



SIGNÁLY A LINEÁRNÍ SYSTEMY



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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ



VI. KONVOLUCE & VZORKOVACÍ TEORÉM



KONVOLUCE

$$\begin{aligned} s_1(t) * s_2(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s_1(\tau) \cdot s_2(t - \tau) \cdot d\tau = \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s_1(t - \tau) \cdot s_2(\tau) \cdot d\tau \quad \approx S_1(\omega) \cdot S_2(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

Důkaz:

$$\begin{aligned} s_1(t) * s_2(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s_1(\tau) \cdot s_2(t - \tau) \cdot d\tau = \left. \begin{array}{l} x = t - \tau \\ \tau = t - x \\ d\tau = -dx \end{array} \right| = \\ &= - \int_{\infty}^{-\infty} s_2(x) \cdot s_1(t - x) \cdot dx = s_2(t) * s_1(t) \end{aligned}$$

KONVOLUCE

Distributivní zákon:

$$f_1(t) * [f_2(t) * f_3(t)] = [f_1(t) * f_2(t)] * f_3(t)$$

Asociativní zákon:

$$f_1(t) * [f_2(t) + f_3(t)] = f_1(t) * f_2(t) + f_1(t) * f_3(t)$$

KONVOLUCE

Zákon o posunu v čase

Je – li

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = c(t),$$

pak

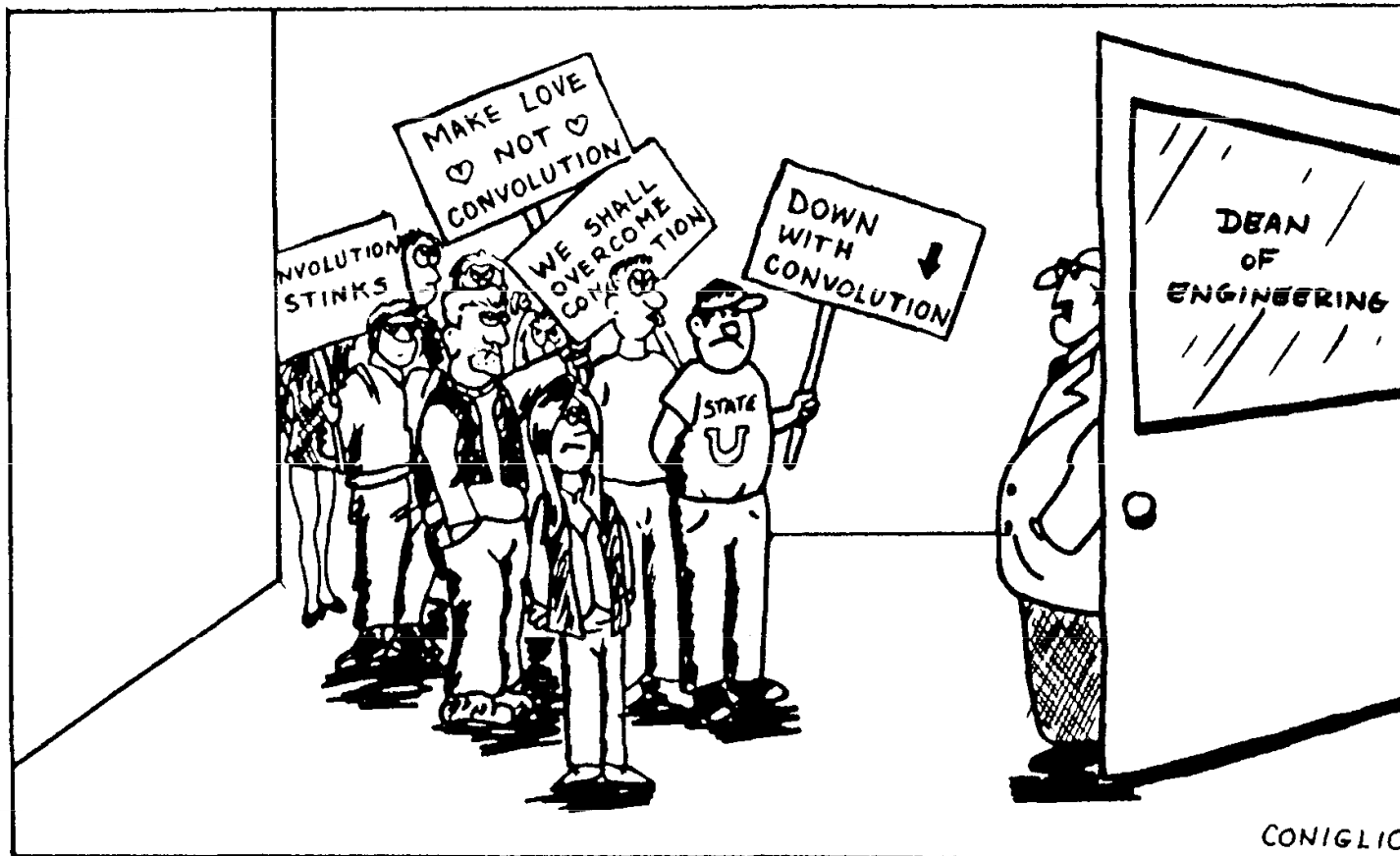
$$f_1(t) * f_2(t - T) = c(t - T),$$

$$f_1(t - T) * f_2(t) = c(t - T)$$

a

$$f_1(t - T_1) * f_2(t - T_2) = c(t - T_1 - T_2)$$

KONVOLUCE

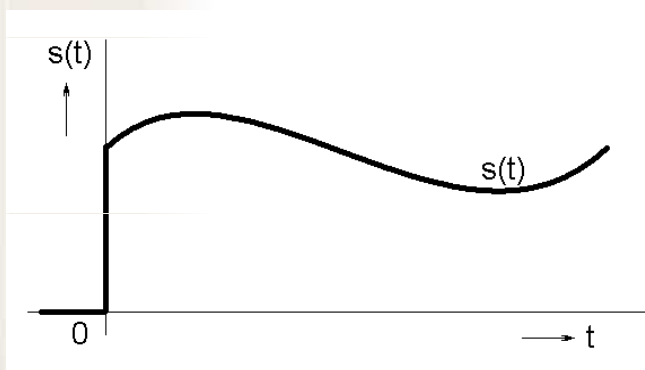


Convolution: its bark is worse than its bite!

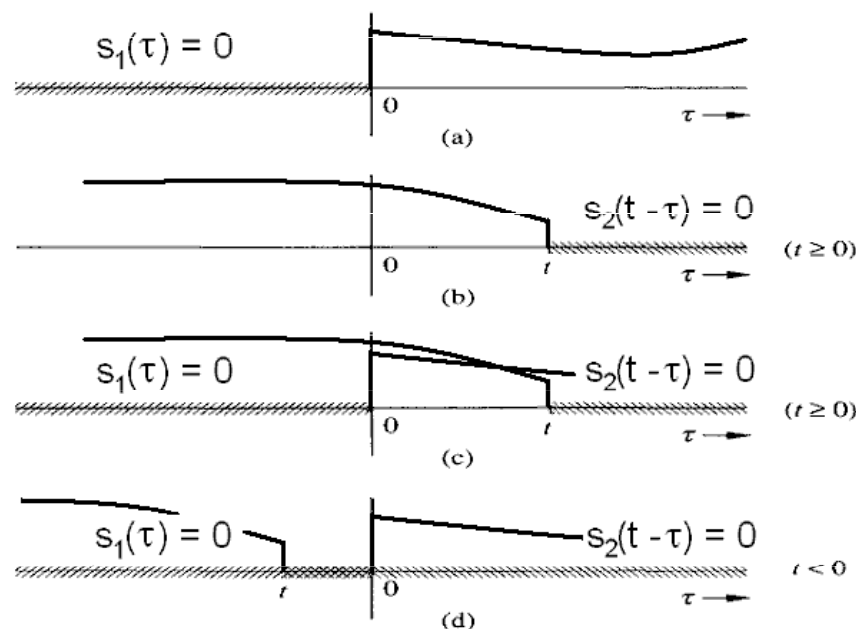
KONVOLUCE

Konvoluce kauzálních signálů:

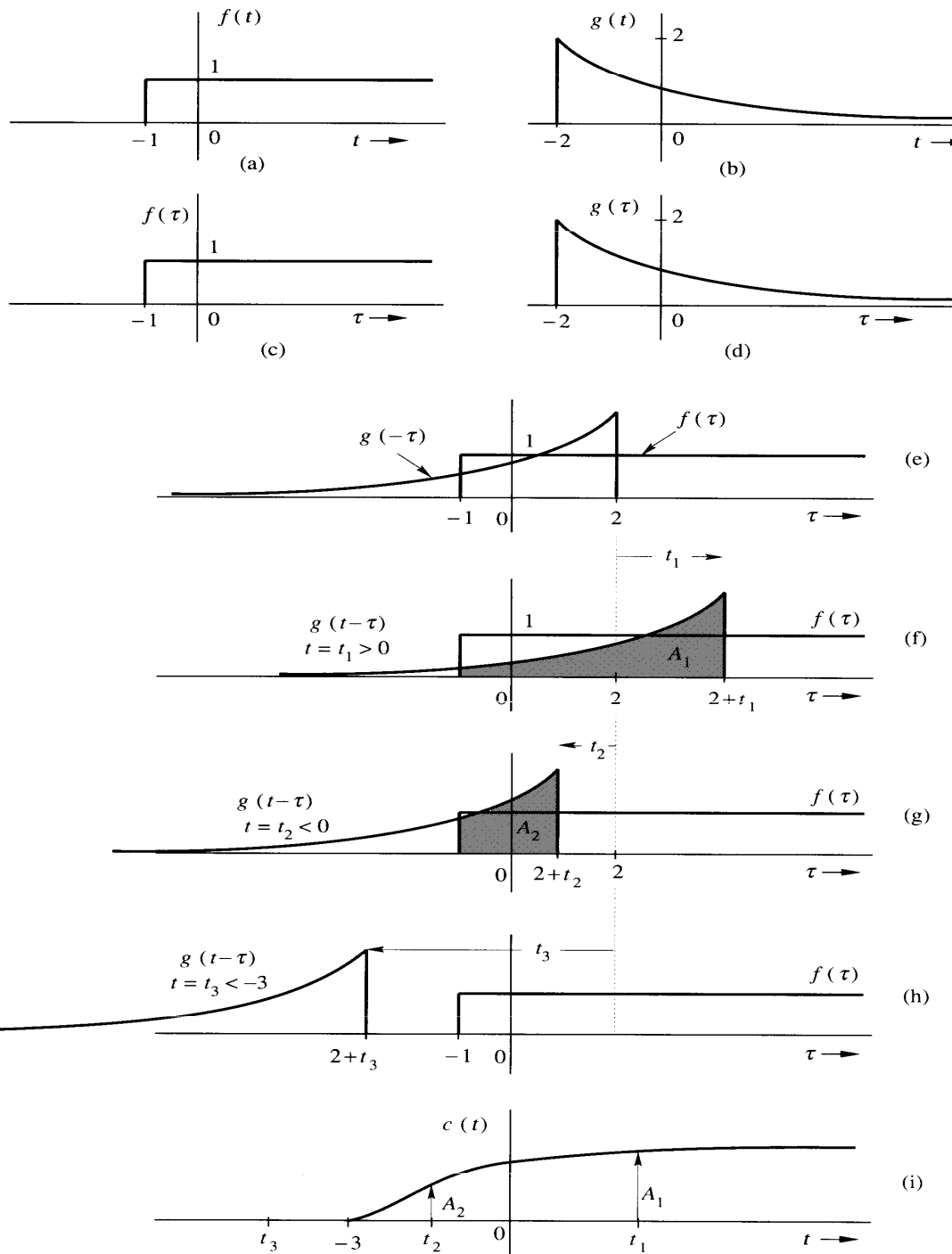
Pro kauzální signály platí $s(t) = 0$ pro $t < 0$



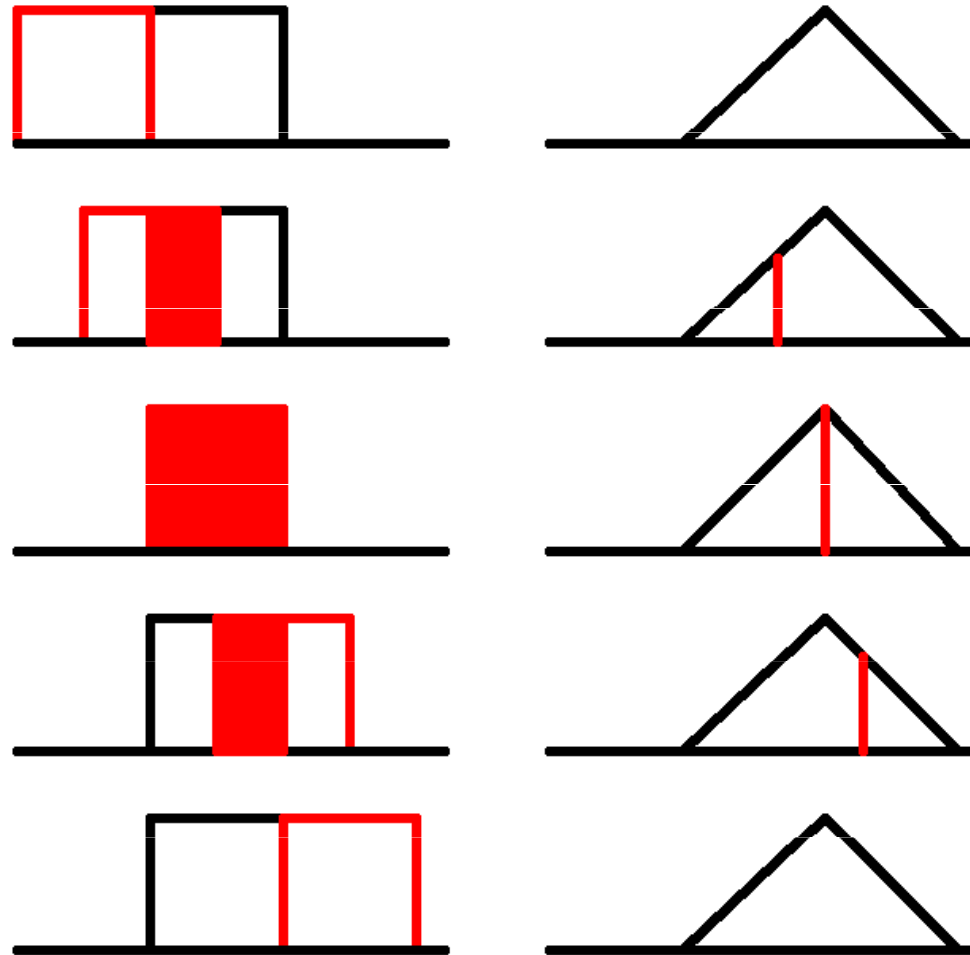
$$s_1(t) * s_2(t) = \int_0^t s_1(\tau) \cdot s_2(t - \tau) \cdot d\tau$$



KONVOLUCE



KONVOLUCE



KONVOLUCE

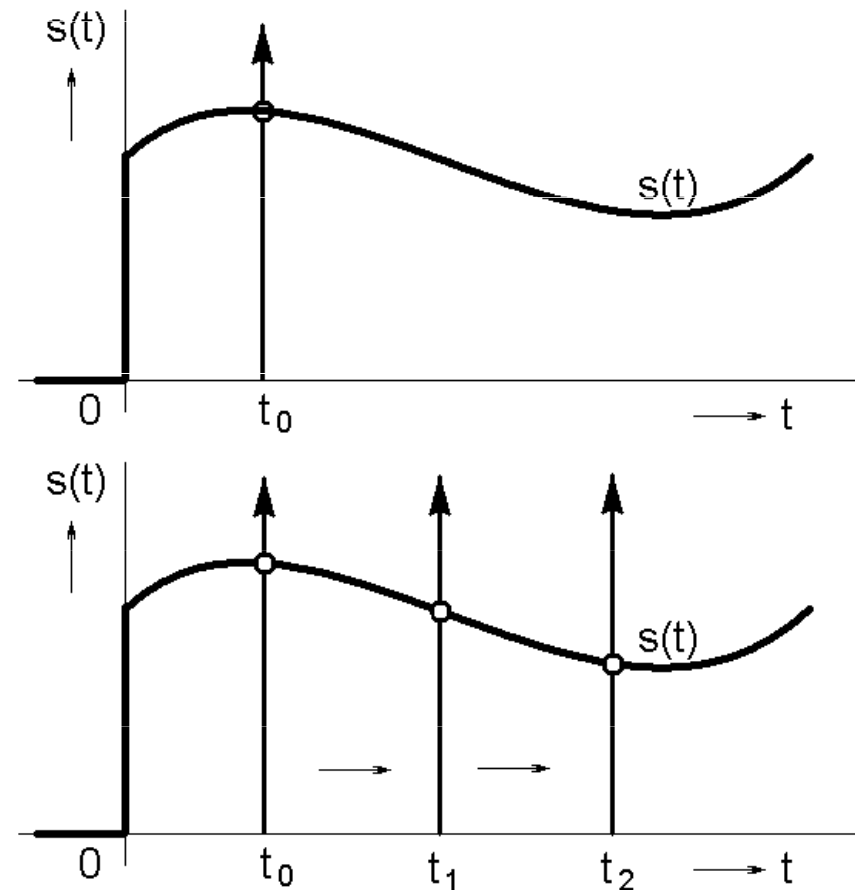
signálu s jednotkovým impulsem

definice:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s(t) \cdot \delta(t - t_0) dt = s(t_0)$$

konvoluce:

$$s(t) * \delta(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s(t) \cdot \delta(t - \tau) d\tau = s(t)$$



KONVOLUCE

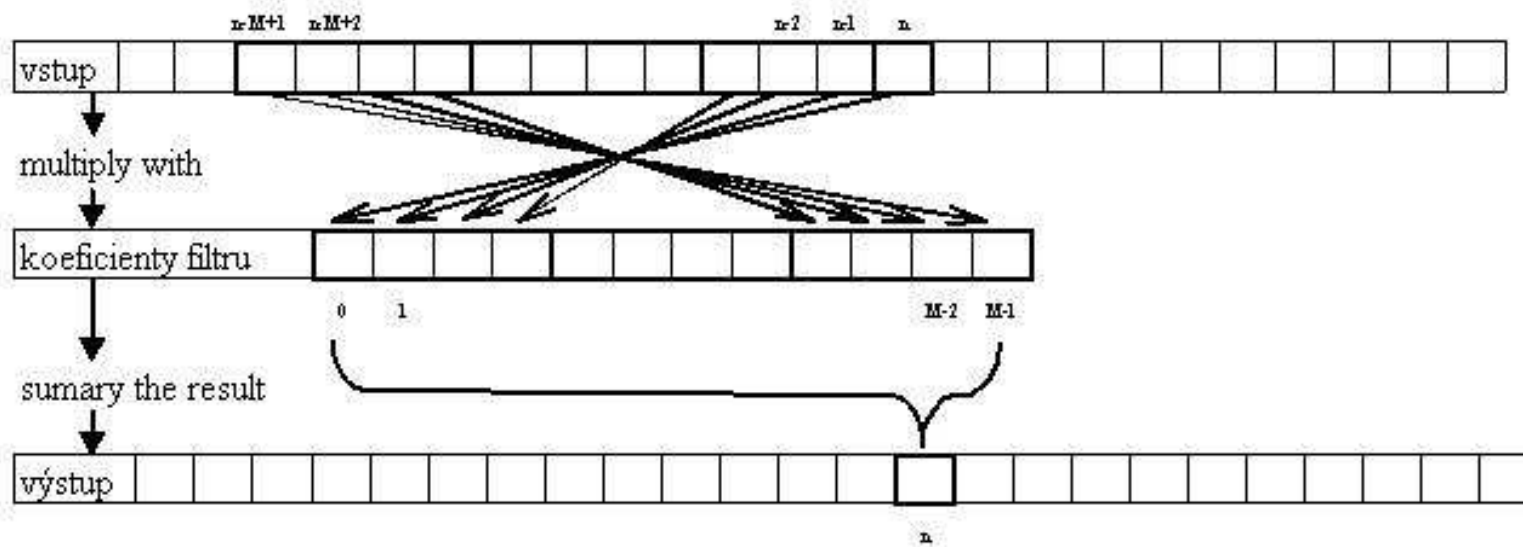
☑ spojité signály

$$s_1(t) * s_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t s_1(\tau) \cdot s_2(t - \tau) \cdot d\tau \approx S_1(\omega) \cdot S_2(\omega)$$

