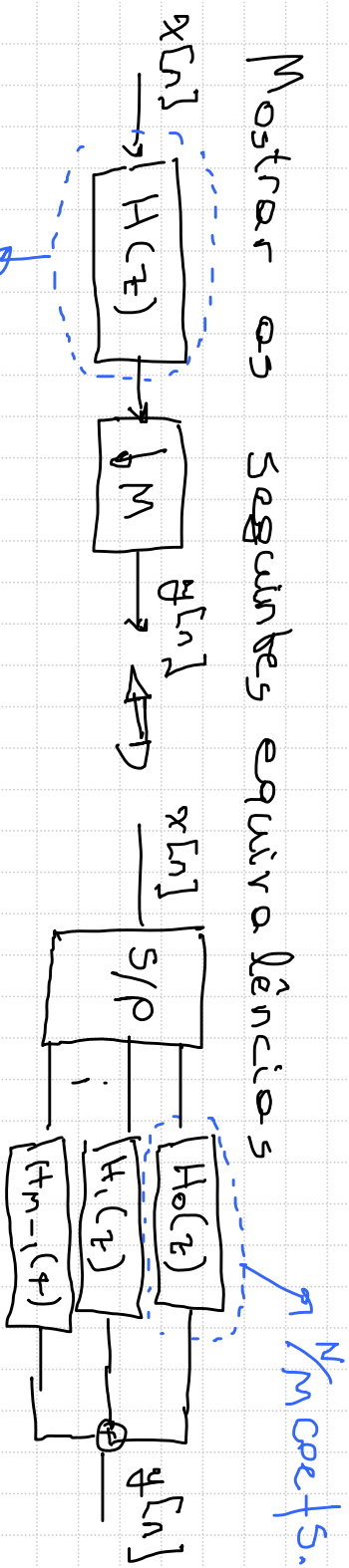


Objetivos:

Identidade nobres

Implementação eficiente de upsampling e downsampling

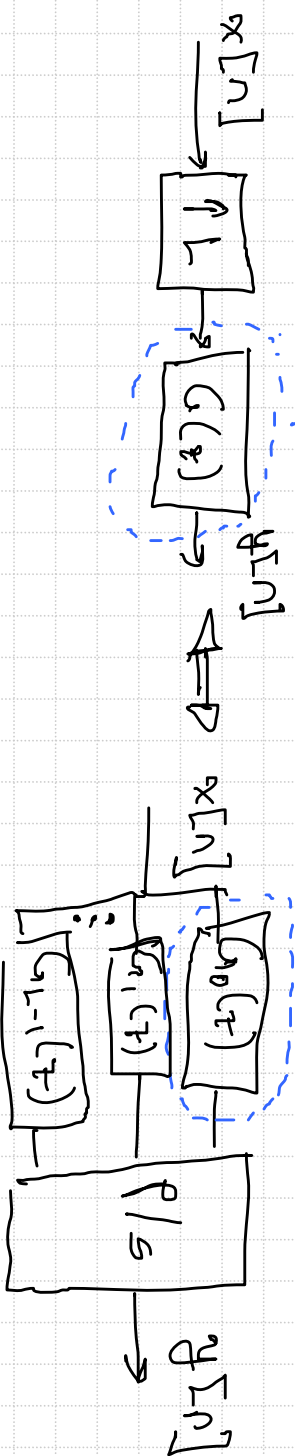
Mostrar as seguintes equivalências



N coefficients

N coefficients

N/L coefficients



Como determino esses filtros?
 De onde surgem mux/demux?

Identidades nobres

1) A simples: upsampling

↳ Simples usando propriedades da transf. Z



$$Y(z) = H(z^L) V_1(z)$$

$$= H(z^L) X(z^L)$$

$$Y(z) = V_2(z^L)$$

$$V_2(z) = X(z) H(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(z) = X(z^L) H(z^L)$$

