

## SISTEMAS LINEALES

### TEMA 4. SOLUCIONES NUMÉRICAS DE LA HOJA DE PROBLEMAS<sup>1</sup>

1. (a) Dentro del periodo  $0 \leq k \leq 7$ :

$$a_k = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-j3\pi/4}, & k = 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{j3\pi/4}, & k = 7 \\ 0, & \text{resto} \end{cases}$$

$a_k$  periódico con periodo  $N = 8$ .

- (b) Dentro del periodo  $0 \leq k \leq 20$ :

$$a_k = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}j, & k = 3 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & k = 7 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & k = 14 \\ \frac{1}{2}j, & k = 18 \\ 0, & \text{resto} \end{cases}$$

$a_k$  periódico con periodo  $N = 21$ .

- (c) Dentro del periodo  $0 \leq k \leq 7$ :

$$a_k = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-j\pi/3}}{2}, & k = 3 \\ \frac{e^{j\pi/3}}{2}, & k = 5 \\ 0, & \text{resto} \end{cases}$$

$a_k$  periódico con periodo  $N = 8$ .

- (d)  $a_k = \frac{21}{32} \frac{e^{jk2\pi/3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-jk\pi/3}}$

$a_k$  periódico con periodo  $N = 6$ .

- (e) Dentro del periodo  $0 \leq k \leq 11$ :

$$a_k = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{4}j, & k = 1 \\ \frac{1}{4}j, & k = 5 \\ -\frac{1}{4}j, & k = 7 \\ \frac{1}{4}j, & k = 11 \\ 0, & \text{resto} \end{cases}$$

$a_k$  periódico con periodo  $N = 12$ .

- (f)  $a_k = \frac{1}{4}[1 + (1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})[(-j)^k + j^k]]$

$a_k$  periódico con periodo  $N = 4$ .

La expresión para  $a_k$  puede ponerse, de manera alternativa, de una manera muy distinta en apariencia y sin embargo equivalente:

Dentro de un periodo  $0 \leq k \leq 3$ :

$$a_0 = \frac{8-5\sqrt{2}}{8-4\sqrt{2}},$$

$$a_k = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \frac{(-j)^k}{1+(-1)^k - \sqrt{2}(-j)^k}, \quad k = 1, 2, 3.$$

- (g) Dentro de un periodo  $0 \leq k \leq 11$ :

$$a_0 = \frac{24-13\sqrt{2}}{24-12\sqrt{2}}$$

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<sup>1</sup>Muchas soluciones discretas se pueden escribir de maneras muy distintas y sin embargo ser la misma función.

$$a_k = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{12} \frac{e^{-jk\pi/6}}{1 - \sqrt{2}e^{-jk\pi/6} + e^{-jk\pi/3}}, \quad 1 \leq k \leq 11$$

$a_k$  periódico con periodo  $N = 12$ .

(h) Dentro de un periodo  $0 \leq k \leq 6$ :

$$a_0 = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{7e^{jk4\pi/7}} [1 + 2 \cos(\frac{4\pi}{7}k) + 2 \cos(\frac{2\pi}{7}k)], \quad k \neq 0.$$

La expresión para  $a_k$  puede ponerse, de manera alternativa, de una manera muy distinta en apariencia y sin embargo equivalente:

$$a_k = \frac{1}{7e^{jk4\pi/7}} \frac{\sin(\frac{5\pi}{7}k)}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{7}k)}, \quad k \neq 0.$$

$a_k$  periódico con periodo  $N = 7$ .

(i) Dentro de un periodo  $0 \leq k \leq 5$ :

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{6} [1 + e^{-jk\pi/3} + e^{-jk2\pi/3} + e^{-jk\pi}], \quad k \neq 0.$$

$a_k$  periódico con periodo  $N = 6$ .

(j)  $a_k = \frac{1}{6} [1 + 2e^{-jk\pi/3} - e^{-jk2\pi/3} - e^{-jk4\pi/3} + 2e^{jk5\pi/3}] = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{3} \cos(\frac{\pi}{3}k) - \frac{1}{3} \cos(\frac{2\pi}{3}k)$   
 $a_k$  periódico con periodo  $N = 6$ .

