

Soluções das Exercícios Fourier 2 (b)

Note Title

5/9/2010

0.1.

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t).$$

$$g(t) = x(\beta t) * h(\beta t)$$

$$x(t) \rightarrow X(j\omega)$$

$$y(t) \rightarrow Y(j\omega)$$

$$h(t) \rightarrow H(j\omega)$$

$$g(t) = A y(\beta t)$$

Soluções:

Repare que em $g(t)$ houve compressão de sinais no tempo \Rightarrow expansão na frequência, isto.

$$x(\beta t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\beta} X(j\omega/\beta)$$

$$h(\beta t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\beta} H(j\omega/\beta)$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\beta} X(j\omega/\beta) \times \frac{1}{\beta} H(j\omega/\beta)$$

Substitua também que:

$$Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega) \times H(j\omega)$$

Podemos escrever

$$Y(j\omega/3) = X(j\omega/3) \times H(j\omega/3)$$

Comparando $G(j\omega)$ com $Y(j\omega/3)$, temos

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{9} Y(j\omega/3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{3} Y(j\omega/3)}$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{3} Y(j\omega/3)$$

↓

A

↓

B

$$A = 1/3 \quad \text{e} \quad B = 3$$

0.2

$$e^{-|t|} \longleftrightarrow \frac{2}{1+\omega^2}$$

Varus usem a definič parus unstru
irna

$$\mathcal{F}\{e^{-|t|}\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|t|} e^{-j\omega t} dt =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^t e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(1-j\omega)t} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{(-1-j\omega)t} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{1-j\omega} e^{(1-j\omega)t} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 + \frac{1}{-1-j\omega} e^{(-1-j\omega)t} \Big|_0^{\infty} =$$

$$\frac{1}{1-j\omega} + \frac{1}{-1-j\omega} = \frac{1+j\omega + 1-j\omega}{1-(-1\omega^2)} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{1+\omega^2}$$

a) TF de $t e^{-|t|}$
↓
derivada de um freq.

$$\frac{dX(j\omega)}{d\omega} \stackrel{FT}{\longleftrightarrow} (-jt) x(t)$$

multiplicando por j ambos os lados,
temos.

$$j \frac{dX(j\omega)}{d\omega} \stackrel{FT}{\longleftrightarrow} t x(t).$$

No caso de $t e^{-|t|}$, temos:

$$t e^{-|t|} \stackrel{FT}{\longleftrightarrow} j \frac{d}{d\omega} \left(\frac{2}{1+\omega^2} \right) =$$
$$= - \frac{4j\omega}{(1+\omega^2)^2}$$

b) Propriedade de dualidade.

$$y(\omega) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} Y(j\omega)$$

$$Y(jt) \longleftrightarrow 2\pi y(-\omega)$$

$$Y(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{ou}} 2\pi y(\omega)$$

Soluções:

Perceba que $\frac{4t}{(1+t^2)^2}$ é "um pouco parecido".

Com o resultado anterior $-\frac{4j\omega}{(1+\omega^2)^2}$

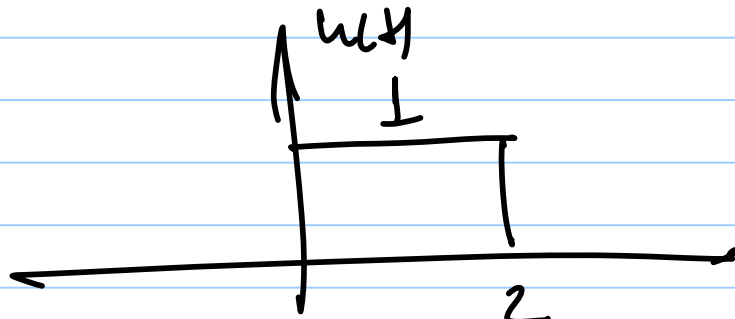
$$\begin{array}{ccc} te^{-|t|} & \longleftrightarrow & -\frac{4j\omega}{(1+\omega^2)^2} \\ & \searrow & \\ -\frac{4jt}{(1+t^2)^2} & \longleftrightarrow & 2\pi(-\omega)e^{-|\omega|} \end{array}$$

