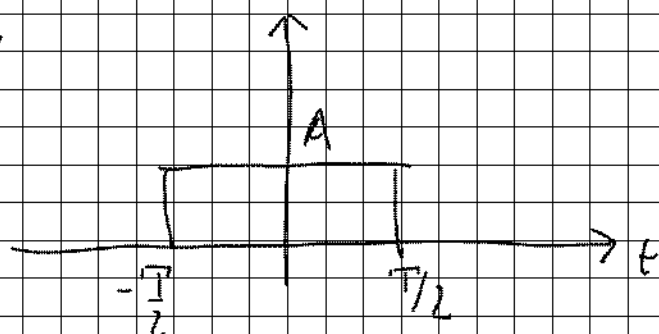


04 / 03 / 2012

Esercizio #1



$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-i2\pi f t} dt$$

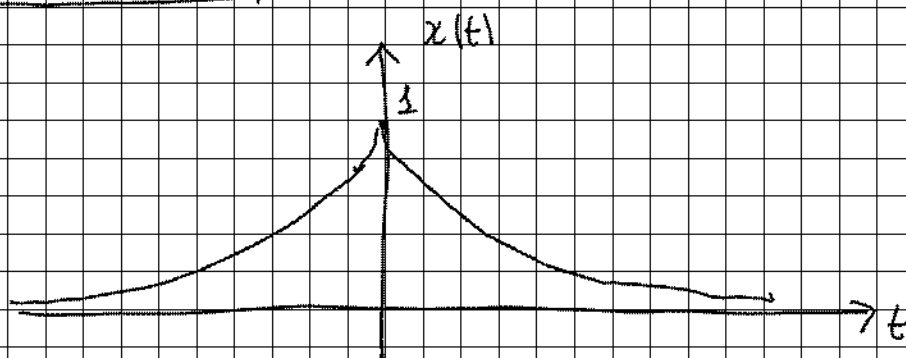
$$X(f) = \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} A e^{-i2\pi f t} dt = A \frac{e^{-i2\pi f t}}{(-i2\pi f)} \bigg|_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{A}{(-i2\pi f)} \left(e^{-i\pi f T} - e^{+i\pi f T} \right) = \frac{A T}{\pi f T} \sin(\pi f T) =$$

$$= A T \operatorname{sinc}(f T)$$

$$x(t) = \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \Leftrightarrow X(f) = T \operatorname{sinc}(f T)$$

Esercizio #2



$$x(t) = e^{-|t|}$$

$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 t e^{-j2\pi ft} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} -t e^{-j2\pi ft} dt =$$

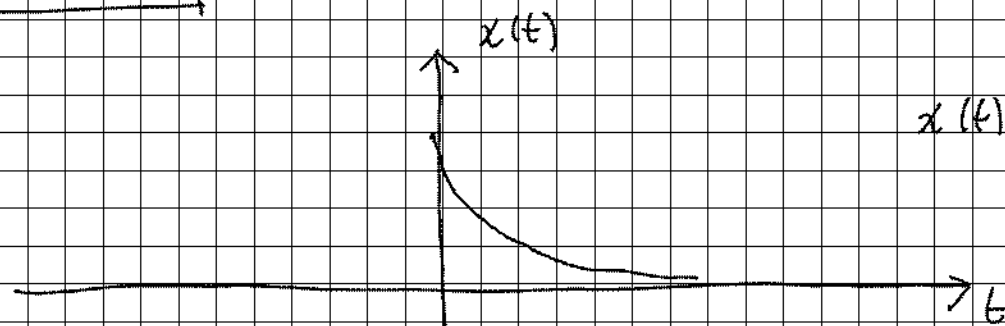
$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 t(1-j2\pi f) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} -t(1+j2\pi f) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt =$$

$$= \left. \frac{t(1-j2\pi f)}{1-j2\pi f} \right|_{-\infty}^0 + \left. \frac{-t(1+j2\pi f)}{-(1+j2\pi f)} \right|_0^{+\infty} =$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{1-j2\pi f} - 0 \right) + \left(0 + \frac{1}{1+j2\pi f} \right) =$$

$$X(f) = \frac{1}{1-j2\pi f} + \frac{1}{1+j2\pi f} = \frac{\cancel{1+j2\pi f} + \cancel{1-j2\pi f}}{1+4\pi^2 f^2} = \frac{2}{1+4\pi^2 f^2}$$

