

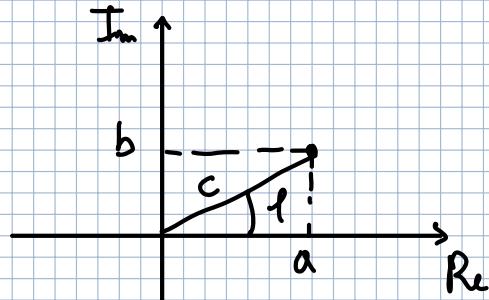
NUMERI COMPLESSI

$$z = a + jb$$

$$a = \operatorname{Re}\{z\} \quad b = \operatorname{Im}\{z\}$$

$$z = c e^{j\varphi}$$

$c = \text{modulo}$ $\varphi = \text{fase}$



$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \quad a = c \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$\varphi = \arctg \left(\frac{b}{a} \right) \quad b = c \cdot \sin \varphi$$

$$z = a + jb = c \cos \varphi + j c \sin \varphi = c [\cos \varphi + j \sin \varphi] = c e^{j\varphi}$$

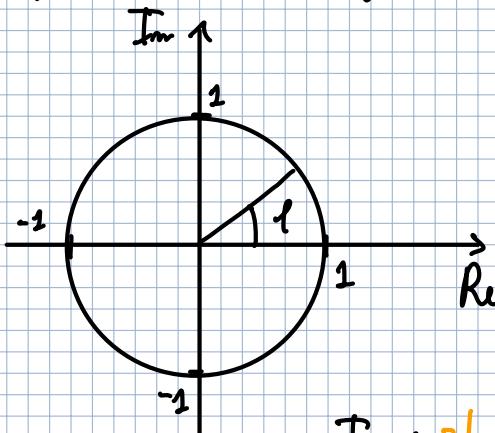
$$e^{j\varphi} = \cos \varphi + j \sin \varphi$$

E' UN NUMERO
COMPLESSO DI
MODULO UNITARIO

$$a = \frac{1}{2} [z + \bar{z}]$$

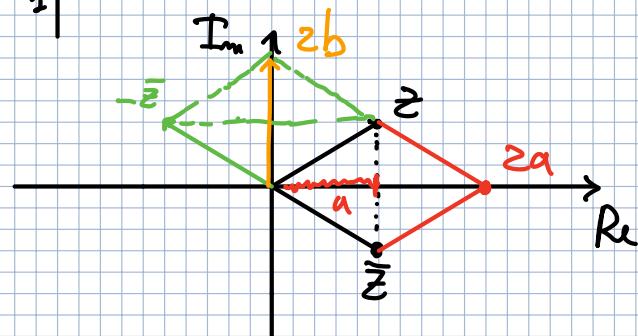
$$b = \frac{1}{2j} [z - \bar{z}]$$

$$\bar{z} = a - jb$$



$$z + \bar{z} = a + jb + (a - jb) = 2a$$

$$z - \bar{z} = a + jb - (a - jb) = 2jb$$



OPERAZIONI ALGEBRICHE

$$z_1 = a_1 + jb_1 = c_1 e^{j\varphi_1}$$

$$z_2 = a_2 + jb_2 = c_2 e^{j\varphi_2}$$

$$1) z = z_1 + z_2 = (a_1 + jb_1) + (a_2 + jb_2) = (a_1 + a_2) + j(b_1 + b_2)$$

$$z = z_1 \cdot z_2 = c_1 e^{j\varphi_1} \cdot c_2 e^{j\varphi_2}$$

$$2) z = z_1 \cdot z_2 = (a_1 + jb_1) \cdot (a_2 + jb_2) = a_1 a_2 + ja_1 b_2 + ja_2 b_1 - b_1 b_2 = \\ = (a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2) + j(a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1)$$

$$z = z_1 \cdot z_2 = C_1 e^{j\theta_1} \cdot C_2 e^{j\theta_2} = C_1 C_2 e^{j(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$$

$$|z|^2 = z \cdot \bar{z} = C e^{j\theta} \cdot C e^{-j\theta} = C^2 e^{j(\theta - \theta)} = C^2$$

$$|z| = c = \sqrt{z \cdot \bar{z}}$$

$$z^2 \neq |z|^2$$

$$z^2 = z \cdot z = C e^{j\theta} \cdot C e^{j\theta} = C^2 e^{j2\theta}$$

$$z^2 = |z|^2 \text{ quando } z \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$3) \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{C_1 e^{j\theta_1}}{C_2 e^{j\theta_2}} = \frac{C_1}{C_2} e^{j(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}$$

FUNZIONI COMPLESSE DI VARIABILE REALE

$$z(t), z \in \mathbb{C}, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$z(t) = a(t) + j b(t) = c(t) e^{j\theta(t)}$$

INTEGRALE

$$\int_a^b z(t) dt = \int_a^b a(t) dt + j \int_a^b b(t) dt$$

DERIVATA

$$\frac{d}{dt} z(t) = \frac{d}{dt} a(t) + j \frac{d}{dt} b(t)$$

SEGNALE

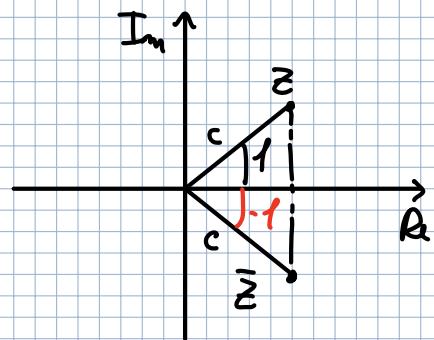
2 TIPI

DETERMINISTICO: rappresentabile con funzioni analitiche

ALEATORIO: rappresentabile tramite STATISTICHE

DIMENSIONALITA' DI UN SEGNALE

$$v(x) : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$



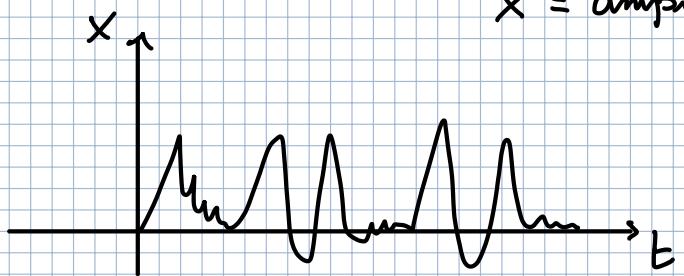
ESEMPIO

.) ELETRO CARDIOGRAMMA

$x(t)$

$t = \text{tempo}$

$x = \text{ampiezza}$



.) AUDIO STEREO

$$\begin{bmatrix} l(t) \\ r(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$t = \text{tempo}$

$l = \text{ampiezza canale SX}$

$r = \text{ampiezza canale DX}$

.) IMMAGINE STATICHE b/mes

$$z(x, y)$$

$x = \text{coordinate "x"}$

$y = // "y"$

$z = \text{intensità di grigio}$

.) IMMAGINE STATICHE COLORI

$$\underline{z}(x, y)$$

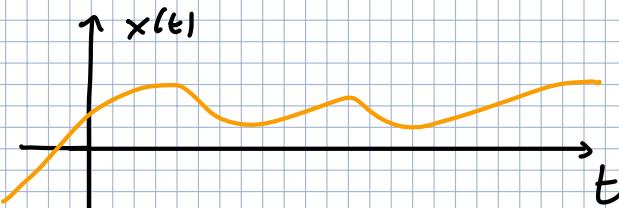
$$\underline{z} = \begin{cases} R \\ G \\ B \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} x = \text{coord. "x"} \\ y = \text{coord. "y"} \end{array}$$

TIPOLOGIE IN BASE ALLA CONTINUITÀ DEI DOMINI

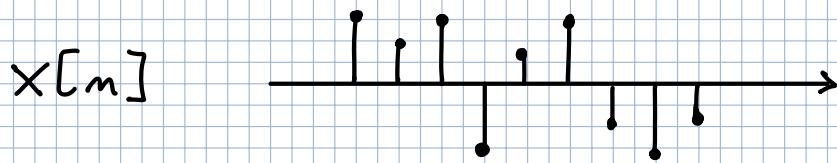
.) SEGNALE A TEMPO-CONTINUO

t (dominio) assume con continuità tutti i valori contenuti all'interno di un certo intervallo

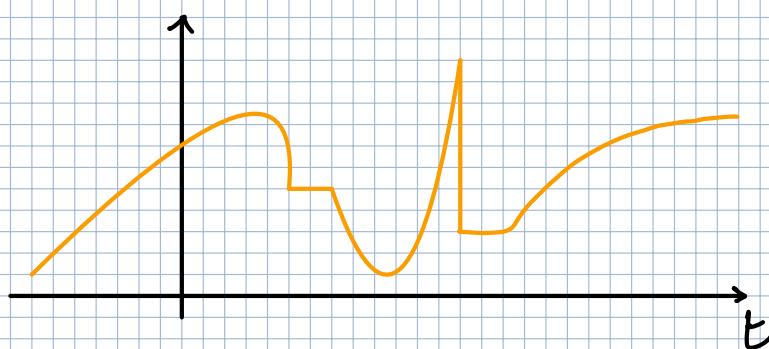
$x(t)$



-) SEGNALE A TEMPO-DISCRETO: la var. temporale assume solo valori discreti (DOMINIO)

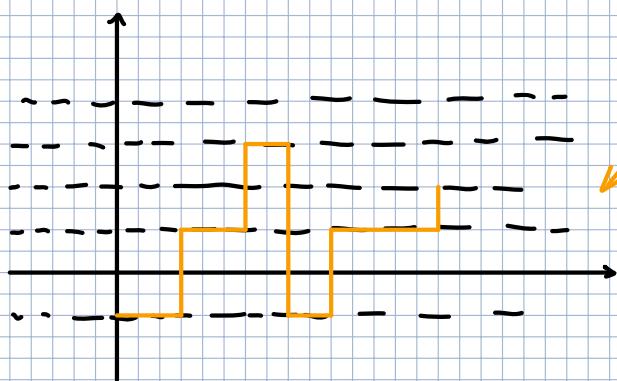


-) SEGNALE AD AMPIEZZA CONTINUA: la grandezza fisica del segnale assume con continuità tutti i valori all'interno di un certo intervallo (CODOMINIO)



LO STIAMO
GUARDANDO NEL
DOMINIO AMPIEZZA

-) SEGNALE AD AMPIEZZA DISCRETA: la grandezza fisica può assumere solo valori discreti (APPARTENENTI A UN CERTO ALFABETO NUMERABILE)



Vuol dire che in un segnale può assumere solo determinati livelli, può saltare da un livello a un altro ma non può assumere tutti i valori

DOMINIO

TEMPO-CONTINUO

TEMPO-DISCRETO

AMPIEZZA
CONTINUA

ANALOGICO

SEQUENZE

AMPIEZZA
DISCRETA

QUANTIZZATI

NUMERICO

DOMINIO

$$s(t) \xrightarrow{m^T} s[m^T] = s[m]$$

SEGNALE
ANALOGICO



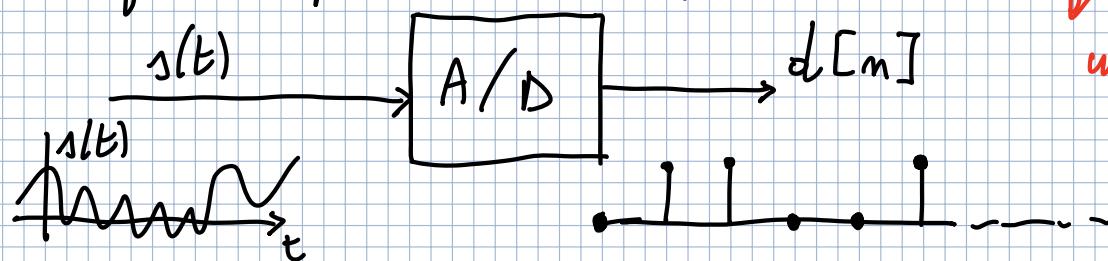
Codice "morse"
SEGNALE
QUANTIZZATO

$$\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \dots \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \dots \end{matrix}$$

SEGNALE
NUMERICO
"sequenze di bit"
Sono gli unici che possono essere rappresentati come numeri

COME SI MEMORIZZA UN FILE AUDIO?

Il segnale di partenza è un segnale analogico



↓ lo trasformo in un segnale numerico (DIGITALE)

SEGNALI DETERMINISTICI

Proprietà \Rightarrow definizione di quantità

.) POTENZA Istantanea

$$x(t) \Rightarrow P_x(t) \triangleq |x(t)|^2$$

.) ENERGIA DEL SEGNALE

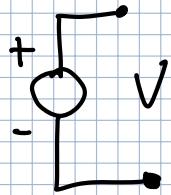
$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P_x(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

SEGNALI FISICI (QUELLI REALIZZABILI FISICAMENTE)

$$E_x < \infty$$

Consideriamo segnali "IDEALI" \rightarrow NON con $E_x = \infty$

ES. BATTERIA IDEALE

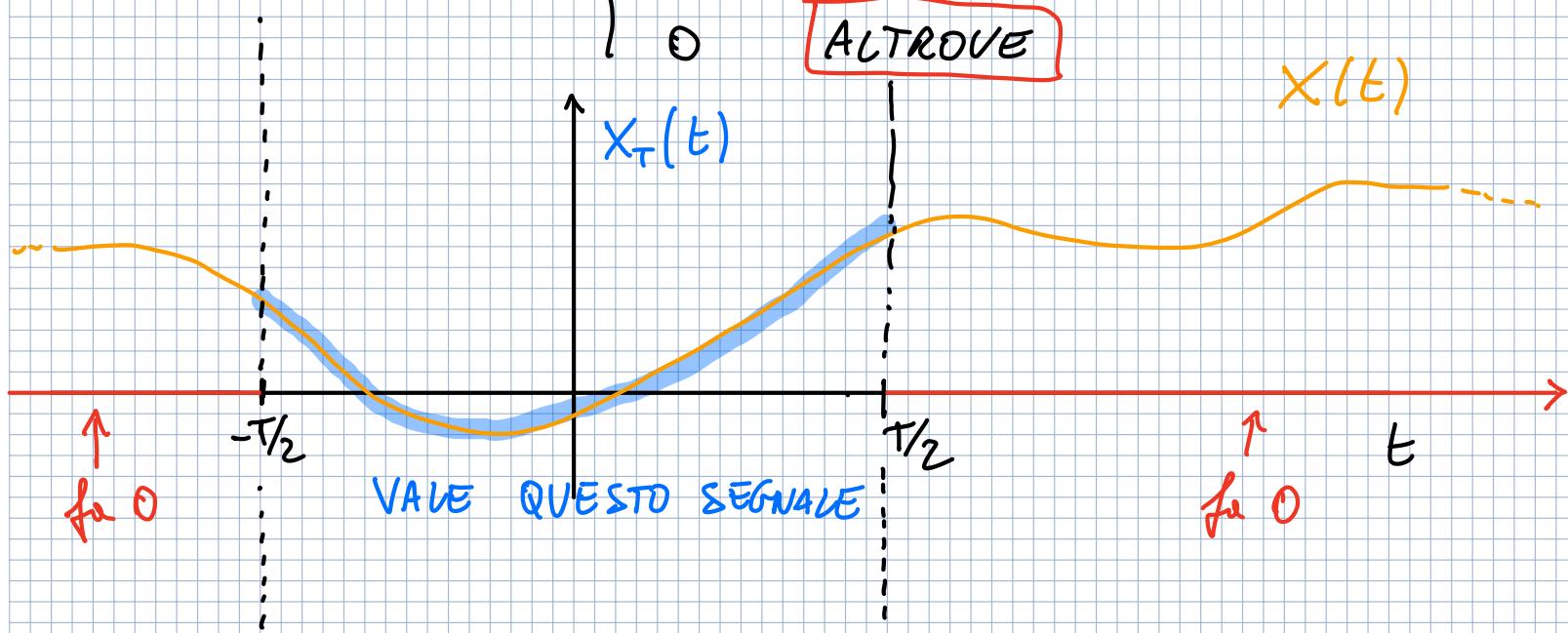


$$-\infty < t < +\infty \Rightarrow x(t) = V \quad \forall t$$

Si calcola: $E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} V dt = \infty$

SEGNALI TRONCATI NEL TEMPO:

Dato $x(t) \Rightarrow x_T(t) = \begin{cases} x(t) & -T/2 \leq t \leq T/2 \\ 0 & \text{ALTROVE} \end{cases}$



$\therefore E_{x_T} < \infty$

$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} E_{x_T} = \infty = E_x$

COMUNQUE TRONCO IL SEGNALE, ANCHE SE T È MOLTO GRANDE LA SUA ENERGIA RIMANE INFINTA

POTENZA MEDIA

$$P_{x_T} \triangleq \frac{E_{x_T}}{T}$$

POTENZA MEDIA DEL SEGNALE TRONCATO

$$P_x = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} P_{x_T} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E_{x_T}}{T} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

UN SEGNALE A POTENZA MEDIA FINITA HA ENERGIA FINITA

SEGNALE CON POTENZA FINITA EN INFINTA

Si osserva che un segnale $x(t)$: $P_x = K < \infty \Rightarrow E_x = \infty$

Si può dimostrare:

$$P_x = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E_{x_T}}{T} = K \xrightarrow{\text{FINITO}} K < \infty$$

||

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} E_{x_T} = \infty = E_x$$

$K \neq 0$

Se è vero, significa che
però al limite il N.U.N. È DEN.

È VERA
QUANDO $E_x = \infty$

$$P_x \neq 0 \Rightarrow E_x = \infty$$

$x(t)$: $E_x = K < \infty \Rightarrow P_x = 0$

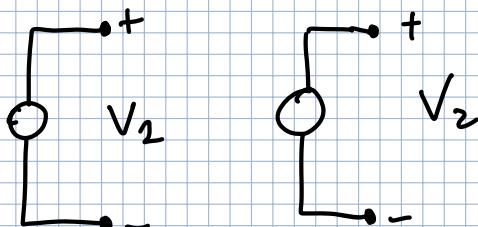
SEGNALE CON EN. FINITA
CON POTENZA MEDIA NULLA

$$E_x = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} E_{x_T} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} P_{x_T} \cdot T = K < \infty$$

||

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} P_{x_T} = 0 = P_x$$

ES. 2 BATTERIE



Utilizziamo l'ENERGIA per caratterizzare i segnali.

2 BATTERIE con ENERGIA INFINITA

USO LA POTENZA P_1 e P_2

•) VALORE EFFICACE

$$X_{\text{eff.}} \triangleq \sqrt{P_x}$$

•) VALORE MEDIO (TEMPORALE)

$$X_m = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |x(t)| dt$$

SEGNALI TIPICI

•) COSTANTE

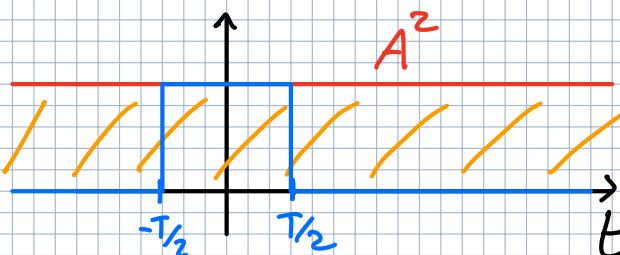
$$E_x = \infty \rightarrow P = K$$

$$x(t) = A \quad \forall t$$

$$P_x(t) = |x(t)|^2 = A^2 \quad A \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A^2 dt = \infty =$$

AREA SOTTESSA
ALLA CURVA A^2
tra $t = -\infty$ e $t = +\infty$



$$P_x = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} A^2 dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \cdot T A^2 = A^2$$

↑
SEGNALE
TRONCATO

$$x_{\text{eff.}} = \sqrt{A^2} = |A|$$

$$x_m = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} A dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \cdot T A = A$$

•) SINUSOIDI

$$x(t) = A \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \varphi) \quad A \in \mathbb{R}$$

AMPIZZA

FREQUENZA

↑
FASE (INIZIALE)

$$P_x(t) = |x(t)|^2 = x^2(t) = A^2 \cos^2(2\pi f_0 t + \varphi)$$

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P_x(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A^2 \cos^2(2\pi f_0 t + \varphi) dt$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\alpha$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{A^2}{2} dt + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{A^2}{2} \cos(4\pi f_0 t + 2\varphi) dt$$

INTEGRALE INDEFINITO

V/A ∞

$$= \frac{A^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi f_0} \left[\sin(4\pi f_0 t + 2\varphi) \right]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = K$$

$$\text{MIN} \rightarrow -\frac{A^2}{8\pi f_0} \leq K \leq \frac{A^2}{8\pi f_0} \quad \text{se a } K \text{ quando } \infty = \infty$$

MAX

$$P_X = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} A^2 \cos^2(2\pi f_0 t + \varphi) dt =$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \frac{A^2}{2} dt + \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \frac{A^2}{2} \cos(4\pi f_0 t + 2\varphi) dt$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \frac{A^2}{2} T + \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\frac{\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \frac{A^2}{2} \cos(4\pi f_0 t + 2\varphi) dt}{T}}_{\text{FA } 0} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{QUESTA QUANTITÀ} \\ \text{E' FINITA} \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{A^2}{2}$$

VALORE EFFICACE

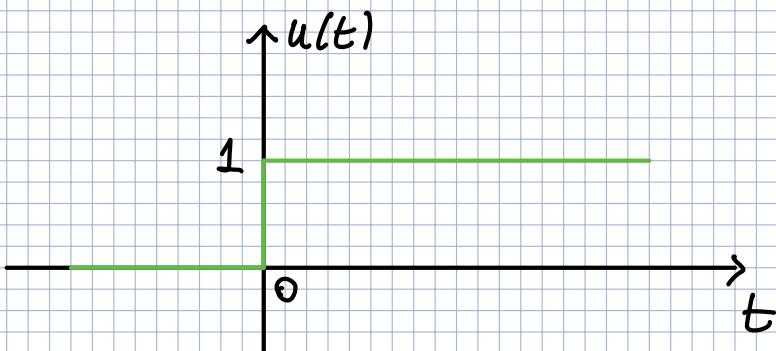
$$X_{\text{eff.}} = \sqrt{P_X} = \frac{|A|}{2}$$

$$X_m = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} A \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \varphi) dt =$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} A \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \varphi) dt}{T} = 0$$

.) SEGNALE GRADINO

$$u(t) \triangleq \begin{cases} 1 & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$P_x(t) = u^2(t) = u(t)$$

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(t) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} 1 dt = \infty$$

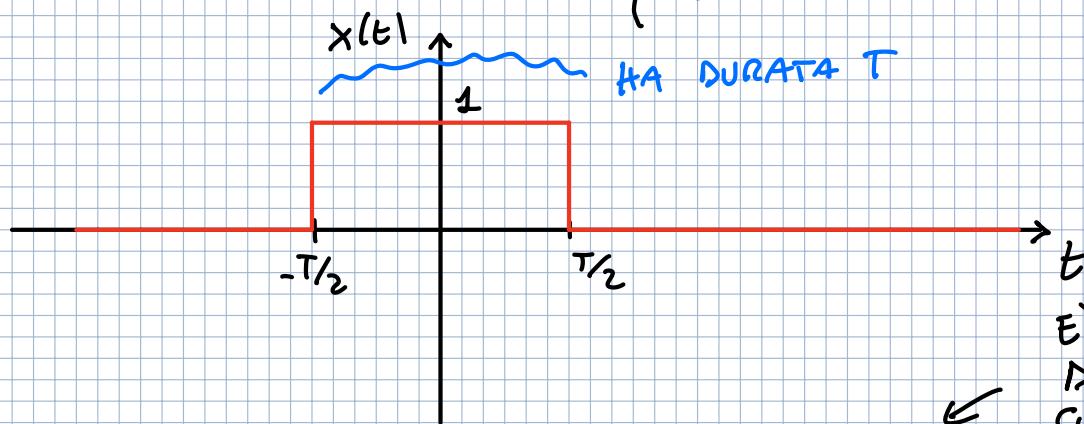
$$P_x = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} u(t) dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{T/2} 1 dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \cdot \frac{T}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$X_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$X_m = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} u(t) dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

SEGNALE RETTANGOLARE

$$x(t) \triangleq \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \triangleq \begin{cases} 1 & -T/2 \leq t \leq T/2 \\ 0 & \text{ALTRIMENTI} \end{cases}$$



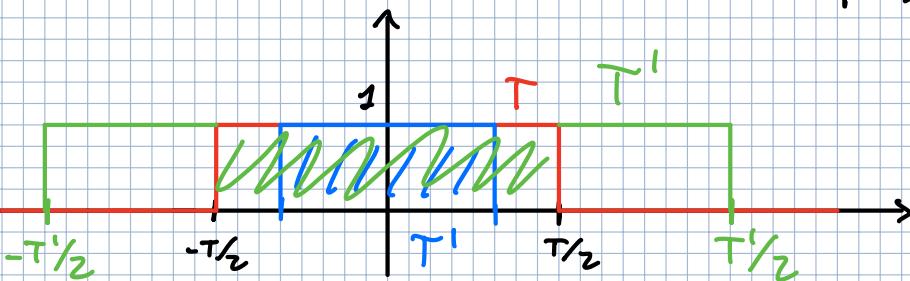
$$P_x(t) = |x(t)|^2 = x^2(t) = x(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)$$

E` UNA FUNZIONE
DEL TEMPO LA
CUI DURATA E'
PARI A T

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P_x(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) dt = \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} 1 dt = T$$

P_x ALLORA E' NUCCA

$$P_x = \lim_{T' \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T'} \int_{-T'/2}^{T'/2} \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) dt$$



per T' > T → +∞

$$P_x = \lim_{T' \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T'} T = 0$$

$$X_{\text{eff}} = 0$$

$$X_m = \lim_{T' \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T'} \int_{-T'/2}^{T'/2} \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T'}\right) dt = 0$$

•) ESPONENZIALE UNICATERA

$$x(t) \triangleq e^{-t} u(t)$$

$$P_x(t) = |x(t)|^2 = e^{-2t} u(t)$$

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2t} u(t) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2t} \cdot 1 dt = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 0 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Se $E_x = K \Rightarrow P_x = 0$

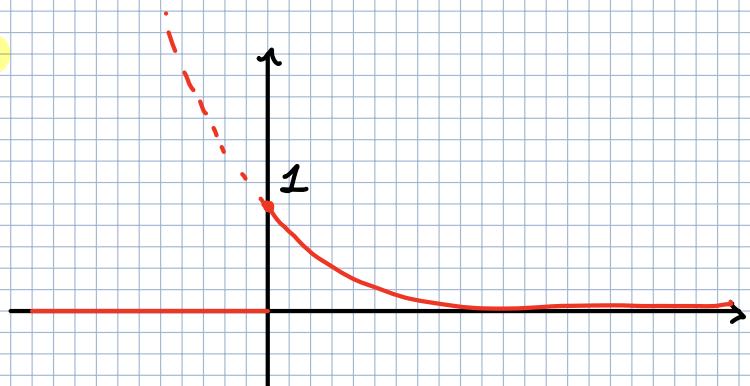
$$P_x = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} e^{-2t} u(t) dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{T/2} e^{-2t} dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2t} \right) \Big|_0^{T/2}$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-T} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - e^{-T}}{T} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

$$X_{\text{eff}} = 0$$

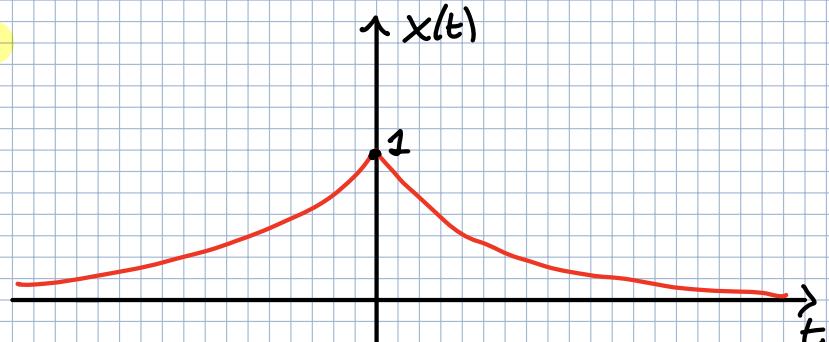
$$X_m = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} e^{-t} u(t) dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{T/2} e^{-t} dt =$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \left(-e^{-t} \right) \Big|_0^{T/2} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - e^{-T/2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1 - e^{-T/2}}{T} = 0$$



•) ESPONENZIALE BILATERA

$$x(t) = e^{-|t|}$$



$$P_x(t) = e^{-2|t|}$$

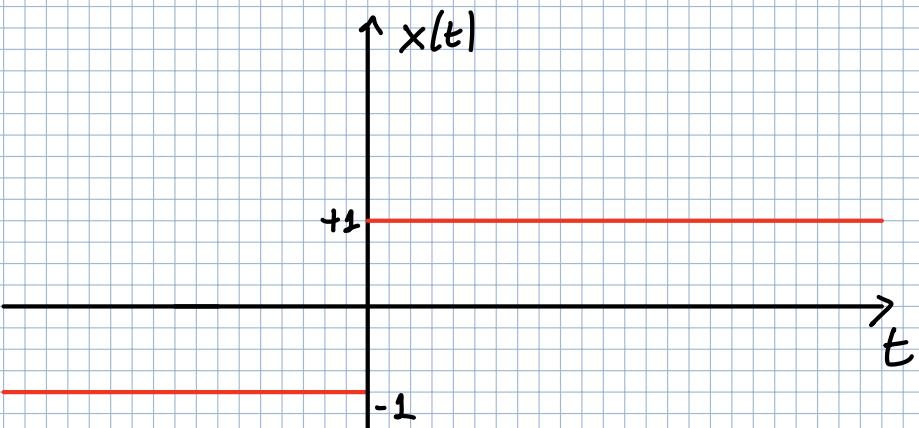
$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2|t|} dt = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2t} dt = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$P_x = 0 \rightarrow \text{DA FARE}$$

$$X_{\text{eff}} = 0 \quad X_m = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} e^{-|t|} dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} 2 \int_0^{T/2} e^{-t} dt = \\ = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{T} \left(1 - e^{-T/2} \right) = 0$$

) SEGNALE SEGNO

$$X(t) = \text{sgn}(t) = \begin{cases} +1 & t \geq 0 \\ -1 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$P_x(t) = 1 \quad \forall t$$

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 1 dt = \infty$$

$$P_x = 1$$

$$X_{\text{eff}} = 1$$

$$X_m = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \text{sgn}(t) dt = \\ = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \left[\int_{-T/2}^0 -1 dt + \int_0^{T/2} +1 dt \right]$$

OSSERVAZIONE

$$P_x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_m = 0 \\ X_{\text{eff}} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P_x = 0 \Rightarrow X_m = 0$$

DIM.

$$x(t) \Rightarrow P_x = 0 \quad \text{IP.}$$

$$x(t) = x_n + x'(t)$$

$$X_m = \text{V. media} \text{ de } x(t)$$

$x'(t)$ = RESIDUO a VALOR MEDIO NULO

$$\hookrightarrow \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x'(t) dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} [x(t) - x_n] dt =$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x(t) dt - x_n \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} dt = X_m - x_n = 0$$



$$\underbrace{\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \cdot T}_{\text{line}} = 1$$

$$\longrightarrow |z|^2 = z \cdot \bar{z}$$

$$P_x = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |x(t)|^2 dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |x_n + x'(t)|^2 dt =$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} (x_n + x'(t)) \cdot \overline{(x_n + x'(t))} dt =$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} (|x_n|^2 + x_n \overline{x'(t)} + x'(t) \overline{x_n} + |x'(t)|^2) dt =$$

$$\Rightarrow P_x = |x_n|^2 + \underbrace{\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |x'(t)|^2 dt}_{\geq 0} = 0 \rightarrow \text{pr. IP.}$$

$$\Rightarrow |x_n|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_n = 0$$

fa 0 solo quando
entrambi i membri
sono 0

SEGNAI PERIODICI

DEF. $x(t)$ è PERIODICO



$$x(t) = x(t - nT_0)$$

T_0 PERIODO

$f_0 \triangleq \frac{1}{T_0}$ FREQUENZA

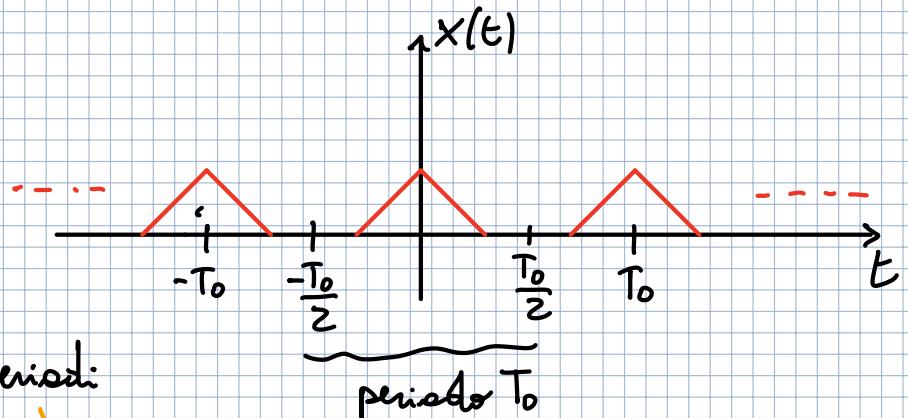
$$f_0 \triangleq \frac{1}{T_0}$$

$n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad T_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+$

1) ENERGIA

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt =$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} |x(t)|^2 dt = \infty \quad \text{M periodi}$$



$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} E_0 = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} M E_0 = \infty \quad \text{periodo } T_1$$

:

2) POTENZA MEDIA

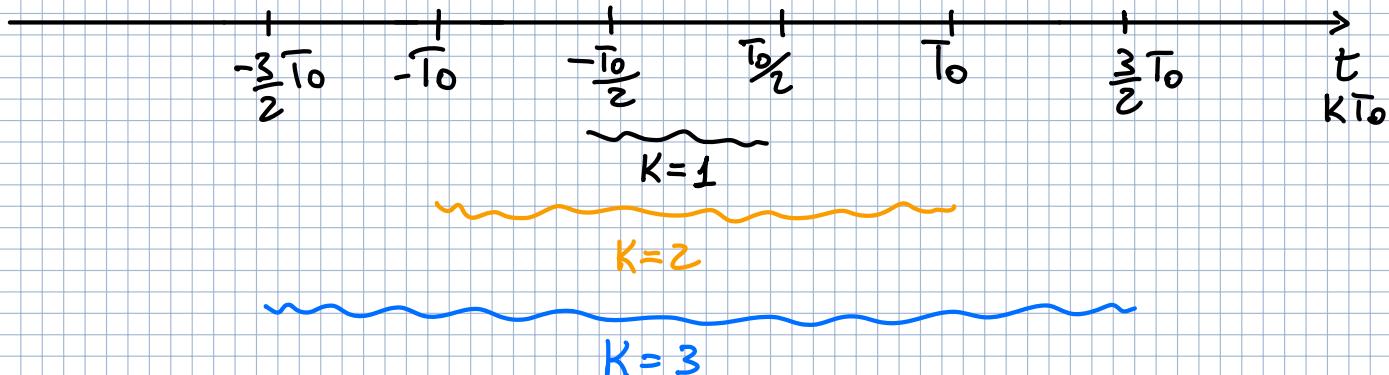
$$P_x = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |x(t)|^2 dt =$$

mi segnali periodici \uparrow $\hat{x} =$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow \lim_{K T_0 \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{K T_0} \int_{-\frac{K T_0}{2}}^{\frac{K T_0}{2}} |x(t)|^2 dt = \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{K T_0}$$

$\curvearrowright \curvearrowright$

STO DISCRETIZZANDO



quindi il lim diventa

$$\lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{K T_0} K \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$\rightarrow P_x = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

POTENZA
MEDIA
NEI
SEGNALI
PERIODICI

3) VALORE MEDIO

$$X_m = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x(t) dt$$

VALE DIM. FATTA

PER POTENZA MEDIA
TOGLIENDO IL $| \cdot |^2$

4) UN SEGNALE PERIODICO PUO' ESSERE SCOMPOSTO IN
UNA SERIE DI COSINUSOIDI:

$x(t)$ PERIODICO

$$x(t) = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} A_m \cos(2\pi m f_0 t + \phi_m)$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{T_0} \text{ frequenza base (FONDAM.)}$$

generica componente
 m -esima

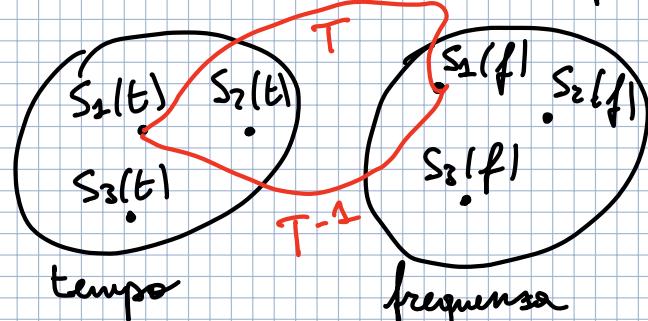
A_m AMPIEZZA

$$m f_0 = \frac{m}{T_0}$$

ϕ_m FASE

FREQUENZA

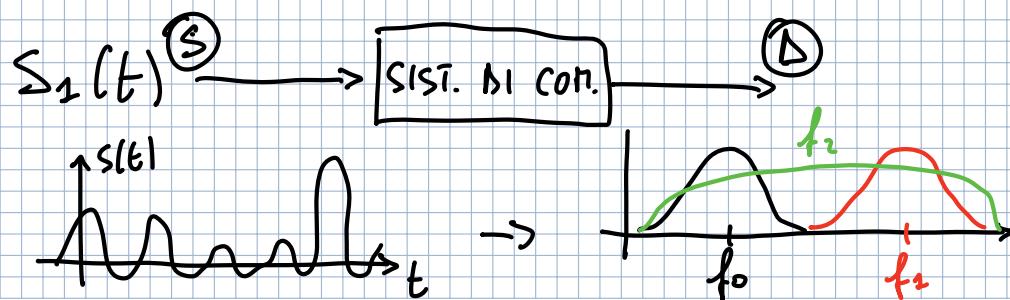
$$s(t) \rightarrow S(f)$$



USO LA TRASFORMATA DI FOURIER PER PORTARE UN SEGNALE DAL DOMINIO DEL TEMPO t A QUELLO DELLA FREQUENZA f .

i BIUNIVOCHE
(sono forse anche T^{-1})

TRASFORMATA DI FOURIER (TSF)



$$S(t) \leftrightarrow S(f)$$

SPECCHIO
DI
FREQUENZA

$$S(t) \implies S(f)$$

ANTI TRASFORMATA DI FOURIER

$$S(f) \implies S(t)$$

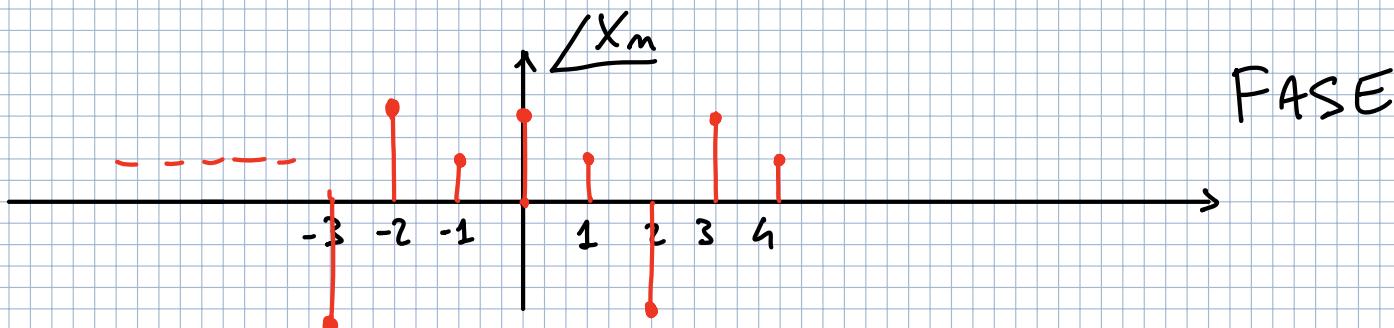
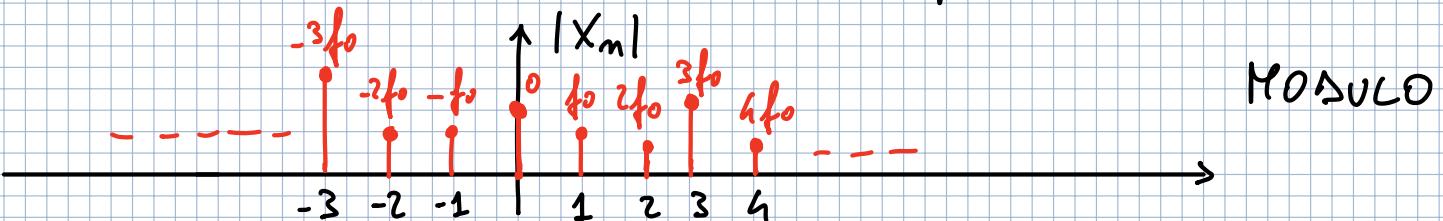
TRASFORMATA SERIE DI FOURIER

- Si applica a segnali periodici
- CRITERIO DI DIRICHLET

DEF.

$$X_m \triangleq \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} x(t) e^{-j 2\pi m f_0 t} dt$$

X_m è una sequenza di valori complessi $m \in \mathbb{Z}$



SPECTRUM = RAPPRESENTAZIONE IN FREQUENZA

↳ DI UN SEGNALE

↓
Calcolare la T di FOURIER
di quel segnale

↳ DI UN
SEGNALE

TRA SFORMATA DI FOURIER \Rightarrow EQUAZIONE DI ANALISI

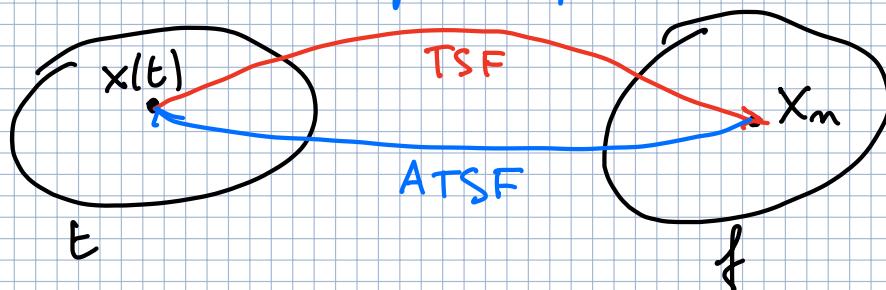
ANTI TRASFORMATA SERIE DI FOURIER

$$x(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_m e^{j2\pi m f_0 t}$$

Se ho tutti i valori di X_m posso ottenere il segnale di partenza

EQUAZIONE DI SINTESI

mi permette di sintetizzare il segnale originario a partire della sequenza dello SPETTRO



Dimostriamo la bimovocità:

$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{TSF}} X_m$$

$$\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x(t) e^{-j2\pi m f_0 t} dt = X_m \quad x(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_m e^{j2\pi m f_0 t} dt$$

m non ha senso indicare con lo stesso simbolo

$$\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_k e^{j2\pi k f_0 t} \cdot e^{-j2\pi m f_0 t} dt = X_m ?$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_0} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_k \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} e^{j2\pi(k-m)f_0 t} dt =$$

$$e^{j\varphi} = \cos \varphi + j \sin \varphi$$

$$\int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} \cos(2\pi(k-m)f_0 t) dt + j \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} \sin(2\pi(k-m)f_0 t) dt$$

INTEGRALE DI COSINUS.

INTEGRATE DI SINUSOIDAE

$$K \neq m \Rightarrow 0$$

$$K \neq m \Rightarrow 0$$

$$K = m \Rightarrow T_0$$

$$K = 0 \Rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{1}{T_0} X_m T_0 = X_m \rightarrow \text{come volevamo dimostrare}$$

→ L'UNICO TERMINE DELLA $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_k$ CHE SOPRAVVIVE E' QUELLO PER $K=m$ cioè T_0

SPECTRO DI UN COSENTO = TRASFORMATA SERIE DI

$$x(t) = A \cos(2\pi f_0 t) \rightarrow$$
 devo trovare il FOURIER

$$x(t) = x(t - nT_0) ?$$
 periodo T_0 per fare questo

$$x(t - nT_0) = A \cos(2\pi f_0 (t - nT_0)) = T_0 = \frac{1}{f_0}$$

$$= A \cos(2\pi f_0 t - 2\pi f_0 n) =$$

$$= A \cos(2\pi f_0 t - 2\pi n) = A \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$$

$$X_m = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} A \cos(2\pi f_0 t) e^{-j2\pi m f_0 t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{A}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} \frac{e^{j2\pi f_0 t} + e^{-j2\pi f_0 t}}{2} \cdot e^{-j2\pi m f_0 t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{A}{2T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} e^{j2\pi(1-m)f_0 t} dt + \frac{A}{2T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} e^{-j2\pi(1+m)f_0 t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{A}{2T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} \cos(2\pi(1-m)f_0 t) + j \sin(2\pi(1-m)f_0 t) dt +$$

Cos per $m=1 \rightarrow T_0$ $j \sin$ per $m=1 \rightarrow 0$
per $m \neq 1 \rightarrow 0$ per $m \neq 1 \rightarrow 0$

$$\cos d = \frac{e^{jd} + e^{-jd}}{2} =$$

$$= \cos d + j \sin d + \cos d - j \sin d$$

$$= \cos d$$

$$+ \frac{A}{2T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} \cos(2\pi(1+m)f_0 t) + j \sin(2\pi(1+m)f_0 t) dt =$$

$m = -1 \rightarrow T_0$
 $m \neq -1 \rightarrow 0$

$m = -1 \rightarrow 0$
 $m \neq -1 \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{A}{2T_0}, \frac{T_0}{f_0}$$

$$m = 1$$

1° INTEGRALE

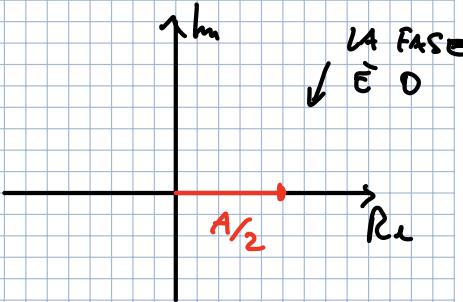
$$\frac{A}{2T_0} \cdot \frac{T_0}{f_0}$$

$$m = -1$$

2° INTEGRALE

$$\Rightarrow 0$$

$$m \neq \pm 1$$



$$X_m = \begin{cases} \frac{A}{2} e^{\frac{j\pi f}{f_0}} & m=1 \\ \frac{A}{2} e^{\frac{-j\pi f}{f_0}} & m=-1 \\ 0 & m \neq \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

E' UNO SPETTRO
REALE con fase 0

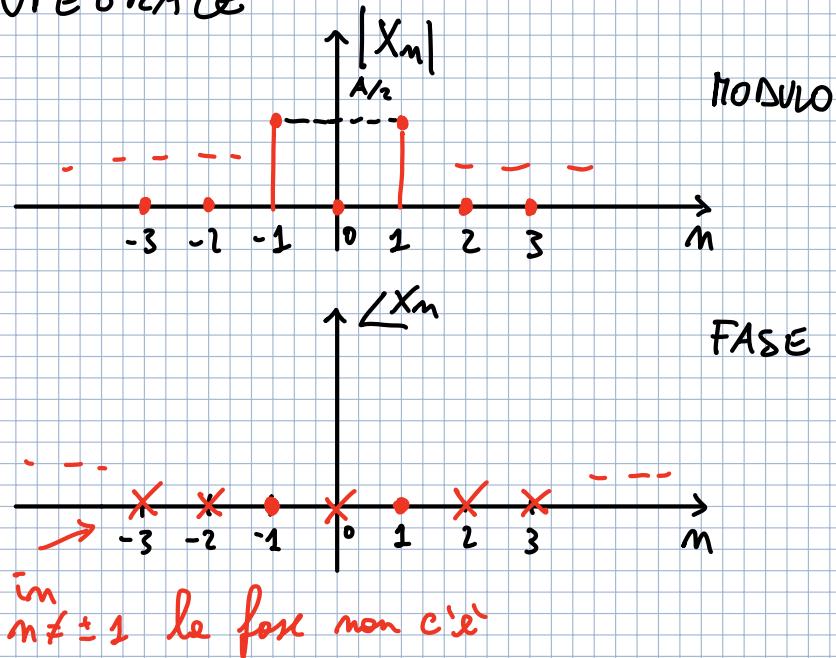
SPETTRO DI UN SEN

$$x(t) = A \sin(2\pi f_0 t)$$

$$X_m = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} A \sin(2\pi f_0 t) e^{-j2\pi m f_0 t} dt =$$

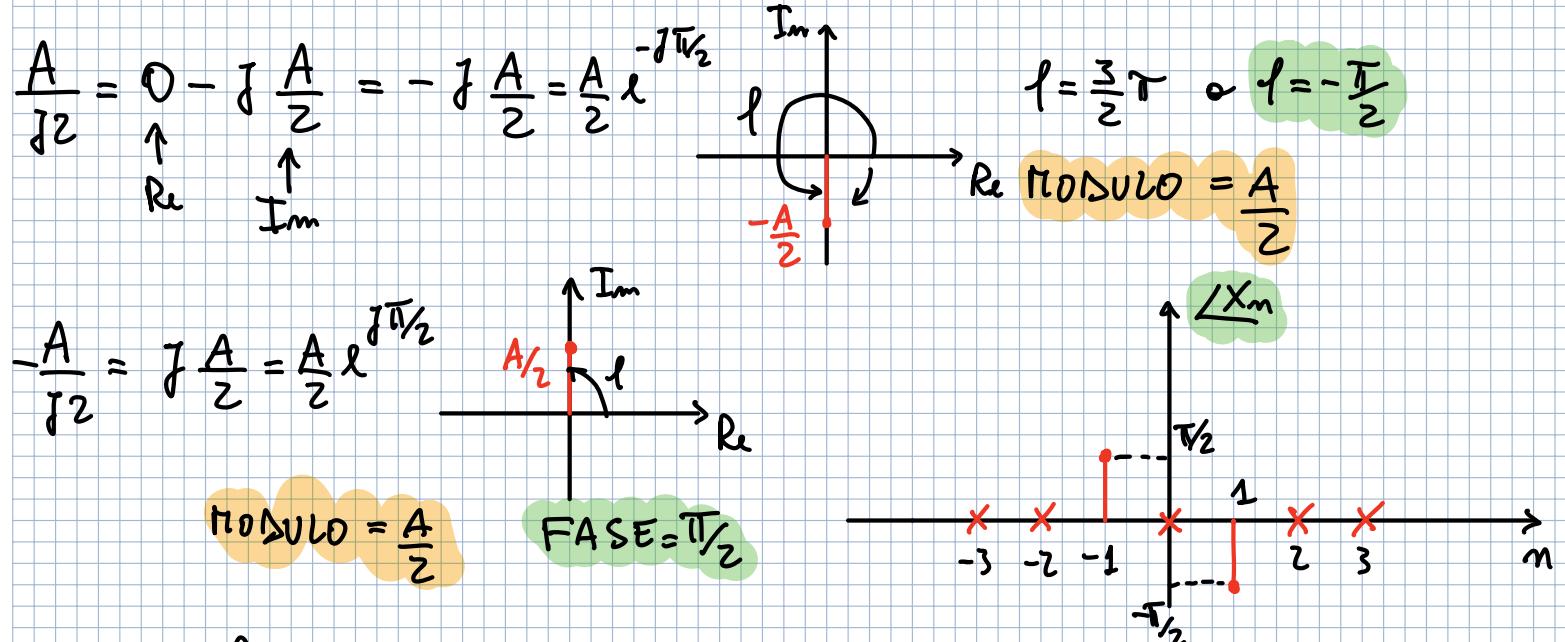
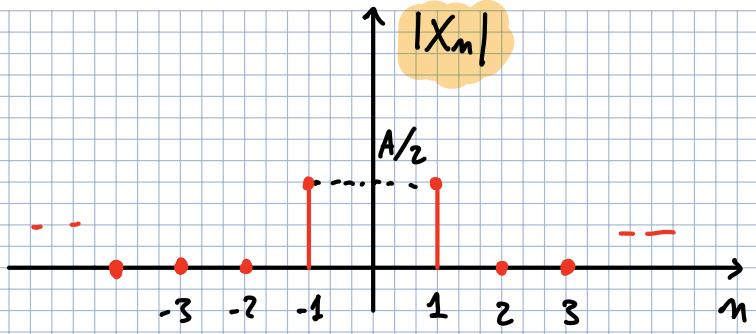
$$= \frac{A}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} \frac{e^{j2\pi f_0 t} - e^{-j2\pi f_0 t}}{2j} e^{-j2\pi m f_0 t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{A}{j2T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} e^{j2\pi(1-m)f_0 t} - e^{-j2\pi(1+m)f_0 t} dt$$



$$\sin d = \frac{e^{j\lambda} - e^{-j\lambda}}{2j} =$$

$$X_m = \begin{cases} \frac{A}{j2} & m=1 \\ -\frac{A}{j2} & m=-1 \\ 0 & m \neq \pm 1 \end{cases}$$



Le uniche componenti frequentistiche non nulle si trovano in $\pm f_0 = \frac{1}{T_0}$

PROPRIETA' DELLA TSF

•) LINEARITA'

I.P. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z(t) = a x(t) + b y(t) \\ x(t) \text{ SONO PERIODICI DI } T_0 \\ y(t) \text{ E SONO TRASFORMABILI} \end{array} \right.$ $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$

Th. $\boxed{z_n = a X_m + b Y_m}$

DIM. $\bar{z}_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} z(t) e^{-j2\pi n f_0 t} dt =$

$$= \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} (a x(t) + b y(t)) e^{-j2\pi n f_0 t} dt =$$

$$= a \cdot \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x(t) e^{-j2\pi n f_0 t} dt + b \cdot \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} y(t) e^{-j2\pi n f_0 t} dt =$$

$$x_m = a X_m + b Y_m$$

• SIMMETRIA HERMITIANA

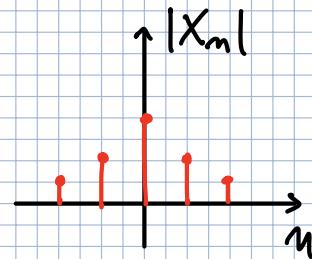
$x(t)$ è PERIODICO e trasformabile TSF

$x(t)$ è REALE $\rightarrow x(t) = \overline{x(t)}$



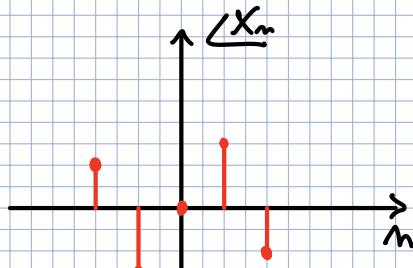
$$X_{-m} = \overline{X_m}$$

$$|X_{-m}| = |X_m|$$



SPETTRO DI AMPIEZZA
SIMMETRIA PARI \rightarrow MODULO

$$\angle X_{-m} = -\angle X_m$$



SIMMETRIA DISPARI \rightarrow FASE

DIM.

$$X_{-m} = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x(t) e^{-j2\pi(-m)f_0 t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x(t) e^{j2\pi m f_0 t} dt =$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} \overline{x(t)} e^{-j2\pi m f_0 t} dt \right] =$$

$$\overline{\left(\overline{z} \right)} = z$$

$$\overline{(a-b)} = \overline{a} \cdot \overline{b}$$

$x(t) \in \mathbb{R}$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x(t) e^{-j2\pi f_0 t} dt \right] = \overline{x_m} = X_m$$



SEGNALI PERIODICI REALI E PARI

$x(t)$ è PERIODICO e TRASFORMABILE

$$x(t) \text{ è REALE} \Rightarrow x(t) = \overline{x(t)}$$

$$x(t) \text{ è PARI} \Rightarrow x(t) = x(-t)$$



$$\boxed{X_m = \overline{X_m}} \quad \text{è REALE e PARI}$$

DIM.

$$X_m = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x(t) e^{-j2\pi f_0 t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x(t) e^{j2\pi f_0 t} dt = \quad t' = -t$$

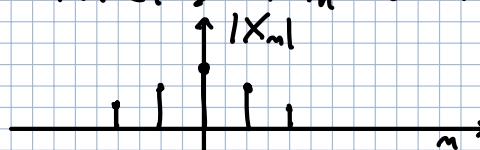
$$= \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{T_0/2}^{-T_0/2} x(-t') e^{j2\pi f_0 (-t')} (-dt') = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x(t) e^{-j2\pi f_0 t'} dt' =$$

$$= X_m$$

$$X_m = \overline{X_m} \xrightarrow{\text{PARITÀ}}$$

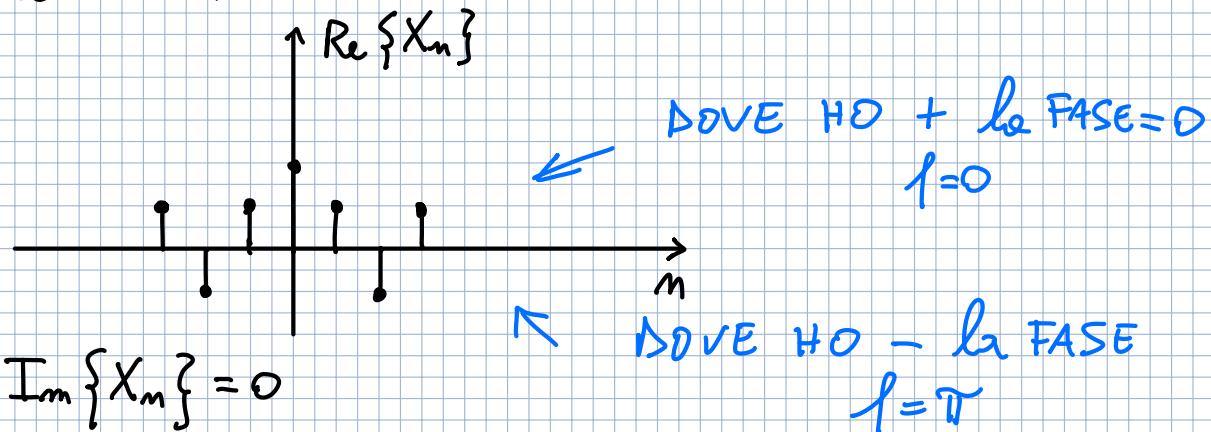
$$X_m = \overline{X_m} \Rightarrow X_m = \overline{X_m} \quad \text{REALE E PARI}$$

$x(t)$ REALE E PARI $\Rightarrow X_m$ REALE E PARI



LA FASE di $X_m \Rightarrow \angle X_m$ può assumere solo valori pari a "0" o " π "

Quando X_m è REALE conviene rappresentarla in fase a quadrature ($\text{Re} + \text{Im}_m$)



SEGNALI PERIODICI REALI E DISPARI

$$x(t) = -x(-t)$$

$$\boxed{X_{-n} = -X_n}$$

$$X_{-n} = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x(t) e^{-j2\pi n f_0 t} dt = \quad t' = -t$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x(-t') e^{-j2\pi n f_0 t'} dt' = \quad \text{---} x(t')$$

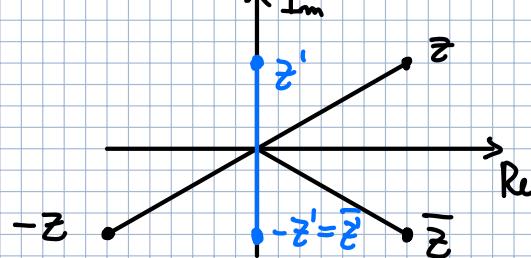
$$= -\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x(t') e^{-j2\pi n f_0 t'} dt' = -X_n$$

$$X_{-n} = -X_n \Rightarrow \overline{X_n} = -X_n \rightarrow \text{SOLO SE } X_n \text{ È IMMAGINARIO}$$

$$X_{-n} = \overline{X_n}$$

QUANDO $\bar{z} = -z$?

SOLO QUANDO z È IMMAGINARIO



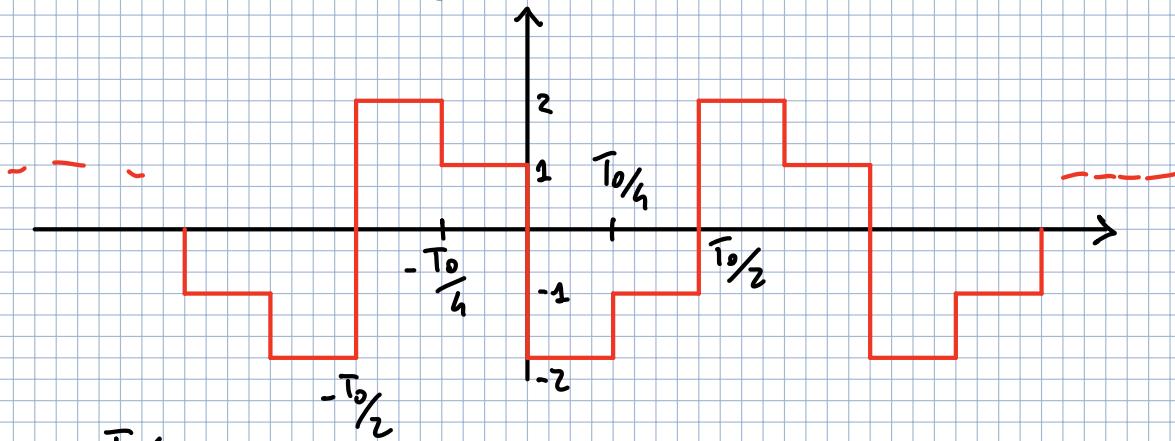
$x(t)$ è REALE E DISPARI

X_m è DISPARI E IMMAGINARIO

SEGNALI PERIODICI ALTERNATIVI

$$x(t) = -x(t - \frac{T_0}{2})$$

ES.



$$X_m = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} x(t) e^{-j2\pi m f_0 t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^0 x(t) e^{-j2\pi m f_0 t} dt + \int_0^{\frac{T_0}{2}} x(t) e^{-j2\pi m f_0 t} dt$$

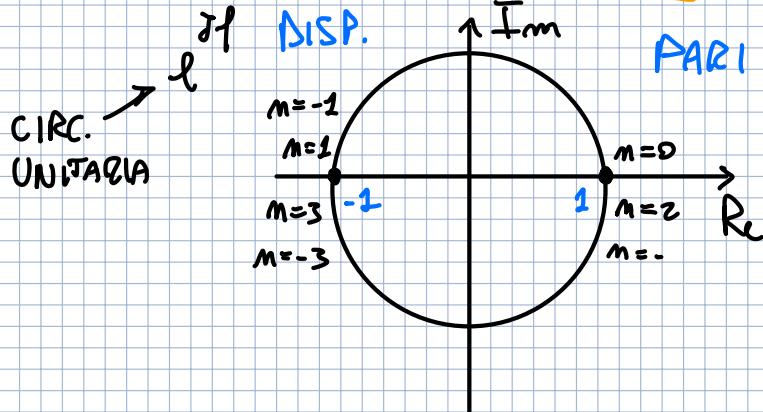
$$t' = t + \frac{T_0}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{\frac{T_0}{2}} x\left(t' - \frac{T_0}{2}\right) e^{-j2\pi m f_0 (t' - \frac{T_0}{2})} dt' + \dots =$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{\frac{T_0}{2}} -x(t') e^{-j2\pi m f_0 t'} dt' \cdot e^{j2\pi m f_0 \frac{T_0}{2}} + \dots =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{\frac{T_0}{2}} x(t') e^{-j2\pi m f_0 t'} dt' e^{j\pi m} + \dots \rightarrow \text{SONO UGUALI}$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0/2} x(t') e^{-j2\pi f_0 t'} dt' \left(1 - e^{j\pi m} \right) \rightarrow \text{STUDIANDO QUESTA PARTE}$$



T_m ne STUDIATO

$$m=0 \quad e^{j0} = 1$$

$$m=1 \quad e^{j\pi} = -1$$

$$m=2 \quad e^{j2\pi} = 1$$

per m PARI $\Rightarrow X_m = 0$

$$\text{per } m \text{ DISPARI} \Rightarrow X_m = \frac{2}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0/2} x(t) = e^{-j2\pi f_0 t} dt$$

SEGNALI APERIODICI AD ENERGIA FINITA

$$x(t) \neq x(t - kT_0) \quad \forall k \quad \text{aperiodico}$$

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt < \infty \Rightarrow \text{TCF CONTINUA DI FOURIER}$$

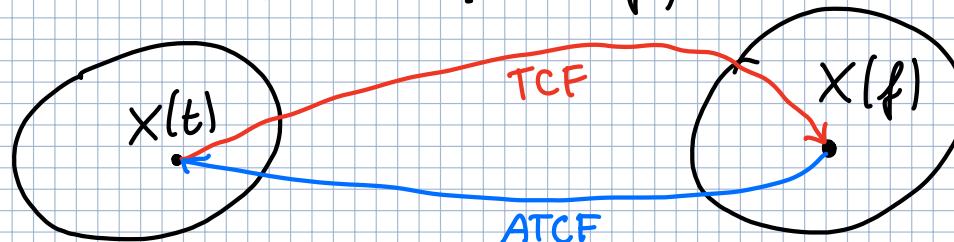
Si dice CONTINUA quando sia nel dominio tempo che frequenze

ABBIAMO VARIABILI CONTINUE.