Multiplicamos por j antes na LHS,
fezemos

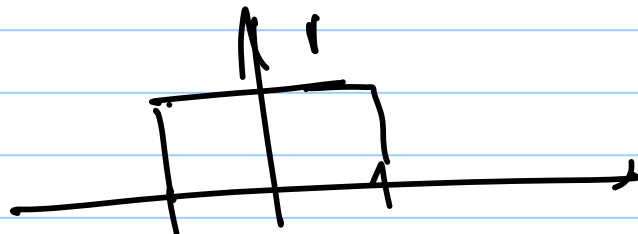
$$\frac{4t}{(1+t^2)^2} \longleftrightarrow -2\pi j\omega e^{-|\omega|}$$

b) $x(t) \neq h(t)$?

$$h(t) = x(t) - x(t-2)$$



que é



$$\int_{-1}^{1} 1 \cdot e^{j\omega t} dt = 2T_0 \frac{\sin(\omega T_0)}{\omega T_0}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\frac{2 \sin(\omega)}{\omega}$$

Como está atrasado de 1, temos

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{2 \sin(\omega)}{\omega} e^{-j\omega}$$

Quando $\omega = k\pi$ ($k \neq 0$ inteiro), $H(jk\pi) = 0$,
logo:

$$|H(j\omega)| = |H(j\omega)| \cdot X(j\omega) = \delta(\omega) + \delta(\omega - \pi)$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2}u + \frac{1}{2}u e^{j\pi t} \rightarrow \text{período 2}.$$

c) \sin , \cos b).

0.4

$$x(t) \longleftrightarrow X(j\omega)$$

a) $x(t)$ is real and τ is negative

$$b) \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left((1+j\omega) X(j\omega) \right) = A e^{-2t} u(t)$$

$$c) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega = 2\pi$$

Solution:

$$\mathcal{F} \left(\mathcal{F}^{-1} \left((1+j\omega) X(j\omega) \right) \right) = \frac{A}{j\omega+2}$$

$$(1+j\omega) X(j\omega) = \frac{A}{j\omega+2}$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{A}{(j\omega+2)(1+j\omega)}$$

$$= A \left(\frac{a}{j\omega+2} + \frac{b}{1+j\omega} \right)$$

$$= \frac{(a+j\omega a + 2b + j\omega b) A}{(j\omega+2)(1+j\omega)}$$

$$(j\omega+2)(1+j\omega)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a + 2b = 1 \\ a + b = 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow b = 1, a = -1$$

$$A \left(\frac{-1}{j\omega - 2} + \frac{1}{j\omega + 1} \right)$$

$$x(t) = -A e^{-2t} u(t) + A e^{-t} u(t)$$

Substitue que.

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$2\pi = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |-A e^{-2t} + A e^{-t}|^2 u(t) dt = 1$$

$$A^2 \int_0^{\infty} |e^{-4t} + e^{-2t} - 2e^{-3t}| dt = 1$$

$$A^2 \left[\int_0^{\infty} e^{-4t} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2t} dt - 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-3t} dt \right] = 1$$

$$A^2 \left[-\frac{1}{4} e^{-4t} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-4t} \Big|_0^{\infty} - 2 \frac{(-1)}{3} e^{-3t} \Big|_0^{\infty} \right] = 1$$

$$A^2 \left[+\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right] = 1.$$

$$A^2 \left[\frac{3}{12} + \frac{6}{12} - \frac{8}{12} \right] = 1$$

$$A^2 \times \frac{1}{12} = 1 \rightarrow A^2 = 12 \rightarrow A = \sqrt{12}$$

\downarrow
 $\sqrt{12}$ -
 negativo.

$$h(t) = \sqrt{12} (-e^{-2t} + e^{-t}) \mu(t).$$

0.5.

