
Processamento de Sinal
FORMULÁRIO

Formulas de Euler: $\cos w = \frac{e^{jw} + e^{-jw}}{2}$ $\operatorname{sen} w = \frac{e^{jw} - e^{-jw}}{2j}$

Seno Cardinal: $\operatorname{sen} c(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{x}$ $\operatorname{sen} c(x) = \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{\pi x}$ (normalizada)

Filtro RC passa baixo $H_a(s) = \frac{\Omega_c}{\Omega_c + s}$ $\Omega_c = 2\pi f_c$ $H_a(s) = \frac{1/\tau}{1/\tau + s}$ $f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau}$
 $\tau = RC$

Convolução discreta $y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(k)h(n-k) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} h(k)x(n-k)$

Transformada de Fourier $X(e^{jw}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n)e^{-jwn}$ $x(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{jw})e^{jwn} dw$

Amostragem de Sinais $x(n) = x_c(n\Delta t)$ $\Omega_a = \frac{2\pi}{\Delta t} = 2\pi f_a$ $f_N = \frac{f_a}{2}$
 $\Omega = \frac{w}{\Delta t}$

Transformada z $X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n)z^{-n}$ $x(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_C X(z)z^{n-1} dz$

Pares de Transformadas z $x(n) = a^n u(n)$ $X(z) = \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}, |z| > |a|$
 $x(n) = -a^n u(-n-1)$ $X(z) = \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}, |z| < |a|$

Resíduos $(z-a)F(z) \Big|_{z=a}$ $\frac{1}{(m-1)!} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} \left[(z-a)^m F(z) \right] \Big|_{z=a}$

Transformada de Fourier Discreta $X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)W_N^{nk}$ $x(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k)W_N^{-nk}$

$$W_N = e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}}$$

Invariância da Resposta Impulsional $H_a(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{A_k}{s - s_k}$ $H(z) = T \sum_{K=0}^{N-1} \frac{A_k}{1 - e^{s_k T} z^{-1}}$

Transformação Bilinear $s = \frac{2}{T} \frac{1 - z^{-1}}{1 + z^{-1}}$ $z = \frac{2 + sT}{2 - sT}$

$$w = 2 \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{\Omega T}{2}\right) \quad \Omega = \frac{2}{T} \operatorname{tg} \frac{w}{2}$$

$$w = \frac{2\pi f}{f_a}$$

Algoritmo FFT raiz 2 n° de andares = $\log_2 N$ n° de borboletas = $N/2$

adições/borb.=2 $\quad$ multiplicações/borb.=1

Janela de Hamming generalizada $w_H(n) = (\alpha + (1 - \alpha) \cos(\frac{2\pi n}{N-1}))w_R(n)$

Hamming – $\alpha=0.54$

Hanning – $\alpha=0.5$

Somatórios de Séries Geométricas

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k = \frac{1}{1-a}; |a| < 1 \quad \sum_{k=0}^{n_1} a^k = \frac{1-a^{n_1+1}}{1-a} \quad \sum_{k=n_1}^{\infty} a^k = \frac{a^{n_1}}{1-a}; |a| < 1$$

$$\sum_{k=n_1}^{n_2} a^k = \frac{a^{n_1} - a^{n_2+1}}{1-a} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k a^k = \frac{a}{(1-a)^2}; a < 1 \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^{-k} = \frac{1}{1-a^{-1}}; |a| > 1$$