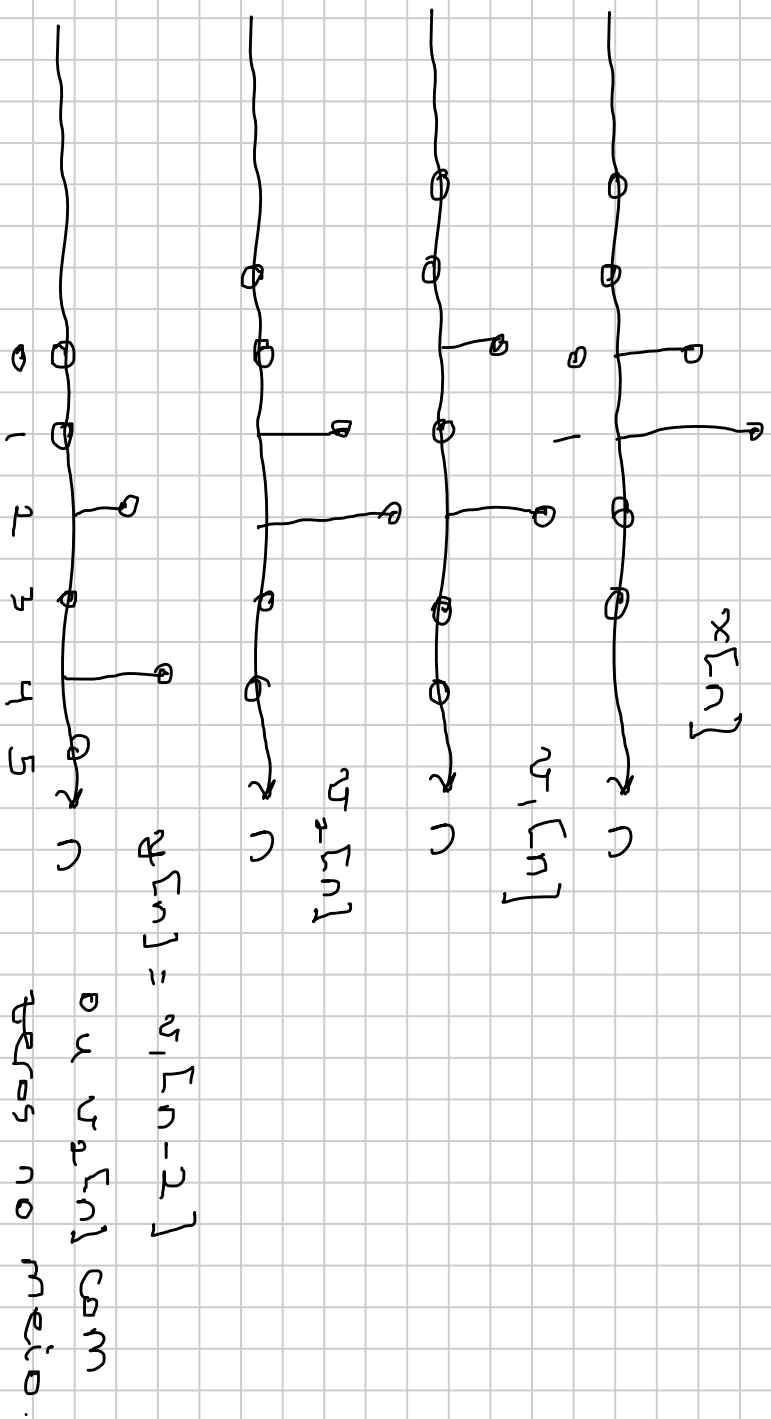
Exemplo: $H(z) = z^{-1}$

$$x[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & n=0 \\ 2, & n=1 \\ 0, & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$$

$L=2$

Esboce $v_1[n]$, $v_2[n]$ e $y[n]$

Soluções:

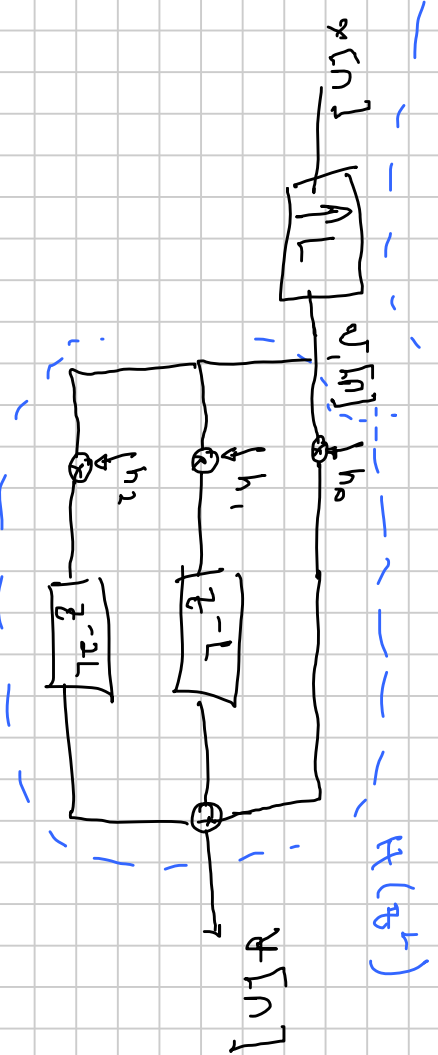
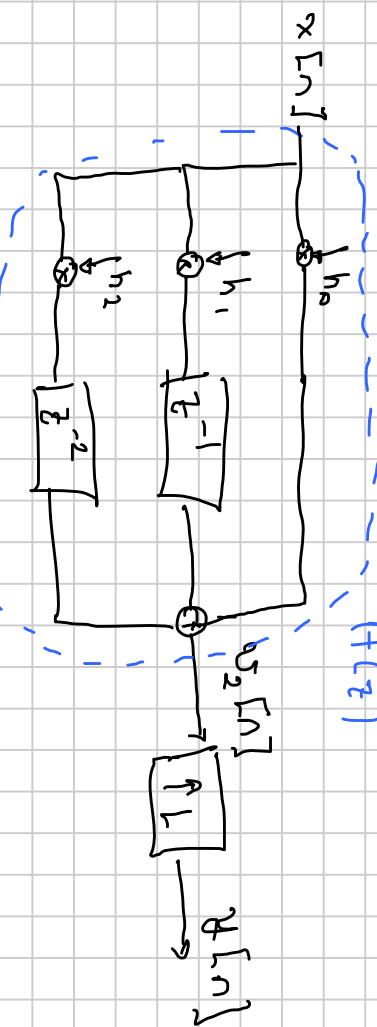


$$y[n] = v_1[n-2]$$

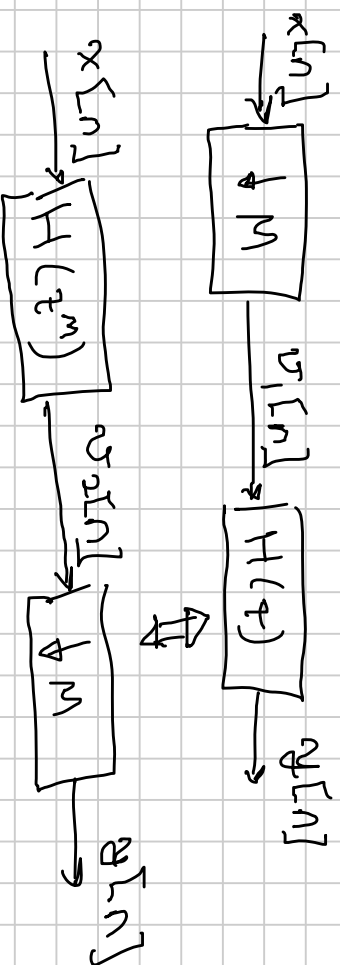
ou $v_2[n]$ com
zeros no meio.

I denidade sobre e consequência desse exemplo pela linearidade das operações envolvidas