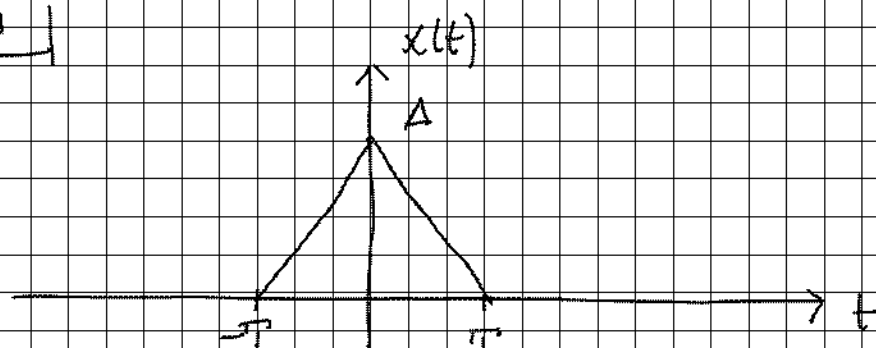
Esercizio #3



$$x(t) = e^{-t} u(t)$$

$$X(f) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \frac{1}{1+j2\pi f}$$

Esercizio #4



$$x(t) = A \left(1 - \frac{|t|}{T}\right) \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2T}\right)$$

$$\text{I)} \quad X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt =$$

$$= \int_{-T}^0 A \left(1 + \frac{t}{T}\right) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt + \int_0^T A \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt =$$

$$\int_{-T}^0 A \left(1 + \frac{t}{T}\right) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = A \left(1 + \frac{t}{T}\right) \frac{e^{-j2\pi f t}}{(-j2\pi f)} \Bigg|_{-T}^0 - \int_{-T}^{-T} \frac{A}{T} \frac{e^{-j2\pi f t}}{(-j2\pi f)} dt =$$

$$= \frac{A}{(-j2\pi f)} - 0 - \frac{A}{T} \frac{e^{-j2\pi f t}}{(-j2\pi f)^2} \Bigg|_{-T}^0 =$$

$$= \left[-\frac{A}{j2\pi f} + \frac{A \left(1 - e^{2j\pi f T}\right)}{4\pi^2 f^2} \right]$$

$$\int_0^T A \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = A \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right) \frac{e^{-j2\pi f t}}{(-j2\pi f)} \Bigg|_0^T + \frac{A}{T} \int_0^T \frac{t}{(-j2\pi f)} dt =$$

$$= 0 + \frac{A}{j2\pi f} + \frac{A}{T} \frac{e^{-j2\pi f t}}{(-j2\pi f)^2} \Bigg|_0^T =$$

$$= \left[\frac{A}{j2\pi f} - \frac{A}{T 4\pi^2 f^2} \left(e^{-j2\pi f T} - 1 \right) \right]$$

$$X(f) = -\frac{A}{\cancel{j2\pi f}} + \frac{A}{T4\pi^2 f^2} \left(1 - e^{j2\pi fT}\right) + \frac{A}{\cancel{j2\pi f}} - \frac{A}{T4\pi^2 f^2} \left(\frac{e^{-j2\pi fT}}{-1}\right) =$$

$$= \frac{A}{4\pi^2 f^2 T} \left[1 - e^{j2\pi fT} + 1 - e^{-j2\pi fT} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{A}{4\pi^2 f^2 T} \left(1 - e^{j2\pi fT} \right) \left(1 - e^{-j2\pi fT} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{A}{4\pi^2 f^2 T} \cancel{e^{j\pi fT}} \left(\frac{-j\pi fT}{e} - e \right) \cancel{e^{-j\pi fT}} \left(\frac{+j\pi fT}{e} - e \right) =$$

$$= \frac{A}{\pi^2 f^2 T (2j)(-2j)} \left[\left(\frac{-j\pi fT}{e} - e \right) \left(\frac{+j\pi fT}{e} - e \right) \right] =$$

