

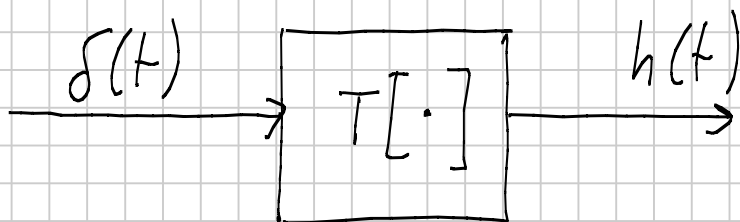
$$y(t) = T[x(t)]$$

NB. l'uscita "y" all'istante "t" non dipende solo dall'ingresso "x" all'istante "t" ma da  $x(t)$  per  $-\infty < t < +\infty$

Se  $x(t) = a x_1(t) + b x_2(t)$   
 allora  $y(t) = T[x(t)] = a T[x_1(t)] + b T[x_2(t)]$

Se  $y(t) = T[x(t)]$   
 allora  $y(t - t_0) = T[x(t - t_0)]$

## E STAZIONARI (SLS)



$$h(t) = T[\delta(t)]$$

Se conosco la risposta impulsiva posso calcolare l'uscita del sistema quando in ingresso ho un segnale arbitrario

$$y(t) = x(t) \otimes h(t)$$

Dimostrazione

$$y(t) = T[x(t)] = T[x(t) \otimes \delta(t)] =$$

$$= T\left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\alpha) \delta(t-\alpha) d\alpha\right] =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\alpha) T[\delta(t-\alpha)] d\alpha =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\alpha) h(t-\alpha) d\alpha = x(t) \otimes h(t)$$

NB. La risposta impulsiva  $h(t)$  caratterizza  
COMPLETAMENTE il sistema

Proprietà

1) [REDACTED]

$$y(t) = T[x(\alpha); \alpha \leq t]$$

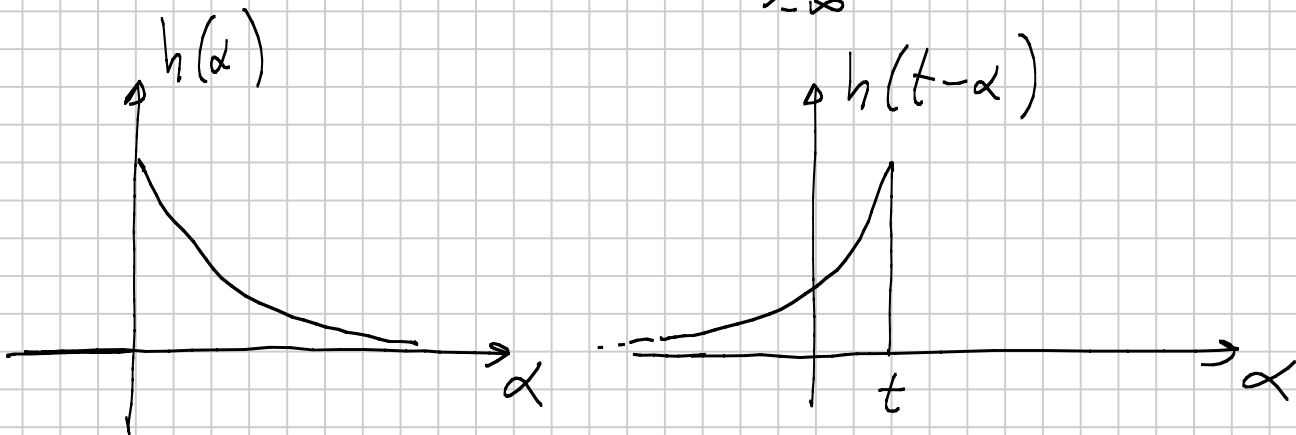
L'uscita all'istante "t" non può dipendere  
da valori dell'ingresso posteriori a tale istante

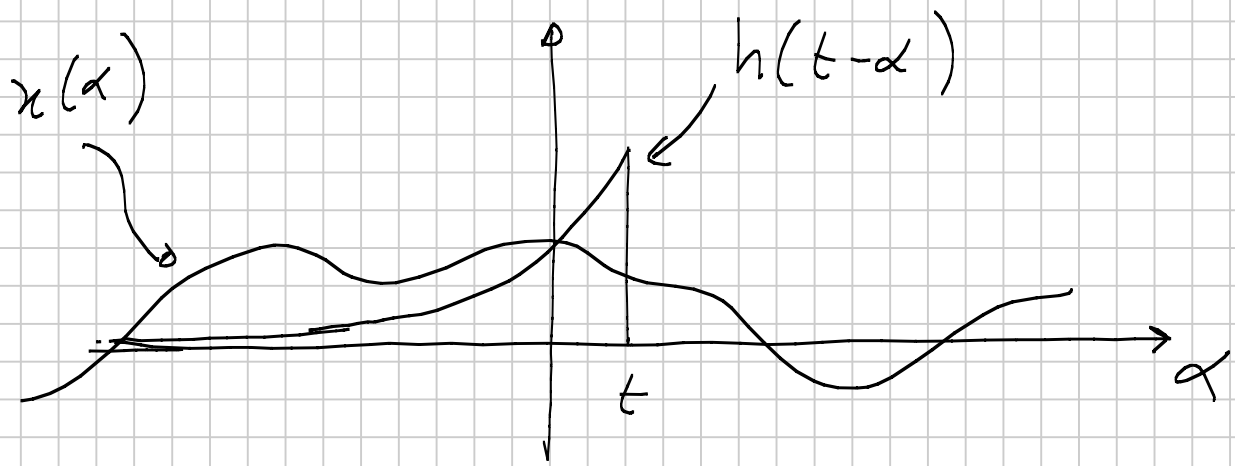
Un SLS è causale se  $h(t)$  è causale

$$h(t) \text{ causale} \Rightarrow h(t) = 0 \text{ per } t < 0$$

Dimostrazione

$$y(t) = x(t) \otimes h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\alpha) h(t-\alpha) d\alpha =$$





Il prodotto  $x(\alpha) h(t-\alpha) = 0$  per  $\alpha > t$   
 per cui  $y(t)$  non può dipendere dai valori  
 dell'ingresso di  $x(t)$  posteriori a "t".

## 2) STABILITA'

Se  $|x(t)| < M \quad \forall t$

allora  $y(t) = T[x(t)] < K \quad \forall t$

Per SLS la stabilità BIBO  
 vale se e solo se

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(t)| dt < \infty$$

Dimostrazione della sufficienza

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(t)| dt = H < \infty$$

$$|y(t)| = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\alpha) h(t-\alpha) d\alpha \right| \leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(\alpha)| |h(t-\alpha)| d\alpha$$

$$\leq M \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(t-\alpha)| d\alpha = M \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(\alpha)| d\alpha = MH$$

quindi  $|y(t)| \leq K$ ,  $K = MH$

3)

•) Sistemi senza memoria (istantaneo)

$$y(t) = T[x(t)]$$

dove "y" all'istante "t" dipende solo da "x" all'istante "t".