$$H(z) = h_0 + h_1 z^{-1} + h_2 z^{-2} \quad (1(z))$$

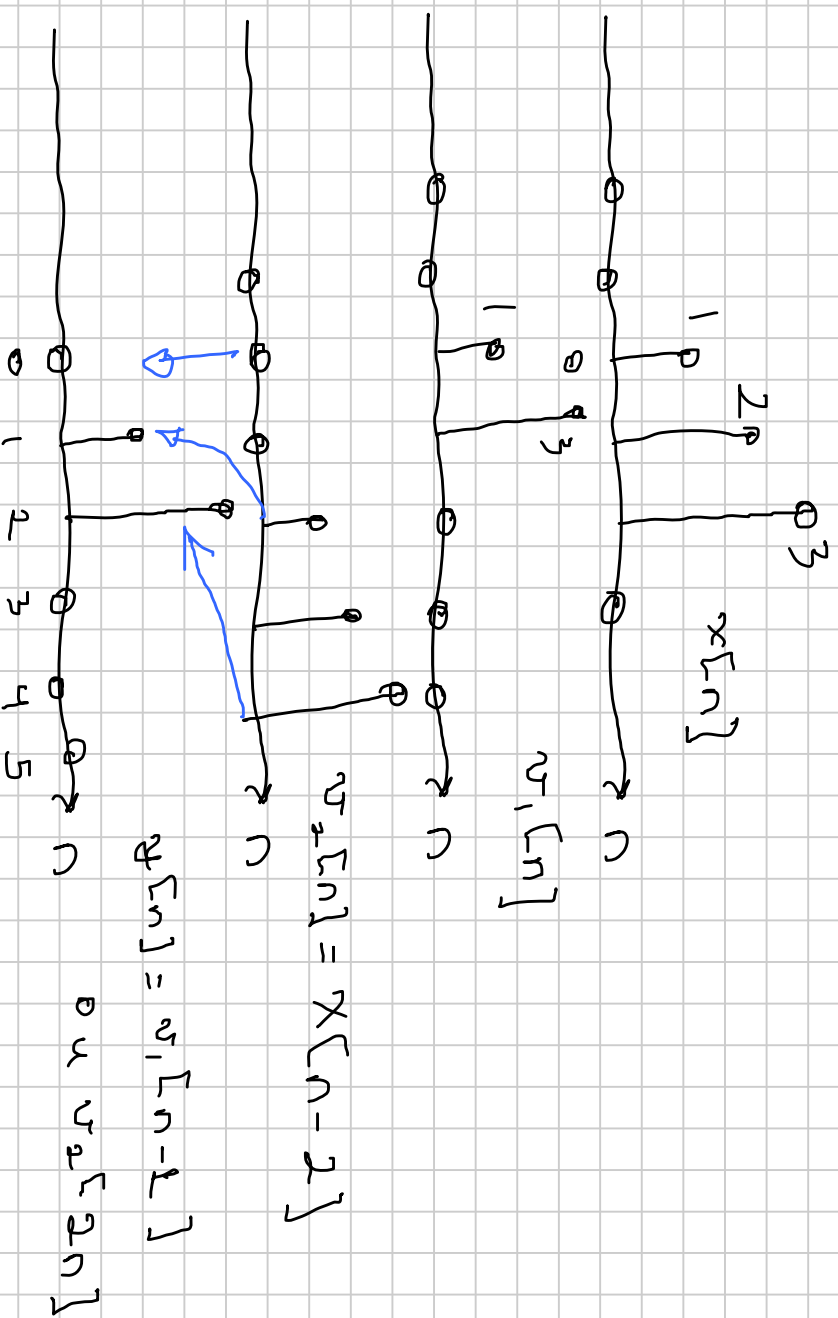


A complexa:



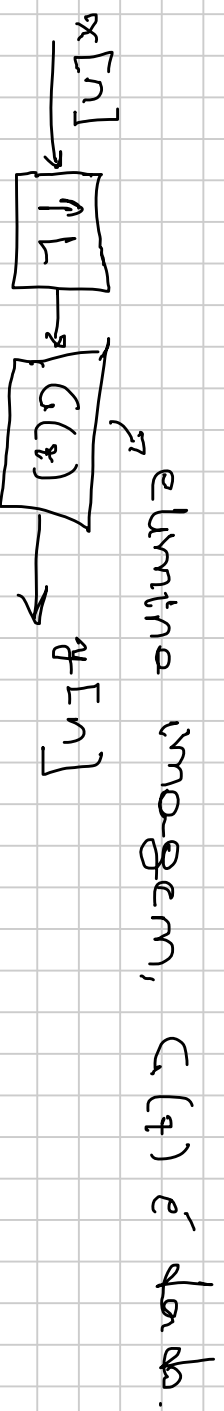
Prova: Seja $H(z) = z^{-1} e$ $x[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & n=0 \\ 2, & n=1 \\ 3, & n=2 \\ 0, & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$ $M = 2$

Esboce $y_1[n]$, $y_2[n]$ e $y[n]$



Como no caso do upsampling, esse resultado para $H(z) = z^{-1}$ pode ser estendido, usando a linearidade do downsampler, para qualquer filtro $H(z)$

