

Zápočtová písanka : 10.12.2010

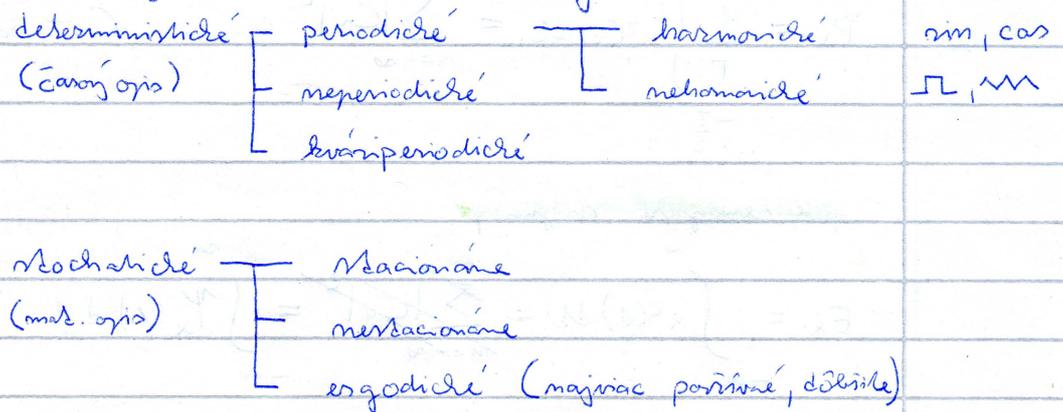
306 (min 15b)

KALKULAČKA

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Signály a ich charakteristiky

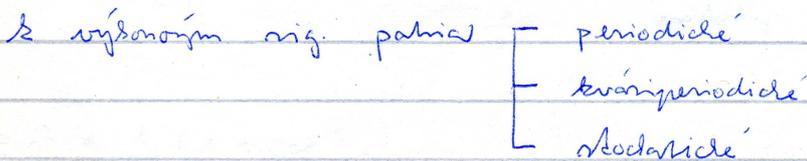
1) Delenie signálov



2) Výkonové sig.: $0 < P_x < \infty$ - vyvíjacia časť

skladý normovaný výkon (pre reálne sig.) $P_x = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x^2(t) dt$ [W]

$P = U \cdot I = I^2 R = \frac{U^2}{R} \rightarrow$ ak $R = 1 \Omega \rightarrow P_x = x^2$



vyšetrovanie : diskrétne
FR

3) Energetické sig.: $0 < E_x < \infty$ - prijímaci časť

sk. normovaná energia (pre reálne sig.) $E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2(t) dt$ [J]

Abstr. momentová energie počas $t = \left\langle -\frac{T}{2}, \frac{T}{2} \right\rangle$: $E_x^T = \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x^2(t) dt$

zlybnum : spojité \rightarrow FT

4) Parcialová norma pre výborec sig.

$$P_x = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x^2(t) dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |C_n|^2 \quad C_n - \text{Dopln. Fourier. koef.}$$

pre energické signály

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2(t) dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |C_n|^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_x(f) df$$

5) Výkonová spektrálna hustota

$$G_x = |X(f)|^2 \quad \left[\frac{W}{Hz} \right] \quad \text{PSD (Power Spectral Density)}$$

pre reálne sig. $G_x(f) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |C_n|^2 \delta(f - n f_0)$ n - index harm.
f₀ - základ f.

$$P_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G_x(f) df = \int_0^{\infty} G_x(f) df \quad \left[\frac{dBm}{MHz} \right]$$

↑ dvojstrané ↑ jednostrané

Vlastnosti : - páne
- merávané f.

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{FR} X(f)$$

Energická hustota $\Psi_x(f) = |X(f)|^2 \quad \left[\frac{J}{Hz} \right]$

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi_x(f) df = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi_x(f) df$$

\uparrow dvojnásobek \uparrow jednorázové

ESD
(Energy Spectral Density)

Vlastnosti: - jóna
- nerovnoměrné f.

$$x(t) \overset{FT}{\longleftrightarrow} X(f)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi_x(f) df = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi_x(f) df$$

\uparrow dvojnásobek

Pr. 1. Typ: normovaný výkon mg.
 $x(t) = A \cos 2\pi f_0 t$

a) v časové ob.

b) v frekv. ob.

