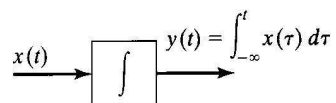


Convolução

• EXERCÍCIO 0.1

Considere o integrador mostrado na figura abaixo.

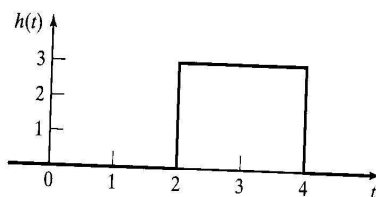
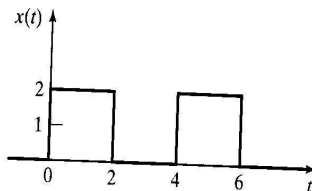
- Ache a expressão da resposta ao impulso $h(t)$.
- Usando a integral de convolução, encontre a resposta do sistema à entrada $x(t)$, com $x(t) =$
 - $u(t - 2)$
 - $e^{5t}u(t)$
 - $u(t)$
 - $(t + 1)u(t + 1)$
- Verifique os resultados usando a equação do sistema $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau$.



• EXERCÍCIO 0.2

Um sistema contínuo LIT tem entrada $x(t)$ e resposta ao impulso $h(t)$ (veja figura abaixo).

- Encontre a resposta do sistema $y(t)$ para $4 \leq t \leq 5$.
- Encontre o valor máximo da saída.
- Encontre as faixas temporais em que a saída do sistema é nula.
- Encontre $y(t)$ para todo t .



• EXERCÍCIO 0.3

Encontre $x_1(t) * x_2(t)$, onde

$$x_1(t) = 2u(t + 2) - 2u(t - 2) \quad (1)$$

e

$$x_2(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < -4 \\ e^{-|t|}, & -4 \leq t \leq 4 \\ 0, & t > 4. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

• EXERCÍCIO 0.4

Sabe-se que a condição na qual um sistema contínuo LIT é BIBO estável é que a resposta ao impulso seja absolutamente integrável, ou seja,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)| dt < \infty \quad (3)$$

Mostre que qualquer sistema que não satisfaça esta condição não é BIBO estável, ou seja, mostre que esta condição é também suficiente. (Use, por exemplo, a seguinte entrada limitada).

$$x(t - \tau) = \begin{cases} 1, & h(\tau) > 0 \\ -1, & h(\tau) < 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

• EXERCÍCIO 0.5

Considere o sistema LIT da figura abaixo.

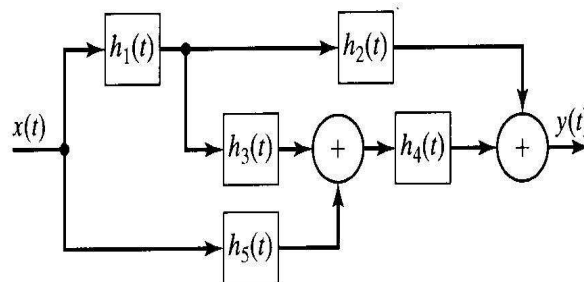
1. Expresse a resposta ao impulso como uma função das respostas ao impulso dos sub-sistemas.
2. Seja

$$h_1(t) = h_4(t) = u(t)$$

e

$$h_2(t) = h_3(t) = 5\delta(t), \quad h_5(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$$

Encontre a resposta ao impulso do sistema.



Exercise 0.1

$$a) \quad g(t) = \int_0^t u(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t u(\tau) \cdot 1 d\tau =$$

$$= \int_0^t u(\tau) \cdot u(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{u(\tau)}_{u(\tau)} \underbrace{u(t-\tau)}_{u(t-\tau)} d\tau$$

$$u(t-\tau) = u(\tau) \Rightarrow g(t) = u(t)$$

b)

$$i) \quad g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(\tau-2) u(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau-2 \geq 0 &\Rightarrow \tau \geq 2 \Rightarrow 2 \leq \tau \leq t \\ t-\tau \geq 0 &\Rightarrow \tau \leq t \end{aligned}$$