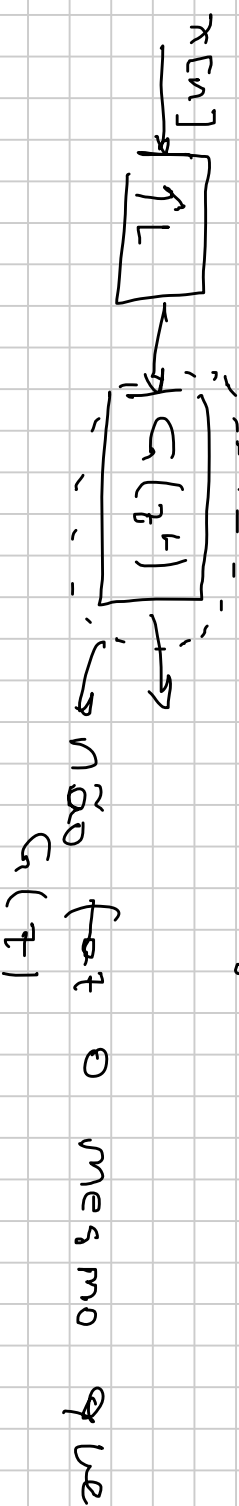
Upsampling geral.



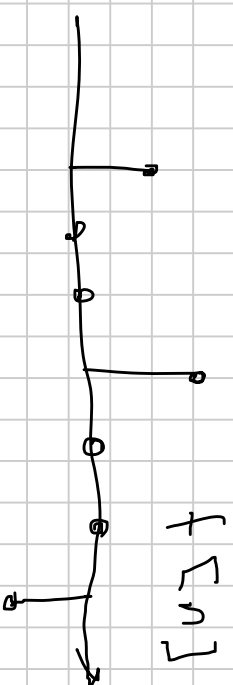
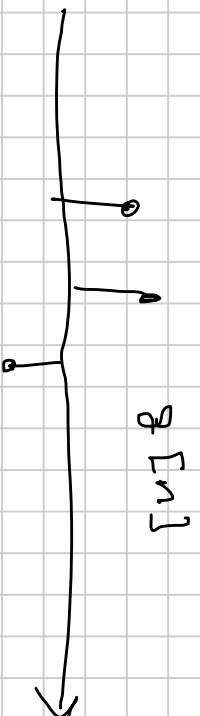
Identidade sobre:



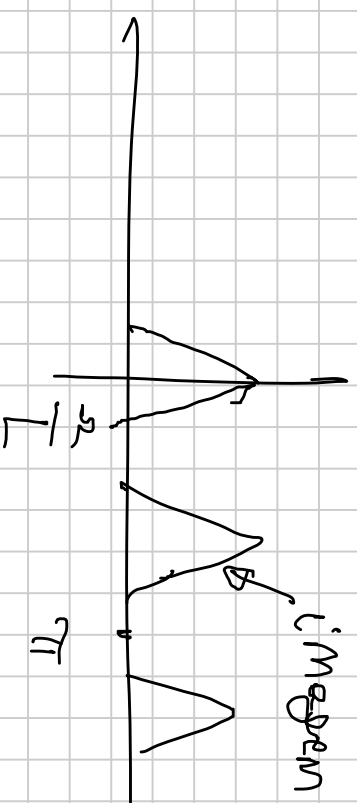
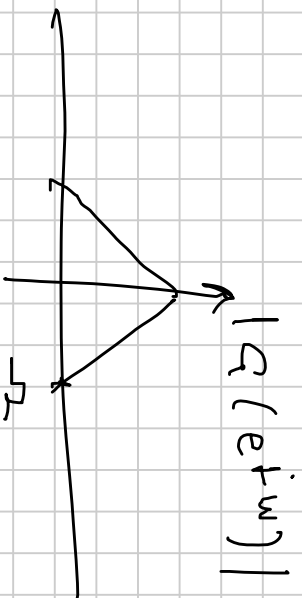
para aplicar e só fazer $\uparrow L$ no final, preciso fazer o parecer termos como $G_0(z^L)$, para algum $G_0(z)$. posso fazer $G_0(z) = G(z^L)$?