$$P_x = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} x^2(t) dt = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} (A \cos 2\pi f_0 t)^2 dt = \frac{A^2}{2T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} (1 + \cos 4\pi f_0 t) dt =$$

$$\cos^2 = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2x)$$

$$= \frac{A^2}{2T_0} \left[t + \frac{\sin 4\pi f_0 t}{4\pi f_0} \right]_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} = \frac{A^2}{2T_0} \left[\left(\frac{T_0}{2} + \frac{\sin 4\pi f_0 \frac{T_0}{2}}{4\pi f_0} \right) - \left(-\frac{T_0}{2} - \frac{\sin 4\pi f_0 \frac{T_0}{2}}{4\pi f_0} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{A^2}{2T_0} \left[\frac{T_0}{2} + \frac{T_0}{2} \right] = \frac{A^2}{2} \quad \boxed{P_x = \frac{A^2}{2}} \quad [V]^2 = [W]$$

výkon harmon. mg.

$$b) P_x = \sum_{n=-1}^1 |C_n|^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{A^2}{4} = \frac{A^2}{2}$$

$$|C_1| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{A^2} = \frac{A}{2}$$

$$a_1 = A$$

$$b_1 = \emptyset$$

$$|C_m| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \cos}}{a_m^2} + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \sin}}{b_m^2}}$$

Pr 2. Určete let. z mask. sig. ní energii a let. vyřonání a vypočítajte příslušnou veličinu:

$$a) x(t) = \begin{cases} A \cos 2\pi f_0 t \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-\frac{T_0}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{T_0}{2}$$

mask

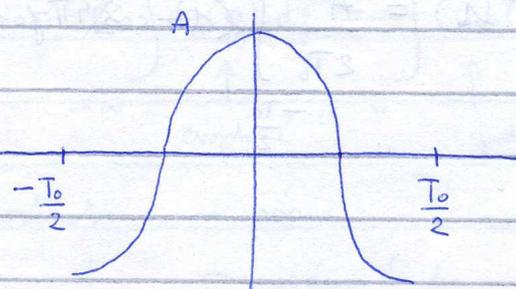
$$b) x(t) = \begin{cases} A \exp(-at) \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$t \geq 0 \quad \omega \geq 0 \quad \omega = \text{konst.}$$

mask

$$c) x(t) = \cos t + 5 \cos 2t$$

a)

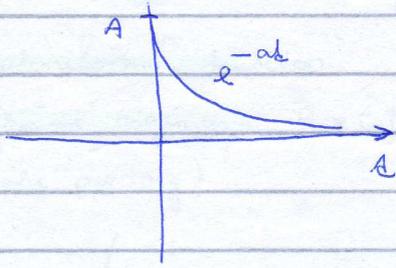


energetický signál

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2(t) dt = \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} A^2 \cos^2 2\pi f_0 t dt = \frac{A^2 T_0}{2} \quad \text{vid. pr 1}$$

$$[V]^2 [s] = [Ws] = [J]$$

b)

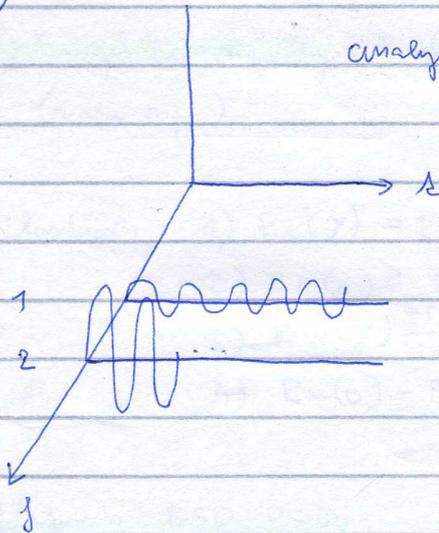


$$E_x = \int_0^{\infty} x^2(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} A^2 e^{-2at} dt =$$

$$= A^2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2at} dt = A^2 \left[\frac{e^{-2at}}{-2a} \right]_0^{\infty} =$$

$$= \frac{A^2}{2a}$$

c)



analyzera frekvencí (frekvencijový analyzátor)

dve složky

$$P_x = \sum_{n=-2}^2 |C_n|^2 = 2 \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{2} \right)^2 \right] = 2 \cdot \frac{26}{4} = 13 \text{ W}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{5^2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

P2S. $P_x = ?$

$$a) x(t) = 10 \cos 10t + 20 \cos 20t$$

$$b) x(t) = 10 \cos 10t + i 10 \sin 10t + 20 \cos 20t$$

$$a) P_x = \sum_{n=-2}^2 |C_n|^2 = 2 [10^2 + 5^2] = 250 \text{ W}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{10^2} = 5$$

$$C_2 = 10$$

$$b) P_x = \sum_{n=-2}^2 |C_n|^2 = 2 \left[\left(\frac{\sqrt{200}}{2} \right)^2 + 10^2 \right] = 2 \cdot 150 = 300 \text{ W}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{10^2 + 10^2} = \frac{\sqrt{200}}{2}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{20^2} = 10$$

- ak by byla plocha 10 tak na kline do jedenkrát
 pasem by byl výsledek = 600 W