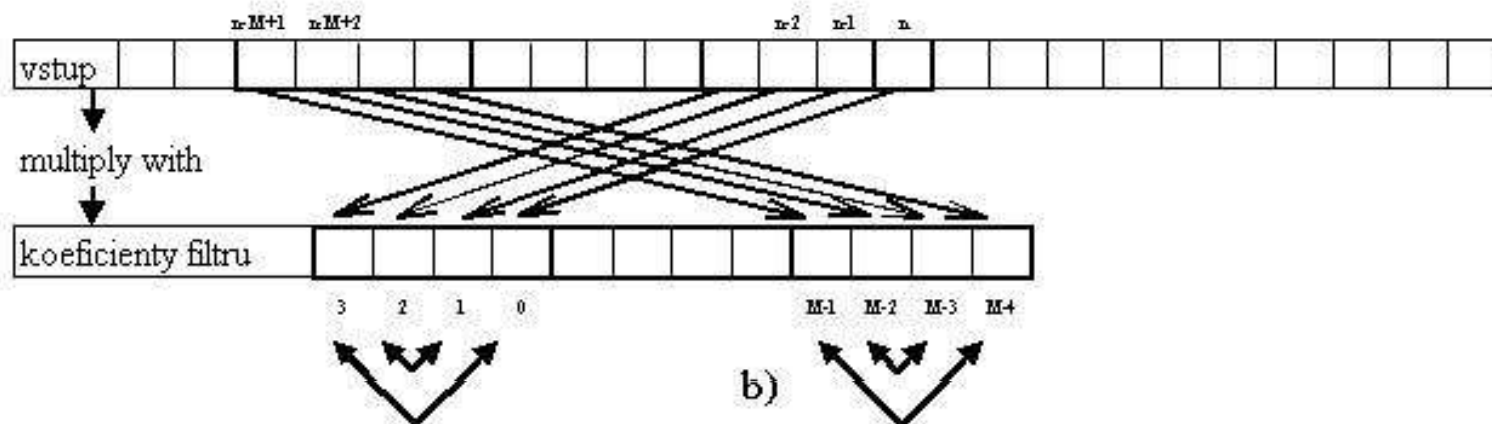
☑ diskrétní signály

$$s_1(nT) * s_2(nT) = \sum_{i=0}^n s_1(iT) \cdot s_2(nT - iT) \approx S_1(z) \cdot S_2(z)$$

DISKRÉTNÍ KONVOLUCE



a)



b)

DISKRÉTNÍ KONVOLUCE

$$x_1(nT) * y_2(nT) = \sum_{i=0}^n x_1(iT) \cdot y_2(nT - iT)$$

$$n=0 \quad x_0 y_0$$

$$n=1 \quad x_0 y_1 + x_1 y_0$$

$$n=2 \quad x_0 y_2 + x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_0$$

$$n=3 \quad x_0 y_3 + x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1 + x_3 y_0$$

$$n=4 \quad x_0 y_4 + x_1 y_3 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_1 + x_4 y_0$$

$$n=5 \quad x_0 y_5 + x_1 y_4 + x_2 y_3 + x_3 y_2 + x_4 y_1 + x_5 y_0$$

:

$$\{x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3\} * \{y_0, y_1, y_2\} =$$

$$= (x_0 \ y_0) (x_0 \ y_1) (x_0 \ y_2)$$

$$(x_1 \ y_0) (x_1 \ y_1) (x_1 \ y_2)$$

$$(x_2 \ y_0) (x_2 \ y_1) (x_2 \ y_2)$$

$$(x_3 \ y_0) (x_3 \ y_1) (x_3 \ y_2)$$

následuje sečtení pod sebou

DISKRÉTNÍ KONVOLUCE

PŘÍKLAD

obecně:

$$\begin{aligned} \{x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3\} * \{y_0, y_1, y_2\} = \\ = (x_0 \ y_0) \ (x_0 \ y_1) \ (x_0 \ y_2) \\ \quad (x_1 \ y_0) \ (x_1 \ y_1) \ (x_1 \ y_2) \\ \quad \quad (x_2 \ y_0) \ (x_2 \ y_1) \ (x_2 \ y_2) \\ \quad \quad \quad (x_3 \ y_0) \ (x_3 \ y_1) \ (x_3 \ y_2) \end{aligned}$$

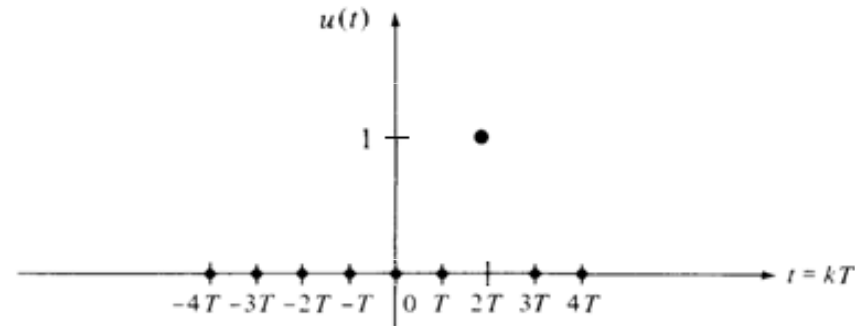
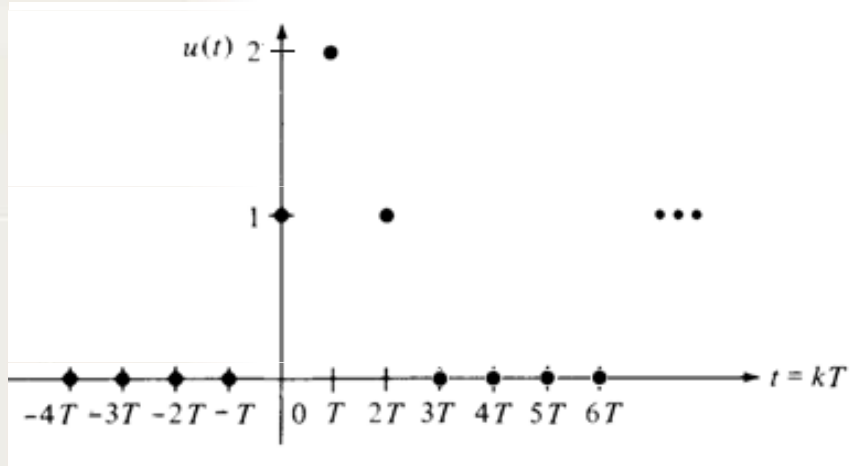
následuje sečtení pod sebou

konkrétní čísla:

$$\begin{aligned} \{1, 2, -2, -1\} * \{1, -1, 2\} = \\ = 1 \ -1 \ 2 \\ \quad 2 \ -2 \ 4 \\ \quad \quad -2 \ 2 \ -4 \\ \quad \quad \quad -1 \ 1 \ -2 \end{aligned}$$

(1, 1, -2, 5, -3, -2)