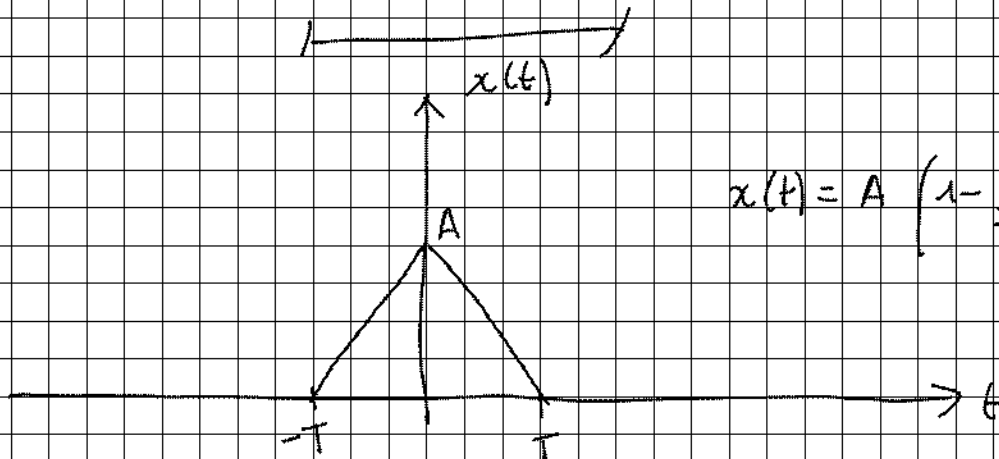
$$= \frac{A}{\pi^2 f^2 T} \left(\frac{\frac{-j\pi fT}{e} - e}{-2j} \right) \left(\frac{\frac{+j\pi fT}{e} - e}{2j} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{A}{\pi^2 f^2 T} \sin(\pi fT) \cdot \sin(\pi fT)$$

$$= AT \frac{\sin(\pi f T)}{\pi f T} \cdot \frac{\sin(\pi f T)}{\pi f T} = AT \operatorname{sinc}^2(fT)$$

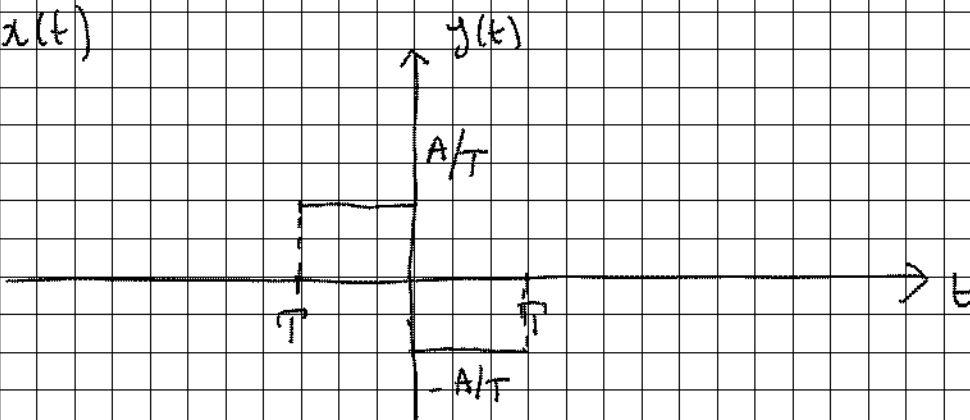
$$x(t) = \left(1 - \frac{|t|}{T}\right) \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2T}\right) \Leftrightarrow X(f) = T \operatorname{sinc}^2(fT)$$