Dois formas de ver que $G(z)$ e $G(z^{-1}) = F(z)$ não fazem a mesma coisa

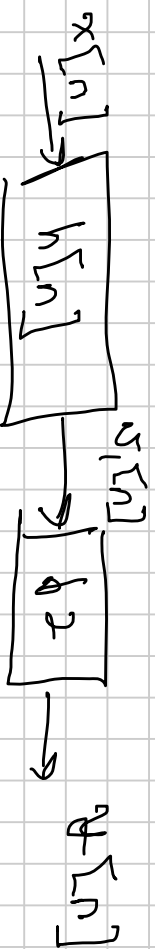
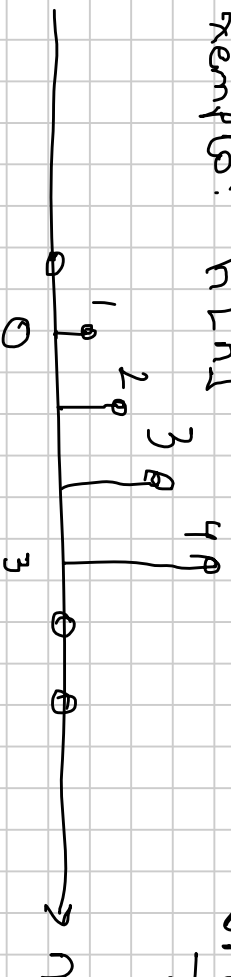


$$|F(e^{j\omega})| = |G(e^{j\omega L})|$$



E daí? Decomposição polifásica (M. Belanger,
orientador do Prof.
São Marcos)

Exemplo: $h[n]$

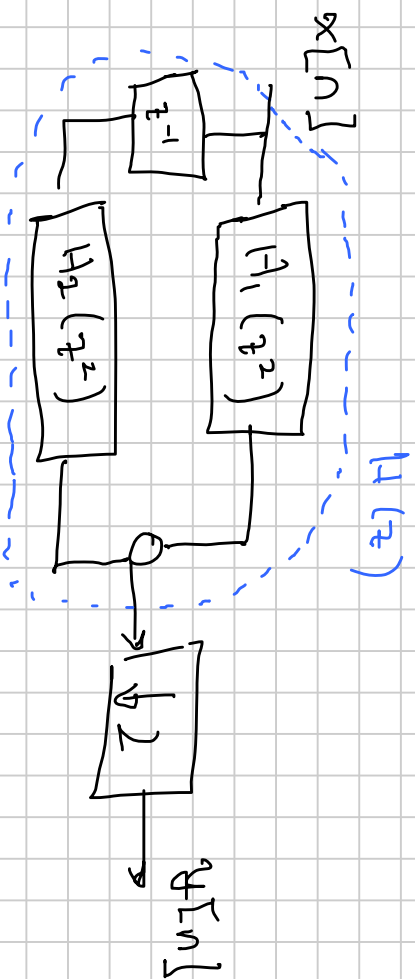


Quero fazer aparecer $G(z^2)$ para usar
propriedades.

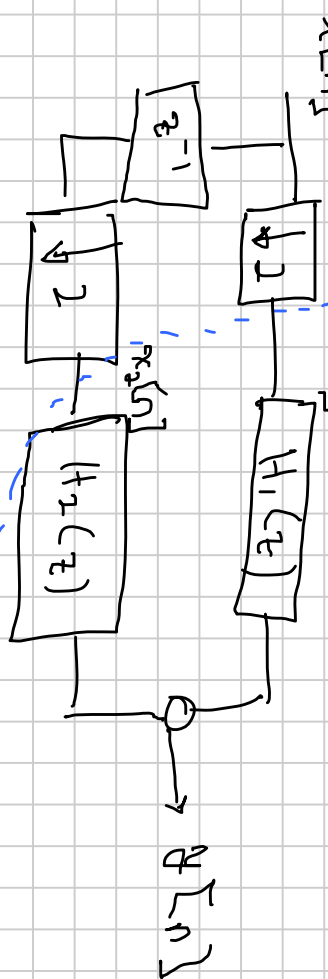
$$\begin{aligned}
 H(z) &= 1 + 2z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 4z^{-3} \\
 &= \underbrace{1 + 3z^{-2}}_{\text{OK, só depende de } z^2} + \underbrace{2z^{-1} + 4z^{-3}}_{\text{não depende só de } z^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$H(z) = 1 + 3z^{-2} + z^{-1} (2 + 4z^{-2})$$

$$= H_1(z^2) + z^{-1} H_2(z^2)$$



$x[n]$ $\Rightarrow$ método da rede de $x[n]$



$$H_1(z) = 1 + 3z^{-1}$$

$$H_2(z) = 2 + 4z^{-1}$$

$$E \text{ se } h[n] = \begin{cases} n+1 & n=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \\ 0, & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$$