DISKRÉTNÍ KONVOLUCE A JEŠTĚ JEDEN PŘÍKLAD



$$\{1, 2, 1\} * \{0, 0, 1\} =$$

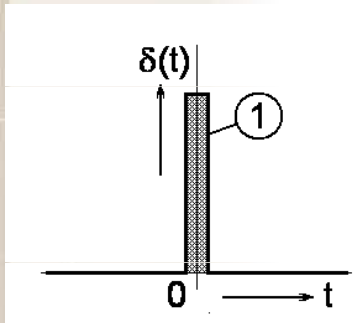
$$= 0 \ 0 \ 1$$

$$0 \ 0 \ 2$$

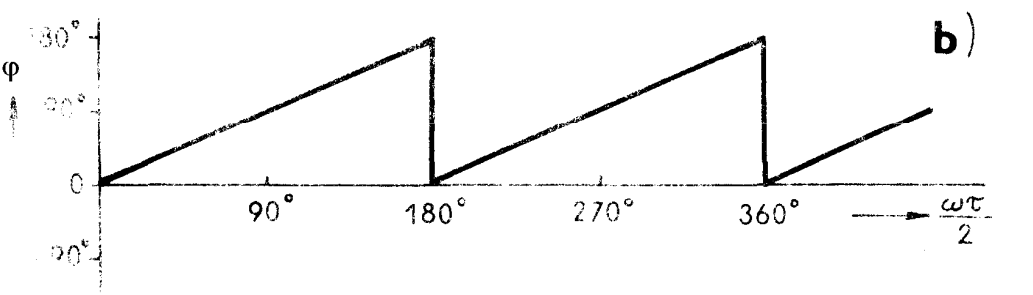
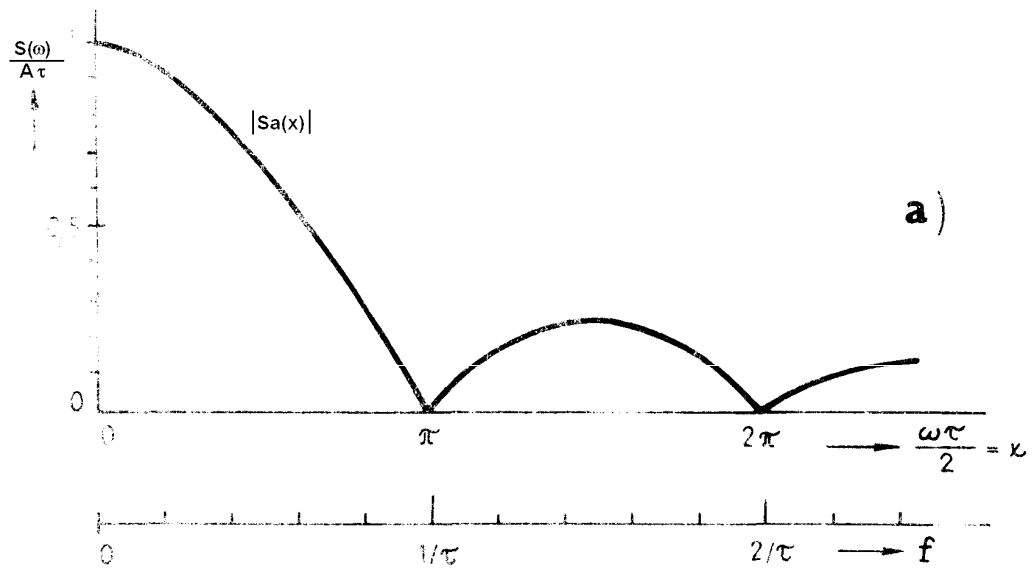
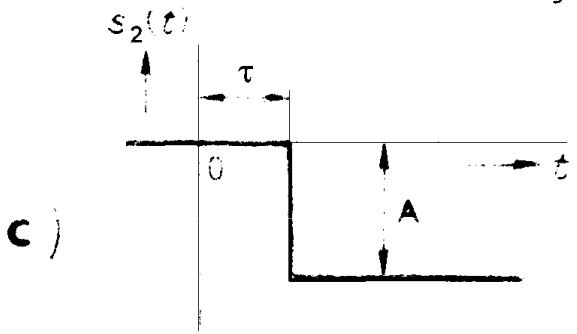
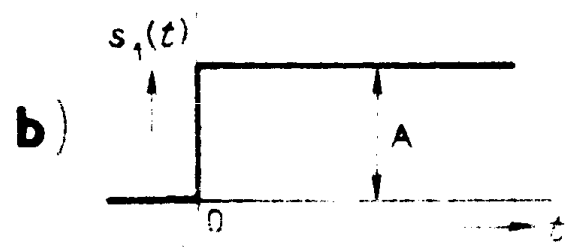
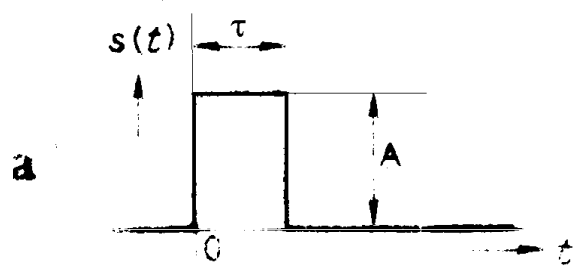
$$0 \ 0 \ 1$$

$$(0, 0, 1, 2, 1)$$

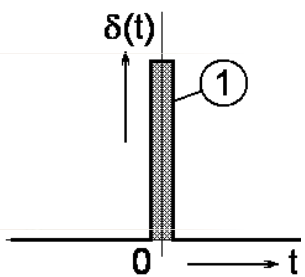
SPEKTRUM DIRACOVA IMPULZU



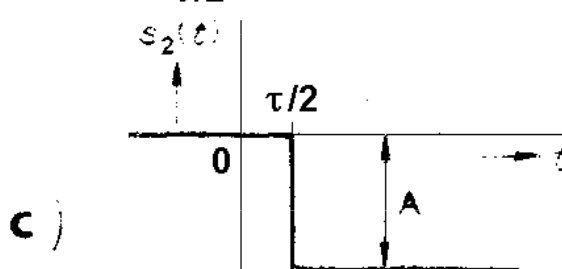
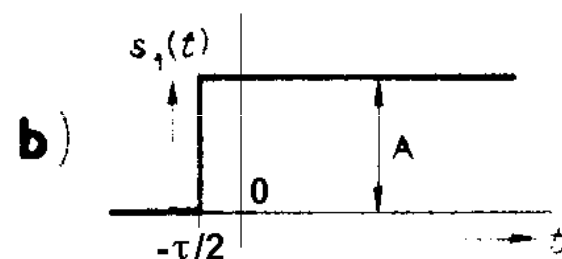
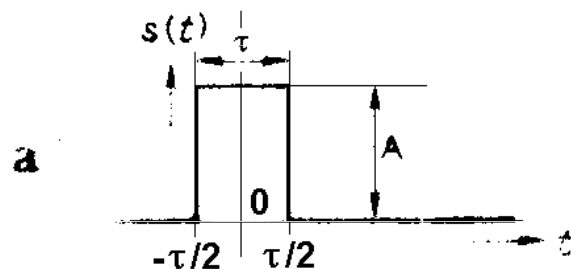
$\tau \rightarrow 0$
 $A \rightarrow \infty$
 $A \cdot \tau = 1$



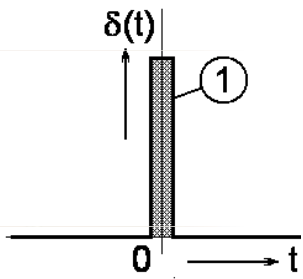
SPEKTRUM DIRACOVA IMPULZU



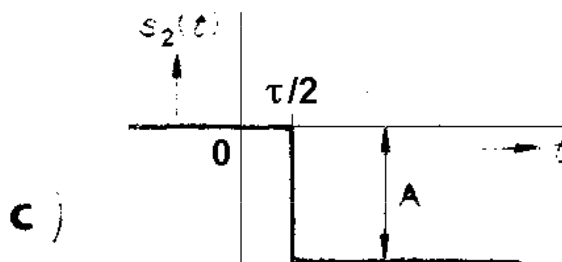
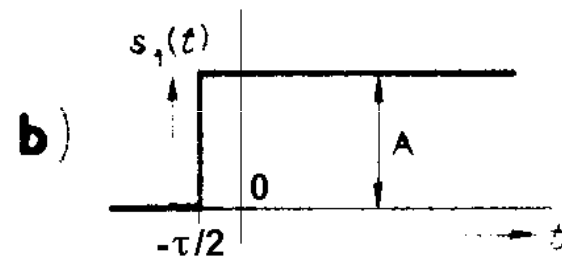
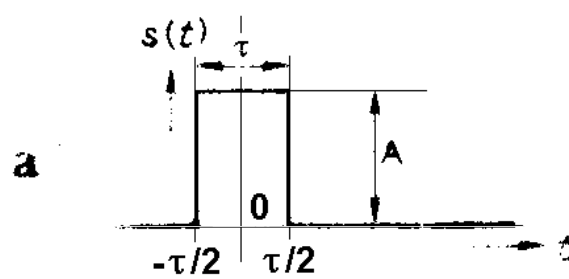
$$\begin{aligned}\tau &\rightarrow 0 \\ A &\rightarrow \infty \\ A \cdot \tau &= 1\end{aligned}$$



SPEKTRUM DIRACOVA IMPULZU

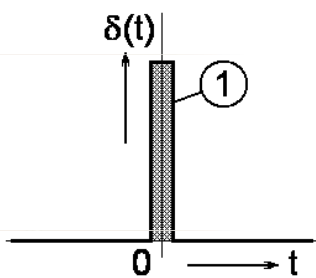


$$\begin{aligned} \tau &\rightarrow 0 \\ A &\rightarrow \infty \\ A \cdot \tau &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

