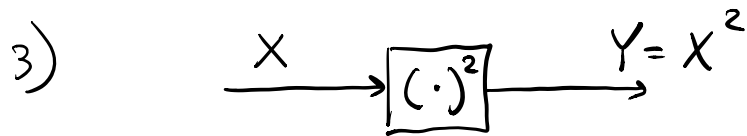


1) Calcolare la DSP di $X(t) \Rightarrow S_X(f)$
 e la sua potenza P_X

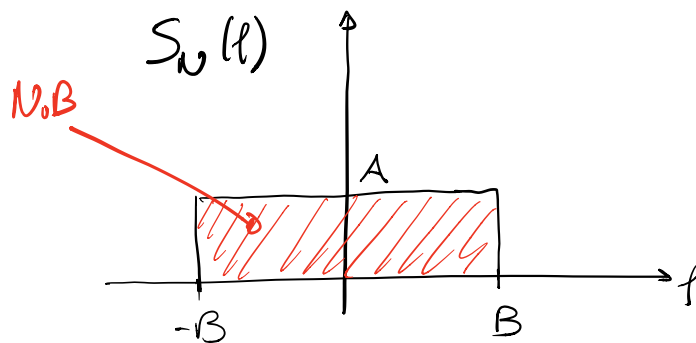
2) Si campiona a $t=0$ e si scrive la ddp di X



Si calcoli la ddp di Y

Soluzione

1) $S_X(f) = S_N(f) |H(f)|^2$



$$R_N(\tau) = 2AB \operatorname{sinc}(2B\tau)$$

$$R_X(\tau) = R_N(\tau) \otimes h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau)$$

$$A = ? \Rightarrow P_N = N_0 B = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_N(f) df = 2AB = N_0 B$$

$$A = \frac{N_0}{2}$$

$$S_N(f) = \frac{N_0}{2} \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2B}\right)$$

$$H(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2t} u(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(2 + j2\pi f)t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 + j2\pi f}$$

$$|H(f)|^2 = H(f) H^*(f) = \frac{1}{2 + j2\pi f} \cdot \frac{1}{2 - j2\pi f} = \frac{1}{4 + 4\pi^2 f^2}$$

$$S_x(f) = \frac{N_0}{2} \frac{1}{4 + 4\pi^2 f^2} \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2B}\right)$$

$$P_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_x(f) df = \frac{N_0}{2} \int_{-B}^B \frac{1}{4 + 4\pi^2 f^2} df$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{1+z^2} dz = \text{arctg } x$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{1+(\alpha z)^2} dz = \frac{1}{\alpha} \text{arctg } \frac{x}{\alpha}$$

$$P_x = \frac{N_0}{8} \int_{-B}^B \frac{1}{1 + \pi^2 f^2} df = \frac{N_0}{8} \frac{1}{\pi} \text{arctg } \frac{f}{\pi} \Big|_{-B}^B$$

$$= \frac{N_0}{8\pi} \left[\text{arctg}\left(\frac{B}{\pi}\right) - \text{arctg}\left(-\frac{B}{\pi}\right) \right] = \frac{N_0}{4\pi} \text{arctg}\left(\frac{B}{\pi}\right)$$

$$P_x = \frac{N_0}{4\pi} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{B}{\pi}\right)$$

2) $\underbrace{X(t)}_{t=0} \quad X$

$X(t)$ è proc. Gaussiano

X è una V.A. Gaussiana

$$X \in \mathcal{N}(\eta_x, \sigma_x^2)$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_x^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\eta_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}}$$

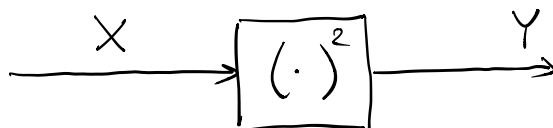
$$\eta_x(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \eta_x = 0$$

proc. è bianco

$$\sigma_x^2 = P_x - \eta_x^2 = P_x$$

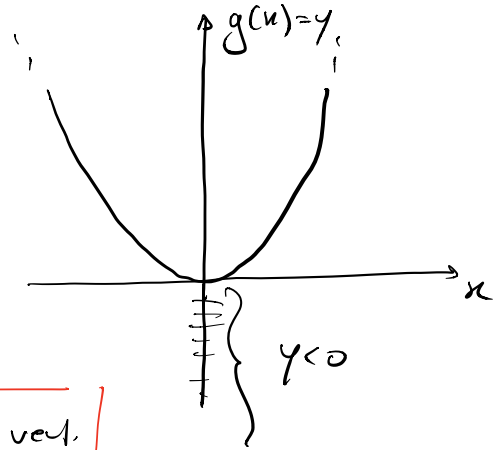
$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi P_x}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2P_x}}$$

3)



$$g(x) = x^2$$

$$f_Y(y) = ?$$



$$y < 0 \Rightarrow f_Y(y) = 0$$

$$y \geq 0 \Rightarrow g'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{disubito vert.}$$

$$y > 0 \Rightarrow \text{due sol} \Rightarrow \pm \sqrt{y}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{f_X(\sqrt{y})}{|g'(\sqrt{y})|} + \frac{f_X(-\sqrt{y})}{|g'(-\sqrt{y})|} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{y}{2\sigma^2}}}{2\sqrt{y}} + \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{y}{2\sigma^2}}}{2(-\sqrt{y})}$$

$$g'(x) = 2x$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2 y}} e^{-\frac{y}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$y > 0$$

disubito in $y=0$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} f_Y(y) = +\infty$$