•) Sistemi con memoria

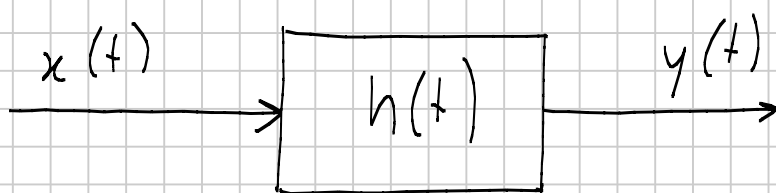
È un sistema per cui non vale la condizione sopra

4)

$$\text{Dato } y(t) = T[x(t)]$$

il sistema è invertibile se esiste una trasformazione  $T^{-1}[\cdot]$  tale che

$$x(t) = T^{-1}[y(t)]$$



$$x(t) = e^{j2\pi ft}$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{j2\pi f\alpha} h(t-\alpha) d\alpha \quad (t-\alpha = \beta)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{j2\pi f(t-\beta)} h(\beta) d\beta =$$

$$= e^{j2\pi ft} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\beta) e^{-j2\pi f\beta} d\beta = x(t) H(f)$$

$$H(f) \stackrel{\text{TCF}}{\Longleftrightarrow} h(t)$$

$$H(f) \triangleq \left. \frac{y(t)}{x(t)} \right|_{x(t) = e^{j2\pi ft}}$$

I<sup>a</sup> definizione

$$H(f) \triangleq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt$$

II<sup>a</sup> definizione

$$H(f) \triangleq \frac{Y(f)}{X(f)}$$

III<sup>a</sup> definizione

La III<sup>a</sup> definizione deriva da

$$y(t) = x(t) \otimes h(t)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow \text{TCF} & \uparrow \text{TCF} & \uparrow \text{TCF} \\ \parallel & \parallel & \parallel \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \end{array}$$

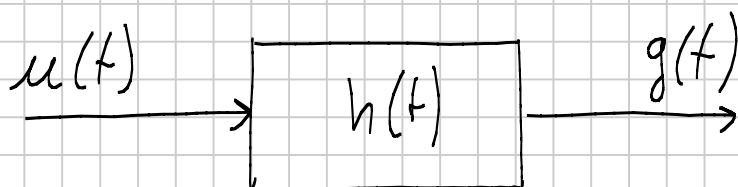
$$Y(\ell) = X(\ell) H(\ell) \Rightarrow H(\ell) = \frac{Y(\ell)}{X(\ell)}$$

$$A(\ell) = |H(\ell)| \quad \text{RISPOSTA IN AMPIEZZA}$$

$$\varphi(\ell) = \angle H(\ell) \quad \text{RISPOSTA IN FASE}$$

Questo ci permette di poter separare il calcolo del modulo e della fase dello spettro del segnale in uscita noto quello di ingresso

$$\begin{cases} |Y(\ell)| = |X(\ell)| \cdot |H(\ell)| \\ \angle Y(\ell) = \angle X(\ell) + \angle H(\ell) \end{cases}$$



$$u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \delta(t) dt$$

$$g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(\alpha) h(t-\alpha) d\alpha = (t-\alpha=\beta) =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\beta) u(t-\beta) d\beta = \int_{-\infty}^t h(\beta) d\beta$$

$$\Rightarrow g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(\beta) d\beta$$

$$\Rightarrow h(t) = \frac{d}{dt} g(t)$$

## INTEGRAZIONE

$$w(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\alpha) d\alpha \quad \begin{array}{c} x(t) \\ \hline w(t) \end{array} \rightarrow \boxed{h(t)} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} y(t) \\ \hline z(t) \end{array}$$

$$w(t) = x(t) \otimes u(t) = u(t) \otimes x(t)$$

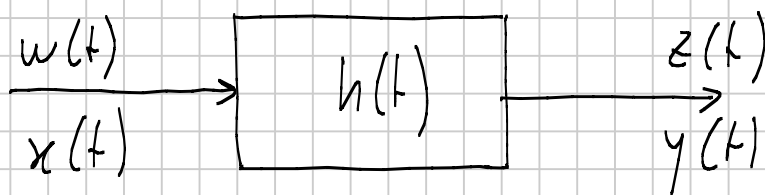
$$\begin{aligned} z(t) &= w(t) \otimes h(t) = [u(t) \otimes x(t)] \otimes h(t) = \\ &= u(t) \otimes [x(t) \otimes h(t)] = u(t) \otimes y(t) = \end{aligned}$$



$$= y(t) \otimes u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t y(\alpha) d\alpha = z(t)$$

## DERIVAZIONE

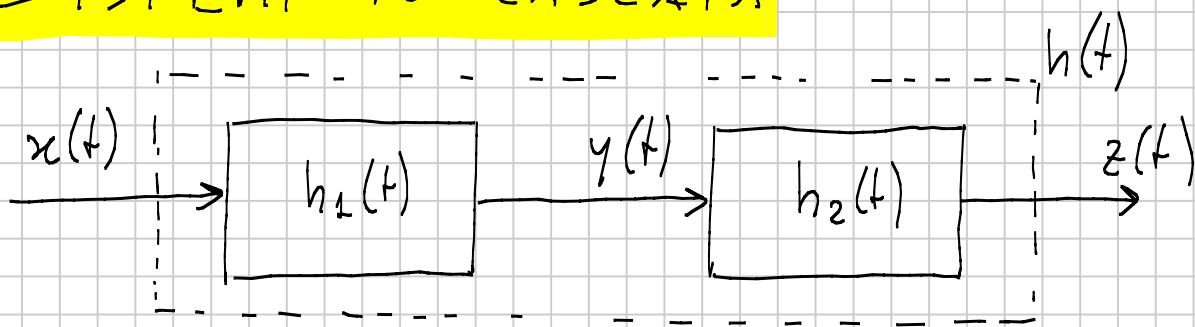
La proprietà di derivazione si può dedurre da quella della integrazione facendo un ragionamento inverso