$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt \quad \begin{matrix} \text{EQ. DI ANALISI} \\ f \in \mathbb{R} \end{matrix}$$

$$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f) e^{j2\pi ft} dt \quad \begin{matrix} \text{EQ. DI SINTESI} \\ f \in \mathbb{R} \end{matrix}$$

$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{TCF}} X(f)$$

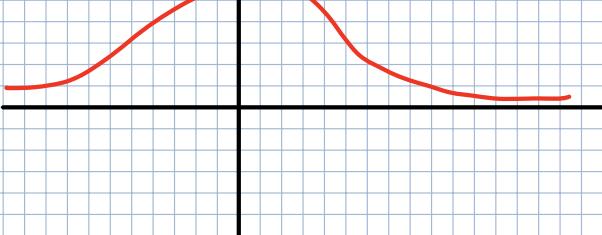


$$\text{ATCF}[\text{TCF}[x(t)] = x(t)$$

RAPPRESENTAZIONE SPETTRO

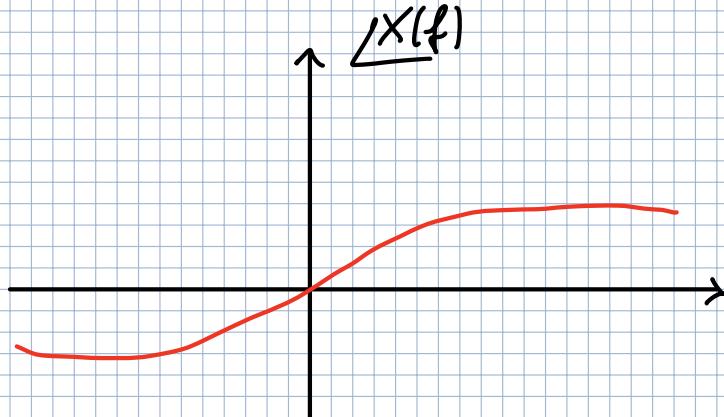
AMPIZZA
 $|X(f)|$

$$|X(f)|$$



FASE
 $\angle X(f)$

$$\angle X(f)$$

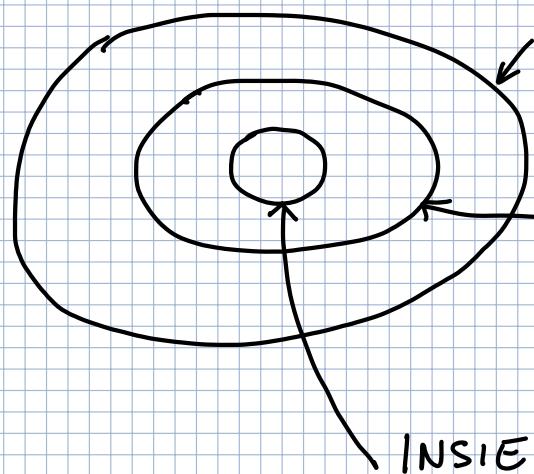


f = FREQUENZA [Hz]

$f \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt < \infty \Rightarrow \text{TCF ESISTE}$$

•) CRITERIO DI DIRICHLET



INSIEME DELLE FUNZIONI
TRASFORMABILI SECONDO LA TCF

INSIEME DELLE FUNZIONI
CHE SOLO DISFANO IL CRITERIO
DI DIRICHLET

INSIEME DELLE FUNZIONI AD EN. FINITA

SIMMETRIE

•) HERMITIANA

$x(t)$ è REALE

$$x(t) = x^*(t)$$



$X(f)$ è HERMITIANA: $\Rightarrow x(-f) = \overline{x(f)}$

AMPIEZZA PARI

FASE DISPARI

$$x(-f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi(-f)t} dt = \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \right]^* =$$

$= x^*(f) \rightarrow -f$ da
 il segno -

$$= x^*(f)$$

$$= \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \right]^* = x^*(f)$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{i REALE}}$

MODULO PARI
FASE DISPARI

X_f

$$|X(-f)| = |X^*(f)| = |X(f)|$$

PARITÀ

$$\angle X(-f) = \angle X^*(f) = -\angle X(f)$$

DISPARITÀ

SEGNALI REALI E PARI

$$x(t) \text{ REALE} \Rightarrow x(t) = x^*(t)$$

$$x(t) \text{ PARI} \Rightarrow x(t) = x(-t)$$

↓

$X(f)$ È REALE E PARI

$$X(-f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt =$$

$t' = -t$
 $t = -t'$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(-t') e^{-j2\pi f t'} dt' = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t') e^{-j2\pi f t'} dt' = X(f)$$

$$X(-f) = X(f) \Rightarrow X(f) = X^*(f)$$

$$X(-f) = X^*(f) \text{ REALE}$$

SEGNALI REALI E DISPARI

$$x(t) \text{ REALE} \Rightarrow x(t) = x^*(t)$$

$$x(-t) = -x(t) \quad \text{DISPARI}$$

↓

$X(f)$ È IMMAGINARIA E DISPARI

$$X(-f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{j2\pi f t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(-t') e^{-j2\pi f t'} dt' =$$

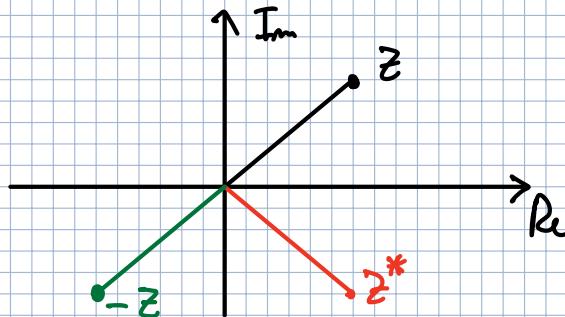
$t' = -t$
 $t = -t'$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -x(t') e^{-j2\pi f t'} dt' = -X(f)$$

$$X(-f) = -X(f) \quad \text{DISPARI}$$

$$X(-f) = X^*(f)$$

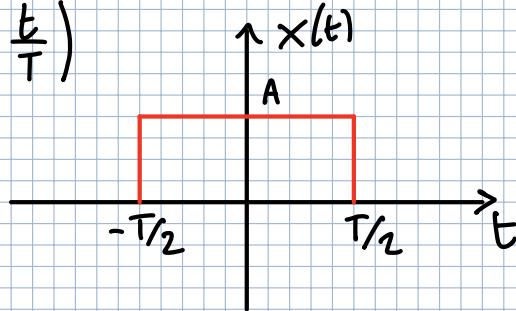
$$X^*(f) = -X(f) \quad \text{IMM. PVRD}$$



$$-z = z^* \iff \operatorname{Re}\{z\} = 0$$

ES.

$$x(t) = A \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)$$



$$X(f) = ?$$

Svolgimento

$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j2\pi f t} dt =$$

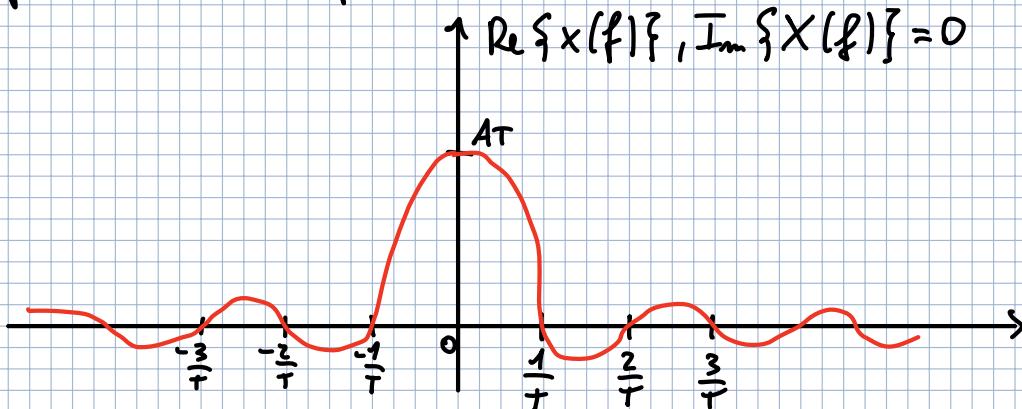
$$= A \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = A \left(\frac{1}{j2\pi f} \right) e^{-j2\pi f t} \Big|_{-T/2}^{T/2} =$$

$$A \left(\frac{1}{j2\pi f} \right) \left[\frac{-e^{-j2\pi f T} + e^{j2\pi f T}}{2j} \right] = \frac{A}{\pi f} \sin(\pi f T) = AT \operatorname{sinc}(\pi f T)$$

$$X(f) = AT \operatorname{sinc}(fT)$$

REALE
PARI

$$\operatorname{Re}\{X(f)\}, \operatorname{Im}\{X(f)\} = 0$$



sinc si ANNULA
QUANDO L'ARGORIENTO
E' INTEGO

fT è INTEGO

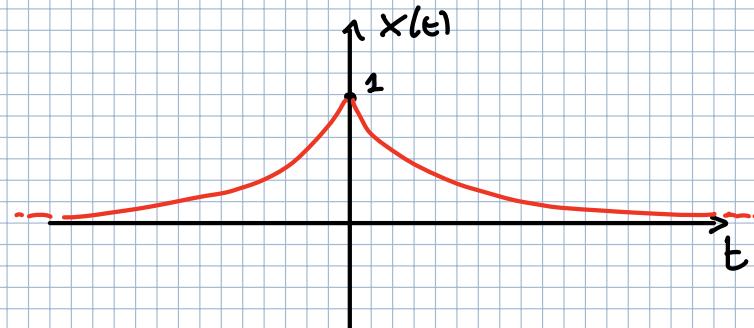
in 0 $\operatorname{sinc} = 1$

$$\operatorname{sinc}(0) = 1$$

ES. - TCF DI UN ESPONENZIALE BILATERA

$$X(t) = e^{-|t|}$$

$$X(f) = ?$$



$X(t)$ REALE, PARI



$X(f)$ REALE, PARI

Svolgimento

$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-|t|} e^{-j2\pi ft} dt =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^t e^{-j2\pi ft} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} e^{-j2\pi ft} dt =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(1-j2\pi f)t} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(1+j2\pi f)t} dt =$$

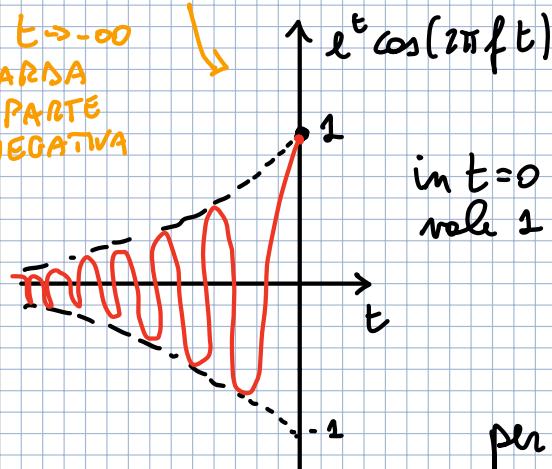
$$= \frac{1}{1-j2\pi f} e^{(1-j2\pi f)t} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 + \frac{1}{-(1+j2\pi f)} e^{-(1+j2\pi f)t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-j2\pi f} (1-0) - \frac{1}{1+j2\pi f} (0-1) = \frac{1}{1-j2\pi f} + \frac{1}{1+j2\pi f}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} e^{(1-j2\pi f)t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} e^t \cdot e^{-j2\pi f t} = e^t \cdot (\cos(2\pi f t) - j \sin(2\pi f t)) =$$

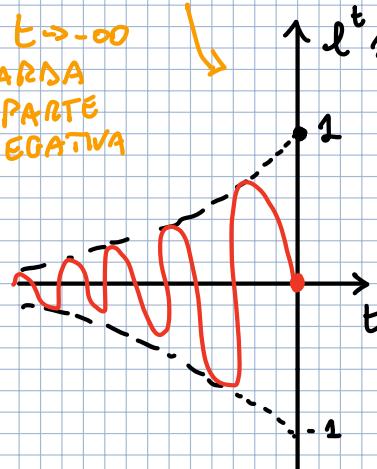
$$= e^t \cos(2\pi f t) - j e^t \sin(2\pi f t) = 0$$

$t \rightarrow -\infty$
RIGUARDA
LA PARTE
NEGATIVA



$$e^t \sin(2\pi f t)$$

$t \rightarrow -\infty$
RIGUARDA
LA PARTE
NEGATIVA



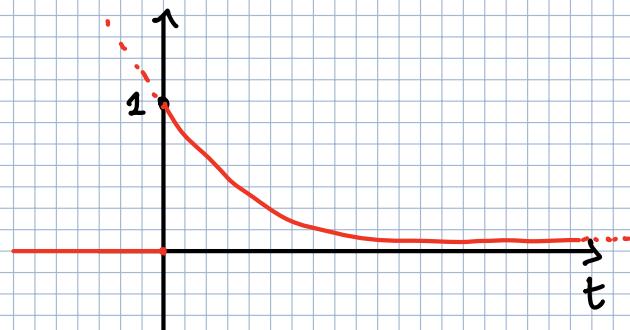
per $t \rightarrow -\infty$
ENTRAMBI VANNO A 0

$$X(f) = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^*} = \frac{1+j2\pi f + 1-j2\pi f}{1+4\pi^2 f^2} = \boxed{\frac{2}{1+4\pi^2 f^2}}$$

ES. - TCF DI UN'ESPONENZIALE MONOLATERA

$$x(t) = e^{-t} u(t)$$

$$X(f) = ?$$



$$X(f) = \frac{1}{1+j2\pi f}$$

$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t} u(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t(1+j2\pi f)} dt =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{1+j2\pi f} e^{-t(1+j2\pi f)} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 0 - \left(-\frac{1}{1+j2\pi f} \right) = \boxed{+\frac{1}{1+j2\pi f}}$$

PARI
↓
HERMITIANA

$$X(-f) = X^*(f) \rightarrow X(-f) = \frac{1}{1-j2\pi f}$$

$$X^*(f) = \frac{1^*}{(1+j2\pi f)^*} = \frac{1}{1-j2\pi f}$$

TEOREMI SU TCF

• LINEARITÀ

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

↓

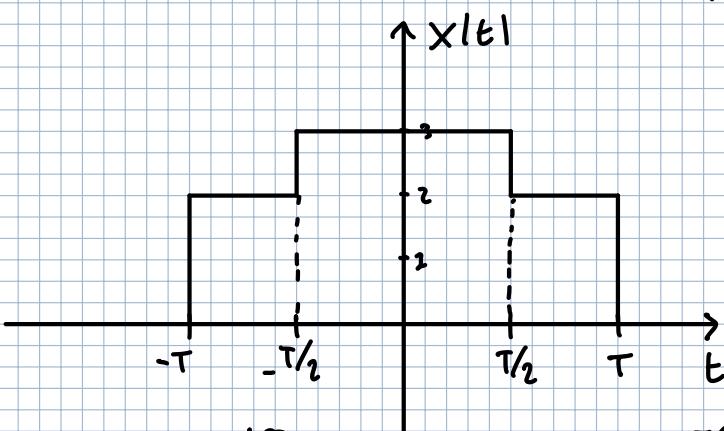
$$X(f) = a X_1(f) + b X_2(f) \Rightarrow$$

$$X_2(f) = \text{TCF}[x_2(t)]$$

$$X_2(f) = \text{TCF}[x_2(t)]$$

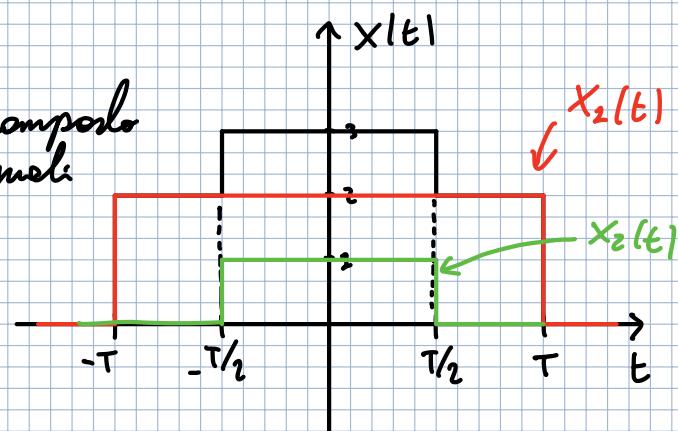
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{DIN.} \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [ax_1(t) + bx_2(t)] e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \\ = a \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt + b \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_2(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \\ = a X_1(f) + b X_2(f) \end{array} \right.$$

ES. Calcolare la TCF del segnale in figura



Passo riconosciuto
in 2 segnali:

⇒



$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \int_{-T}^{T/2} 2 e^{-j2\pi f t} dt + \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} 3 e^{-j2\pi f t} dt + \int_{T/2}^T 2 e^{-j2\pi f t} dt$$

SFRUTTO LA LINEARITÀ

$$X(f) = X_1(f) + X_2(f)$$

$$X_1(f) = \text{TCF}\left[2 \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2T}\right)\right]$$

$$X_2(f) = \text{TCF}\left[\operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)\right]$$

$$X_1(f) = 2 \cdot 2T \operatorname{sinc}(f \cdot 2T) = 4T \operatorname{sinc}(2fT)$$

$$X_2(f) = T \operatorname{sinc}(fT)$$

$$X(f) = 4T \operatorname{sinc}(2fT) + T \operatorname{sinc}(fT)$$

TCF

$$A \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T'}\right) \iff A T' \operatorname{sinc}(f T')$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1(t) = 2 \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2T}\right) = A \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T'}\right) \\ \text{con } A = 2 \quad T' = 2T \\ X_1(f) = 2 \cdot 2T \operatorname{sinc}(f \cdot 2T) = 4T \operatorname{sinc}(2fT) \end{array} \right.$$

.) DUALITÀ

$$\text{I.p. } x(t) \xrightleftharpoons{\text{TCF}} X(f)$$

$$\text{T.h. } X(t) \xrightleftharpoons{\text{TCF}} x(-f)$$

DIR.

$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt$$

scambia "t" ed "f"

$$f' = -f$$

$$f = -f'$$

$$X(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f) e^{-j2\pi t f} df = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(-f') e^{-j2\pi t (-f')} df' =$$

$$X(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(-f') e^{j2\pi f' t} df' = \text{ATCF}[x(-f)]$$

ATCF[x(-f)]

$$X(-f) = \text{TCF}[x(t)]$$



$$X(t) \xrightleftharpoons{\text{TCF}} x(-f)$$

ESEMPIO

$$x(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \xrightleftharpoons{\text{TCF}} X(f) = T \sin\left(fT\right)$$

Calcoliamo la TCF di:

$$X(t) = T \sin\left(Tt\right)$$

↓ DUALITÀ

$$X(-f) = \text{rect}\left(-\frac{f}{T}\right) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{T}\right)$$

↓ è pari

Calcolare la TCF di:

$$x(t) = A \sin(Ft)$$

$$X(f) = A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin(Ft) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(\pi F t)}{\pi F t} e^{-j2\pi f t} dt$$

$$x(t) = A \frac{F}{F} \operatorname{sinc}(Ft) = \frac{A}{F} \operatorname{sinc}(Ft) = \boxed{\frac{A}{F} \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{F}\right)} = X(f)$$

$$x(t) \Leftrightarrow X(f)$$

$$\alpha x(t) \Leftrightarrow \alpha X(f)$$

• TH. DEL RITARDO

Jp. $x(t) \stackrel{\text{TCF}}{\Leftrightarrow} X(f)$

$$y(t) = x(t - t_0) \quad \text{ritardato di } t_0$$

Th. $Y(f) = X(f) e^{-j2\pi f t_0}$

M.M.

$$\begin{aligned} Y(f) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t - t_0) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t') e^{-j2\pi f (t' + t_0)} dt' = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t') e^{-j2\pi f t'} dt' \cdot e^{-j2\pi f t_0} = X(f) e^{-j2\pi f t_0} \end{aligned}$$

$t' = t - t_0$
 $t = t' + t_0$

Dirigiamo lo spettro $Y(f)$

$$|Y(f)| = |X(f)|$$

$$\angle Y(f) = \angle X(f) - 2\pi f t_0$$

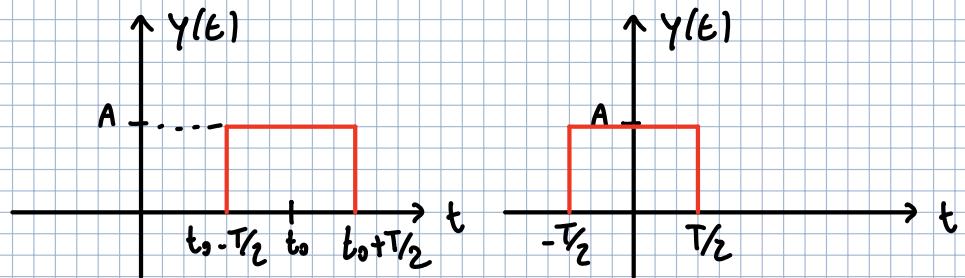
ESEMPIO

$$y(t) = \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t - t_0}{T}\right)$$

$$Y(f) = \text{TCF}[y(t)] = \text{TCF}[x(t)] e^{-j2\pi f t_0} = T \operatorname{sinc}(ft) e^{-j2\pi f t_0}$$

$$\begin{cases} y(t) = x(t - t_0) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \end{cases}$$



•) Th. del CAMBIAMENTO DI SCALA LINEARE

$$I_P. \quad \begin{cases} x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{TCF}} X(f) \\ Y(f) = X(\alpha t) \quad \alpha \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Th. } Y(f) = \frac{1}{|\alpha|} X\left(\frac{f}{\alpha}\right)$$

DIM.

$$2 \text{ casi} \quad \begin{cases} \alpha > 0 \\ \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$$

$\boxed{\alpha > 0}$

$$t' = \alpha t \quad t = \frac{t'}{\alpha}$$

$$Y(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\alpha t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t') e^{-j2\pi f \frac{t'}{\alpha}} \frac{dt'}{\alpha} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t') e^{-j2\pi \frac{f}{\alpha} t'} dt' = \frac{1}{\alpha} X\left(\frac{f}{\alpha}\right)$$

$\boxed{\alpha < 0} \Rightarrow \alpha = -|\alpha|$

$$t' = -|\alpha| t \quad t = \frac{t'}{-|\alpha|}$$

$$Y(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\alpha t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t') e^{-j2\pi f \frac{t'}{-|\alpha|}} \frac{dt'}{-|\alpha|} =$$

$$= \int_{+\infty}^{-\infty} X(t') e^{-j2\pi f \frac{t'}{|\alpha|}} \frac{dt'}{-|\alpha|} = \frac{1}{|\alpha|} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t') e^{-j2\pi \frac{f}{|\alpha|} t'} dt' = \frac{1}{|\alpha|} X\left(\frac{f}{\alpha}\right)$$

$$Y(f) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{|\alpha|} X\left(\frac{f}{\alpha}\right) & \alpha > 0 \\ \frac{1}{|\alpha|} X\left(\frac{f}{\alpha}\right) & \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$Y(f) = \frac{1}{|\alpha|} X\left(\frac{f}{\alpha}\right)$$

ESEMPIO

$$y(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2T}\right)$$

$$X(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{TcF}} X(f) = T \text{sinc}(fT)$$

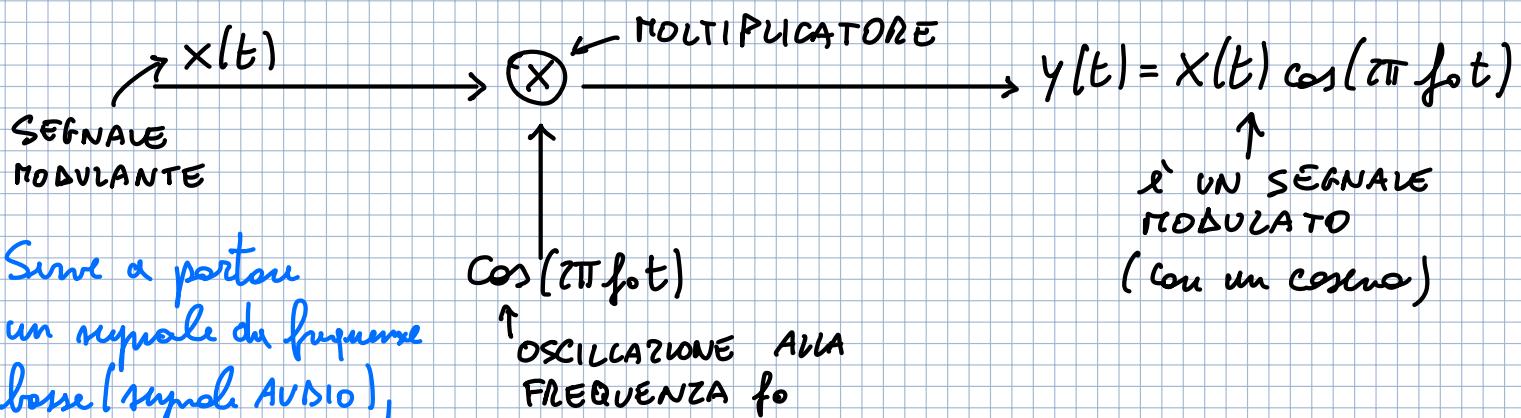
$$Y(t) = X(dt) \quad d = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Y(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{dt}{T}\right) \quad d = \frac{1}{2}$$

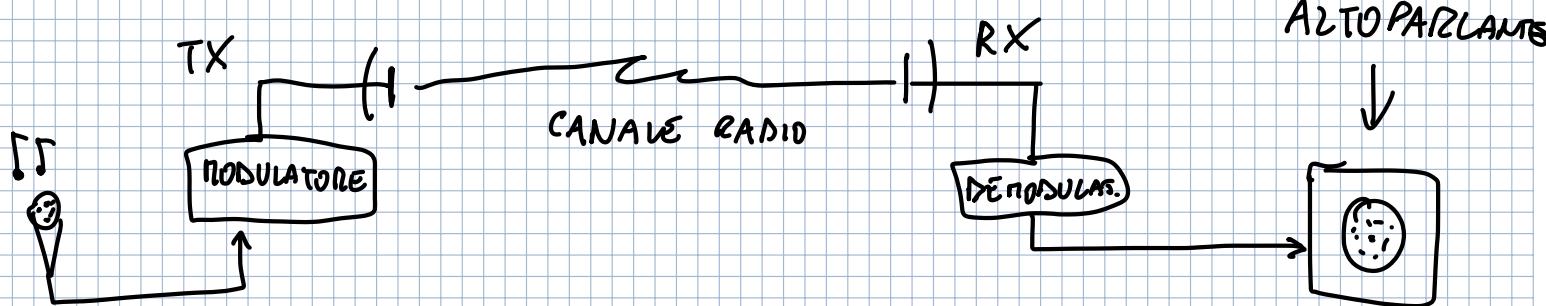
$$Y(f) = \frac{1}{|d|} X\left(\frac{1}{d}\right) = \frac{1}{|d|} T \text{sinc}\left(\frac{f}{d} T\right) = \frac{1}{|d|} T \text{sinc}\left(\frac{f}{\frac{1}{2}} T\right) = \\ = 2T \text{sinc}(2Tf)$$

• Th. DELLA MODULAZIONE (NEI SISTEMI WIRELESS)

Cosa è una modulazione?



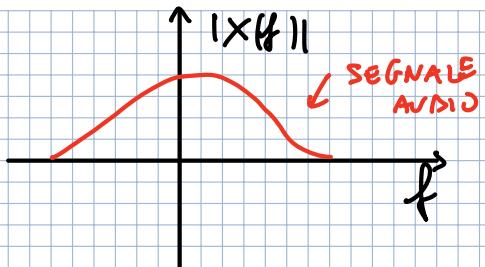
Serve a portare un segnale da frequenze basse (segnale AUDIO), a frequenze più elevate in modo che esso possa essere trasmesso sulle onde (Wireless)



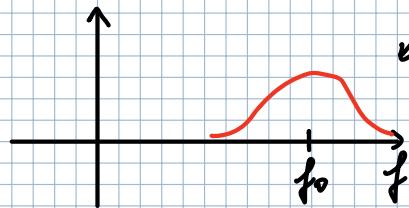
I.P. $\begin{cases} y(t) = x(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) \\ x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{TcF}} X(f) \end{cases}$

UN SEGNALE VIENE PORTATO DA UN PUNTO DI VISTA SPECTRALE NELL'INTORNO DELLA FREQUENZA f_0

Th.
$$Y(f) = \frac{1}{2} X(f - f_0) + \frac{1}{2} X(f + f_0)$$



MODUL.
CON $\cos(\pi f_0 t)$



DIM.

$$Y(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt =$$

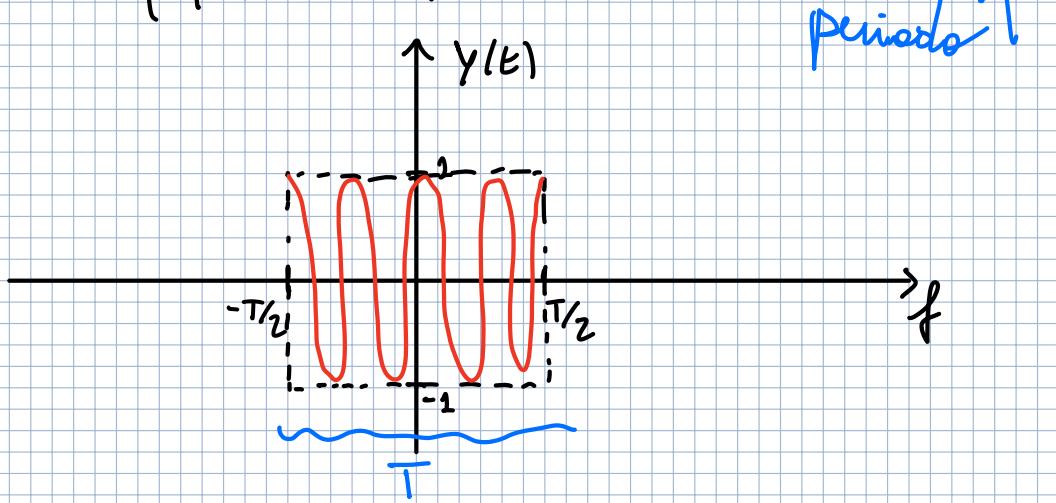
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t) \frac{e^{j2\pi f_0 t} + e^{-j2\pi f_0 t}}{2} e^{-j2\pi f t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t) e^{-j2\pi(f-f_0)t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t) e^{-j2\pi(f+f_0)t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} X(f-f_0) + \frac{1}{2} X(f+f_0)$$

ESEMPIO

$$X(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$$



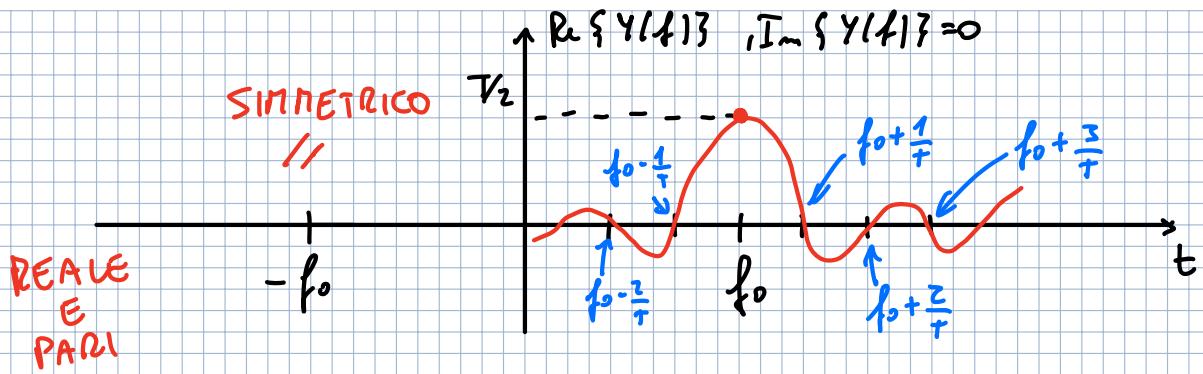
$$Y(f) = \frac{1}{2} X(f-f_0) + \frac{1}{2} X(f+f_0)$$

$$X(f) = \text{TCF}[x(t)], \quad x(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)$$

$$y(t) = x(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$$

$$X(f) = T \text{sinc}(fT)$$

$$Y(f) = \frac{I}{2} \text{sinc}[(f-f_0)T] + \frac{I}{2} \text{sinc}[(f+f_0)T]$$



•) MODULAZIONE CON SENO

I.P. $\begin{cases} x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{TCF}} X(f) \\ y(t) = x(t) \sin(2\pi f_0 t) \end{cases}$

Th. $Y(f) = \frac{1}{2j} X(f-f_0) - \frac{1}{2j} X(f+f_0)$

DIM.

$$Y(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \sin(2\pi f_0 t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \frac{e^{j2\pi f_0 t} - e^{-j2\pi f_0 t}}{2j} e^{-j2\pi f t} dt =$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2j} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi(f-f_0)t} dt}_{X(f-f_0)} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2j} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi(f+f_0)t} dt}_{X(f+f_0)} = \frac{1}{2j} X(f-f_0) - \frac{1}{2j} X(f+f_0)$$

$X(f-f_0)$

$X(f+f_0)$

•) MODULAZIONE SENSO CON FASE GENERICA

I.P. $\begin{cases} x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{TCF}} X(f) \\ y(t) = x(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \varphi) \end{cases}$

Th. $Y(f) = \frac{e^{j\varphi}}{2} X(f-f_0) + \frac{e^{-j\varphi}}{2} X(f+f_0)$

DIM.

$$Y(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \varphi) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{\ell^{\frac{f}{2}}}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi(f-f_0)t} dt + \frac{\ell^{\frac{-f}{2}}}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi(f+f_0)t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{\ell^{\frac{f}{2}}}{2} X(f-f_0) + \frac{\ell^{\frac{-f}{2}}}{2} X(f+f_0)$$

•) MODULAZIONE CON ESPONENZIALE COMPLESSO

I.P. $\begin{cases} x(t) \xrightleftharpoons{\text{TCF}} X(f) \\ y(t) = x(t) e^{j2\pi f_0 t} \end{cases}$

Th. $Y(f) = X(f-f_0)$

DIM.

$$Y(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{j2\pi f_0 t} e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi(f-f_0)t} dt = \underbrace{X(f-f_0)}$$

DUALITÀ

$$x(t-t_0) \Leftrightarrow X(f) e^{-j2\pi f t_0}$$

$$x(t) e^{+j2\pi f_0 t} \Leftrightarrow X(f-f_0)$$

•) TH. DELLA DERIVAZIONE

I.P. $\begin{cases} x(t) \xrightleftharpoons{\text{TCF}} X(f) \\ y(t) = \frac{d}{dt} x(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow Y(f) = j2\pi f X(f)$

DIM.

$$y(t) = \frac{d}{dt} x(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f) e^{j2\pi f t} df \right] =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f) \frac{d}{dt} [e^{j2\pi f t}] df =$$

$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f) e^{j2\pi f t} df$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f) j2\pi f e^{j2\pi f t} df = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} j2\pi f X(f) e^{j2\pi f t} df = Y(t)$$

UNO SPETTRO
 $G(f)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ATCF}[G(f)] = Y(t)$$

$$\text{TCF}[\text{ATCF}[G(f)]] = \text{TCF}[Y(t)] \rightarrow G(f) = Y(f)$$

• TH. DELL' INTEGRAZIONE

I.P.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{TCF}} X(f) \\ Y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t X(\alpha) d\alpha \quad \Rightarrow \quad Y(f) = \frac{X(f)}{j2\pi f} \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t) dt = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

DIM.

$$Y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t X(\alpha) d\alpha \Rightarrow X(t) = \frac{d}{dt} Y(t) \Rightarrow X(f) = j2\pi f Y(f)$$

potrebbe divergere e
quindi non avere soluzione
in $f = 0$

MA ABBIAMO POSTO CORRE CONDIZIONE:

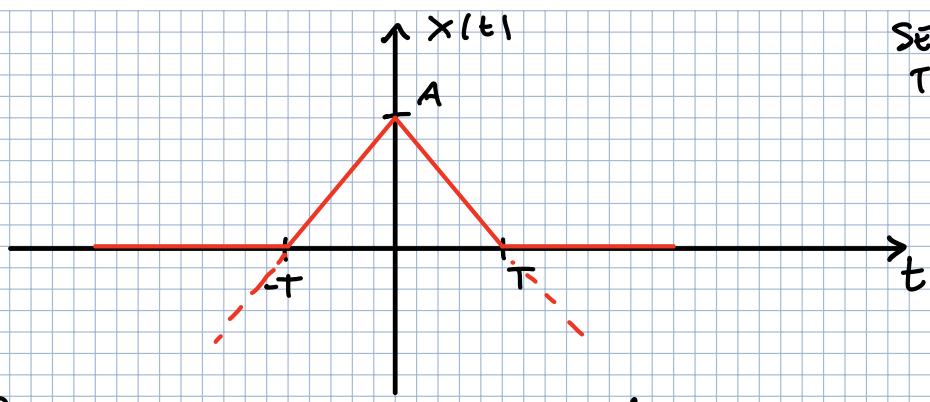
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t) dt = 0 \Rightarrow X(f)|_{f=0} = 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \Big|_{f=0} = X(f)|_{f=0} = X(0) = 0$$

ESEMPIO DI APPLICAZIONE TH. INTEGR.

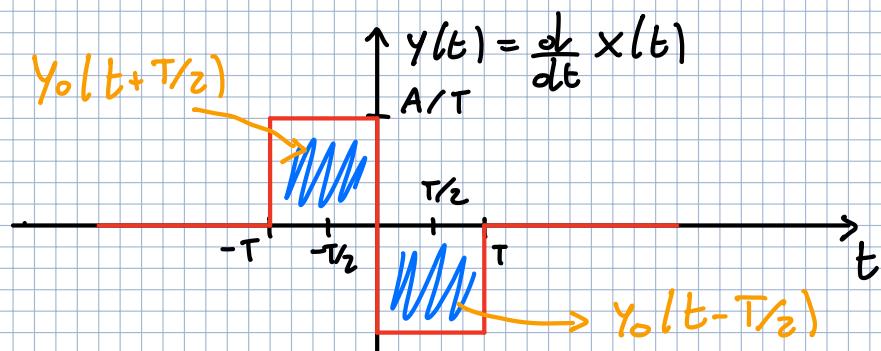
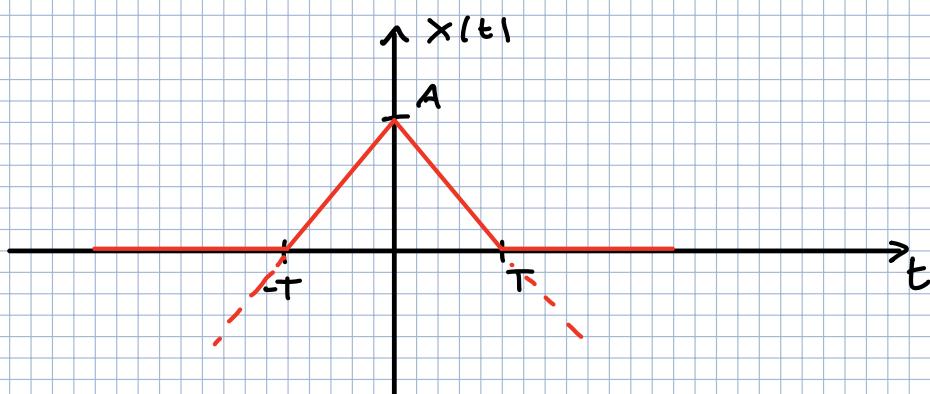
$$X(t) = A \left(1 - \frac{|t|}{T} \right) \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2T}\right) \quad X(f) = ?$$

SEGNALE
TRIANGOLARE



$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A \left(1 - \frac{|t|}{T}\right) \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2T}\right) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \rightarrow \text{MEGLIO DI NO!}$$

ALTRA STRADA per calcolare $X(f)$:

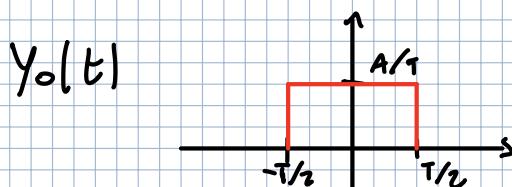


$$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t y(\tau) d\tau \Rightarrow X(f) = \frac{Y(f)}{j2\pi f}$$

posso applicare il teorema

$$X(f) = \frac{Y(f)}{j2\pi f} \quad \text{ma } Y(f) = ?$$

$$y(t) = y_0(t - (-T/2)) - y_0(t - T/2)$$



$X(f)$ lo posso calcolare
se $Y(f)$ ESISTE E:

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

✓ perchè
se faccio la somma delle
AREE SOTTESE ALLA
CURVA = 0

$$y_0(t) = \frac{A}{T} \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)$$

$$Y(f) = Y_0(f) e^{-j2\pi f(-T/2)} - Y_0(f) e^{-j2\pi f T/2} = \\ = Y_0(f) [e^{j2\pi f T/2} - e^{-j2\pi f T/2}]$$

$$Y_0(f) = \frac{A}{T} \cdot \boxed{\operatorname{ sinc}(Tf)} \xrightarrow{\text{TCF rect}} A \operatorname{ sinc}(Tf)$$

$$Y(f) = A \operatorname{ sinc}(Tf) [e^{j\pi f T} - e^{-j\pi f T}]$$

$$X(f) = \frac{Y(f)}{j2\pi f} = \frac{A}{\pi f} \operatorname{ sinc}(Tf) \frac{e^{j\pi f T} - e^{-j\pi f T}}{2j} = \frac{A}{\pi f} \operatorname{ sinc}(Tf) \operatorname{ sinc}(\pi f T) = \\ = A T \operatorname{ sinc}(Tf) \frac{\operatorname{ sinc}(\pi f T)}{\pi f T} = A T \operatorname{ sinc}(Tf) \operatorname{ sinc}(Tf) = \boxed{AT \operatorname{ sinc}^2(Tf)}$$

Moltiplico per $\frac{1}{T}$

$$\boxed{A \left(1 - \frac{|t|}{T}\right) \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2T}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{TCF}} AT \operatorname{ sinc}^2(Tf)}$$

TEOREMA DELLA DERIVAZIONE IN FREQUENZA

$$\text{Ip. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Y(f) = \frac{d}{df} X(f) \\ x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{TCF}} X(f) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow y(t) = -j2\pi t x(t)$$

DIM.

$$\begin{aligned} Y(f) &= \frac{d}{df} X(f) = \frac{d}{df} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \right] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \frac{d}{df} \left[e^{-j2\pi f t} \right] dt = \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) (-j2\pi t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -j2\pi t x(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt}_{\text{TCF}[-j2\pi t x(t)]} = Y(f) \\ &\quad \underline{Y(f)} \end{aligned}$$

TEOREMA DELL' INTEGRAZIONE IN FREQUENZA

$$\text{Ip. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Y(f) = \int_{-\infty}^f X(\alpha) d\alpha \\ x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{TCI}} X(f) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow Y(t) = -\frac{x(t)}{j2\pi t}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\alpha) d\alpha = 0$$

DIM.

$$Y(f) = \int_{-\infty}^f X(\alpha) d\alpha \Rightarrow X(f) = \frac{d}{df} [Y(f)] \Rightarrow x(t) = -j2\pi t y(t)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} y(t) = K < +\infty \Rightarrow x(t) = 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\alpha) d\alpha = X(0) = 0$$

$$y(t) = -\frac{x(t)}{j2\pi t}$$

CONVOLUZIONE

$$z(t) = x(t) \otimes y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) y(t-\tau) d\tau$$

TH. DELLA CONVOLUZIONE

I_{P.}

$$\left\{ x(t) \xrightleftharpoons{\text{TCF}} X(f), y(t) \xrightleftharpoons{\text{TCF}} Y(f), z(t) = x(t) \otimes y(t) \right.$$

TESI

$$z(f) = X(f) Y(f)$$

DIM.

$$\begin{aligned} z(f) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) y(t-\tau) d\tau e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t-\tau) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) Y(f) e^{-j2\pi f \tau} d\tau = \\ &= Y(f) \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) e^{-j2\pi f \tau} d\tau}_{X(f)} = Y(f) X(f) \end{aligned}$$

** RAPPRESENTA IL RITARDO*

PROPRIETA' DELLA CONVOLUZIONE

•) COMMUTATIVA

$$x(t) \otimes y(t) = y(t) \otimes x(t)$$

DIM.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) y(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t-\tau') y(\tau') d\tau' = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(\tau') x(t-\tau') d\tau' = y(t) \otimes x(t)$$

$$t - \tau = \tau'$$

•) DISTRIBUTIVA

$$x(t) \otimes [y(t) + z(t)] = x(t) \otimes y(t) + x(t) \otimes z(t)$$

DIM.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) [y(t-\tau) + z(t-\tau)] d\tau =$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) y(t-\tau) d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) z(t-\tau) d\tau = x(t) \otimes y(t) + x(t) \otimes z(t)$$

•) ASSOCIA TIVA

$$x(t) \otimes [y(t) \otimes z(t)] = [x(t) \otimes y(t)] \otimes z(t) = x(t) \otimes y(t) \otimes z(t)$$

DIM.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(\alpha) z[(t-\tau) - \alpha] d\alpha d\tau$$

$$x(t) \otimes y(t) \otimes z(t) \stackrel{\text{TCF}}{\iff} x(f) \cdot [y(f) \cdot z(f)]$$

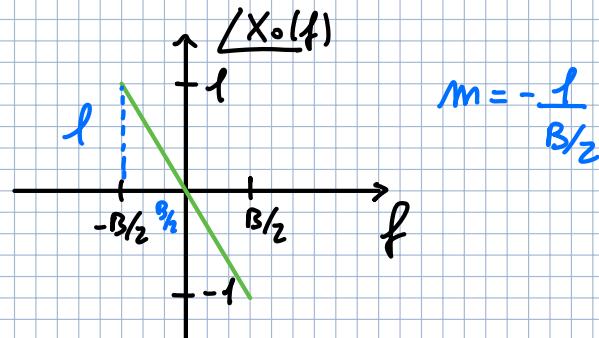
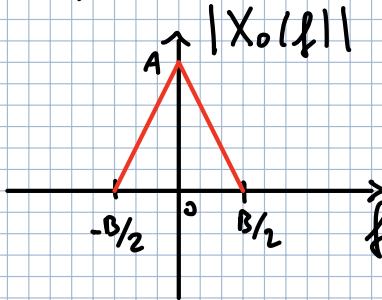
$$[x(t) \otimes y(t)] \otimes z(t) \stackrel{\text{||}}{\iff} [x(f) \cdot y(f)] \cdot z(f)$$

•) TH. DEL PRODOTTO

$$\text{I.p.} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z(t) = x(t) \cdot y(t) \\ x(t) \stackrel{\text{TCF}}{\iff} X(f), y(t) \stackrel{\text{TCF}}{\iff} Y(f) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow Z(f) = X(f) \otimes Y(f)$$

$$x(t) = \text{ATCF} [x(f)]$$

$$X_0(f) = |X_0(f)| e^{j\angle X_0(f)}$$



$$|X_0(f)| = A \left(1 - \frac{|f|}{B/2}\right) \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{B}\right)$$

$$\angle X_0(f) = -\frac{l}{B/2} f = -2\pi f t_0, \quad t_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi B/2} = \frac{l}{\pi B}$$

$$x(t) = X_0(f-f_0) + X_0(f+f_0)$$

$$x(t) = X_0(t) e^{j2\pi f_0 t} + X_0(t) e^{-j2\pi f_0 t} = 2X_0(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$$

$$X_0(t) = \text{ATCF} [X_0(f)] = \text{ATCF} [A(f) e^{-j2\pi f t_0}] = a(t-t_0)$$

$$a(t) = \text{ATCF} [A(f)] = \text{ATCF} \left[A \left(1 - \frac{|f|}{B/2}\right) \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{B}\right) \right] = \frac{AB}{2} \text{sinc}^2\left(\frac{B}{2}t\right)$$

$$X_0(t) = \frac{AB}{2} \text{sinc}^2\left[\frac{B}{2}(t-t_0)\right]$$

$$x(t) = 2X_0(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) = AB \text{sinc}^2\left[\frac{B}{2}(t-t_0)\right] \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$$

SEGNALE MODULANTE OSCILLAZIONE

DELTA DI DIRAC

Serve per estendere le classi dei segnali a ENERGIA INFINTA

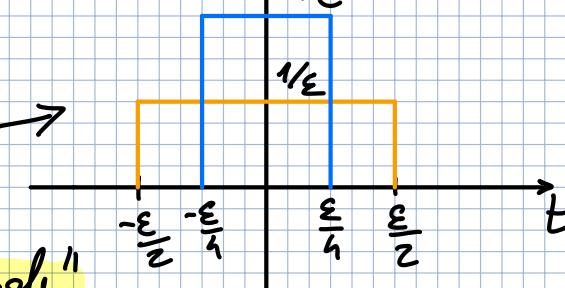
$$\delta_\varepsilon(t) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

$\frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ = AMPIEZZA

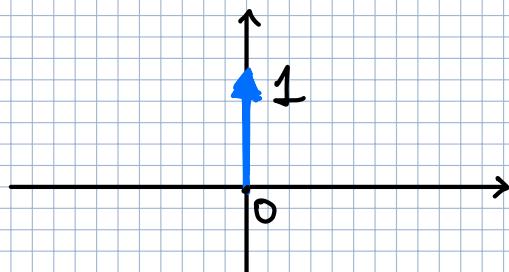
AREA = 1 non dipende da ε

se diminuisce la durata cresce

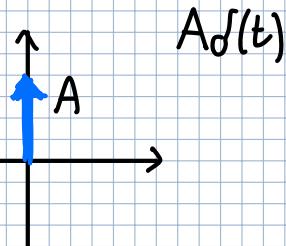
d'ampiezza "direttamente proporzionale"



$$\delta(t) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \delta_\varepsilon(t)$$



L'AMPIEZZA E'
INFINITA, MA L'AREA
SI PUO' SEMPRE
MISURARE



$$A\delta(t) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} A\delta_\varepsilon(t) = A \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \delta_\varepsilon(t) =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A\delta(t) dt = A \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt}_{f=1} = A$$

PROPRIETA' FONDAMENTALI

$$1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$$

DIM.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{\varepsilon}\right) dt = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{\varepsilon}\right) dt =$$

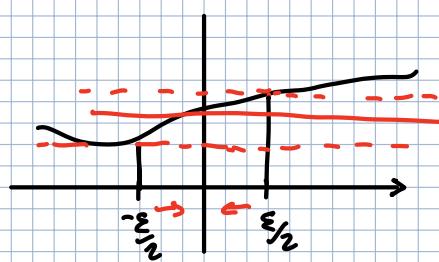
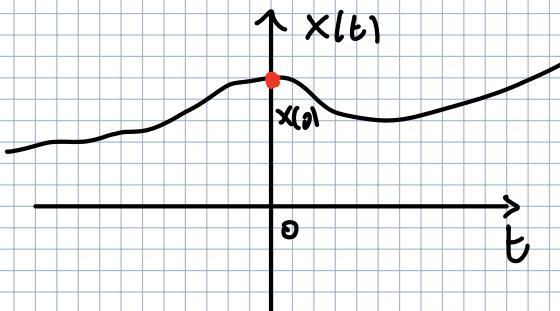
$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{-\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}^{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}} 1 dt = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \cdot \varepsilon = 1$$

2) PROPRIETA' CAMPIONATRICE

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t) \delta(t) dt = X(t) \Big|_{t=0} = X(0)$$

Ip. $X(t)$ continua in $t=0$

SE PRENDO UN SEGNALE $X(t)$ QUALUNQUE, LA 2^a PROPRIETA'
MI RESTITUISCE IL VALORE DEL SEGNALE in $t=0$



TH. MEDIA
PIU' STRINGO
L'INTERVALLO
PIU' MI AVvicino
a $X(0)$

⇒ PROPRIETÀ INTEGRALI DELLA DELTA DI DIRAC

1) $\delta(t) = \delta(-t)$

PARITÀ

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(-t) \times x(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) \times x(t) dt$$

SIGNIFICATO DI
PARITÀ IN SENSO
DI INTEGRALE

DIM.

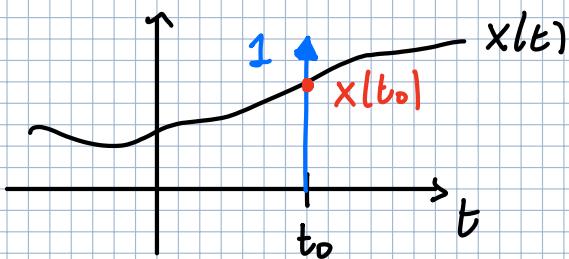
$$t' = -t \quad t = -t'$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(-t) \times x(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t') \times x(-t') dt' = x(-t') \Big|_{t'=0} = x(0)$$

2) TRASLAZIONE

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \delta(t-t_0) dt = x(t_0)$$

$$t-t_0 = t' \\ t = t'+t_0$$



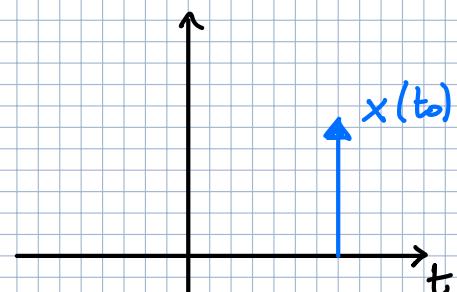
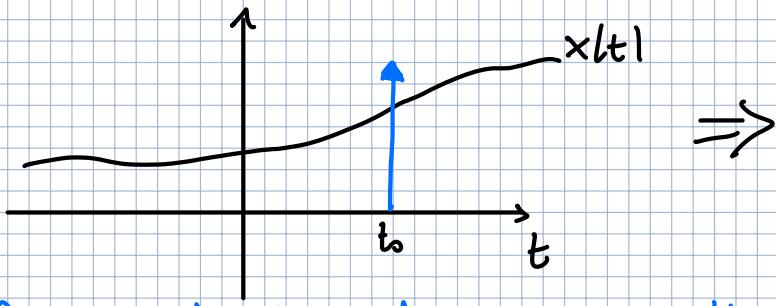
DIM.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \delta(t-t_0) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t'+t_0) \delta(t') dt' = x(t'+t_0) \Big|_{t'=0} = x(t_0)$$

DA QUESTA PROPRIETÀ

DERIVA QUESTA

3) $x(t) \delta(t-t_0) = x(t_0) \delta(t-t_0)$



IL PRODOTTO DI UNA DELTA
CON UNA FUNZIONE CONTINUA
E' UN'ALTRA DELTA, DOVE
PERO' VARIA L'AREA.

L'AREA VIENE MOLTIPLICATA PER IL VALORE DEL PUNTO
DOVE E' APPLICATA LA DELTA $\Rightarrow t_0$

IL RISULTATO E' UNA DELTA
CON AREA X CALCOLATA in t_0

4) CONVOLUZIONE

$$x(t) \otimes \delta(t) = x(t)$$

DIM.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) \delta(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) \delta(t-\tau) d\tau = x(t)$$

per le posite

\Rightarrow la Delta di Dirac è l'elemento neutro per l'operazione convoluzione (OPERA SU FUNZIONI)

$$\Rightarrow x(t) \otimes \delta(t-t_0) = x(t-t_0)$$

FARE LA CONVOLUZIONE CON LA DELTA TRASLATA VUOL DIRE TRASLARE IL SEGNALE

5) CAMPIONAMENTO CON CAMBIO DI SCALA

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \delta(\alpha t) dt = \frac{x(0)}{|\alpha|} \quad (\alpha \neq 0)$$

DIM.

$\boxed{\alpha > 0}$

$$\alpha t = t' \quad t = \frac{t'}{\alpha}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \delta(\alpha t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\left(\frac{t'}{\alpha}\right) \delta(t') \frac{dt'}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{|\alpha|} x(0)$$

$\boxed{\alpha < 0}$

$$-\alpha t = t' \quad t = -\frac{t'}{\alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \delta(\alpha t) dt &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\left(\frac{t'}{\alpha}\right) \delta(t') - \frac{\delta(t')}{|\alpha|} = \frac{1}{|\alpha|} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\left(\frac{t'}{\alpha}\right) \delta(t') dt' = \\ &= \frac{1}{|\alpha|} x(0) \end{aligned}$$

TCF DELLA DELTA DI DIRAC

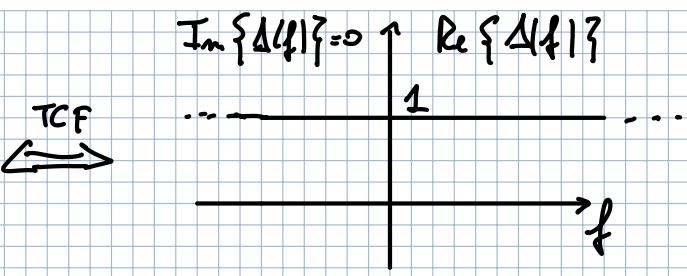
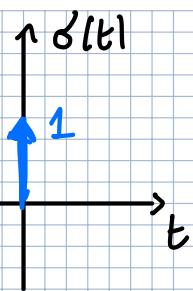
$$\delta(t) \xrightarrow{\text{TCF}} 1$$

$\forall f$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j2\pi ft} \delta(t) dt = 1$$

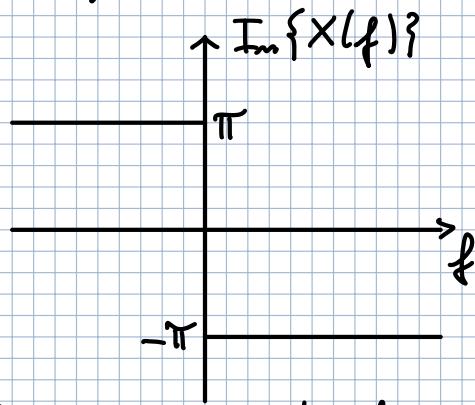
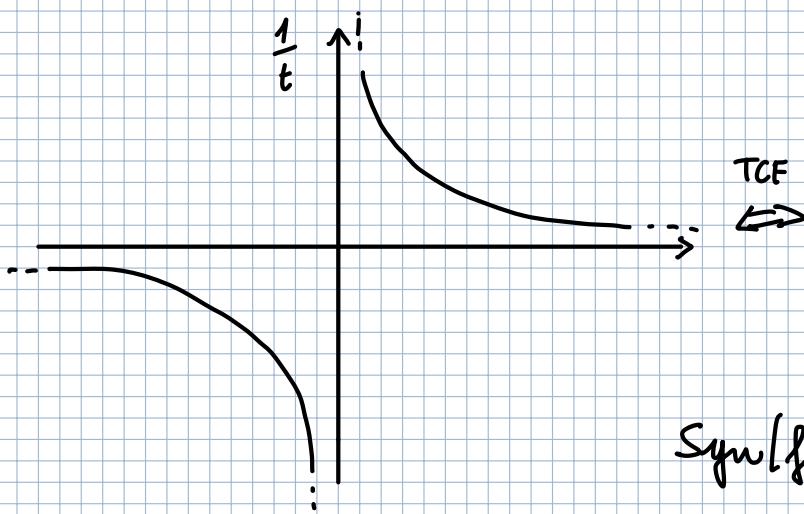
$X(f) \longrightarrow$ CALCOLATA in $t=0$

PER LA POCHE
CAMPIONATRICE



•) TRA SFORNATA DEL SEGNALE $\frac{1}{t}$

$$X(t) = \frac{1}{t} \quad \xrightleftharpoons[\text{TCF}]{} X(f) = -j\pi \operatorname{sgn}(f)$$

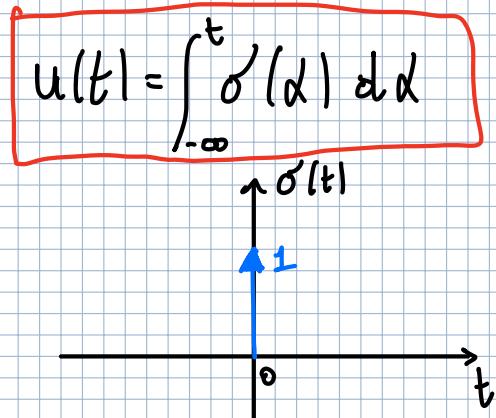


$\operatorname{sgn}(f) = \begin{cases} \text{VALE 1 quando } f > 0 \\ \text{VALE -1 quando } f < 0 \end{cases}$
MA E' INVERTITO perché ho un numero elevante

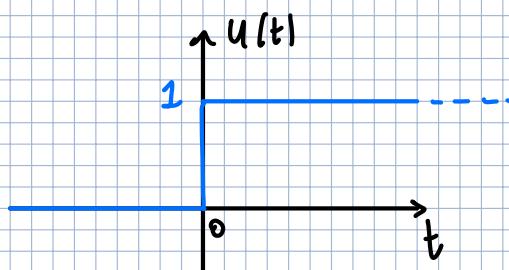
$$\begin{aligned} f < 0 &\rightarrow \pi \\ f > 0 &\rightarrow -\pi \end{aligned}$$

RELAZIONE TRA GRADINO E DIRAC

$$u(t) \quad \delta(t)$$



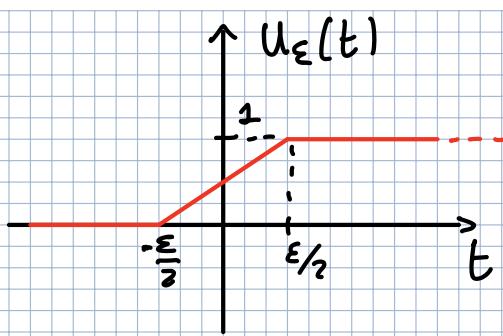
$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} u(t) = 1$$



$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} u'(t) = 0$$

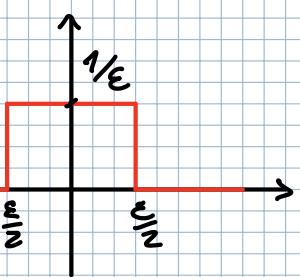
PASSA DA 0 a 1 con DISCONTI NUVITA'

$$\frac{d}{dt} u(t) = \delta(t)$$



$$u(t) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} u_\varepsilon(t)$$

$$\delta_\varepsilon(t) = \frac{d}{dt} u_\varepsilon(t) \Rightarrow$$



$$\delta(t) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \delta_\varepsilon(t) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dt} u_\varepsilon(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} u_\varepsilon(t) = \frac{d}{dt} u(t)$$

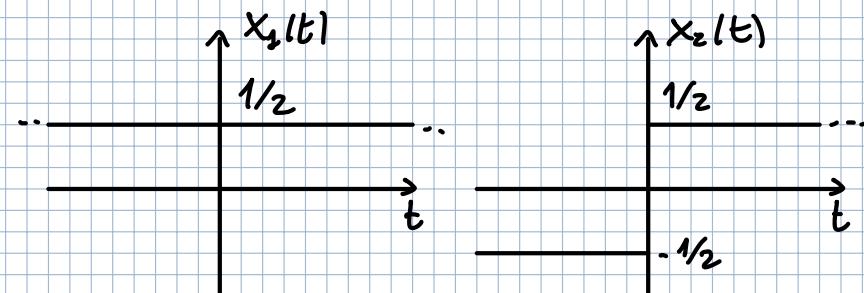
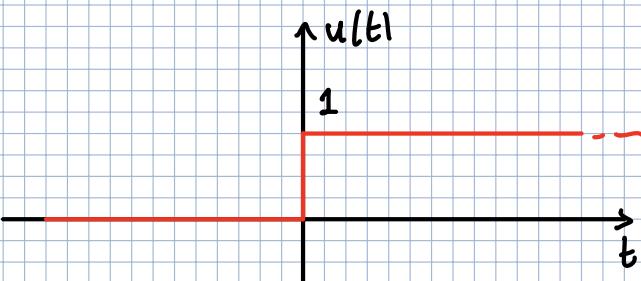
DEF.

