

Convolução e Transformadas de Fourier

Transformada de Fourier

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-i2\pi\omega x} dx$$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega) e^{+i2\pi\omega x} d\omega$$

Propriedades da transformada

$$f(ax)$$

$$f(x-a)$$

$$F(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x)$$

$$f(x)+h(x)$$

$$f(x)*h(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\frac{u}{a}\right)$$

$$e^{-j2\pi au} F(u)$$

$$f(-u)$$

$$j2\pi u F(u)$$

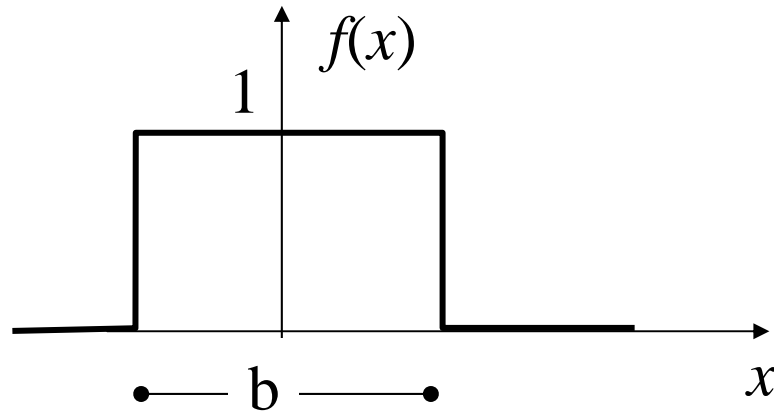
$$F(u)+H(u)$$

$$F(u)H(u)$$



convolução

Função rectângulo

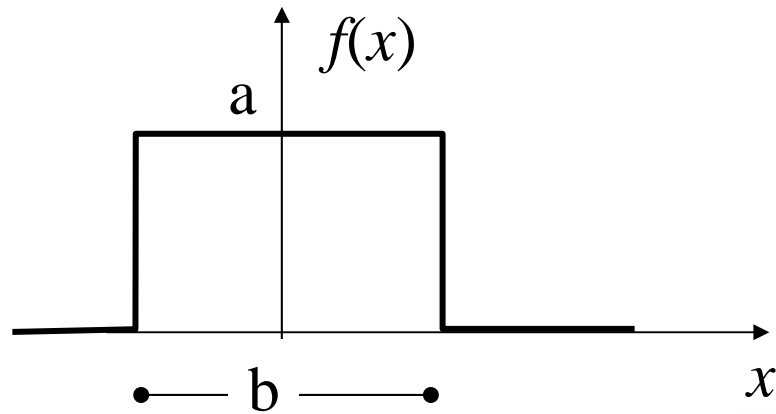


$$\text{rect}\left(\frac{x}{b}\right) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } x < -b/2 \\ 1 & \text{se } x \in [-b/2, b/2] \\ 0 & \text{se } x > b/2 \end{cases}$$