II)



$$x(t) = A \left(1 - \frac{|t|}{T}\right) \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2T}\right)$$

$$y(t) = \frac{d}{dt} x(t)$$



.) Teorema di derivazione

$$y(t) = \frac{d}{dt} x(t) \Leftrightarrow Y(f) = j2\pi f X(f)$$

$$X(f) = \frac{Y(f)}{j2\pi f}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{A}{T} \text{rect} \left(\frac{t+T/2}{T} \right) - \frac{A}{T} \text{rect} \left(\frac{t-T/2}{T} \right)$$

$$y_0(t) = \text{rect} \left(\frac{t}{T} \right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad Y_0(f) = T \text{sinc}(fT)$$

$$y(t) = \frac{A}{T} \left[y_0(t+T/2) - y_0(t-T/2) \right]$$

) Teorema del
ritardo

$$Y(f) = \frac{A}{T} Y_0(f) e^{+i2\pi f \frac{T}{2}} - \frac{A}{T} Y_0(f) e^{-i2\pi f \frac{T}{2}}$$

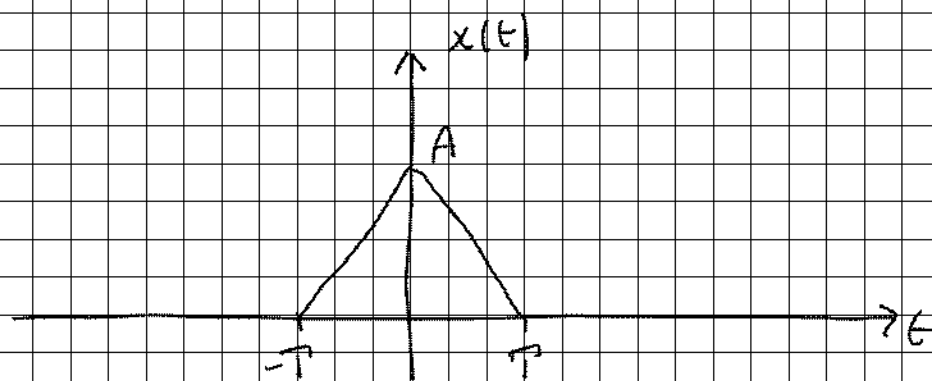
$$Y(f) = \frac{A}{T} T \text{sinc}(fT) \left(e^{+i\pi fT} - e^{-i\pi fT} \right) \cdot \frac{2i}{2i} =$$

$$= A 2i \text{sinc}(fT) \cdot \sin(\pi fT)$$

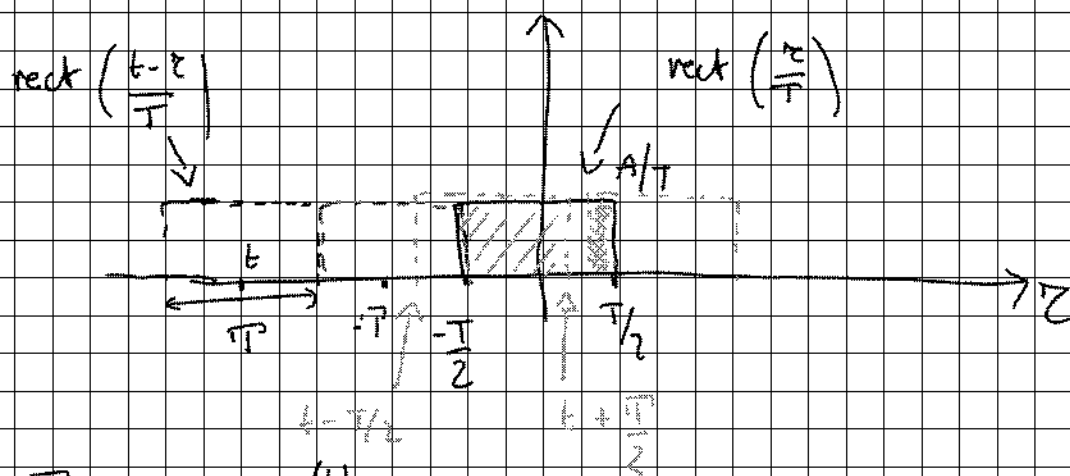
$$X(f) = \frac{Y(f)}{i2\pi f} = \frac{A}{\pi f} \text{sinc}(fT) \sin(\pi fT) =$$