$$g(t) = \int_2^t d\tau = \tau \Big|_2^t = t-2$$

$$\text{so: } g(t) = \begin{cases} t-2 & t \geq 2 \\ 0 & t < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$ii) \quad g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{5\tau} u(\tau) u(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau \geq 0 &\longrightarrow \tau \geq 0 \\ t-\tau \geq 0 &\longrightarrow \tau \leq t \end{aligned} \Rightarrow 0 \leq \tau \leq t$$

$$g(t) = \int_0^t e^{5\tau} d\tau = \frac{1}{5} e^{5\tau} \Big|_0^t = \frac{1}{5} (e^{5t} - 1)$$

$$\text{Exp: } y(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{5}(e^{5t} - 1) & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{or } y(t) = \frac{1}{5}(e^{5t} - 1) u(t)$$

$$\text{iii) } y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mu(b) u(t-b) db$$

$$0 \leq b \leq t$$

$$y(t) = \int_0^t db = b \Big|_0^t = t$$

$$\text{Exp: } y(t) = \begin{cases} t & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{or } y(t) = t u(t)$$

$$\text{iv) } y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (b+1) \mu(b+1) u(t-b) db$$

$$b+1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow b \geq -1$$

$$t-b \geq 0 \Rightarrow b \leq t \Rightarrow -1 \leq b \leq t$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-1}^t (b+1) db = \frac{b^2}{2} + b \Big|_{-1}^t =$$

$$= \frac{t^2}{2} + t - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{t^2}{2} + t + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y(t) = \left(\frac{t^2}{2} + t + \frac{1}{2} \right) u(t+1)$$

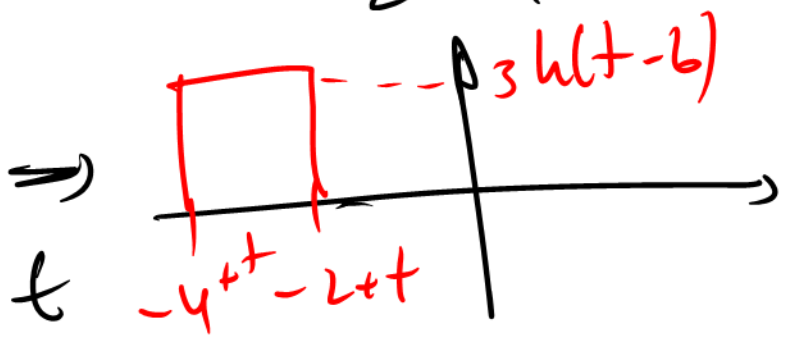
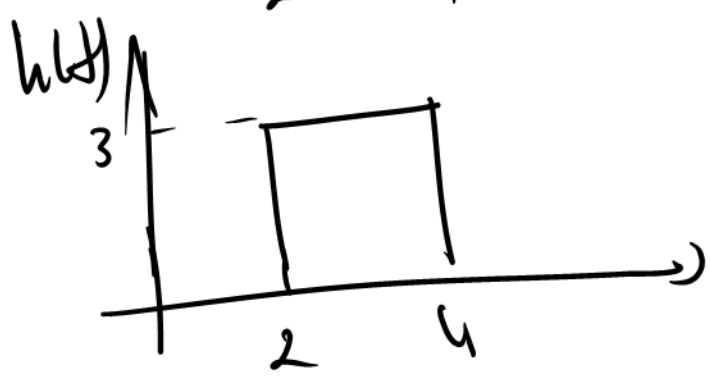
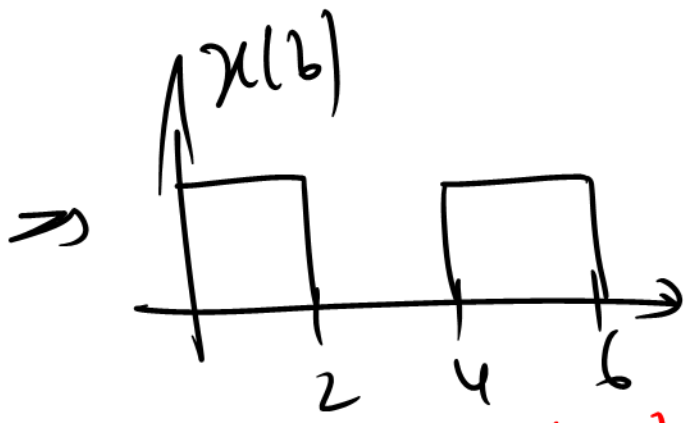
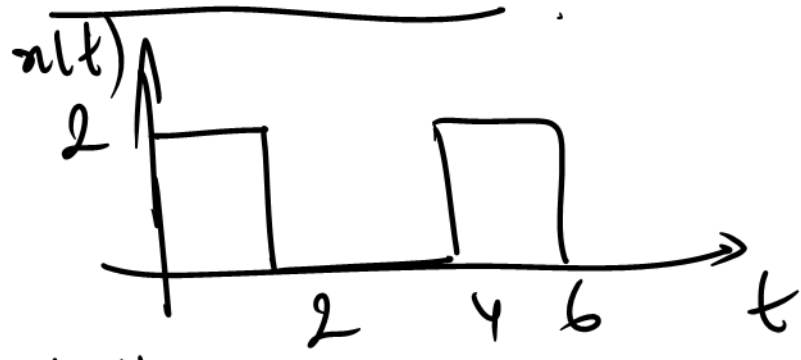
$$e) \quad i) \quad y(t) = \int_0^t u(b) \cdot 1 \, db = \int_2^t db = t-2, \quad t \geq 2 \\ 0, \quad t < 2$$