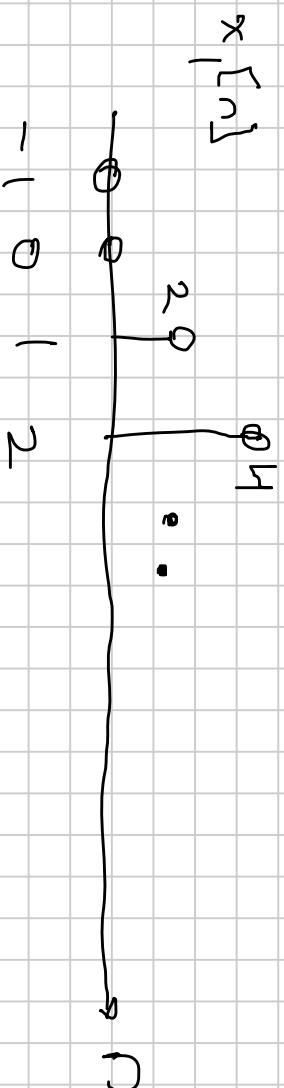
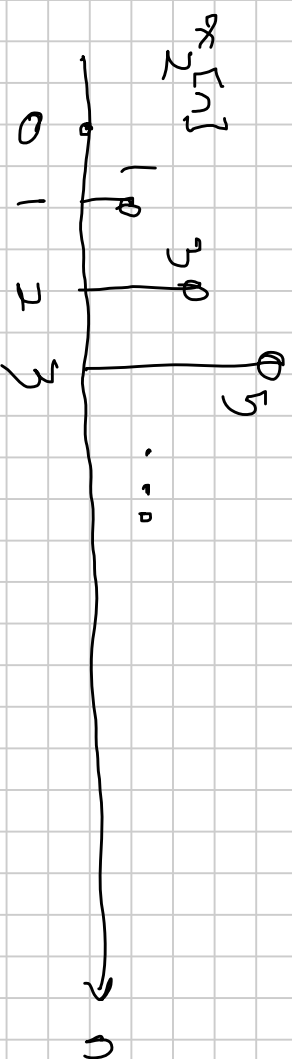
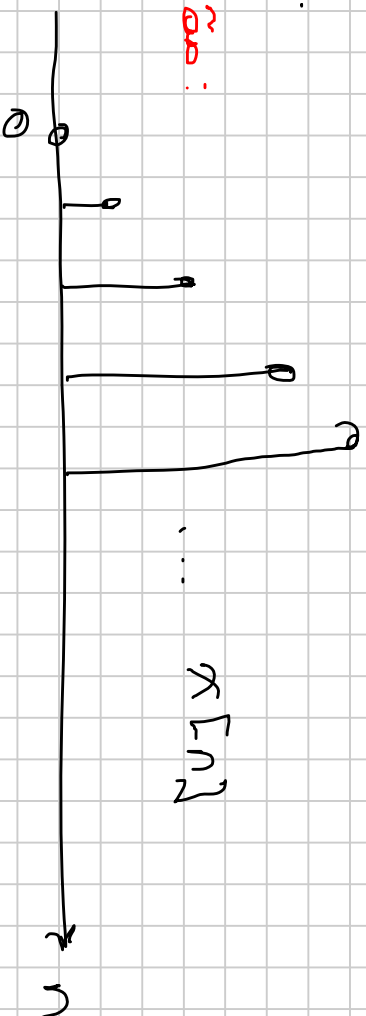
$$\begin{aligned} H(z) &= 1 + 2z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 4z^{-3} + 5z^{-4} + 6z^{-5} \\ &= 1 + 3z^{-2} + 5z^{-4} + z^{-1}(2 + 4z^{-2} + 6z^{-4}) \\ &= H_0(z^2) + z^{-1}H_1(z^2) \end{aligned}$$

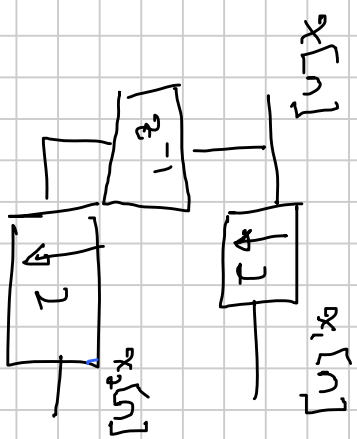
$$H_0(z) = 1 + 3z^{-1} + 5z^{-2}$$

$$H_1(z) = 2 + 4z^{-1} + 6z^{-2}$$

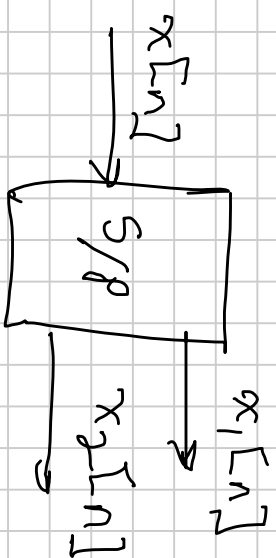
Problema: Se $x[n] = n u[n]$, esboce $x_1[n]$ e $x_2[n]$.