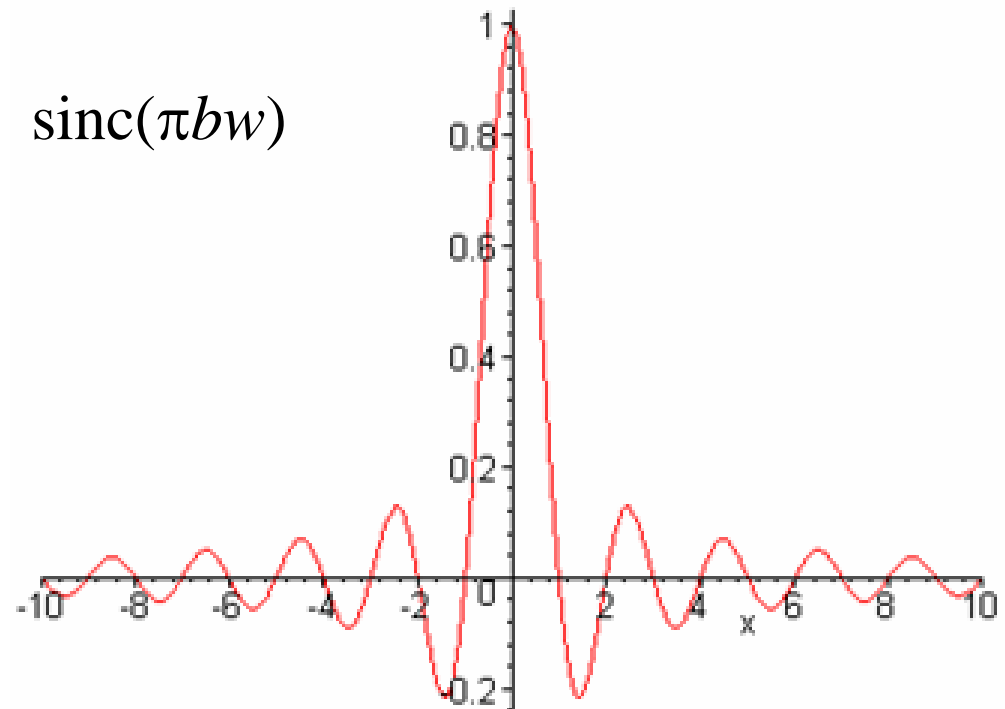
$$\begin{aligned} F(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{rect}\left(\frac{x}{b}\right) e^{-i2\pi\omega x} dx = 1 \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} e^{-i2\pi\omega x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{-i2\pi\omega} \left[e^{-i2\pi\omega x} \right]_{-b/2}^{b/2} = \frac{1}{-i2\pi\omega} \left(e^{-i\pi\omega b} - e^{i\pi\omega b} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi\omega} \frac{\left(e^{i\pi\omega b} - e^{-i\pi\omega b} \right)}{2i} = \frac{1}{\pi\omega} \sin(\pi\omega b) \end{aligned}$$

$$F\left[\text{rect}\left(\frac{x}{b}\right)\right] = b \frac{\sin(\pi\omega b)}{\pi\omega b}$$

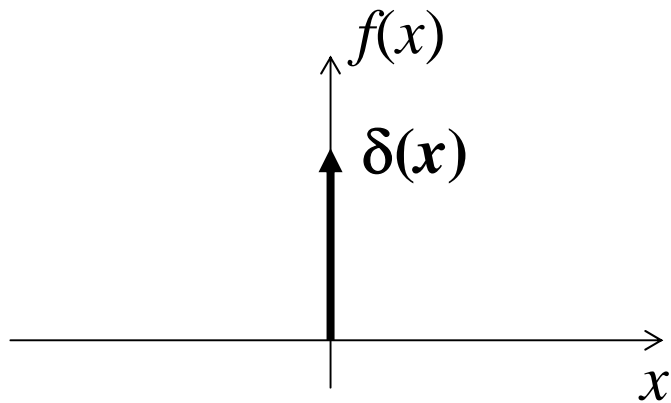
Transformada da rectângulo



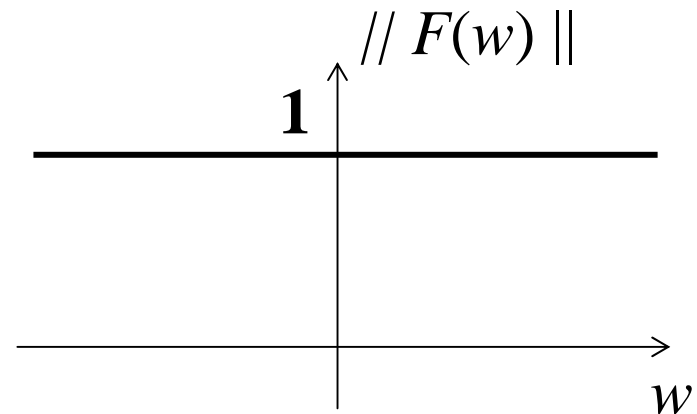
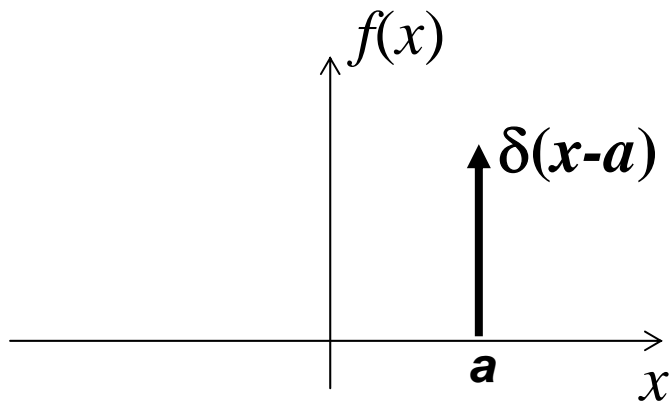
$$F(\omega) = ab \frac{\sin(\pi\omega b)}{\pi\omega b}$$



