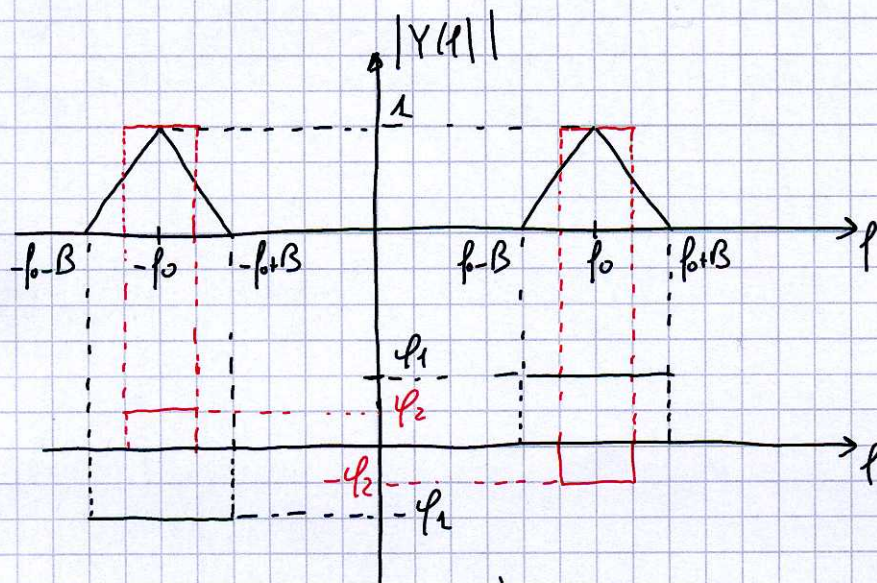


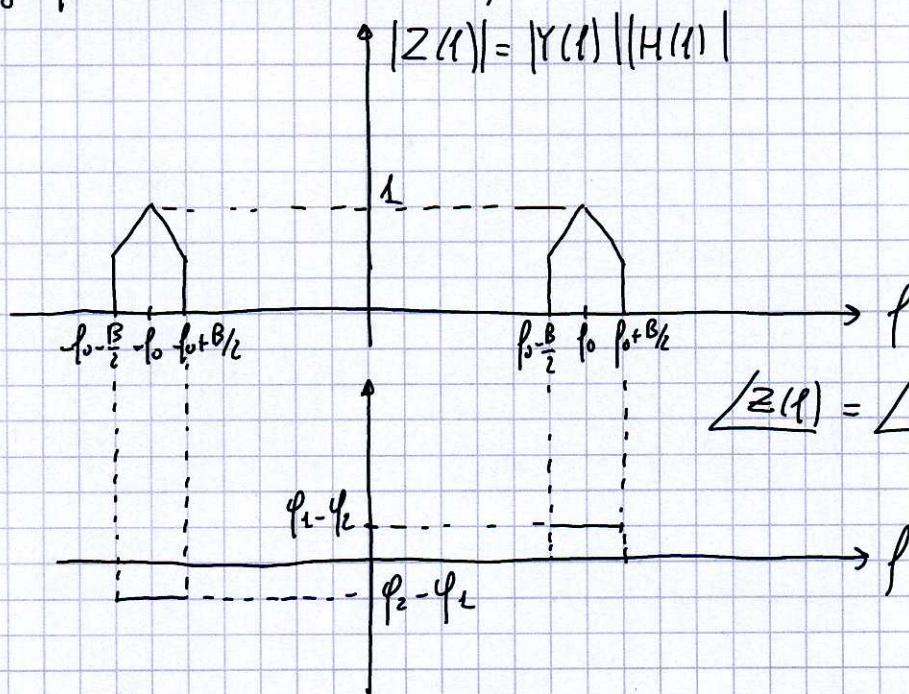
Es ①

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

$$Y(f) = \frac{e^{j\varphi_1}}{2} X(f-f_0) + \frac{e^{-j\varphi_2}}{2} X(f+f_0)$$



Per via grafica si ottiene la $Z(f)$



$$\angle Z(f) = \angle Y(f) + \angle H(f)$$

$$Z(f) = \frac{e^{j(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}}{2} Z_0(f-f_0) + \frac{e^{-j(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}}{2} Z_0(f+f_0)$$

$$Z_0(f) = \frac{1}{2} \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{B}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{|f|}{B/2}\right) \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{B}\right)$$

$$z(t) = z_0(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \varphi_1 - \varphi_2)$$

$$z_0(t) = \frac{1}{2} B \operatorname{sinc}(Bt) + \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{sinc}^2\left(\frac{B}{2}t\right)$$

$$E_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z^2(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Z(f)|^2 df$$

$$= \frac{2}{4} \int_{f_0 - \frac{B}{2}}^{f_0 + \frac{B}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{B}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{|f|}{B/2}\right) \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{B}\right) \right]^2 df$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{4} B + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \frac{B}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{B}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{8} \left[B + \frac{B}{3} + B \right] = \frac{7}{24} B$$

$$P_2 = 0$$

La condizione per cui $z(t)$ sia reale e pari è che

$$\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 = K\pi \quad \Rightarrow \quad \varphi_2 = \varphi_1 - K\pi, \quad K = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$