(k)  $a_k = \frac{1}{5} [e^{-j2\pi/5} + 2e^{-jk4\pi/5} - 2e^{-jk6\pi/5} - e^{-jk8\pi/5}] = \frac{-2j}{5} \sin(\frac{2\pi}{5}k) - \frac{4j}{5} \sin(\frac{4\pi}{5}k)$   
 $a_k$  periódico con periodo  $N = 5$ .

2. (a)  $X(\Omega) = \frac{e^{-j\Omega}}{1 - \frac{e^{-j\Omega}}{2}}$

(b)  $X(\Omega) = \frac{e^{-j\Omega}}{1 - \frac{e^{-j\Omega}}{2}} + \frac{1/2}{1 - \frac{e^{j\Omega}}{2}}$

(c)  $X(\Omega) = 2 \cos(\Omega)$

(d)  $X(\Omega) = 2j \sin(2\Omega)$

3. (a)  $X(\Omega) = e^{-j2\Omega} + e^{-j3\Omega} + e^{-j4\Omega} + e^{-j5\Omega} = e^{-j2\Omega} \frac{1 - e^{-j4\Omega}}{1 - e^{-j\Omega}} = e^{-j\frac{7}{2}\Omega} \frac{\text{sen}(2\Omega)}{\text{sen}(\Omega/2)}$

(b)  $X(\Omega) = \frac{\frac{e^{j\Omega}}{2}}{1 - \frac{e^{j\Omega}}{2}}$

(c)  $X(\Omega) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{e^{j\Omega}}{3}} - \frac{e^{j\Omega}}{3} - 1 = \frac{e^{j2\Omega}}{9} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{e^{j\Omega}}{3}}$

(d)  $X(\Omega) = \frac{1}{2j} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{j(\Omega - \pi/4)}} - \frac{1}{2j} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{j(\Omega + \pi/4)}}$

(e)  $X(\Omega) = \frac{1}{4} [\frac{e^{j(\Omega - \pi/4)}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{j(\Omega - \pi/8)}} + \frac{e^{j(\Omega + \pi/4)}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{j(\Omega + \pi/8)}}] + \frac{1}{2} [\frac{e^{-j\pi/8}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j(\Omega - \pi/8)}} + \frac{e^{j\pi/8}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j(\Omega + \pi/8)}}]$

(f)  $X(\Omega) = -6j \sin(3\Omega) - 4j \sin(2\Omega) - 2j \sin(\Omega)$

(g)  $X(\Omega) = \frac{\pi}{j} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} [\delta(\Omega - 5\pi/3 - 2\pi l) - \delta(\Omega + 5\pi/3 - 2\pi l)] + \pi \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} [\delta(\Omega - 7\pi/3 - 2\pi l) + \delta(\Omega + 7\pi/3 - 2\pi l)]$

(h)  $X(\Omega) = \frac{-12 \sin(\Omega)}{(5 - 3 \cos(\Omega))^2} j - \frac{4}{5 - 3 \cos(\Omega)}$

(i)  $X(\Omega) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 < |\Omega| < 3\pi/10 \\ 1 & 3\pi/10 < |\Omega| < 7\pi/10 \\ 0 & 7\pi/10 < |\Omega| < \pi \end{cases}$

$X(\Omega)$  periódica con periodo  $2\pi$ .

4. (a)  $x[n] = 2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}n) \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{4}n)}{\pi n} = \frac{1}{\pi n} [\sin(\frac{3\pi}{4}n) - \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}n)]$

(b)  $x[n] = \delta[n] + 3\delta[n - 1] + 2\delta[n - 2] - 4\delta[n - 3] + \delta[n - 10]$