$$ii) \quad y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t e^{5t} u(b) \, db = \int_0^t e^{5b} \, db = \\ = \frac{1}{5} e^{5b} \Big|_0^t = \frac{1}{5} (e^{5t} - 1), \quad t \geq 0 \\ 0, \quad t < 0.$$

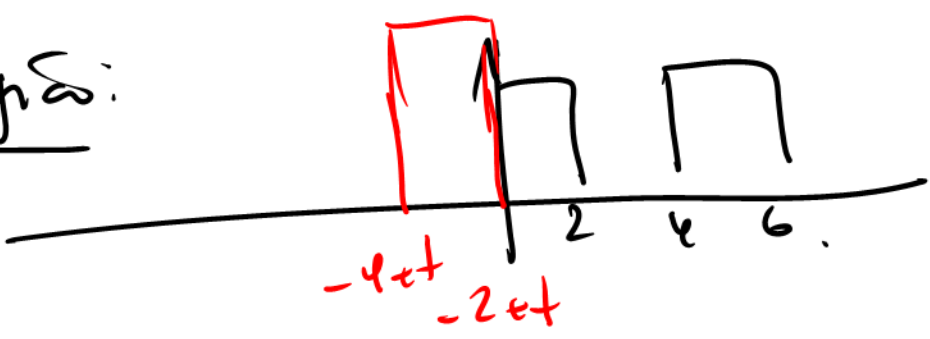
$$iii) \quad y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t u(b) \, db = \int_0^t db = t, \quad t > 0$$

$$iv) \quad y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t u(b) \cdot 1(b+1) \, db = \frac{z^2}{2} e^z \Big|_{-1}^t \\ = \frac{t^2}{2} e^t + \frac{1}{2}, \quad t \geq -1 \\ 0, \quad t < -1$$

Exercício 0.2



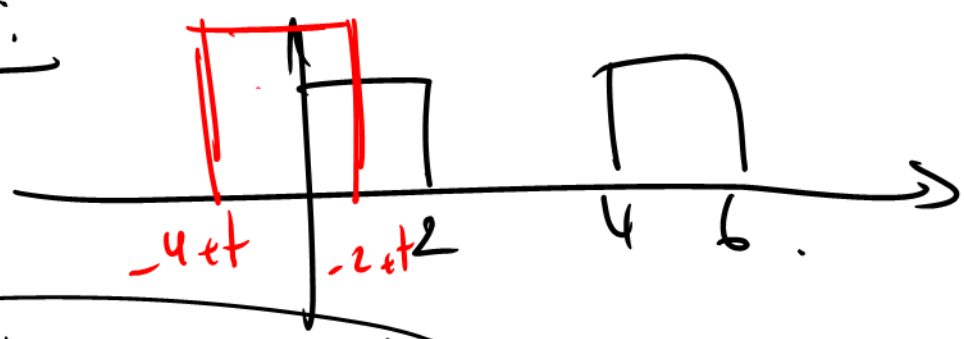
1ª Repetição:



