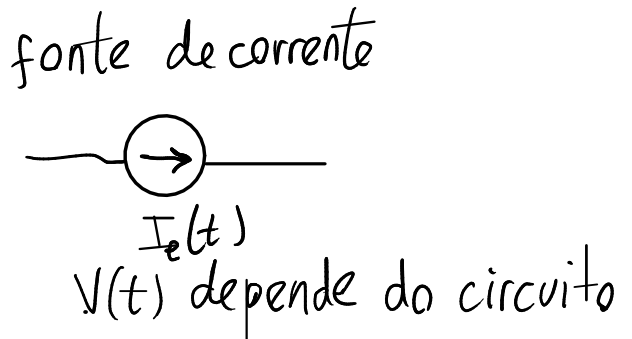
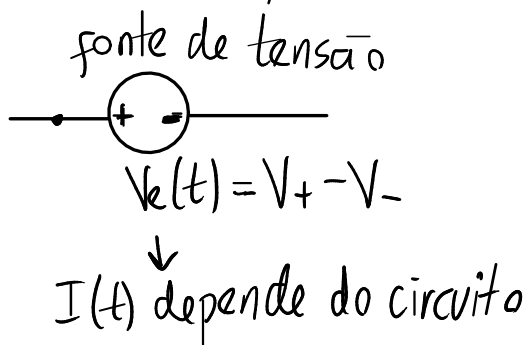


PROCESSAMENTO DE SINAIS

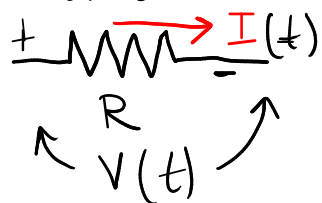
signal \rightarrow função que depende de t (voltagem $V(t)$ ou corrente $I(t)$)



Sistemas de processamento de sinais: circuito elétrico com apenas uma fonte (sinal de entrada) e várias resistências, condensadores e indutores.

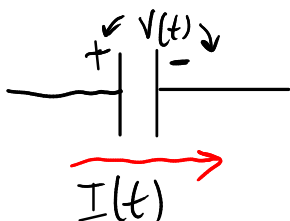


① Resistências:



$$V(t) = R I(t)$$

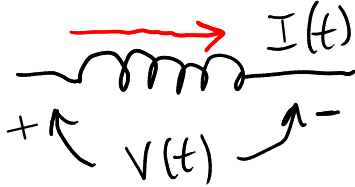
② Condensadores:



$$Q(t) = C V(t) \quad (I = \dot{Q})$$

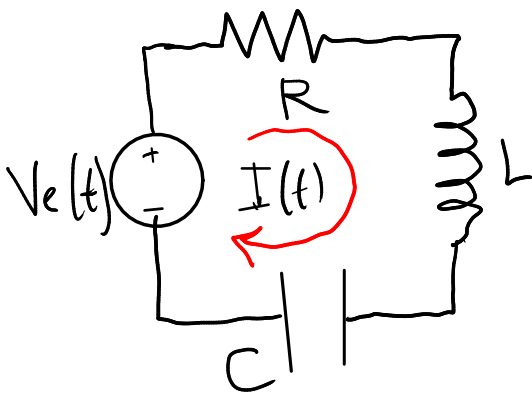
$$I(t) = C \dot{V}(t)$$

③ Indutores:



$$V(t) = +L \dot{I}(t)$$

Exemplo 1. Circuito RLC, em série, com fonte de tensão variável.



entrada $\rightarrow V_e(t)$

saída $\rightarrow I(t)$

uma malha com equação:

$$L \dot{I} + R I + \frac{Q}{C} = V_e \quad (I = \dot{Q})$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{L \ddot{I} + R \dot{I} + \frac{I}{C} = \dot{V}_e}$$

permite determinar $I(t)$ para uma $V_e(t)$ dada

E.D.O. Linear, 2ª ordem, com coeficientes constantes

Resolução por transformada de Laplace

$$\mathcal{L}\{I(t)\} = \tilde{I}(s) = \int_0^{\infty} I(t) e^{-st} dt \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{unidades de } s \\ = t^{-1} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\{\dot{I}\} = \int_0^{\infty} \dot{I} e^{-st} dt = s \tilde{I} - I_0 \leftarrow I(t=0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{\ddot{I}\} = s \mathcal{L}\{\dot{I}\} - \dot{I}_0 = s^2 \tilde{I} - s I_0 - \dot{I}_0$$

$$\text{EDO} \rightarrow L(s^2 \tilde{I} - s I_0 - \dot{I}_0) + R(s \tilde{I} - I_0) + \frac{\tilde{I}}{C} = s \tilde{V}_e - V_e(0)$$




equação algébrica

$$(Ls^2 + Rs + \frac{1}{C}) \tilde{I} = s\tilde{V}_e - V_e(0) + LsI_0 + LI_0 + RI_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{I} = \frac{s\tilde{V}_e - V_e(0) + LsI_0 + LI_0 + RI_0}{Ls^2 + Rs + \frac{1}{C}} \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{função} \\ \text{de } s \end{array}$$

a transformada inversa $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{\dots\}$ dá $I(t)$

