

Es ①

CAUSALITA'

L'uscita all'istante "t" dipende solo da valori dell'ingresso antecedenti o al più all'istante "t".
Per cui il sistema è causale

STAZIONARIETA'

$$x(t-t_0) + \frac{1}{T} \int_{t-T}^t x(\alpha-t_0) d\alpha = \quad (\alpha-t_0 = \alpha')$$

$$= x(t-t_0) + \frac{1}{T} \int_{t-t_0-T}^{t-t_0} x(\alpha') d\alpha' = y(t-t_0)$$

IL SISTEMA E' STAZIONARIO

STABILITA'

$$|x(t)| \leq M$$

$$|y(t)| = \left| x(t) + \frac{1}{T} \int_{t-T}^t x(\alpha) d\alpha \right| \leq |x(t)| + \frac{1}{T} \left| \int_{t-T}^t x(\alpha) d\alpha \right|$$

$$\leq |x(t)| + \frac{1}{T} \int_{t-T}^t |x(\alpha)| d\alpha \leq M + \frac{1}{T} M T = 2M$$

Quindi $|y(t)| \leq N = 2M$, per cui il sistema è stabile

LINEARITA'

$$x(t) = ax_1(t) + bx_2(t)$$

$$y(t) = [ax_1(t) + bx_2(t)] + \frac{1}{T} \int_{t-T}^t [ax_1(\alpha) + bx_2(\alpha)] d\alpha =$$

$$= a \underbrace{\left[x_2(t) + \frac{1}{T} \int_{t-T}^t x_2(\alpha) d\alpha \right]}_{y_2(t)} + b \underbrace{\left[x_2(t) + \frac{1}{T} \int_{t-T}^t x_2(\alpha) d\alpha \right]}_{y_2(t)} =$$

IL SISTEMA È LINEARE

MEMORIA

L'uscita all'istante "t" dipende anche da valori dell'ingresso precedenti l'istante "t"

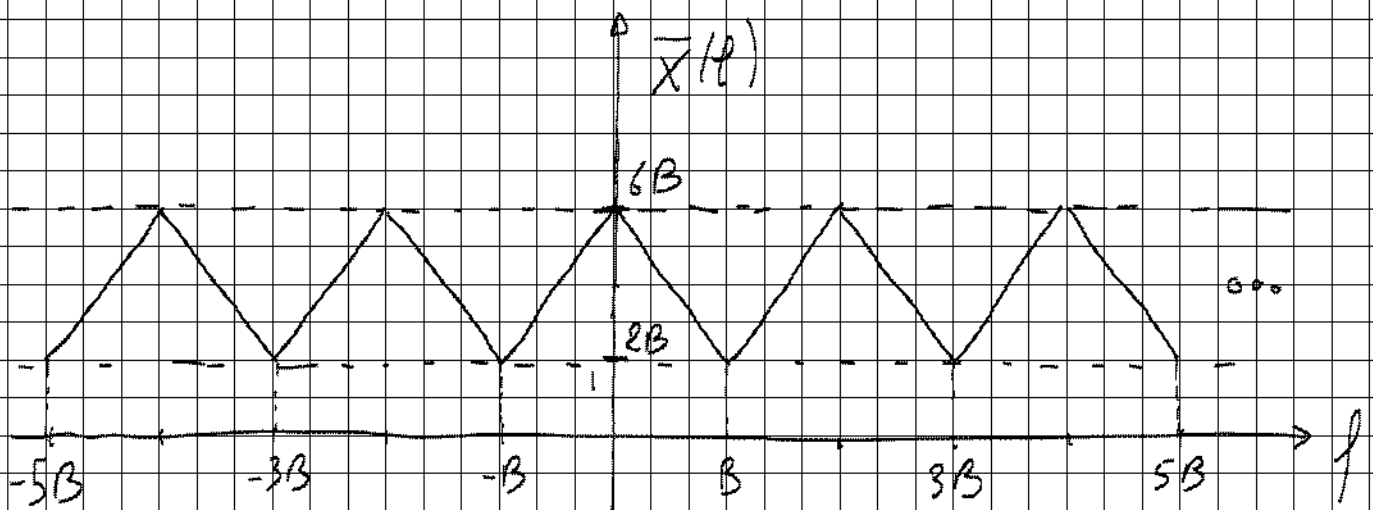
IL SISTEMA HA MEMORIA

ES 2

$$1) X(p) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{p}{2B}\right) + 2 \left(1 - \frac{|p|}{B}\right) \text{rect}\left(\frac{p}{2B}\right) \otimes \frac{1}{2} \left[\delta(p-2B) + \delta(p+2B) \right]$$