- (c)  $x[n] = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\pi(n-1/2)}$
- (d)  $x[n] = \delta[n] + \frac{1}{4}\delta[n+2] + \frac{1}{4}\delta[n-2] - \frac{1}{4}\delta[n+6] + \frac{1}{4}\delta[n-6]$
- (e)  $x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi}[1 - e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}n} + e^{j\pi n} - e^{j\frac{3\pi}{2}n}]$
- (f)  $x[n] = -5\delta[n] + \frac{24}{5}(\frac{1}{5})^n u[n]$
- (g)  $x[n] = \frac{2}{9}(\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] + \frac{7}{9}(-\frac{1}{4})^n u[n]$
- (h)  $x[n] = (\frac{1}{3})^5 \delta[n-5] + (\frac{1}{3})^4 \delta[n-4] + (\frac{1}{3})^3 \delta[n-3] + (\frac{1}{3})^2 \delta[n-2] + (\frac{1}{3}) \delta[n-1] + \delta[n]$
5. (a)  $X(\Omega) = \pi \frac{e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{j} \delta_p(\Omega - \frac{\pi}{3}) - \pi \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{j} \delta_p(\Omega + \frac{\pi}{3})$
- (b)  $X(\Omega) = 4\pi \delta_p(\Omega) + \pi \left[ e^{j\frac{\pi}{8}} \delta_p(\Omega - \frac{\pi}{6}) + e^{-j\frac{\pi}{8}} \delta_p(\Omega + \frac{\pi}{6}) \right]$
6. (a)  $X_1(\Omega) = 2 \cos(\Omega) X(-\Omega)$
- (b)  $X_2(\Omega) = \Re\{X(\Omega)\}$
- (c)  $X_3(\Omega) = -\frac{d^2 X(\Omega)}{d\Omega^2} - 2j \frac{dX(\Omega)}{d\Omega} + X(\Omega)$
7.  $H(\Omega) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{6}e^{-j\Omega} - \frac{1}{6}e^{-j2\Omega}} = \frac{3/5}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\Omega}} + \frac{2/5}{1 + \frac{1}{3}e^{-j\Omega}}$   
 $\Downarrow \mathfrak{F}^{-1}$   
 $h[n] = \frac{3}{5}(\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] + \frac{2}{5}(\frac{-1}{3})^n u[n]$
8. (a)  $y[n] = 3(\frac{3}{4})^n u[n] - 2(\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$
- (b)  $y[n] = -2(\frac{1}{4})^n u[n] - (n+1)(\frac{1}{4})^n u[n] + 4(\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$
- (c)  $y[n] = \frac{2}{3}x[n] = \frac{2}{3}(-1)^n$
9.  $h[n] = -(\frac{-1}{2})^{n-1} u[n-1] + 2n(\frac{-1}{2})^{n-1} u[n-1] = -2\delta[n] + (2-4n)(\frac{-1}{2})^n u[n]$   
 $H_i(\Omega) = H(\Omega)^{-1}$ , entonces  $h_i[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1} u[n+1] + (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] + \frac{1}{4}(\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} u[n-1]$   
 Es no causal, ya que  $h[n] \neq 0, n = -1$ .  
 Sería causal si retrasamos  $h_i[n]$  una muestra, es decir,  $g[n] = h_i[n-1]$ .
10. (a)  $N = 12$ .  
 Dentro de un periodo  $0 \leq k \leq 11$ :  

$$a_k = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\pi/4}, & k = 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{j\pi/4}, & k = 7 \\ 0, & \text{resto} \end{cases}$$
 $a_k$  periódico con periodo  $N = 12$ .
- (b)  $E_\infty = \infty, P_\infty = \frac{1}{2}$ .
11.  $E_\infty = \infty, P_\infty = 3$ .
12. (a)  $y[n] = -2\delta[n+3] - 5\delta[n+2] - 4\delta[n+1] + 4\delta[n-1] + 5\delta[n-2] + 2\delta[n-3]$
- (b)  $z[n] = -4\delta[n+6] - 10\delta[n+5] - 10\delta[n+4] - 5\delta[n+3] + 4\delta[n+2] + 10\delta[n+1] + 8\delta[n] + 5\delta[n-1] + 2\delta[n-2]$
13. (a)  $X(\Omega)e^{-j\Omega r_0} \xleftrightarrow{\mathfrak{F}^{-1}} x[n] * \text{sinc}(n - r_0)$
- (b)  $x[n] * \text{sinc}(n - n_0) = x[n] * \delta[n - n_0] = x[n - n_0]$

14. Sistema con memoria, no causal, no invertible, lineal, estable, e invariante en el tiempo.

15.

$$x[n] = a_0 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} \left[ B_k \cos \left( k \frac{2\pi}{N} n \right) - C_k \operatorname{sen} \left( k \frac{2\pi}{N} n \right) \right],$$

siendo  $B_k$  y  $C_k$  las partes real e imaginaria de los coeficientes,  $a_k$ , de la serie de Fourier, respectivamente.