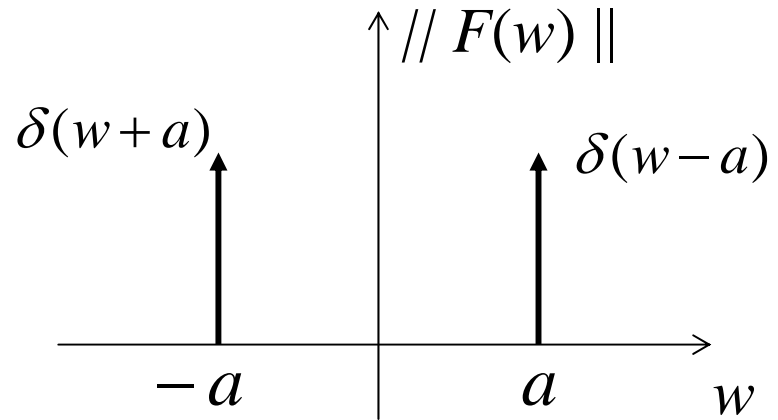
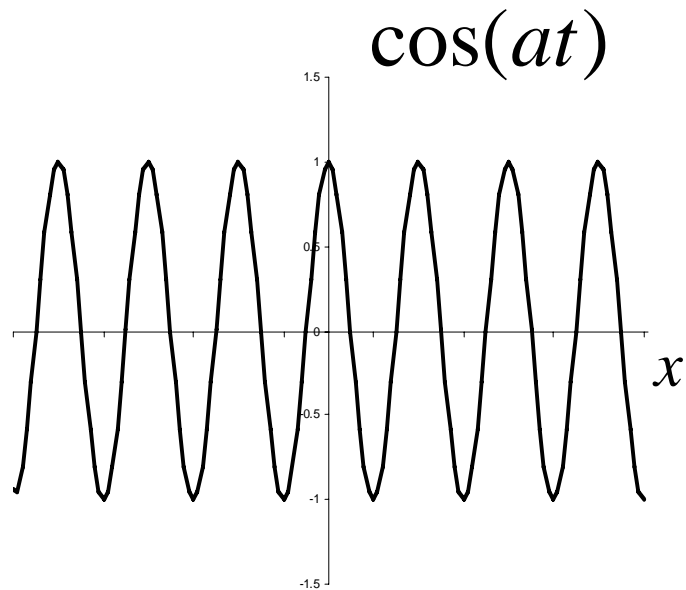
Transformada do Delta de Dirac



$$F(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x) e^{-i2\pi wx} dx = e^0 = 1$$