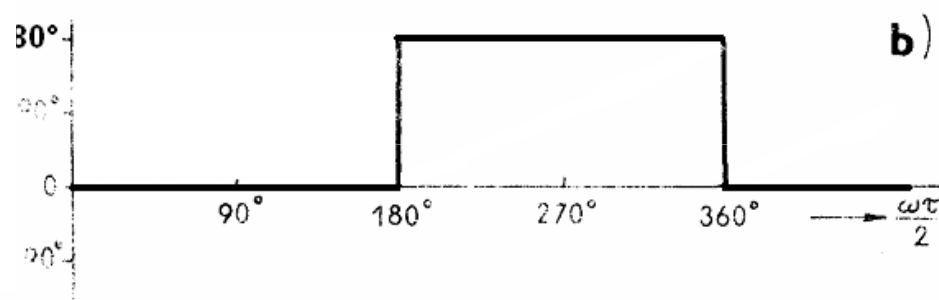
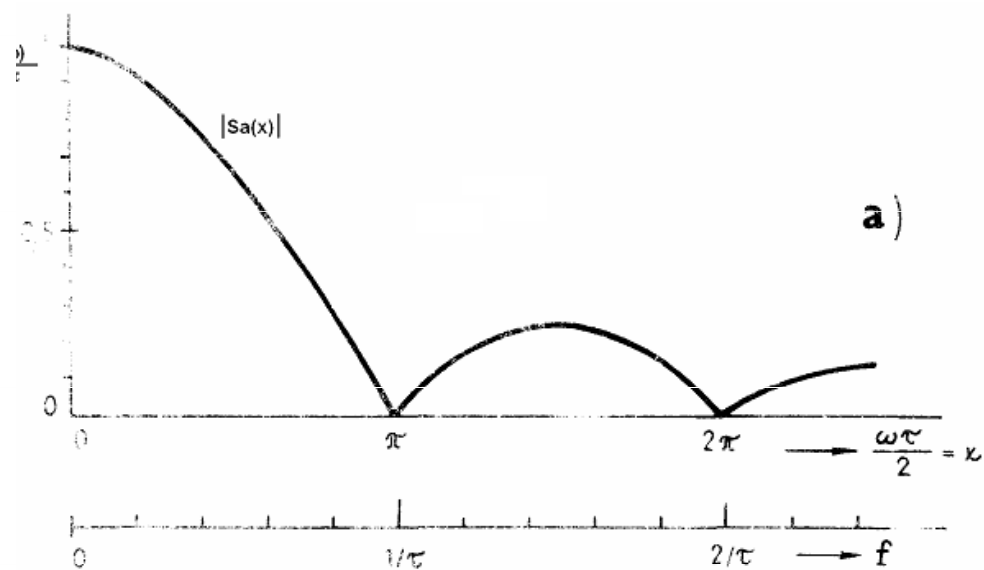
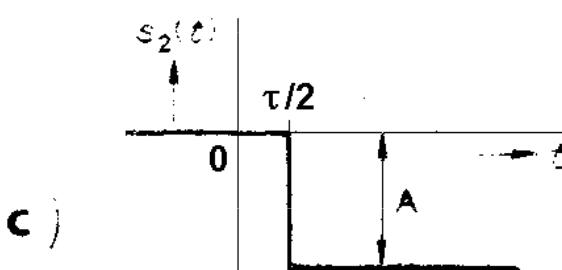
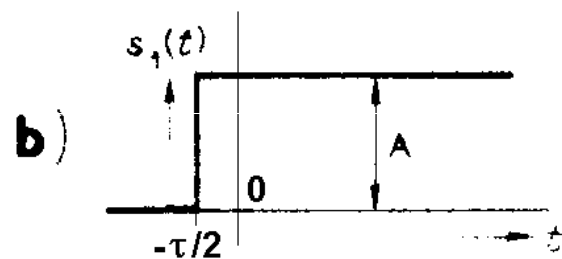
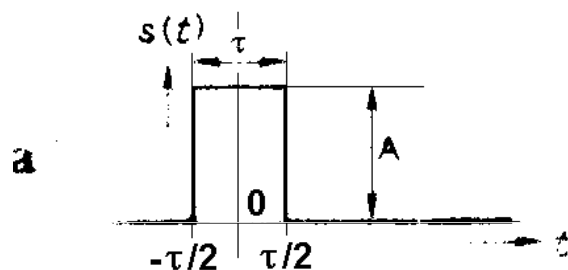


$$\begin{aligned} S(\omega) &= A \cdot \left(\frac{1}{j\omega} \cdot e^{j\omega\tau/2} - \frac{1}{j\omega} \cdot e^{-j\omega\tau/2} \right) = \\ &= A \cdot \frac{e^{j\omega\tau/2} - e^{-j\omega\tau/2}}{j\omega} = \dots = \\ &= \frac{2A}{\omega} \cdot \sin \frac{\omega\tau}{2} = \dots = A \cdot \tau \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{\omega\tau}{2}}{\frac{\omega\tau}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

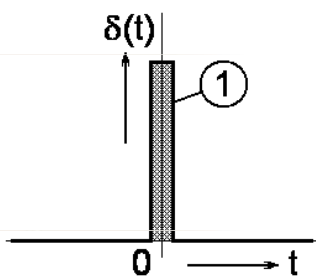
SPEKTRUM DIRACOVA IMPULZU



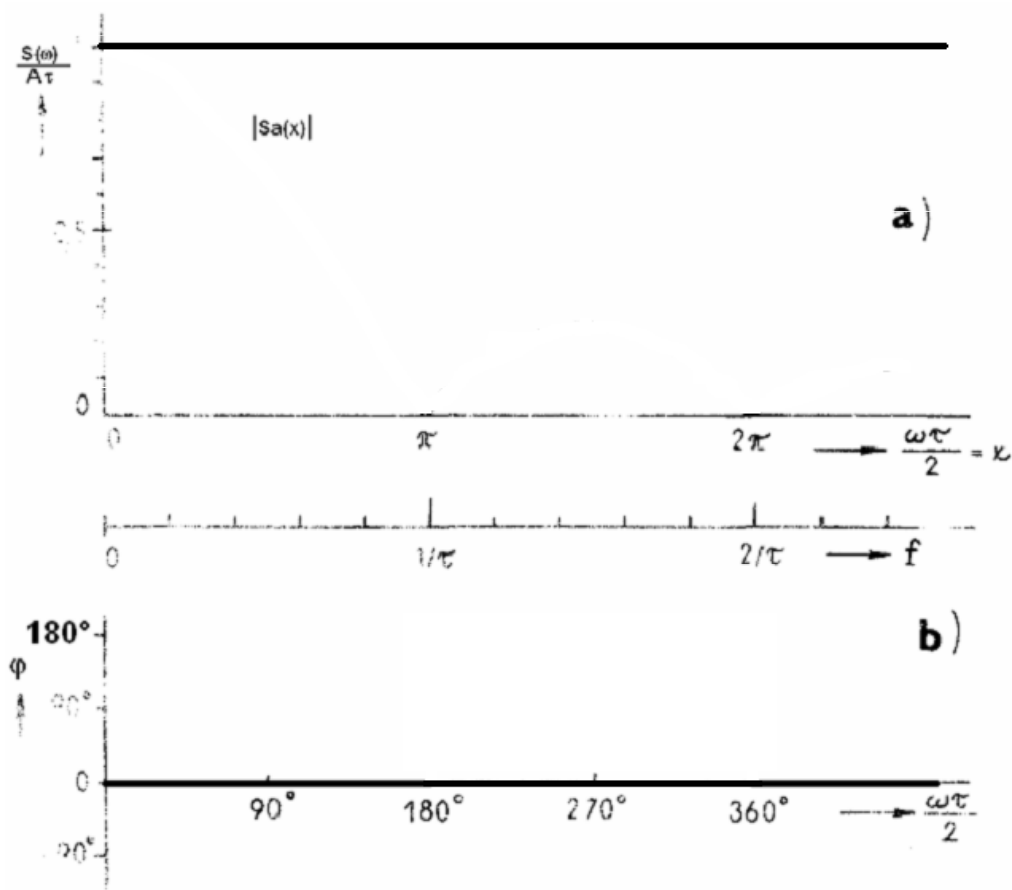
$$\begin{aligned} \tau &\rightarrow 0 \\ A &\rightarrow \infty \\ A \cdot \tau &= 1 \end{aligned}$$



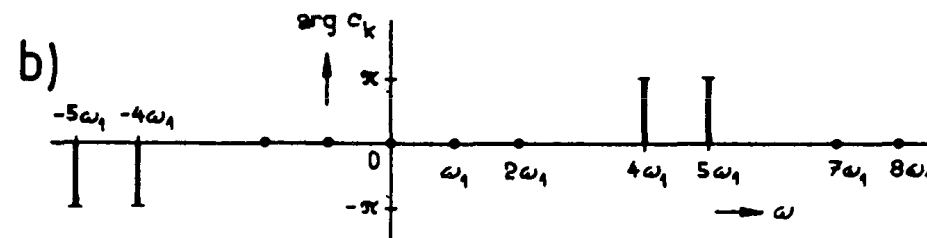
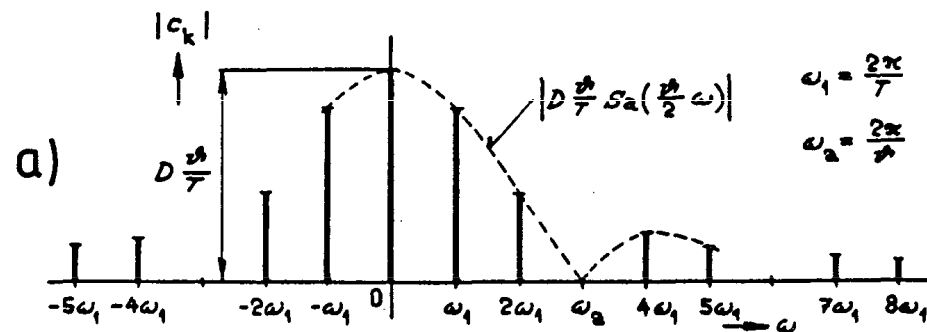
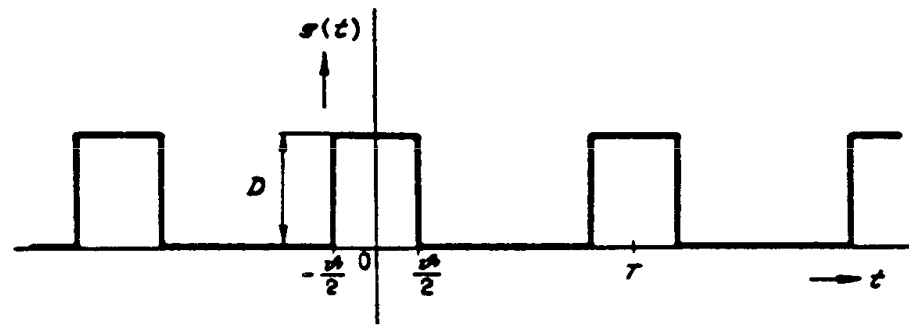
SPEKTRUM DIRACOVA IMPULZU