DOMÍNIO DA FREQUÊNCIA $s \leftarrow (\text{Hz} = \text{s}^{-1})$

- | | domínio de t | domínio de s |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ①  | $V(t) = RI(t)$ | $\tilde{V} = R\tilde{I}$ |
| ② 
($Q=0$, em $t=0$) | $\dot{V} = \frac{I}{C}$ | $s\tilde{V} = \frac{\tilde{I}}{C}$ |
| ③ 
($I=0$ em $t=0$) | $V = L\dot{I}$ | $\tilde{V} = Ls\tilde{I}$ |

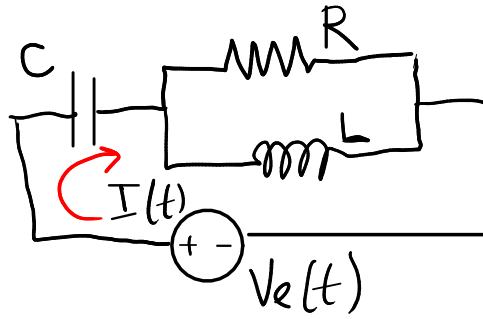
IMPEDÂNCIA

$$\tilde{V} = Z(s) \tilde{I}$$

lei de Ohm generalizada
 $Z(s) = \text{impedância}$

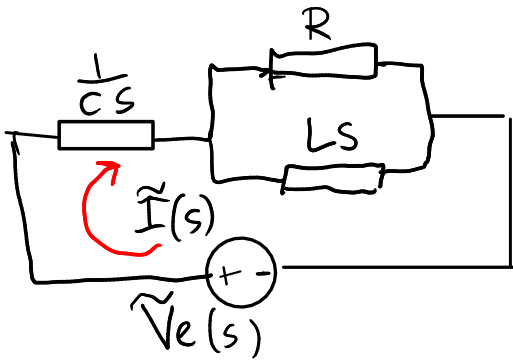
$$Z(s) = \begin{cases} R, & \text{nas resistências} & \text{unidade SI} \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & \Omega \\ \frac{1}{Cs}, & \text{nos condensadores} & \frac{1}{F \cdot \text{Hz}} = \Omega \\ Ls, & \text{nos indutores} & \text{H} \cdot \text{Hz} = \Omega \end{cases}$$

Exemplo 2.



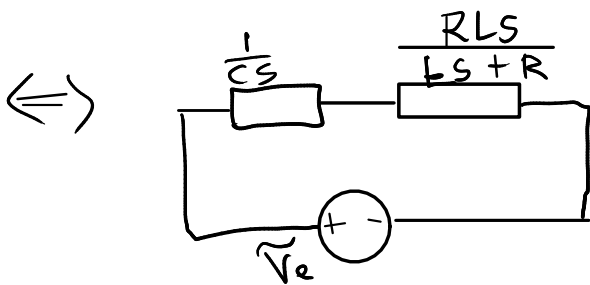
em $t=0$,
 $Q=0, I=0$

Circuito no domínio da frequência

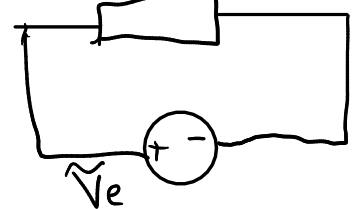


$$z_p = \left(\frac{1}{z_1} + \frac{1}{z_2} \right)^{-1}$$

$$z_s = z_1 + z_2$$



$$z = \frac{1}{Cs} + \frac{RLs}{Ls + R}$$



$$\tilde{I} = \frac{\tilde{V}_e}{z} = \frac{\tilde{V}_e (Lcs^2 + Rcs)}{RLcs^2 + Ls + R} \rightarrow I(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \tilde{I} \right\}$$

equação diferencial do circuito:

$$(RLCs^2 + Ls + R)\tilde{I} = (Lcs^2 + Rcs)\tilde{V}_e$$

↓

$$RLC\ddot{I} + L\dot{I} + RI = LC\ddot{V}_e + RC\dot{V}_e$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{I} &\rightarrow I(t) \\ s\tilde{I} &\rightarrow \dot{I}(t) \\ s^2\tilde{I} &\rightarrow \ddot{I}(t) \end{aligned}$$

Unidades:

$L \rightarrow R t$	$S \rightarrow \frac{1}{t}$
$C \rightarrow \frac{t}{R}$	

$$L C S^2 \rightarrow \cancel{R t} \left(\frac{\cancel{t}}{\cancel{R}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\cancel{t^2}} \right)$$

$$R C S \rightarrow \cancel{R} \left(\frac{\cancel{t}}{\cancel{R}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\cancel{t}} \right)$$

$$R L C \rightarrow R (R t) \left(\frac{t}{R} \right) \rightarrow R t^2$$

$$R L C S^2 \rightarrow R$$

$$L S \rightarrow (R t) \left(\frac{1}{t} \right) \rightarrow R$$