Cosseno



$$F(w) = \frac{1}{2} [\delta(w+a) + \delta(w-a)]$$

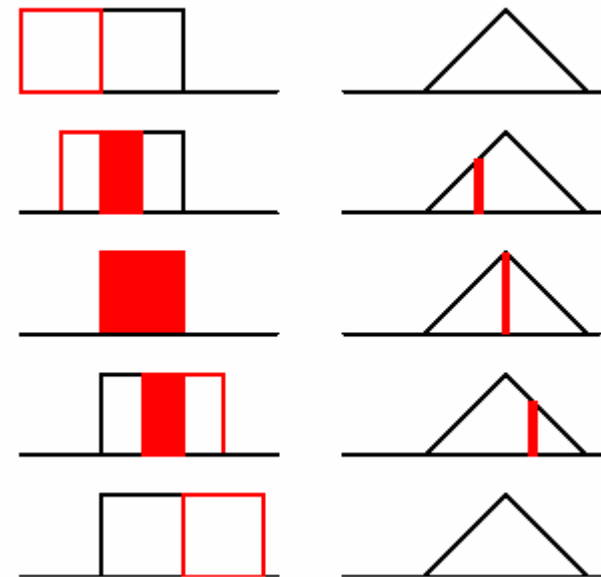
Convolução

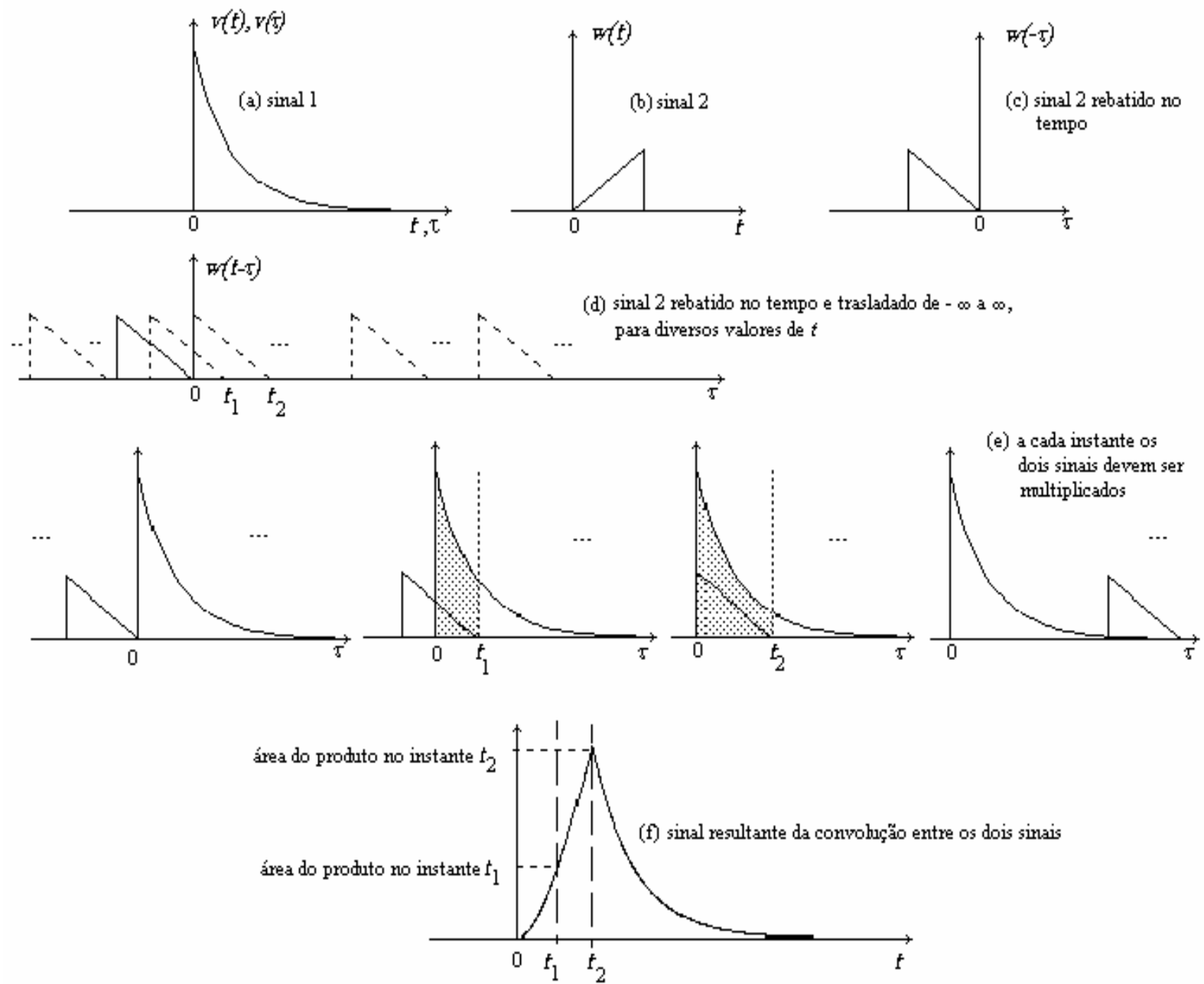
$$h(x) = f \otimes g = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u)g(x-u)du$$

$$h(x) = \int_{t=-\infty}^{t=\infty} g(t-x)f(x)dt$$

A convolução no instante t pode ser vista como sendo a área da intersecção entre $f(x)$ e $g(t-x)$.

(o resultado da convolução entre dois rectângulos é um triângulo)





A convolução pode ser utilizada para “posicionar” uma outra função, utilizando as funções Delta de Dirac.

$$h(x) = \int_{t=-\infty}^{t=\infty} f(t-x)\delta(x-a)dt = f(x-a)$$

Por exemplo para “colocarmos” duas funções rectângulo, em posições $-a/2$ e $+a/2$, podemos fazer a convolução entre duas funções delta, nessas posições, e a função rectângulo.