$$-2+t \geq 0 \rightarrow t \geq 2$$

$$\text{Para } t \leq 2 \rightarrow g(t) = 0$$

2ª Repetição:



$$-2+t = 2 \rightarrow t = 4$$

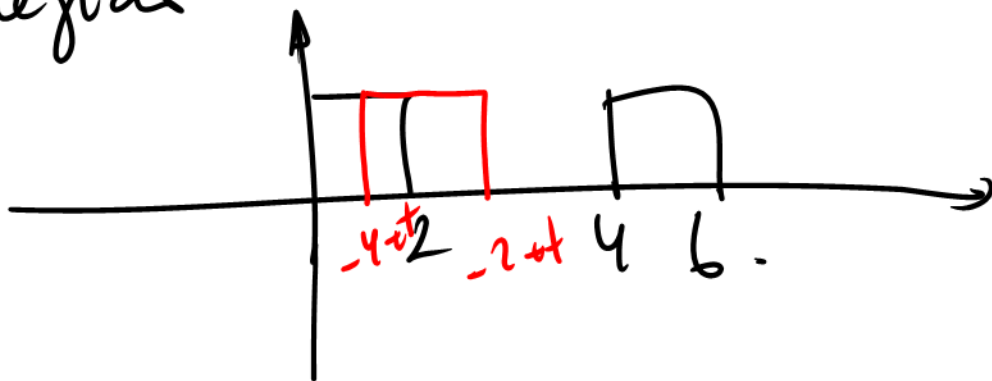
$$-4+t = 0 \rightarrow t = 4$$

$$y(t) = \int_0^{t-2} 3.2 \, dz = 6t \Big|_0^{t-2} =$$

$$= 6(t-2) = 6t - 12$$

para $2 < t \leq 4$.

3ª região



$$-4+t = 2 \Rightarrow t = 6.$$

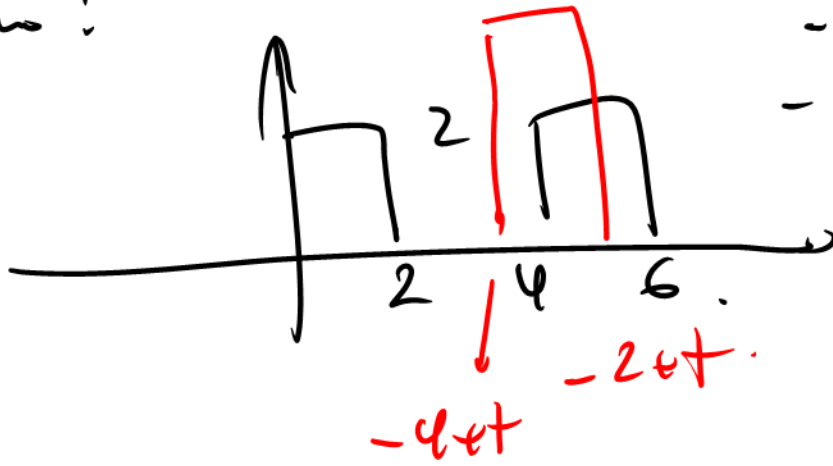
$$-2+t = 4 \Rightarrow t = 6.$$

$$y(t) = \int_{t-4}^2 6 \, dz = 6z \Big|_{t-4}^2 =$$

$$= 12 - 6(t-4)$$

para $4 < t \leq 6$.