Se  $w(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\alpha) d\alpha$  allora

$$x(t) = \frac{d}{dt} w(t) \quad \Rightarrow \quad y(t) = \frac{d}{dt} z(t)$$

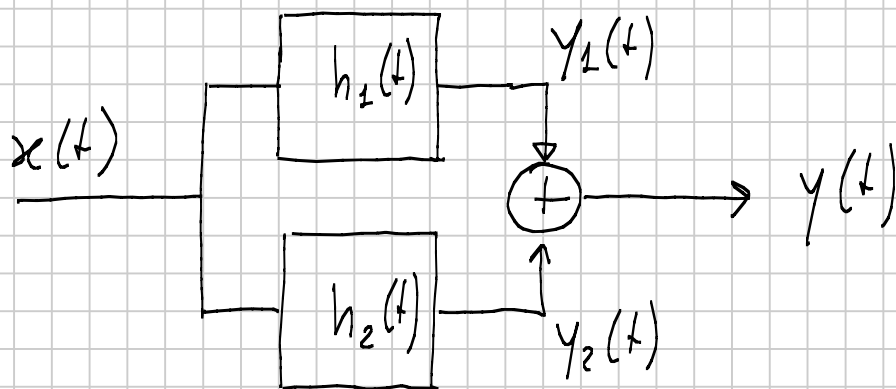
## SISTEMI IN CASCATA



$$\begin{aligned} z(t) &= y(t) \otimes h_2(t) = [x(t) \otimes h_1(t)] \otimes h_2(t) = \\ &= x(t) \otimes [h_1(t) \otimes h_2(t)] = x(t) \otimes h(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$h(t) = h_1(t) \otimes h_2(t)$$

$$H(f) = H_1(f) H_2(f)$$



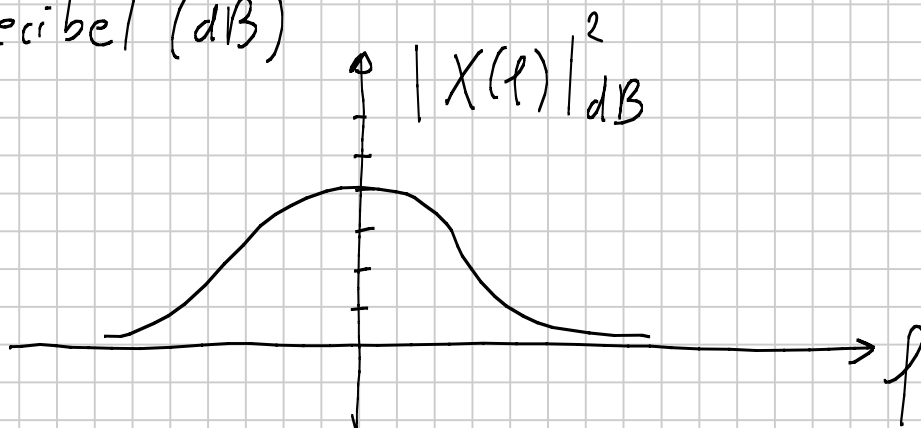
$$y(t) = y_1(t) + y_2(t) = x(t) \otimes h_1(t) + x(t) \otimes h_2(t) =$$

$$= x(t) \otimes [h_1(t) + h_2(t)] = x(t) \otimes h(t)$$

$$h(t) = h_1(t) + h_2(t)$$

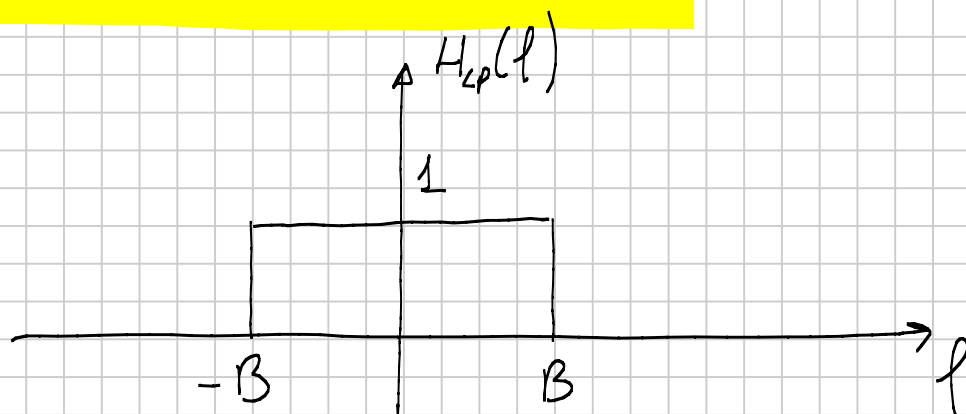
$$H(f) = H_1(f) + H_2(f)$$

Spesso la risposta in ampiezza è rappresentata in decibel (dB)