Solução:



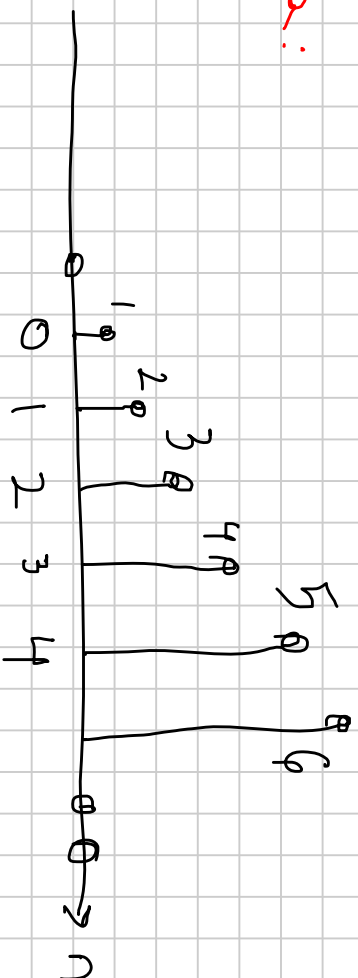


$\Leftrightarrow$



Problema:

$h[n]$



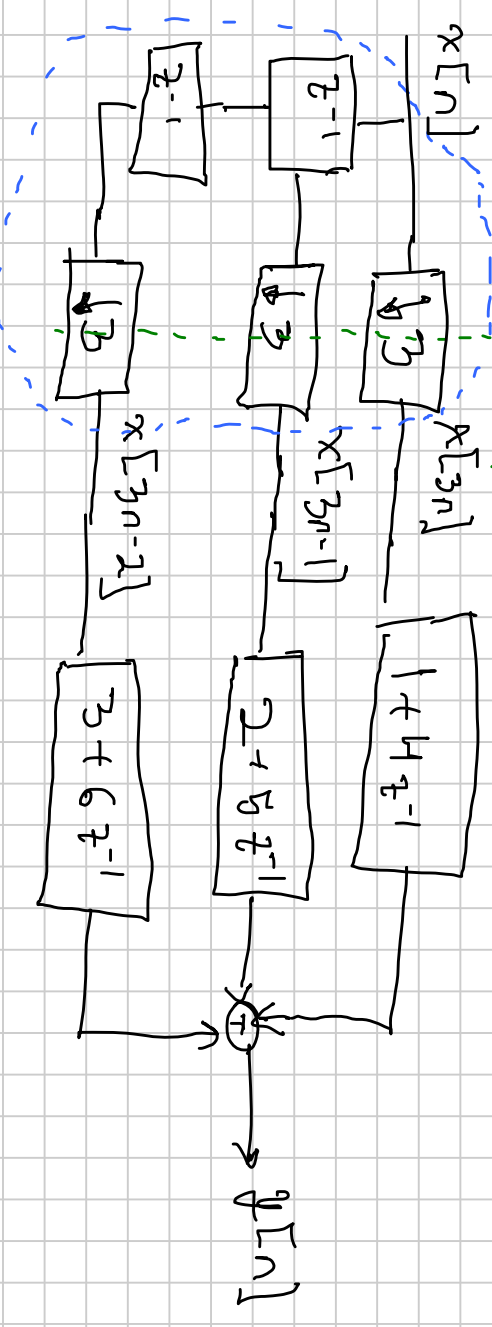
Pergunta:

Em quantos filtros devemos particionar $h[N]$?
(Quanto componentes na decomposição polifásica?)

- a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) 3 e) 4

Resposta: Determine os filtros que devem ser usados na decomposição eficiente

Solução: transição entre boxes diferentes.



Conversor série
paralelo, ou
chave comutativa