4^{ta} região:

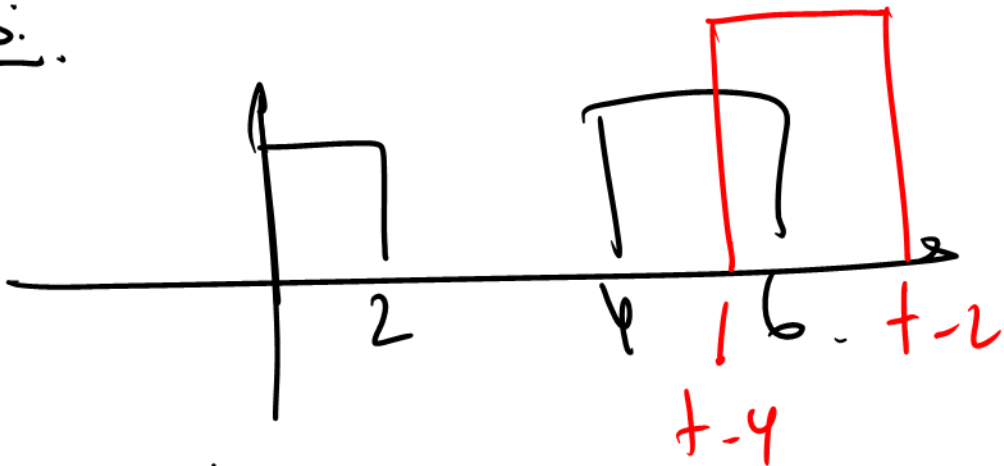


$$\begin{aligned} -2+t &= 6 \\ -4+t &= 4 \Rightarrow t=8 \end{aligned}$$

$$y(t) = \int_4^{t+2} 6 db = 6b \Big|_4^{t+2} = 6(t+2) - 24$$

para $6 < t \leq 8$

5^{ta} região:

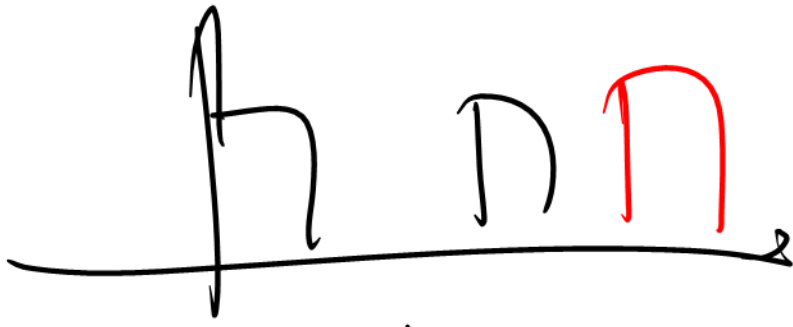


$$t-4 = 6 \Rightarrow t = 10$$

$$y(t) = \int_{t-4}^6 6 db = 6b \Big|_{t-4}^6 = 36 - 6(t-4)$$

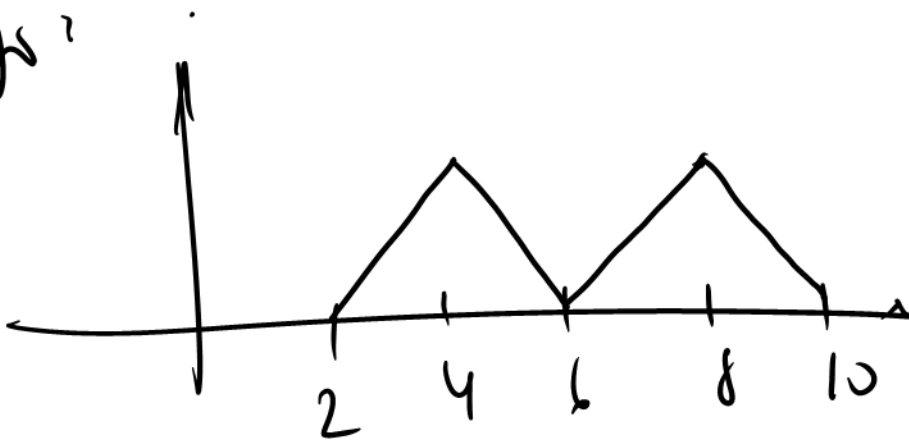
para $8 < t \leq 10$

6^o repa:



$g(x) = 0$ para $t > 10$

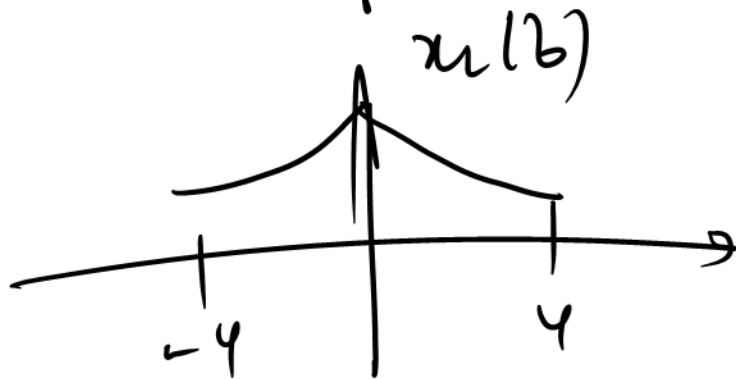
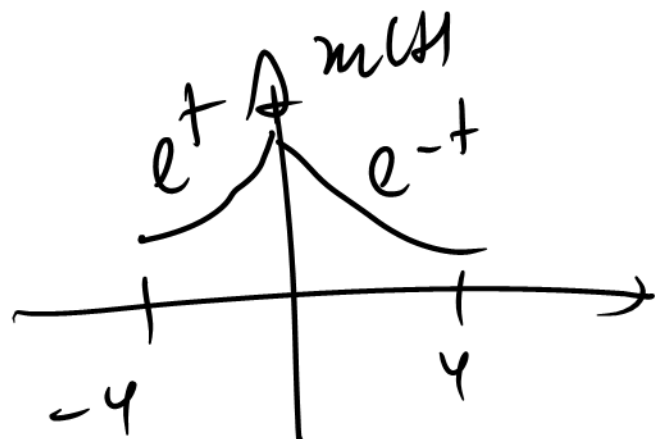
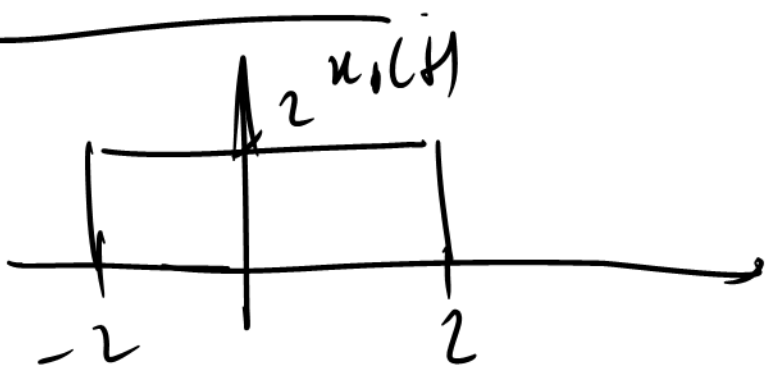
top:



Valores para: $\left. \begin{array}{l} t \leq 2 \\ t = 6 \\ t \geq 10 \end{array} \right\}$

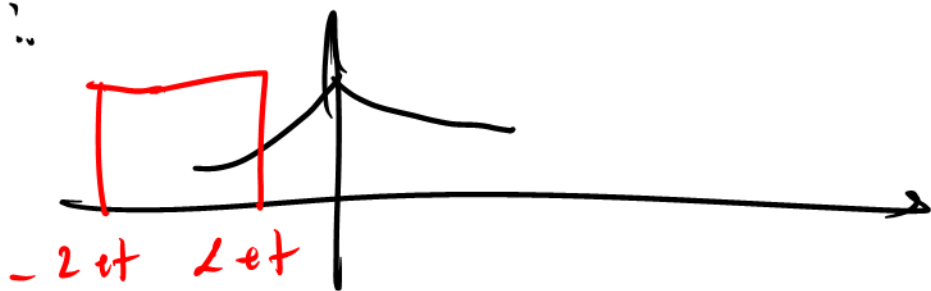
0 máximo
e' 12

Exercise 0.3



1st rep Δ : $L+t \leq -4 \rightarrow t \leq -4 \rightarrow y(t) = 0$.