$$|X(f)|^2_{dB} = 10 \log_{10} |X(f)|^2$$

$$|X(f)|_{dB} = 20 \log_{10} |X(f)|$$

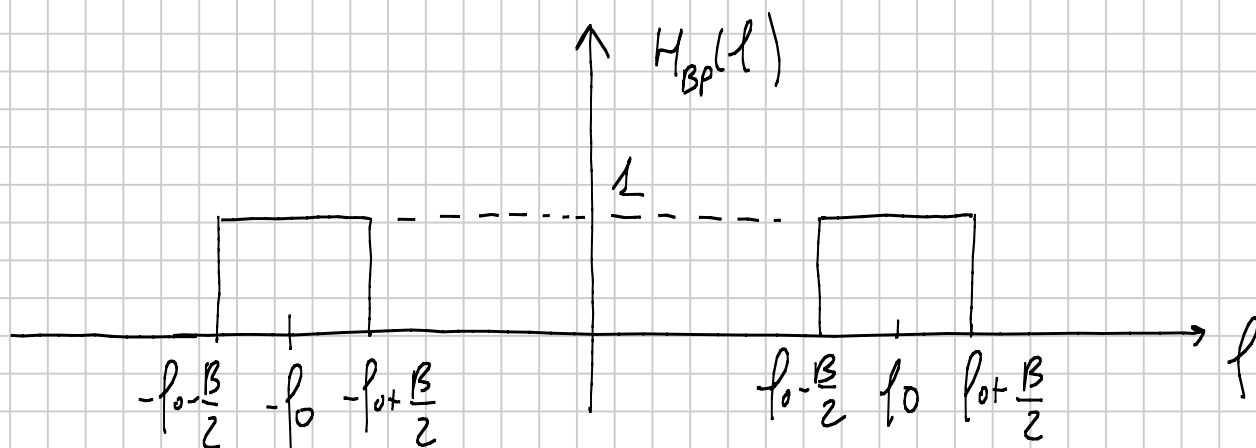


$$H_{LP}(f) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2B}\right)$$

RISPOSTA IN  
FREQUENZA

$$h_{LP}(t) = 2B \text{sinc}(2Bt)$$

RISPOSTA  
IMPULSIVA



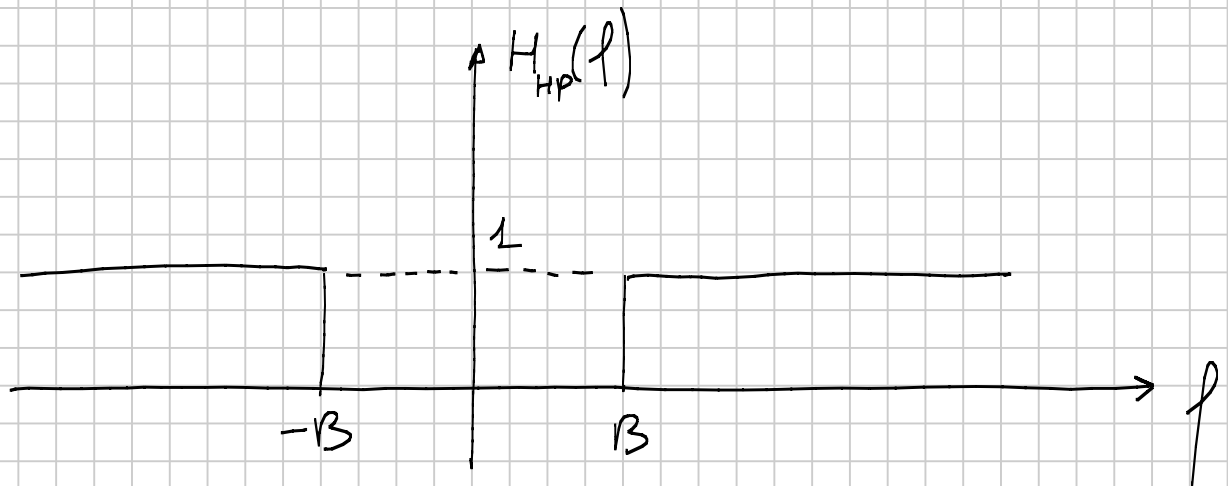
$$H_{BP}(f) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{f-f_0}{B}\right) + \text{rect}\left(\frac{f+f_0}{B}\right)$$

$$h_{BP}(t) = 2B \text{sinc}(Bt) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$$

N.B. La banda  $\omega$  è definita come l'intervallo di frequenze positive dove lo spettro è non nullo

Per i filtri passabanda si definisce il fattore di qualità

$$Q = \frac{f_0}{B}$$



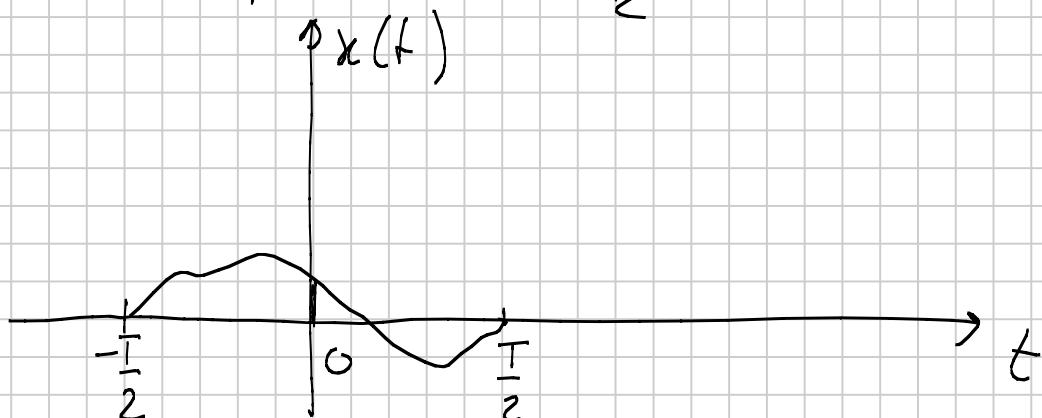
$$H_{HP}(f) = 1 - \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2B}\right)$$

$$h_{HP}(t) = \delta(t) - 2B \text{sinc}(2Bt)$$

Segnale d

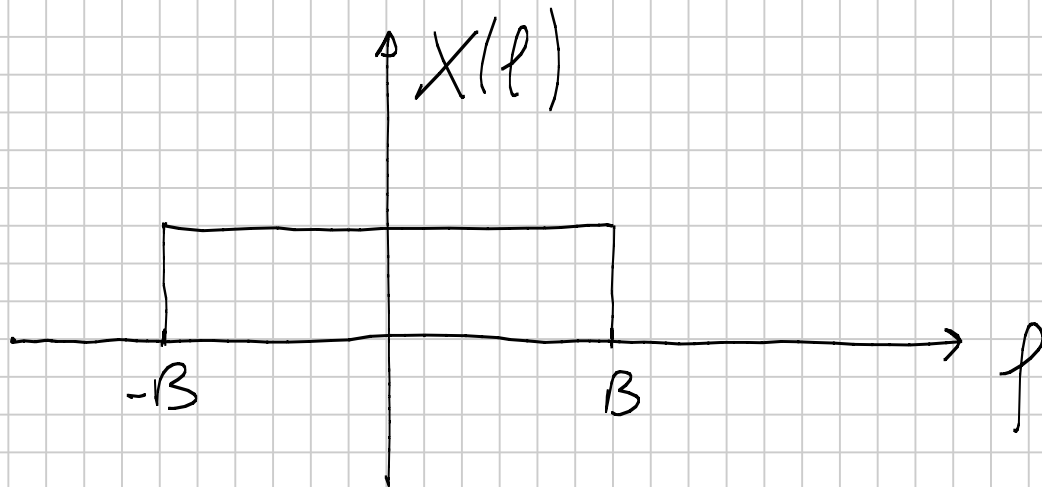
$$x(t) = 0$$

per  $|t| > \frac{T}{2}$

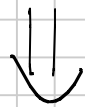


Segnale d

$$X(f) = 0 \quad |f| > B$$



$x(t)$  a durata rigorosamente limitata



$X(f)$  a banda infinita

Dimostrazione

$$\begin{aligned} X(f) &= \text{TCF} [x(t)] = \text{TCF} \left[ x(t) \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \right] \\ &= X(f) \otimes \underbrace{T \text{sinc}(Tf)}_{\text{Banda infinita}} \end{aligned}$$

Quindi la convoluzione di una qualunque funzione con una diversa da zero su tutto il dominio restituisce una funzione diversa da zero su tutto il dominio.