.) TCF DEL GRADINO

$$U(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = -\frac{1}{j2\pi f} e^{-j2\pi f t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1/f$$

ALTRA STRADA:

$$u(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(t)$$

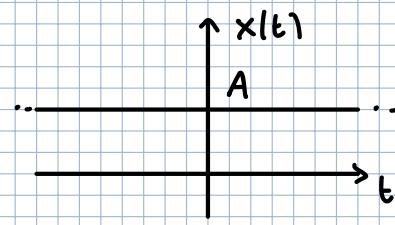


$$u(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$$

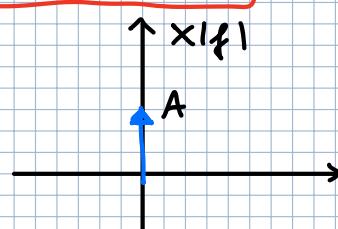
$$U(f) = X_1(f) + X_2(f)$$

$$X_1(f) = ?$$

$$X_1(t) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow X_1(f) = \frac{1}{2} \delta(f) \text{ perché}$$



\Leftrightarrow



$$X_2(t) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(t)$$

$$X_2(f) = ? \Rightarrow X_2(f) = \frac{1}{j2\pi f}$$

$$\delta(t) \Leftrightarrow 1$$

$$1 \forall t \Leftrightarrow \delta(-f) = \delta(f)$$

$$A \Leftrightarrow A \delta(f)$$

$$\frac{1}{t} \Leftrightarrow -j\pi \operatorname{sgn}(f)$$

$$-j\pi \operatorname{sgn}(t) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{-f}$$

$$\operatorname{sgn}(t) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{j\pi f}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(t) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{j2\pi f}$$

$$U(f) = \frac{1}{2} \delta(f) + \frac{1}{j2\pi f}$$

TEOREMA DELL' INTEGRAZIONE COMPLETO

I.p. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) \Leftrightarrow X(f) \\ Y(f) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \end{array} \right.$

$$\Rightarrow Y(f) = \frac{X(0)}{2} \delta(f) + \frac{X(f)}{j2\pi f}$$

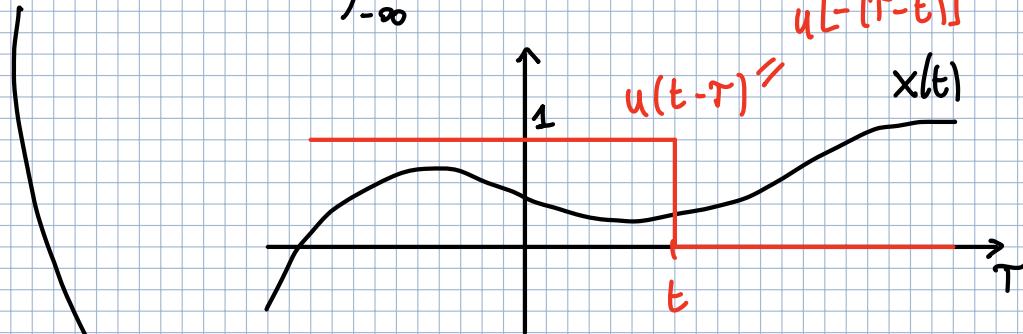
COMPARA QUANDO:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) dt \neq 0 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) dt = X(0) = X(f) \Big|_{f=0} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt \Big|_{f=0} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) dt$$

DIM.

$$Y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau$$

$$x(t) \otimes u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) u(t-\tau) d\tau$$



$$= \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau = Y(t) = x(t) \otimes u(t)$$

PER CONV. $Y(f) = X(f) \cdot U(f) =$

$$= \frac{1}{2} X(f) \delta(f) + \frac{X(f)}{j2\pi f} =$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2} X(0) \delta(f) + \frac{X(f)}{j2\pi f}} = Y(f)$$

$$U(f) = \frac{1}{2} \delta(f) + \frac{1}{j2\pi f}$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta(t) \Leftrightarrow 1 \quad \forall f$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta(t-t_0) \stackrel{\text{TCF}}{\Leftrightarrow} e^{-j2\pi f t_0}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta'(t-t_0) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = e^{-j2\pi f t_0}$$

PER LA DUALITÀ, ne prendo:

$$e^{-j2\pi f_0 t} \Leftrightarrow \delta(-f-f_0)$$

$$e^{j2\pi(-f_0)t} \Leftrightarrow \delta(f+f_0)$$

$$e^{j2\pi f_0 t} \Leftrightarrow \delta(f-f_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{j2\pi f_0 t} &\Leftrightarrow \delta(f-f_0) \\ e^{j2\pi(-f_0)t} &\Leftrightarrow \delta(f+f_0) \end{aligned}$$

ESEMPIO: CALCOLO della TCF di SINUSOIDI

TCF di un COSENO

$$x(t) = A \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$$

HA EN. INF. PERIODICA

$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A \cos(2\pi f_0 t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A \frac{e^{j2\pi f_0 t} + e^{-j2\pi f_0 t}}{2} \cdot e^{-j2\pi f t} dt =$$

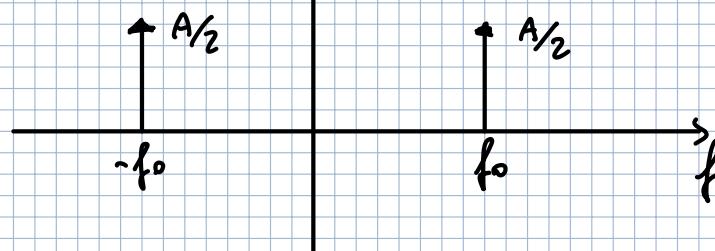
$$= \frac{A}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (e^{j2\pi f_0 t} + e^{-j2\pi f_0 t}) \cdot e^{-j2\pi f t} dt =$$

$$\frac{A}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{j2\pi f_0 t} e^{-j2\pi f t} dt + \frac{A}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j2\pi f_0 t} e^{-j2\pi f t} dt =$$

$$\frac{A}{2} \text{TCF} \left[e^{j2\pi f_0 t} \right] + \frac{A}{2} \text{TCF} \left[e^{-j2\pi f_0 t} \right] = \frac{A}{2} \delta(f-f_0) + \frac{A}{2} \delta(f+f_0)$$

$\Re \{X(f)\}, \Im \{X(f)\} = 0$

REALE E
PARI



TCF di un SENO

$$x(t) = A \sin(2\pi f_0 t)$$

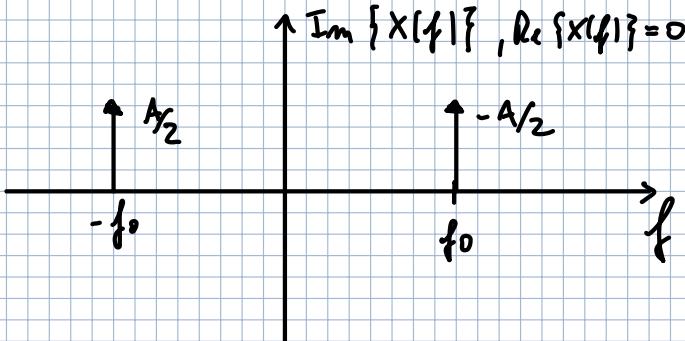
$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A \sin(2\pi f_0 t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A \left(\frac{e^{j2\pi f_0 t} - e^{-j2\pi f_0 t}}{2j} \right) \cdot e^{-j2\pi f t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{A}{2j} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{j2\pi f_0 t} \cdot e^{-j2\pi f t} dt - \frac{A}{2j} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j2\pi f_0 t} \cdot e^{-j2\pi f t} dt =$$

$$\frac{A}{2j} TCF \left[e^{j2\pi f_0 t} \right] - \frac{A}{2j} TCF \left[e^{-j2\pi f_0 t} \right] = \frac{A}{2j} \delta(f - f_0) - \frac{A}{2j} \delta(f + f_0)$$

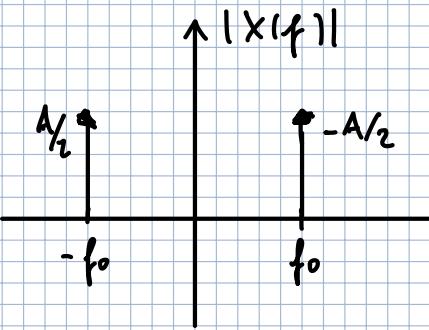
$$\frac{A}{2j} \cdot \frac{j}{j} = -j \frac{A}{2}$$

$$-\frac{A}{2j} = +j \frac{A}{2}$$

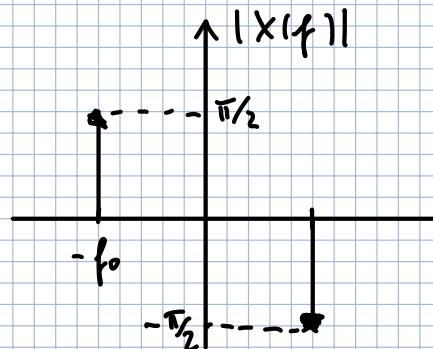


IM. E
ISPARI

MODULO



FASE



TCF DI UNA SINUSOIDA

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \phi) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \frac{A}{2} e^{j\phi} \delta(f - f_0) + \frac{A}{2} e^{-j\phi} \delta(f + f_0)$$

DIM. BIUNIVOCITA'

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{TCF}} X(f)$$

$$X(f) \xrightarrow{\text{ATCF}} x(t)$$

$$\text{DIM. } X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt$$

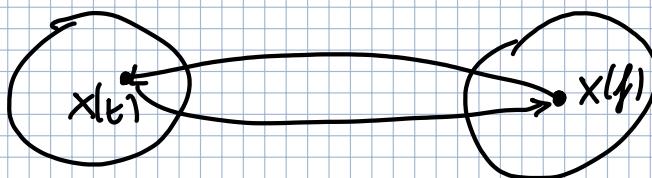
$$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f) e^{j2\pi f t} df$$

$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(d) e^{j2\pi f t} dd e^{-j2\pi f t} dt =$$

$x(t)$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(d) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 1 \cdot e^{j2\pi \frac{(d-f)t}{f}} dt dd = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(d) \delta(f-d) dd = X(f) \otimes \delta(f) = X(f)$$

$\text{TCF}[1] |_{f' = d + f}$ = $\delta(f') = \delta(-d + f) = \delta(f - d)$



SI ALLARGA LA CLASSE
DI SEGNALI SU CUI
CALCOLA LA TCF.

ANALISI ENERGETICA DEI SEGNALI A PERIODICI

CORRELAZIONE TRA SEGNALI

x, y SONO SEGNALI

$$C_{xy}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \cdot y^*(t-\tau) dt$$

diff. tra correl. e convolutione.

AUTOCORRELAZIONE

$$C_x(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) x^*(t-\tau) dt$$

PROPRIETÀ:

$$1) C_x(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) x^*(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = E_x \Rightarrow \text{ENERGIA DI } X$$

$$z) C_x^*(\tau) = C_x(-\tau) \quad \text{HERMITIANA}$$

DIM.

$$C_x(-\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) x^*(t - (-\tau)) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) x^*(t + \tau) dt = t = t' - \tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t' - \tau) x^*(t') dt' = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*(t') x(t' - \tau) dt' =$$

$$= \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t') x^*(t' - \tau) dt' \right]^* = C_x^*(\tau)$$

Se $x(t)$ è REALE $\Rightarrow C_x(-\tau) = C_x(\tau)$ REALE È PARI

TCF AUTOCORRELAZIONE

$$C_x(\tau) \xrightarrow{\text{TCF}} |X(f)|^2 = S_x(f) \Rightarrow \text{DENSITÀ SPETTRALE DI ENERGIA}$$

DIM.

$$S_x(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} C_x(\tau) e^{-j2\pi f \tau} d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) x^*(t - \tau) dt x e^{-j2\pi f \tau} d\tau =$$

(t) $|t|$ $C_x(\tau)$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*(t - \tau) e^{-j2\pi f \tau} d\tau dt = \quad t - \tau = \tau'$$

(t) $t - \tau$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*(\tau') e^{-j2\pi f(t - \tau')} d\tau' dt = \quad \tau = t - \tau'$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*(\tau') e^{-j2\pi f \tau'} d\tau' =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau') e^{-j2\pi f \tau'} d\tau' \right]^* = X(f) \cdot X^*(f) = |X(f)|^2$$

$X(f)$ $X^*(f)$

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(f)|^2 df \quad ?$$

DIM.

$$C_x(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_x(f) e^{j2\pi f\tau} df = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(f)|^2 e^{j2\pi f\tau} df$$

$$C_x(\tau) \Big|_{\tau=0} = C_x(0) = E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(f)|^2 e^{j2\pi f\tau} df \Big|_{\tau=0} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(f)|^2 df$$

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(f)|^2 df = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(t)|^2 dt$$

)

L'ENERGIA DI UN SEGNALE PUÒ ESSERE CALCOLATA SIA COME INTEGRALE IN FREQUENZA SIA IN TEMPO

TH. DI PARSEVAL

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t) Y^*(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f) Y^*(f) df$$

DA QUESTA DERIVA

$$X(t) = Y(t)$$

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

DIM.

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

(t) (f) $X(t)$

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

$X(t)$

$y^*(f)$

•) CORRELAZIONE È CONVOLUZIONE

$$C_{xy}(\tau) = x(\tau) \otimes y^*(-\tau)$$

DIM.

$$x(\tau) \otimes y^*(-\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(d) \cdot y^*[-(\tau-d)] d d = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(d) y^*(d-\tau) d d = C_{xy}(\tau)$$

•) PERIODIZZAZIONE DI SEGNALI APERIODICI

$x(t)$ APERIODICO

$$y(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t-mT_0) \quad \text{è PERIODICO di PERIODO } T_0$$

DIM.

$$y(t-KT_0) \stackrel{\text{SE PERIODICO di } T_0}{=} y(t)$$

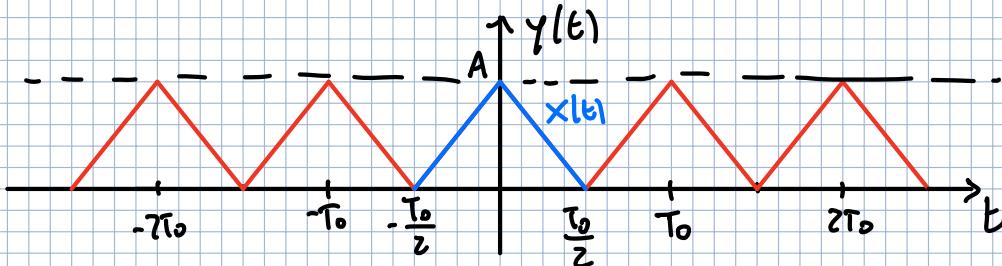
$$\begin{aligned} y(t-KT_0) &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t-KT_0 - mT_0) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t-(K+m)T_0) = & K+m = m' \\ &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t-m'T_0) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t-mT_0) \end{aligned}$$

RELAZIONE TRA TSF e TCF

$y(t)$ è periodica ottenuta per periodizzazione di un $x(t)$ APERIODICO

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I.p.} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t-mT_0) \\ x(t) \Leftrightarrow X(f) \end{array} \right. &\Rightarrow Y_m = \text{TSF}[y(t)] = \frac{1}{T_0} X\left(\frac{m}{T_0}\right) & T_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+ \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow la TSF si ottiene "CAMPIONANDO" la TCF



$y(t)$ periodica \Rightarrow posso sempre trovare almeno un $x(t)$:

$$Y(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t - nT_0)$$

Calcolo delle TSF di $y(t) \Rightarrow Y(f)$

1) Trova $x(t)$: $y(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t - nT_0)$

2) Calcola $X(f) = \text{TCF}[x(t)]$

3) Calcola $Y_m = \frac{1}{T_0} X\left(\frac{m}{T_0}\right)$

$$Y(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t - nT_0), \quad X(t) \xrightarrow{\text{TCF}} X(f)$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_m = \frac{1}{T_0} X\left(\frac{m}{T_0}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} t - kT_0 &= t' \\ t &= t' + kT_0 \end{aligned}$$

DIM.

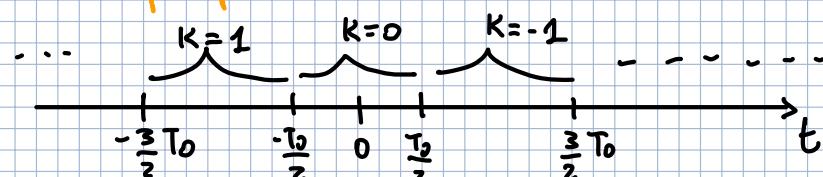
$$Y_m = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} y(t) e^{-j2\pi m f_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t - kT_0) e^{-j2\pi m f_0 t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_0} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2} - kT_0}^{\frac{T_0}{2} - kT_0} X(t') e^{-j2\pi m f_0 (t' + kT_0)} dt'$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_0} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2} - kT_0}^{\frac{T_0}{2} - kT_0} X(t') e^{-j2\pi m f_0 t'} dt' \underbrace{e^{-j2\pi m K}}_{m, k \in \mathbb{Z}, m \cdot k \in \mathbb{Z}} = 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t') e^{-j2\pi m f_0 t'} dt' = \frac{1}{T_0} X(f) \Big|_{f=m f_0} = \frac{1}{T_0} X(m f_0) = \frac{1}{T_0} X\left(\frac{m}{T_0}\right) = Y_m$$

$X(f) \Big|_{f=m f_0}$



FORMULE DI POISSON

$$1) \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t-mT_0) = \frac{1}{T_0} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X\left(\frac{m}{T_0}\right) e^{j2\pi m \frac{t}{T_0}}$$

DIM.

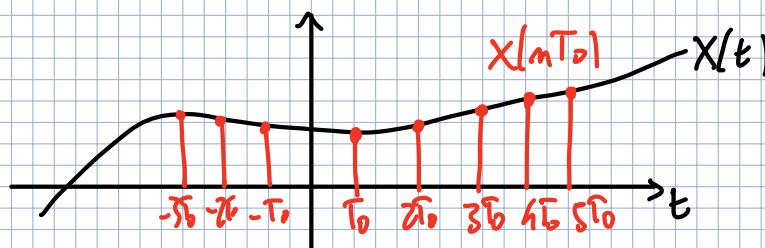
$$y(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t-mT_0)$$

$$Y_m = \frac{1}{T_0} X\left(\frac{m}{T_0}\right)$$

$$y(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} Y_m e^{j2\pi m f_0 t} \quad \text{ATSF}[y(t)]$$

$$y(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t-mT_0) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{T_0} X\left(\frac{m}{T_0}\right) e^{j2\pi m \frac{t}{T_0}}$$

$$2) \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(mT_0) e^{-j2\pi f_m T_0} = \frac{1}{T_0} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X\left(f - \frac{m}{T_0}\right)$$



$X(mT_0) \rightarrow \text{CAMPIONAMENTO}$
 $\text{DEL SEGNALE } X(t)$

APPLICAZIONE DELLE FORMULE DI POISSON ALLA $\delta(t)$

$$1) \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t-mT_0) = \frac{1}{T_0} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X\left(\frac{m}{T_0}\right) e^{j2\pi m \frac{t}{T_0}}$$

$$x(t) = \delta(t)$$

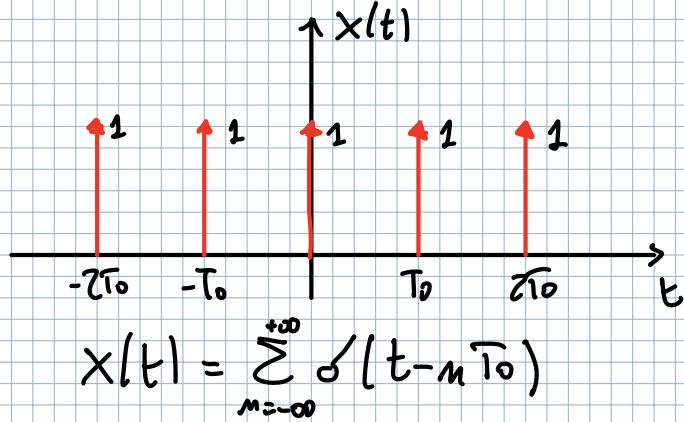
$$X(f) = 1 \quad \forall f \Rightarrow \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-mT_0) = \frac{1}{T_0} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{j2\pi m \frac{t}{T_0}}$$

$$2) \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(mT_0) e^{-j2\pi f_m T_0} = \frac{1}{T_0} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X\left(f - \frac{m}{T_0}\right)$$

$$X(f) = \delta(f)$$

$$X(t) = 1 \quad \forall t \Rightarrow \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j2\pi f_m T_0} = \frac{1}{T_0} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta\left(f - \frac{m}{T_0}\right)$$

TRENDO DI DELTA DI DIRAC



$$X(f) = \text{TCF}[x(t)] = \text{TCF}\left[\sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - mT_0)\right] =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - mT_0) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - mT_0) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt = \\ &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j2\pi fmT_0} = \text{TCF}\left[\sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - mT_0)\right] = \frac{1}{T_0} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta\left(f - \frac{m}{T_0}\right) \end{aligned}$$

TCF DI SEGNALI PERIODICI CIZZATI

I.P. $\begin{cases} y(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t - mT_0) & T_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+ \\ x(t) \stackrel{\text{TCF}}{\iff} X(f) & \text{APERIODICO} \end{cases}$

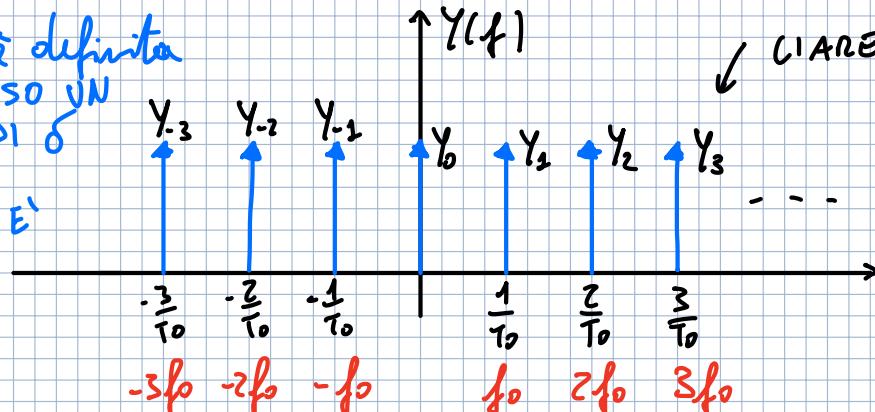
Si può calcolare la $Y(f) = \text{TCF}[y(t)] =$

$$= \frac{1}{T_0} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X\left(\frac{m}{T_0}\right) \delta\left(f - \frac{m}{T_0}\right) = \boxed{\sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} Y_m \delta\left(f - \frac{m}{T_0}\right)}$$

**SPESSO DI UN
SEGNALE PERIODICO**

$$\text{dove } Y_m = \frac{1}{T_0} X\left(\frac{m}{T_0}\right)$$

LA TCF È DEFINITA
ATTRaverso UN
TRENDO DI δ
E L'AREA
SOTTESSA E'
LA TSF



GL'AREA E' DATA DALLA TSF → Y_m

LA STRUTTURA DELLO
SPESSO E' SEMPRE
DI QUESTA FORMA, CAMBIANDO
SOLO GLI Y_m

ESISTONO SOLO
LE FREQUENZE
ARMONICHE

DIM.

$$Y(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t - mT_0) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t-mT_0) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \\
 &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t') e^{-j2\pi f(t'+mT_0)} dt' = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t') e^{-j2\pi f t'} dt' e^{-j2\pi f m T_0} = \\
 &= X(f) \sum e^{-j2\pi f m T_0} = \underline{X(f)} \cdot \underline{\frac{1}{T_0} \sum \delta(f - \frac{m}{T_0})} = \\
 &\quad \text{PER POISSON} \\
 &= \frac{1}{T_0} \sum \underbrace{X(f) \delta(f - \frac{m}{T_0})}_{X(\frac{m}{T_0}) \delta(f - \frac{m}{T_0})} = \frac{1}{T_0} \sum X\left(\frac{m}{T_0}\right) \delta(f - \frac{m}{T_0}) = \sum_m Y_m \delta(f - \frac{m}{T_0})
 \end{aligned}$$

PUNTO DI APPLICAZIONE d

TH. PARSEVAL PER SEGNALI PERIODICI (TCF)

$$x(t) \text{ periodico} \iff X(f) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_m \delta(f - \frac{m}{T_0})$$

$$y(t) \text{ periodico} \iff Y(f) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} Y_m \delta(f - \frac{m}{T_0})$$



$$\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} x(t) y^*(t) dt = \frac{1}{T_0} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_0\left(\frac{m}{T_0}\right) Y_0^*\left(\frac{m}{T_0}\right)$$

$$X_0(f) = \text{TCF}[x_0(t)] , \quad x(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_0(t-mT_0)$$

$$Y_0(f) = \text{TCF}[y_0(t)] , \quad y(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} y_0(t-mT_0)$$

$$X_m = \frac{1}{T_0} X_0\left(\frac{m}{T_0}\right) , \quad Y_m = \frac{1}{T_0} Y_0\left(\frac{m}{T_0}\right)$$

TH. PARSEVAL PER SEGNALI PERIODICI (TSF)

$$x(t) \text{ periodico} \xrightleftharpoons{\text{TSF}} X_m$$

$$y(t) \text{ periodico} \xrightleftharpoons{\text{TSF}} Y_m$$

$$\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} x(t) y^*(t) dt = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_m Y_m^*$$

D1H.

$$\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} x(t) y^*(t) dt = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_m e^{-j2\pi m f_0 t} y^*(t) dt =$$

$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_m \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} y^*(t) e^{j2\pi m f_0 t} dt = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_m \left[\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} y(t) e^{-j2\pi m f_0 t} dt \right]^* =$$

$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_m Y_m^*$$

$$\text{se } X_m = Y_m \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} |x(t)|^2 dt = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} |X_m|^2$$

POTENZA MEDIA DI UN SEGNALE PERIODICO

$$P_x = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} |x(t)|^2 dt & \text{nel tempo} \\ \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} |X_m|^2 & \text{in frequenza} \end{cases}$$

$$E_x = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt & \text{nel tempo} \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(f)|^2 df & \text{in frequenza} \end{cases}$$

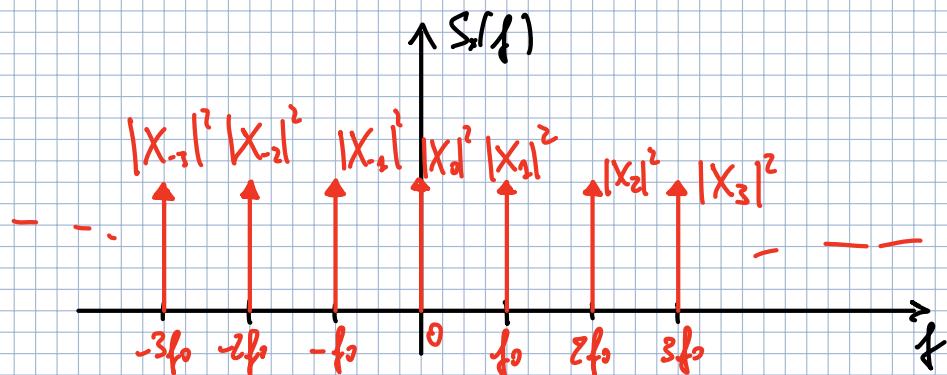
PER SEGNALI
PERIODICI

PER SEGNALI
APERIODICI AD
EN. FINITA

DENSITÀ SPECTRALE DI POTENZA PER SEGNALI PERIODICI

$$P_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_x(f) df$$

$$S_x(f) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} |X_m|^2 \delta(f - \frac{m}{T_0})$$

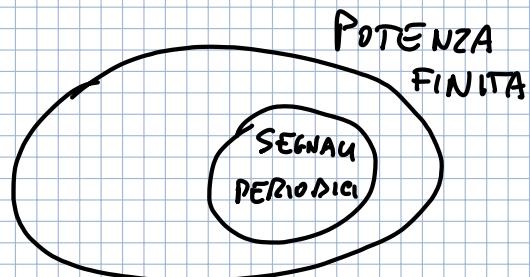


$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_x(f) df = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} |X_m|^2 \delta(f - \frac{m}{T_0}) df = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} |X_m|^2 \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(f - \frac{m}{T_0}) df}_1 =$$

$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} |X_m|^2 = P_x$$

CLASSI DI SEGNALI

- EN. FINITA
- POTENZA FINITA

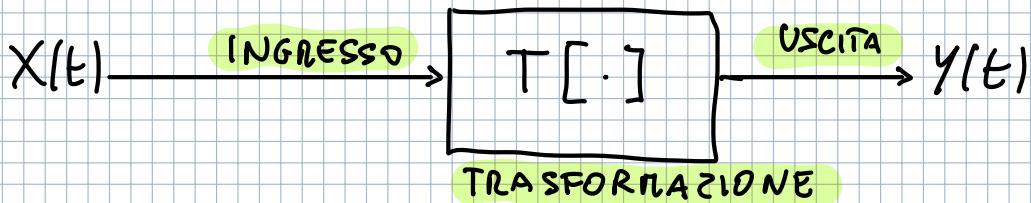


$$S_x(f) \triangleq \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|X_T(f)|^2}{T}$$

$$x_T(t) \xleftrightarrow{T_c F} X_T(f)$$

SISTEMI

•) Sistemi monodimensionali



$$y(t) = T[x(t)]$$

L'USCITA ALL'ISTANTE "t" non DIPENDE SOLAMENTE DAL VALORE DELL'INGRESSO ALL'ISTANTE "t".

ES.

$$T[\cdot] \Rightarrow y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\alpha) d\alpha$$

•) SISTEMI LINEARI

$$\text{se } x(t) = a x_1(t) + b x_2(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = T[x(t)] = a T[x_1(t)] + b T[x_2(t)]$$

•) SISTEMI STAZIONARI o TEMPO-INVARIANTE

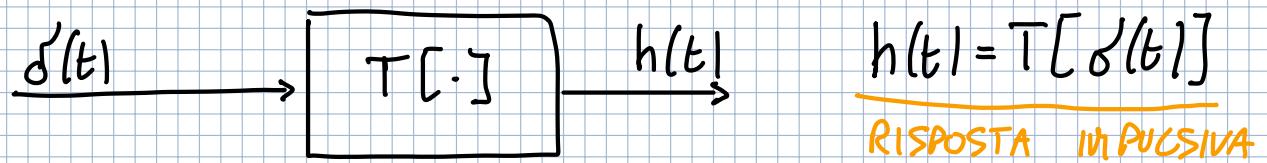
$$\text{se } y(t) = T[x(t)] \Rightarrow y(t-t_0) = T[x(t-t_0)]$$

CARATTERIZZAZIONE DEI SISTEMI LINEARI E STAZIONARI

(SLS)

RISPOSTA IMPULSIVA DI UN SISTEMA GENERICO

IMPULSO: IMPULSO DI DIRAC (δ)



Un sistema SLS è completamente caratterizzato dalla sua $h(t)$, in particolare l'uscita ad un determinato ingresso è calcolabile.

$$y(t) = x(t) \otimes h(t)$$

DIM.

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= T[x(t)] = T\left[\underbrace{x(t)}_{X(t)} \otimes \delta(t)\right] = T\left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) \delta(t-\tau) d\tau\right] = \underset{\text{LINEARITA'}}{\text{PER}} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) T[\delta(t-\tau)] d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau = x(t) \otimes h(t) \end{aligned}$$

PER STAZIONARITÀ

•) CAUSALITÀ

$$y(t) = T[x(\tau); \tau \leq t]$$

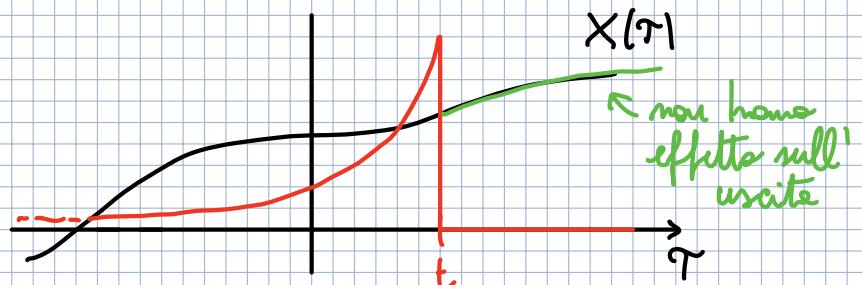
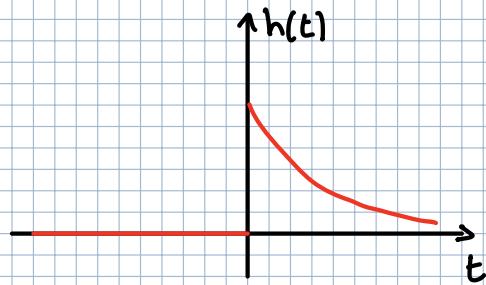
L'USCITA ALL'ISTANTE "t" PUÒ DIPENDERE SOLO DAI VALORI DELL'INGRESSO ANTECEDENTI O AL PIÙ $= t$

PER UN SLS VALE CHE IL SISTEMA È CAUSALE $\Leftrightarrow h(t)$ È CAUSALE



$$h(t) = 0 \quad \text{per } t < 0$$

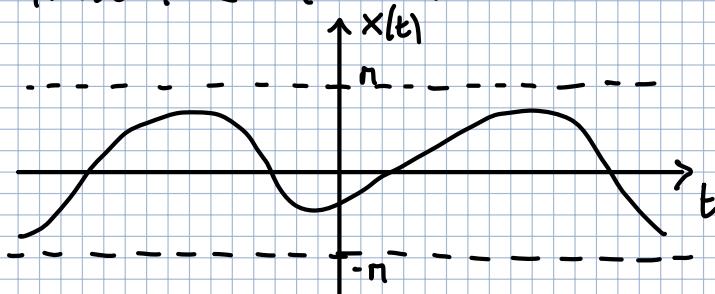
$$y(t) = x(t) \otimes h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$$



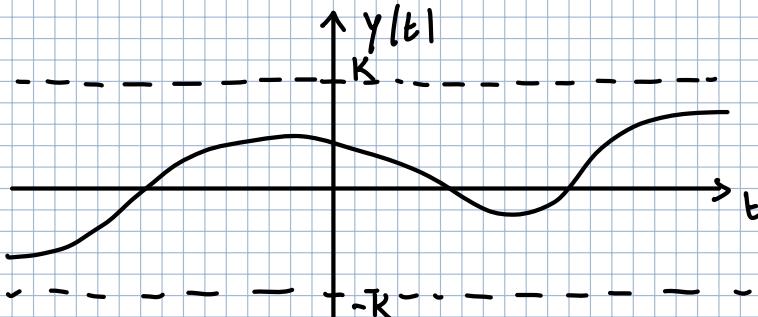
$$y(t) = T[x(\tau); \tau \leq t]$$

•) STABILITÀ BIBO (BOUNCHED INPUT BOUNCHED OUTPUT)

$$\text{Se } |x(t)| \leq M \quad \forall t$$



$$\Rightarrow |y(t)| = |T[x(t)]| \leq K \quad \forall t$$



•) PER SLS

$$\text{se } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(t)| dt = K < \infty \Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{IL SISTEMA} \\ \text{E' BIBO STABILE} \end{array}}$$

$\triangleright \text{H.}$

$$|y(t)| = |x(t) \otimes h(t)| = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau \right| \leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(\tau)| |h(t-\tau)| d\tau \leq$$

$$\leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} M |h(t-\tau)| d\tau = M \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(t-\tau)| d\tau = M \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(\tau')| d\tau' = M \cdot K = K'$$

"K"

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(t)| dt = K \\ |x(t)| \leq M \quad \forall t \end{array} \right\} |y(t)| \leq K'$$

•) MEMORIA

•) SISTEMA SENZA MEMORIA

$$y(t) = T[x(\alpha); \alpha = t]$$

L'USCITA ALL'ISTANTE "t" DIPENDE SOLO DA I VALORI DELL'INGRESSO ALL'ISTANTE "t"

SISTEMA ISTANTANEO

UN SISTEMA CON MEMORIA NON RISPETTA QUESTE PROPRIETA'

•) INVERTIBILITÀ

$$\text{se } y(t) = T[x(t)] \Rightarrow x(t) = T^{-1}[y(t)]$$

DEVE ESISTERE LA $T^{-1}[\cdot]$

ESERCIZIO

$$y(t) = \int_T^t x(\alpha) d\alpha \quad y(t) = T[x(t)]$$



Si chiede di verificare le seguenti proprietà:

1) LINEARITÀ ✓

2) STAZIONARIETÀ ✗

3) STABILITÀ ✗

4) MEMORIA (ISTANTANEA) ✓

Svolgimento

1) LINEARITÀ

$$x(t) = ax_1(t) + bx_2(t) \Rightarrow y(t) = aT[x_1(t)] + bT[x_2(t)]$$

$$y(t) = \int_T^t x(\alpha) d\alpha = \int_T^t ax_1(\alpha) + bx_2(\alpha) d\alpha =$$

$$= a \int_T^t x_1(\alpha) d\alpha + b \int_T^t x_2(\alpha) d\alpha = aT[x_1(t)] + bT[x_2(t)] \quad \checkmark$$

2) STAZIONARIETÀ

$$y(t) = T[x(t)] \quad y[t-t_0] \stackrel{?}{=} T[x(t-t_0)]$$

$$T[x(t-t_0)] = \int_T^t x(\alpha-t_0) d\alpha = \begin{aligned} & d - t_0 = d' \\ & \alpha = d' + t_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_{T-t_0}^{t-t_0} x(d') d'd' = \underbrace{\int_{T-t_0}^T x(d') d'd'}_{K \neq 0} + \underbrace{\int_T^{t-t_0} x(d') d'd'}_{y(t-t_0)} = K + y(t-t_0)$$

$K \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{NON E' STAZIONARIO}$

3) STABILITÀ

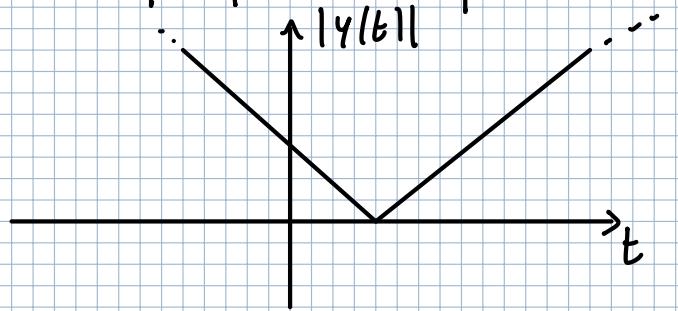
$$|x(t)| \leq M \quad \forall t \Rightarrow |y(t)| \leq K \quad \forall t$$

$$|y(t)| = \left| \int_T^t x(\alpha) d\alpha \right|$$

ESEMPIO

$$x(\alpha) = M' < M$$

$$|y(t)| = \left| \int_T^t M^1 d\alpha \right| = |M^1(t-T)|$$



DIVERGE

HO TROVATO UN CASO
PER CUI LA STABILITÀ
BIBO NON È VERIFICATA

.) MEMORIA

.) SENZA MEMORIA $\Rightarrow y(t) = T[x(\alpha); \alpha = t]$

$$y(t) = \int_T^t x(\alpha) d\alpha$$

y ALL'ISTANTE "t" DIPENDE DA VALORI
DELL'INGRESSO AD Istanti ANCHE
DIVERSSI DA "t". \Rightarrow HA MEMORIA

ESERCIZIO

$$y(t) = x^2(t) + \frac{dx}{dt} x(t)$$

1) LINEARITÀ

$$x(t) = ax_1(t) + bx_2(t) \Rightarrow y(t) = aT[x_1(t)] + bT[x_2(t)]$$

$$y(t) = [ax_1(t) + bx_2(t)]^2 + \frac{d}{dt} [ax_1(t) + bx_2(t)] =$$

$$= a^2 x_1^2(t) + b^2 x_2^2(t) + 2ab x_1(t) x_2(t) + a \frac{dx_1}{dt}(t) + b \frac{dx_2}{dt}(t)$$

NON E LINEARE

$$\boxed{aT[x_1(t)] + bT[x_2(t)]}$$

2) STAZIONARIETÀ

$$y(t) = T[x(t)] \quad y(t-t_0) = T[x(t-t_0)]$$

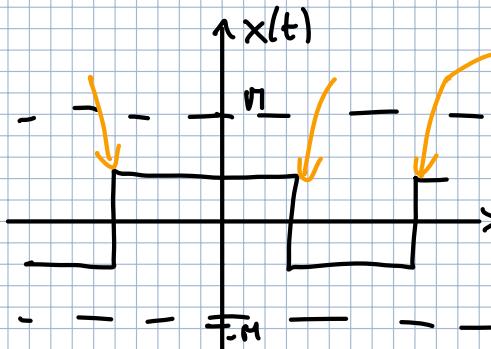
$$x^2(t-t_0) + \frac{dx}{dt} x(t-t_0) = y(t-t_0) \Rightarrow \text{E' STAZIONARIO}$$

3) STABILITÀ BIBO

$$|x(t)| \leq t \quad \forall t, \quad |x^2(t)| \leq M^2 \quad \forall t \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

ESEMPIO



HA DEI PUNTI DI DISCONTINUITÀ PER CUI

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \rightarrow \infty$$

NEI PUNTI DI DISC.
NON È BRIBO STABILE

a) MEMORIA

$$y(t) = x^2(t) + \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

DIPENDE
SOLO DALL'ISTANTE "t"

DIPENDE
SOLO DALL'ISTANTE "t"

\Rightarrow NON HA
MEMORIA

RISPOSTA IN FREQUENZA DI UN SLS



$$x(t) = e^{j2\pi ft} = \cos(2\pi ft) + j \sin(2\pi ft)$$

$$y(t) = x(t) \otimes h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{j2\pi f\tau} h(t-\tau) d\tau = \quad t - \tau = \tau' \quad \tau = t - \tau'$$

$$= e^{j2\pi ft} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau') e^{-j2\pi f\tau'} d\tau'}_{H(f)} = H(f) e^{j2\pi ft} = y(t) = H(f)x(t)$$

$$1) H(f) = TCF[h(t)]$$

$$2) H(f) = \frac{Y(t)}{X(t)} \Big|_{X(t) = e^{j2\pi ft}}$$

$$3) H(f) = \frac{Y(f)}{X(f)}$$

TRE DEFINIZIONI
 \Rightarrow DELLA RISPOSTA IN
FREQUENZA

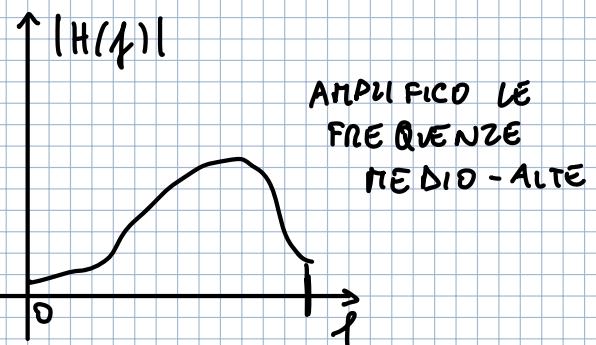
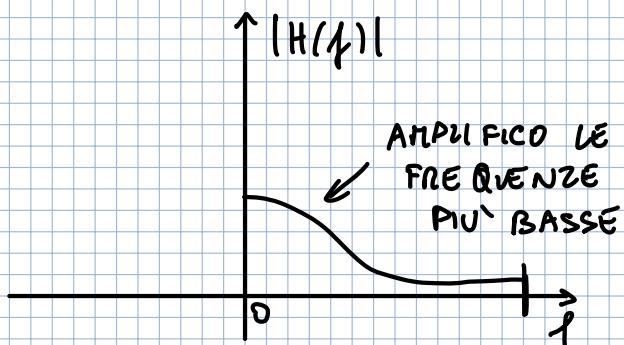
$$y(t) = x(t) \otimes h(t)$$

$$Y(f) = X(f) \cdot H(f) \Rightarrow H(f) = \frac{Y(f)}{X(f)}$$

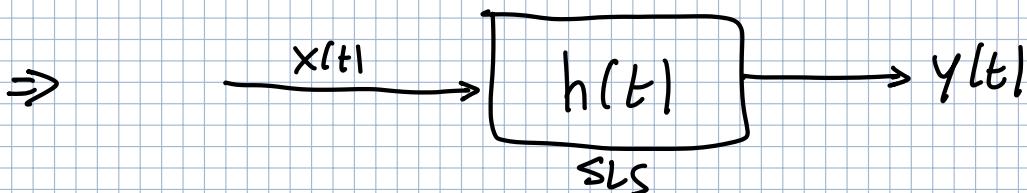
RISPOSTA DI AMPIEZZA E FASE

$$H(f) = \begin{cases} A(f) = |H(f)| \\ \varphi(f) = \angle H(f) \end{cases}$$

$$|Y(f)| = |X(f) \cdot H(f)| = |X(f)| \cdot |H(f)|$$



$$\underline{Y(f)} = \underline{X(f) \cdot H(f)} = \underline{X(f)} + \underline{H(f)}$$



$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= x(t) \otimes h(t) \\ \text{ATCF} \uparrow &\quad \downarrow \text{TCF} \quad \downarrow \text{TCE} \\ Y(f) &= X(f) \cdot H(f) \end{aligned}$$

II° STRADA PER
CALCOLARE $y(t)$
USCITA

RISPOSTA AL GRADINO



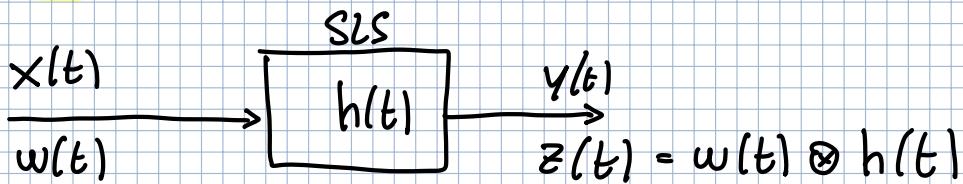
$$u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \delta(\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$q(t) = u(t) \otimes h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau = \quad t-\tau = \tau' \\ \tau = t-\tau' \\ = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(t-\tau') h(\tau') d\tau' = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau') u(t-\tau') d\tau' = \\ = \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau') d\tau' \Rightarrow q(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau') d\tau' \Rightarrow h(t) = \frac{d}{dt} q(t)$$

FILTRO LINEARE E STAZIONARIO (SLS)

PROPRIETÀ:

•) INTEGRAZIONE

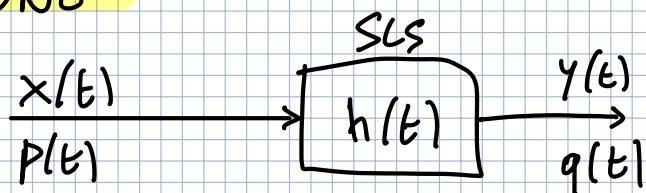


$$w(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\alpha) d\alpha = x(t) \otimes u(t) = u(t) \otimes x(t)$$

$$z(t) = w(t) \otimes h(t) = [u(t) \otimes x(t)] \otimes h(t) = \\ = u(t) \otimes [x(t) \otimes h(t)] = u(t) \otimes y(t)$$

$$z(t) = \boxed{\int_{-\infty}^t y(\alpha) d\alpha}$$

•) DERIVAZIONE



$$p(t) = \frac{d}{dt} x(t)$$

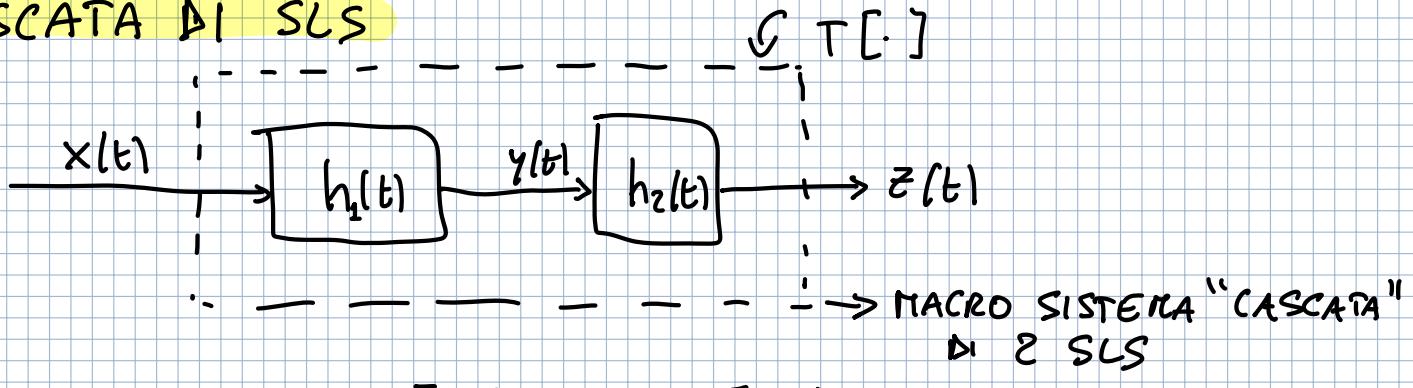
$$q(t) = p(t) \otimes h(t) = \frac{d}{dt} y(t)$$

DIM.

$$p(t) = \frac{d}{dt} x(t) \Rightarrow x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t p(\alpha) d\alpha \Rightarrow y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t q(\alpha) d\alpha$$

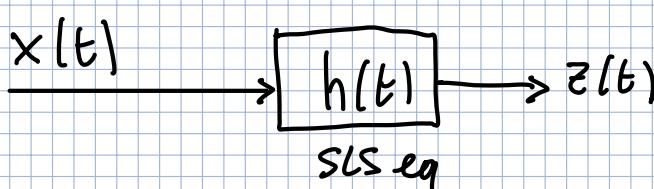
$$\Downarrow \\ q(t) = \frac{d}{dt} y(t)$$

•) CASCATA DI SLS



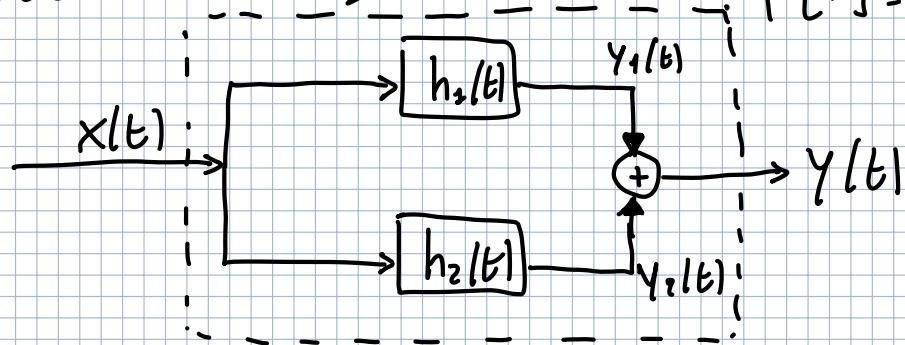
$$z(t) = y(t) \otimes h_2(t) = [x(t) \otimes h_2(t)] \otimes h_2(t) = \\ = x(t) \otimes [h_2(t) \otimes h_2(t)] = x(t) \otimes h(t) = z(t)$$

$h(t)$

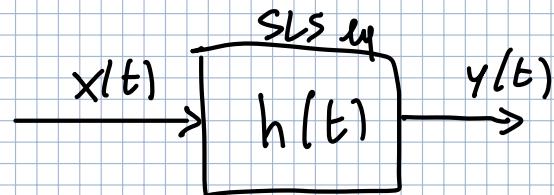


$$h(t) = h_1(t) \otimes h_2(t)$$

.) PARALLELO DI SLS



$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= y_1(t) + y_2(t) = x(t) \otimes h_1(t) + x(t) \otimes h_2(t) = \\ &= x(t) \otimes [h_1(t) + h_2(t)] = x(t) \otimes h(t) = y(t) \end{aligned}$$

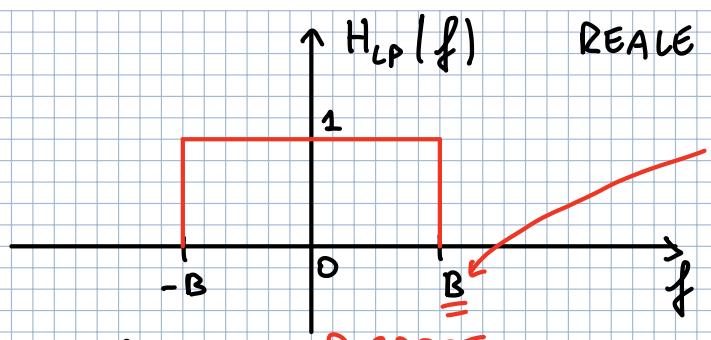


$$h(t) = h_1(t) + h_2(t)$$

FILTRI IDEALI

•) PASSO BASSO DI BANDA B

$L P = L O W \; P A S S$



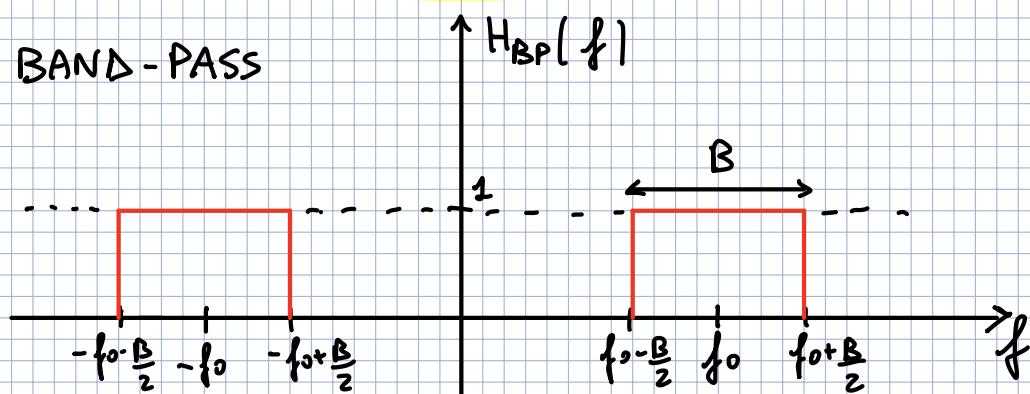
$$H_{LP}(f) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2B}\right)$$

$$h_{LP}(t) = \text{ATCF}[H_{LP}(f)] = \\ = 2B \sin\left(2Bt\right)$$

RISPOSTA IMPULSIVA

•) PASSA-BANDA DI BANDA B

BP = BAND-PASS



$$H_{BP}(f) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{f-f_0}{B}\right) + \text{rect}\left(\frac{f+f_0}{B}\right) \longrightarrow$$

RISPOSTA IN FREQUENZA DI UN FILTRO BP DI BANDA B IDEALE

$$h_{BP}(t) = B \sin\left(Bt\right) e^{j2\pi f_0 t} + B \sin\left(Bt\right) e^{-j2\pi f_0 t} = \\ = B \sin\left(Bt\right) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) + j B \sin\left(Bt\right) \sin(2\pi f_0 t) + \\ + B \sin\left(Bt\right) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) - j B \sin\left(Bt\right) \sin(2\pi f_0 t) = \boxed{2B \sin\left(Bt\right) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)}$$

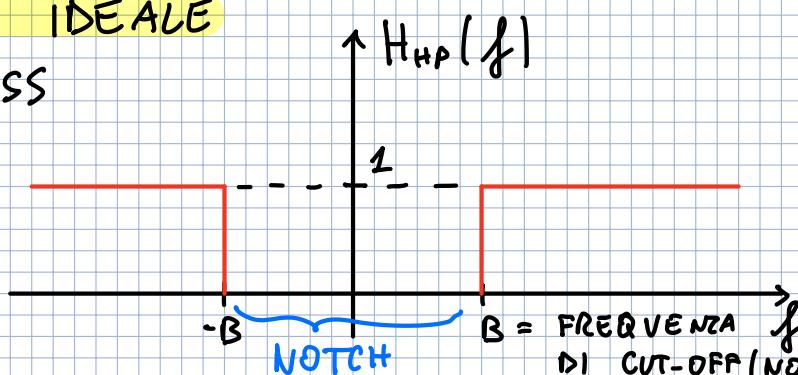
RISPOSTA IMPULSIVA

FATTORE Q QUALITÀ

$$Q = \frac{f_0}{B}$$

•) PASSA-ALTO IDEALE

HP = HIGH-PASS



$B = \text{BANDA DEL NDTCH}$

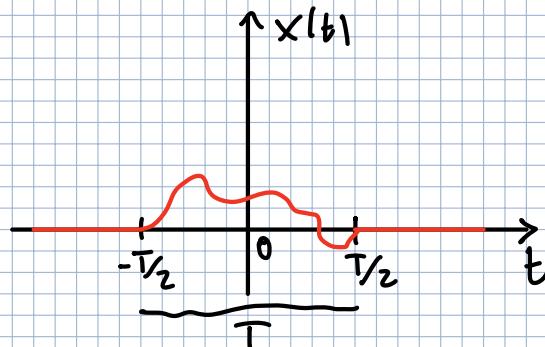
$$H_{HP}(f) = 1 - \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2B}\right)$$

$$h_{HP}(t) = \sigma(t) - 2B \sin\left(2\pi B t\right) \quad \text{RISPOSTA IMPULSIVA}$$

RISPOSTA IN
FREQUENZA DI UN FILTRO
HP DI BANDA B IDEALE

DURATA E BANDA DI UN SEGNALE

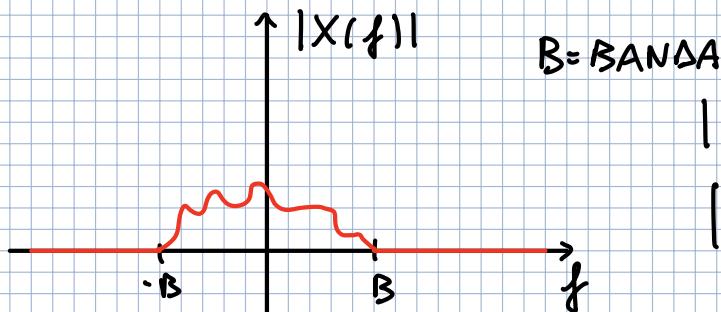
•) SEGNALE A DURATA "RIGOROSAMENTE" LIMITATA



$$x(t) = 0 \quad \text{per } |t| > \frac{T}{2}$$

$T = \text{DURATA}$

•) SEGNALE A BANDA "RIGOROSAMENTE" LIMITATA



$$|X(f)| = 0 \quad |f| > B$$

PROPRIETA'

$x(t)$ ha DURATA RIGOROSAMENTE LIMITATA

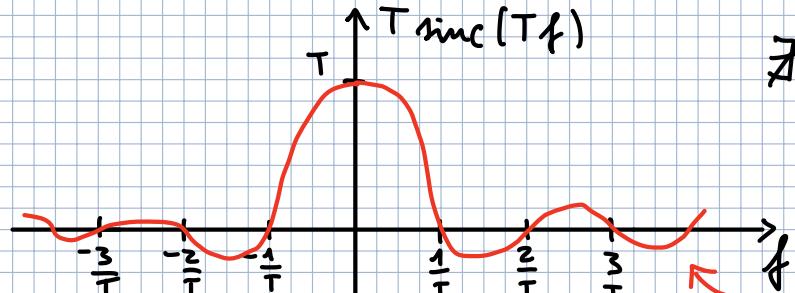


$X(f)$ ha BANDA INFINTA

DIM.

SE IL SEGNALE HA DURATA "T"

$$\begin{aligned} X(f) &= \text{TCF}[x(t)] \stackrel{\leftarrow}{=} \text{TCF}\left[x(t)\text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)\right] = \\ &= X(f) \otimes T \sin\left(Tf\right) = X(f) \end{aligned}$$



$$\nexists \text{un } B: T \sin\left(Tf\right) = 0$$

$$|f| > B$$

HA BANDA
ILLIMITATA

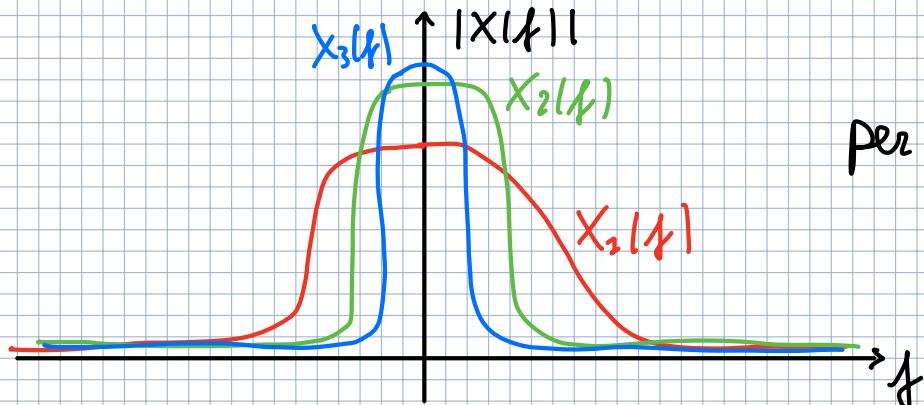
SUPPONIAMO PER ASSURDO CHE

$$|X(f)| = 0 \quad |f| > B$$

$X(f) \otimes T_{\text{ sinc}}(T_f) \Rightarrow$ SPETTO A BANDA ILLIMITATA

$X(f) \otimes T_{\text{ sinc}}(T_f) = X(f)$ ASSURDO perché ho detto che è limitata quando non lo è

$\Rightarrow X(f)$ ha BANDA ILLIMITATA



per $f \rightarrow \infty$ tutti
VANNO A ZERO

Ci serve una definizione che possa tener conto della distribuzione frequenziale di un segnale fisico.