$$= \text{rect}\left(\frac{p}{2B}\right) + \left[\left(1 - \frac{|p-2B|}{B}\right) \text{rect}\left(\frac{p-2B}{2B}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{|p+2B|}{B}\right) \text{rect}\left(\frac{p+2B}{2B}\right) \right]$$

$$2) \bar{X}(p) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_n X\left(p - \frac{n}{T}\right) = 2B \sum_n X(p - n2B)$$



$$\bar{X}(p) = \sum_n X_0(p - n2B)$$

$$X_0(f) = 2B \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2B}\right) + 4B \left(1 - \frac{|f|}{B}\right) \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2B}\right)$$

$$3) P(f) = \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2B}\right)$$

$$Y(f) = \bar{X}(f) \cdot P(f) = X_0(f)$$

$$y(t) = x_0(t) = 4B^2 \operatorname{sinc}(2Bt) + 4B^2 \operatorname{sinc}^2(Bt)$$

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

ES. ③

$$x(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$$

$$x_1(t) = \sum_n x_{10}(t - nT_0)$$

$$, T_0 = 6T$$

$$x_2(t) = \sum_n x_{20}(t - nT_0)$$

$$x_{10}(t) = \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2T}\right)$$

$$x_{20}(t) = \left(1 - \frac{|t - 3T|}{T}\right) \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t - 3T}{2T}\right)$$

$$X_k = X_{1k} + X_{2k}$$

$$X_{1k} = \frac{1}{T_0} X_{10}\left(\frac{k}{T_0}\right)$$

$$X_{2k} = \frac{1}{T_0} X_{20}\left(\frac{k}{T_0}\right)$$

$$X_{10}(f) = 2T \operatorname{sinc}(2\pi f)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_{20}(f) &= T \operatorname{sinc}^2(\pi f) e^{-j2\pi f 3T} \\ &= T \operatorname{sinc}^2(\pi f) e^{-j6\pi f T} \end{aligned}$$

$$X_{1K} = \frac{2T}{T_0} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{2T \cdot K}{T_0}\right) = \frac{2T}{6T} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{2TK}{6T}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{K}{3}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_{2K} &= \frac{T}{T_0} \operatorname{sinc}^2\left(\frac{TK}{T_0}\right) e^{-j6\pi \frac{K}{T_0} T} = \\ &= \frac{T}{6T} \operatorname{sinc}^2\left(\frac{TK}{6T}\right) e^{-j6\pi \frac{K}{6T} T} = \frac{1}{6} \operatorname{sinc}^2\left(\frac{K}{6}\right) e^{-jK\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$X_K = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{K}{3}\right) + (-1)^K \cdot \frac{1}{6} \operatorname{sinc}^2\left(\frac{K}{6}\right)$$

ES ④ VEDI DISPENSE

ES ⑤

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) dt = X(0) = 0$$

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

$$Y(0) = X(0) H(0) = 0$$

u.B. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(t)|^2 dt = 0$ indica che $h(t)$ ha

energia finita. Per cui non può accadere che

$$H(0) = \infty.$$

Es 6 (FACOLTATIVO)

Se $x[n] \xrightarrow{\text{TF}} \bar{X}(f)$ e

$y[n] \xrightarrow{\text{TF}} \bar{Y}(f)$ allora

deve essere $\frac{d}{df} \bar{X}(f) = \bar{Y}(f)$

Dimostrazione

$$\begin{aligned} Y(f) &= \frac{d}{df} \bar{X}(f) = \frac{d}{df} \sum_n x[n] e^{-j2\pi n f T} = \\ &= \sum_n x[n] \frac{d}{df} e^{-j2\pi n f T} = \\ &= \sum_n x[n] (-j2\pi n T) e^{-j2\pi n f T} = \\ &= \sum_n \underbrace{[-j2\pi n T x[n]]}_{y[n]} e^{-j2\pi n f T} = \end{aligned}$$