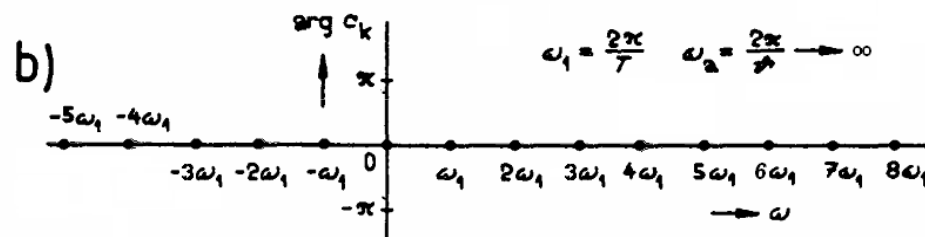
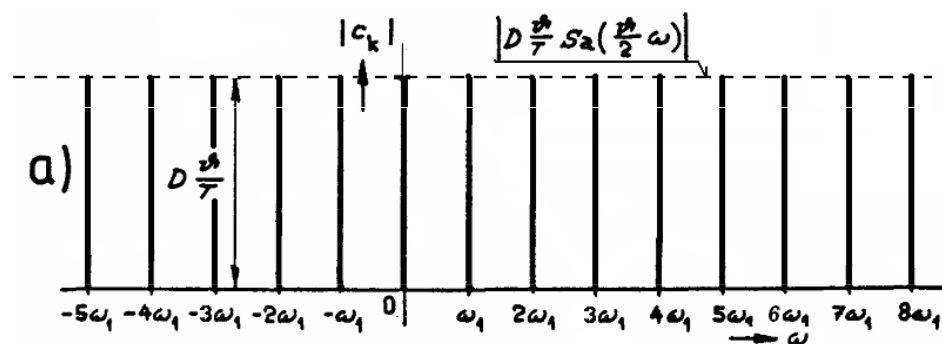
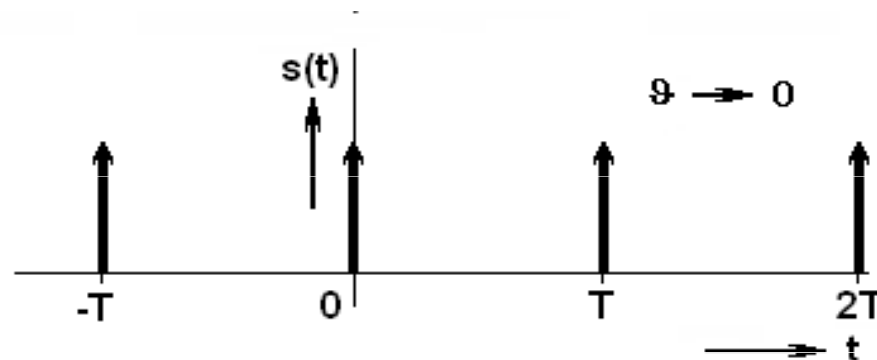
$$\begin{aligned}\tau &\rightarrow 0 \\ A &\rightarrow \infty \\ A \cdot \tau &= 1\end{aligned}$$



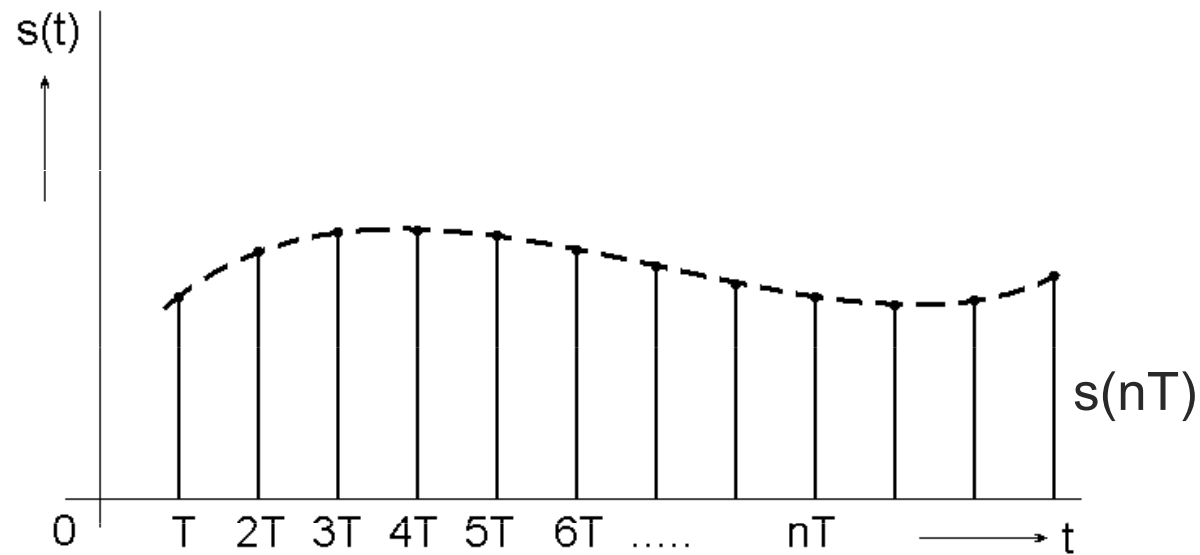
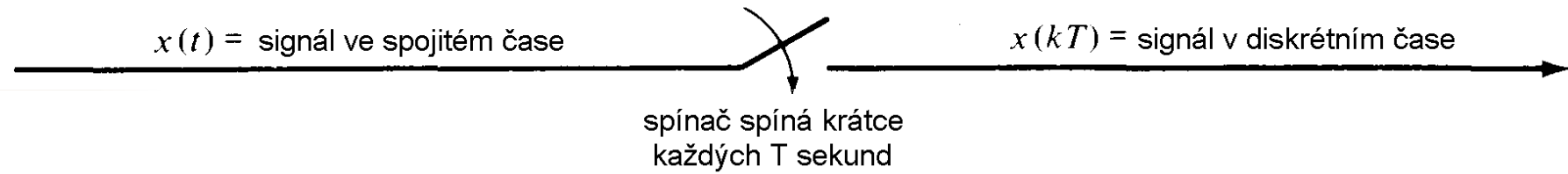
SPEKTRUM PULZU DIRACOVÝCH IMPULZŮ