•) PROPRIETÀ SEGNALI A BANDA RIGOROSAMENTE LIMITATA

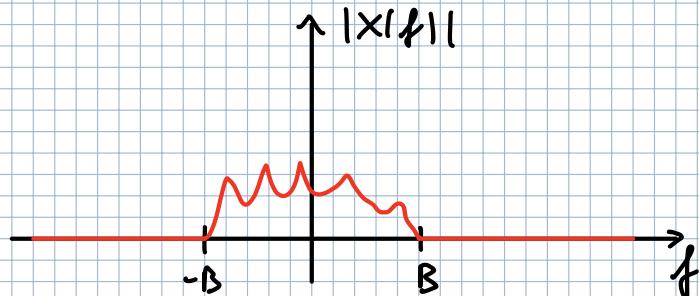
$X(f)$ HA BANDA RIGOROSAMENTE LIMITATA



$x(t)$ HA DURATA INFINTA

DIM.

$$x(t) = \text{ATCF}[X(f)] = \text{ATCF} \left[X(f) \text{rect} \left(\frac{f}{2B} \right) \right] =$$



$$= x(t) \otimes 2B \text{ sinc}(2Bt) = x(t) \rightarrow \text{DEVE AVERE DURATA INFINTA}$$

DEFINIZIONI PRATICHE DI BANDA

.) BANDA AL 99% DI ENERGIA

$$B_{gg} : \int_{-B_{gg}}^{B_{gg}} |X(f)|^2 df = 0,99 E_x$$

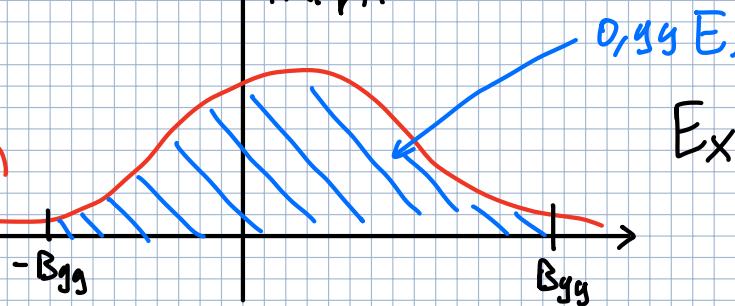
$\uparrow |X(f)|^2$

SEGNALE

PASSA-BASSO

(IN BANDA BASE)

CENTRATO
NELL' ORIGINE
(AUDIO)



$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(f)|^2 df$$

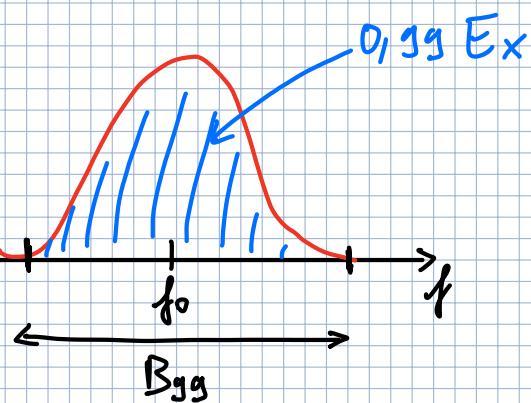
SEGNALE

"PASSA-BANDA"

(IN BANDA PASSANTE)

CENTRATO

IN f_0 (WIRELESS)



.) BANDA A -3dB

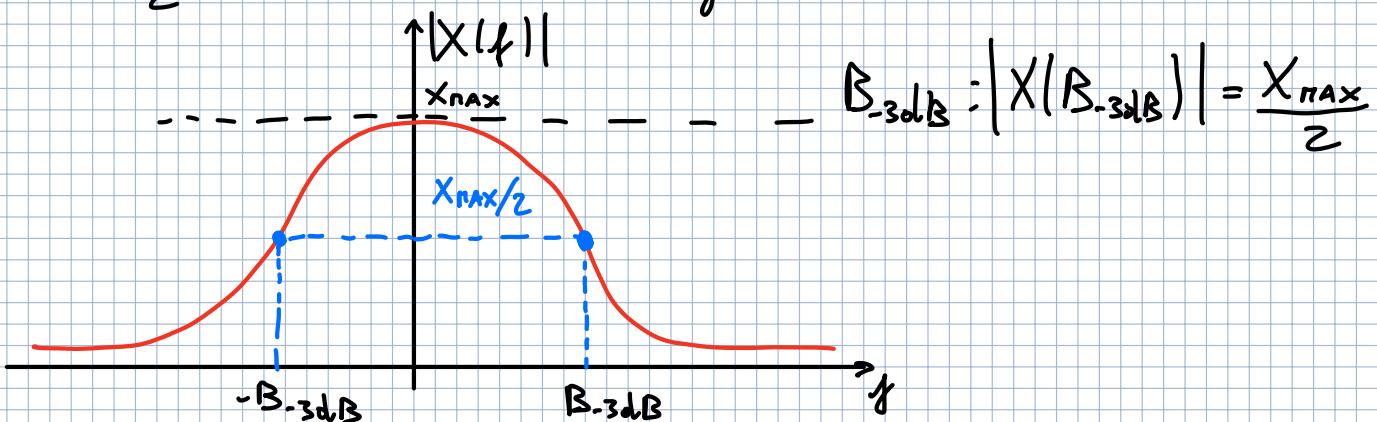
$$\text{dB} = 10 \log_{10} (\cdot)$$

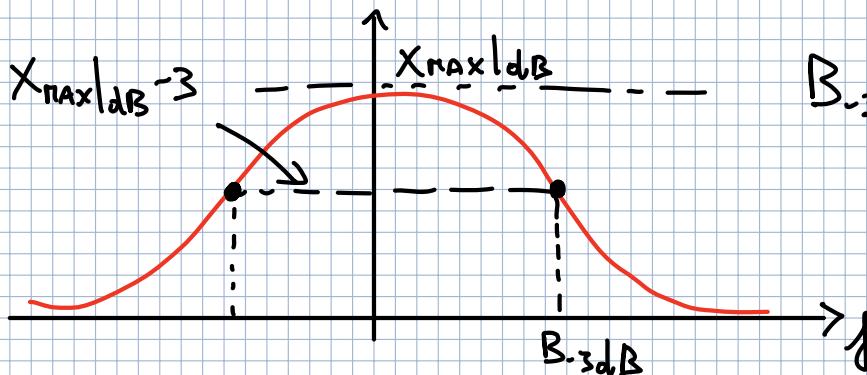
ENERGIA (J) TENSIONE (V)
POTENZA (W) DISTANZA (m)

COMPRIRE LA DINAMICA

DI UNA CERTA GRANDEZZA

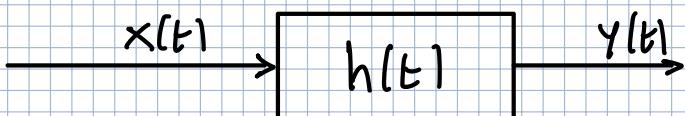
$$-3\text{dB} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \text{ in lineare} \rightarrow 10 \log_{10} \frac{1}{2} \approx -3$$





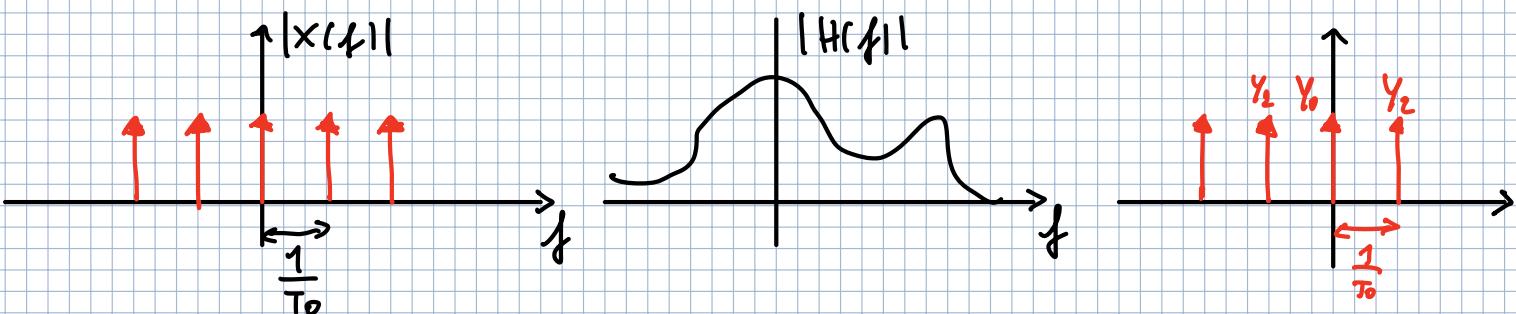
$$B_{-3dB} : |X(B_{-3dB})| = X_{\max}|_{dB} - 3$$

• IN GENERALE SUL FILTRAGGIO DI UN SEGNALE PERIODICO



$x(t)$ è periodico con $T_0 = \text{periodo}$

$y(t)$ è periodico con $T_0 = \text{periodo}$



$$Y_m = X_m H\left(\frac{m}{T_0}\right)$$

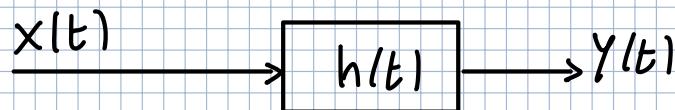
PER CAMPIONATURA

$$\begin{aligned} Y(f) &= X(f) H(f) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_m \delta\left(f - \frac{m}{T_0}\right) H(f) = \sum X_m \delta\left(f - \frac{m}{T_0}\right) H\left(\frac{m}{T_0}\right) = \\ &= \sum X_m H\left(\frac{m}{T_0}\right) \delta\left(f - \frac{m}{T_0}\right) = \sum Y_m \delta\left(f - \frac{m}{T_0}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$y(t) = \text{ATCF}[Y(f)] \Rightarrow$ $y(t)$
periodico
di T_0

$$Y(f) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} Y_m \delta\left(f - \frac{m}{T_0}\right) \quad \text{con} \quad Y_m = X_m H\left(\frac{m}{T_0}\right)$$

DISTORSIONI LINEARI



•) REPLICA "FEDELE" DI UN SEGNALE

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

$$y(t) = K x(t - t_0) \quad K, t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

\Updownarrow TCF

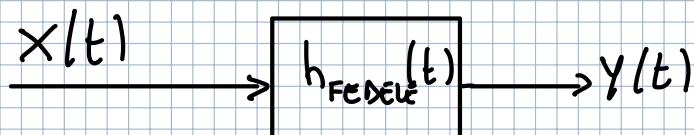
$$Y(f) = K X(f) e^{-j 2\pi f t_0}$$

•) FILTRO FEDELE

$$H(f) = K e^{-j 2\pi f t_0}$$

$$\text{se } K \text{ è complesso} \Rightarrow H(f) = |K| e^{-j 2\pi f t_0} e^{j \angle K} = \\ = |K| e^{-j(2\pi f t_0 - \angle K)}$$

$$\Rightarrow h(t) = K \delta(t - t_0) \quad K \in \mathbb{C}$$



$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = K x(t - t_0) \rightarrow \text{replica fedele}$$

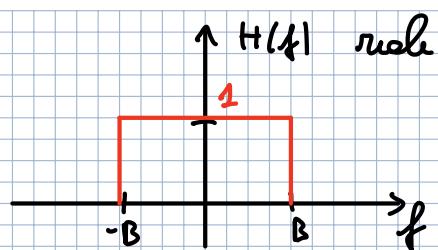
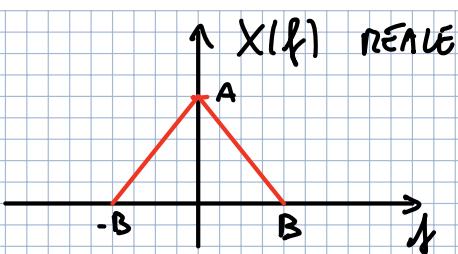
\Rightarrow UN FILTRO "FEDELE" PRODUCE SEMPRE UN' USCITA CHE E' REPLICÀ FEDELE DELL' INGRESSO

N.B. NON VALE IL CONTRARIO!

SE NON HO UN FILTRO FEDELE $\Rightarrow \boxed{h(t) \neq K \delta(t - t_0)}$

ESEMPIO





IL FILTRO LIN. E STAZ. rappresentato dalla $H(f)$, quindi con
 $h(t) = 2B \operatorname{sinc}(2Bt)$, NON E' UN FILTRO FEDELE
 $K \delta(t-t_0)$

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

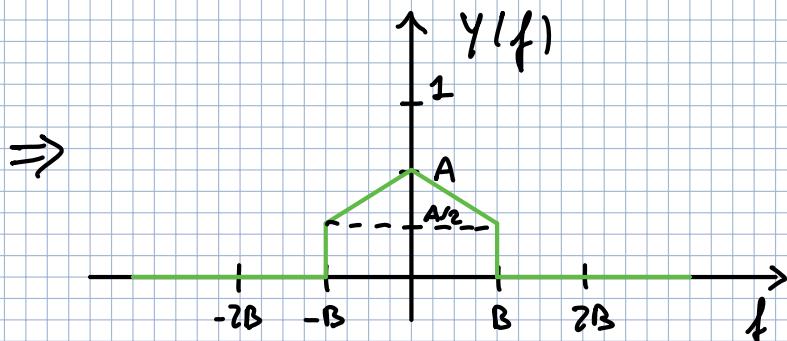
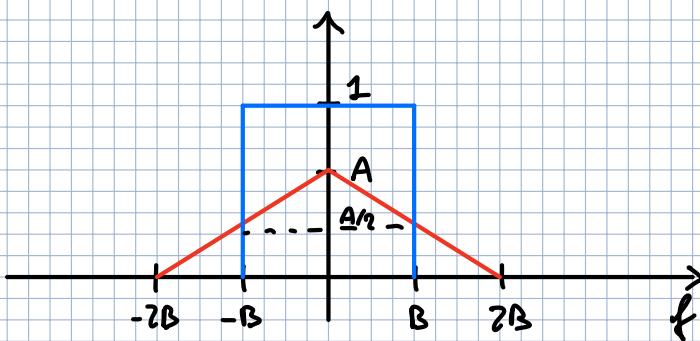
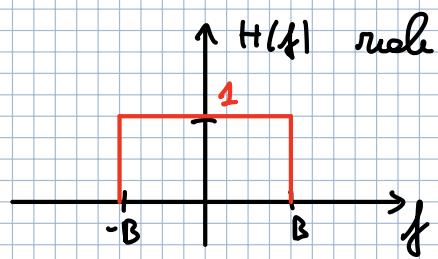
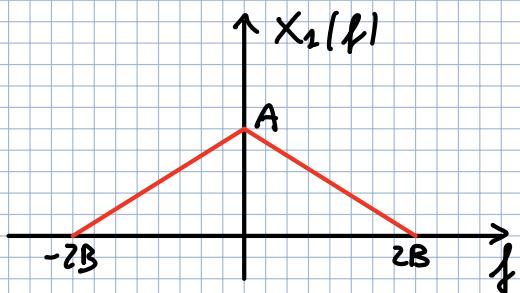
$$y(t) = x(t)$$

$$y(t) = K x(t-t_0)$$

SE SCELGONO $K=1$
 $t_0=0$

$y(t)$ è una replica fedele del segnale
di impulso $x(t)$

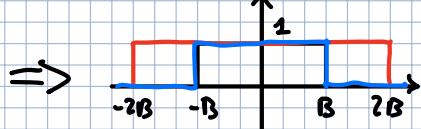
CONTRO ESEMPIO



$$Y(f) = X_2(f) H(f) = A \left(1 - \frac{|f|}{2B}\right) \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{4B}\right) \cdot \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2B}\right) =$$

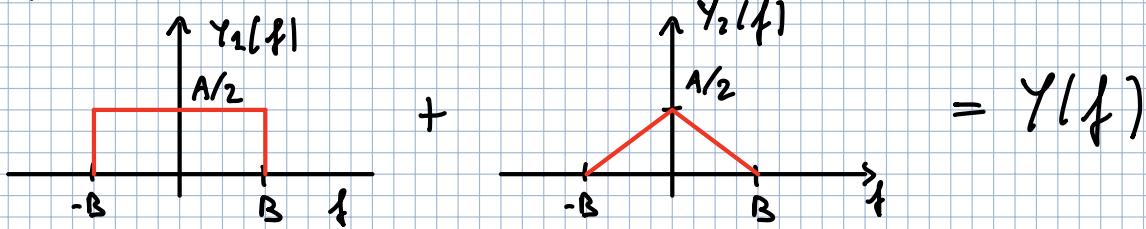
$$= A \left(1 - \frac{|f|}{2B}\right) \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2B}\right) \quad \text{NON È UN TRIANGOLO (DOVEVA ESSERE } \operatorname{RECT}\left(\frac{f}{4B}\right)\text{)}$$

QUANDO FACCIO IL PRODOTTO
DI 2 RECT PRENDO QUELLO
DI AMPIZZA PIÙ PICCOLA



$$\operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{4B}\right) \cdot \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2B}\right) = \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2B}\right)$$

$$Y(f) = Y_1(f) + Y_2(f) =$$



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

$$Y(t) = \frac{A}{2} \cdot 2B \operatorname{sinc}(2Bt) + \frac{A}{2} \cdot B \operatorname{sinc}^2(Bt) = AB \operatorname{sinc}(2Bt) + \frac{AB}{2} \operatorname{sinc}^2(Bt)$$

$$X_1(t) = A \cdot 2B \operatorname{sinc}^2(2Bt)$$

$y(t) \neq K \times (t - t_0) \Rightarrow \text{NON E' UNA REPLICA FEDELE}$

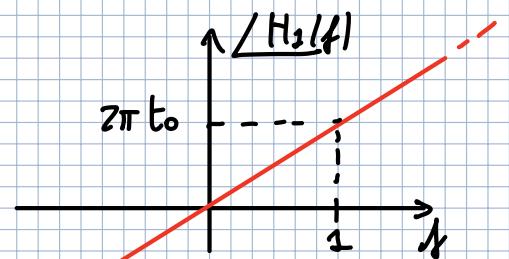
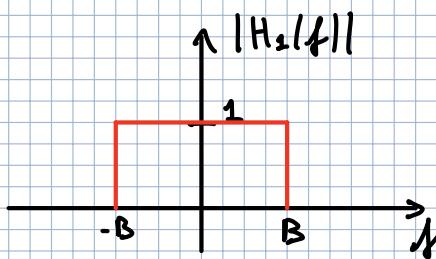
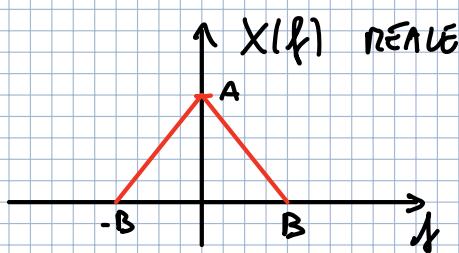
\Rightarrow UN SLS INTRODUCE DISTORSIONI LINEARI SU UN SEGNALE IN INGRESSO SE L'USCITA NON E' SCRIVIBILE COME UNA REPLICA FEDELE DELL' INGRESSO

DISTORSIONI LINEARI DI AMPIEZZA E FASE

• **AMPIEZZA**: QUANDO E' IL MODULO DEL SEGNALE IN USCITA A SUBIRE UNA VARIAZIONE (DISTORSIONE)

• **FASE**: QUANDO E' LA FASE A SUBIRE UNA VARIAZIONE DIVERSA DA UMA SOMMA CON UN TERMINE LINEARE

ESEMPI (AMPIEZZA)



$$\begin{aligned} Y(f) &= H(f) X(f) = |H(f)| \cdot |X(f)| e^{j(\angle X(f) + \angle H(f))} = |X(f)| e^{j2\pi f t_0} = \\ &= X(f) e^{j2\pi f t_0} \Rightarrow y(t) = x(t + t_0) \end{aligned}$$

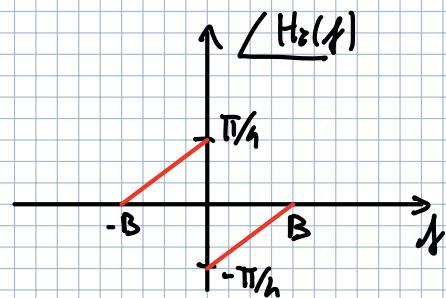
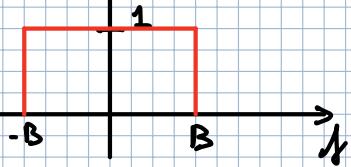
E' UNA REPLICA FEDELE

$H_3(f)$ NON INTRODUCE DISTORSIONI LINEARI

• UN SISTEMA LINEARE PUO' INTRODURRE SOLO DISTORSIONI LINEARIE

ESEMPIO (FASE)

$$\rightarrow |H_2(f)|$$



\Rightarrow LA FASE NON E' LINEARE (E' LINEARE A TRATTI)

\hookrightarrow INTRODUCE UNA DISTORSIONE DI FASE

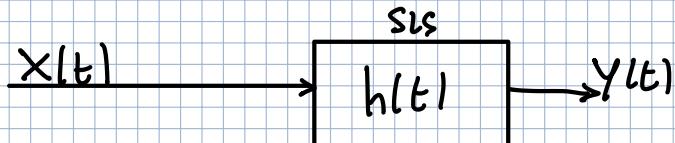
$|Y(f)| \neq K|X(f)| e^{-j2\pi f t_0} \rightarrow$ POTREBBE ANDARE SOTTO PER UNA RETTA

$$= K|X(f)| e^{-j2\pi f t_0} \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f - \frac{B}{2}}{\frac{B}{2}}\right) +$$

$$+ K|X(f)| e^{-j2\pi f t_0} \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f + \frac{B}{2}}{\frac{B}{2}}\right)$$

\Leftarrow SONO LE 2 RETTE SPEZZATE

ANALISI ENERGETICA IN PRESENZA DI SLS



SEGNALE APERIODICO
AD EU. FINITA

$$R_x(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) x^*(t-\tau) dt$$

AUTOCORRELAZIONE
DEL SEGNALE IN INGRESSO

$$R_y(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) y^*(t-\tau) dt$$

AUTOCORRELAZIONE
DEL SEGNALE IN USCITA

$$R_y(\tau) = R_x(\tau) \otimes h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau) = R_x(\tau) \otimes R_h(\tau)$$

$$* h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t) h(t-\tau) dt = R_h(\tau)$$

$$S_x(f) = \text{TCF}[R_x(\tau)] = |X(f)|^2$$

$$S_y(f) = \text{TCF}[R_y(\tau)] = |Y(f)|^2 =$$

$$= \text{TCF} [R_X(\tau) \otimes h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau)] = S_X(f) H(f) H^*(f) = S_X(f) |H(f)|^2$$

DENSITÀ SPEGTRALE DI ENERGIA

DEL SEGNALE \Rightarrow USCITA

$$S_Y(f) = S_X(f) |H(f)|^2$$

DIM.

$$R_Y(\tau) = R_X(\tau) \otimes h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau)$$

(Densità Spettrale di energia)

$$R_X(\tau) \xrightarrow{\text{TCF}} S_X(f) = |X(f)|^2$$

$$R_Y(\tau) \Leftrightarrow S_Y(f) = |Y(f)|^2$$

$$R_Y(\tau) = \text{ATCF}[S_Y(f)] = \text{ATCF}[|Y(f)|^2] = \text{ATCF}[Y(f) \cdot Y^*(f)] = \\ = \text{ATCF}[X(f) H(f) X^*(f) H^*(f)] =$$

$$= \text{ATCF}[|X(f)|^2 H(f) H^*(f)] = \text{ATCF}[S_X(f) H(f) H^*(f)] =$$

$$= R_X(\tau) \otimes h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau)$$

\Rightarrow PER SEGNALI PERIODICI

$$x(t) = x(t - kT_0), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}, T_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$R_X(\tau) = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} x(t) x^*(t - \tau) dt$$

AUTOCORRELAZIONE
DEL SEGNALE IN INGRESSO
(PERIODICO)

$$R_Y(\tau) = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} y(t) y^*(t - \tau) dt$$

AUTOCORRELAZIONE
DEL SEGNALE IN USCITA
(PERIODICO)

$$\Rightarrow R_Y(\tau) = R_X(\tau) \otimes h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau)$$

DIM.

$$S_Y(f) = \sum_k |Y_k|^2 \delta\left(f - \frac{k}{T_0}\right)$$

$$Y(f) = \frac{1}{T_0} \sum_k Y_k \delta\left(f - \frac{k}{T_0}\right)$$

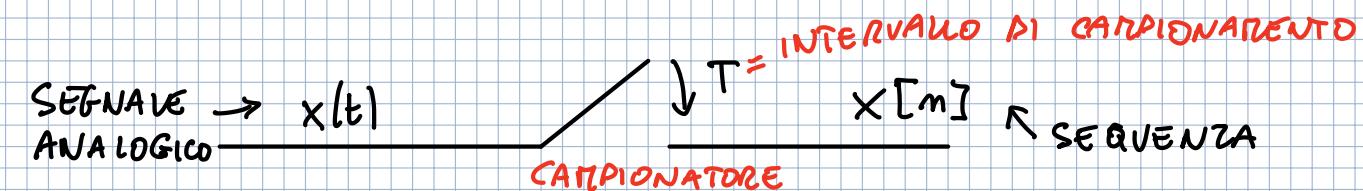
$$Y_K = X_K H\left(\frac{K}{T_0}\right) \Rightarrow |Y_K|^2 = |X_K|^2 |H\left(\frac{K}{T_0}\right)|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow S_Y(f) = \sum_K |X_K|^2 |H\left(\frac{K}{T_0}\right)|^2 \delta\left(f - \frac{K}{T_0}\right) =$$

$$= \left(\sum_K |X_K|^2 \delta\left(f - \frac{K}{T_0}\right) \right) |H(f)|^2 = S_X(f) H(f) H^*(f)$$

$$\Rightarrow R_Y(\tau) = \text{ATCF}[S_Y(f)] = R_X(\tau) \otimes h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau)$$

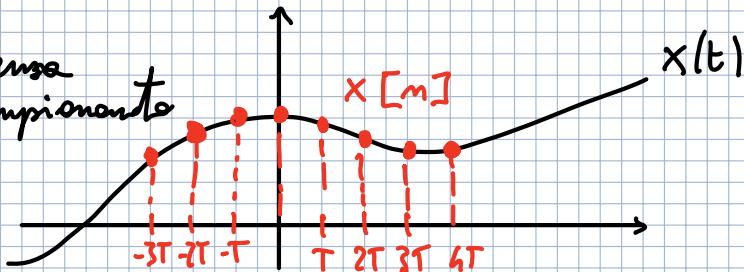
SEGNALI CAMPIONATI



$$x[m] = x(mT)$$

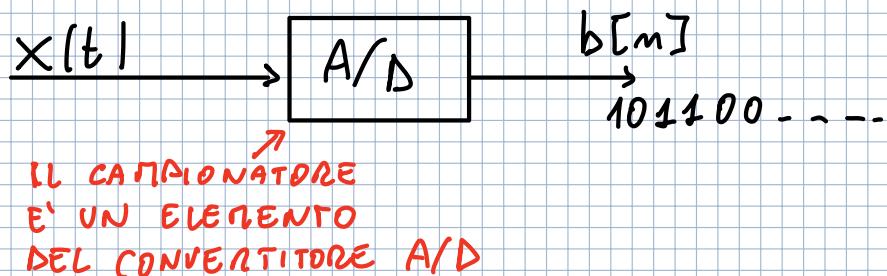
$$m \in \mathbb{Z}, T \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$f_C = \frac{1}{T} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{frequenza} \\ \text{di campionamento} \end{matrix}$$



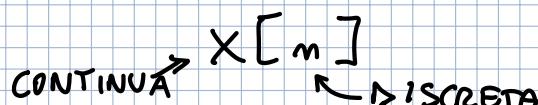
I CAMPIONI SONO I VALORI DELLA SEQUENZA

DIGITALIZZAZIONE DI UN SEGNALE ANALOGICO



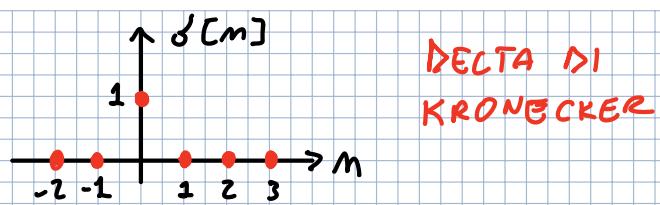
• SEQUENZE

- VAR. INDIPENDENTE (TEMPO) \Rightarrow DISCRETA
- VAR. DIPENDENTE (AMPIEZZA) \Rightarrow CONTINUA

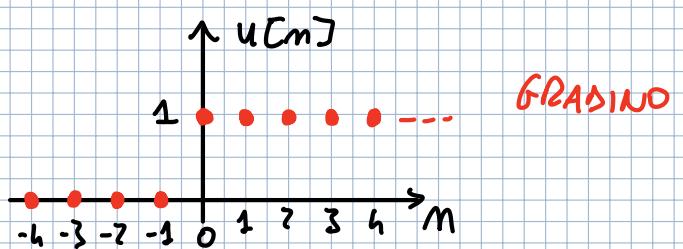


SEQUENZE NOTEVOLI

$$\cdot) \delta[m] = \begin{cases} 1 & m=0 \\ 0 & m \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

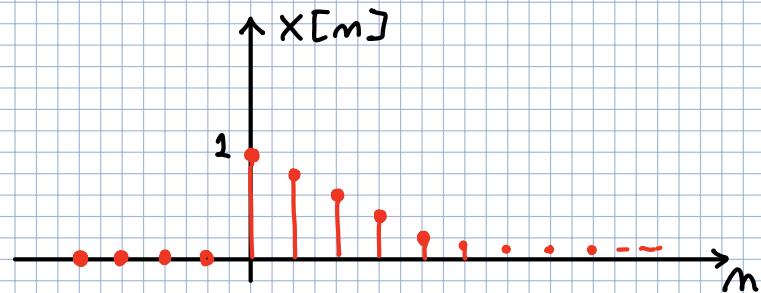


$$\cdot) u[m] = \begin{cases} 1 & m \geq 0 \\ 0 & m < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\cdot) x[m] = a^m u[m] \quad 0 < a < 1$$

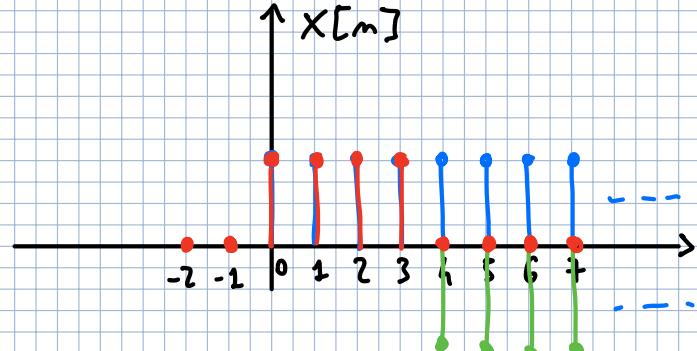
ESPOENZIALE MONOCATERA DISCRETA



$$\cdot) x[m] = u[m] - u[m-N]$$

RETTOANGOLO DISCRETO

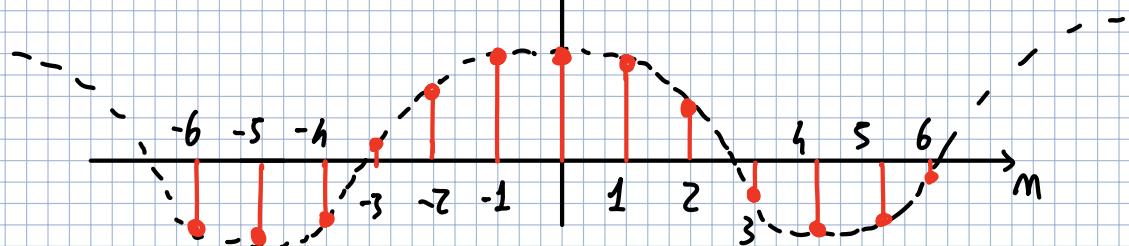
$$N=4$$



$$\cdot) x[m] = e^{j2\pi F_0 m} = F_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+ \quad OSCILLAZIONE DISCRETA$$

$$= \cos(2\pi F_0 m) + j \sin(2\pi F_0 m)$$

$\operatorname{Re}\{x[m]\}$



$x[m]$ è PERIODICO? IN GENERALE NO

$$\underline{x(t)} \quad \downarrow T \quad \underline{x[m]}$$

$$x(t) = e^{j2\pi f_0 t} \rightarrow \text{E' PERIODICO}$$

$$x[m] = x[mT] = e^{j2\pi f_0 mT} = e^{j2\pi F_0 m}$$

↑
IN GENERALE NON E' PERIODICO

$$\Rightarrow x[m] \text{ E' PERIODICO} \Rightarrow F_0 \in \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow F_0 = \frac{P}{q} \quad P, q \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

SE p e q SONO PRIMI TRA LORO



q è il periodo delle sequenze

SE p e q NON SONO PRIMI TRA LORO



$$\frac{P'}{q'} = \frac{P}{q} \quad \text{con } p' \text{ e } q' \text{ primi tra loro}$$

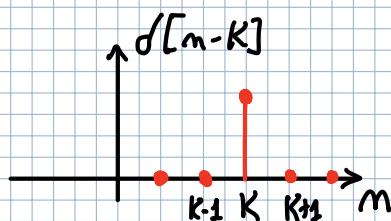
$\Rightarrow q'$ è IL PERIODO

• PROPRIETÀ di $\delta[m]$ e $u[m]$

$$1) \delta[m] = u[m] - u[m-1]$$

$$2) \delta[m-K] = \begin{cases} 1 & m=K \\ 0 & m \neq K \end{cases}$$

$$3) u[m] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \delta[m-k]$$



TRA SFORNATA DI FOURIER DI UNA SEQUENZA

$$x[m] \quad \xleftrightarrow{\text{TFS}} \quad \bar{X}(f)$$

$$\boxed{\bar{X}(f) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x[m] e^{-j2\pi f m T}}$$

TRASFORMATA DI FOURIER
DI UNA SEQUENZA

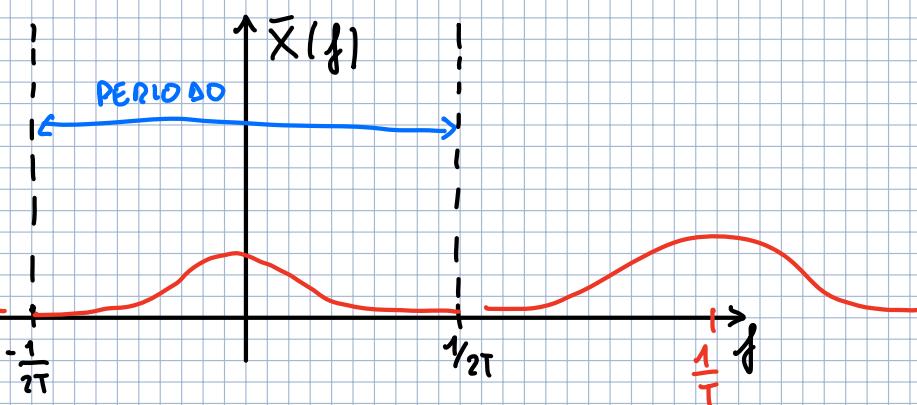
PROPRIETÀ

•) $\bar{X}(f)$ è periodica di periodo $\frac{1}{T}$

$$\bar{X}(f) = \bar{X}\left(f - \frac{m}{T}\right) \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}, T \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

DIM.

$$\begin{aligned} X\left(f - \frac{m}{T}\right) &= \sum_{K=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[K] e^{-j2\pi\left(f - \frac{m}{T}\right)KT} \\ &= \sum_{K=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[K] e^{-j2\pi f KT} \underbrace{e^{j2\pi KM}}_{=1} = \sum_{K=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[K] e^{-j2\pi f KT} = \bar{X}(f) \end{aligned}$$



$$x[m] = T \int_{-\frac{1}{2T}}^{\frac{1}{2T}} \bar{X}(f) e^{j2\pi fmT} df \Rightarrow \text{ATFS DI UNA SEQUENZA}$$

DIM.

$$T \int_{-\frac{1}{2T}}^{\frac{1}{2T}} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] e^{-j2\pi fmT} e^{j2\pi f KT} df \stackrel{?}{=} x[k]$$

$\bar{X}(f)$

$$= T \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] \int_{-\frac{1}{2T}}^{\frac{1}{2T}} e^{j2\pi f(K-m)T} df = \begin{cases} 0 & K \neq m \\ (\cdot) & K = m \end{cases}$$

$$\cos(2\pi f(K-m)T) + j \sin(2\pi f(K-m)T) \Rightarrow \text{HA PERIODO } \frac{1}{T}$$

$$(\cdot) = T \cdot x[k] \cdot \frac{1}{T} = x[k]$$

RAPPRESENTAZIONE DELLA TFS

• MODULO

.) FASE

.) ALL'INTERNO DI $\frac{1}{T}$

PERCHÉ LA TFS È PERIODICA?

$$X_2[m] = e^{j2\pi f_2 m}$$

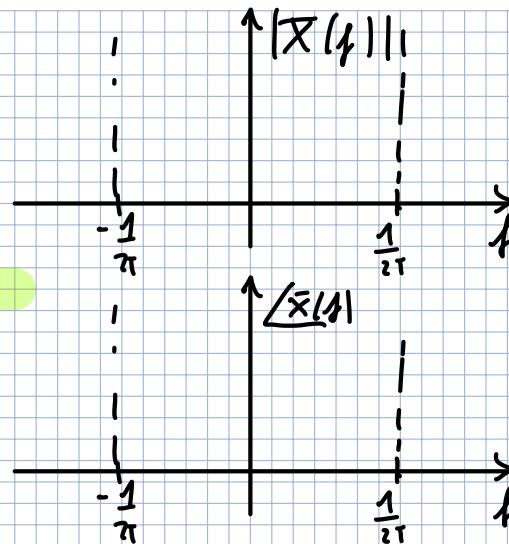
$$f_2 = f_1 T$$

$$X_2[m] = e^{j2\pi f_2 m}$$

$$f_2 = f_1 T$$

$$f_2 = f_1 + \frac{K}{T}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_2[m] &= e^{j2\pi f_2 m} = e^{j2\pi f_1 T m} = e^{j2\pi \left(f_1 + \frac{K}{T}\right) T m} = \\ &= e^{j2\pi f_1 T m} \underbrace{e^{j2\pi \frac{K}{T} T m}}_{\text{FA 1}} = e^{j2\pi f_1 T m} = X_1[m] \end{aligned}$$



ANCHE SE HANNO DUE FREQUENZE DIVERSE UNA VOLTA CAMPIONATE HANNO LA STESSA SEQUENZA

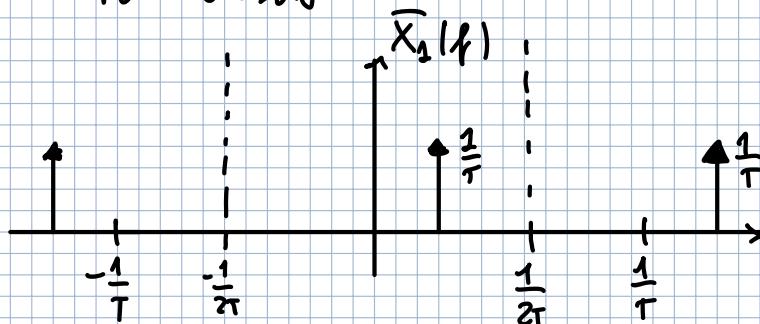
VERIFICIAMO A LIVELLO DI SPETTO

$$X_2[m] = X_1[m]$$

$$\bar{X}_2(f) = \bar{X}_1(f)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{X}_1(f) &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_1[m] e^{-j2\pi f m T} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{j2\pi f_2 m} e^{-j2\pi f m T} = \\ &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{j2\pi \left(f - f_2\right) m T} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \delta\left(f - f_2 - \frac{n}{T}\right) \end{aligned}$$

PER POISSON



TRASLARE DI UNA QUANTITÀ PARI A UN MUOTIPLIO DI $\frac{1}{T}$ NON CAMBIA NADA

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{X}_2(f) &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_2[m] e^{-j2\pi f m T} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{j2\pi f_2 m} e^{-j2\pi f m T} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{j2\pi \left(f + \frac{K}{T}\right) m T} e^{-j2\pi f m T} = \\ &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{j2\pi \left(f - f_2 - \frac{K}{T}\right) m T} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \delta\left(f - f_2 - \frac{K}{T} - \frac{n}{T}\right) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \delta\left(f - f_2 - \frac{n'}{K}\right) = \\ &= \bar{X}_1(f) \end{aligned}$$

TRASFORMABILITÀ DI UNA SEQUENZA

• C.S.

$$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[m]| < \infty \Rightarrow \exists \text{ TFS}$$

DIM

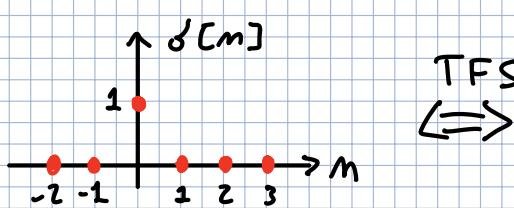
$$|\bar{X}(f)| = \left| \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] e^{-j2\pi f m T} \right| \leq \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[m]| \underbrace{\left| e^{-j2\pi f m T} \right|}_{\text{FA 1}} \leq \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[m]|$$

↑
SE CONVERGE
CONVERGE PURE TFS

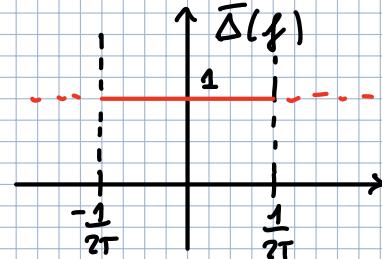
TRASFORMATE NOTEVOLI

• TFS $\delta[m]$

$$\bar{\Delta}(f) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta[m] e^{-j2\pi f m T} = 1 \quad \forall f$$



TFS
 \Leftrightarrow



RELAZIONE TRA LA TFS $(\bar{X}(f))$ E LA TCF $(X(t))$

$$\frac{x(t)}{x(f)} \xrightarrow{\text{TFS}} \frac{x_m}{\bar{X}(f)}$$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{TFS}} x(f)$$

$$x_m \xrightarrow{\text{TFS}} \bar{X}(f)$$

$$\boxed{\bar{X}(f) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f - \frac{m}{T})} \Rightarrow$$

PERIODIZZAZIONE
DELLA TCF CON
PERIODO $\frac{1}{T}$

DII.

$$\bar{X}(f) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] e^{-j2\pi f m T} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(mT) e^{-j2\pi f m T}$$

$x(mT) \rightarrow$ SEGNALE
ANALOGICO
CAMPIONATO

$$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f) e^{j2\pi f t} df \Rightarrow \text{ATCF}$$

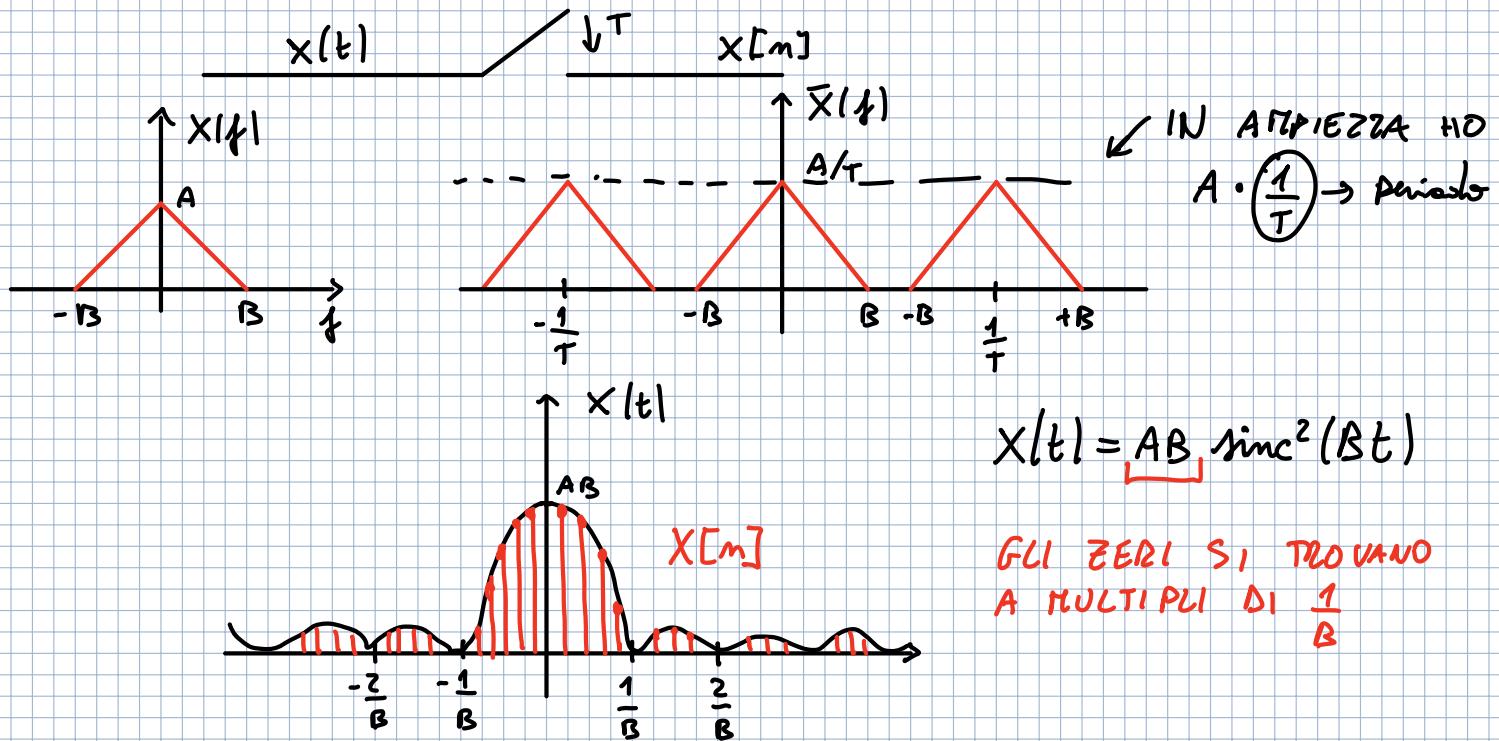
$$x(mT) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f) e^{j2\pi f m T} df$$

$$\bar{X}(f) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\alpha) e^{j2\pi f m T} d\alpha e^{-j2\pi f m T} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\alpha) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j2\pi(f-\alpha)mT} d\alpha =$$

$X(mT)$

POISSON = $\frac{1}{T} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(f - \alpha - \frac{m}{T})$

$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\alpha) \delta(\alpha - (f - \frac{m}{T})) d\alpha = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f - \frac{m}{T})$$



ANALISI ENERGETICA DI SEQUENZE

CORRELAZIONE TRA SEQUENZE

$$R_{xy}[k] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] y^*[m-k]$$

AUTOCORRELAZIONE

$$R_x[k] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] x^*[m-k]$$

DENSITA' SPETTRALE DI ENERGIA

$$\bar{S}_x(f) = \text{TFS}[R_x[k]] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} R_x[k] e^{-j2\pi f k T} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] x^*[m-k] e^{-j2\pi f k T} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*[n-k] e^{-j2\pi f k T} = n - k = k' \\
 &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] \sum_{k'=0}^{+\infty} x^*[k'] e^{-j2\pi f (n-k') T} = \\
 &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j2\pi f n T} \cdot \left[\sum_{k'=0}^{+\infty} x^*[k'] e^{-j2\pi f k' T} \right]^* = |\bar{X}(f)|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$\bar{X}(f)$ $\bar{X}^*(f)$

$$E_x = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[n]|^2 = T \int_{-\frac{1}{2T}}^{\frac{1}{2T}} |\bar{X}(f)|^2 df$$

$$E_x = R_x[0] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] x^*[n-k] \Big|_{k=0} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[n]|^2$$

TH. PARSEVAL PER SEQUENZE

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] y^*[n] = T \int_{-\frac{1}{2T}}^{\frac{1}{2T}} \bar{X}(f) \bar{Y}^*(f) df$$

DIM.

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] y^*[n] = T \int_{-\frac{1}{2T}}^{\frac{1}{2T}} \bar{X}(f) e^{j2\pi f n T} df y^*[n] =$$

$x[n]$

$$= T \int_{-\frac{1}{2T}}^{\frac{1}{2T}} \bar{X}(f) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} y^*[n] e^{j2\pi f n T} df = T \int_{-\frac{1}{2T}}^{\frac{1}{2T}} \bar{X}(f) \bar{Y}^*(f) df$$

$\bar{Y}(f)$

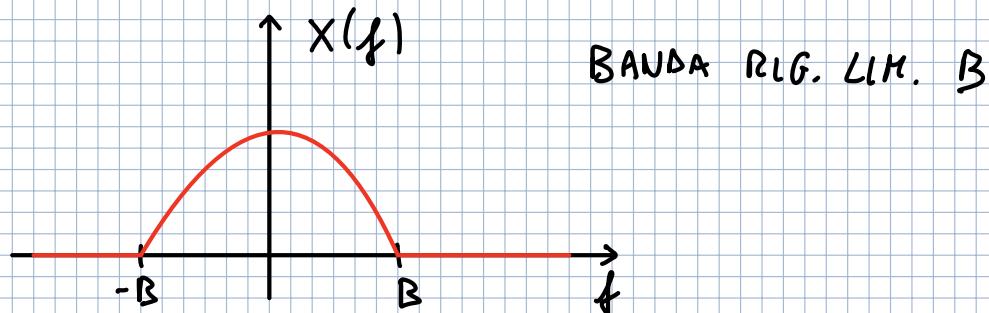
$$\text{Se } x[n] = y[n]$$

$$E_x = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[n]|^2 = T \int_{-\frac{1}{2T}}^{\frac{1}{2T}} |\bar{X}(f)|^2 df$$

CONDIZIONE DI NYQUIST

Si applica a segnali con banda rigorosamente limitata

SEGNALE IL CUI SPECTRO DIVENTA NULLO
A PARTIRE DA UNA CERTA FREQUENZA



I CAMPIONO CON UN INTERVALLO > I CAMPIONAMENTO

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

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

1) $T > \frac{1}{2B} \Rightarrow$ ALIASING

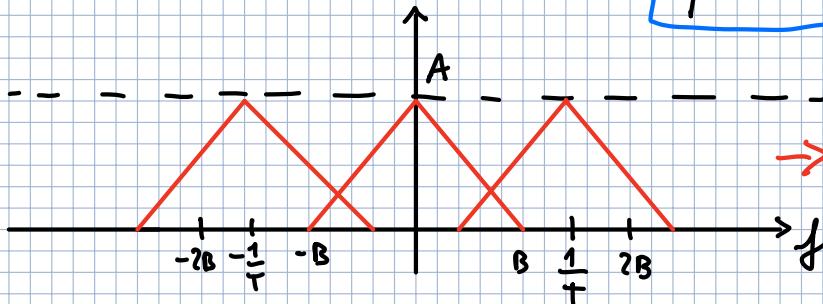


$$\bar{X}(f) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} X\left(f - \frac{m}{T}\right)$$

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

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

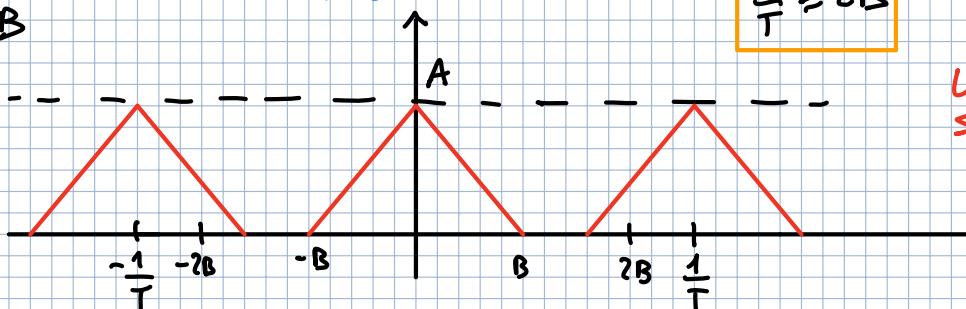
$$\frac{1}{T} < 2B$$



LE REPLICHE SI SOVRAPPONGONO E SI PARLA DI ALIASING

2) $T \leq \frac{1}{2B} \Rightarrow$ NO ALIASING

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



LE REPLICHE NON SI SOVRAPPONGO

CONDIZIONE DI NYQUIST: è una condizione che si applica sull'intervalle di campionamento affinché non si produca ALIASING

$$f_C \geq z_B$$

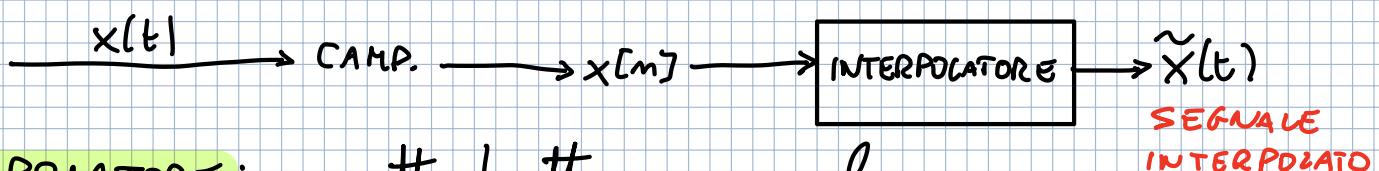
FREQ. DI CAMPIONAMENTO

$$T \leq \frac{1}{2\beta}$$

B = Bande (RIG. 1 m.) del
segnale da compionare

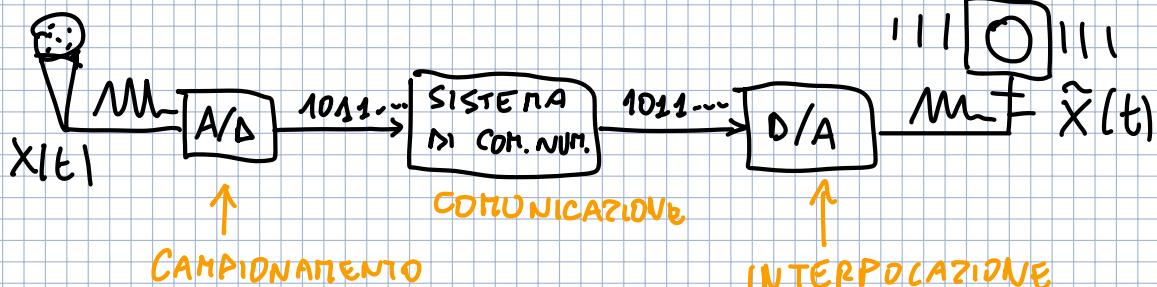
**BISOGNA CAMPIONARE CON
UNA FREQ. DI CAMP.
ALMENO IC DOPPIO DELLA
BANDA DEL SEGNALE**

RICOSTRUZIONE DI UN SEGNALE ANALOGICO



INTERPOLATORE: permette di ottenere un segnale analogico a partire da un segnale tempo-discreto (SEQUENZA) INTERPOLATO

$\tilde{x}(t) \rightarrow x(t)$ per mantenere il più possibile inalterato
il contenuto informativo =



INTERPOLATORE



$P(t)$ = funzione interpolatrice

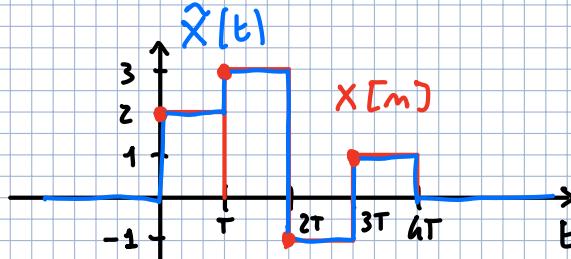
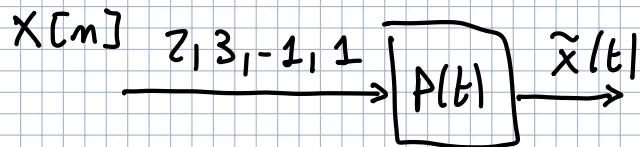
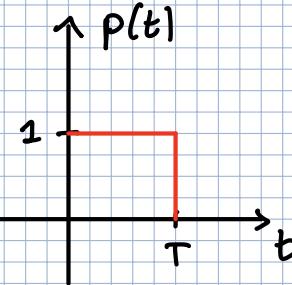
$$\tilde{x}(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] p(t - mT)$$

USCITA

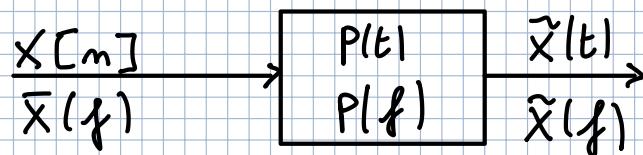
↑ INGRESSO

ESEMPIO: INTERPOLAZIONE A MANTENIMENTO

$$P(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t-t/2}{T}\right)$$



•) INTERPRETAZIONE INTERPOLATORE NEL DOMINIO DI FREQUENZA



$$x[m] \xrightarrow{\text{TCF}} \bar{X}(f), \quad P(t) \xrightarrow{\text{TCF}} P(f), \quad \tilde{x}(t) \xrightarrow{\text{TCF}} \tilde{X}(f)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\tilde{X}(f) = \bar{X}(f) P(f)}$$

DIM.

$$\tilde{X}(f) = \text{TCF} [\tilde{x}(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \tilde{x}(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] P(t-mT) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt =$$

$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(t-mT) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \stackrel{t-mT=t'}{=} \sum_m x[m] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(t') e^{-j2\pi f (t'+mT)} dt' =$$

$$= \sum_m x[m] e^{-j2\pi f m T} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(t') e^{-j2\pi f t'} dt' = \bar{X}(f) P(f)$$

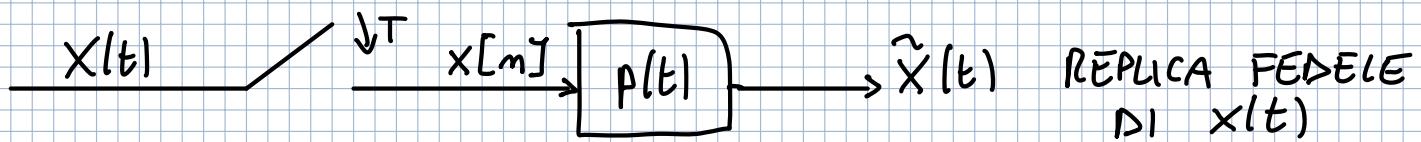
$\bar{X}(f)$ $P(f)$

TH. DEL CAMPIONAMENTO

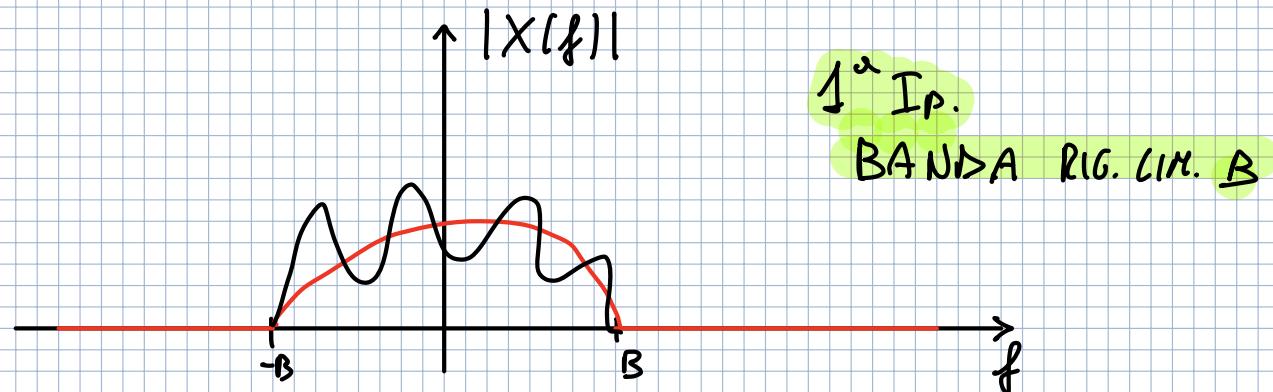
$$I_p: \begin{cases} X(t) \text{ segnale a banda sg. lim. } B \\ T \leq \frac{1}{2B} \quad T \text{ intervallo di campionamento} \\ P(t) = 2B \operatorname{sinc}(2Bt) \end{cases}$$

↓

TH: POSSO RICOSTRUIRE IL SEGNALE $X(t)$ PERFETTAMENTE
A PARTIRE DAI SUOI CAMPIONI



DIM. (GRAFICA)

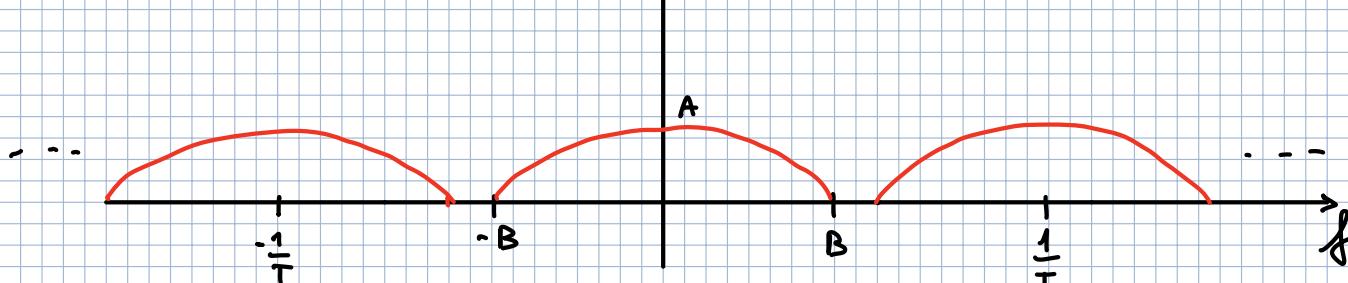


↓ DOPO CAMPIONAMENTO

$$\bar{X}(f) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f - \frac{m}{T})$$

2^a I_p. $T \leq \frac{1}{2B}$

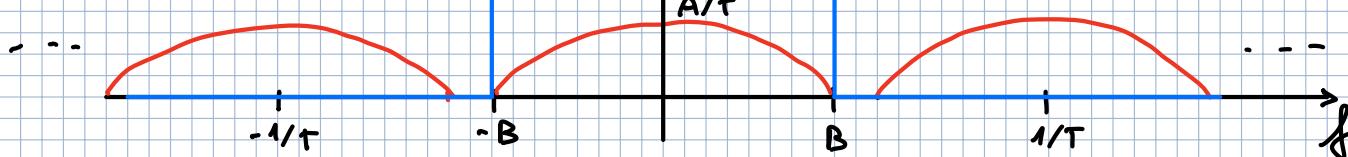
$$\bar{X}(f)$$

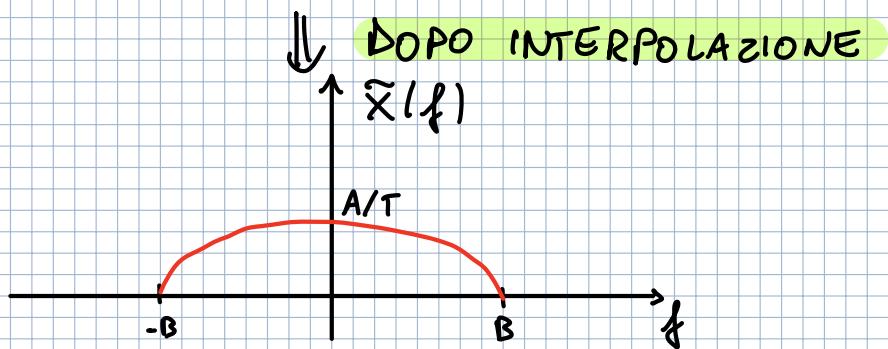


↓ INTERPOLAZIONE

$$P(f)$$

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



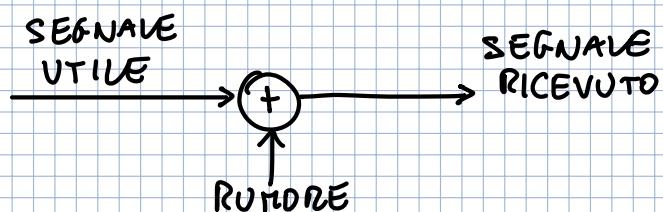
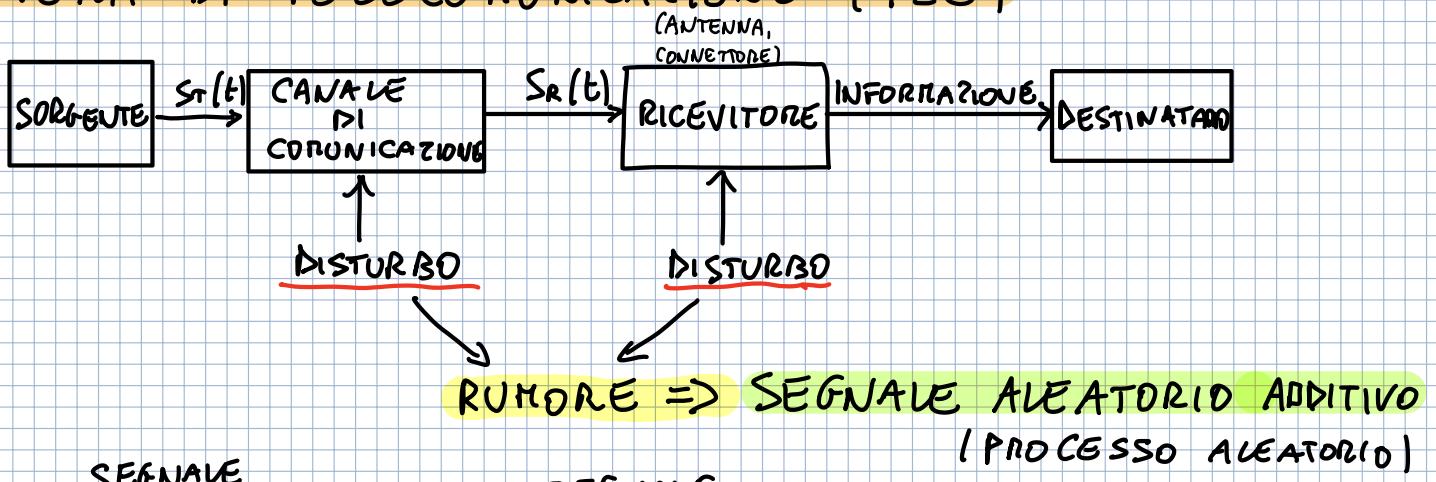


$$\tilde{X}(f) = \frac{1}{T} X(f) \Rightarrow \tilde{x}(t) = \frac{1}{T} x(t)$$

$$p(t) = T \cdot 2B \sin(\frac{2\pi t}{T})$$

$$P(f) = T \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2B}\right) \Rightarrow \tilde{X}(f) = X(f)$$

SISTEMA DI TELECOMUNICAZIONE (TLC)



CI SERVE
=> CARATTERIZZARE IL
RUMORE TRAMITE STATISTICHE

TEORIA DELLA PROBABILITÀ

• CONCETTO: ESPERIMENTO ALEATORIO

se il risultato non è prevedibile deterministicamente

LANCIO DEL DADO => NON SO A PRIORI COSA ESCHE

=> OSSEROVO DELLE REGOLARITÀ STATISTICHE
lancia N VOLTE (N GRANDE), anche se
faccio "1" esce $\approx \frac{N}{6}$ VOLTE

.) DESCRIZIONE FORMALE DI UN ESP. CASUALE

SPAZIO CAMPIONE



$$\mathcal{S} = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N\}$$

TUTTI I POSSIBILI RISULTATI
DI UN ESPERIMENTO CASUALE

ES. "LANCIO DI UN DADO A SEI FACCIE"

$$\mathcal{S} = \{w_1, w_2, w_3, w_i, \dots, w_6\} \quad w_i = \text{ESCE LA FACCIA "6"}$$

\Rightarrow EVENTO : è un sottoinsieme dello spazio campione che soddisfa le seguenti condizioni:

) SE A è un evento, allora anche il suo complemento \bar{A} , rispetto a \mathcal{S} è un EVENTO

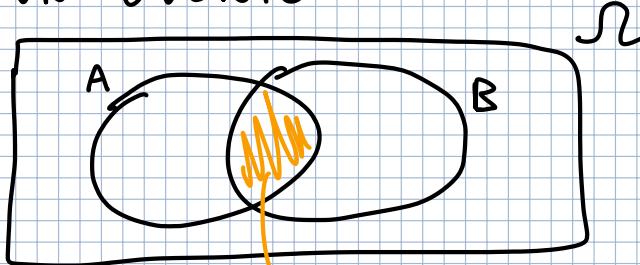
$$A \text{ è un EVENTO} \Rightarrow \bar{A} \text{ è un EVENTO}$$

$$A \cup \bar{A} = \mathcal{S}$$

) SE A e B sono EVENTI, anche la loro unione $A \cup B$ è un EVENTO

\Rightarrow PROPRIETÀ EVENTI

1) $A \cap B$ è un EVENTO



$\downarrow A \cap B$ è un EVENTO

DIM.

