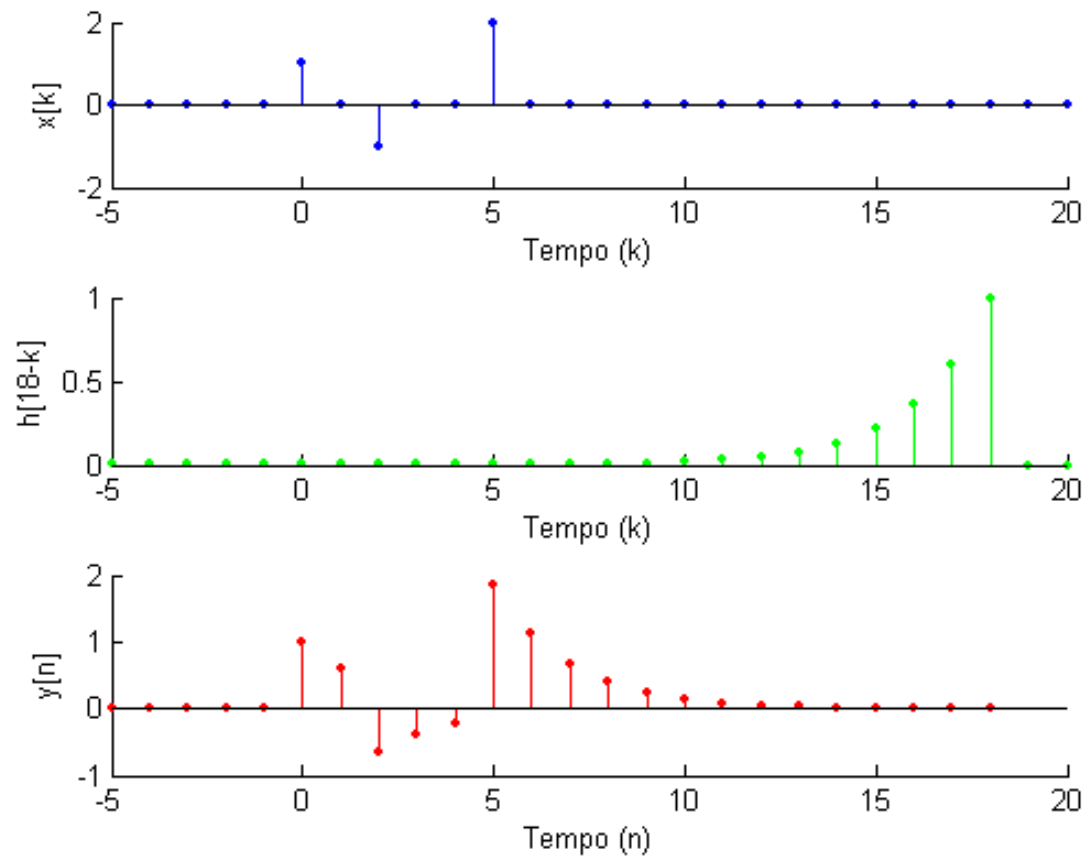
$$n = 16$$



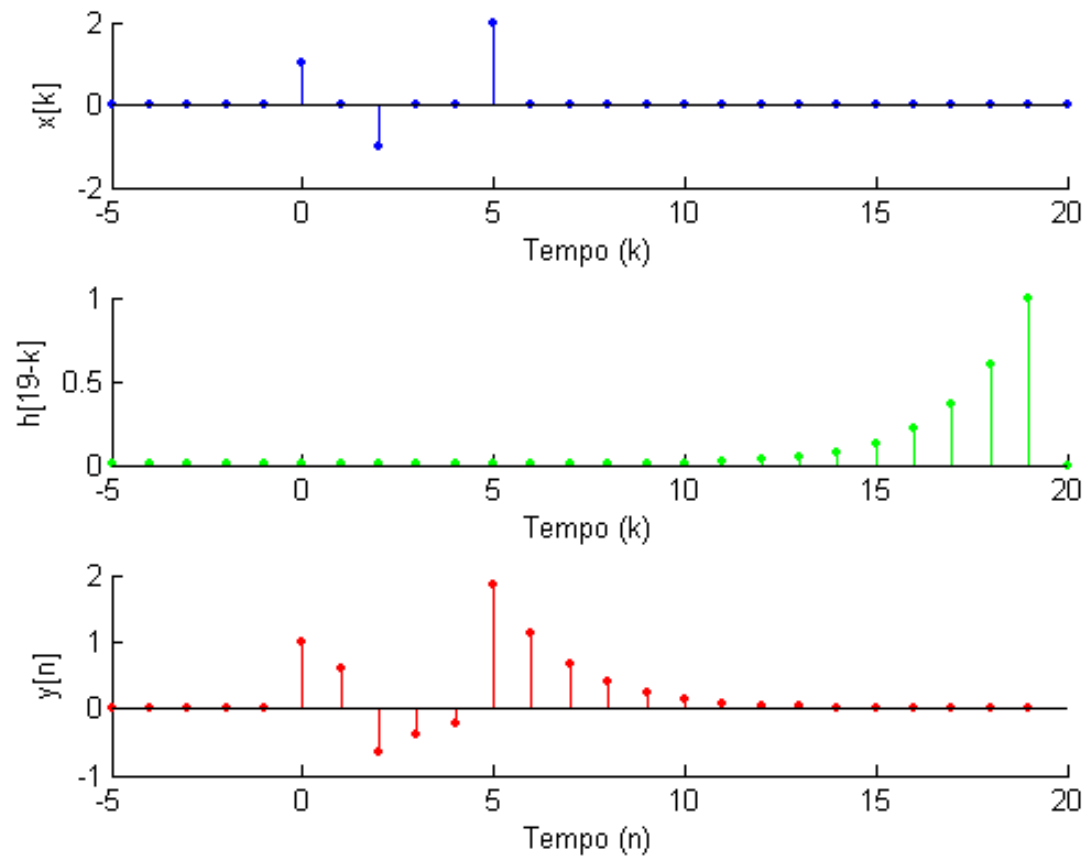
$$n = 17$$



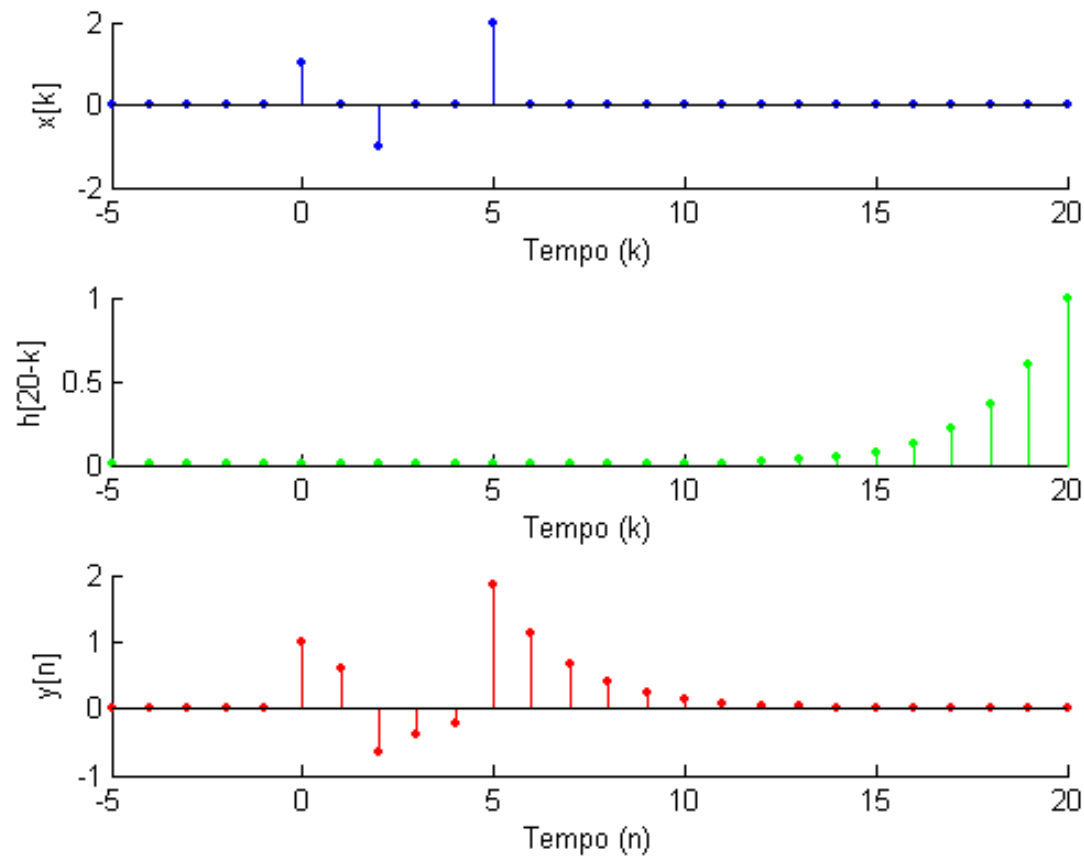
$$n = 18$$