SPEKTRUM PULZU DIRACOVÝCH IMPULZŮ



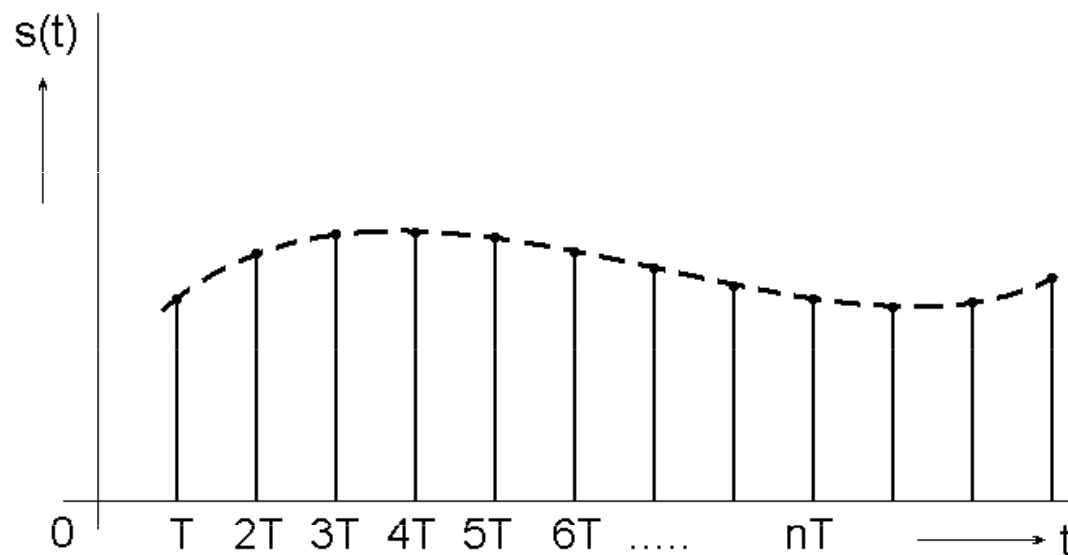
DISKRÉTNÍ SIGNÁL - VZORKOVÁNÍ



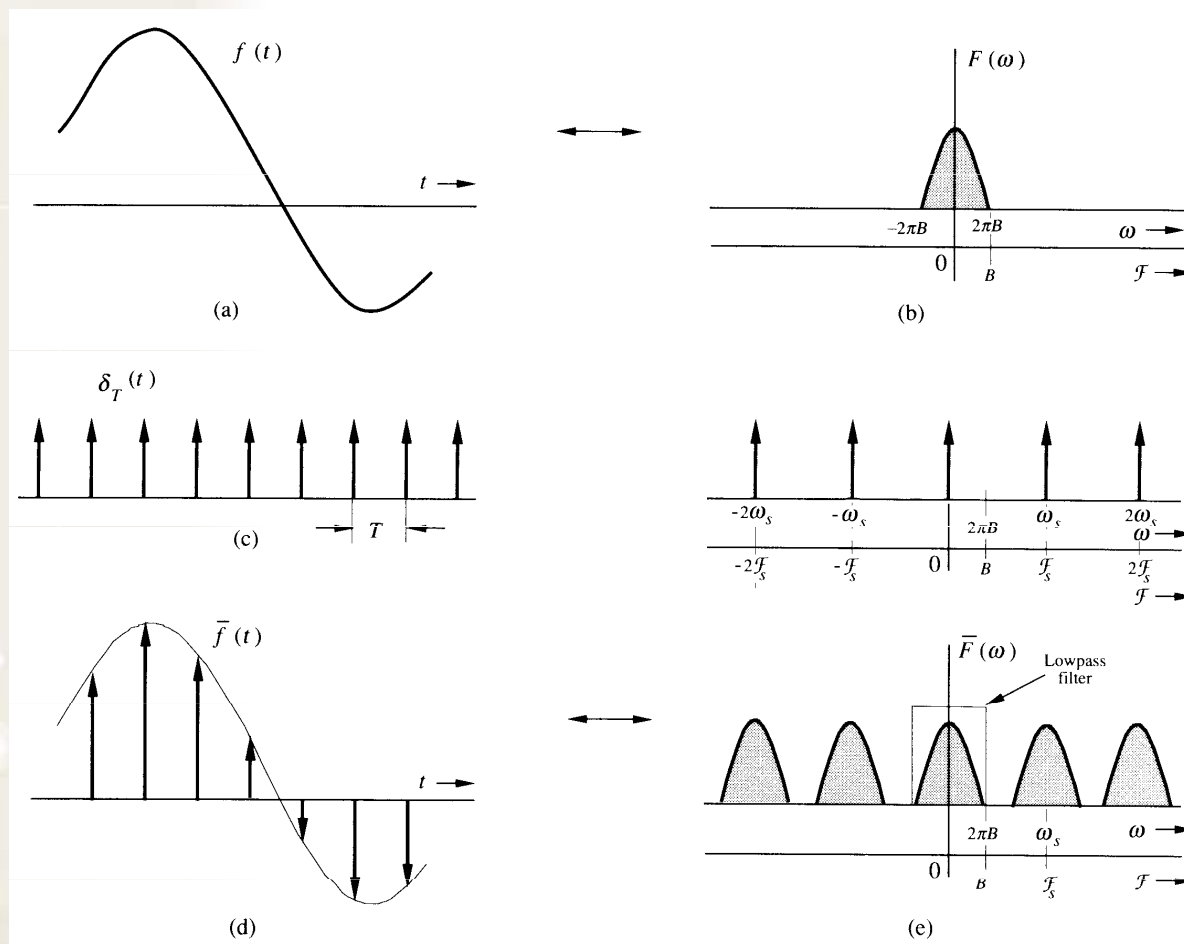
VZORKOVACÍ TEORÉM

$$s(t) \rightarrow s(T_1), s(T_2), s(T_3), \dots, s(T_n), \dots$$

$$s(t) \rightarrow s(T), s(2T), s(3T), \dots, s(nT), \dots$$



VZORKOVACÍ TEORÉM



Vzorkovací frekvence:

$$f_s \geq 2B = f_N,$$

kde B je maximální kmitočet ve vzorkovaném signálu

f_N –

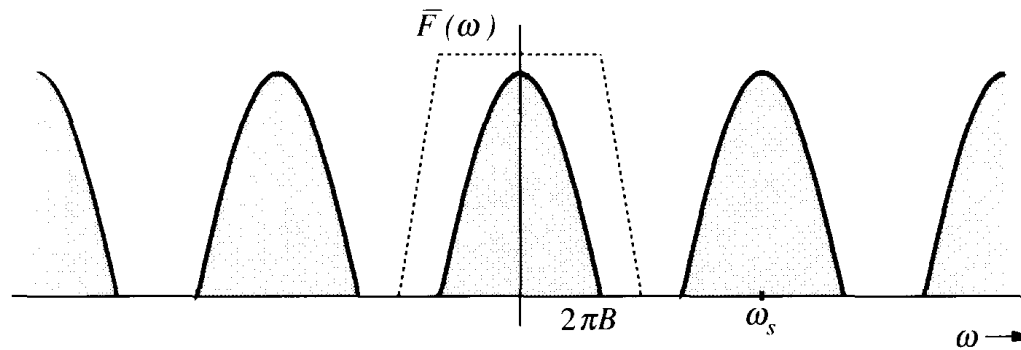
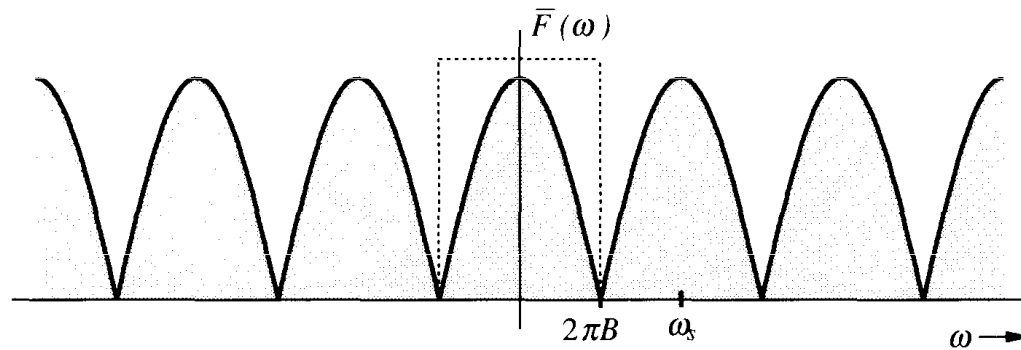
Nyquistův, (Shannonův, Kotelnikovův) kmitočet

$$T_N = 1/f_N = 1/2B$$

Nyquistův interval (perioda),
vzorkovací interval (perioda)

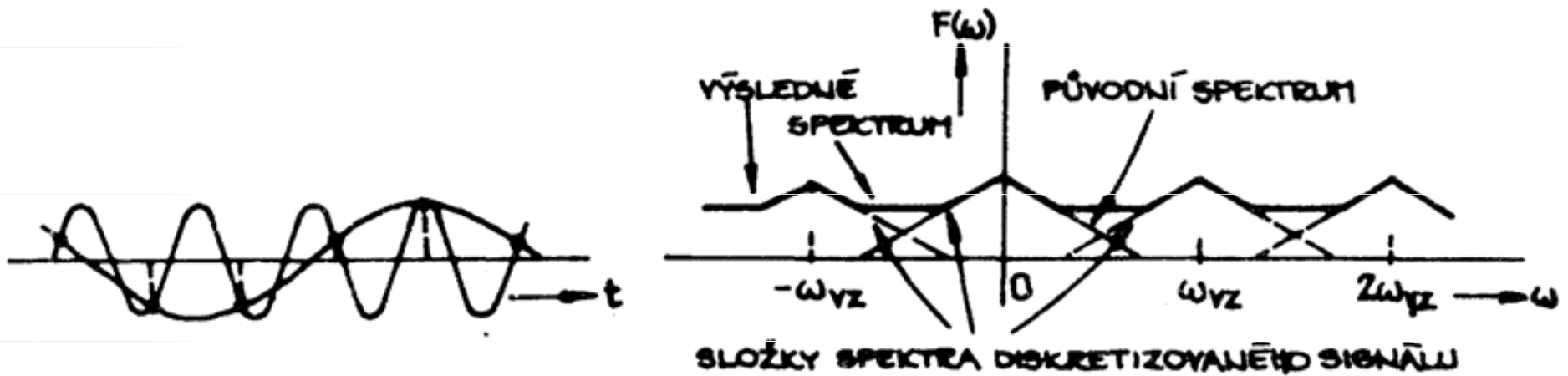
VZORKOVACÍ TEORÉM

Reálné vz

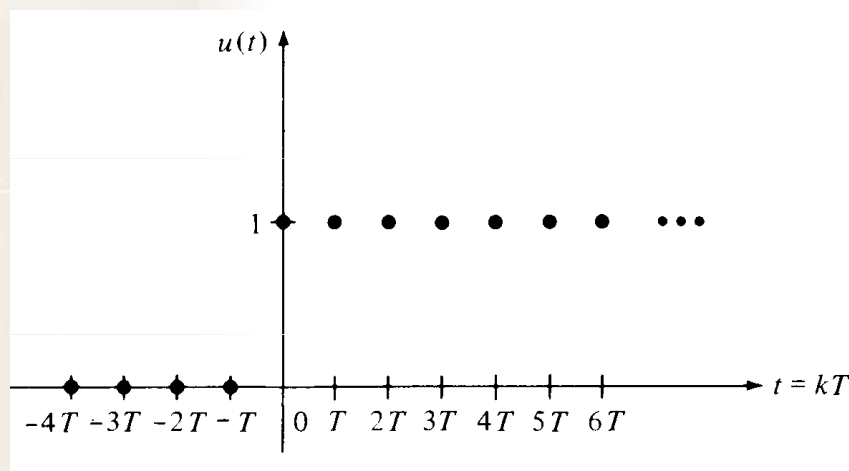


$$f_{sr} = (4 \div 5) \cdot f_N$$

VZORKOVACÍ TEORÉM

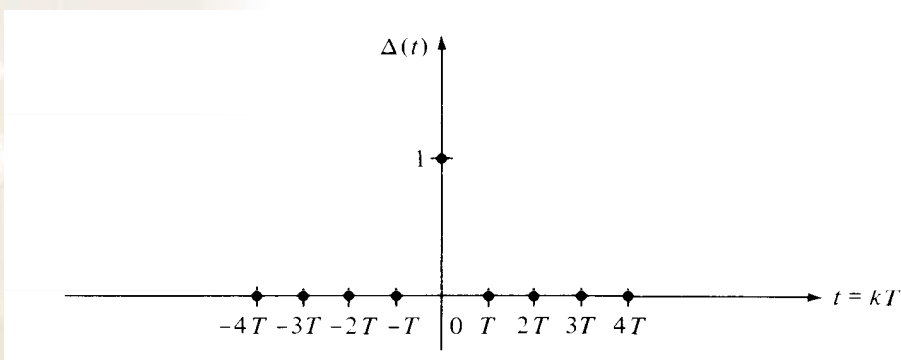


JEDNORÁZOVÉ DISKRÉTNÍ SIGNÁLY



☑ jednotkový skok

$$\Sigma(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t = kT, k = \dots, -2, -1, \\ 1, & t = kT, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$



☑ jednotkový impuls

$$\Delta(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t = 0 \\ 0, & t = kT, k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