\bar{A} è un EVENTO

\bar{B} è un EVENTO $\Rightarrow \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$ è un EVENTO

$\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$ è un EVENTO

$$\bar{A} \cup \bar{B} \Downarrow \\ \bar{A} \cup \bar{B} = A \cap B$$

2) $A \cup \bar{A} = \mathcal{S}$ è un EVENTO CERTO

3) $A \cap \bar{A} = \emptyset$ è un EVENTO IMPOSSIBILE

$$\begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow \text{NUM. PARI} \\ \bar{A} \rightarrow \text{NUM. DISPARI} \end{array} \Rightarrow \text{IMPOSSIBILE}$$

CARATTERIZZAZIONE ESPERIMENTO CASUALE

⇒ ELEMENTI NECESSARI ALLA COMPLETA DESCRIZIONE
DI UN EVENTO CASUALE

1) DESCRIZIONE DI UNO SPAZIO CAMPIONE Ω

2) DEFINIZIONE E PROPRIETÀ DEGLI EVENTI

3) LEGGE DI PROBABILITÀ: associa a ogni elemento definito
una misura della probabilità che esso si presenti

DEFINIZIONE ASSIOMATICA DI PROBABILITÀ (KOLMOGOROV)

1) la probabilità di un evento A è non-negativa

$$P\{\mathcal{A}\} \geq 0$$

2) la probabilità dell'evento CERTO è unitaria

$$P\{\Omega\} = 1$$

3) Doti 2 EVENTI, A e B , MUTUAMENTI ESCLUSIVI (NON SI
POSSENO VERIFICARE CONTEMPORANEAMENTE $\Rightarrow A \cap B = \emptyset$),
la probabilità dell'evento unione è pari alla somma delle
probabilità dei singoli eventi.

$$A \cap B = \emptyset \Rightarrow P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$$

PROPRIETÀ

1) $P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$

$$P(\Omega) = 1 \Rightarrow P(A \cup \bar{A}) = 1$$

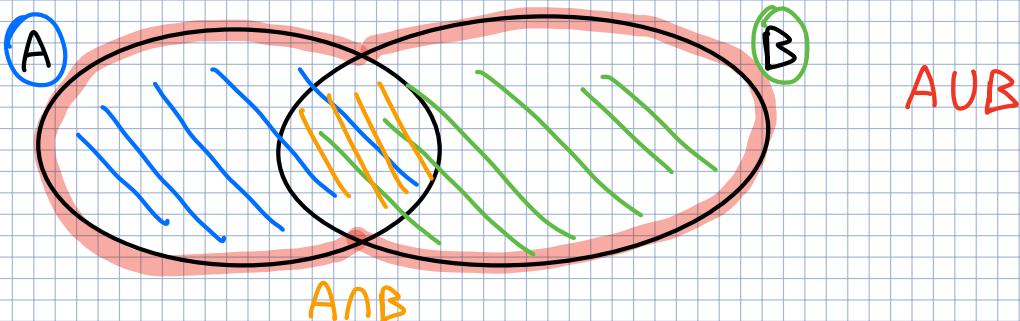
$$A \cap \bar{A} = \emptyset \Rightarrow P(A \cup \bar{A}) = P(A) + P(\bar{A}) = 1$$

$$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$$

2) $P\{\emptyset\} = 0$ Ø EVENTO IMPOSSIBILE

$$3) \quad 0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$$

$$a) \quad P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$



• NOTAZIONE SEMPLIFICATA

$$A \cup B \Rightarrow A + B$$

$$A \cap B \Rightarrow A \cdot B$$

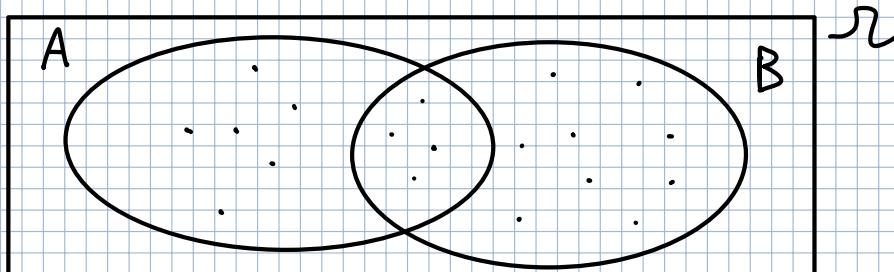
$P(AB) = P(A \cap B) \Rightarrow$ PROBABILITÀ CONGIUNTA

$P(A) \text{ e } P(B) \Rightarrow$ PROBABILITÀ MARGINALI (DEI SINGOLI EVENTI)

• PROBABILITÀ CONDIZIONATA

$$P(A | B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)}$$

CALCOLA LA $P(A)$ DOPO CHE SI È VERIFICATO L'EVENTO B
+ INFO HO + SONO PRECISO

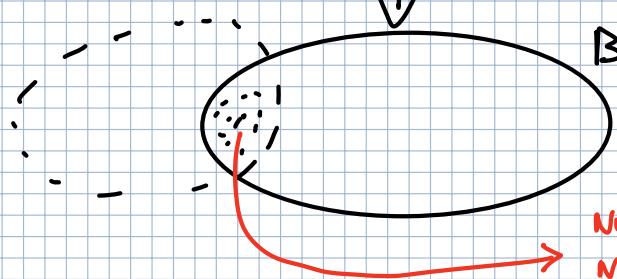


$$P(A) \Rightarrow (\cdot)$$

$$P(A | B)$$

nel momento che or sono "B", lo spazio campione si riduce a B e non più \mathcal{R}

$$B = \mathcal{R}' \rightarrow \text{NUOVO SPAZIO CAMPONE}$$



NUOVO EVENTO CHE DEVO CONSIDERARE
NEL NUOVO SPAZIO CAMPONE

$P(A)$ PROBABILITÀ "A PRIORI" (PRIMA CHE SI OSSERVI)

$P(A|B)$ PROBABILITÀ "A POSTERIORI" (DOPO OSSERVAZIONE) QUALCOSA

•) PROBABILITÀ "CLASSICA" (PASCAL)

$$P(A) = \frac{N_F(A)}{N_P}$$

$N_F(A)$ = NUM. CASI FAVORABILI AD A (RISULTATI ∈ A)

ES. DADO A 6 FACCE

$$\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$A = \{2, 4, 6\}$$

$$P(A) = ? = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

N_P = NUM. CASI POSSIBILI

$$N_F = 3 \quad N_P = 6$$

CONTRO ESEMPIO

⇒ DADO TRUCCATO

$$P(A) = \frac{N_F(A)}{N_P} \Rightarrow \text{NON È UTILIZZABILE}$$

PERCHÉ NON TIENE CONTO
DEL FATTO CHE UN
NUMERO POSSA USCIRE
PIÙ DEGLI ALTRI

$$P(w_i) = P \quad \forall i$$

PROB. A PRIORI

TUTTI I RISULTATI
DEVONO ESSERE
EQUIPROBABILI

⇒ SODDISFA GLI ASSIOMI?

1) $P(A) \geq 0 \Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{N_F(A)}{N_P} \geq 0 \quad N_F(A) \geq 0 \quad N_P \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$

2) $P(\Omega) = 1 \Rightarrow P(\Omega) = \frac{N_P}{N_P} = 1 \quad N_F(\Omega) = N_P \quad \checkmark$

3) $P(A \cup B) \Rightarrow P(A \cup B) = \frac{N_F(A \cup B)}{N_P} = \frac{N_F(A) + N_F(B)}{N_P}$

$$= \frac{N_F(A)}{N_P} + \frac{N_F(B)}{N_P} = P(A) + P(B)$$

1) PROBABILITÀ "FREQUENTISTA" (VON MISES)

Viene fuori dagli esperimenti

$$P(A) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_A}{N}$$

$N_A = N^{\circ}$ DI VOLTE CHE ESCE UN RISULTATO FAVORITO AD A

$N = N^{\circ}$ ESPERIMENTI FATI

\Rightarrow SODDISFA GLI ASSIOMI?

1) $P(A) \geq 0 \quad N_A \geq 0, N > 0 \Rightarrow P(A) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_A}{N} \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$

2) $P(\Omega) = 1 \quad N_A = N \Rightarrow P(\Omega) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N}{N} = 1 \quad \checkmark$

3) $P(A \cup B) \Rightarrow P(A \cup B) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_{A \cup B}}{N} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_A + N_B}{N} =$
 $A \cap B = \emptyset$
 MUT. ESCL.
 $= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_A}{N} + \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_B}{N} = P(A) + P(B) \quad \checkmark$

INDIPENDENZA TRA EVENTI

A e B SONO INDEPENDENTI SE:

$$P(A|B) = P(A)$$

\Rightarrow Se A e B sono INDEPENDENTI

$$P(A) = P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A \cdot B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

TH. BAYES

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B)}$$

$P(A), P(B) \neq 0$

DIM.

$$P(A \cdot B) = P(B \cdot A) \Leftrightarrow A \cap B = B \cap A$$

$$P(A \cdot B) = P(A|B) \cdot P(B) \Leftrightarrow P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)}$$

$$P(B \cdot A) = P(B|A) \cdot P(A)$$

$$P(A|B) \cdot P(B) = P(B|A) \cdot P(A)$$

$\Downarrow P(B) \neq 0$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)}$$

• PARTIZIONE DI UNO SPAZIO CAMPIONE

è tale che scegliendo N eventi $B_i, i=1..N$ con la proprietà:

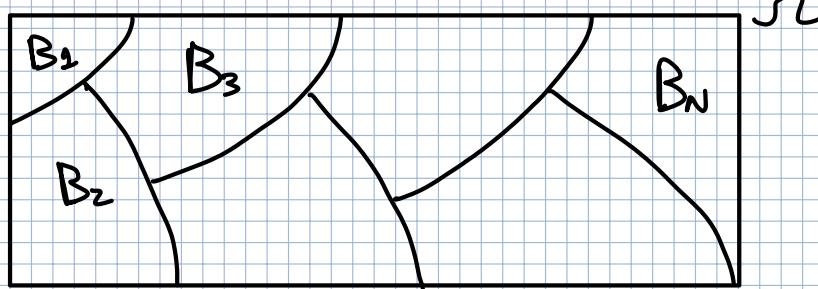
$$1) B_i \cap B_k = \emptyset \quad \forall i, k \quad i \neq k$$

TUTTI MUT. ESCLUSIVI

$$2) \bigcup_{i=1}^N B_i = B_1 \cup B_2 \cup B_3 \cup \dots \cup B_N = \Omega$$

\Rightarrow L'INSIEME dei B_i è una partizione di Ω

ESEMPIO:



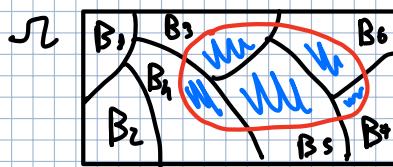
TH. DELLA PROBABILITÀ TOTALE

Se B_i è una partizione di Ω allora: se A è un EVENTO

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^N P(A|B_i) P(B_i)$$

DIM.

$$P(A) = P(A \cdot \Omega) = P(A \sum_{i=1}^N B_i) = P(\sum_{i=1}^N A B_i) = *$$



$$\bigcup_{i=1}^N B_i = B_1 \cup B_2 \cup \dots \cup B_N = B_1 + B_2 + \dots + B_N = \sum_{i=1}^N B_i$$

$$A \cdot B_i \cap A B_k \quad i \neq k \quad \forall i, k$$

$$* = \sum_{i=1}^N P(A B_i) = \sum_{i=1}^N P(A | B_i) P(B_i) \quad \text{c.v.d.}$$

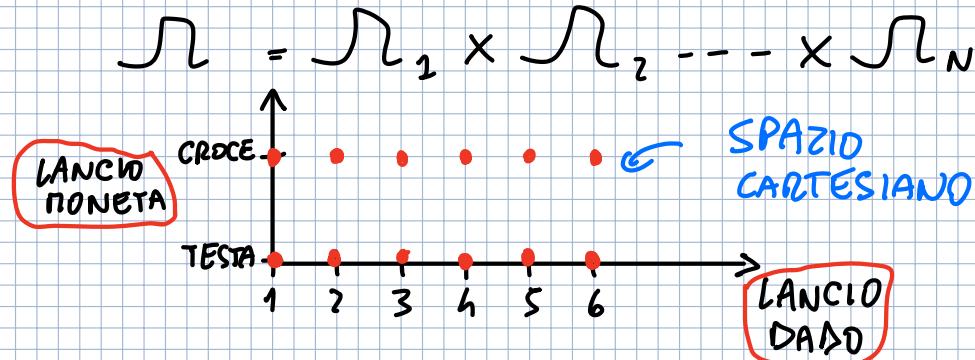
$$P(A B_i) = P(A | B_i) \cdot P(B_i) \Leftarrow P(A | B_i) = \frac{P(A B_i)}{P(B_i)}$$

ESPERIMENTO ALEATORIO COMPOSTO

\Rightarrow quando si considerano contemporaneamente 2 o più esperimenti CASUALI

ES.: LANCI DI UN DADO E DI UNA MONETA

\Rightarrow lo SPAZIO CAMPIONE DI UN ESPERIMENTO AL. COMPOSTO
è il PRODOTTO CARTESIANO TRA GLI SPAZI CAMPIONE
DEI SINGOLI ESPERIMENTI



RISULTATO = COPPIA "ORDINATA" DEI SINGOLI ESPERIMENTI

ES. "FACCIA DEL DADO "1" e "TESTA" "

EVENTO: è costituito del PR. CARTES. sui singoli eventi

$$A = A_1 \times A_2 \times \dots \times A_N$$

\Rightarrow Se i singoli esperimenti aleatori sono indipendenti degli altri:

$$\Rightarrow P(A) = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2) \cdot \dots \cdot P(A_N)$$

$P(A_i) \quad i=1 \dots N$ sono le probabilità dei singoli eventi

N.B. NON POSSO RISALIRE ALLA LEGGE DI PR. DELL'EVENTO "A"
A PARTIRE DALLA LEGGE DEI SINGOLI EVENTI

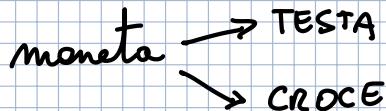
↓
VALE SOLO SE GLI EVENTI SONO INDEPENDENTI

PROBLEMA DELLE PROVE RIPETUTE BINARIE INDEPENDENTI

- N ESPERIMENTI IDENTICI E INDEPENDENTI
- SPAZIO CAMPIONE Ω fatto da solo 2 possibili risultati

$$\Omega = \{w_1, w_2\}$$

ESEMPI: lanci ripetuti di una moneta



$$w_1 = \text{TESTA} \Rightarrow P\{w_1\}$$

$$w_2 = \text{CROCE} \Rightarrow P\{w_2\} = 1 - P\{w_1\}$$

$A = \{w_1 \text{ si presenta } K \text{ volte su } n \text{ lanci}\}$

$$P\{A\} = \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k}$$

FORMULA DI BERNOULLI

$$p = P\{w_1\}$$

$$q = 1 - p = P\{w_2\}$$

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

ESEMPIO

Esistono due monete → PERFETTA
→ TRUCCATA

$$\text{moneta perfetta} \Rightarrow P\{\text{"TESTA"}\} = P\{\text{"CROCE"}\} = 0,5$$

$$\text{moneta truccata} \Rightarrow P\{\text{"TESTA"}\} = 0,8, P\{\text{"CROCE"}\} = 0,2$$

ESPERIMENTO

- 1) Si sceglie una moneta a caso tra le due
- 2) Si lancia la moneta scelta per 10 volte osservando che per 5 volte esce "testa" e per 5 volte "croce".

Quale è la probabilità di aver scelto la moneta perfetta? P. COND.

Svolg.

Dove calcolare una probabilità a posteriori (condizionata)

\Rightarrow Se non avessi osservato niente avrei dedotto che la probabilità di pescare la moneta perfetta è 0,5 (perca e cosa)

$$A = \{ \text{"pescare la moneta perfetta"} \} \quad P\{A\} = 0,5$$

$$B = \{ \text{"osservo 5 volte "testa" e per 5 volte "croce" dopo 10 lanci"} \}$$

$$\Rightarrow P\{A|B\} = ? \quad P\{A|B\} \neq P\{A\}$$

Quindi sono uguali?

Quando A e B sono eventi INDEPENDENTI

A e B non sono INDEPENDENTI

\Rightarrow L'aver osservato 10 lanci mi condiziona le prob. di aver scelto la moneta perfetta

\Rightarrow TH. BAYES.

$$P\{A|B\} = \frac{P\{B|A\} \cdot P\{A\}}{P\{B\}}$$

BINARIO $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{TESTA} \\ \rightarrow \text{CROCE} \end{cases}$

LANCI INDEPENDENTI

$P\{B|A\} \rightarrow$ è la probabilità che su 10 lanci esce 5 volte testa e 5 volte croce

$$P\{B|A\} = \binom{m}{k} p^k q^{m-k} = \begin{cases} p=0,5 \\ q=0,5 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \text{MONETA} \\ \text{PERFETTA} \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{10!}{5! \cdot 5!} \cdot 0,5^5 \cdot 0,5^5 \approx 0,246$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} m=10 & \text{LANCI} \\ k=5 & \text{LANCI FAVOREVOLI} \end{array}$$

$P\{A\} \rightarrow$ è la prob. di scegliere la moneta perfetta senza osservare nulla

$$P\{A\} = 0,5$$

$P\{B\}$

PROBABILITÀ TOTALE

TH. PR. TOTALE

$$P\{B\} = \sum_{i=1}^n P\{B|C_i\} \cdot P\{C_i\}$$

$n = n^o$ di eventi di una partizione di Ω

$C_1 = \{\text{sceglie la moneta perfetta}\} = A$

$C_2 = \{\text{sceglie la moneta truccata}\}$

C_1 e C_2 sono gli eventi di una partizione di Ω

$$P\{B\} = P\{B|A\} \cdot P\{A\} + P\{B|C_2\} P\{C_2\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ C_1 \\ \simeq 0,246 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ 0,5 \\ \simeq 0,5 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ ? \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ 0,5 \end{array}$$

$$P\{B|C_2\} = \binom{m}{k} p^k q^{m-k} = \begin{array}{c} m=10 \\ k=5 \end{array}$$

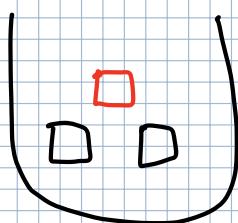
$$p=0,8 \quad k=0,2 \\ \text{"TESTA"} \quad \text{"CROCE"}$$

$$= \frac{10!}{5! 5!} \cdot 0,8^5 \cdot 0,2^5 \simeq 0,0264$$

$$P\{B\} = 0,246 \cdot 0,5 + 0,0264 \cdot 0,5 = 0,136$$

$$P\{A|B\} = \frac{P\{B|A\} \cdot P\{A\}}{P\{B\}} = \frac{0,246 \cdot 0,5}{0,136} \simeq 0,903 \quad \text{Superiore al } 90\%$$

ESERCIZIO - TESTO E SAME 04/06/19



2 REGOLARI
1 TRUCCATO

$$\text{regolare} \Rightarrow P\{1\} = P\{2\} = \dots = P\{6\} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{truccato} \Rightarrow P\{1\} = P\{2\} = \frac{1}{2} \quad P\{3\} = P\{4\} = P\{5\} = P\{6\} = \frac{1}{8}$$

ESPERIMENTO

1) Estraggo "a caso" due dadi dal sacchettino

2) Calcolare le probabilità che esca "1" e "2"

3) Calcolare le probabilità di aver estratto il desiderato truccato evento osservato un "1" e "3"

Svolgimento



1, 2 \Rightarrow 2 dadi regolari

1, 3
2, 3 } \Rightarrow 1 regolare e 1 truccato

\rightarrow le calcoli tramiti la def. classica

$$A = \{ \text{"estratto due dadi regolari"} \} \Rightarrow P\{A\} = \frac{1}{3} \quad P\{A\} = \frac{N_F}{N}$$

$$B = \{ \text{"estratto un dado regolare e una truccata"} \} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$C = \{ \text{"esce un "1" e un "2"} \}$$

$$P\{C\} = P\{C|A\} \cdot P(A) + P\{C|B\} P\{B\}$$

TH. PR. TOTALE

A e B sono partizioni
di Ω

$P\{C|A\}$ \rightarrow è le prob. che esce "1" e "2" avendo preso 2 dadi regolari

$$P\{1\} = \frac{1}{6} \quad P\{2\} = \frac{1}{6} \quad P\{1, 2\} = P\{1\} \cdot P\{2\} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$P\{2, 1\} = P\{2\} \cdot P\{1\} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$P\{C|A\} = P\{1, 2\} + P\{2, 1\} = \frac{1}{18}$$

PER INDEPENDENZA
DEI LANCI

$P\{C|B\}$ \rightarrow le prob. che esce "1" e "2" avendo preso 1 regolare e 1 truccata

2 CASI

DADO TRUCCATO

1

2

DADO REGOLARE

2

1

$$\Rightarrow P\{1\} = \frac{1}{2} \quad P\{2\} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow P\{2\} = \frac{1}{2} \quad P\{1\} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P\{1, 2\} = P\{1\} \cdot P\{2\} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$P\{2, 1\} = P\{2\} \cdot P\{1\} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$P\{C|B\} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P\{C\} = P\{C|A\} \cdot P(A) + P\{C|B\} \cdot P(B) = \frac{1}{18} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{54} + \frac{1}{18} = \boxed{\frac{2}{27}} \quad (1)$$

b) $D = \{ \text{"esce un 1 e un 3"} \}$

$$P\{B|D\} = ?$$

$B = \{ \text{"estraggo un dado regolare e una truccata"} \} = \frac{2}{3}$

TH. BAYES

$$P\{B|D\} = \frac{P\{D|B\} \cdot P(B)}{P(D)}$$

$P\{D|B\} \rightarrow$ è la probabilità che esca un 1 e un 3 avendo estratto 1 dado truccato e 1 regolare

TRUCCATO

1

3

REGOLARE

3

1

$$\Rightarrow P\{1,3\} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$\Rightarrow P\{3,1\} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$P\{D|B\} = \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$P\{D\} = P\{D|A\} \cdot P(A) + P\{D|B\} \cdot P(B)$$

$$\Rightarrow P\{D|A\} = \frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{18}$$

REGOLARE

1

3

REGOLARE

3

1

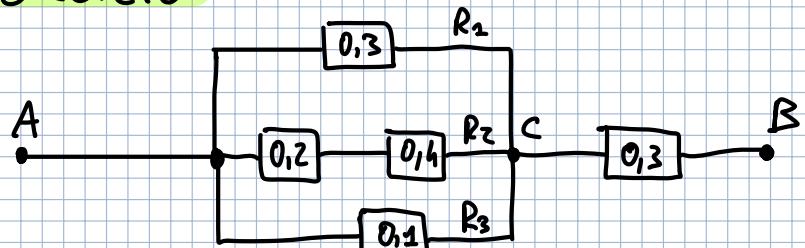
$$P\{1,3\} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$P\{3,1\} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$P\{D\} = \frac{1}{18} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{54} + \frac{1}{48} = \frac{13}{216}$$

$$P\{B|D\} = \frac{P\{D|B\} \cdot P(B)}{P(D)} = \frac{\frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{13}{216}} = \frac{9}{13} = \boxed{0,69} \quad (2)$$

ESERCIZIO



PROBABILITÀ DI GUASTO (INDIPENDENTI)

•) Calcolare le probabilità che A sia connesso a B

Svolgimento

P_{AB} = prob. che A sia connesso a B

$P_{AC} = \text{ // } A \text{ // } C$

$P_{CB} = \text{ // } C \text{ // } B$

$P_{AB} = P_{AC} \cdot P_{CB} = 0,9844 \cdot 0,7 = 0,69$ → per indipendenza dei qust. dei reli

$P_{CB} = 1 - P_{CB} = 1 - 0,3 = 0,7$ prob. che tra C e B il relè non si guasti

$P_{AC} = 1 - P_{\bar{AC}} = 0,9844$

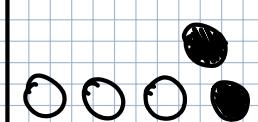
$P_{\bar{AC}} = P_{\bar{R}_1} \cdot P_{\bar{R}_2} \cdot P_{\bar{R}_3} = 0,3 \cdot 0,52 \cdot 0,1 = 0,0156$

I 3 RANI SONO TUTTI DISCONNESSI

PROB. CHE IL
1° RELE' FUNZIONI / 2° RELE' FUNZIONI

$P_{\bar{R}_1} = 0,3 \quad P_{\bar{R}_3} = 0,1 \quad P_{\bar{R}_2} = 1 - (1 - 0,2) \cdot (1 - 0,4) = 1 - (0,8 \cdot 0,6) = 0,52$

Esercizio - 31/01/20



I° ESPERIMENTO: si pescano 2 palline a caso

a) Calcolare la prob. che se ne peschi 1 bianca e 1 nera

Svolg.

Estrazione di 2 palline

↓
Estrazione
1° PALLINA

↓
Estrazione
2° PALLINA

I° CASO	○	●
II° CASO	●	○

A = { "Estraggo una pallina bianca e una nera" }

A = { ○ ● } + { ● ○ } = P{○●} + P{●○} → poiché matematicamente esclusivi

$$P\{\text{O}\} = P\{\text{O}\} \cdot P\{\text{O} | \text{O}\} = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{10}$$

PROB. DI ESTRARRE
LA PRIMA PALLINA BIANCA

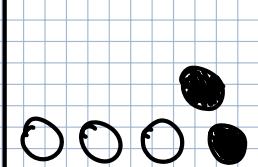
PROB. DI ESTRARRE
LA SECONDA PALLINA NERA DOPO
AVER ESTRATTO LA BIANCA

$$P\{\text{O}\} = P\{\text{O}\} \cdot P\{\text{O} | \text{O}\} = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{10}$$

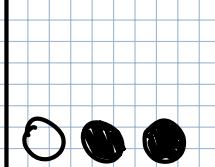
$$P\{A\} = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$

→ RIS. 1° ESPERIMENTO

1° SCATOLA



2° SCATOLA



II° ESPERIMENTO: si pesca a caso 1 pallina dalla 1° scatola e la si mette nella 2° scatola

- b) Calcolare le prob. che pescando 2 palline dalla 2° scatola queste sia nere
 c) Calcolare le prob. di aver estratto 2 palline bianche dalla prima scatola
 avendo pescato una pallina nera dalla seconda

Svolg.

b) $B = \{ \text{"pesco 2 palline nere dalla 2° scatola"} \}$

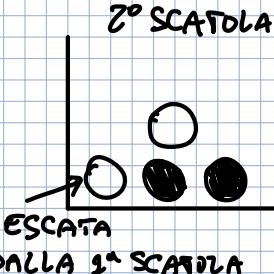
$C = \{ \text{"pesco 1 pallina bianca dalla 1° scatola"} \}$

$D = \{ \text{"pesco 1 pallina nera dalla 1° scatola"} \}$

MUTUAMENTE
ESCLUSIVI
PARTIZIONE SPAZIO
CAMPIONE ↗

$$P\{B\} = P\{B|C\} \cdot P\{C\} + P\{B|D\} \cdot P\{D\} =$$

$$P\{B|C\} = \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{2}$$

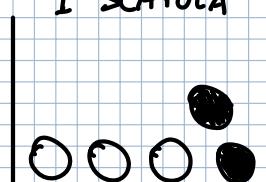


$$P\{B|D\} = \frac{3}{5}$$



$$P\{C\} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P\{D\} = \frac{2}{5}$$



$$P\{B\} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$

(b)

$$c) P\{C|B\} \rightarrow \text{BAYES} = \frac{P\{B|C\} \cdot P\{C\}}{P\{B\}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{5}}{\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{1}{2} = 0,5$$

↑ ↓
 PESCO 1 PESCO 1
 BIANCA DAZZI NERA DALLA 2^a SCATOLA
 1^a SCATOLA

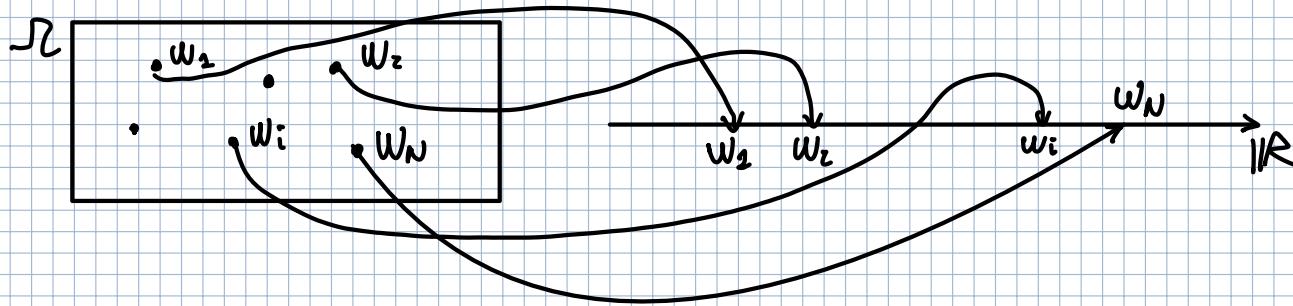
$$P\{C|B\} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P\{C\} = \frac{3}{5}$$

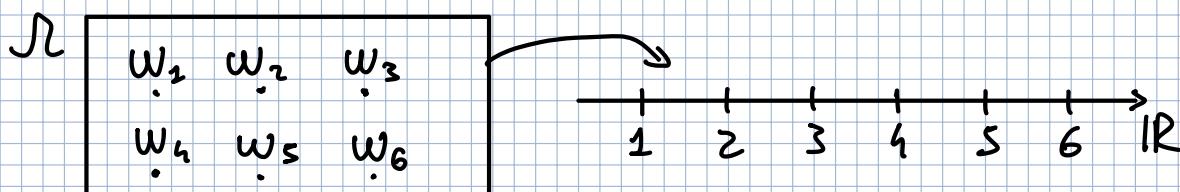
LA PROBABILITÀ È DIMINUITA DOPO AVER OSSERVATO L'ESTRAZIONE DELLA PALLINA NERA DALLA 2^a SCATOLA

VARIABILI ALEATORIE

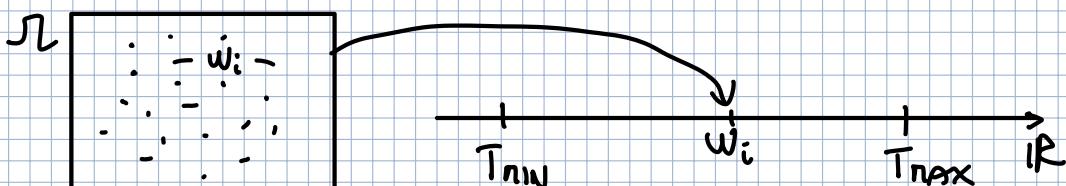
ESPERIMENTO CASUALE



• LANCI DI UN DADO



• MISURA DI UNA TEMPERATURA (IN UNA STANZA)



$X(w_i)$ CORRISPONDENZA CHE MAPPA UN RISULTATO DELL'ESPERIMENTO CASUALE SULL'ASSE DEI NUMERI

$X(w)$ è una variabile aleatoria se l'insieme dei risultati per cui si verifica che $X(w) \leq a$. Va E' UN EVENTO

$X(w) \Rightarrow X \rightarrow$ NOME DELLA VAR. AL. CHE DESCRIVE L'ESPERIMENTO

$X \leq a$ è rappresentativo di un evento

\Rightarrow Assegniamo ad un evento la sua probabilità

↓

FUNZIONE DI DISTRIBUZIONE DI PROBABILITÀ

$$F_X(x) = P\{X \leq x\}$$

PROPRIETÀ

.) $0 \leq F_X(x) \leq 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F_X(x) = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F_X(x) = 0$$

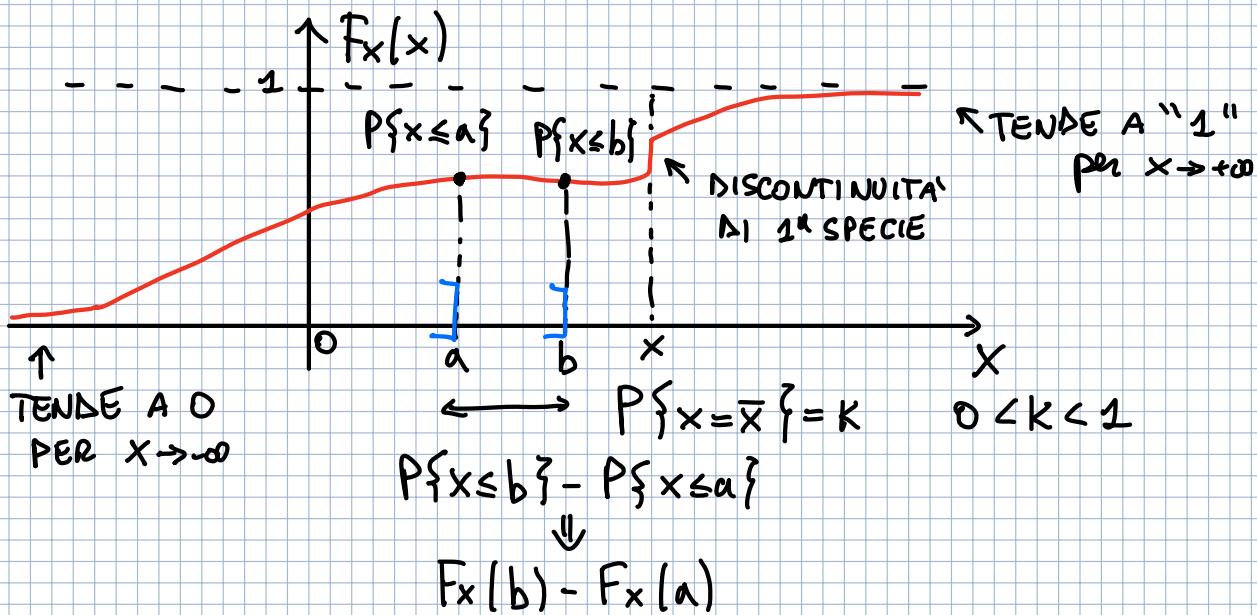
.) se $x_2 > x_1 \Rightarrow F_X(x_2) \geq F_X(x_1)$ (NON TONICA
NON DECRESCENTE)

.) se $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} F_X(x+h) = F_X(x)$ (CONTINUA DA DESTRA)

.) se si presenta DISCONTINUITÀ (DI 1^a SPECIE) in $x = \bar{x}$, allora:

$$F_X(\bar{x}^+) - F_X(\bar{x}^-) = P\{X = \bar{x}\} \rightarrow \text{MASSA DI PROBABILITÀ}$$

.) $P\{a < X \leq b\} = F_X(b) - F_X(a) \quad a < b$

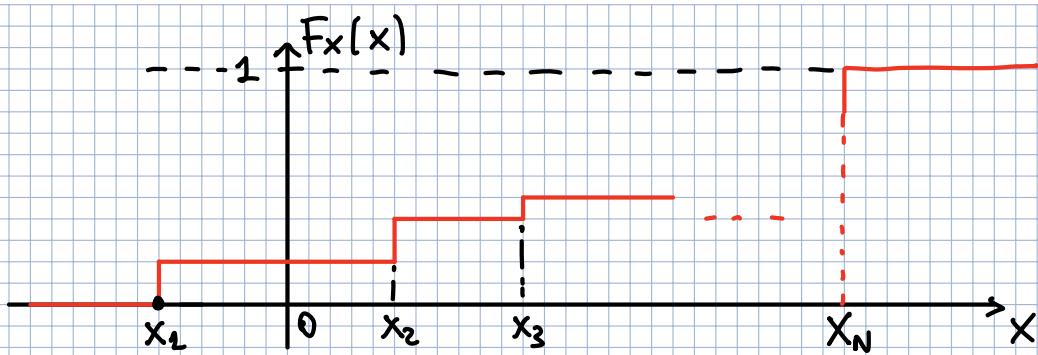


TIPOLOGIE DI V.A. : DISCRETE, CONTINUE, MISTE

X DISCRETA

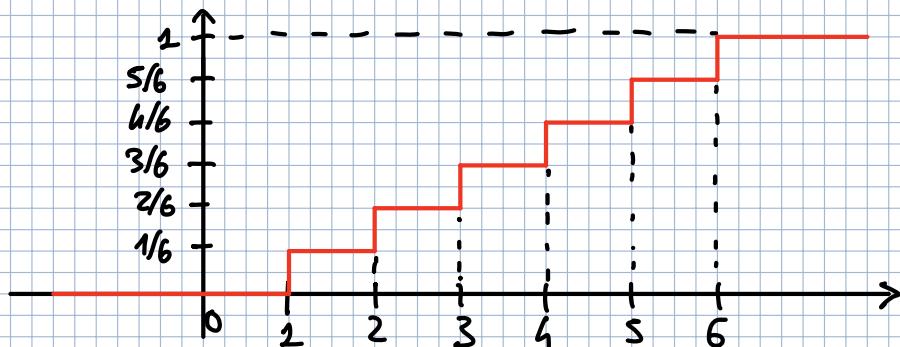
$$F_X(x) = \sum_m P\{X = x_m\} u(x - x_m)$$

$P\{X = x_m\}$ masse di probabilità

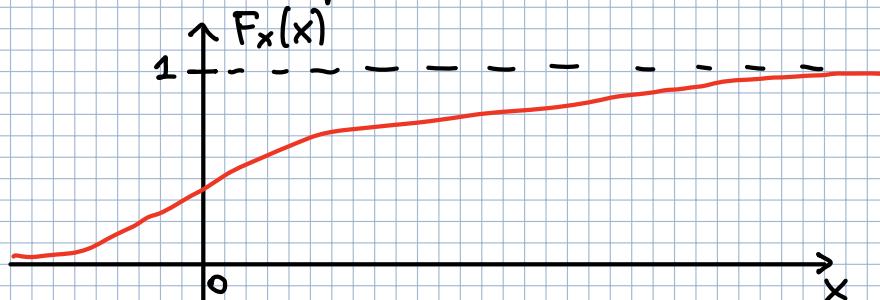


ES. LANCIO DI UN DADO
se il dado non è truccato

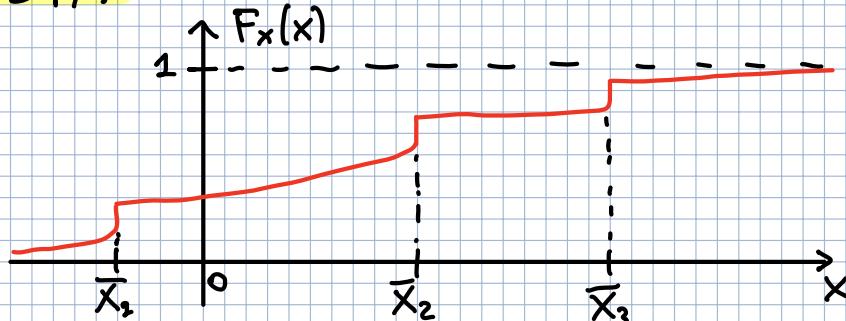
$$P\{X=1\} = P\{X=2\} = \dots = P\{X=6\}$$



X CONTINUA \rightarrow produce una $F_x(x)$ continua senza discontinuità



X MISTA



DENSITÀ DI PROBABILITÀ DI UNA V. A.

$$f_x(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F_x(x)$$

DENSITÀ DI PROBABILITÀ (d.d.p.)

$$F_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_x(a) da$$

PROPRIETA` DELLA DDP

•) $f_x(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x$ POICHÉ la $F_x(x)$ è MONOTONA NON DECRESCENTE

•) $P\{a < X \leq b\} = F_x(b) - F_x(a) =$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^b f_x(x) dx - \int_{-\infty}^a f_x(x) dx = \int_a^b f_x(x) dx = P\{a < X \leq b\}$$

•) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_x(x) dx = 1$ (EVENTO CERTO)

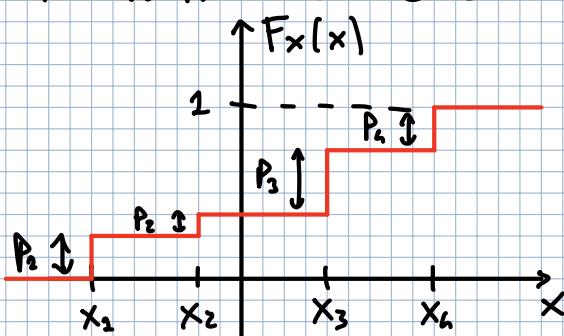
CONCETTO DI DDP

$$P\{\bar{x} < X \leq \bar{x} + \Delta x\} = \int_{\bar{x}}^{\bar{x} + \Delta x} f_x(x) dx \underset{\Delta x \text{ piccolo}}{\approx} f_x(\bar{x}) \cdot \Delta x$$

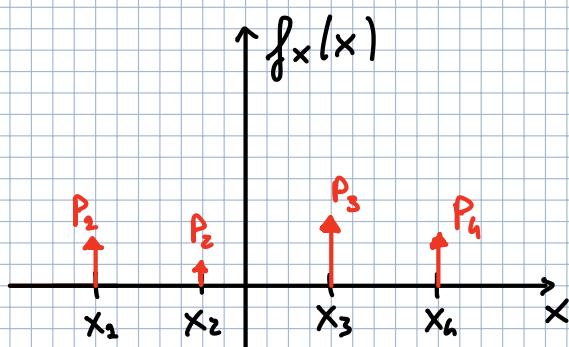
$$f_x(\bar{x}) \approx \frac{P\{\bar{x} < X \leq \bar{x} + \Delta x\}}{\Delta x} \approx \frac{F_x(\bar{x} + \Delta x) - F_x(\bar{x})}{\Delta x}$$

$$f_x(\bar{x}) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F_x(\bar{x} + \Delta x) - F_x(\bar{x})}{\Delta x} = \frac{d}{dx} F_x(\bar{x})$$

PER V.A. DISCRETE

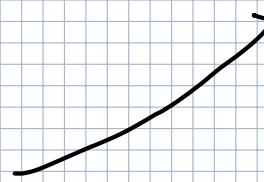


$$\frac{d}{dx} \Rightarrow$$



$$F_x(x) = \sum_m P_m u(x - x_m)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} F_x(x) = \sum_m P_m \delta(x - x_m)$$

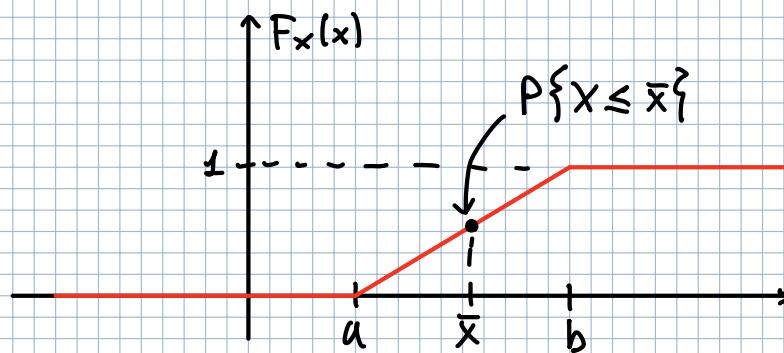
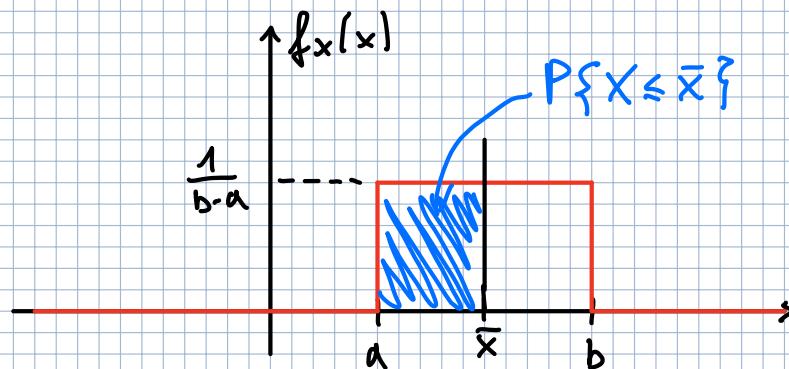


V.A. NOTEVOLI

V.A. UNIFORME

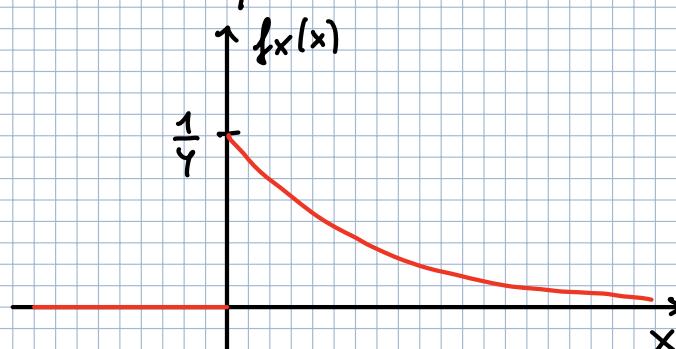
X è una v.a. uniforme su (a, b) se:

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \text{rect}\left(\frac{x - \frac{a+b}{2}}{\frac{b-a}{2}}\right)$$



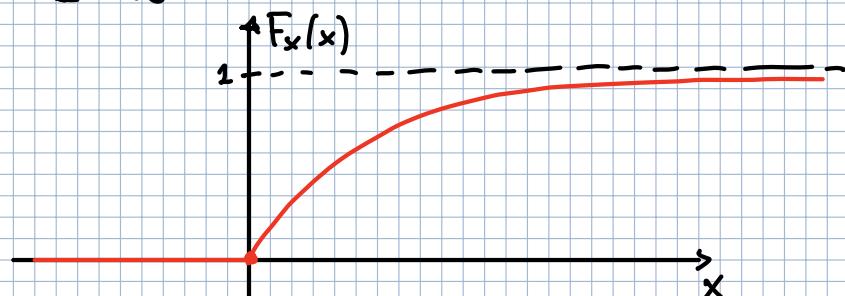
V.A ESPONENZIALE (UNILATERALE)

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\gamma} e^{-\frac{x}{\gamma}} u(x)$$



$$F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(\alpha) d\alpha = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\gamma} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{\gamma}} u(\alpha) d\alpha = \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_0^x e^{-\frac{\alpha}{\gamma}} d\alpha = \frac{1}{\gamma} \left(-\frac{1}{\gamma} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{\gamma}}\right) \Big|_0^x =$$

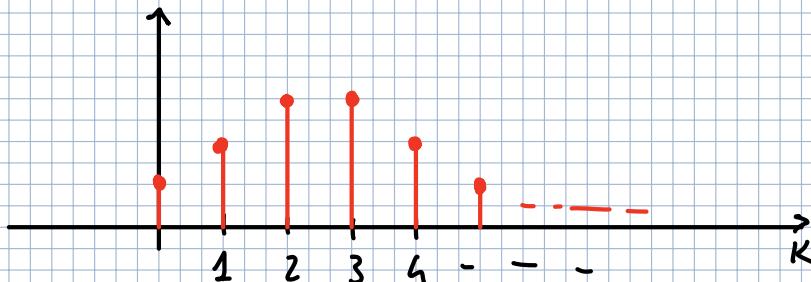
$$= 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{\gamma}} \quad x \geq 0$$



V.A. DISCRETA

V.A. DI POISSON

$$f_X(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \delta[x-k]$$



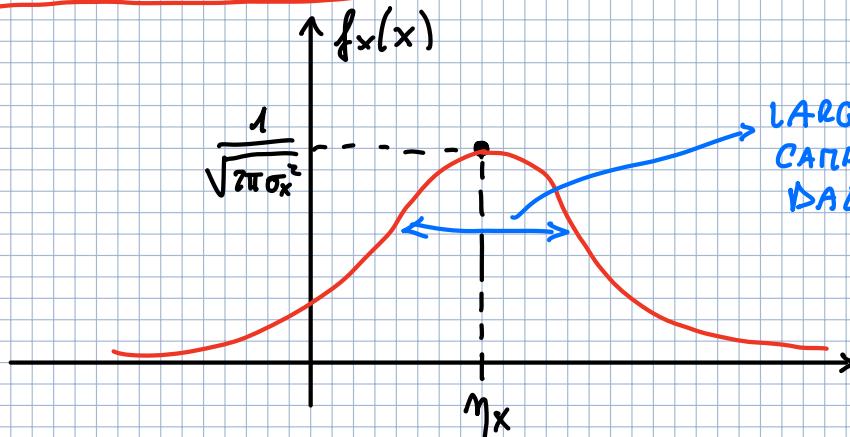
V.A. GAUSSIANA (o NORMALE)

$$X \in \mathcal{N}(\mu_x, \sigma_x^2)$$

SIMBOLOGIA

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_x^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}}$$

DDP



LARGHEZZA DELLA CAMPANA E' DETERMINATA DAL VALORE di σ_x^2

+ è grande e + è AMPIA

NON ESISTE UNA FORMA CHIUSA

$$F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_x^2}} e^{-\frac{(d-\mu_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}} dd$$

V.A. GAUSSIANA STANDARD

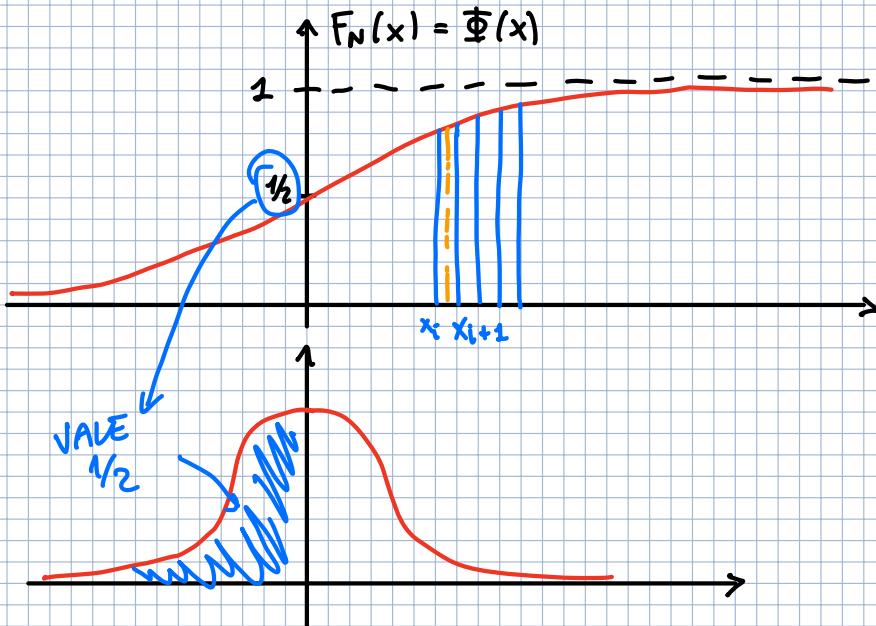
$$X \in \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

$$\mu_x = 0 \quad \sigma_x^2 = 1$$

$$f_N(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

↑
STANDARD

$$F_N(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{2}} d\alpha = \Phi(x)$$



SE CI SERVIVA IL VALORE
IN MEZZO ANDAVO A
INTERPOLARE QUESTO CON
UNA RETTA

TRASFORMAZIONE DI V.A.

$$X \rightarrow Y = g(X)$$

↓ se v.a.

$$X \rightarrow Y = g(X)$$

$f_X(x)$ d.d.p delle v.a. X e $f_Y(y) = ?$

TH. FOND. DELLA TRASFORMAZIONE DI V.A.

$$f_Y(y) = \sum_{i=1} f_X(x_i) \frac{1}{|g'(x_i)|}$$

$$x_i = g^{-1}(y)$$

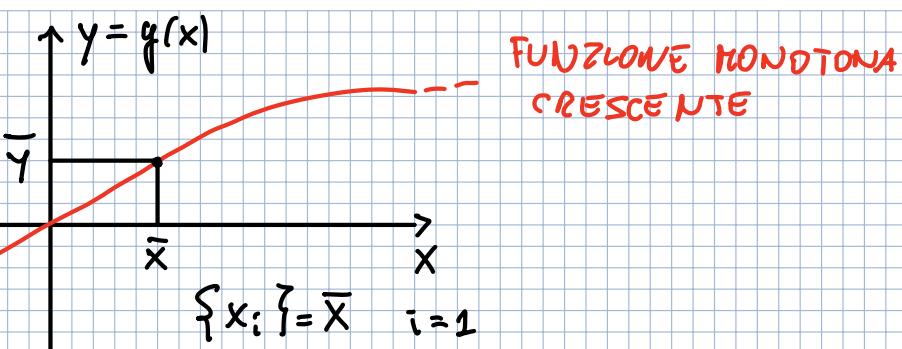
$$x_i \quad i=1 \dots N$$

↳ sono le soluzioni della trasformazione inversa

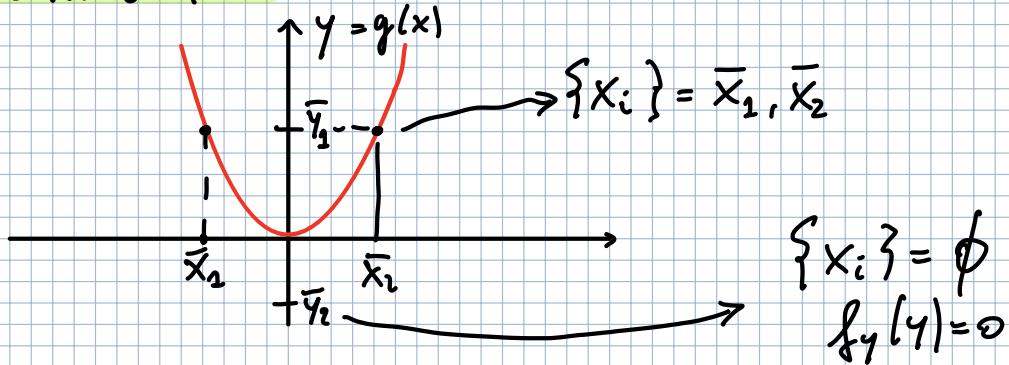
APPLICAZIONE del T.F.