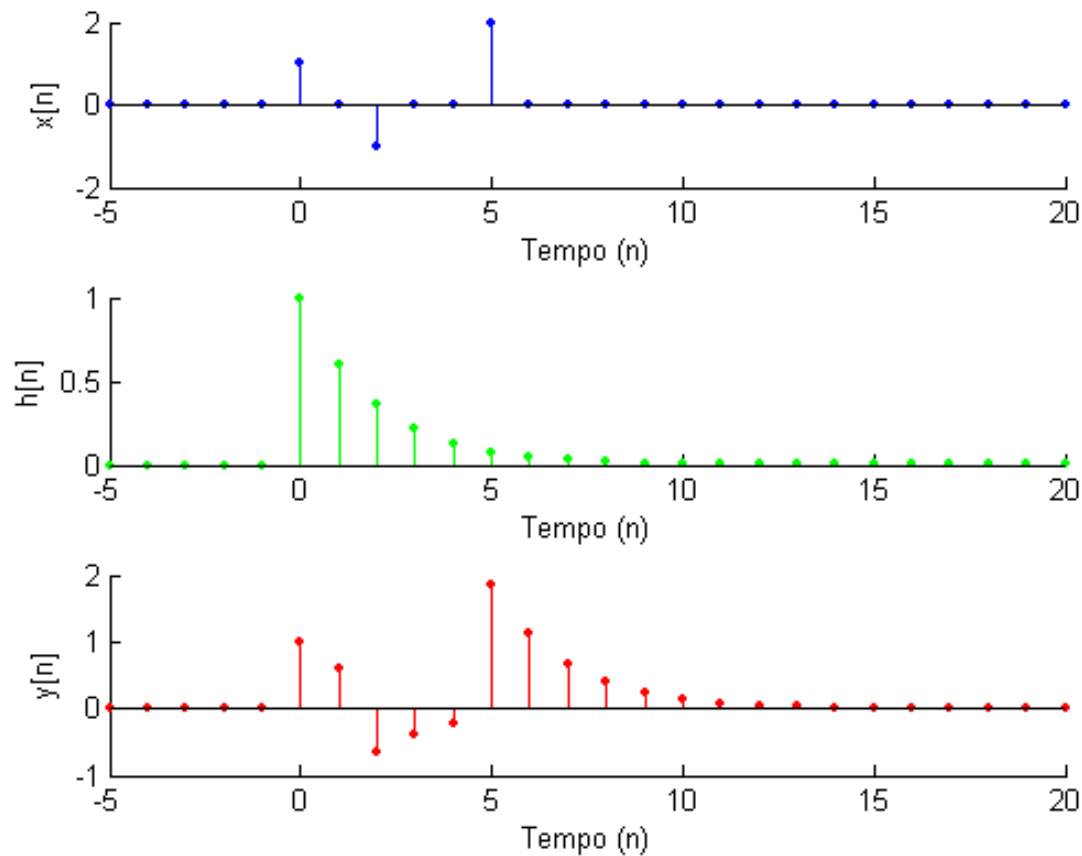
$$n = 19$$



$$n = 20$$



Resumindo...



Educational Matlab GUIs

- Demos sobre Processamento de Sinais: Convolução, Série de Fourier, Transformadas, etc...

<http://users.ece.gatech.edu/mcclella/matlabGUIs/index.html>

(Acesso em 03/03/2007)

- Vamos brincar um pouco com a [Discrete Convolution Demo](#)! 😊