PERIODICKÉ DISKRÉTNÍ SIGNÁLY

- ✓ diskretní signál $x(kT)$ je periodický s periodou NT , když platí

$$x[(k+N)T] = x(kT), \text{ pro } k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

- ✓ příklady

- $x(kT) = A \cdot \cos(2\pi k/N)$

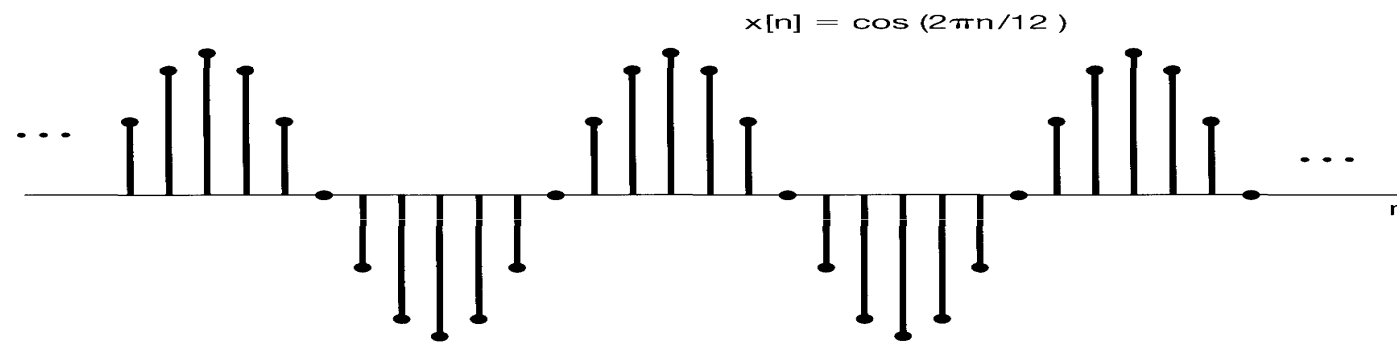
- $x(kT) = A \cdot \sin(2\pi k/N)$

- $x(kT) = A \cdot \exp(j2\pi k/N)$

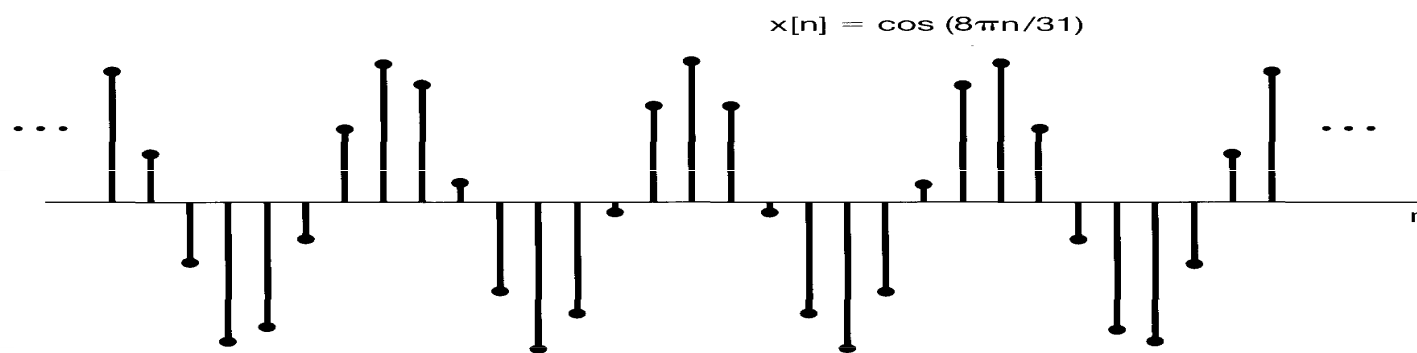
$$x[(k+N)T] = \exp\left(\frac{j2\pi(k+N)}{N}\right) = \exp\left(\frac{j2\pi k}{N}\right) \cdot \exp(j2\pi)$$

$$\exp(j2\pi) = \cos 2\pi + j \sin 2\pi$$

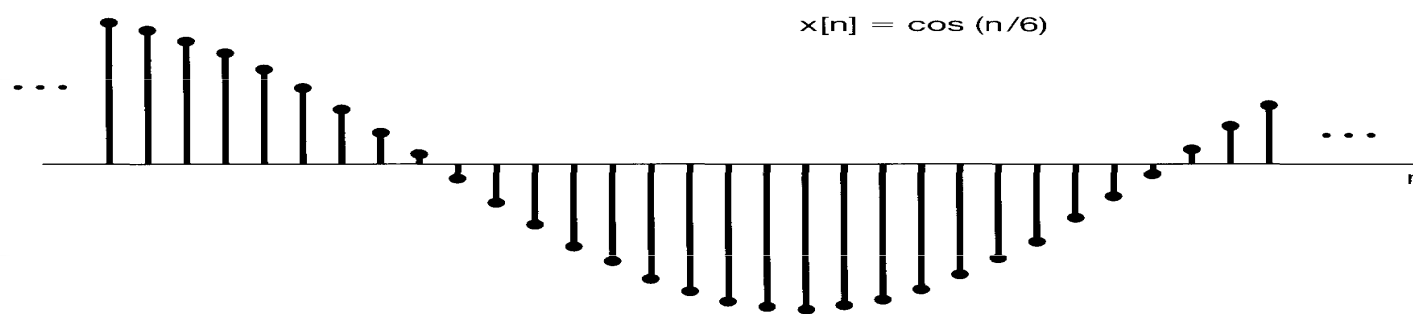
HARMONICKÝ DISKRÉTNÍ SIGNÁL



(a)

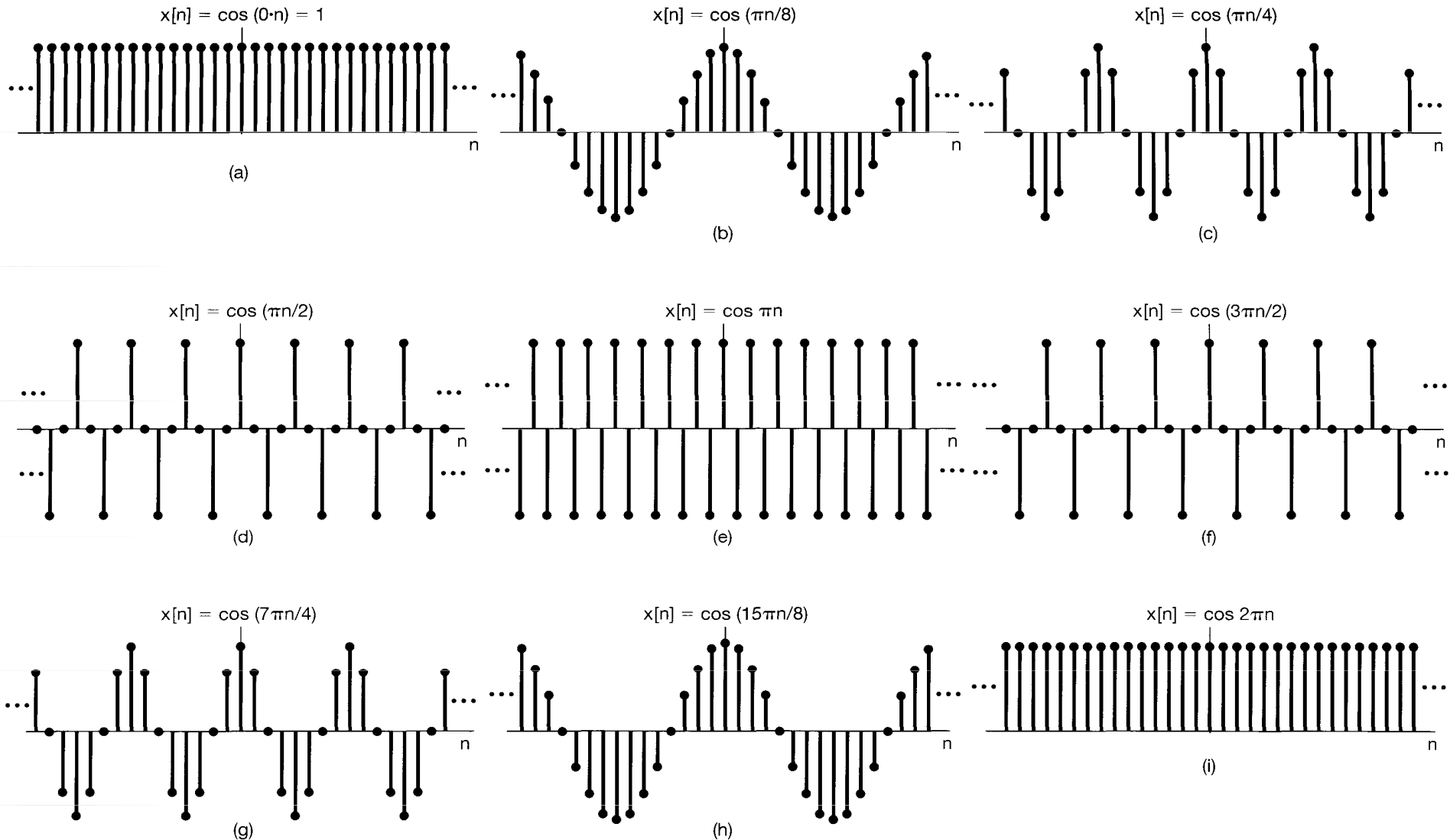


(b)



(c)

HARMONICKÝ DISKRÉTNÍ SIGNÁL



Příprava nových učebních materiálů pro obor Matematická biologie

je podporována projektem ESF

č. CZ.1.07/2.2.00/07.0318

„VÍCEOBOROVÁ INOVACE STUDIA MATEMATICKÉ BIOLOGIE“



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