- 1) A seconda del valore di y
- $\{x_i\}$ è un insieme vuoto $\Rightarrow f_Y(y) = 0$
- $\{x_i\}$ contiene un numero finito oppure infinito ma numerabile di soluzioni

ESEMPIO #1



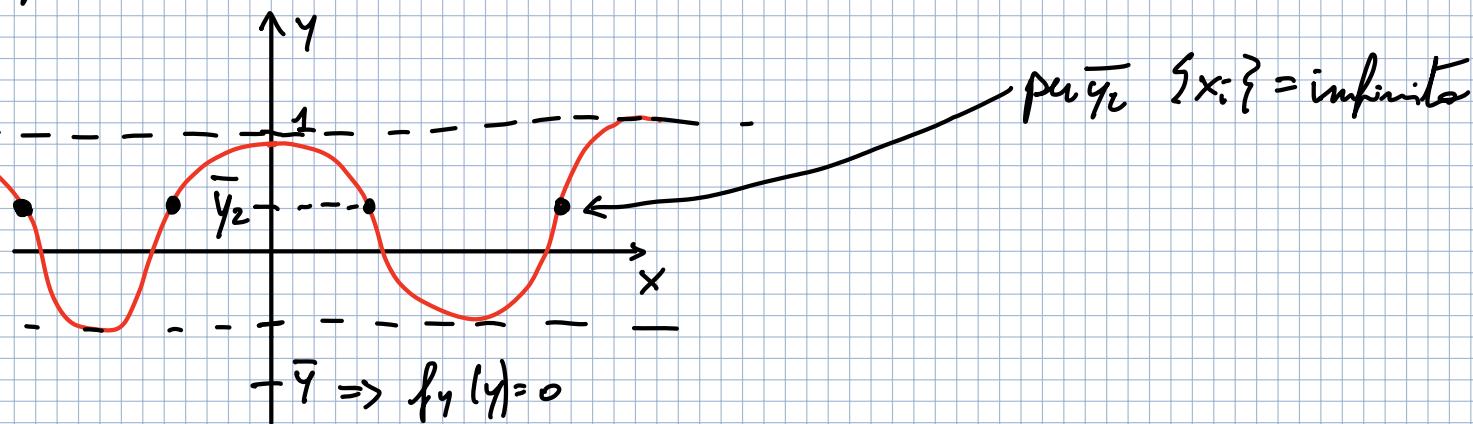
ESEMPIO #2



$$y = x^2$$

$$f_y(y) = 0 \quad y < 0$$

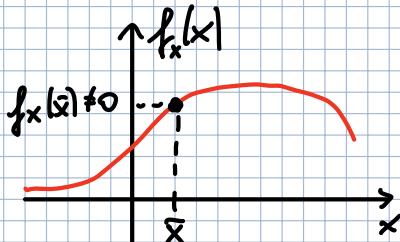
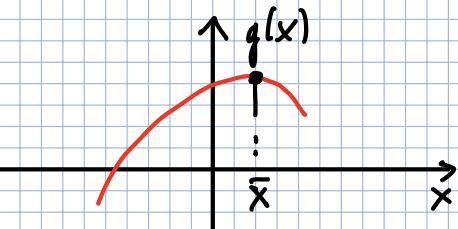
$$y = \cos(x)$$



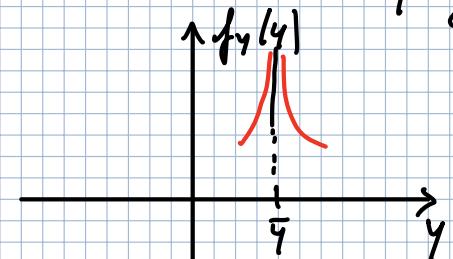
2) Se in un punto $x = \bar{x}$ la derivata delle trasformazione $g'(x) = 0$

•) le trasformazione $g(x)$ ha un min o max in $x = \bar{x}$

se $f_x(\bar{x}) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f_y(y) \rightarrow +\infty$

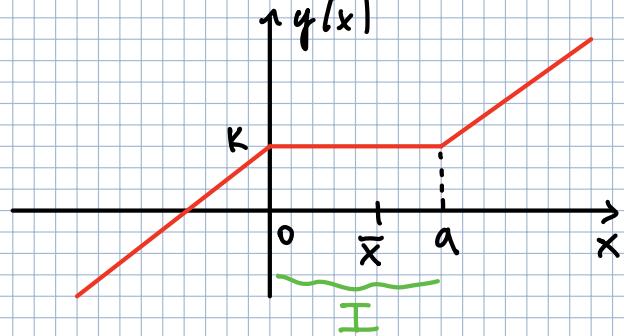


$$\bar{y} = g(\bar{x})$$



HO UN ASINTOTO VERTICALE

•) $\bar{x} \in$ ad un intervallo I nel quale $f(x) = \text{costante}$ e $\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = 0$

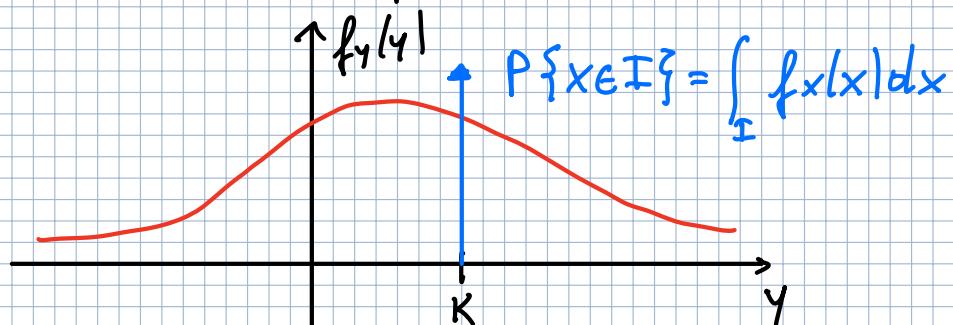


$$y = K$$

$$P\{Y = K\} = P\{X \in I\}$$

meme di probabilità

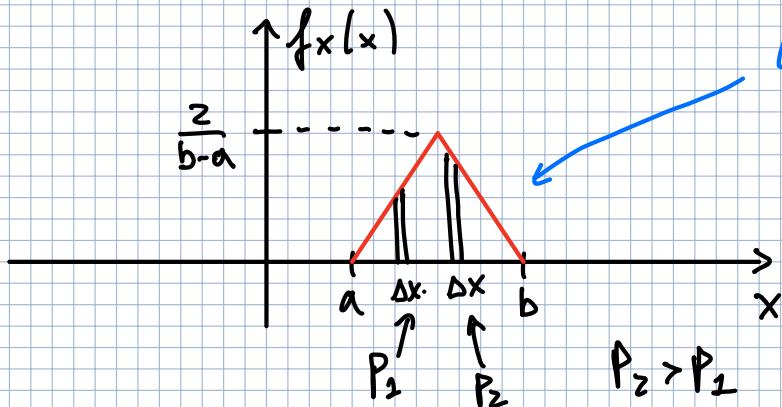
$f_y(y)$ diventa la d.d.p. di una V.A. MISTA



INDICI CARATTERISTICI DI UNA V.A

•) VALOR MEDIO (SPERANZA)

$$\mu_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_x(x) dx$$



LA D.D.P INDICA QUALI INTERVALLI HANNO UNA PROBABILITÀ MAGGIORE DI VERIFICARSI
 LA D.D.P FA DA "PESO" PER LA MEDIA PESATA CHE MI FORNISCE IL VALOR MEDIO

PER V.A. DISCRETE

$$\mu_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_x(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \sum_{k=1}^N p_k \delta(x - x_k) dx =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N p_k \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \delta(x - x_k) dx = \sum_{k=1}^N p_k x_k$$

⇒ OPERATORE VALOR MEDIO

$$\eta_x = E[x] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_x(x) dx$$

\Rightarrow TH. VALOR MEDIO

$$Y = g(x)$$

$$\eta_y = E[Y] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_y(y) dy \rightarrow$$

comporta l'applicazione del T.F.
per la trasformazione di V.A.

$$\eta_y = E[Y] = E[g(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) f_x(x) dx$$

si esita il calcolo
di $f_y(y)$

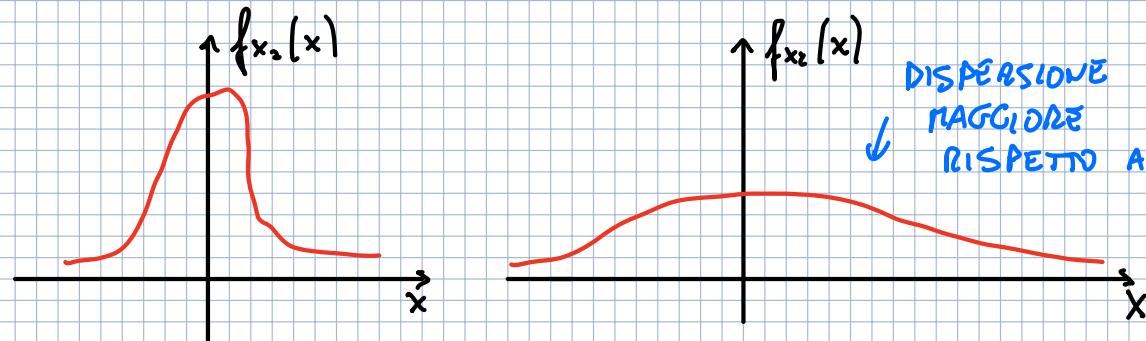
\Rightarrow si applica la linearità $y = \alpha g(x) + \beta h(x)$

$$\eta_y = \alpha E[g(x)] + \beta E[h(x)]$$

VARIANZA DI UNA V.A.

$$\sigma_x^2 = E[(x - \eta_x)^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \eta_x)^2 f_x(x) dx$$

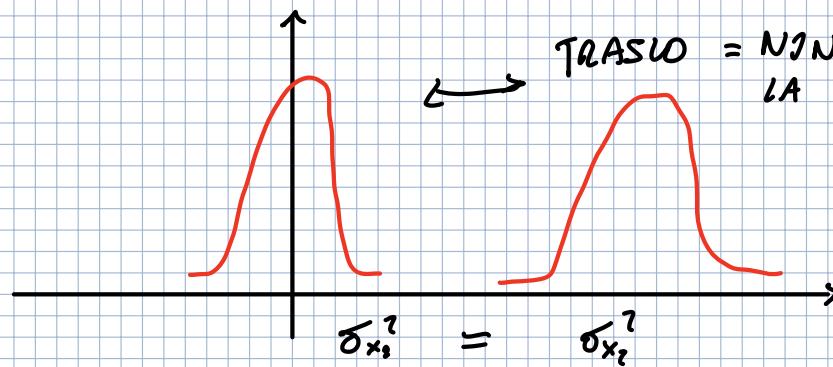
SE LA VARIANZA
E' ALTA DEVO
ASPETTARMI DIVERSI
DAZ VAL. MEDIO
ALTRIMENTI NO



$$X_1 \\ \downarrow \\ \sigma_{x_1}^2$$

$$X_2 \\ \downarrow \\ \sigma_{x_2}^2$$

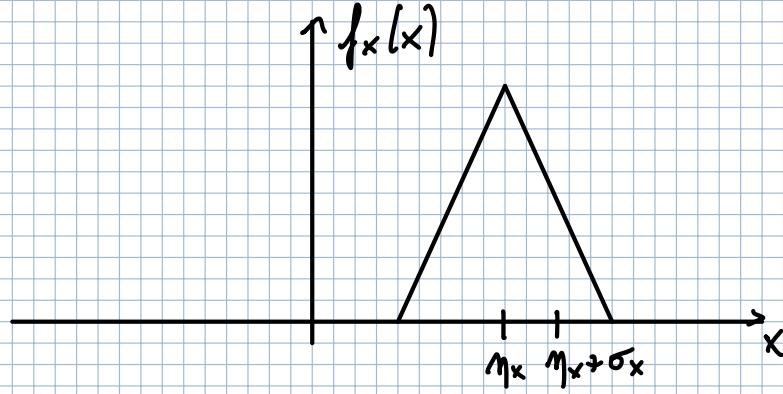
DISPERSONE
MAGGIORA
RISPETTO A VAL. MEDIO



TRASLO = NON CAMBIA
LA VARIANZA

$$\sigma_{x_1}^2 = \sigma_{x_2}^2$$

$$\text{DEVIAZIONE STANDARD} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2} = \sigma_x$$



$m_x + \sigma_x^2$ NO !!
perché non hanno la stessa dimensione

VALORE QUADRATICO MEDIO

$$m_x^2 = E[X^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f_x(x) dx$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = m_x^2 - m_x^2 = E[(X - m_x)^2] = E[X^2 + m_x^2 - 2m_x X] =$$

$$E[X^2] + E[m_x^2] - 2E[m_x X] = m_x^2 + m_x^2 - 2m_x E[X] = \\ = m_x^2 + m_x^2 - 2m_x^2 = \boxed{m_x^2 - m_x^2}$$

INDICI CARATTERISTICI DI V. A. GAUSSIANE

1) V. MEDIO

$$X \in \mathcal{N}(m_x, \sigma_x^2) \quad f_x(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_x^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-m_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}}$$

$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_x^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-m_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}} dx =$$

$$x - m_x = y \quad x = m_x + y$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (m_x + y) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_x^2}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_x^2}} dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_x^2}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_x^2}} dy + m_x \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_x^2}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_x^2}} dy =$$

DISPARI PARI

↓ ↓

$\lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-K}^K y \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_x^2}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_x^2}} dy = 0 + m_x \cdot 1 = m_x$

$$\boxed{E[X] = m_x}$$

VALORE MEDIO DI UNA GAUSSIANA

VARIANZA

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[(X - \mu_x)^2] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu_x)^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_x^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}} dx = \quad X - \mu_x = y \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_x^2}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_x^2}} dy = -\sigma_x^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_x^2}} \left(\frac{-y}{\sigma_x^2} \right) e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_x^2}} dy = \\
 &= -\sigma_x^2 \left[y \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_x^2}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_x^2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_x^2}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_x^2}} dy \right] = \\
 &\quad \text{lim}_{y \rightarrow \infty} y e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_x^2}} = 0 \quad \rightarrow -\sigma_x^2 \cdot 0 - \sigma_x^2 \cdot (-1) = \sigma_x^2 \\
 &\boxed{E[(X - \mu_x)^2] = \sigma_x^2} \quad \text{VARIANZA}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_x(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_x^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}}$$

μ_x = VALOR MEDIO

σ_x^2 = VARIANZA

ES.

$$f_x(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-2)^2}{6}} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned}
 &\text{Calcolare } \mu_x \text{ e } \sigma_x^2 \\
 &\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \cdot 3}} e^{-\frac{(x-2)^2}{2 \cdot 3}} \quad \mu_x = 2 = V. \text{ MEDIO} \\
 &\sigma_x^2 = 3 = VARIANZA
 \end{aligned}$$

RELAZIONE TRA V.A. GAUSSIANE STD E NON STD.

STD) $N \in \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

NON STD) $X \in \mathcal{N}(\mu_x, \sigma_x^2)$ $\mu_x \neq 0$ e/o $\sigma_x^2 \neq 1$

DA STD A NON STD :

$$f_N(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{n^2}{2}} \rightarrow \sigma_x > 0$$

$$X = g(N) = \sigma_x N + \mu_x \quad \text{TRASF. LINEARE}$$

$$N = \frac{X - \mu_x}{\sigma_x} \quad \text{UNICA SOL. INVERSA} \quad \{x_i\} = m$$

$$f_X(x) = \frac{f_N(m)}{|g'(m)|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_x} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \sigma_x^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}}$$

$$\Phi(x) = F_X(x) = X \in \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \sigma_x^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}} dx$$

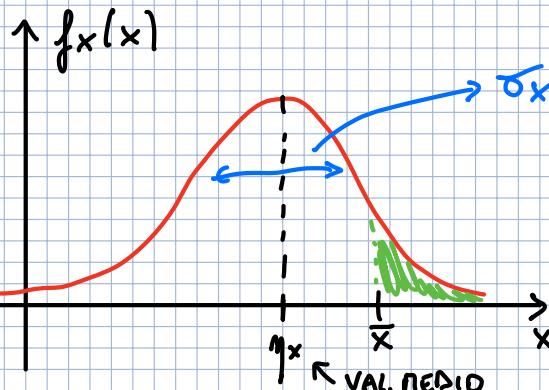
$$Q(x) = 1 - \Phi(x) = \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \sigma_x^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}} dx$$

PROB. DI

ERRORE IN SISTEMI DI CDR. NUMERICI

$$\Phi(x) = \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$X \in \mathcal{N}(\mu_x, \sigma_x^2)$$



σ_x è legata alla larghezza della campana

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) dx = ?$$

$$Q(\bar{m}) = 1 - \Phi(\bar{m})$$

$$M = \frac{x - \mu_x}{\sigma_x}$$

$$\int_{\bar{x}}^{+\infty} f_X(x) dx = Q\left(\frac{\bar{x} - \mu_x}{\sigma_x}\right) = \int_{\bar{m}}^{+\infty} f_N(m) dm = Q(\bar{m})$$

$$\bar{m} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_x}{\sigma_x}$$

CORRELAZIONE E COVARIANZA DI 2 V.A.

X Y

$$R_{xy} = E[X \cdot Y] = \text{CORRELAZIONE}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot y f_{xy}(x, y) dx dy \quad f_{xy}(x, y) \text{ d.d.p. congiunta}$$

$$C_{xy} = E[(x - \mu_x)(y - \mu_y)] = \text{COVARIANZA}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu_x)(y - \mu_y) f_{xy}(x, y) dx dy$$

COEFFICIENTE DI CORRELAZIONE

$$P_{xy} = \frac{C_{xy}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$$

INDIPENDENZA ED INCORRELAZIONE

\Rightarrow INCORRELAZIONE: due V.A. X e Y sono incorrelate se

$$C_{xy} = 0$$

\Rightarrow INDIPENDENZA: mosse a priori e non è legata ad alcun parametro statistico

Se 2 Variabili sono indipendenti.

\Downarrow

$$f_{xy}(x, y) = f_x(x) f_y(y)$$

X e Y sono INDIPENDENTI

\Downarrow

X e Y sono INCORRELATE

NON VALE
IL CONTRARIO!

DIM.

$$R_{xy} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy f_{xy}(x,y) dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot y f_x(x) f_y(y) dx dy =$$

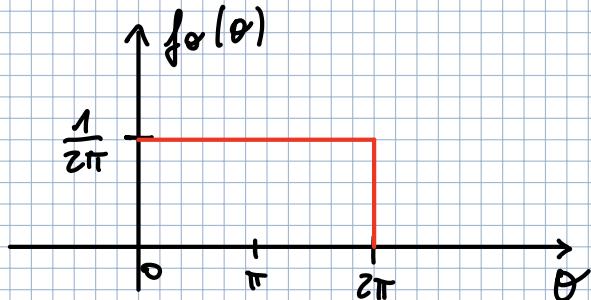
$$= \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_x(x) dx}_{E[x] = \eta_x} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_y(y) dy}_{E[y] = \eta_y} = \eta_x \cdot \eta_y \rightarrow \text{Sappiamo che } C_{xy} = R_{xy} - \eta_x \eta_y = \\ = \eta_x \eta_y - \eta_x \eta_y = 0 \quad \text{INCORRELATE}$$

PER DIM. CHE IL CONTRARIO NON VALE:

$$\theta \in \mathcal{U}[0, 2\pi]$$

$$f_x(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \text{rect}\left(\frac{x - \frac{b+a}{2}}{b-a}\right)$$

$$f_\theta(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \text{rect}\left(\frac{\theta - \pi}{2\pi}\right)$$



Definiamo

$$X = \cos \theta = g(\theta) \quad , \quad Y \sin \theta = h(\theta)$$

$$2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = m(2\theta)$$

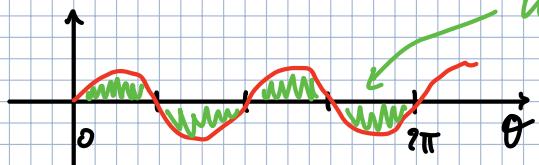
Calcoliamo le C_{xy}

$$m(\theta) \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\theta)$$

$$R_{xy} \Rightarrow C_{xy} = R_{xy} - \eta_x \eta_y$$

$$R_{xy} = E[xy] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(\theta) h(\theta) f_\theta(\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\theta) d\theta = 0 \quad \text{perché}$$



LE AREE DA
0 A π SI
ANNULLANO

$$\eta_x = E[x] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos \theta f_{\theta}(\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \theta d\theta = 0$$

$$\eta_y = E[y] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta = 0$$

$$C_{xy} = R_{xy} - \eta_x \eta_y = 0 - 0 \cdot 0 = 0 \quad X \text{ e } Y \text{ sono INCORRELATE}$$

SONO INDEPENDENTI?

$$X^2 + Y^2 = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

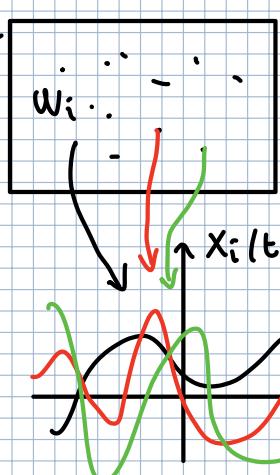
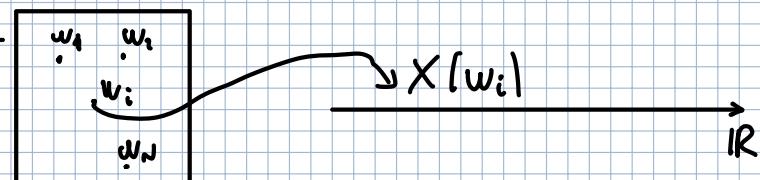
$$X^2 + Y^2 = 1$$

$$\bar{X} + Y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow Y^2 = 1 - \bar{X}^2 \quad Y = \pm \sqrt{1 - \bar{X}^2} \quad Y \text{ DEPENDS ON } X$$

X e Y non sono indipendenti

SEGNALI ALEATORI

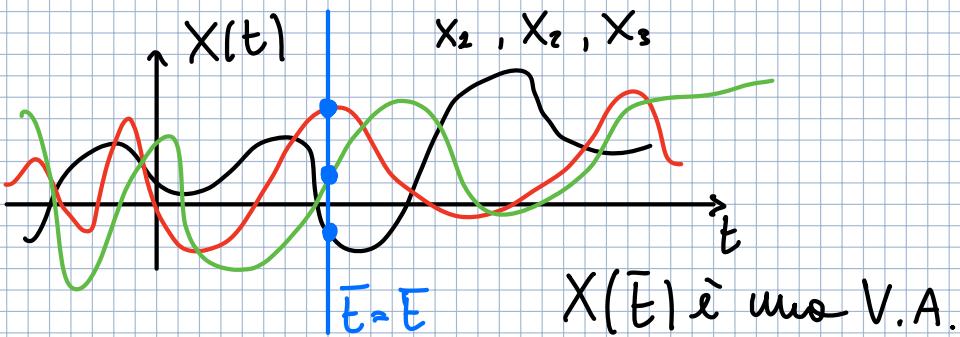
• Per le V.A.



REALIZZAZIONI DEL PROCESSO ALEATORIO
 $X_i(t)$

PROCESSO ALEATORIO (SEGNALE ALEATORIO)

$$X(w_i, t) \Rightarrow X(t)$$



$X(\bar{E})$ è uno V.A.

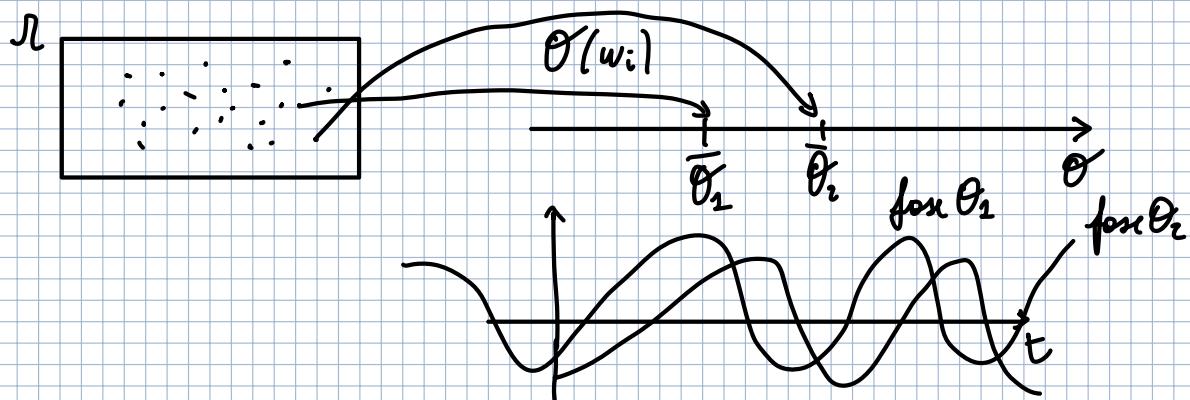
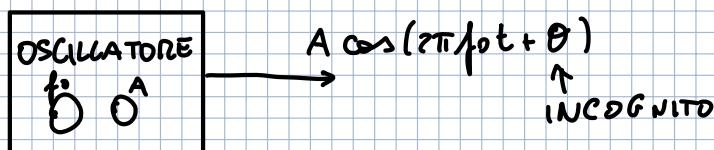
$$\underline{X(t)} \quad \downarrow^T \quad \underline{X(T) \sim V.A.}$$

PROCESSI PARAMETRICI

Un processo parametrico è definito da un segnale la cui amplitudine dipende da uno o più parametri aleatori (V.A.)

E.S.

$$X(t) = A \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \theta) \quad \theta \text{ è una V.A. } \in U[0, 2\pi]$$



$$\text{E.S. } X(t) = A \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \theta)$$

↑ V.A. } $\in U[0, 2\pi]$
 V.A. GAUSS. } $\in \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_A^2)$ } PAR. ALEATORI $\Rightarrow A, \theta$

CARATTERIZZAZIONE STATISTICA DI PROCESSI (SEGNALI) ALEATORI

TEMPO-CONTINUO

$$\underbrace{X(t)}_{\text{tempo continuo}}$$

FUNZIONE DI DISTRIBUZIONE DI PROBABILITÀ DEL I ORDINE

$$F_X(x; t_1) = P\{X(t_1) \leq x\} \rightarrow \text{NON BASTA}$$

$P\{X(t_2) > X(t_1)\}$ non si può calcolare conoscendo solo le distri. di prob. di I ORDINE
 \Downarrow

Dovrei conoscere la distribuzione di prob. congiunta di $X(t_1)$ e $X(t_2)$

• FUNZIONE DIISTRIBUZIONE DI PROBABILITÀ DEL II ORDINE

$$F_x(x_1, x_2; t_1, t_2) = P\{X(t_1) \leq x_1, X(t_2) \leq x_2\}$$

• FUNZIONE DIISTRIBUZIONE DI PROBABILITÀ DI ORDINE N

$$F_x(x_1, \dots, x_N; t_1, \dots, t_N) = P\{X(t_1) \leq x_1, \dots, X(t_N) \leq x_N\}$$

\Rightarrow la caratterizzazione completa di un processo elettrico necessita delle conoscenze della funzione di distribuzione di probabilità di ordine N, con N arbitrario.

\Rightarrow DENSITÀ DI PROBABILITÀ DI ORDINE N

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_N; t_1, \dots, t_N) = \frac{1}{J_{x_1 \dots x_N}^N} F_x(x_1, \dots, x_N; t_1, \dots, t_N)$$

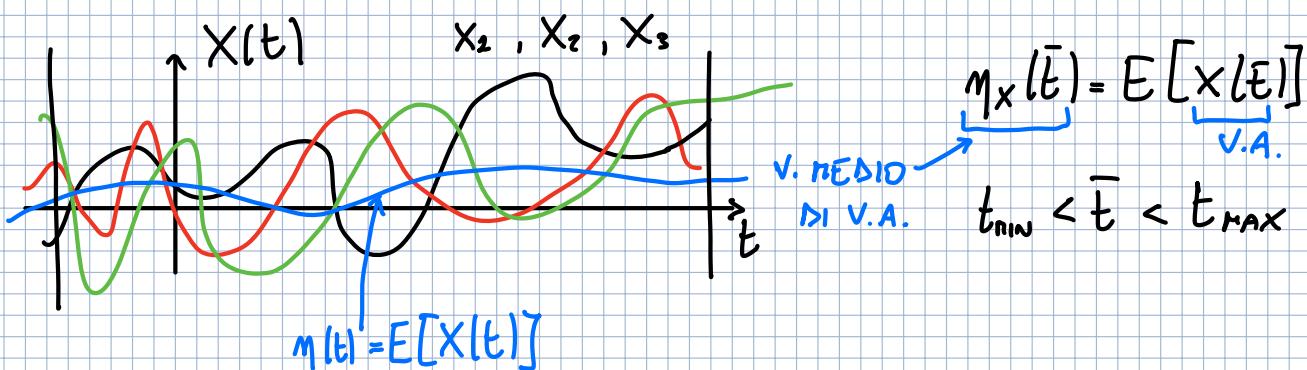
\Rightarrow INDICI STATISTICI (DEL I e II ORDINE) DI UN PR. ALEATORIO

\Rightarrow V. MEDIO

$$\mu_x(t) = E[X(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_x(x; t) dx$$

D.D.P del I ordine

I ORDINE



\Rightarrow POTENZA MEDIA STATISTICA ISTANTANEA

$$P_x(t) = E[|X^2(t)|] = E[X^2(t)] =$$

I ORDINE

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f_x(x; t) dx$$

\Rightarrow VARIANZA DI UN PROCESSO

$$\sigma_x^2(t) = E[(X(t) - \mu_x(t))^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu_x)^2 f_x(x; t) dx$$

$$\sigma_x^2(t) = P_x(t) - \mu_x^2(t)$$

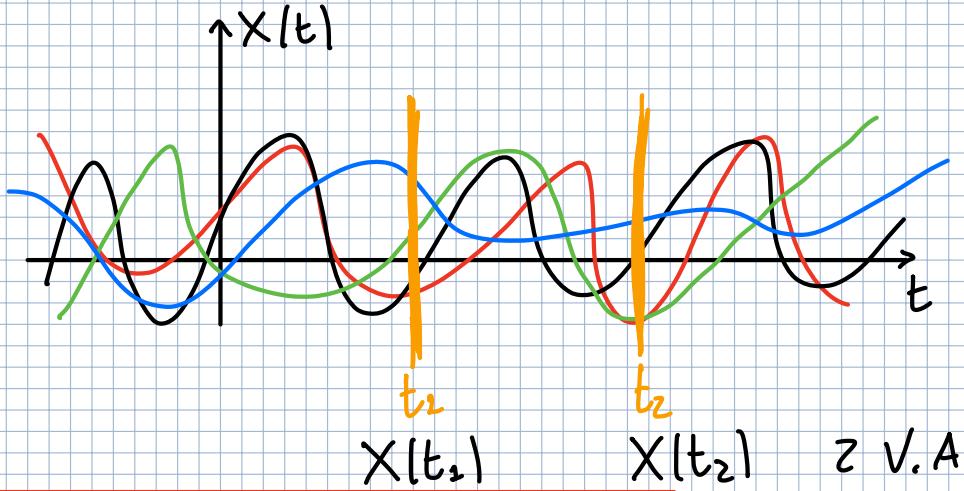
I ORDINE

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{DIM. } \sigma_x^2(t) &= E[(X(t) - \eta_X(t))^2] = E[X^2(t) + \eta_X^2(t) - 2\eta_X(t)X(t)] = \\
 &= E[X^2(t)] + E[\eta_X^2(t)] - 2E[\eta_X(t)X(t)] = \\
 &= P_X(t) - \eta_X^2(t) - 2\eta_X \cdot E[X(t)] = P_X(t) - \eta_X^2(t) - 2\eta_X \cdot \eta_X = \boxed{P_X(t) - \eta_X^2(t)}
 \end{aligned}$$

II ORDINE

AUTO CORRELAZIONE È AUTO COVARIANZA

AUTO CORRELAZIONE



$$R_X(t_1, t_2) = E[X(t_1) \cdot X(t_2)] \quad \text{AUTO CORRELAZIONE}$$

AUTO COVARIANZA

$$X(t) \Rightarrow X(t_1), X(t_2) \quad \text{AUTO COVOLUZIONE}$$

$$C_X(t_1, t_2) = E[(X(t_1) - \eta_X(t_1)) \cdot (X(t_2) - \eta_X(t_2))]$$

$$R_X(t_1, t_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1 x_2 f_X(x_1, x_2; t_1, t_2) dx_1 dx_2 \quad \text{II ORDINE}$$

$$C_X(t_1, t_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x_1 - \eta_X(t_1))(x_2 - \eta_X(t_2)) f_X(x_1, x_2; t_1, t_2) dx_1 dx_2 \quad \text{II ORDINE}$$

$$C_X(t_1, t_2) = R_X(t_1, t_2) - \eta_X(t_1)\eta_X(t_2)$$

PROCESSI STAZIONARI

STAZIONARIETÀ $\xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}}$ IN SENSO STRETTO
 $\xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}}$ IN SENSO LATO

\Rightarrow STAZIONARIETÀ IN SENSO STRETTO (SSS)

$$f_x(x_1, \dots, x_N; t_1, \dots, t_N) = f_x(x_1, \dots, x_N; t_1 + \Delta t, \dots, t_2 + \Delta t) \forall N$$

\Rightarrow IMPATTO SULLE STATISTICHE DEL I ORDINE

$$f_x(x_1; t_1) = f_x(x_1; t_1 + \Delta t)$$

$$f_x(x_1; t_1) = f_x(x_1; t_1) = \dots = f_x(x_1)$$

LE STATISTICHE DEL I ORDINE NON DIPENDONO DAL T

\Rightarrow V. MEDIO

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_x(t) &= E[x(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_x(x; t) dx = \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f_x(x) dx = \eta_x \quad \text{NON DIPENDE DAL TEMPO} \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow POTENZA

$$P_x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f_x(x; t) dx = P_x$$

\Rightarrow VARIANZA

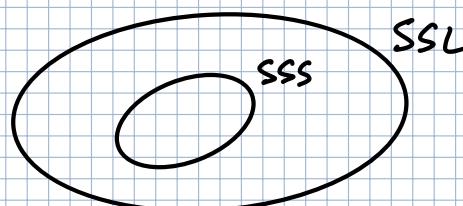
$$\sigma_x^2(t) = \sigma_x^2$$

STAZIONARIETÀ IN SENSO LATO (SSL)

Un processo elettronico è SSL se:

- 1) il suo V. MEDIO è costante $\eta_x(t) = \eta_x$
- 2) la sua autocorrelazione dipende dalla differenza $t_2 - t_1$ e non separatamente da t_1 e t_2

$$R_x(t_1, t_2) = R_x(t_1 - t_2) = R_x(\tau) \quad \tau = t_1 - t_2$$



SSS \Rightarrow SSL

SSL \Rightarrow ~~SSS~~

.) AUTOCOVARIANZA DI UN PROCESSO SSL

$$C_X(t_1, t_2) = R_X(t_1, t_2) - \eta_X^2(t) = R_X(t_1 - t_2) - \eta_X^2 = C_X(\tau)$$

$$\tau = t_1 - t_2$$

•) PROPRIETÀ DELLA AUTOCORRELAZIONE DI UN SSL

1) $R_X(\tau) = R_X(-\tau)$ PARI

DIM.

$$R_X(\tau) = E[X(t)X(t-\tau)] =$$

$$t = t_1$$

$$\tau = t_2 - t_1$$

$$E[X(t'+\tau)X(t')] =$$

$$t - \tau = t'$$

$$= E[X(t')X(t'-\tau)] = R_X(-\tau)$$

$$t = t' + \tau$$

2) $R_X(0) = E[X(t)X(t)] = E[X^2(t)] = P_X \geq 0$

3) $R_X(0) \geq |R_X(\tau)|$

DIM.

$$E[(X(t) - X(t-\tau))^2] \geq 0$$

$$E[X^2(t)] + E[X^2(t-\tau)] - E[X(t)X(t-\tau)] \geq 0$$

$$\stackrel{||}{P_X}$$

$$\stackrel{||}{P_X}$$

$$\cancel{\not{P_X}} \pm \cancel{\not{R_X(\tau)}} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P_X \geq -R_X(\tau) \\ P_X \geq R_X(\tau) \end{cases} \Rightarrow P_X \geq |R_X(\tau)|$$

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

4) Se $R_X(\tau)$ non contiene componenti periodiche:

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} R_X(\tau) = \eta_X^2$$

SIGNIFICATO DI AUTOCORRELAZIONE

$N(t)$ processo di un rumore

\downarrow \downarrow
 $N(t_1) N(t_2)$ 2 campioni del rumore

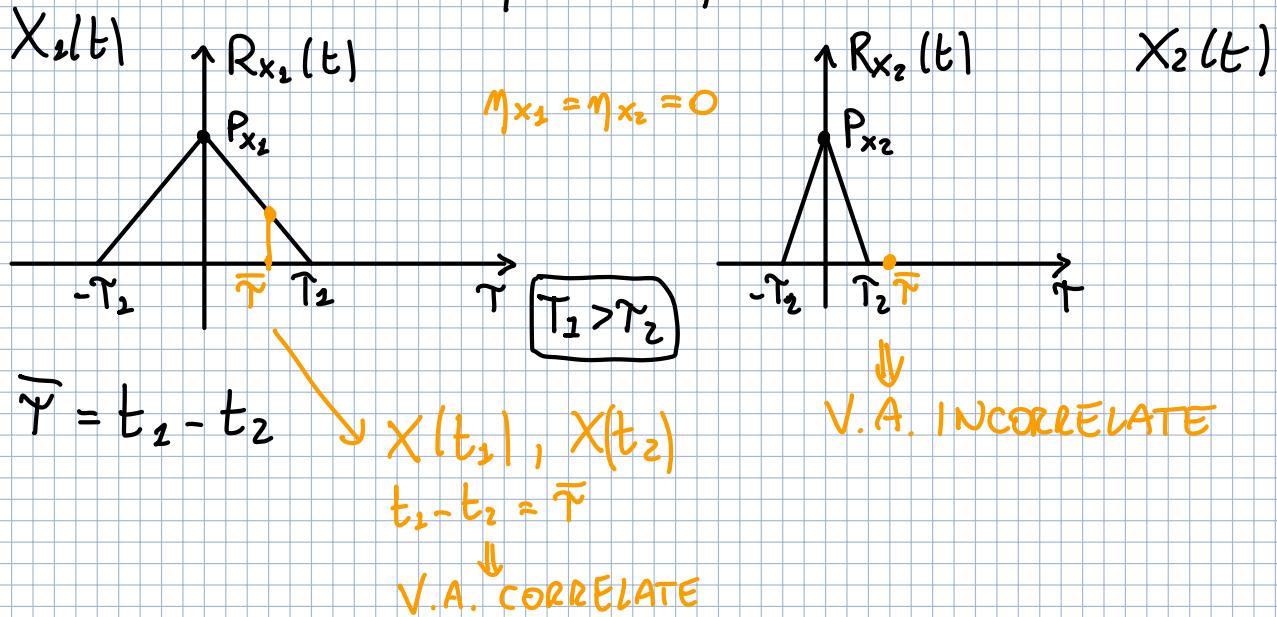
\Downarrow

2 V.A. estratte dal processo di rumore

2 V.A. sono CORRELATE se la loro COVARIANZA è non NULLA

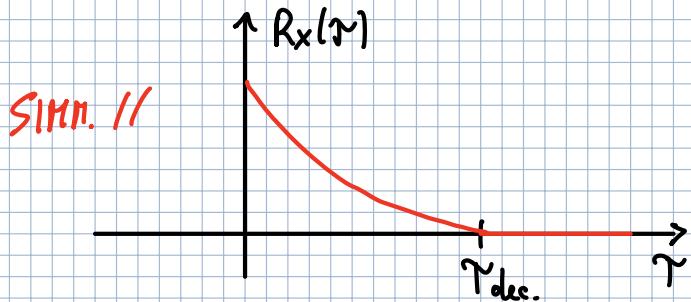
$$R_X(\tau) = C_X(\tau) + \eta_X^2$$

\Rightarrow se sono η_x nei processi che rumore presenti nei sistemi di comunicazione
è NULLO $\Rightarrow \eta_x = 0 \quad \eta_x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow R_{x_1}(\tau) = C_{x_1}(\tau)$

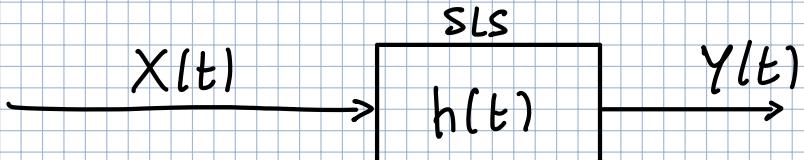


TEMPO DI DECORRELAZIONE

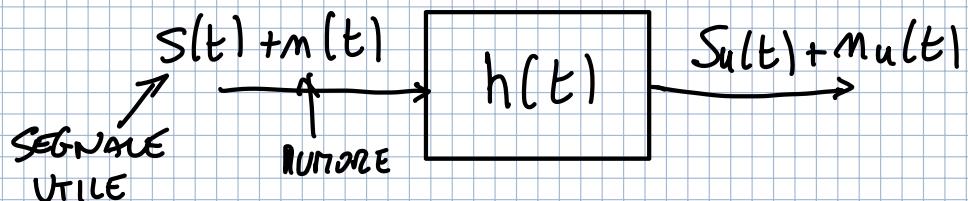
$$\tau_{\text{dec}} : R_X(\tau) = 0 \quad \tau \geq \tau_{\text{dec}}$$



FILTRAGGIO DI SEGNALI ALEATORI



• nei sistemi di comunicazione sono presenti SLS, così come è presente del rumore

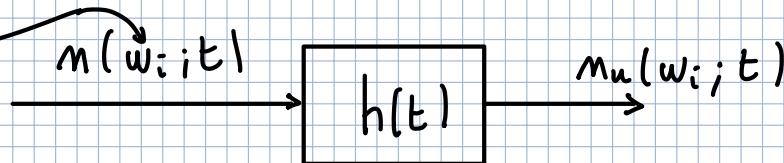


$$S_h(t) = S(t) \otimes h(t)$$

$$n_{\text{ut}}(t) = n(t) \otimes h(t)$$

per la LINEARITA'

REALIZZAZ.
DI RUNORE



$$n_u(w_i; t) = n(w_i; t) \otimes h(t)$$

$$N_u(t) = N(t) \otimes h(t)$$

$X(t) \Rightarrow$ conosco le dd.p di ordine N erittria

$h(t) \Rightarrow$ conosco

Posso ricavare le dd.p di ordine N del processo in uscita $Y(t)$?



\Rightarrow NON ESISTE UN MODO

\Rightarrow CALCOLO INDICI STATISTICI DI $Y(t)$

V. MEDIO

$$\eta_y(t) = E[Y(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_y(y; t) dy$$

$f_y(y; t)$ NON E' CALCOLABILE

$$\eta_y(t) = E[Y(t)] = E[X(t) \otimes h(t)] =$$

$$= E \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau \right] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} E[X(\tau)] h(t-\tau) d\tau =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \eta_x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau = \eta_x(t) \otimes h(t) \Rightarrow \boxed{\eta_y(t) = \eta_x(t) \otimes h(t)}$$

INTERPRETAZIONE

.) $\eta_x(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \eta_y(t) = 0$

V. M. NUCCO

.) \downarrow
 $x(t) = x_o(t) + \eta_x(t)$

$$Y(t) = Y_o(t) + \eta_y(t)$$

$$\eta_x(t) = E[X(t)]$$

$$Y_o(t) = X_o(t) \otimes h(t)$$

$$\boxed{\eta_y(t) = \eta_x(t) \otimes h(t)}$$

V. MEDIO
PROCESSO USCITA

$X_o(t) \Rightarrow V. M. NULLO$

$$X_o(t) = X(t) - \eta_x(t)$$

$$E[X_o(t)] = E[X(t) - \eta_x(t)] = E[X(t)] - \eta_x(t) = \eta_x(t) - \eta_x(t) = 0$$

$$\eta_y(t) = \eta_x(t) \otimes h(t)$$

↓ TCF

$$\mathbb{M}_Y(f) = \mathbb{M}_X(f) H(f)$$

AUTOCORRELAZIONE DEL PROCESSO IN USCITA

$$\begin{aligned}
R_Y(t_1, t_2) &= E[Y(t_1) Y(t_2)] = \\
&= E[(X(t_1) \otimes h(t_1))(X(t_2) \otimes h(t_2))] = \\
&= E \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\tau_1) h(t_1 - \tau_1) d\tau_1 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\tau_2) h(t_2 - \tau_2) d\tau_2 \right] = \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \underbrace{E[X(\tau_1) X(\tau_2)]}_{R_X(\tau_1, \tau_2)} h(t_1 - \tau_1) h(t_2 - \tau_2) d\tau_1 d\tau_2 = \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_X(\tau_1, \tau_2) h(t_1 - \tau_1) d\tau_1 h(t_2 - \tau_2) d\tau_2 = \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_X(t_1, \tau_1) \otimes h(t_1) h(t_2 - \tau_1) d\tau_1 = \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t_1) \otimes R_X(t_2, \tau_1) h(t_2 - \tau_1) d\tau_1 = \\
&= h(t_1) \otimes \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_X(t_2, \tau_1) h(t_2 - \tau_1) d\tau_1 \right] = \\
&= h(t_1) \otimes R_X(t_2, t_2) \otimes h(t_2) = \boxed{R_X(t_1, t_2) \otimes h(t_1) \otimes h(t_2) = R_Y(t_1, t_2)}
\end{aligned}$$

FILTRAGGIO DI PROCESSI ALEATORI SSL

VALOR MEDIO

$$\eta_y(t) = \eta_x(t) \otimes h(t) =$$

ANCHE $\eta_y(t)$ non

DIPENDE DAL
TEMPO $\eta_y(t) = \eta_y$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \eta_x(t) h(t-\tau) d\tau = \eta_x \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t-\tau) d\tau = \eta_x \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t') dt' = \eta_x H(0)$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t) dt = \left[h(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} \right]_{f=0} = H(f) \Big|_{f=0} = H(0)$$

$X(t)$ SSL

$$\therefore \eta_x(t) = \eta_x$$

$$\therefore R_x(t_1, t_2) = R_x(\tau) \quad \tau = t_1 - t_2$$

AUTOCORRELAZIONE

$$R_y(t_1, t_2) \Rightarrow R_y(t, t-\tau)$$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= t_1 \\ t-\tau &= t_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$R_y(t, t-\tau) = E[Y(t)Y(t-\tau)] =$$

$$= E[[X(t) \otimes h(t)][X(t-\tau) \otimes h(t-\tau)]] =$$

$$= E \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\alpha) h(t-\alpha) d\alpha \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(\beta) h((t-\tau)-\beta) d\beta \right] =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} E[X(\alpha)X(\beta)] h(t-\alpha) h(t-\tau-\beta) d\alpha d\beta =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_x(\alpha-\beta) h(t-\alpha) h(t-\tau-\beta) d\alpha d\beta = \quad \alpha-\beta=\gamma$$

$$\alpha = \beta + \gamma$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_x(\gamma) h(t-(\beta+\gamma)) d\gamma h(t-\tau-\beta) d\beta =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_x(\gamma) h((t-\beta)-\gamma) d\gamma h(t-\tau-\beta) d\beta =$$

$$* x(t) \otimes y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) y(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 $\alpha-\beta \quad \alpha-\beta \quad (\alpha-\beta)$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [R_x(t-\beta) \otimes h(t-\beta)] h(t-\beta-\tau) d\beta =$$

$$t-\beta = \eta$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \underbrace{[R_x(\eta) \otimes h(\eta)]}_{g(\eta)} h(\eta - \tau) d\eta = \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(\eta) h[-(\tau - \eta)] d\eta = g(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau) \\
 &\quad g(\tau) = R_x(\tau) \otimes h(\tau)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$R_y(t_1, t_2) = R_y(\tau) = R_x(\tau) \otimes h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau)$$

↳ R_y DIPENDE SOLO DA $\tau = t_2 - t_1$

Se $X(t)$ è SSL

$$Y(t) = X(t) \otimes h(t)$$

\Downarrow
Y(t) è SSL

SSL → V. MEDIO COSTANTE

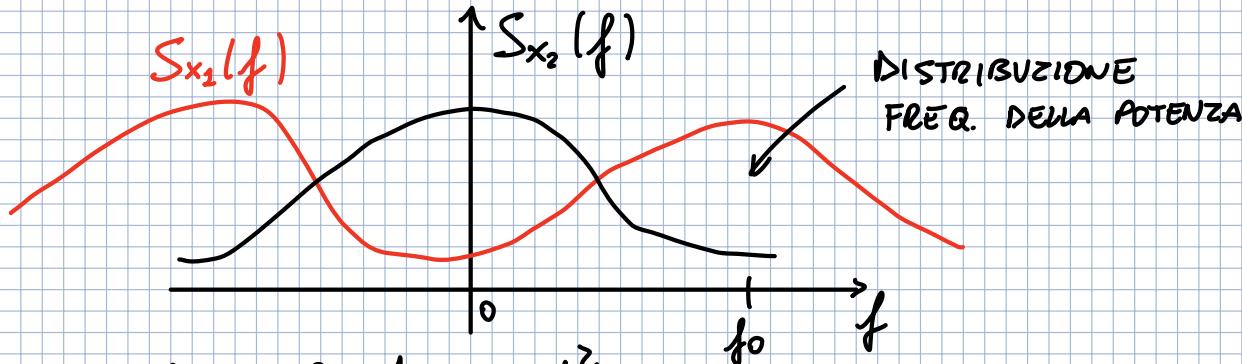
SSL → AUTOCORRELAZIONE DIP. SOLO DA $\tau = t_2 - t_1$

DENSITÀ SPETTRALE DI POTENZA DI UN PROCESSO SSL

I processi di rumore sono di classe energetica

-) potenza finita
-) Energia infinita

DENSITÀ SPETTRALE DI POTENZA



$$S_x(f) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|X_T(f)|^2}{T}$$

PER SEGNALI DET. NON PERIODICI
A POTENZA FINITA

\Rightarrow per i processi

$$x(t) \Rightarrow X(t)$$

$$X_T(t) \Rightarrow X_T(t)$$

$$S_x(w_i; f) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|X_T(w_i; f)|^2}{T}$$

\Rightarrow TH. DI WIENER

$$S_x(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_x(\tau) e^{-j2\pi f\tau} d\tau$$

$$S_x(f) = \text{TCF}[R_x(\tau)]$$

PROPRIETÀ DELLA $S_x(f)$ (DSP)

1) $S_x(f)$ È REALE E PARI poiché R_x è REALE E PARI

$$2) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_x(f) df = P_x$$

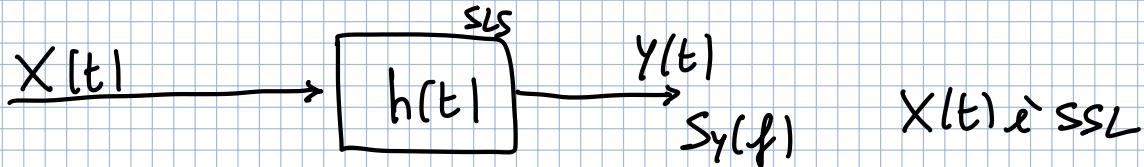
DIM.

$$P_x = E[x^2(t)] = R_x(\tau) \Big|_{\tau=0} = R_x(0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_x(0) &= R_x(\tau) \Big|_{\tau=0} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_x(f) \underbrace{e^{-j2\pi f \cdot 0}}_1 df \Big|_{\tau=0} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_x(f) df \\ &\stackrel{P_x}{=} \end{aligned}$$

3) $S_x(f) \geq 0 \quad \forall f$ NON-NEGATIVA

FILTRAGGIO DI UN PROCESSO SSL E CALCOLO DELLA DSP DEL PROCESSO IN USCITA



$$S_y(f) = TCF[R_y(\tau)] =$$

→ POSSO GIÀ DIRE CHE $Y(t)$ È SSL

$$= TCF[R_x(\tau) \otimes h(t) \otimes h(-\tau)] = S_x(f) H(f) H^*(f) = S_x(f) |H(f)|^2$$

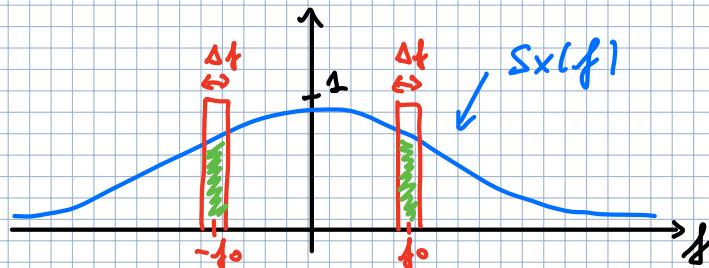
$R_y(\tau)$

$S_y(f) = S_x(f) |H(f)|^2$

POTENZA MEDIA DEL PROC. AL. IN USCITA

$$P_y = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_y(f) df = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_x(f) |H(f)|^2 df$$

$$\Rightarrow P_y \geq 0$$



LA SOMMA DELLE 2 AREE
MI DA $P_y \geq 0$

$$\Delta f \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow P_y = S_x(f_0) \Rightarrow \underbrace{2 S_x(f_0) \Delta f}_{\geq 0} \geq 0 \quad \forall f_0$$

il 2 perché è
REALE E PARI

$\forall f_0$

$$\Rightarrow S_x(f_0) \geq 0 \quad \forall f_0$$

$$S_x(f) \geq 0 \quad \forall f \quad \underline{\text{DIM. 3^a proprietà}}$$

PROCESSO DI RUMORE BIANCO

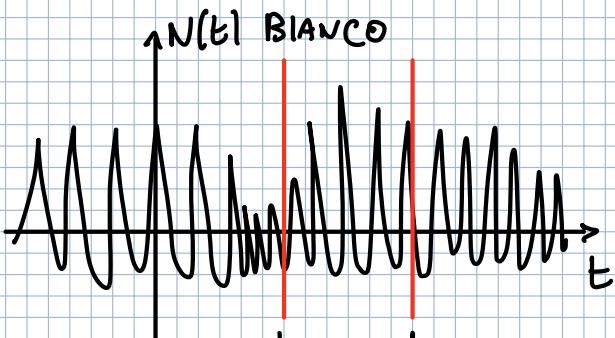
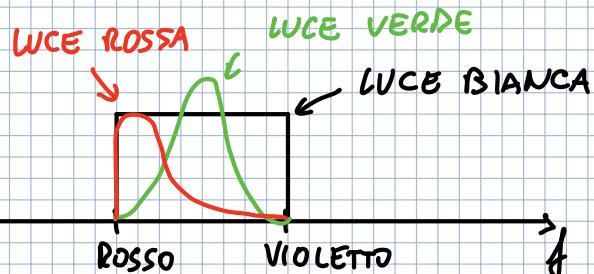
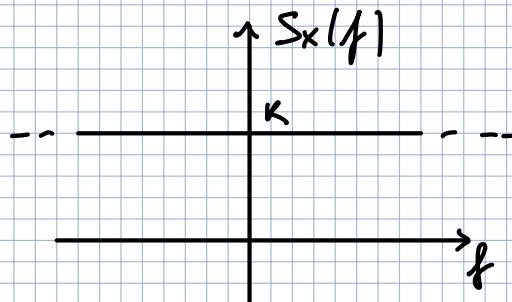
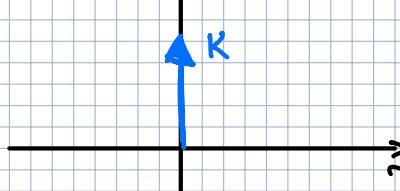
$x(t)$ si dice BIANCO se:

$$1) \eta_x = 0$$

$$2) R_x(\tau) = K \delta(\tau) = C_x(\tau)$$

RUMORE BIANCO E' SSL

$$S_x(f) = K \quad \forall f$$

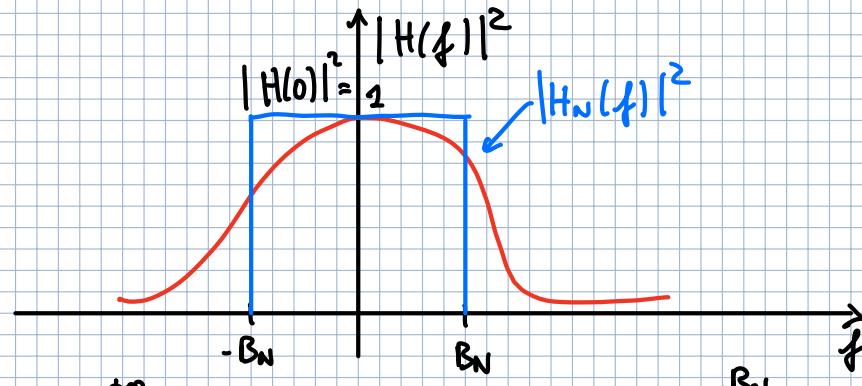


Ogni coppia t_1, t_2 che prendo sono INCORRELATE TRA LORO, IL RUMORE HA LA CAPACITA' DI CAMBIARE IL SUO VALORE VELOCEMENTE

$$\Rightarrow R_x(t_1, t_2) = R_x(\tau) = 0 \quad \tau \neq 0$$

$$C_x(t_1, t_2) = C_x(\tau) = 0$$

BANDA EQUIVALENTE DI RURORE DI UN FILTRO



$$B_N: P_y = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_x(f) |H(f)|^2 df \Big|_{S_x(f)=K} = \int_{-B_N}^{B_N} S_x(f) |H(0)|^2 df \Big|_{S_x(f)=K} =$$

$$\Rightarrow P_y = K \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |H(f)|^2 df = K |H(0)|^2 \cdot 2B_N$$

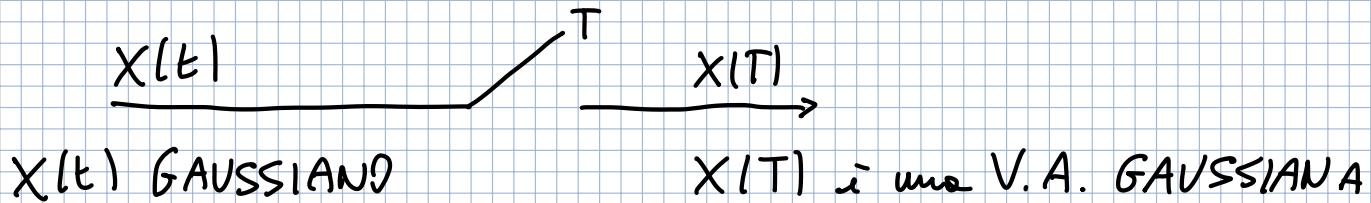
$$B_N = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |H(f)|^2 df}{2 |H(0)|^2}$$

BANDA
EQUIVALENTE

PROCESSI ALEATORI GAUSSIANI

Un processo aleatorio si dice GAUSSIANO se estendendo N V.A., con N arbitrario, ad intenti t_1, t_2, \dots, t_N arbitrari, si ottiene un vettore di dimensione N di V.A. congiuntamente GAUSSIANE

PRATICAMENTE:



PROPRIETÀ DEI PROCESSI ALEATORI GAUSSIANI

La conoscenza completa di un processo aleatorio gaussiano la si ottiene conoscendo solamente:

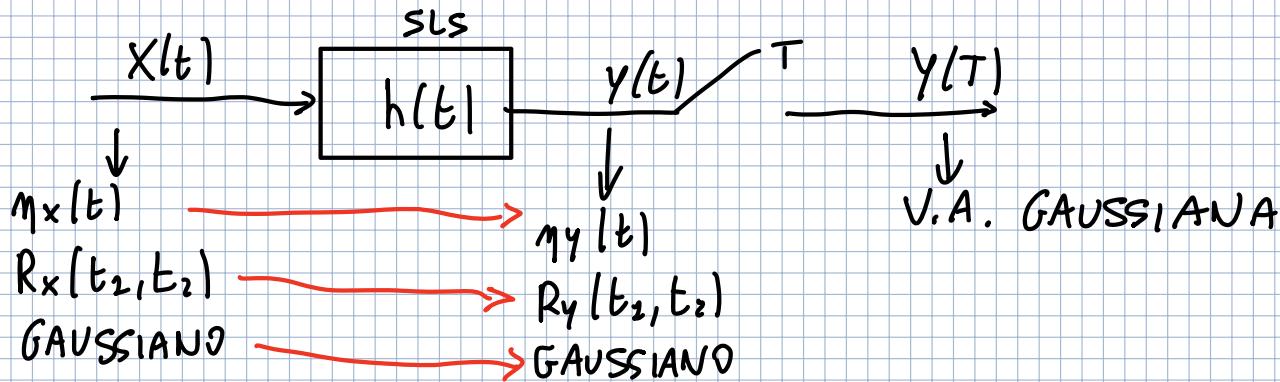
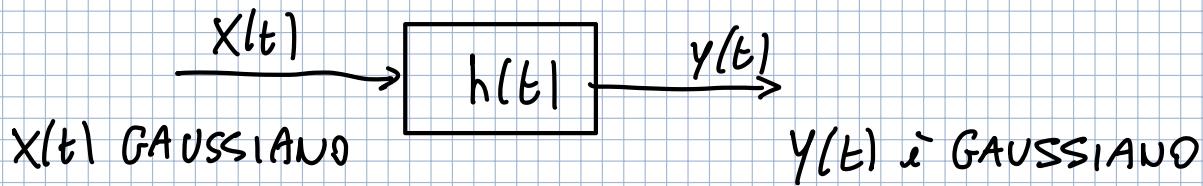
$\cdot \mathbb{E}[x(t)] \text{ e } R_x(t_1, t_2)$

POSSO DESCRIVERE
LA DDP DI ORDINE N

•) Un processo elittico gaussiano SSL è anche SSS

$$\text{SSL} \Leftrightarrow \text{SSS}$$

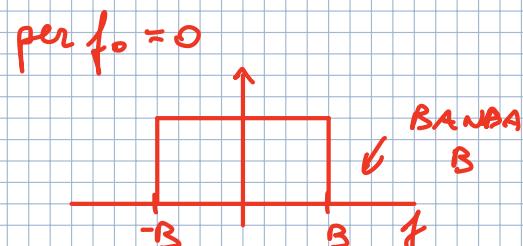
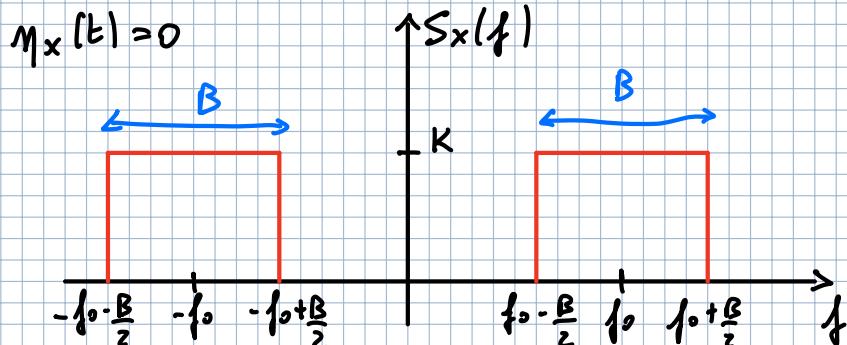
•) FILTRAGGIO DI P. A. GAUSSIANI



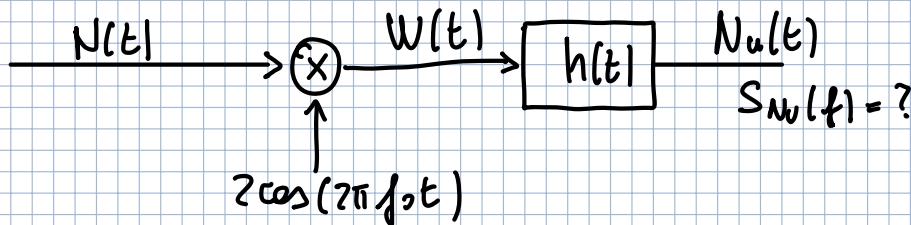
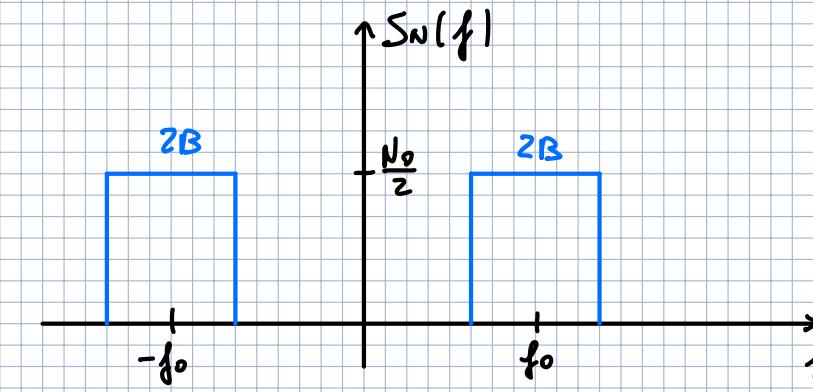
RUMORE BIANCO

$$\mu_x(t) = 0 \quad R_x(\tau) = K \delta(\tau) \quad S_x(f) = K \quad \forall f$$

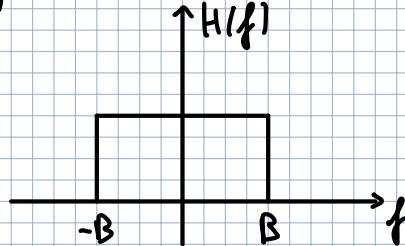
RUMORE BIANCO IN BANDA



DEMODULAZIONE DI UN RUOTORE BIANCO IN BANDA PASSANTE



$h(t)$ è un passe-basso che di banda B



$$S_N(f) = \frac{N_0}{2} \left[\operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f-f_0}{2B}\right) + \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f+f_0}{2B}\right) \right]$$

$$R_N(\tau) = 2N_0 B \operatorname{sinc}(2B\tau) \left[e^{\frac{j2\pi f_0 \tau}{2}} + e^{-\frac{j2\pi f_0 \tau}{2}} \right] = 2N_0 B \operatorname{sinc}(2B\tau) \cos(2\pi f_0 \tau)$$

$$W(t) = 2N(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) \quad \text{è ANCORA GAUSSIANO}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[w(t)] = 0 = E[w(t)] = E[2N(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)] = 2 \cos(2\pi f_0 t) \cdot E[N(t)] = 0$$

$$R_w(t_1, t_2) = E[w(t_1) w(t_2)] =$$

$$= E[2N(t_1) \cos(2\pi f_0 t_1) 2N(t_2) \cos(2\pi f_0 t_2)] =$$

$$= 4E[N(t_1) N(t_2)] \cos(2\pi f_0 t_1) \cos(2\pi f_0 t_2) =$$

$$\cos k \cos \beta = \frac{\cos(k+\beta) + \cos(k-\beta)}{2}$$

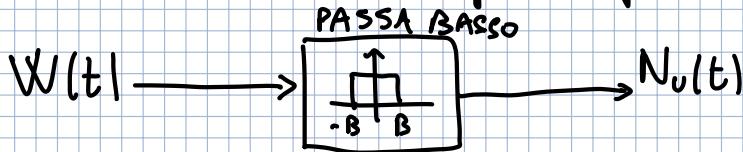
$$= 2R_N(t_1 - t_2) [\cos(2\pi f_0 |t_1 + t_2|) \cos(2\pi f_0 |t_1 - t_2|)]$$

$$\boxed{R_N(\tau) = 2N_0 B \operatorname{sinc}(2B\tau) \cos(2\pi f_0 \tau)}$$

$$= 4N_0 B \operatorname{sinc}(2B\tau) \cos(2\pi f_0 (t_1 - t_2)) \cdot [\cos(2\pi f_0 |t_1 + t_2|) \cos(2\pi f_0 |t_1 - t_2|)]$$

$$= 2N_0 B \operatorname{sinc}(2B\tau) [\cos(4\pi f_0 t_1) + \cos(4\pi f_0 t_2) + 1 + \cos(4\pi f_0 (t_1 - t_2))] =$$

$$= 2N_0 B \operatorname{sinc}(2B\tau) + \text{termini a f} \rightarrow 2f_0$$



$$R_{N_0}(t_1, t_2) = R_w(t_1, t_2) \otimes h(t_1) \otimes h(t_2)$$

\downarrow
elimina le componenti:
 $\cos(4\pi f_0 t_1)$ e $\cos(4\pi f_0 |t_1 - t_2|)$

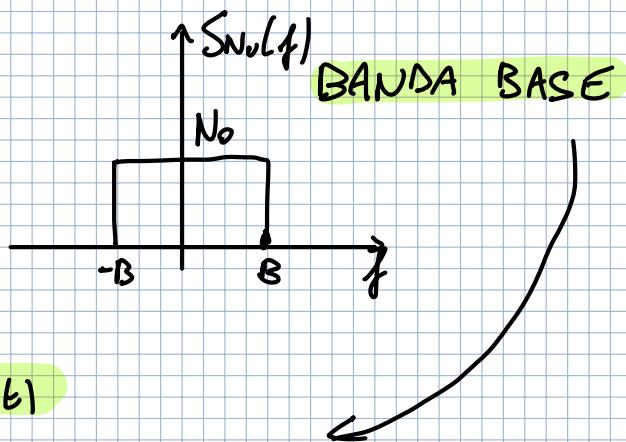
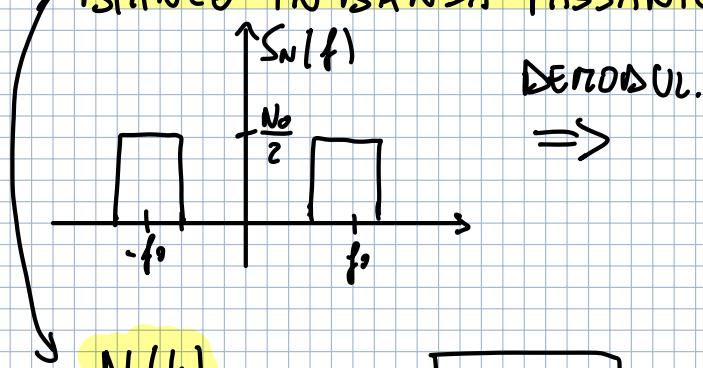
\rightarrow elimina le componenti:
 $\cos(4\pi f_0 t_2)$ e $\cos(4\pi f_0 |t_2 - t_1|)$

$$f_0 \gg B$$

$$R_{N_0}(t_1, t_2) = 2N_0 B \operatorname{sinc}(2B(t_1 - t_2)) = 2N_0 B \operatorname{sinc}(2B\tau)$$

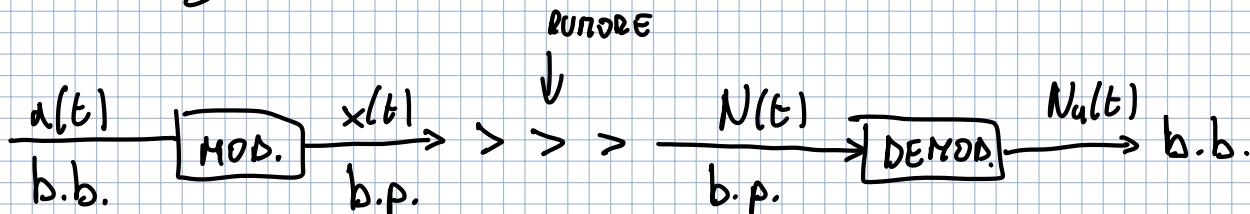
$$S_{N_0}(f) = N_0 \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2B}\right)$$

PARTO DA UN RUMORE
BIANCO IN BANDA PASSANTE



$$S_N(f) = \frac{N_0}{2} \text{ in banda}$$

$$S_{N_0}(f) = N_0 \text{ in banda}$$



$$x(t) = a(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) \quad x(t) \Rightarrow y(t) = x(t) 2 \cos(2\pi f_0 t) \otimes h(t)$$

PASSA
BASSO

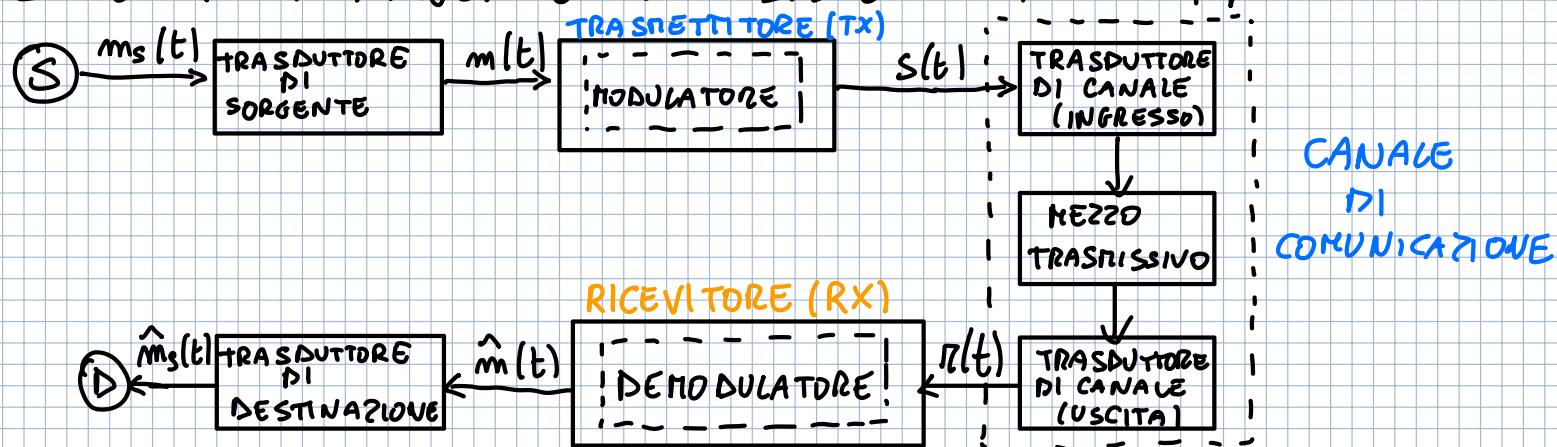
SI STEMI DI COMUNICAZIONE

Un sistema di comunicazione è un sistema capace di trasportare informazioni da una o più sorgenti a una o più destinazioni.