$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega)$$

a) $x(t)$ é real

b) $x(t) = 0$ para $t \geq 0$

$$c) \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \operatorname{Re}(X(j\omega)) |e^{j\omega t}| d\omega = |t| e^{-|t|}$$

Solução:

Para quem só a parte real de $X(j\omega)$, ou seja, $\operatorname{Re}(X(j\omega))$ é preciso de a função no tempo tem que ser par.

$$\operatorname{Par}(x(t)) = \frac{x(t) + x(-t)}{2} = |t| e^{-|t|}$$

Mes

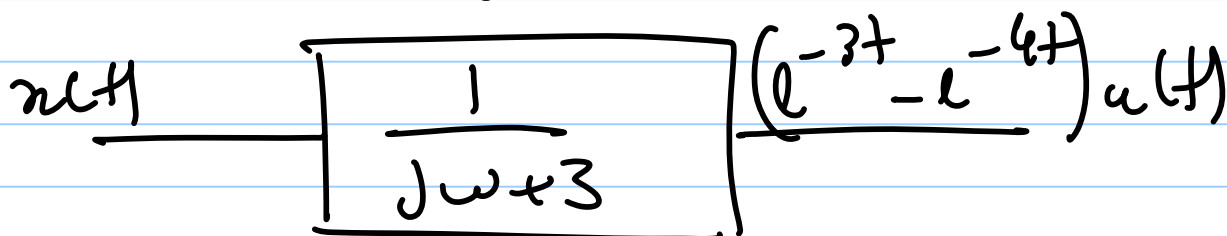
$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= 0 & \text{para } t < 0 \\ x(-t) &= 0 & \text{para } t > 0 \end{aligned}$$

top:

$$x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{e^{-ct}\} u(t).$$

0.6.

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + 3}$$



Solution: Deconvolution.

$$y(t) = (e^{-3t} - e^{-4t})u(t)$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + 3} - \frac{1}{j\omega + 4}$$

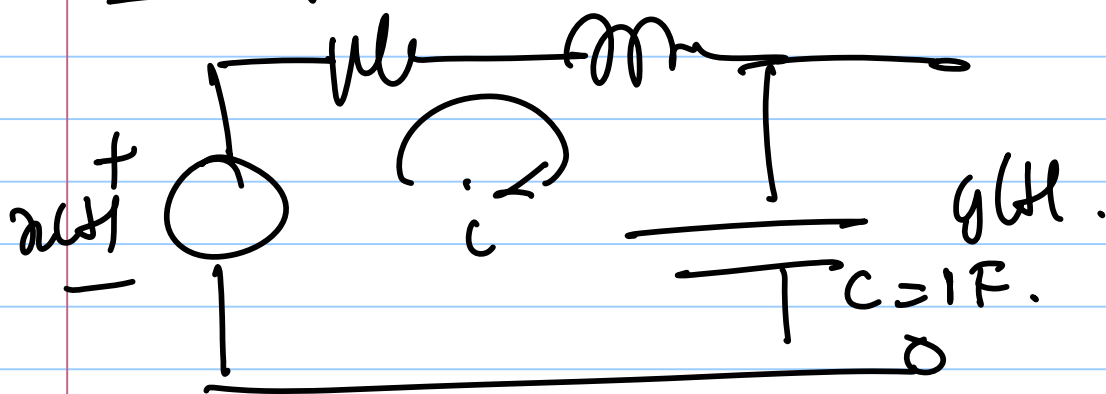
$$= \frac{1}{(j\omega + 3)(j\omega + 4)}$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{H(j\omega)} = \frac{1}{\cancel{(j\omega + 3)}(j\omega + 4)} \times \frac{j\omega + 3}{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{j\omega + 4}, \quad \text{lap:}$$

$$x(t) = e^{-4t}u(t).$$

0.7 $R=1\Omega$ $C=1F$



$$\dot{i} = C \dot{\varphi}$$

$$x = R C \dot{\varphi} + \int C \dot{\varphi} + \varphi$$

$$\overset{\infty}{\varphi} + \frac{R}{L} \overset{\circ}{\varphi} + \frac{1}{LC} \varphi = \frac{1}{LC} x$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$[(j\omega)^2 \varphi(j\omega) + \frac{R}{L} (j\omega) \varphi(j\omega) + \frac{1}{LC} \varphi(j\omega)] = \frac{1}{LC} X(j\omega)$$

$$\varphi(j\omega) \left[(j\omega)^2 + \frac{R}{L} (j\omega) + \frac{1}{LC} \right] = \frac{X(j\omega)}{LC}$$

$$\frac{\varphi(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = \frac{1/LC}{(j\omega)^2 + \frac{R}{L} (j\omega) + \frac{1}{LC}} = h(j\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1} \{ \mathcal{H}(\bar{j}\omega) \}.$$