$$= AT \text{sinc}^2(fT)$$

III)



$$x(t) = \frac{A}{T} \left(\text{rect} \left(\frac{t}{T} \right) \otimes \text{rect} \left(\frac{t}{T} \right) \right)$$



$$t < -T$$

$$x(t) = 0$$

$$-T \leq t < 0$$

$$\left(t + \frac{T}{2} - \left(-\frac{T}{2} \right) \right) \cdot \frac{A}{T} = (t + T) \frac{A}{T} = A \left(1 + \frac{t}{T} \right)$$

$$0 \leq t < T$$

$$\left(\frac{T}{2} - \left(t - \frac{T}{2} \right) \right) \frac{A}{T} = (T - t) \frac{A}{T} = A \left(1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)$$

$$t \geq T$$

$$x(t) = 0$$

$$x(t) = A \left(1 - \frac{|t|}{T} \right) \text{rect} \left(\frac{t}{2T} \right)$$

$$x(t) = \frac{A}{T} \text{rect} \left(\frac{t}{T} \right) \otimes \text{rect} \left(\frac{t}{T} \right)$$

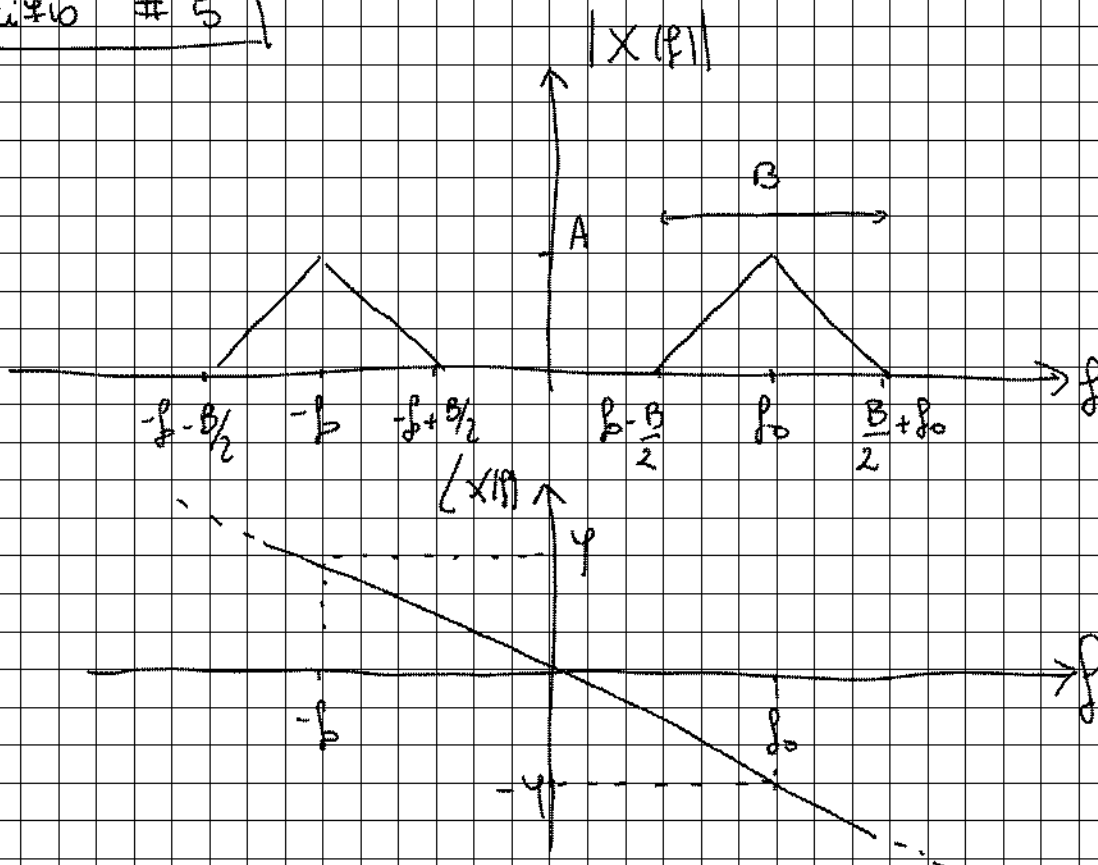
1) teorema della convoluzione

