$$\chi(t) = \int_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \chi(t-n\overline{1})$$

$$\chi_o(t) = \left(1 - \frac{8|t|}{T_o}\right) rect \left(\frac{4t}{T_o}\right)$$

$$X_{o}(f) = \frac{T_{o}}{8} ninc^{2} \left(f \frac{T_{o}}{8}\right)$$

$$X(f) = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{k} pinc^{2} \left(\frac{k}{8}\right) S\left(\frac{p-k}{T_{0}}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\times (t)} h(t) \xrightarrow{\overline{\tau}_0/2} p(\overline{r}) \xrightarrow{\gamma(t)}$$

$$H(\beta) = rect \left(\frac{\beta_{1}T_{0}}{3}\right)$$

$$Z(P) = H(P) \cdot X(P)$$

$$Z(P) = \frac{1}{8}S(P) + \frac{1}{8}ninc^{2}\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)S(P - \frac{1}{To}) + \frac{1}{8}ninc^{2}\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)S(P + \frac{1}{To})$$

Il sepule 2 (+) et pi compionato con pose di compionamento To 2
quiriali la spetta del segnale compionato servat

$$\frac{2}{7} \left( \frac{1}{7} \right) = \frac{2}{7} \left( \frac{1}{7} \right) = \frac{2}$$

$$y(f) = \overline{2}(f) - P(f) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} S(f) + \frac{1}{4} sinc^{2} (f) \left[ S(f - f) + S(f + f) \right]$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sinc}^{2}\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) \operatorname{cs}\left(2\pi \frac{t}{70}\right)$$

$$E_{y} = \int |y(t)|^{2} dt = \int |y(t)|^{2} dt = \frac{1}{64} + 2.1 \operatorname{ain} c^{2}(\frac{1}{8}) = \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{16} \operatorname{ain} c^{2}(\frac{1}{8}) = \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{16} \operatorname{ain} c^{2}(\frac{1}{8})$$

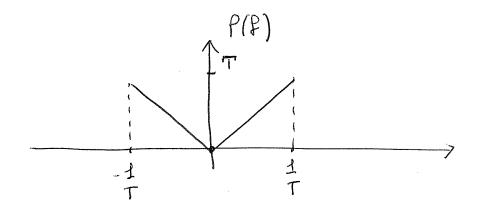
$$= \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{8} \operatorname{pinc}^{2} \left( \frac{1}{8} \right)$$

## Epercitio 2

1) 
$$E_0 = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot E_p = 2 \cdot E_p$$

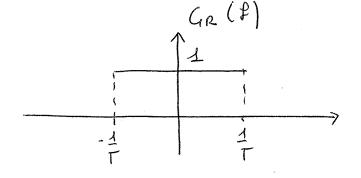
Due Ep e- l'energien dell'impulse segementaire

$$E_{p} = \int |P(\mathfrak{p})|^{2} d\mathfrak{p} = \frac{27}{3}$$



$$f_0 = \frac{4T}{3}$$

2) 
$$P_n = \frac{N_0}{2} \iint G_R^2(P) |\partial P| = \frac{N_0}{T}$$



$$S_s(P) = \frac{1}{T} S_x(P) |P(P)|^2$$

La Juntione di outocorrectione du simble si ricolla come segue:

$$R_{X}(m) = E \left\{ x_{i} \quad x_{i+m} \right\} = \begin{cases} E_{1} \times i^{2} \\ E_{2} \times i^{2} \end{cases} \quad m = 0$$

$$E_{1} \times i^{2}$$

$$E_{2} \times i^{2}$$

$$E_{3} \times i^{2}$$

$$E_{4} \times i^{3}$$

$$m \neq 0$$

essendo i simbli indipendenti

$$R_{X}(m) = \begin{cases} 2 & m=0 \\ 1 & m\neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$R_{\times}(m) = S(m) + 1$$

Quindi Sx(f) si ottène Rosfermonde la Rx(m)

$$S_{\times}(P) = 1 + \frac{1}{T}S(P)$$

$$S_s(x) = \frac{1}{T} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{T} S(x) \right] \left| T(x) rest(x) \right|^2$$

4) 
$$G(f) = P(f) \cdot G_R(f) = P(f)$$

G(f) puo essere risculte per contenienta nel moolo seguente

$$G(\ell) = \left[T - T\left(1 - |P|T\right)\right] \text{ rest } \left(\frac{\ell T}{2}\right)$$

Antitosformando s'atriene g(t) ane alle rispettore la conditione di Nyquist negli istanti di compionamenti.

$$g(KT) = \begin{cases} 1 & k = 0 \\ 0 & k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

5) 
$$Y_{\kappa} = g(0) \times_{\kappa} + N_{\kappa} = \times_{\kappa} + N_{\kappa}$$

$$P_{e} = \frac{1}{2}Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{T}{4N0}}\right) + \frac{1}{2}Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{9T}{4N0}}\right)$$