1) Sist. di com. punto-punto



1) SCHEMA DI PRINCIPIO di un SISTEMA DI COM. P.P.



$m_s(t)$ = segnale fisico (la voce)

TRASD. DI SORGENTE (il microfono)

$m(t)$ = segnale trasmesso, elettrico

$r(t)$ = segnale ricevuto

$\hat{m}(t)$: segnale demodulato

TRASMETTORE: converte il segnale elettrico $m(t)$ in un segnale idoneo al canale di comunicazione a disposizione

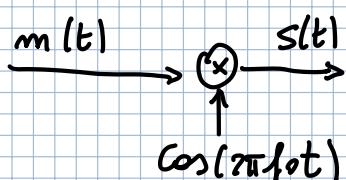
TRASDUTTORE DI CANALE



Electro Optic Modulation

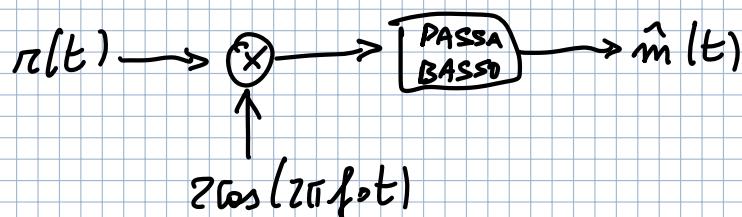


MODULATORE



$$s(t) = m(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t)$$

DEMODULATORE



CANALE DI COMUNICAZIONE

1) Bande del canale di comunicazione

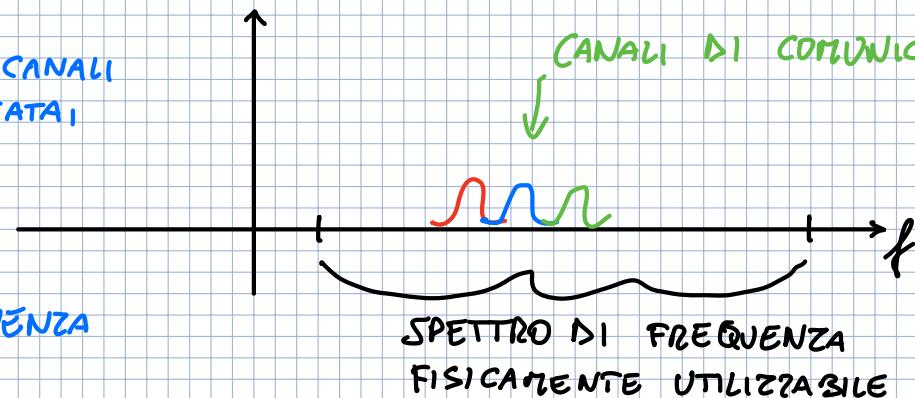
•) limite fisico

•) limiti di condinabilità

POSSO ALLOCARE PIÙ CANALI
DI COM., A BANDA LIMITATA,
SULLO STESSO MEZZO
TRASMESSIVO

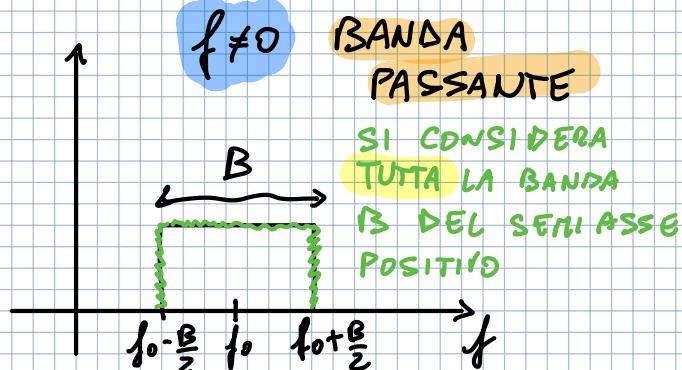
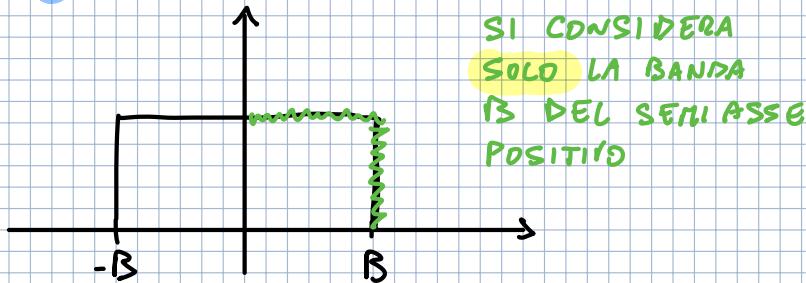
CONDIVISIONE A

DIVISIONE DI FREQUENZA



1) In genere noi considereremo il canale di comunicazione come una porzione di spettro intorno alla FREQUENZA f_0 di banda B

$f_0 = 0$ BANDA BASE



B = larghezza di banda o (BANDA)

f_0 = frequenza centrale

CANALE DI COM.

1) A BANDA LARGA $\Rightarrow f_0 \leq 2B$

$$\frac{f_0}{2B} \leq 1$$

2) A BANDA STRETTA $\Rightarrow f_0 > 2B$

$$\frac{f_0}{2B} > 1 \quad | f_0 \gg 2B$$

ESEMPI:

1) TELEFONO : CANALE TELEFONICO SU DOPPIO

BANDA PASSANTE : $300 \text{ Hz} \rightarrow 4 \text{ kHz}$

$$B = 4000 - 300 = 3700 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_0 = \frac{4000 + 300}{2} = 2150 \text{ Hz}$$

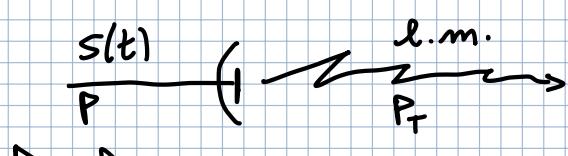
$$\frac{f_0}{2B} = \frac{2150}{2 \cdot 3700} = 0,29 < 1 \Rightarrow f_0 < 2B$$

BANDA LARGA

-) CANALE DVB-T (Digital Video Broadcast)
 - $f_0 = 500 \text{ MHz}$
 - $B = 8 \text{ MHz}$
 - $\frac{f_0}{2B} \gg 1 \Rightarrow f_0 \gg 2B$
 - BANDA STRETTA

CANALE RADIO

- È sempre un canale passa-banda
- È tipicamente un canale a banda stretta
- I trasmettitori sono antenne



D = Dimensione ANTENNA

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f_0} \quad f_0 = \text{freq. centrale}$$

$$P_T < P$$

+ BASSA È LA FREQUENZA
E + L'ANTENNA DEVE
ESSERE GRANDE $\frac{1}{10}$ della
LUNGH. D'ONDA

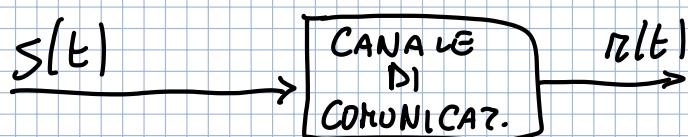
$$D \geq \frac{\lambda}{10}$$

λ = lunghezza d'onda

SPESSO

LF (low-frequency)	30 - 300 KHz	1 - 10 Km	↓ DECADE
MF (Medium)	300 - 3000 KHz	100 - 1000 m	↓ DECADE
HF (High)	3 - 30 MHz	10 - 100 m	↓ DECADE
VHF (Very High)	30 - 300 MHz	1 - 10 m	
UHF (Ultra High)	300 - 3000 MHz	10 - 100 cm	
SHF (Super High)	3 - 30 GHz	1 - 10 cm	u onde

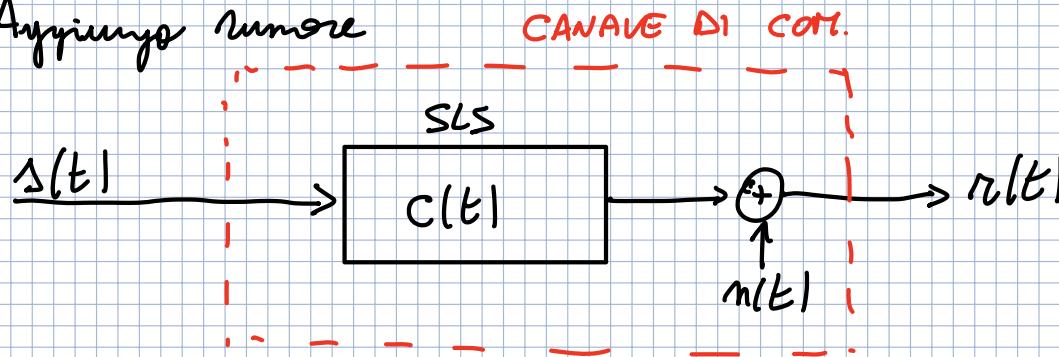
•) MODELLIZZAZIONE DEL CANALE



CANALE DI COMUNICAZIONE

•) Distorsione lineare di $s(t)$

•) Aggiungo rumore



$C(t)$ = risposta impulsiva del canale

$m(t)$ = rumore additivo (PR. AL. ADDITIVO)

$$r(t) = \underline{s(t)} \otimes \underline{C(t)} + \underline{m(t)}$$

COMPON. UTILE COMP. RUMORE

CANALE IDEALE

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot C(t) = \delta(t) \\ & \cdot m(t) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} r(t) = s(t) \end{array} \right\}$$

SISTEMI DI COMUNICAZIONE

• ANALOGICI

• NUMERICI

⇒ ANALOGICI

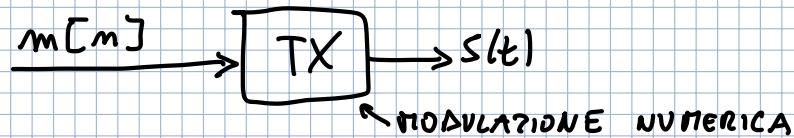
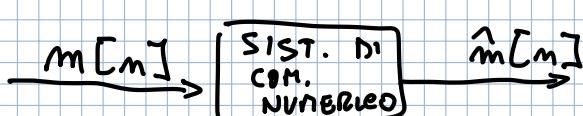
Se $m(t)$, e quindi anche $\hat{m}(t)$ sono ANALOGICI



$s(t)$, $r(t)$ sono SEMPRE ANALOGICI \rightarrow VANO SUL SUPPORTO FISICO / NON POSSO MANDARE NUMERI

⇒ NUMERICI

$m[m]$, $\hat{m}[m]$



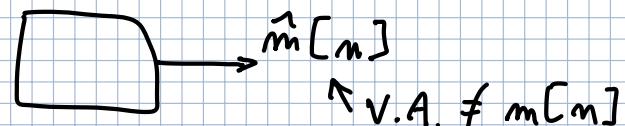
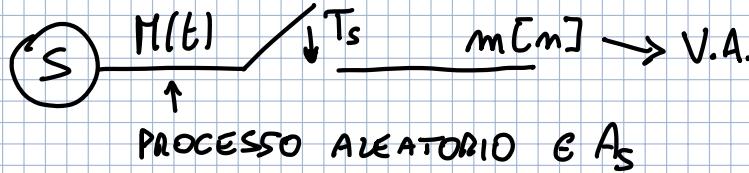
SISTEMI DI COM. NUMERICI



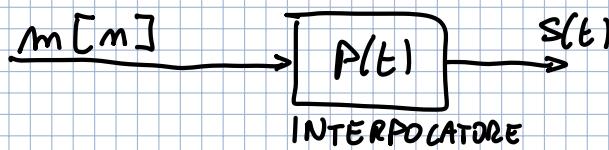
$m[m] \Rightarrow$ SIMBOLI

$$m[m] \in A_s = \{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n\}$$

$$n \geq 2$$



1 TRASFORMAZIONE DA SEQUENZA DI V.A. A SEGNALE AZ. ANALOGICO



$R_s =$ tasso erogazione sorgente

$$R_s = \frac{1}{T_s}$$

$$s(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} m[m] p(t - mT_s)$$

NEL CASO DI CODIFICA BINARIA

$$A_s = \{d_0, d_1\}$$

$R_s =$ bit rate

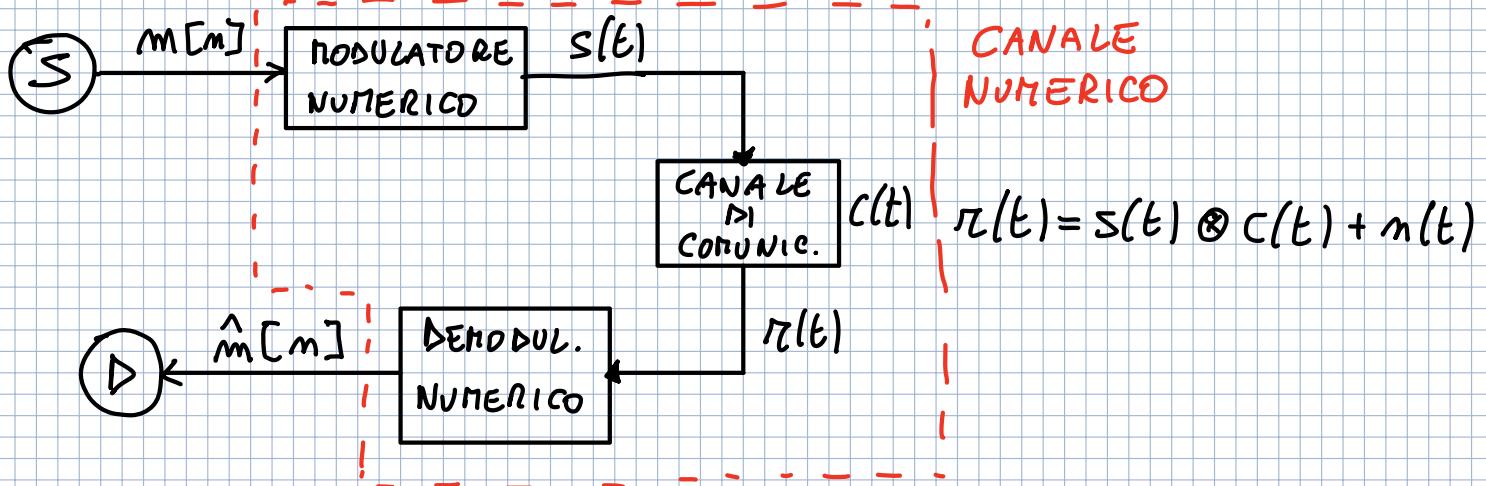
$T_s = T_b$

$$A_s = \{d_0, d_1, \dots, d_{n-1}\}$$

$n = 2^k$

$$R_b = \frac{\log_2 n}{T_s}$$

SCHEMA FUNZIONALE DI UN SIST. DI COM. NUM.



$$\hat{m}[n] = m[n] \quad \forall n \rightarrow$$
 CANALE NUM. IDEALE

\Rightarrow In pratica un canale numerico non è mai IDEALE

\Rightarrow PROBABILITÀ DI TRANSIZIONE

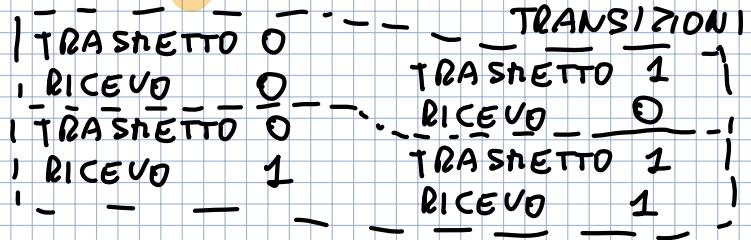
$$P\{i|j\} = P\{\hat{m}[n] = i \mid m[n] = j\}$$

RICEVA j CONDIZIONATO
 DALL'AVER TRASMESSO DALLA SORGENTE

Un canale numerico è statisticamente correttissimo quando sono note tutte le $P\{i|j\}$ $\forall i, j$ se ho 2 simboli \rightarrow ho 4 possibili

) CASO BINARIO $M \in \mathbb{N}^{2 \times 2}$

		0	1
		0	$P(0 0)$
1	0	$P(1 0)$	$P(1 1)$
	1		



$P\{i|j\}$ in genere possono dipendere da "n"

Se $P\{i|j\}$ non dipendono da "n" \Rightarrow CAN. NUM. STAZIONARIO

) CANALE IDEALE

$$P\{i|j\} = 0 \quad \forall i \neq j$$

$$P\{i|i\} = 1 \quad \forall i$$

E' IMPORTANTE
PROGETTARE IN MODO
EFFICACE COD. E DEMOD.

\Rightarrow le $P\{i|j\}$ non dipendono solo
del canale di comunicazione, ma
anche della coppia mod/demodatore

MISURA DELLE PRESTAZIONI DI UN SISTEMA DI COM. NUM.

) Probabilità di errore sul simbolo

$$P_E(M) = P\{\hat{m}[n] \neq m[n]\}$$

CARD. ALFABETO

se $P_E(M)$ non dipende da n \Rightarrow SISTEMA STAZIONARIO STATISTICAMENTE

•) Qualità del segnale (QoS)

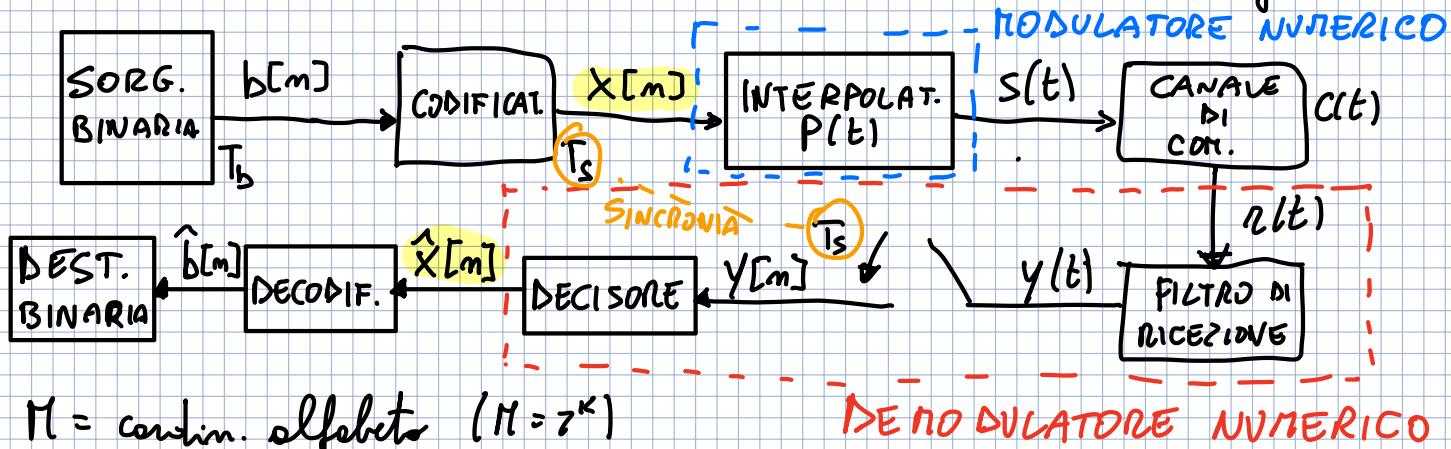
$$P_E(M) \leq P_{MAX}$$

ES.

•) VOCE $\Rightarrow P_{MAX} \approx 10^{-3}$

•) DATI $\Rightarrow P_{MAX} \approx 10^{-6}/10^{-7}$

SISTEMI DI COM. NUMERICI (BANDA BASE) $f_0 = 0$



$M = \text{contin. alfabeto } (M = 2^k)$

$$T_s = \log_2 M \cdot T_b \quad R_s = \frac{1}{\log_2 M \cdot T_b}$$

$$s(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] p(t - mT_s)$$

-) **FILTO DI RICEZIONE**: serve a eliminare / ottenere l'effetto demosaico del rumore e per bilanciare eventuali effetti distorsioni del canale

=> INTERPOLATORE (IN BANDA BASE)

TRASFORMA UN SEGNALE NUMERICO IN ANALOGICO



$p(t) = \text{funzione interpolatrice} \Rightarrow \text{impulso ragionevole}$

$p(t) \rightarrow \text{BANDA} \Rightarrow P(f)$

$$\text{ENERGIA} \Rightarrow E_p = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p^2(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |P(f)|^2 df$$

$x[m] \Rightarrow \text{V. A.} \Rightarrow s(t) \text{ è un processo ALEATORIO STAZIONARIO}$
 $R_s(\tau), S_s(f)$

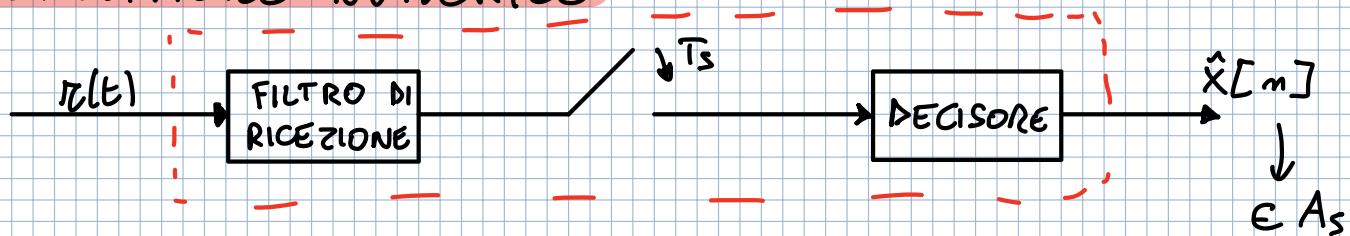
POTENZA MEDIA

$$P_s = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_s(f) df = R_s(0)$$

ENERGIA PER BIT = E_b

$$E_b = \frac{T_s P_s}{\log_2 M} = \frac{E_s}{\log_2 M}$$

DEMODULATORE NUMERICO



⇒ TRASFORMA IL SEGNALE RICEVUTO IN SIMBOLI $\in A_s$ CERCANDO DI MINIMIZZARE LA PROB. DI ERRORE

PROB. ERRORE

•) sul simbolo : $P_{Es} = P\{\hat{x}[m] \neq x[m]\}$

•) sul bit : $P_{Eb} = P\{\hat{b}[m] \neq b[m]\}$



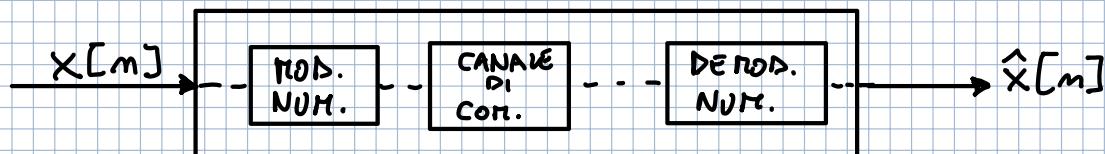
BER: Bit Error rate : m^o bit errati per secondo

BEP: Bit Error Probability : probabilità di sbagliare un bit

BIT RATE = K (BIT/S)

BER = K · BEP

CANALE NUMERICO E PRESTAZIONI



$$P_{Es} = P_E(M) = ?$$

M: m^o simboli dell'alfabeto $\Rightarrow A_S = \{a_0, \dots, a_{M-1}\}$

$$\Rightarrow P\{i|y\} \text{ prob. di transizione} = P\{\hat{x}[n] = d_i, x[n] = d_j\}$$

$$P_E\{N\} = P\{\hat{x}[n] \neq x[n]\} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n P\{\hat{x} = d_i, x = d_j\} =$$

PROB. TOTALE

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n P\{\hat{x} = d_i | x = d_j\} P\{x = d_j\}$$

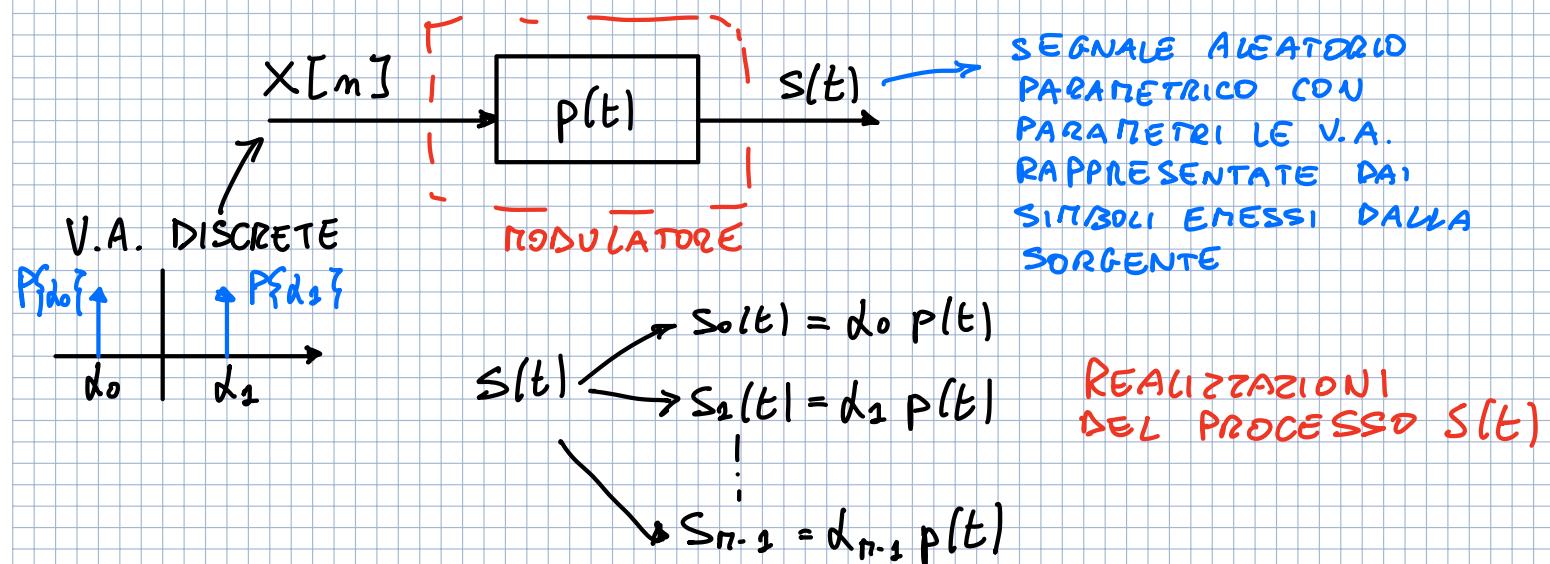
$$P\{x = d_j\} \quad \forall j \Rightarrow \text{PR. A PRIORI}$$

SIMBOLI SONO EQUIPROBABILI

$$P\{x = d_j\} = \frac{1}{M} \quad \forall j$$

Quando i simboli non sono equiprobabili, vanno date le prob. a priori

MODULAZIONI NUMERICHE (IN BANDA BASE)



$$E_{S_i} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_i^2(t) dt$$

$S_i(t)$ è il segnale trasmesso relativo all'i-esimo simbolo

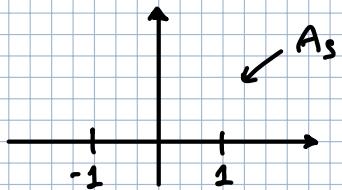
$$S(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} X[m] p(t - mT)$$

MOD. NUM. IN BANDA BASE

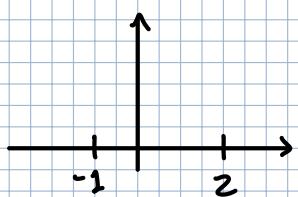
$$E_{S_i} = E_S \quad \forall i \Rightarrow \text{MODULAZIONE EQUIENERGETICA}$$

$$E_{S_i} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_i^2(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d_i^2 p^2(t) dt = d_i^2 E_p$$

$$E_p = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p^2(t) dt$$



$$\alpha_i^2 = 1 \quad \forall i \quad \text{EQUI ENERGETICO}$$



$$\alpha_0^2 = 1$$

$$\alpha_1^2 = h$$

NON E' EQUI ENERGETICO

EFFICIENZA ENERGETICA

•) Fissata una P_{Eb} , essa è definita:

$$\eta_P = \frac{1}{SNR} \quad , \quad SNR = \frac{P_S}{P_N}$$

GARANTISCE L'OTTENIMENTO DELLA P_{Eb} PREFISSATA

SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO

POT. SEGNALE → POTENZA RUMORE

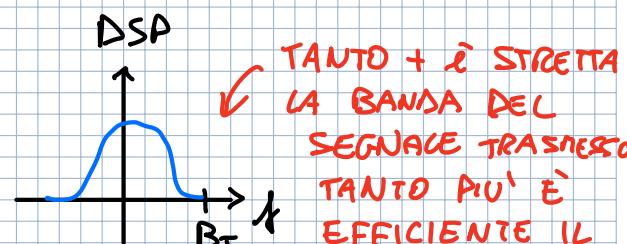
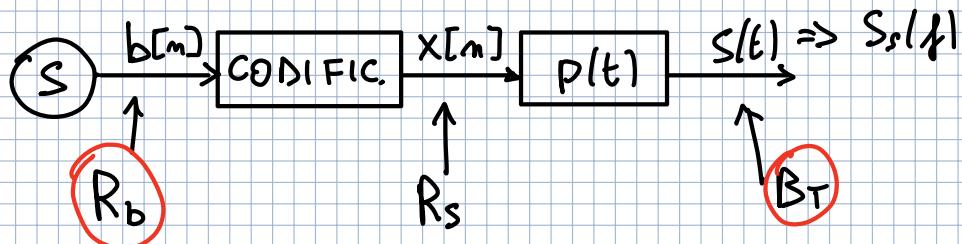
Tanto più elevata è η_P tanto più performante è il sistema

EFFICIENZA SPECTRALE

•) Fissata la P_{Eb} , essa è definita:

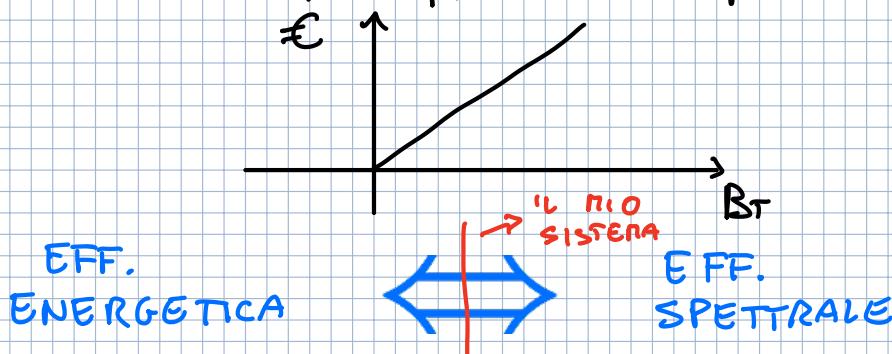
$$\eta_B = \frac{R_b}{B_T} \quad \left[\frac{\text{bit/s}}{\text{Hz}} \right]$$

TASSO DI EROGAT. BIN. SORGENTE
BANDA DI TRASMISSIONE



che garantisce l'ottenimento delle P_{Eb} fissate

⇒ A parità di P_{Eb} e di R_b un sistema che utilizza una B_T minore di un altro è più efficiente dal punto di vista spettrale



È MOLTO DIFFICILE OTTIMIZZARE IN ENTRAMBE LE DIR.

PULSE AMPLITUDE MODULATION (PAM)

M-PAM \Rightarrow PAM con M simboli $A_s = \{d_0, \dots, d_{n-1}\}$



DEFINIZIONE DI UNA PAM

$$1) s(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] p(t - m T_s)$$

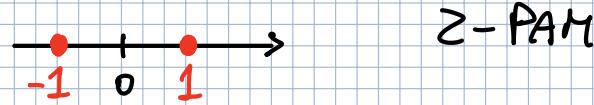
T_s : intervallo di trasmissione simboli

$$2) \text{SIMBOLI: } d_i = z_i - 1 - M \quad M: \text{n° simboli}$$

ESEMPIO

$$M=2 \quad d_1 = -1$$

$$d_2 = 1$$



$$M=3$$

$$d_1 = -2$$

$$d_2 = 0$$

$$d_3 = 2$$

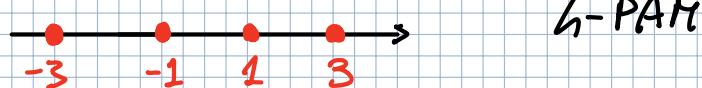


$$M=4 \quad d_1 = -3$$

$$d_2 = -1$$

$$d_3 = 1$$

$$d_4 = 3$$



$$E_{s_i} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} s_i^2(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d_i^2 p^2(t - m T_s) dt = (z_i - 1 - M)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p^2(t - m T_s) dt =$$

DIPENDE DA i e quindi
NON E' EQUIENERGIA

EN. MEDIA PER IMPULSO TRASMESSO

$$E_s = E[E_{s_i}] = E\left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} s_i^2(t) dt\right] = E\left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d_i^2 p^2(t - m T_s) dt\right] =$$

$$= E[d_i^2] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p^2(t - m T_s) dt = E[d_i^2] E_p$$

$$\bar{E}_b = \frac{E_s}{\log_2 M}$$

ESEMPIO

4-PAM

$$A_s = \{-3, -1, 1, 3\}$$

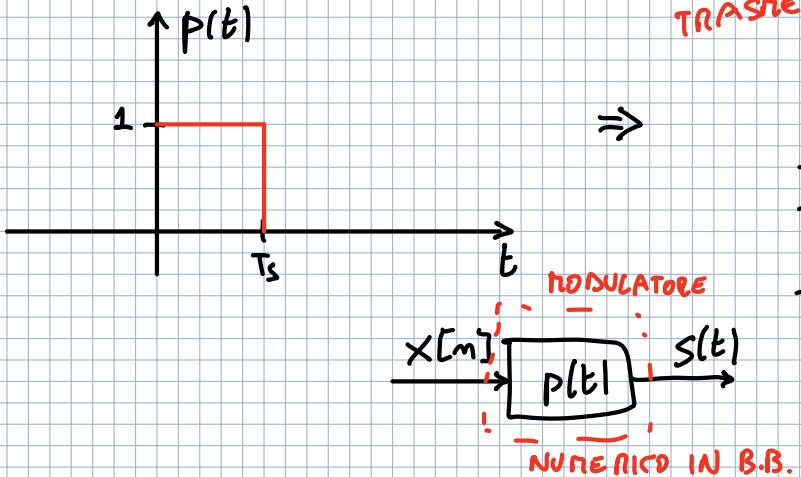
$$p(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t - \frac{T_s}{2}}{T_s}\right)$$

REALIZZAZIONE

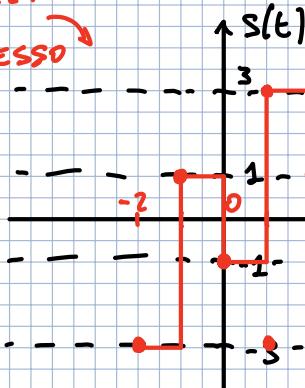
SIMBOLI

$$x[n] \Rightarrow \dots, x[-2] = -3, x[-1] = +1, x[0] = -1, x[1] = +3, x[2] = +1$$

$$s(t) = ?$$



REALIZZ.
SEGNO
TRASMESSO



PROPRIETA' DERIVATE DELLA PAM

$$1) E[s(t)] = E\left[\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x[m] p(t-mT_s)\right] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} E[x[m]] p(t-mT_s) =$$

$$E[x[m]] = \sum_{i=1}^M d_i P\{d_i\} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M d_i =$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M (2i-1-M) = \frac{2}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M i - \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M 1 - \frac{M}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M 1 =$$

$$= \frac{2}{M} \cdot \frac{M(M+1)}{2} - \frac{M^2}{M} - M = (M+1) - 1 - M = 0$$

SIMBOLI EQUIPROB.
 $P\{d_i\} = \frac{1}{M} \quad \forall i$

$$\boxed{E[s(t)] = 0 \quad \forall t}$$

$$2) S_s(f) = \frac{1}{T_s} \bar{S}_x(f) |P(f)|^2$$

FORMULA GENERALE

DSP per
simboli PAM

$$\bar{S}_x(f) = \text{TFS}[R_x[m]]$$

$$R_x[m] = E[x[m]x[m-m]]$$

$$P(f) = \text{TCF}[p(t)]$$

PER SIMBOLI EQUIPROBABILI

$$\bar{S}_x(f) = \sigma_x^2 = E[x^2] \quad E[x] = 0$$

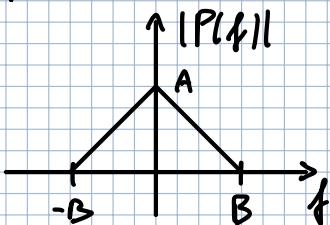
$$\sigma_x^2 = E[x^2] - \bar{x}^2 = E[x^2]$$

$$S_s(f) = \frac{\sigma_x^2}{T_s} |P(f)|^2$$

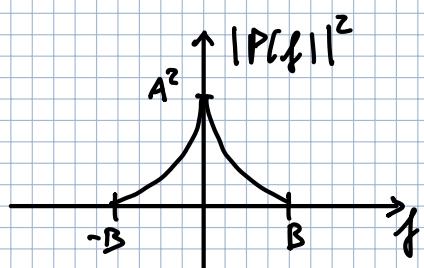
PER SIMBOLI EQUIPROBABILI

$p(t)$ è importante per le occupazioni di banda del segnale trasmesso

$$\Rightarrow \text{se } p(t) \xrightarrow{T_{CF}} P(f)$$

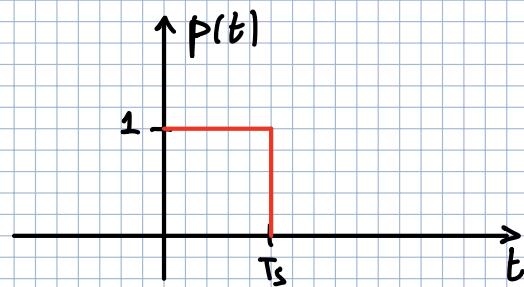


\Rightarrow

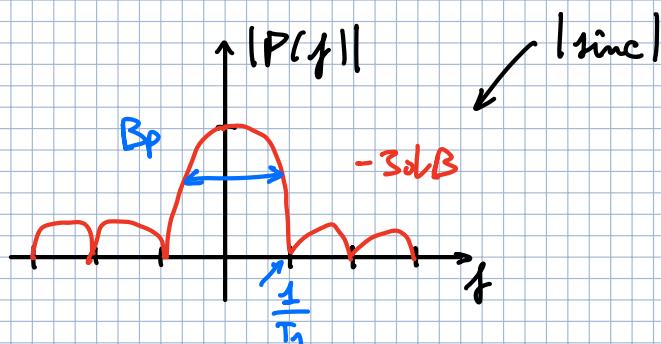


ESEMPIO

$$p(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t - T_s/2}{T_s}\right)$$

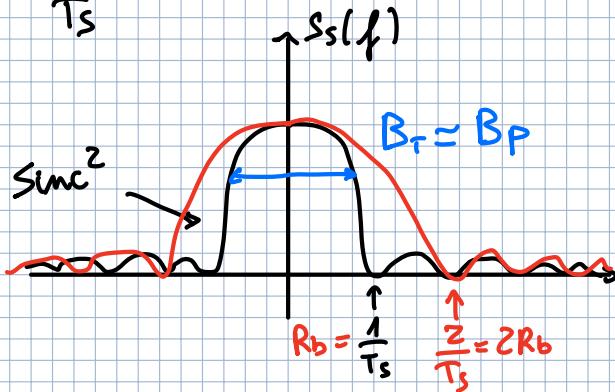


$$|P(f)| = T_s \text{sinc}(T_s f)$$



Simboli equiprob.

$$S_s(f) = \frac{\sigma_x^2}{T_s} |P(f)|^2$$



$$2\text{-PAM} \Rightarrow T_s = T_b \Rightarrow R_s = R_b$$

$$R_b = \frac{1}{T_s}$$

) Voglio raddoppiare il bit-rate

$$R_b \rightarrow 2R_b \Rightarrow T_s \rightarrow \frac{T_s}{2}$$

$\eta_B = \eta_B \Rightarrow$ l'efficienza spettrale si raddoppia non cambia

$$\eta_B = \frac{R_b}{B_T}$$

$$\eta_B = \frac{Z R_b}{Z B_T}$$

σ_x^2 per una PAM \Rightarrow

$$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{M^2 - 1}{3}$$

$$3) P_S = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_S(f) |f|^2 df = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sigma_x^2}{T_S} |P(f)|^2 df = \frac{\sigma_x^2}{T_S} E_P = \boxed{\frac{M^2 - 1}{3T_S} E_P}$$

per simboli equiprobabili

EFFICIENZA SPETTRALE M-PAM con simboli equiprobabili

$$\eta_B = \frac{R_B}{B_T} = \frac{\log_2 M}{T_S B_T} \simeq \frac{\log_2 M}{T_S B_P}$$

\Rightarrow PAM BINARIA 2-PAM (BPSK)

$$1) s(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] p(t - m T_S)$$

$$x[m] \in A_S = \{+1, -1\}$$

$$T_S = T_b \quad (\log_2 2 = 1)$$

$$E_{S1} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_1^2(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (-1)^2 p^2(t - m T_S) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{E_{S1} = E_{S2}}$$

$$E_{S2} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_2^2(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (+1)^2 p^2(t - m T_S) dt$$

EQUIENERGIA

$$2) E[s(t)] = 0$$

$$3) S_S(f) = \frac{1}{T_S} |P(f)|^2 = \frac{1}{T_b} |P(f)|^2 \quad \text{per simboli equiprob.}$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{M^2 - 1}{3} = \frac{2^2 - 1}{3} = 1$$

$$4) P_S = \frac{E_P}{T_b} \quad 5) \eta_B = \frac{1}{T_b B_P}$$

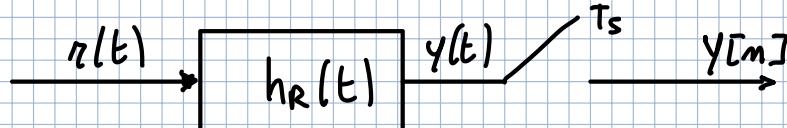
PRESTAZIONI DEI SIST. DI COM. NUM. (IN BANDA BASE)

•) Due fenomeni peggiorativi:

① INTERFERENZA
INTER-SIMBOLICA
(ISI)

② RUMORE

⇒ ISI (SENZA RUMORE)



ASSENZA DI ISI

$$y[m] = f(x[m])$$

CAMPIONE
PRELEVATO
ALL'ISTANTE "m"
SÌMBOLO TRASMESSO
ALL'ISTANTE "m"

PRESenza DI ISI

$$y[m] = f(\underbrace{\dots, x[m-1], x[m], x[m+1], \dots}_{\text{VARI SIMBOLI TRASMESSI AD ISTANTI DIVERSI DA "m"}}$$

AD ISTANTI DIVERSI
DA "m"

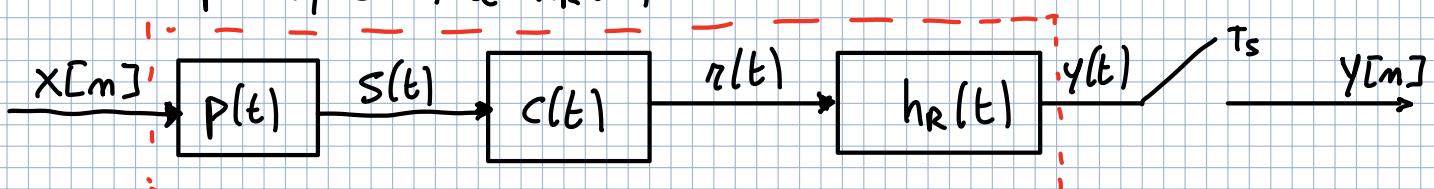
$$\begin{aligned} r(t) &= s(t) \otimes c(t) + n(t) = \\ &= \left[\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] p(t - kT_s) \right] \otimes c(t) \end{aligned}$$

SIAMO IN CONDIZIONI DI ASSENZA DI RUMORE

$$y(t) = r(t) \otimes h_R(t) = \left[\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] p(t - kT_s) \right] \otimes c(t) \otimes h_R(t)$$

⇒ Per poter valutare le presenze o meno di ISI devo considerare

$p(t)$, $c(t)$ e $h_R(t)$



POSSO VEDERLO COME UN UNICO OGGETTO?

$$y(t) = r(t) \otimes h_R(t) = \left[\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] p(t - kT_s) \right] \otimes c(t) \otimes h_R(t)$$

$$s(t) \otimes c(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] p(\tau - kT_s) c(t - \tau) d\tau =$$

$$= \sum_k x[k] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(\tau - kT_s) c(t - \tau) d\tau$$

$$\tau - kT_s = \tau'$$

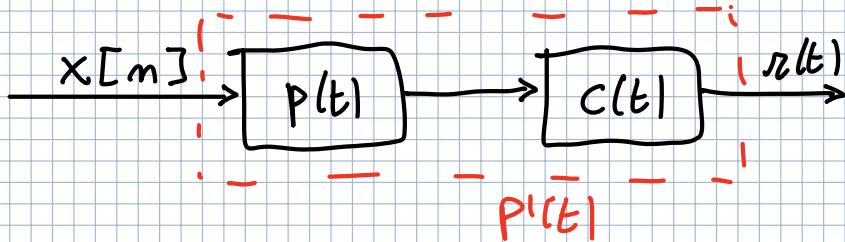
$$= \sum_{\kappa} x[\kappa] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(\gamma') c(t - \gamma' + K T_s) d\gamma' =$$

$$= \sum_{\kappa} x[\kappa] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(\gamma') c[(t - K T_s) - \gamma'] d\gamma' =$$

$$p'(t) \Big|_{t=t-KT_s} = p(t) \otimes c(t) \Big|_{t=t-KT_s}$$

$$s(t) \otimes c(t) = \sum_{\kappa} x[\kappa] p'(t - K T_s)$$

con $p'(t) = p(t) \otimes c(t)$



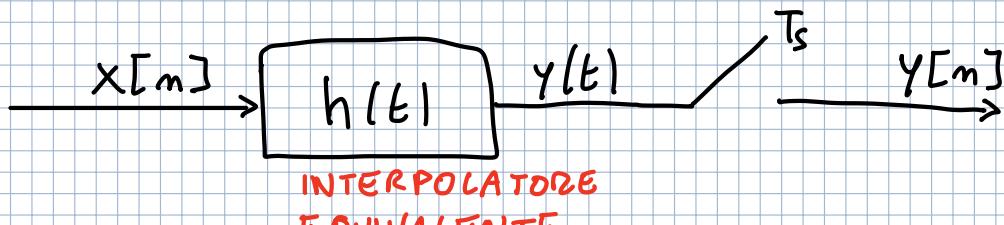
$$r(t) = \sum_{\kappa} x[\kappa] p'(t - K T_s)$$

$$y(t) = r(t) \otimes h_R(t) = \left[\sum_{\kappa} x[\kappa] p'(t - K T_s) \right] \otimes h_R(t) =$$

$$= \sum_{\kappa} x[\kappa] h(t - K T_s) \quad h(t) = p'(t) \otimes h_R(t)$$



$$h(t) = p'(t) \otimes h_R(t) = p(t) \otimes c(t) \otimes h_R(t)$$



$$y(t) = \sum_{\kappa} x[\kappa] h(t - K T_s)$$

$$y(t) \Big|_{t=m T_s} = y[m] = \sum_{\kappa} x[\kappa] h(m T_s - K T_s) = \sum_{\kappa} x[\kappa] h((m-\kappa) T_s) =$$

COMPONENTE DI
y[m] CHE DIPENDE
SOLO DA x[m]

$$= x[\kappa] h(0) + \sum_{\substack{k=-\infty \\ k \neq m}}^{\infty} x[k] h((m-k) T_s)$$

COMPONENTE DI
y[m] CHE DIPENDE
DA TUTTI GLI
ALTRI SIMBOLI

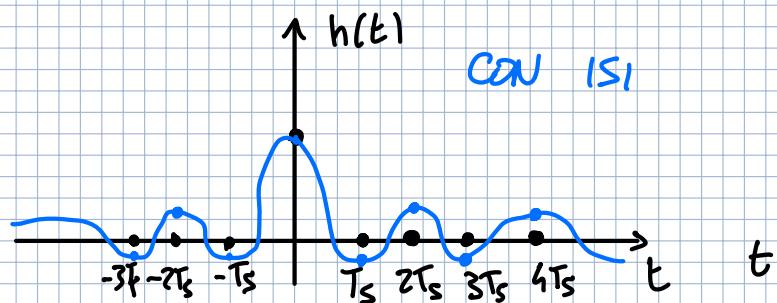
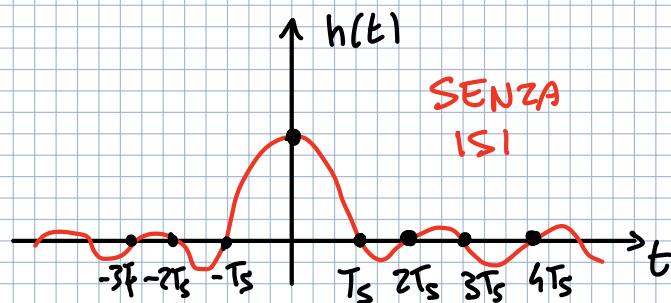
I° CRITERIO DI NYQUIST PER ASSENZA DI ISI

$$h[(m-K)T_s] = 0 \quad m \neq K$$

$$h[m' T_s] = 0 \quad m' = m - K \neq 0$$

$$\downarrow \\ h[m T_s] = 0 \quad m \neq 0$$

in $t=0$ non
valgono $m T_s$



DIM.

$$h(t) \Big|_{t=m T_s} = 0 \quad m \neq 0$$

$$y[n] = h[0]x[n] + \sum_{\substack{k \\ k \neq n}} x[k] h((n-k)T_s)$$

$$h(m' T_s) = 0 \quad m' \neq 0$$

$$h((n-K)T_s) = 0 \quad n-K \neq 0$$

CRITERIO DI NYQUIST PER L'ASSENZA DI ISI

$$\left[h[m] = h[mT] = \delta[m] = \begin{cases} 1 & m=0 \\ 0 & m \neq 0 \end{cases} \right] \text{TEMPO}$$

Si può estendere anche al caso più generico

$$h[m] = K \delta[m], \quad K \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y[k] = x[k] h[0] + \sum_{\substack{m=-\infty \\ m \neq k}}^{\infty} x[m] h((k-m)T_s)$$

$$y[k] = K x[k] + \underbrace{\sum_{\substack{m=-\infty \\ m \neq k}}^{\infty} x[m] \cdot 0}_{=0} = K x[k] = h[0] x[k]$$

CRITERIO DI NYQUIST PER L'ASSENZA DI ISI (IN FREQUENZA)

$$h[m] = K \delta[m]$$

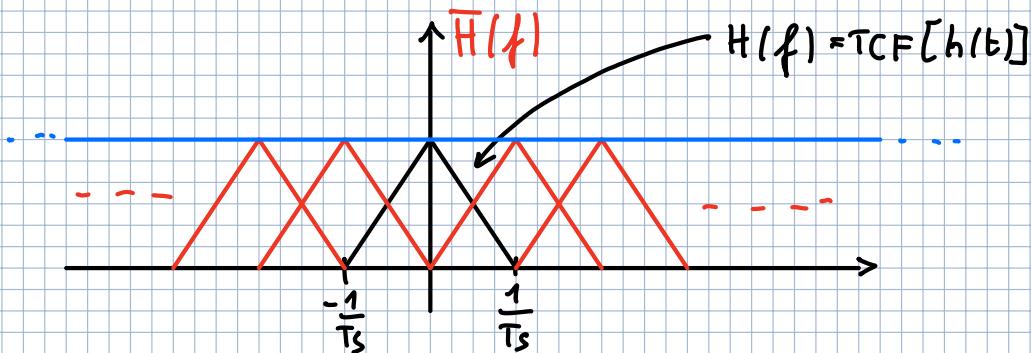
↓ TFS

$$\bar{H}(f) = K = \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} H\left(f - \frac{m}{T_s}\right)$$

↓

$$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} H\left(f - \frac{m}{T_s}\right) = K T_s = h(0) T_s = \text{costante}$$

FREQUENZA



In assenza di ISI questa somma ($\bar{H}(f)$) è costante

.) Per verificare l'assenza di ISI

NEL TEMPO

$$h(mT_s) = K \delta[m]$$

IN FREQUENZA

$$\bar{H}(f) = \text{COST.}$$

$$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} H\left(f - \frac{m}{T_s}\right) = \text{cost.}$$

PASSI

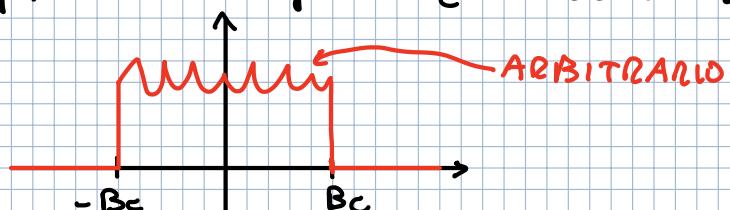
$$\Rightarrow h(t) = p(t) \otimes c(t) \otimes h_R(t) \Rightarrow \text{COND. NYQUIST nel tempo}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(f) = P(f) C(f) H_R(f) \Rightarrow \text{COND. NYQUIST in frequenza}$$

CONDIZIONE NECESSARIA PER L'ASSENZA DI ISI

.) Canale a banda rigorosamente limitata

$$C(f) = 0 \quad |f| > B_c = \text{banda del canale}$$

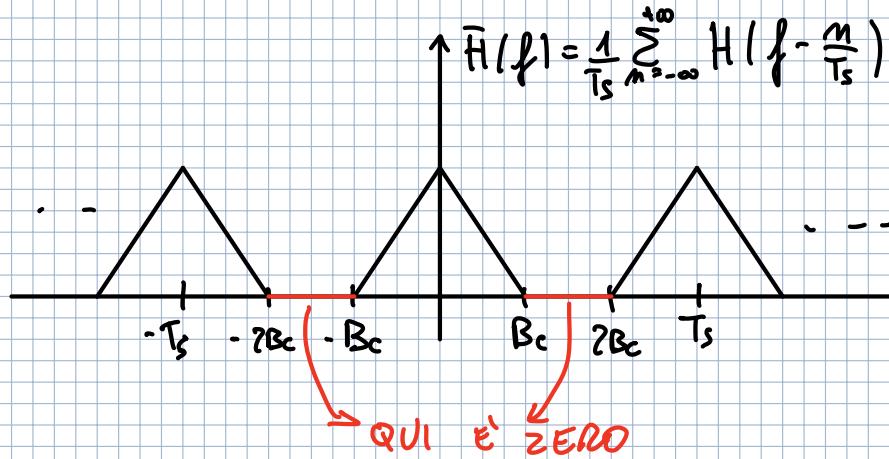


$$\bullet) B_T = B_C = B_{HR}$$

\Rightarrow CONDIZIONE PER CUI NON SI PUO ELIMINARE L' ISI

$$T_s < \frac{1}{2B_C}$$

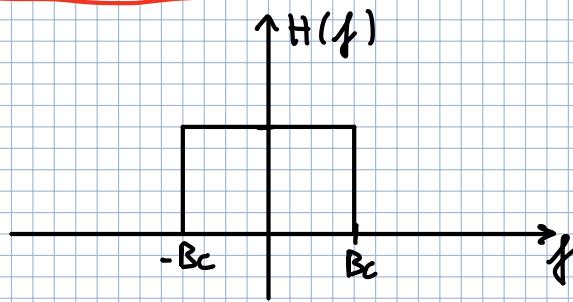
DIM.