$$z(t) = x(t) \otimes y(t) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad z(f) = x(f) \cdot y(f)$$

$$X(f) = \frac{A}{T} \operatorname{sinc}(fT) \cdot T \operatorname{sinc}(fT) =$$

$$= AT \operatorname{sinc}^2(fT)$$

Esercizio #5



$$X(f) = |X(f)| e^{j\angle X(f)}$$

$$|X(f)| = X_1(f - f_0) + X_1(f + f_0)$$

$$X_1 = A \left(1 - \frac{|f|}{B/2} \right) \operatorname{rect} \left(\frac{f}{B} \right)$$

$$\angle x(f) = a f + b$$

$$b = 0$$

$$a = -\frac{\varphi}{f_0}$$

$$\angle x(f) = -\frac{\varphi}{f_0} f$$

$$X(f) = \underbrace{\left[X_1(f-f_0) + X_1(f+f_0) \right]}_{A(f)} e^{-j\frac{\varphi}{f_0} f}$$

$$X(f) = A(f) e^{-j2\pi f t_0}$$

$$t_0 = \frac{\varphi}{2f_0\pi}$$

·) Teorema del ritardo

$$x(t) = a(t - t_0)$$

$$\cdot) A(f) = X_1(f-f_0) + X_1(f+f_0)$$

$$X_1(f) = A \left(1 - \frac{|f|}{B/2} \right) \text{rect} \left(\frac{f}{B} \right)$$

