

TEOREMA DI PARSEVAL

$$E_X = \int_{-b}^b |X(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-b}^b |X(f)|^2 df$$

dim

DENSITÀ SPECTRALE DI
POTENZA

$$E_X = \int_{-b}^b X(t) X^*(t) dt$$

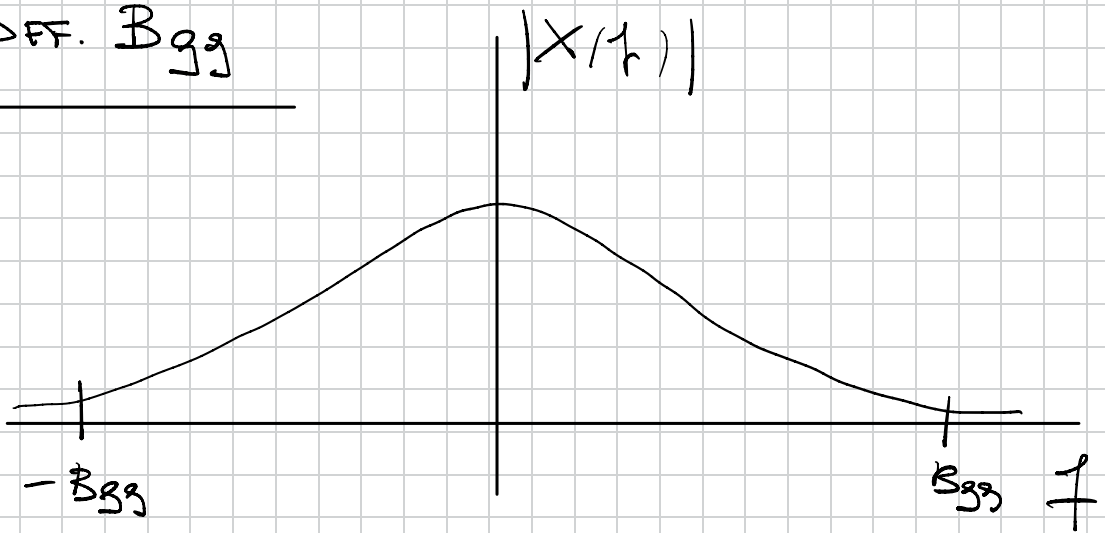
$$= \int_{-b}^b X(t) \left(\int_{-b}^b X(f) e^{j2\pi ft} df \right)^* dt$$

$$= \int_{-b}^b X(t) \int_{-b}^b X^*(f) e^{-j2\pi ft} df dt$$

$$= \int_{-b}^b X^*(f) \int_{-b}^b X(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt df$$

$$= \int_{-b}^b X^*(f) X(f) df = \int_{-b}^b |X(f)|^2 df$$

DEF. B_{99}



$$\int_{-B_{99}}^{B_{99}} |X(f)|^2 df = 0.99 E_x$$

FILTRO LTI

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

$$|Y(f)|^2 = |X(f)|^2 |H(f)|^2$$

LA DENSITA' SPECTRALE DI POTENZA MISURATA

è < 0 DA $|H(f)|^2$, NON DUEA FATTI DI $H(f)$

Funzione di Autocorrelazione

$$R_X(\tau) = \int_{-T_0}^{T_0} x(t) x(t-\tau) dt$$

MINORA LA

VARIABILITA'

DEL SEGNALE NEL

TEMPO.

$$|R_X(\tau)| \leq R_X(0)$$

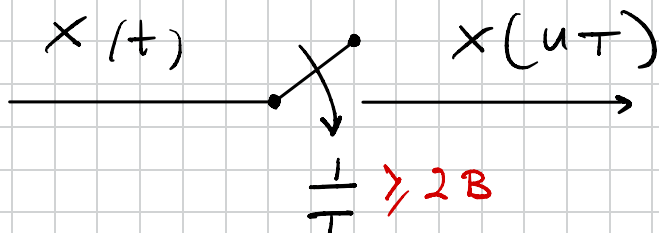
$$x(t) \otimes x(t) = \int_{-T_0}^{T_0} x(\alpha) x(t-\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$= \int_{-T_0}^{T_0} x(t) x(-(t-\alpha)) d\alpha$$

$$= x(\tau) \otimes x(-\tau)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_X(\tau) &\Rightarrow x(t) x(-t) = x(t) x^*(t) \\ &= |x(t)|^2 = S_X(t) \end{aligned}$$