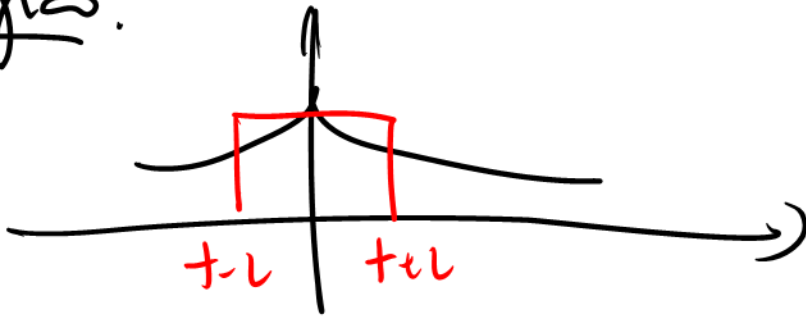
2nd rep Δ :



$L+t = 0 \rightarrow t = -2$ ✓ $-4 < t \leq 2$
 $-L+t = -4 \rightarrow t = -2$ ✓

$$y(t) = \int_{-4}^{t+2} L e^b db = L [e^{t+2} - e^{-4}]$$

3^e region:



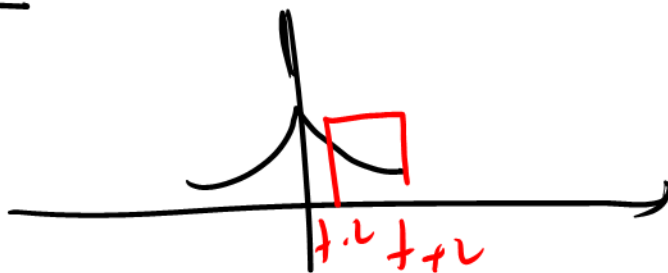
$$t-2 = 4 \rightarrow t = 2. \quad -2 < t \leq 2$$

$$t-2 = 0 \rightarrow t = 2$$

$$y(t) = 2 \int_{t-2}^0 e^b db + 2 \int_0^{t-2} e^{-b} db =$$

$$= 2 [1 - e^{t-2}] + 2 [1 - e^{-(t-2)}]$$

4^e region:



$$t-2 = 4 \rightarrow t = 6 \quad \rightarrow 2 < t \leq 6$$

$$y(t) = \int_{t-2}^4 e^{-b} db = 2 [e^{-(t-2)} - e^{-4}]$$

Σ up Δ : $t > b \rightarrow y = 0.$

Exercício 0.4

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)| dt < \infty$$

$$u(t-b) = \begin{cases} 1 & , h(b) > 0 \\ -1 & , h(b) < 0 \end{cases}$$

Repare $|u(t-b)| < 1 \rightarrow$ limitada

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) u(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$h(\tau) u(t-\tau) = \begin{cases} h(\tau) & \text{se } h(\tau) > 0 \\ -h(\tau) & \text{se } h(\tau) < 0 \end{cases}$$

Logo:

$$h(\tau) u(t-\tau) = |h(\tau)|.$$

Prova: Suponha $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)| dt = \infty$ e
usando as expressões acima, temos

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) x(t-\tau) d\tau = \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(\tau)| d\tau = \infty \end{aligned}$$

O sistema não é BIBO
estável e
pois se é preciso que
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)| dt < \infty$.

Exercise 0.5

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad h(t) &= \left[(h_1 * h_3 + h_5) * h_4 \right] + h_2 * h_4 = \\ &= h_1 * h_2 + h_1 * h_3 * h_4 + h_4 * h_5. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad h_1 &= h_4 = \mu. \\ h_2 &= h_3 = 5\delta(t) \\ h_5 &= e^{-2t} \mu(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h(t) &= \mu(t) * 5\delta(t) + \mu(t) * 5\delta(t) * \mu(t) + \\ &+ \mu(t) * e^{-2t} \mu(t). \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu(t) * 5\delta(t) = 5\mu(t).$$

$$\mu(t) * \mu(t) * 5\delta(t) = \frac{1}{2}\mu(t)$$

$$\mu(t) * e^{-2t} \mu(t) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2t} \Big|_0^t = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-2t}) \mu(t)$$

Logo.

$$h(t) = 5\mu(t) + 7\mu(t) + \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-2t})\mu(t)$$