·) Teorema della modulazione

$$y(t) = x(t) \cdot \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$$

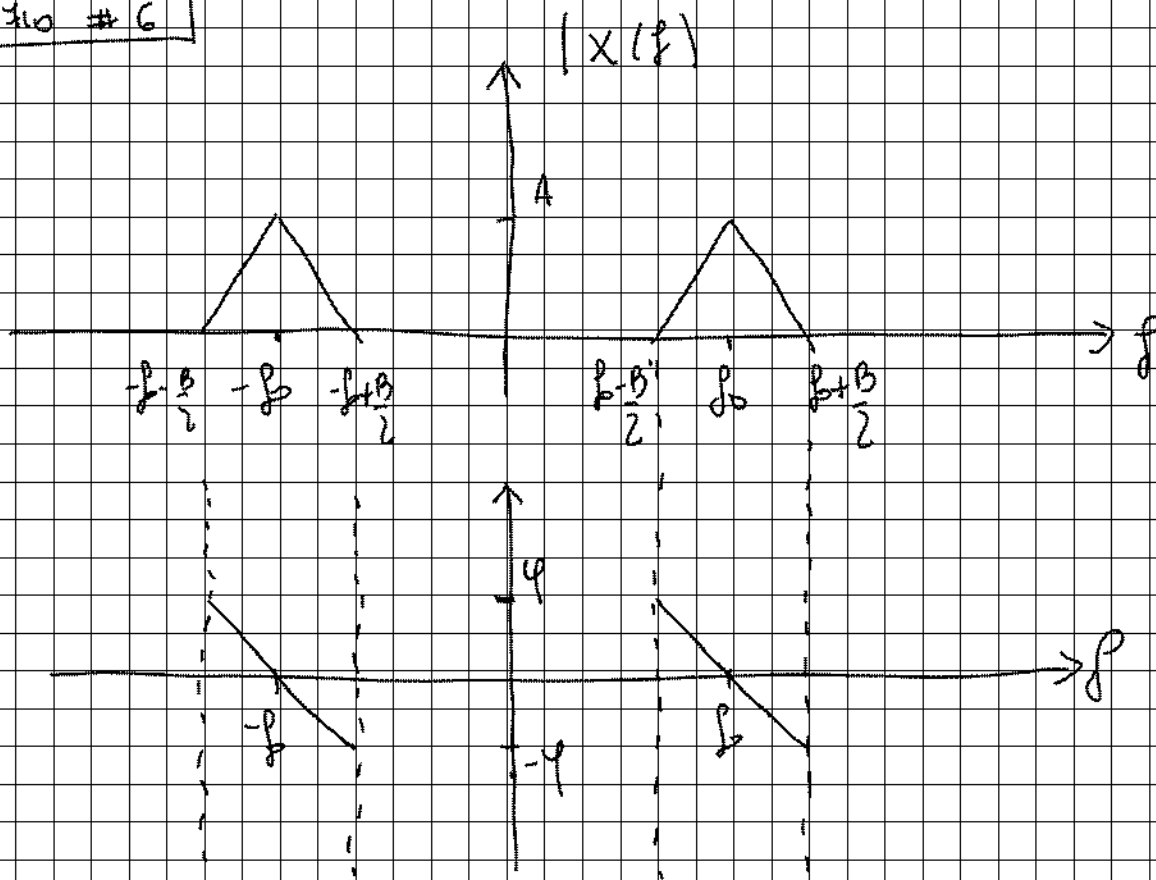
$$a(t) = 2 \cos(2\pi f_0 t) x_1(t)$$

$$Y(f) = \frac{X(f-f_0) + X(f+f_0)}{2}$$

$$X_1(t) = A \cdot \frac{B}{2} \text{sinc}^2 \left(t \frac{B}{2} \right)$$

$$x(t) = AB \cos(2\pi f_0(t-t_0)) \operatorname{sinc}^2\left(\frac{B}{2}(t-t_0)\right)$$

Esercizio #6



$$X(f) = X_0(f - f_0) e^{i\varphi_1(f)} + X_0(f + f_0) e^{i\varphi_2(f)}$$

$$X_0(f) = A \left(1 - \frac{|f|}{B/2}\right) \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{B}\right)$$

$$\varphi_1(f) = \varphi_0(f - f_0) = -\frac{2\varphi}{B}(f - f_0)$$

$$\varphi_2(f) = \varphi_0(f + f_0) = -\frac{2\varphi}{B}(f + f_0)$$

$$X(f) = X_0(f - f_0) e^{i\varphi_0(f - f_0)} + X_0(f + f_0) e^{i\varphi_0(f + f_0)}$$

$$Y(f) = X_0(f) e^{i\varphi(f)}$$

$$X(f) = Y(f-f_0) + Y(f+f_0)$$

1) Teorema della modulazione

$$x(t) = 2 \cos(2\pi f_0 t) y(t)$$

$$Y(f) = X_0(f) \cdot e^{-j \frac{2\pi f}{B} \varphi} = X_0(f) e^{-j 2\pi f t_0}$$

$$t_0 = \frac{\varphi}{B\pi}$$

2) Teorema del ritardo

$$x(t-t_0) \Leftrightarrow x(f) e^{-j 2\pi f t_0}$$

$$y(t) = x_0(t-t_0)$$

$$x_0(t) = \frac{AB}{2} \operatorname{sinc}^2\left(\frac{tB}{2}\right)$$

$$x(t) = AB \cos(2\pi f_0 t) \operatorname{sinc}^2\left((t-t_0) \frac{B}{2}\right)$$

elisa.giusti@iet.unipi.it

050 - 22 17 673