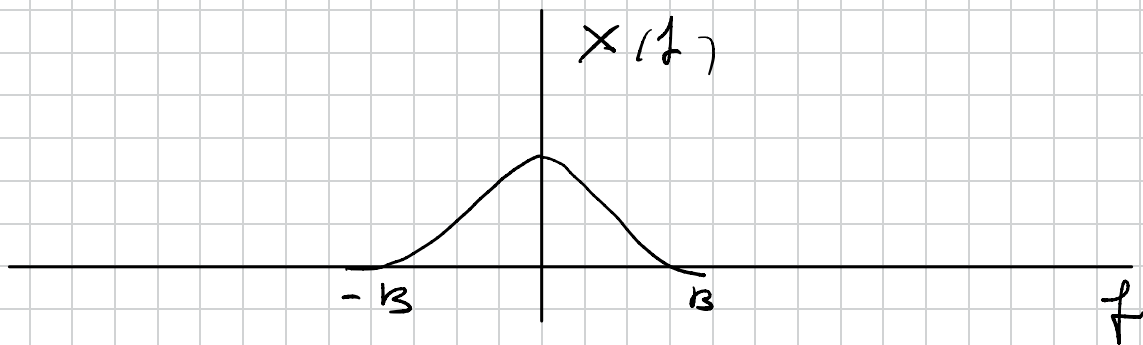
TRASFORMATA DISCRETA FOURIER



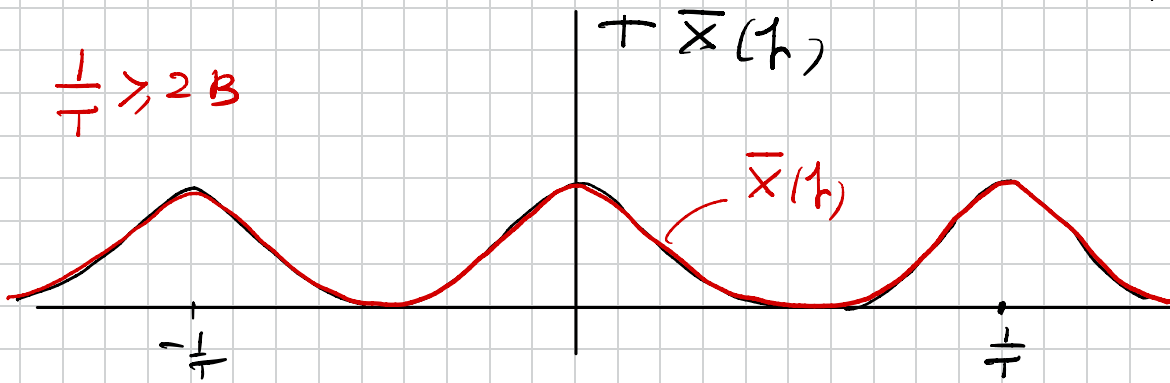
$$\bar{X}(f) \triangleq \sum_n x(nT) e^{-j2\pi f nT}$$

(dim. omessa)

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_k x\left(1 - \frac{k}{T}\right)$$



$$\frac{1}{T} > 2B$$

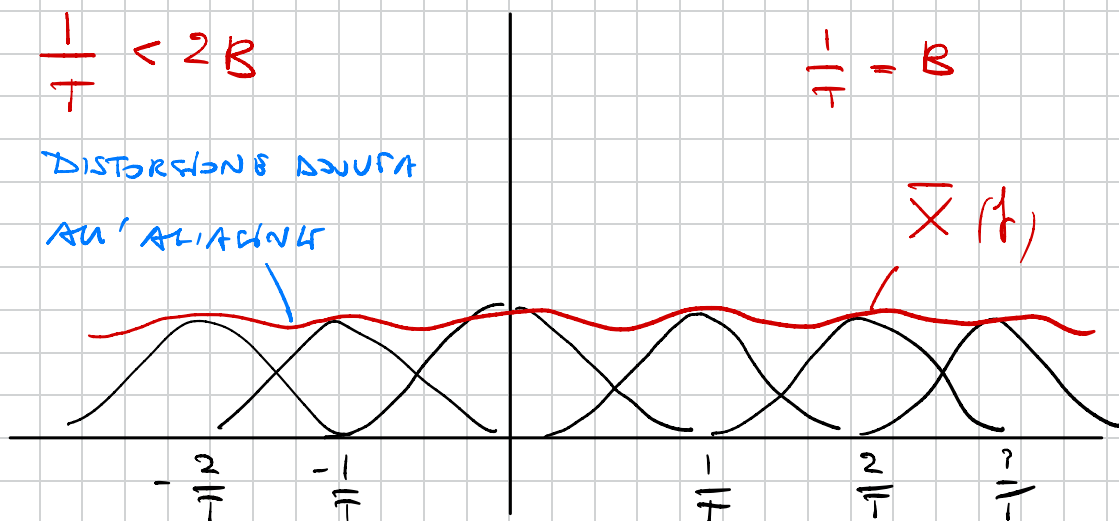


$$\frac{1}{T} < 2B$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = B$$

DISTORZIONI DOWTA

ALL'ALIASING



CONDIZIONE DI NYQUIST

FISSATA LA BANDA B DEL SEGNALE, LA

FREQUENZA DI CAMPIONAMENTO DEVE ESSERE

SCELTA :

$$\boxed{f_s = \frac{1}{T} \geq 2B}$$

DETA CONDIZIONE DI NYQUIST,