$X(f)$  a banda rigorosamente limitata



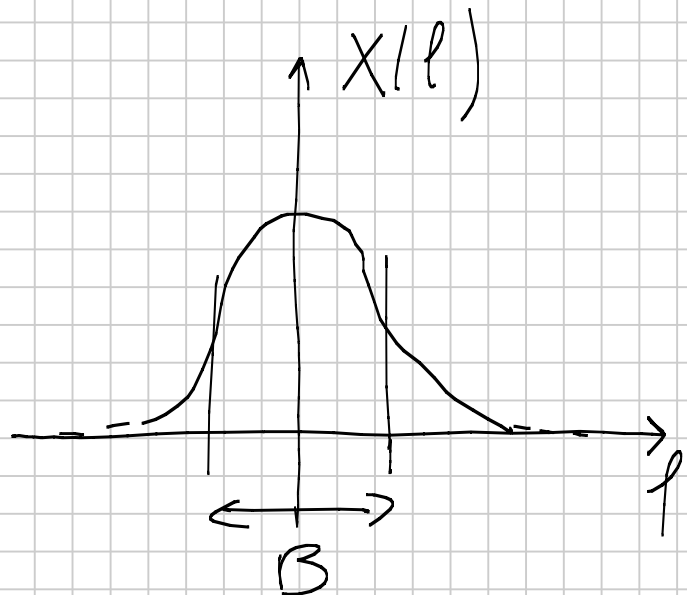
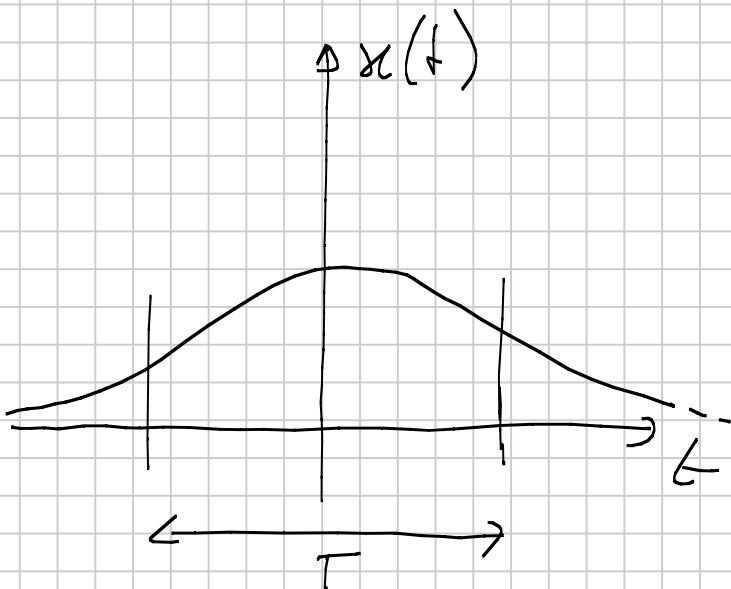
$x(t)$  a durata infinita

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \text{ATCF} [X(f)] = \text{ATCF} \left[ X(f) \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2B}\right) \right] \\ &= x(t) \otimes \underbrace{2B \text{sinc}(2Bt)}_{\text{durata infinita}} \end{aligned}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{durata infinita}}$

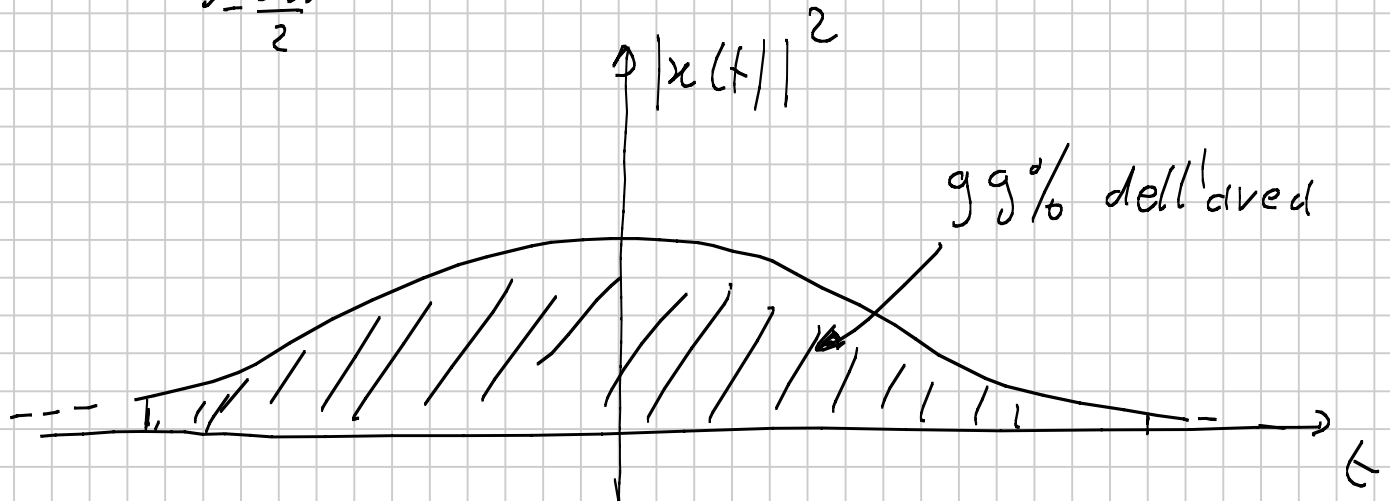
Una misura della durata e della banda va comunque definita in modo da ottenere valori finiti di entrambe.

In questo modo un segnale a banda limitata potrà avere durata limitata.



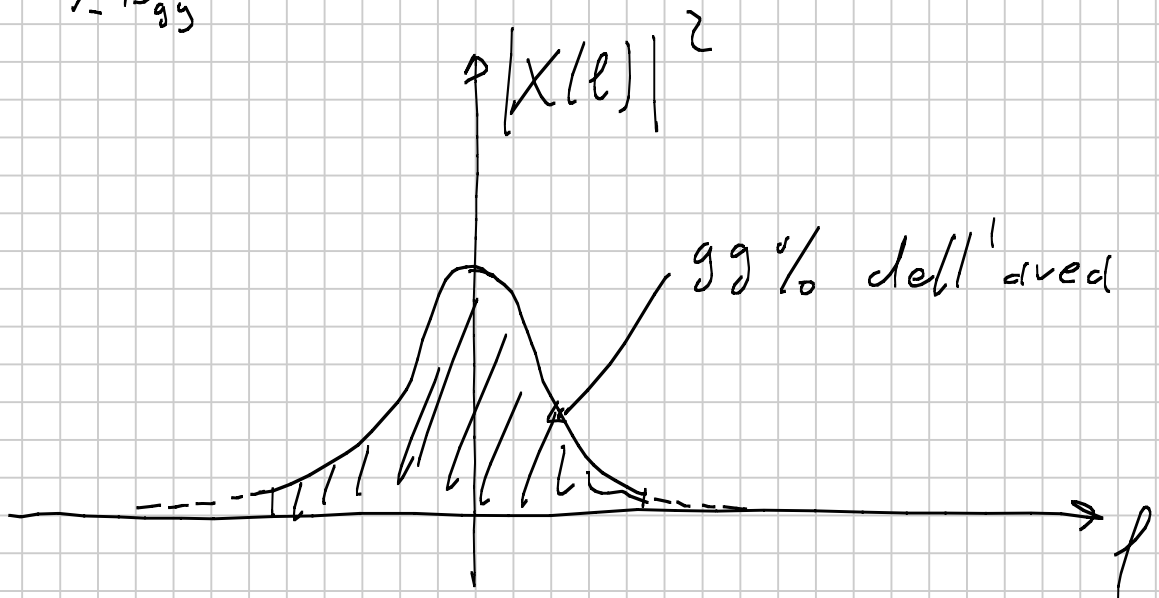
"Durata al 99% dell'energia"

