Faltning med impuls
$$\chi(t) \star \mathcal{S}(t-t_o) = \int_0^\infty \chi(\tau) \mathcal{S}(t-t_o-\tau) d\tau = \int_0^\infty \chi(t-t_o) \mathcal{S}(t-t_o-\tau) d\tau = \chi(t-t_o) \int_0^\infty \mathcal{S}(t-t_o-\tau) d\tau =$$

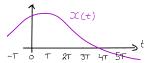
 $\frac{\text{Multiplikation i tidsdoman}}{\text{Låt } \mathcal{X}(t) \text{ vara Periodisk med fouriersene } \mathcal{X}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med morsularande} \\ \text{fourier transform} \right] \mathcal{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med morsularande} \\ \text{fourier transform} \right] \mathcal{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med morsularande} \\ \text{fourier transform} \right] \mathcal{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med morsularande} \\ \text{fourier transform} \right] \mathcal{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med morsularande} \\ \text{fourier transform} \right] \mathcal{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med morsularande} \\ \text{fourier transform} \right] \mathcal{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med morsularande} \\ \text{fourier transform} \right] \mathcal{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med morsularande} \\ \text{fourier transform} \right] \mathcal{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med morsularande} \\ \text{fourier transform} \right] \mathcal{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med morsularande} \\ \text{fourier transform} \right] \mathcal{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med morsularande} \\ \text{fourier transform} \right] \mathcal{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med morsularande} \\ \text{fourier transform} \right] \mathcal{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med morsularande} \\ \text{fourier transform} \right] \mathcal{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med morsularande} \\ \text{fourier transform} \right] \mathcal{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med morsularande} \\ \text{fourier transform} \right] \mathcal{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med morsularande} \\ \text{fourier transform} \right] \mathcal{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med morsularande} \\ \text{fourier transform} \right] \mathcal{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med morsularande} \\ \text{fourier transform} \right] \mathcal{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med morsularande} \\ \text{fourier transform} \right] \mathcal{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med morsularande} \\ \text{fourier transform} \right] \mathcal{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med morsularande} \\ \text{fourier transform} \right] \mathcal{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (ke^{-j\omega_k t}) \left[\text{med m$

Egenskap: $Y(t) = g(t)x(t) \stackrel{F}{\leftarrow} Y(i\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} (g(i\omega) * X(i\omega))$

$$Y(j\omega) = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi C} G(j\omega) * \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} C_k \delta(\omega - \omega_k) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} C_k G(j(\omega - \omega_k))$$

Sampling

En diskret signal Skapas utifiën en kontinuerlig signal



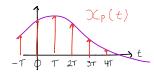
9[n]=x(m), en diskret representation av x(t). Värden hos x(t) lases av vid diskreta tidpunkter $t=n\tau$, $n\in \mathbb{Z}$

Kan vi återskapa X(t) utifrån 9[n]?

Modell for Sampling (genom gående kontinuerliga signaler)

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X(t) \longrightarrow & \otimes \longrightarrow & \chi_{P}(t) = X(t)P(t) \\
\uparrow & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
P(t) & & & & & & & & & & \\
P(t) & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\end{array}$$

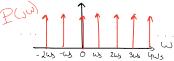
 $P(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} S(t-n\tau)$ "Ett impulståg" ... $\frac{1}{-t} + \frac{1}{t} = 0$



X(t) år kontinuerlig, $x_{P}(t)=X(t)P(t)$ år också kontinuerlig. Vi ver att $\chi(t) S(t-n\tau) = \chi(n\tau) S(t-n\tau)$. Vi får $\chi_p(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \chi(n\tau) S(t-n\tau)$

Multiplikation i tidsdomänen X(t)P(t) ger faltning i frekvensdomänen. $X_{P}(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X(j\omega) * P(j\omega)$, $X(t) \stackrel{E}{\leftarrow} X(j\omega)$ $P(t) \stackrel{E}{\leftarrow} P(j\omega)$

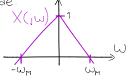
Impulståget p(t) år periodisk med penoden T Beråknadess fouriersene koeff (k= + 1/5 (t) = +1/2 (t) Ck= + for alla k Teckna fourierserie: p(t)= 7 & eikwst Och darelter motsvarende fouriertransform: P(jw)=27 & S(w-kws)

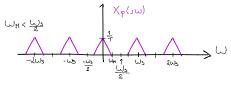


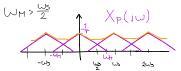
P(jw) år också et impulståg for längs w-axeln.

Låt X(iw) ha följande utseende

For att erhålla Xp(iw) faltes X(iw) med alla impulser i $P(i\omega)$







OBSX

X(t) kan återskapas från Xp(t) 9m lågpassfiltrering och multiplikation med T
dock Måste Wm= ½, Ws: Samplingsvinkel frelvers,

T: Samplingsinterval

Wm: Högsta frelvensinnehållet i Signalen X(t).