$$D_{99} : \int_{-\frac{D_{99}}{2}}^{\frac{D_{99}}{2}} |x(t)|^2 dt = 0,99 E_x$$



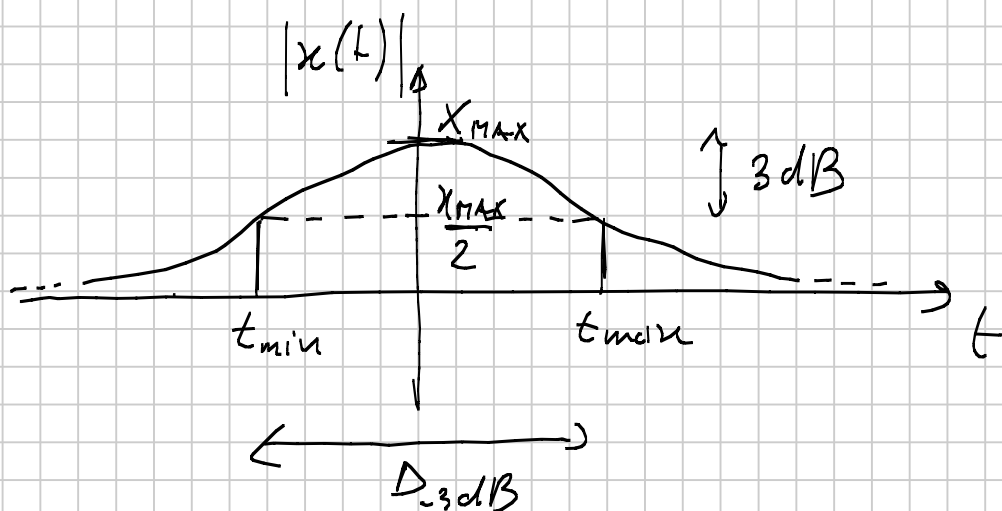
"Bandwidth al 99% dell'energia"

$$B_{99} : \int_{-B_{99}}^{B_{99}} |X(f)|^2 df = 0,99 E_x$$



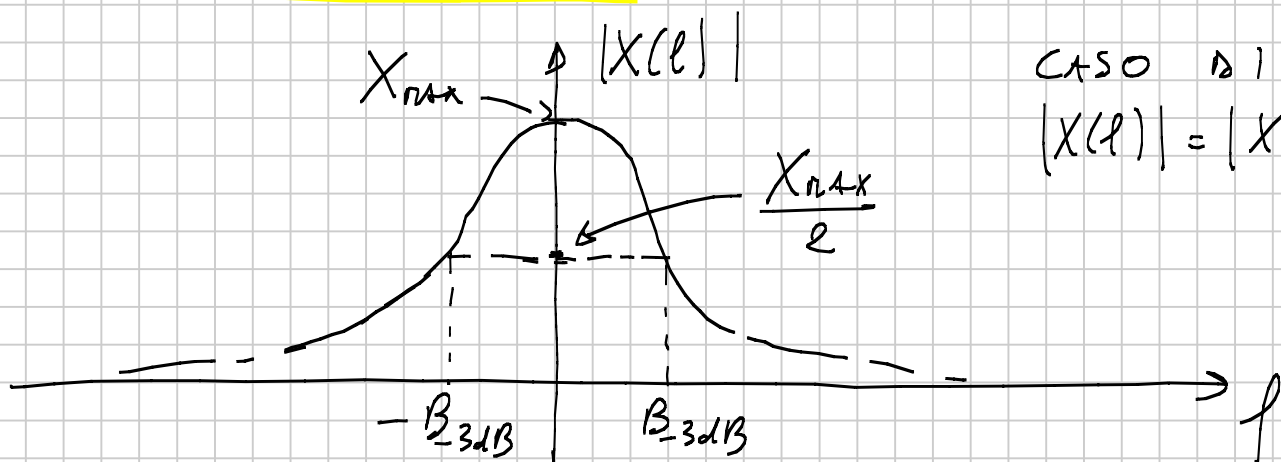
" "

" "



$D_{-3dB} = t_{max} - t_{min}$  dove  $[t_{min}, t_{max}]$   
 è l'intervallo temporale più ampio  
 dove  $|x(t)| \geq \frac{X_{MAX}}{2}$  con  $t \in [t_{min}, t_{max}]$

" Banda a - 3dB "



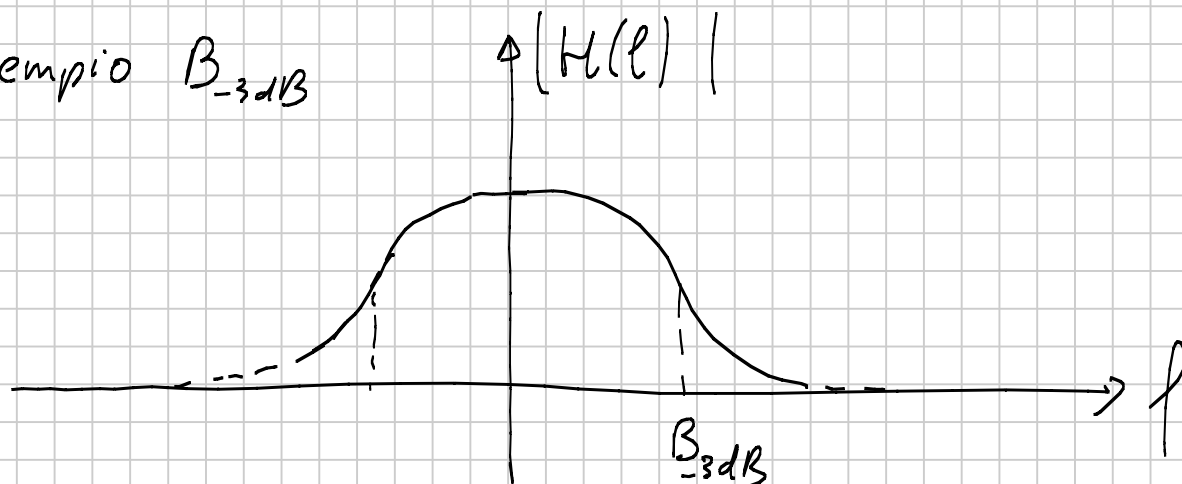
$$B_{-3dB} : X(B_{-3dB}) = \frac{X_{max}}{2}$$

DURATA e BANDA a -3dB hanno  
 senso solo se si hanno segnali o spettri  
 che decrescono monotonicamente



Il concetto di Banda vale anche per i SLS dove si può definire la  $H(f)$ .

Esempio  $B_{-3dB}$



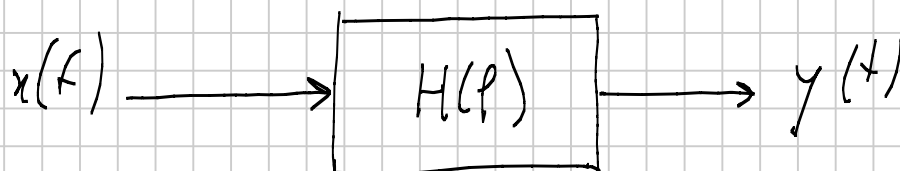
$y(t)$  è una replica fedele di  $x(t)$  se

$$y(t) = K x(t - t_0)$$

TCF  $\Uparrow$

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

$$, K, t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$



Risposta in ampiezza di un filtro "fedele"

$$|H(f)| = |K|$$

Risposta in fase di un filtro "fedele"

$$\angle H(f) = -2\pi f t_0 + \angle K$$

Risposta in frequenza di un filtro "fedele"

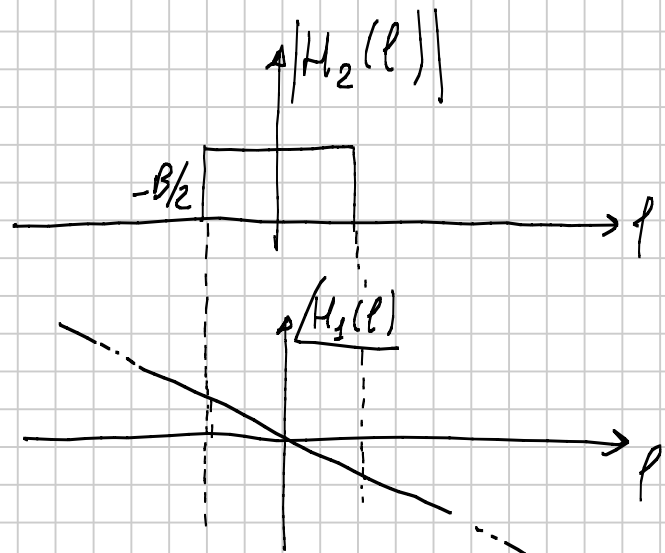
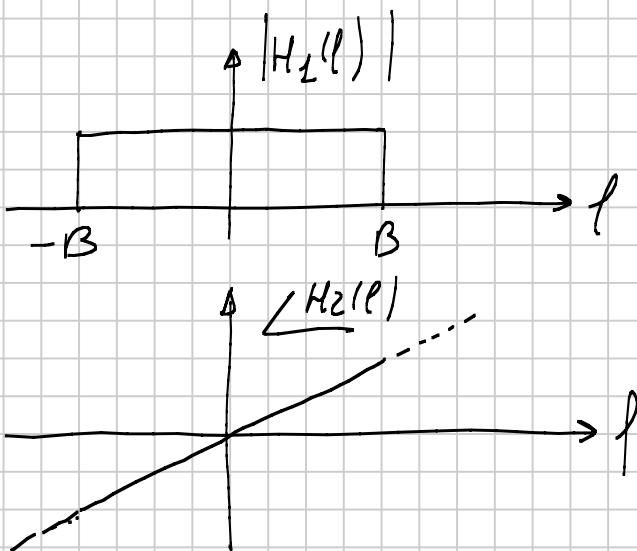
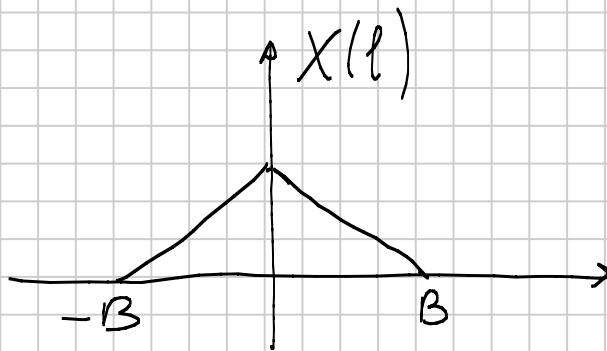
$$H(f) = |K| e^{-i[2\pi f t_0 - \angle K]}$$

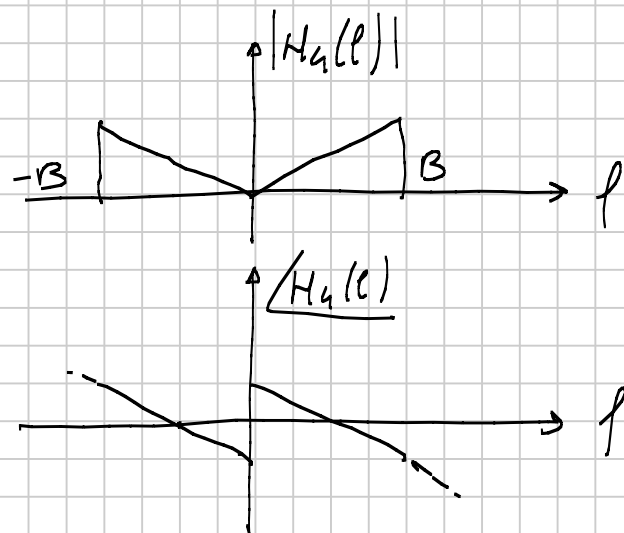
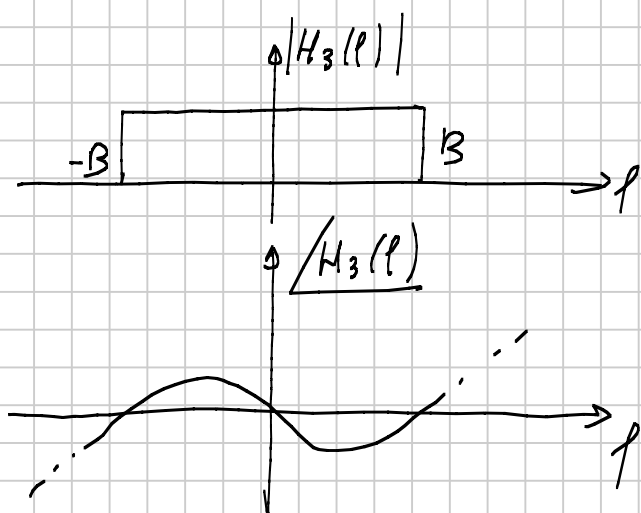
Risposta impulsiva di un filtro "fedele"

$$h(t) = K \delta(t - t_0)$$

U.B.

Esempi

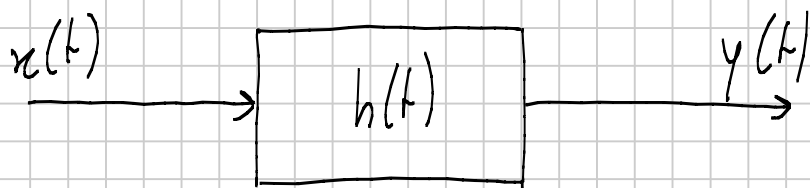




- .)  $H_1(p)$  non introduce distorsioni ( $t_0 < 0$ )
- .)  $H_2(p)$  introduce distorsioni di ampiezza
- .)  $H_3(p)$  introduce distorsioni di fase
- .)  $H_4(p)$  introduce distorsioni di ampiezza e di fase

## FILTRAGGIO DI SEGNALI PERIODICI

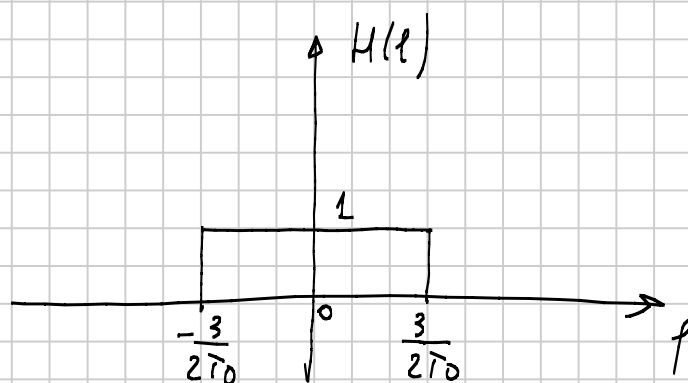
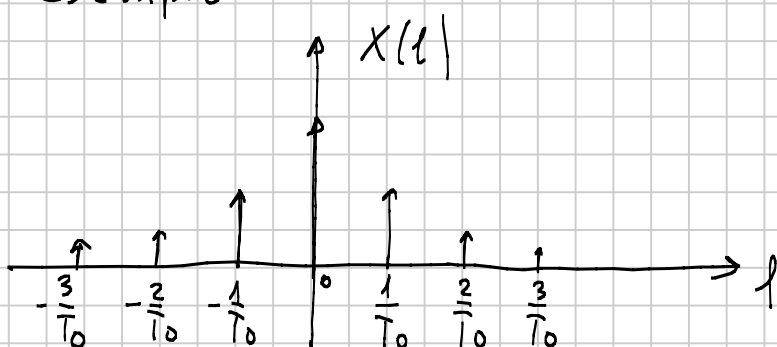
$$x(t) = x(t + nT_0)$$

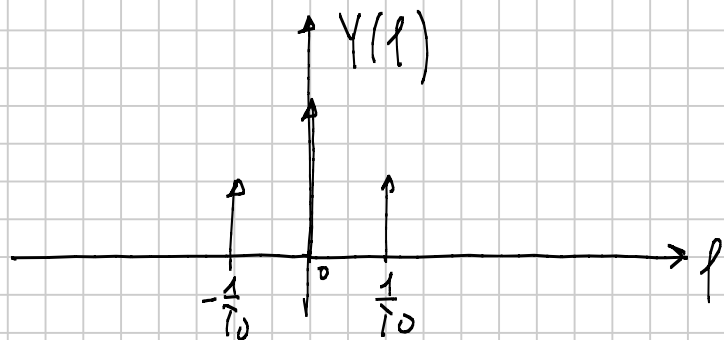


$$y(t) = x(t) \otimes h(t)$$

$$Y(p) = X(p) H(p) = \sum_n x_n \delta(p - \frac{n}{T_0}) H(p)$$

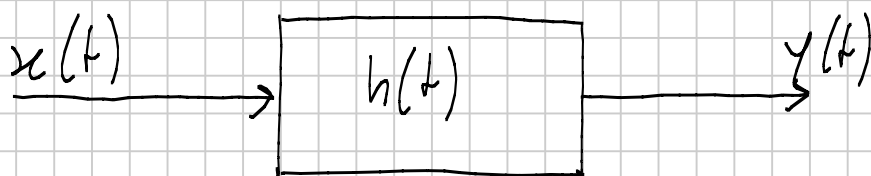
Esempio





Il segnale in uscita  
dal filtro lineare quando  
in ingresso c'è presente un  
segnale periodico è ancora  
un segnale periodico

$$h(t) \in \mathbb{R}$$



$$R_x(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) x^*(t-\tau) dt, \quad R_y(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) y^*(t-\tau) dt$$

$$R_y(\tau) = R_x(\tau) \otimes h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau)$$

Dimostrazione

$$R_x(\tau) = x(\tau) \otimes x^*(-\tau)$$

$$R_x(\tau) \xLeftrightarrow{\text{TCF}} S_x(f) = |X(f)|^2$$

$$R_y(\tau) \xLeftrightarrow{\text{TCF}} S_y(f) = |Y(f)|^2$$

$$Y(f) = X(f) H(f)$$

$$S_y(f) = |X(f)|^2 |H(f)|^2 = S_x(f) H(f) H^*(f)$$

$$R_y(\tau) = \text{FT}^{-1}[S_y(f)] = R_x(\tau) \otimes h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau)$$

P

$$x(t) = x(t + nT_0)$$

$$R_x(\tau) = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} x(t) x^*(t - \tau) dt$$

$$R_y(\tau) = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} y(t) y^*(t - \tau) dt$$

$$R_y(\tau) = R_x(\tau) \otimes h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau)$$

Dimostrazione

$$\begin{aligned} S_y(l) &= |X(l)|^2 |H(l)|^2 = \sum_n |X_n|^2 \delta(l - \frac{n}{T_0}) |H(l)|^2 = \\ &= S_x(l) H(l) H^*(l) \end{aligned}$$

$$R_y(\tau) = FT^{-1} [S_y(l)] = R_x(\tau) \otimes h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau)$$

$$R_x(\tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} x(t) x^*(t - \tau) dt$$

$$S_x(l) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} |X_T(l)|^2, \quad X_T(l) = FT[x_T(t)]$$

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

$$R_y(\tau) = R_x(\tau) \otimes h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau)$$