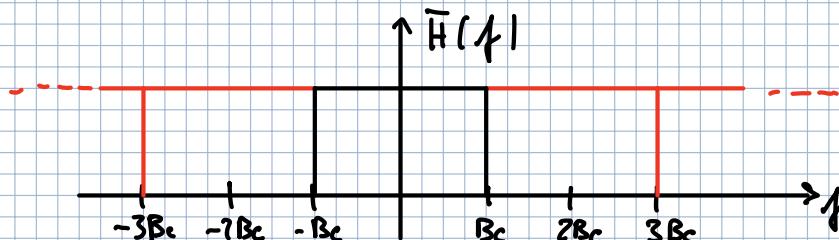
NON E' POSSIBILE RAGGIUNGERE LA CONDIZIONE
 $\bar{H}(f) = \text{cost.} \rightarrow$ NO NYQUIST

CONDIZIONE DI T_s MINIMO

$$T_s^{\text{(min)}} = \frac{1}{2B_C} \Rightarrow \text{HO UN'UNICA SOLUZIONE per } H(f)$$



PER OTTENERE
 $\bar{H}(f) = \text{cost.}$

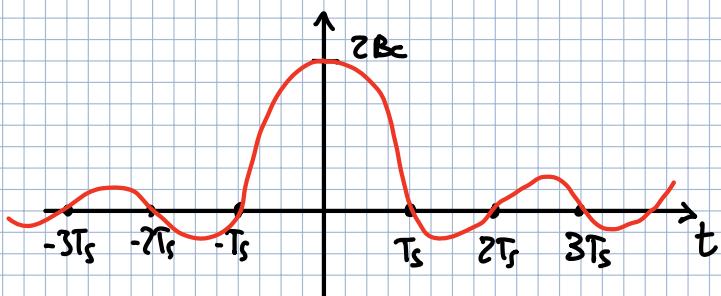


$$\Rightarrow H(f) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2B_C}\right) \Rightarrow h(t) = 2B_C \text{sinc}(2B_C t)$$

$$h[n] = h(nT_s) = 2B_C \text{sinc}(2B_C nT_s) =$$

$$= 2B_C \text{sinc}\left(2B_C \frac{n}{2B_C}\right) = 2B_C \text{sinc}(n) = 2B_C \delta[n]$$

SI ANNULLA PER TUTTI I FCI
INTERI ECCEZIONE $n=0$



$$\frac{1}{T_s} = 2B_c = R_s$$

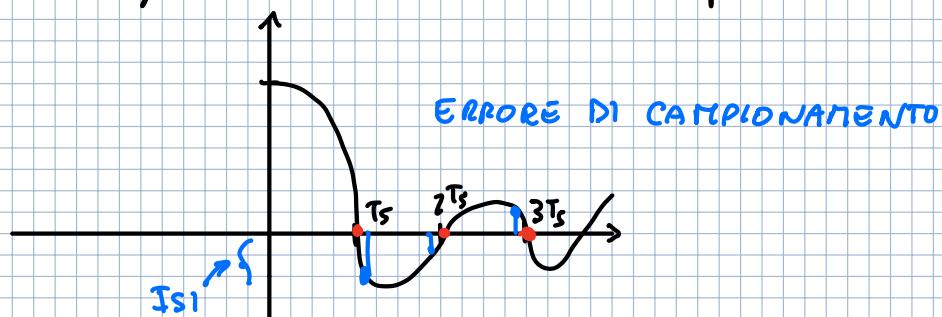
MAX OTTENIBILE

Questa soluzione ha 2 PROBLEMI:

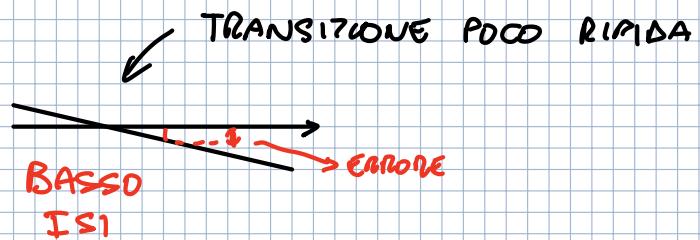
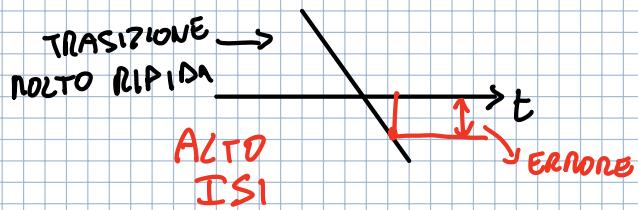
1) REALIZZABILITÀ di una $H(f) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2B_c}\right)$

il criterio di Nyquist dice che non può esistere una $h(t)$ che realizza questa $H(f)$

2) Piccoli errori di campionamento provocano un grosso ISI

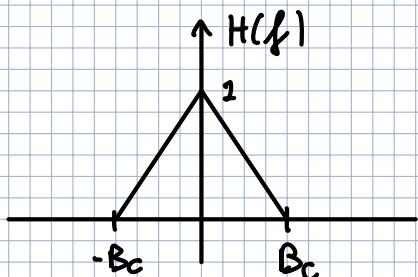


• transizioni intorno allo zero

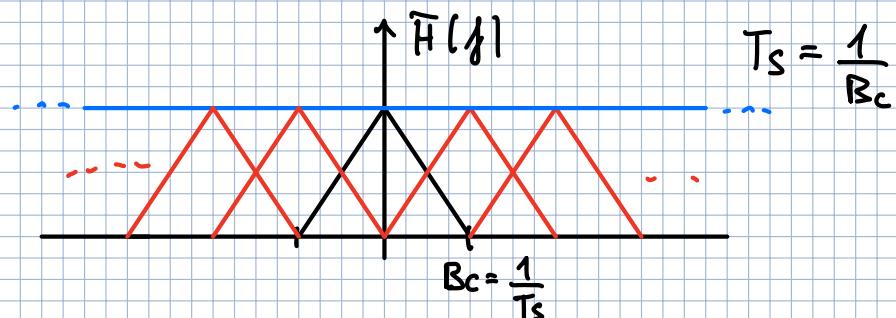


CONDIZIONE PRATICABILE E A BASSO IMPATTO SULLI ISI

$$T_s > \frac{1}{2B_c}$$



INFINITE SOLUZIONI
TAU CHE: $\bar{H}(f) = \text{COST.}$

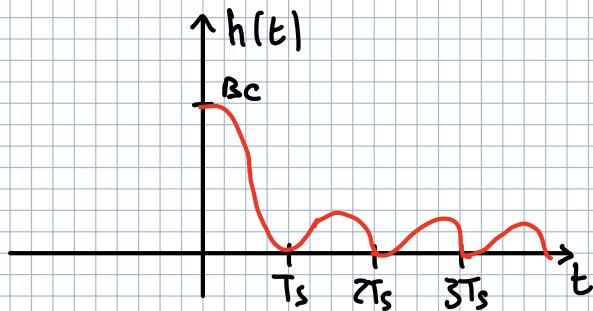


$$T_s = \frac{1}{B_c}$$

ESEMPIO CON TRIANGOLO

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

$$h(t) = B_c \sin^2(B_c t)$$

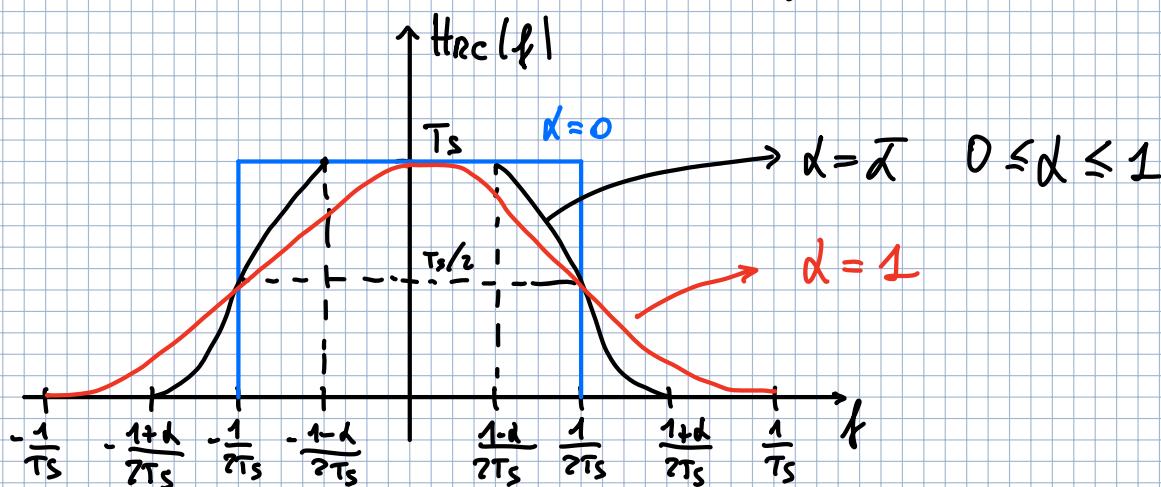


SI RILASSA LA CONDIZIONE SUL T_s , QUINDI $T_s > \frac{1}{2B_c}$, PER POTER GIOCARE SULLA DEFINIZIONE DI UNA $H(f)$ REALIZZABILE E ROBUSTA ALL' ISI (con transizioni dolci intorno alla zero).

COSENO RIALLZATO

$$H_{RC}(f) = \begin{cases} T_s & 0 \leq |f| \leq \frac{1-\alpha}{2T_s} \\ \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \cos \left(\frac{\pi T_s}{\alpha} \left(|f| - \frac{1}{2T_s} \right) \right) \right] & \frac{1-\alpha}{2T_s} \leq |f| \leq \frac{1+\alpha}{2T_s} \\ 0 & |f| \geq \frac{1+\alpha}{2T_s} \end{cases}$$

$$|f| \geq \frac{1+\alpha}{2T_s}$$



$\alpha = \text{roll off} \Rightarrow$ viene gestito per tenere un compressore tra velocità di trasmissione e $|f| \leq 1$

$$h_{RC}(t) = \text{ATCF}[H_{RC}(f)] = \sin\left(\frac{t}{T_s}\right) \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\alpha \pi t}{T_s}\right)}{\left[1 - \frac{2\alpha t}{T_s}\right]^2}$$

$$h_{RC}[n] = h_{RC}(nT_s) = \delta[n] \Rightarrow \text{SODISFA NYQUIST}$$

$\sin\left(\frac{t}{T_s}\right) \Rightarrow$ decresce verso 0 per $t \rightarrow \infty$ come $\frac{1}{t}$

$h_{RC}(t) \Rightarrow$ decresce come $\frac{1}{t^3} \Rightarrow$ MINORE ISI

\Rightarrow EFFICIENZA SPECTRALE

$$T_s = \frac{1}{2B_c} \Rightarrow h(t) = \sin\left(\frac{t}{T_s}\right)$$

$$\eta_B = \frac{R_b}{B_c} = \frac{\log_2 M}{T_s B_c} = \frac{\log_2 M}{\frac{1}{2B_c} \cdot B_c} = 2 \log_2 M$$

$$R_b = \log_2 M \quad R_s = \frac{\log_2 M}{T_s}$$

\Rightarrow Cosa del cosme risolto

$$B_{RC} = \frac{1+d}{2T_s} > \frac{1}{2T_s} \quad d > 1$$

$$\eta_B^{(rac)} < \eta_B^{(rett)}$$

$$\eta_B^{(rac)} = \frac{\log_2 M}{T_s} \cdot \frac{1}{B_{RC}} = \frac{\log_2 M}{T_s} \cdot \frac{2T_s}{1+d} = \frac{2 \log_2 M}{1+d} < \eta_B^{(rett)}$$

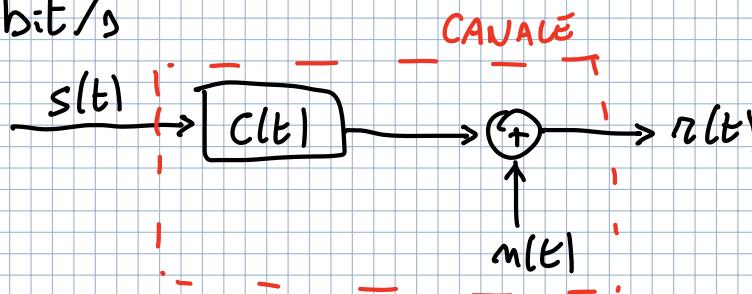
CAPACITA' DI CANALE

$C = \max.$ valore del bit-rate (R_b) al vario di tutte le possibili coppie modulatori / demodulatori sotto il rimezzo che le P_E siano nulle

$$C = \max \{ R_b \}, P_E(b) = 0$$

$P_E(b) =$ prob. ol. errore sul bit

$$[C] = \text{bit/s}$$



• nel caso di rumore GAUSSIANO BIANCO

POTENZA ol: $s(t)$

$$C = B_T \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{P_s}{N_0 B_T} \right)$$

↑
BANDA di $s(t)$

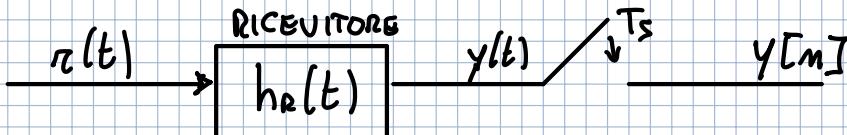
$\frac{N_0}{2}$ è la DSP del RUMORE BIANCO $S_w(f)$

SISTEMA DI COM. NUM. IDEALE

$$\cdot) R_b = C$$

$$\cdot) P_E(b) = 0$$

RICEVITORE OTTIMO IN PRESENZA DI RUMORE BIANCO



OTTIMO \Rightarrow CRITERIO DI OTTIMALITÀ \Rightarrow MAX RAPPORTO
SEGNALE / RUMORE

$$r(t) = s(t) \otimes c(t) + m(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow c(t) = s(t) \quad \rightarrow \text{se } c(t) \neq s(t)$$

$$r(t) = s(t) + m(t)$$

S.UTILE \nwarrow RUMORE

$s(t)$ si chiama ancora segnale utile, ma
è diverso dal segnale trasmesso

$s(t)$ segnale trasmesso

$$y(t) = s_u(t) + m_u(t)$$

$$s_u(t) = s(t) \otimes h_r(t)$$

$$m_u(t) = m(t) \otimes h_r(t)$$

$$y(T_s) = s_u(T_s) + m_u(T_s)$$

questo termine è noto

$$SNR = \frac{s_u^2(T_s)}{E[m_u^2(T_s)]}$$

$h_r(t)$ OTTIMO \Rightarrow MAX SN

$h_r(t)$ OTTIMO nel caso di rumore bianco



FILTRATO ADATTATO

$$h_r^{opt}(t) = h_{FA}(t) = S(T_s - t) \quad \text{con } T_s \text{ noto}$$

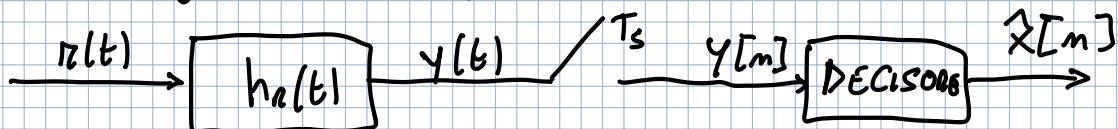
$$H_{FA} = \bar{S}(f) e^{-j2\pi f T_s}$$

$$|H_{FA}| = |S(f)|$$

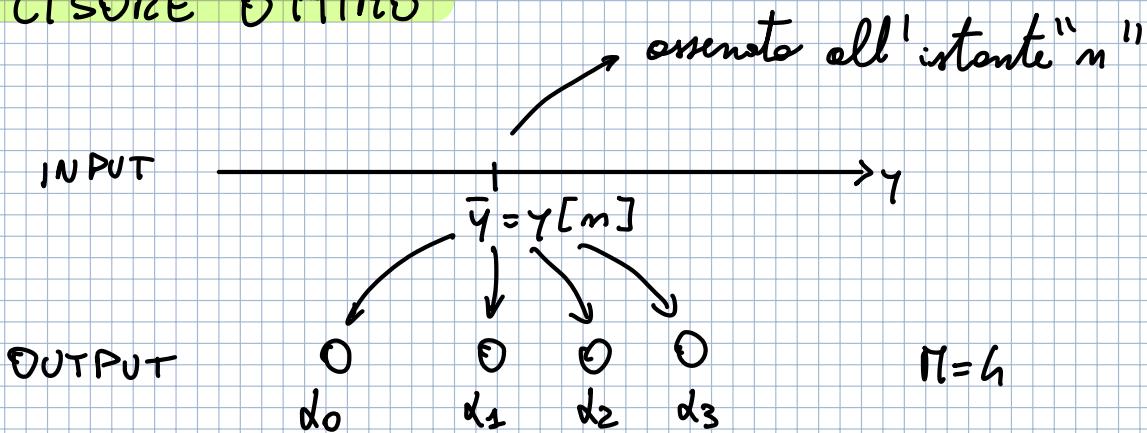
$$y[m] = s_u(mT_s) + m_u(mT_s)$$

$$\text{MAX SNR} = \frac{\text{Su}^2 / (nT_s)}{\text{E}[n_a(mT_s)]}$$

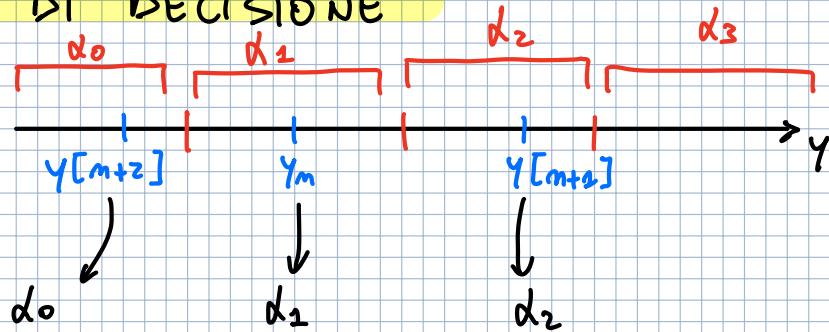
il filtro adattato fa sì che si ottenga la migliore soluzione in termini di potenza del segnale rispetto al livello di rumore



DECISORE OTTIMO



ZONE DI DECISIONE



\Rightarrow Il decisore, in generale, potrebbe decidere dopo aver osservato tutti i campioni

\Rightarrow Il decisore esegue un solo colpo decide sulla base di un singolo campione

•) se i simboli SONO INDEPENDENTI

↓
NON HO CORRELAZIONE TRA I SIMBOLI

↓
conosce il valore dei simboli passati o futuri
non serve a decidere per il simbolo ATTUALE

•) CAMPIONI DI RUMORE SIANO INCORRELATI

↓
conclusione che andrebbe verificata ogni volta

↓
È sempre verificata quando il filtro in ricezione ha determinate caratteristiche



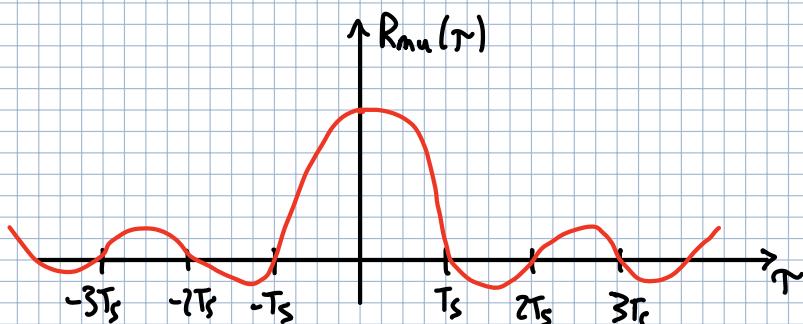
$$R_{mu}(\tau) = R_m(\tau) \otimes h_R(\tau) \otimes h_R(-\tau)$$

$$S_{mu}(f) = S_m(f) |H_R(f)|^2$$

$$E[m_u[m] m_u[m-\tau]] = R_{mu}[\tau] = \sigma_{mu}^2 \delta[\tau]$$

$$E[m_u[m]] = 0 \quad \downarrow \quad \text{POTENZA}$$

$$R_{mu}(\tau) \Big|_{\tau=mT_s} = \sigma_{mu}^2 \delta[m]$$



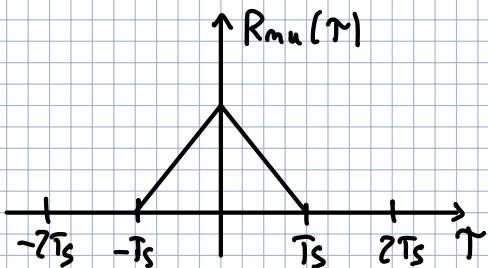
$$S_{mu}(f) = \frac{N_0}{2} |H_R(f)|^2, \text{ quando } S_m(f) \text{ è BIANCO}$$

$$H_R(f) = TCF[h_R(t)]$$

$$h_R(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T_S}\right) \Rightarrow H_R(f) = T_S \text{sinc}(T_S f)$$

$$|H_R(f)|^2 = T_S^2 \text{sinc}^2(T_S f)$$

$$R_{mu}(n) = \frac{N_0}{2} \left(1 - \frac{|n|}{T_S}\right) \text{rect}\left(\frac{n}{2T_S}\right) \Leftrightarrow S_{mu}(f) = \frac{N_0}{2} |H_R(f)|^2 = \frac{N_0 T_S^2}{2} \text{sinc}^2(T_S f)$$



ALTRO CASO

• $H_R(f) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{B}\right)$ P. b. white

$$|H_R(f)|^2 = H_R(f) \Rightarrow R_{mu}(n) = \frac{N_0}{2} B \text{sinc}(Bn)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} R_{mu}(mT_S) &= \frac{N_0}{2} B \text{sinc}(BmT_S) = \\ &= \frac{N_0}{2} B \text{sinc}\left(B \frac{m}{B}\right) = \frac{N_0}{2} B \text{sinc}(m) = \frac{N_0}{2} B \delta[m] \end{aligned}$$

• Calcola $R_{mu}(n)$

• Campiona in $T = mT_S$

• Si verifica che $R_{mu}[m] = \delta_{mu}^2 \delta[m]$

$$E[m_u[n]] = 0$$

$$E[m(t)] = 0 \Rightarrow E[m_u(t)] = 0 \Rightarrow E[m_u[n]] = 0$$

↓

$$\eta_{mu}(t) = \eta_m(t) \otimes h_R(t)$$

$$E[m_u^2[n]] = P_{mu} = C_{mu}[0] + \eta_{mu}^2 = \sigma_{mu}^2$$

DECISORE AD UN SOL COLOPO



Ad ogni T_S entra un campione $y[n]$ e solo su quello si decide il simbolo

DECISORE SINGLE SHOT OTTIMO

•) Criterio di ottimalità

•) minima probabilità di errore

$$\min P_E$$

$$P_E(M) = P\{\hat{x}[n] \neq x[n]\}$$

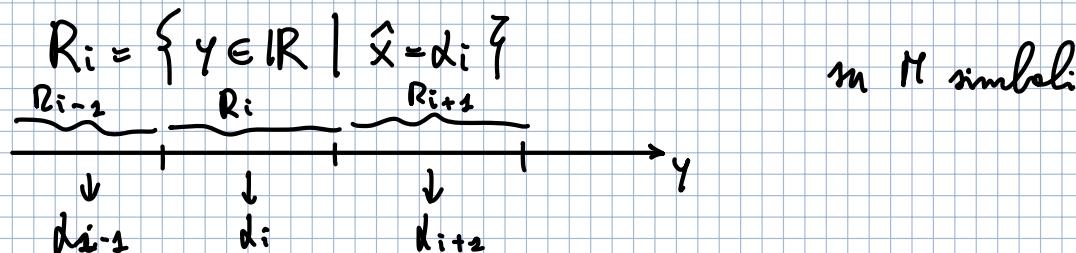
CRITERIO A MASSIMA PROBABILITÀ A POSTERIORI (MAP)

-) Viene introdotto per trovare una soluzione al crit. di min. prob. di errore
-) Si dimostra che massimizzando la prob. a posteriori \Rightarrow si massimizza la prob. di errore

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{CRITERIO} & \Rightarrow & \text{CRITERIO} \\ M\Delta & & \text{MINIMA } P_E(M) \end{array}$$

DIM.

•) Definizione zone di decisione



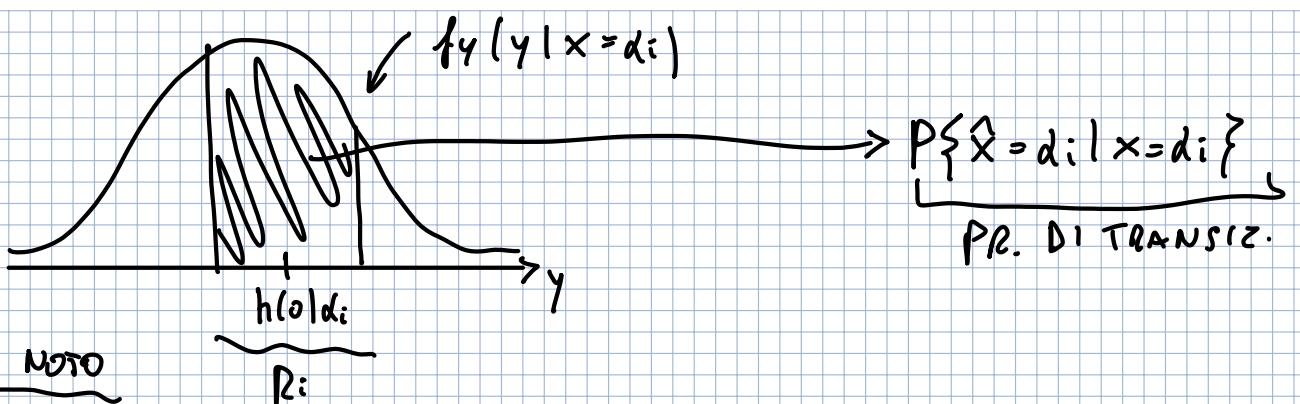
•) $P\{x = d_i | y\}$ PROBS. A POSTERIORI (dopo aver osservato qualcosa)

SIMBOLO
TRASMESSO

•) $\hat{x} = \max_{i=1, \dots, n} P\{x = d_i | y\}$ CRITERIO MAP

•) $P\{x = d_i | y\} = \frac{f_y(y | x = d_i) P\{x = d_i\}}{f_y(y)}$ BAYES

$$\begin{aligned} P_E(M) &= P\{\hat{x} \neq x\} = 1 - P\{\hat{x} = x\} = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n P\{\hat{x} = d_i, x = d_i\} = \\ &= 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n P\{\hat{x} = d_i | x = d_i\} P\{x = d_i\} = \\ &= 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n P\{x = d_i\} \underbrace{P\{y \in R_i | x = d_i\}}_{f_y(y | x = d_i)} dy \end{aligned}$$



$$\underline{y} = \underline{h}(0) \underline{d}_i + m_u$$

m_u = V.A. estratta dal processo di rumore

$$\hat{x} = \max_{d_1 \dots d_n} P\{x = d_i | y\} = \max_{d_1 \dots d_n} \frac{P\{x = d_i\} f_y(y|x=d_i)}{f_y(y)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{f_y(y)} \max [f_y(y|x=d_i)] = \quad \text{è la d.d.p delle V.A.}$$

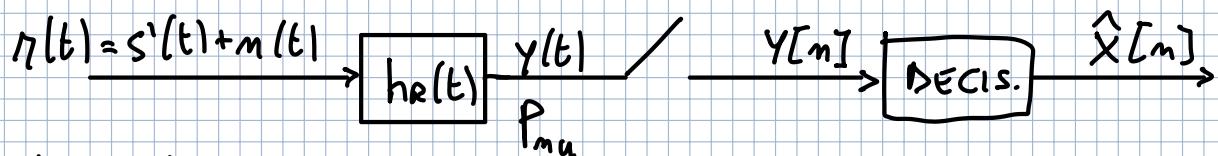
\uparrow funzione di VEROSIMIGLIANZA

$$= \max_{d_1 \dots d_n} [f_y(y|x=d_i)] \quad \text{CRITERIO A MASSIMA VEROSIMIGLIANZA}$$

SIMP. EQ.

$P_e(M)$ minima \Rightarrow MAP \Rightarrow MAX. VEROSIMIGLIANZA

\Rightarrow CASO GAUSSIANO BIANCO



$$s^1(t) = s(t) \otimes c(t)$$

IN ASSENZA DI ISI

$$y[n] = h(0)x[n] + m_u$$

è una V.A. GAUSSIANA

con V. MEDIO NULLO e

$$\text{VARIANZA } \sigma_{m_u}^2 = P_{m_u}$$

$$m_u \in \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_{m_u}^2) \Rightarrow f_{m_u}(m_u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \sigma_{m_u}^2}} e^{-\frac{m_u^2}{2\sigma_{m_u}^2}}$$

$$h(0) = h(t) \Big|_{t=0} = [\rho(t) \otimes c(t) \otimes h_r(t)] \Big|_{t=0}$$

$$f_y(y|x=d_i)$$

$$y|x=d_i = h(0)d_i + \frac{1}{\sigma_a} m_u \Rightarrow \text{TRASFORM. LIN. DI UNA V.A. GAUSS.}$$

$$g(m_u) = am_u + b \rightarrow a=1 \quad b=h(0)d_i$$

$$y = m_u + h(0)d_i \quad m_u = y - h(0)d_i \quad 1 \text{ SOL per } g^{-1}(y)$$

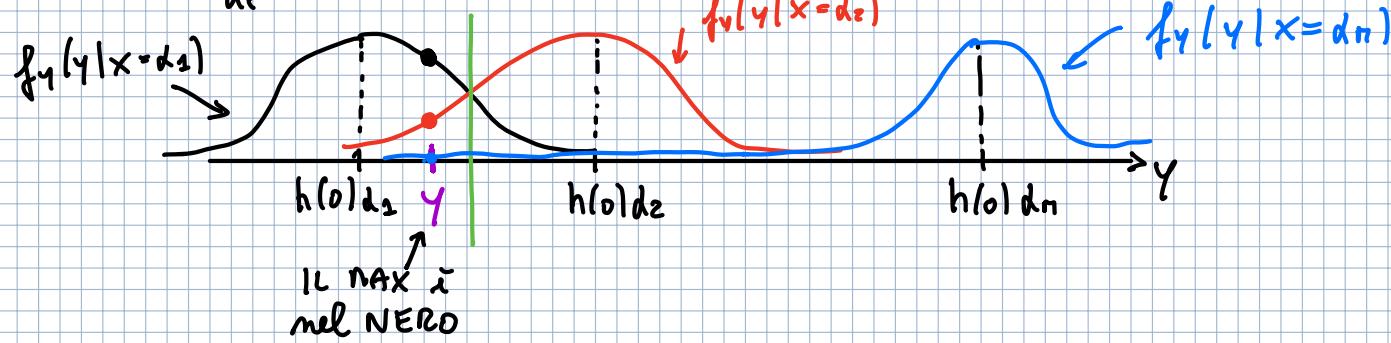
$$f_y(y|x=d_i) = \frac{f_{m_u}(y-h(0)d_i)}{|g'(m_u)|} = \frac{f_{m_u}(y-h(0)d_i)}{1} = f_{m_u}(y-h(0)d_i)$$

$$f_y(y|x=d_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{m_u}^2}} e^{-\frac{(y-h(0)d_i)^2}{2\sigma_{m_u}^2}} \in \mathcal{N}(h(0)d_i, \sigma_{m_u}^2) \quad \forall i$$

\Rightarrow SIMBOLI EQUIPROBABILI

$\min P_e(Y) \Rightarrow \text{MAX VEROSIMIGLIANZA}$

$\hat{x} = \max_{d_i} f_y(y|x=d_i) \quad \text{CRITERIO DI DECISIONE}$



Decido guardando quale valore delle funzioni di verosimiglianze è massimo \rightarrow in questo esempio è $\hat{x} = d_1$

$$\max_{d_i} [f_y(y|x=d_i)] = \max_{d_i} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{m_u}^2}} e^{-\frac{(y-h(0)d_i)^2}{2\sigma_{m_u}^2}} =$$

NON DIPENDE DA d_i

$$= \max_{d_i} e^{-\frac{(y-h(0)d_i)^2}{2\sigma_{m_u}^2}} = \min_{d_i} \frac{(y-h(0)d_i)^2}{2\sigma_{m_u}^2} =$$

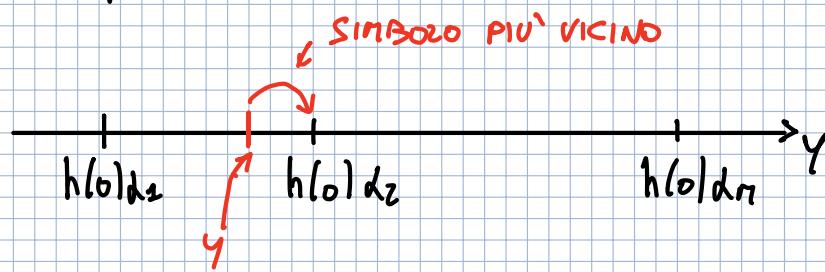
NON DIPENDE DA d_i

L'ESPONZIALE NEG.
E' MASSIMA QUANDO
L'ESPONENTE E' MINIMO

$$= \min_{d_i} (y-h(0)d_i)^2 = \min_{d_i} |y-h(0)d_i| \quad \nwarrow \text{DISTANZA EUCLIDEA}$$

\Rightarrow CRITERIO A MINIMA DISTANZA

Si decide per il simbolo più vicino

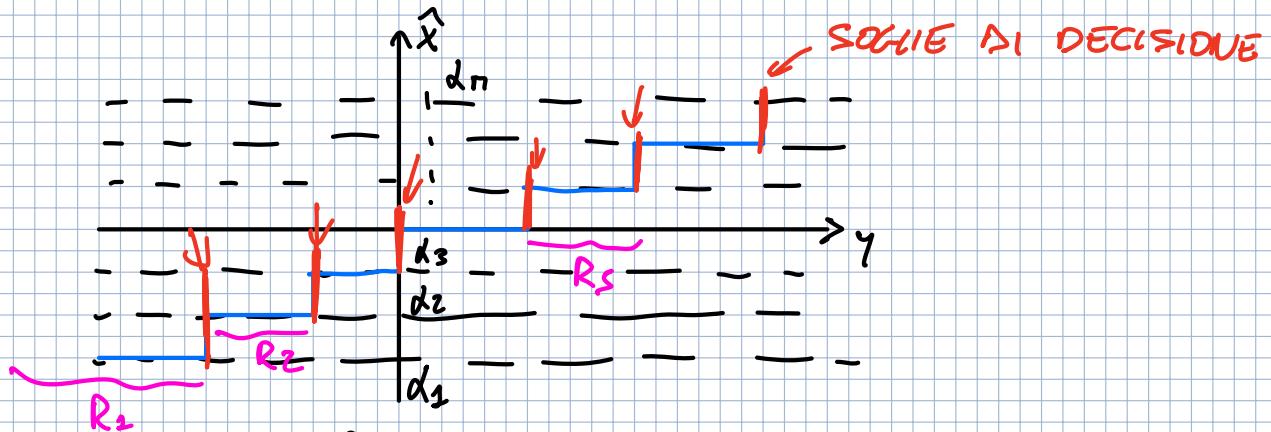


minima distanza \Rightarrow MAX. VEROSIMIGLIANZA \Rightarrow MAP $\Rightarrow \min P_E$

I.P.

a) simboli eq.

b) rumore Gaussiano Bianco \Rightarrow minima distanza



Il decisore viene implementato da un quantizzatore

\Rightarrow Nel caso Gaussiano Bianco anche con simboli non equiprobabili

Si arriva ad un decisore a saylie, ma non vale più la regola delle minime distanze euclidean

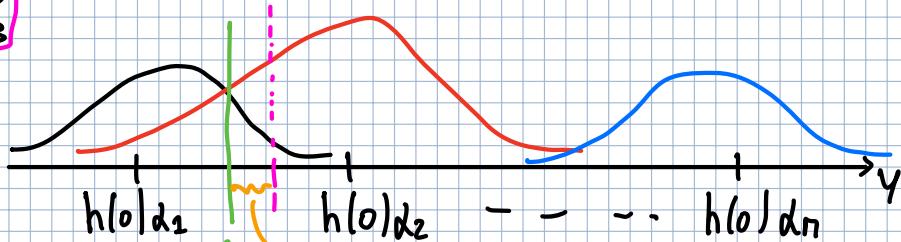
$$\max_{d_i} P\{x=d_i | y\} = \min_{d_i} \frac{P\{x=d_i\}}{f_y(y)} f_y(y|x=d_i) =$$

$$= \max_{d_i} P\{x=d_i\} f_y(y|x=d_i)$$

NON SONO EQUIPROB

SOGLIA CON SIMBOLI NON EQUIP.

nel caso GAUSSIANO



SOGLIA PER SIMBOLI NON EQUIPROB.

d2 HA PIU' PROB. DI ESSERE TRASMESSO E QUINDI RECEVUTO

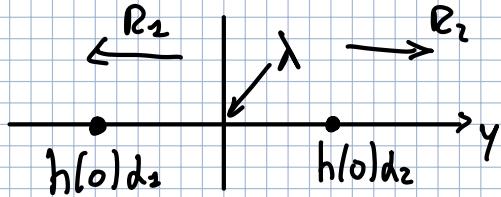
Si crea un ultimo intervallo di y per cui decido per d2 invece che d1

ANALISI DELLE PERFORMANCE DI SISTEMI DI COMUNICAZIONE IN BANDA BASE CON MODULAZIONE PAM (ANCHE NON STATIONARIA)

$\Rightarrow d_i \neq 2i - 1 - M$

CALCOLARE le P_E

- scegliere di decisione " λ " nota



$$\Rightarrow P_E(z) = P_E(b) = ? \quad z \text{ SIMBOLI}$$

- Verificare l'assenza di ISI

$$y[m] = h(0)x[m] + m_u[m]$$

$$(y | x = d_i) = h(0)d_i + m_u$$

\Rightarrow IN PRESENZA DI ISI

$$y[m] = h(0)x[m] + \sum_{\substack{k=-\infty \\ k \neq m}}^{+\infty} h[m-k]x[k] + m_u[m]$$

DIFFICILE DA MODELLARE

la P_E AUMENTA

Come verifica l'assenza di ISI?

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \cdot & h(t) \Big|_{t=mT_s} = h(0)\delta[m] && \text{Nyquist nel tempo} \\ \rightarrow \cdot & \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} H\left(f - \frac{m}{T_s}\right) = K && \text{COSTANTE (in frequenza)} \end{aligned}$$

- Calcola $h(0)$

$$\cdot h(t) \Big|_{t=0}$$

$$\cdot H(f) \Rightarrow h(t) = \text{ATCF}[H(f)] \Big|_{t=0}$$

$$\Downarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H(f) df = h(0)$$

•) modello di $y|d_i$

$$y|d_i = h(0)d_i + \eta_u$$

AUE EVENTI ERRORE

DISGIUNTI

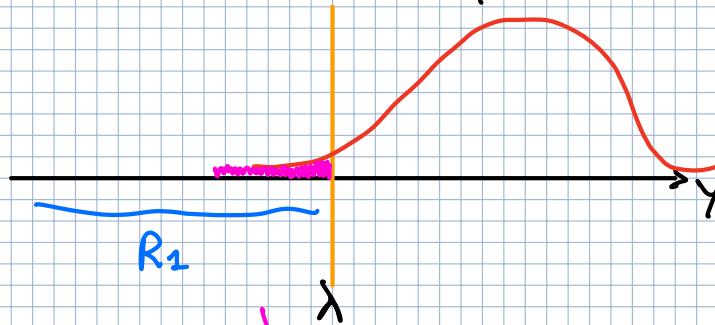


$$\begin{aligned} P_E(b) &= P\{\hat{b} \neq b\} = P\{\hat{b} = d_1, b = d_2\} + P\{\hat{b} = d_2, b = d_1\} = \\ &= P\{\hat{b} = d_2 | b = d_2\} P\{b = d_2\} + P\{\hat{b} = d_1 | b = d_1\} P\{b = d_1\} \\ P\{b = d_2\} \text{ e } P\{b = d_1\} &\rightarrow \text{PR. A PRIORI} \\ P\{d_1\} \text{ e } P\{d_2\} &\text{ sono note} \end{aligned}$$

•) Aver calcolare

$$P\{\hat{b} = d_1 | b = d_2\} = ?$$

$$P\{\hat{b} = d_2 | b = d_1\} = ?$$



$$f_y(y|b=d_2)$$

QUANDO DECIDO PER
d1? QUANDO y CAPO
A SX DELLA SOGLIA λ

$$P\{\hat{b} = d_1 | b = d_2\}$$

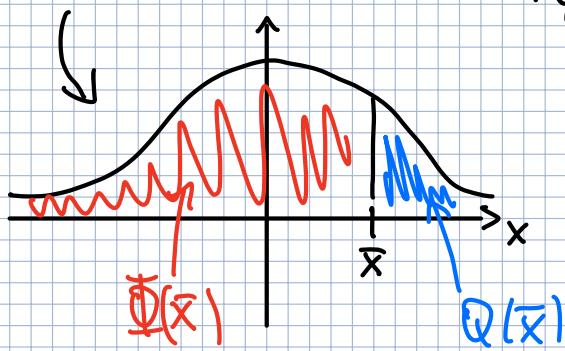
$$P\{\hat{b} = d_1 | b = d_2\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\lambda} f_y(y|b=d_2) dy =$$

$$= F_Y(\lambda | b = d_2) = \Phi(m_u) = \Phi\left(\frac{\lambda - h(0)d_2}{\sigma_{m_u}}\right)$$

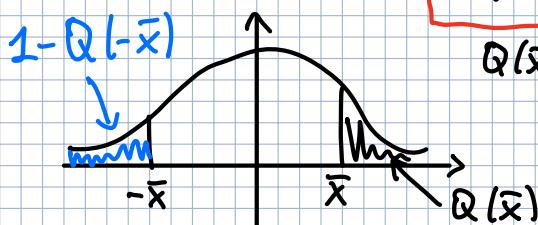
$$\lambda = y | b = d_2 = h(0)d_2 + \eta_u \longrightarrow \in \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_{m_u}^2)$$

$$f_y(y|b=d_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{m_u}^2}} e^{-\frac{(y-h(0)d_2)^2}{2\sigma_{m_u}^2}} \quad m_u = \frac{y|b=d_2 - h(0)d_2}{\sigma_{m_u}} = \frac{\lambda - h(0)d_2}{\sigma_{m_u}}$$

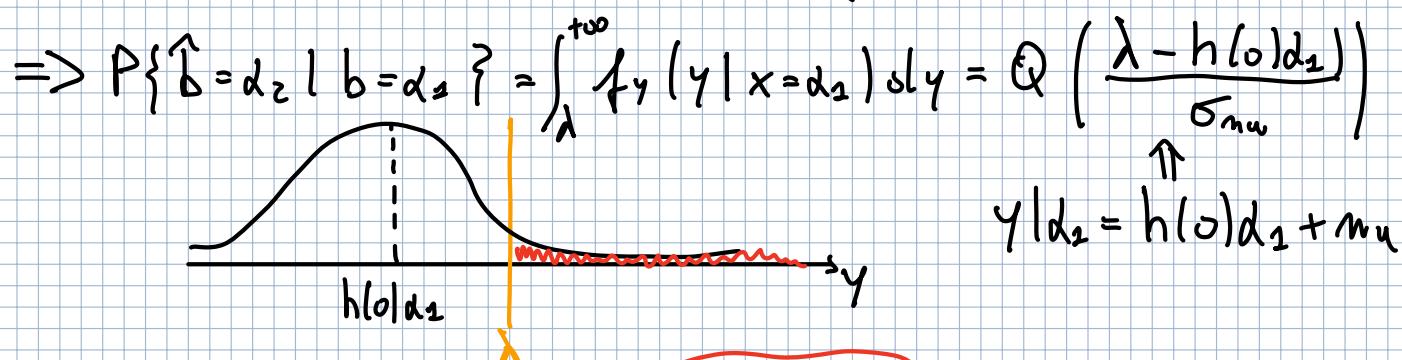
$$Q(x) = 1 - \Phi(x)$$



$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(\lambda | b = d_2) &= \Phi(m_u) = \Phi\left(\frac{\lambda - h(0)d_2}{\sigma_{m_u}}\right) = \\ &= 1 - Q\left(\frac{\lambda - h(0)d_2}{\sigma_{m_u}}\right) = Q\left(-\frac{\lambda - h(0)d_2}{\sigma_{m_u}}\right) \end{aligned}$$



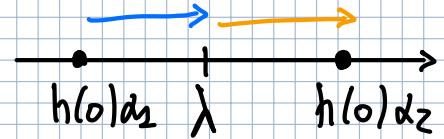
$$\Rightarrow P\{\hat{b} = d_1 | b = d_2\} = Q\left(\frac{h(o)d_2 - \lambda}{\sigma_{mu}}\right)$$



$$y | d_2 = h(o)d_2 + \mu_u$$

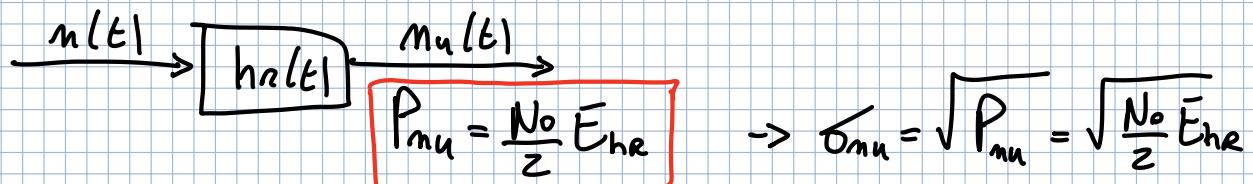
$$P\{\hat{b} = d_1 | b = d_2\} = Q\left(\frac{h(o)d_2 - \lambda}{\sigma_{mu}}\right)$$

$$P\{\hat{b} = d_2 | b = d_2\} = Q\left(\frac{\lambda - h(o)d_2}{\sigma_{mu}}\right)$$



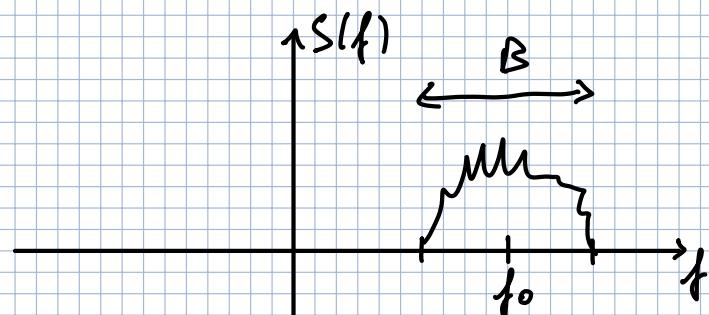
$$P_E(b) = P\{d_2\} Q\left(\frac{\lambda - h(o)d_2}{\sigma_{mu}}\right) + P\{d_2\} Q\left(\frac{h(o)d_2 - \lambda}{\sigma_{mu}}\right)$$

$$\sigma_{mu}^2 = P_{mu} \Rightarrow \text{lo stava calcolare all'uscita di } h_e(t)$$



MODULAZIONI NUMERICHE IN BANDA PASSANTE

SEGNALE PASSA BANDA



$$S(t) = a(t) \cos[2\pi f_0 t + \theta(t)]$$

INVOLUCCPO
REALE di $a(t)$

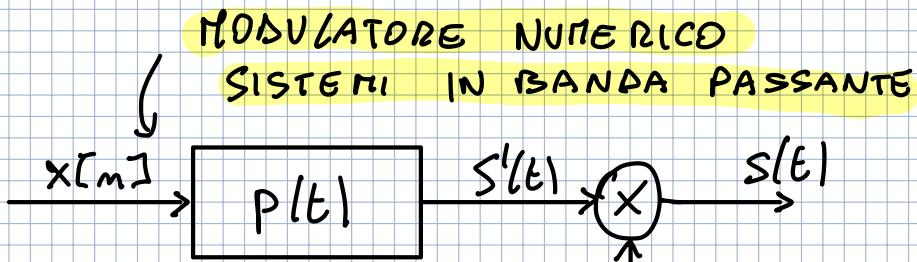
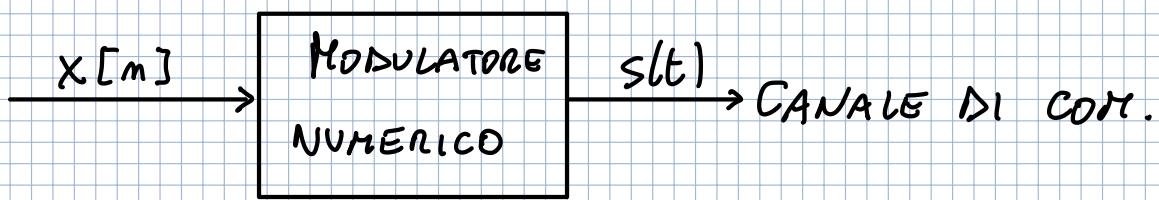
FREQUENZA
CENTRALE

FASE DI $S(t)$

$$S(t) = \operatorname{Re}\{a(t) e^{j[2\pi f_0 t + \theta(t)]}\}$$

$$\tilde{s}(t) = a(t) e^{j\theta(t)} \Rightarrow \text{INVOLUCCO COMPLESSO di } s(t)$$

$$s(t) = \operatorname{Re} \{ \tilde{s}(t) e^{j2\pi f_0 t} \}$$



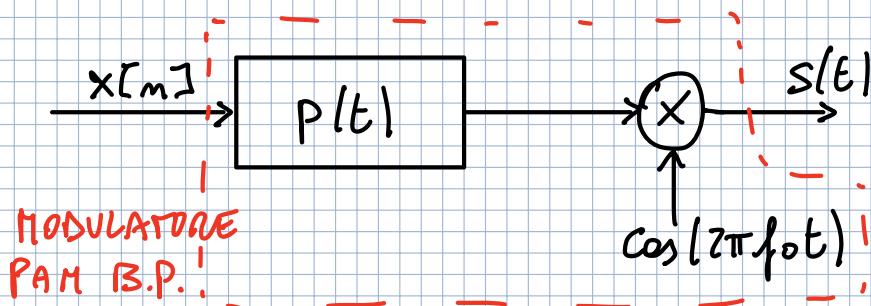
•) interpolation (da numerico a analogico)

•) traslato in frequenze (trasferire da banda base a banda passante)

\Rightarrow PAM IN BANDA PASSANTE

$$s(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] p(t-mT_s) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) \quad \text{BANDA PASSANTE}$$

$$s(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] p(t-mT_s) \quad \text{BANDA BASE}$$



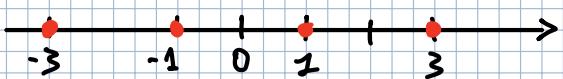
$$x[m] \in A_S = \{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n\} \quad d_i = z_i - 1 - n \quad \text{Per PAM STD.}$$

$$s_i(t) = d_i p(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) \quad i \text{ è il simbolo trasmesso relativo a } d_i$$

$$s_i(t) = \operatorname{Re} \{ \tilde{s}_i(t) e^{j2\pi f_0 t} \}$$

$$\tilde{s}_i(t) = d_i p(t) \quad \text{è REALE}$$

$p(t)$ è REALE \Rightarrow di sono REALI



SPAZIO DEI SIMBOLI

EN. MEDIA PER SIMBOLI TRASMESSO

$$E_s = E \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [x[m] p(t-mT_s) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)]^2 dt \right] =$$

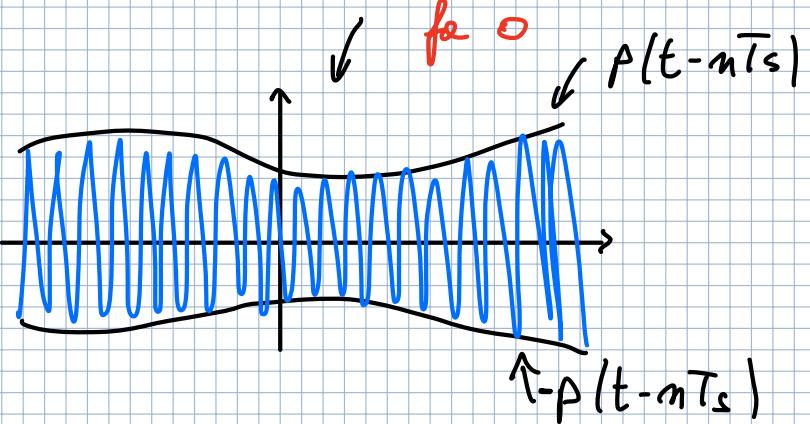
$$= E[x^2[m]] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p^2(t-mT_s) \cos^2(2\pi f_0 t) dt =$$

$$= E[x^2[m]] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p^2(t-mT_s) \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(4\pi f_0 t) \right] dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} E[x^2] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p^2(t-mT_s) dt + \frac{1}{2} E[x^2] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p^2(t-mT_s) \cos(4\pi f_0 t) dt$$

$\cos d \cos d = \frac{1}{2} \cos(d-d) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(d+d)$

$$E_s = \frac{1}{2} E[x^2] E_p$$



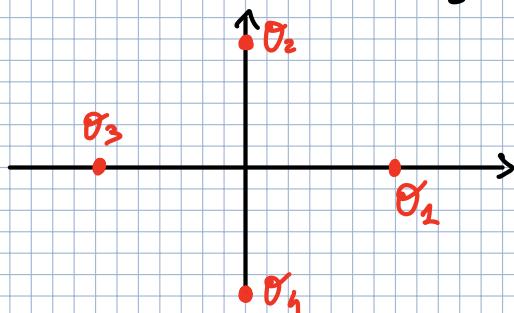
MODULAZIONE DI FASE (Phase Shift Keying) PSK

$$s(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} p(t-mT_s) \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \theta_m)$$

$$\theta[m] \in A_s = \{\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n\}$$

$$\theta_i = \frac{2\pi}{M} (i-1)$$

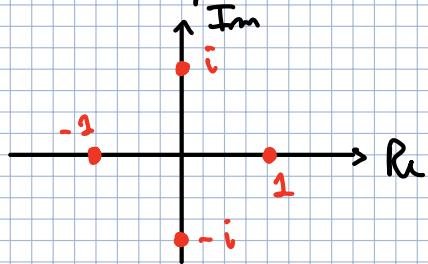
$$ES. M=4 \Rightarrow \theta_1=0, \theta_2=\frac{\pi}{2}, \theta_3=\pi, \theta_4=\frac{3}{2}\pi$$



$$S(t) = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \tilde{S}_i(t) e^{j2\pi f_0 t} \right\}$$

$$\tilde{S}_i(t) = p(t) e^{j\theta_i} = p(t) \tilde{x} \quad \tilde{x} = e^{j\theta_i} \Rightarrow \text{SPAZIO DEI SIMBOLI}$$

$M=4$
4-PSK

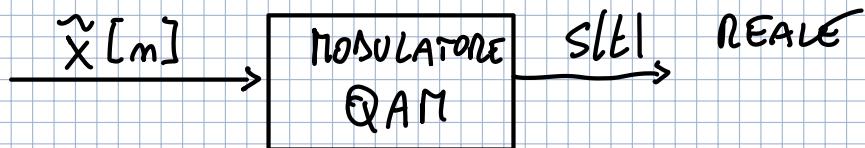


MODULAZIONE QAM

$$S(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_c[m] p(t-mT_s) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) + x_s[m] p(t-mT_s) \sin(2\pi f_0 t)$$

SEGNALE MODULATO QAM

$$\tilde{x}[m] = x_c[m] + j x_s[m]$$



$$S(t) = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \tilde{S}(t) e^{j2\pi f_0 t} \right\} \quad \text{i.e. REALE, quindi la parte complessa non la considero}$$

$$\tilde{S}(t) = [x_c[m] + j x_s[m]] p(t)$$

$$\tilde{S}_i = [d_i^c + j d_i^s] p(t)$$

$$d_i^c \in A_S = \{d_1^c, d_2^c, \dots, d_{M_c}^c\}$$

$$d_i^s \in A_S = \{d_1^s, d_2^s, \dots, d_{M_s}^s\}$$

$$M = M_c \cdot M_s$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \tilde{S}(t) e^{j2\pi f_0 t} \right\} = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ (x_c[m] + j x_s[m]) p(t) e^{j2\pi f_0 t} \right\} =$$

$$= \operatorname{Re} \left\{ x_c[m] p(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) + j x_c[m] p(t) \sin(2\pi f_0 t) + j x_s[m] p(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) - x_s[m] p(t) \sin(2\pi f_0 t) \right\} =$$

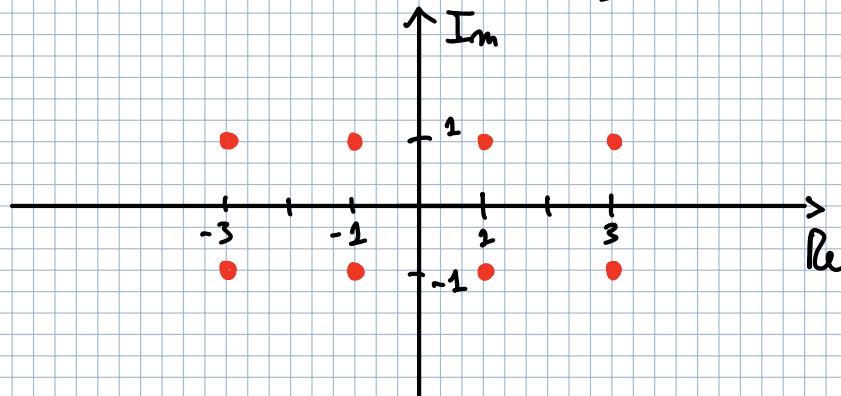
$$= x_c[m] p(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) - x_s[m] p(t) \sin(2\pi f_0 t)$$

$$d_i^c \in A_S^c = \{d_1^c, d_2^c, \dots, d_{N_c}^c\} \quad \text{con } d_i^c = z_i - 1 - M_c$$

$$d_i^s \in A_S^s = \{d_1^s, d_2^s, \dots, d_{N_s}^s\} \quad \text{con } d_i^s = z_i - 1 - M_s$$

ES. B-QAM

$$M_c = 4 \quad M_s = 2$$



COSTELLAZIONE

DEI SIMBOLI

$$\tilde{x} = x_c + jx_s$$

$$E_s = \frac{1}{2} E[x_c^2] E_p + \frac{1}{2} E[x_s^2] E_p$$

Parte reale (x_c) \Rightarrow parte in fase

Parte immaginaria (x_s) \Rightarrow parte in quadratura

DIM.

$$E_s = E \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [x_c[m] p(t-mT_s) \cos(2\pi f_o t) - x_s[m] p(t-mT_s) \sin(2\pi f_o t)]^2 dt \right] =$$

$$= E \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X_c^2[m] p^2(t-mT_s) \cos^2(2\pi f_o t) + X_s^2[m] p^2(t-mT_s) \sin^2(2\pi f_o t) - 2 X_c[m] X_s[m] p^2(t-mT_s) \cos(2\pi f_o t) \sin(2\pi f_o t) dt \right]$$

\Rightarrow 3 COMPONENTI

$$1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p^2(t-mT_s) \cos^2(2\pi f_o t) dt = \frac{1}{2} E_p$$

$$X_c^2[m] = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2\pi f_o m T_s)$$

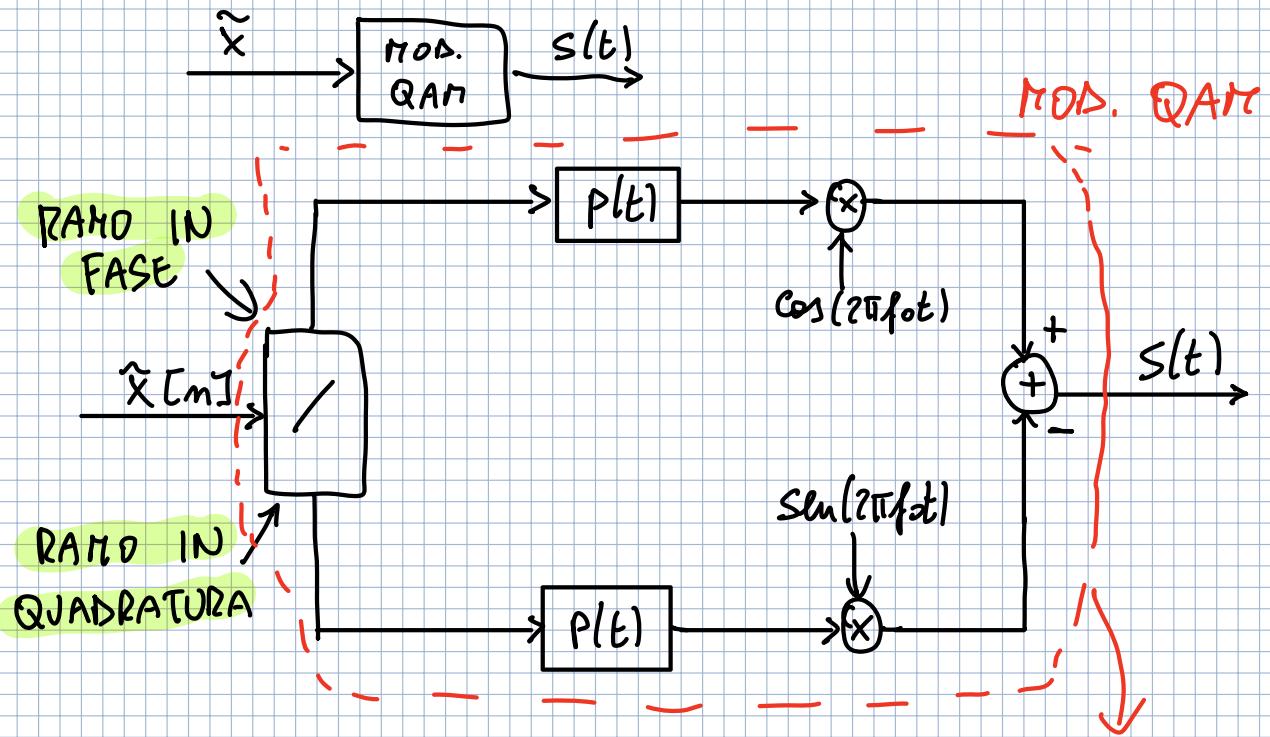
$$2) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p^2(t-mT_s) \sin^2(2\pi f_o t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p^2(t-mT_s) \cdot \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(4\pi f_o t) \right]}_{2 \sin^2(2\pi f_o t)} dt = \frac{1}{2} E_p$$

$$3) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p^2(t-mT_s) \sin(2\pi f_o t) dt = 0$$

$$2 \sin^2(2\pi f_o t) = \sin(4\pi f_o t)$$

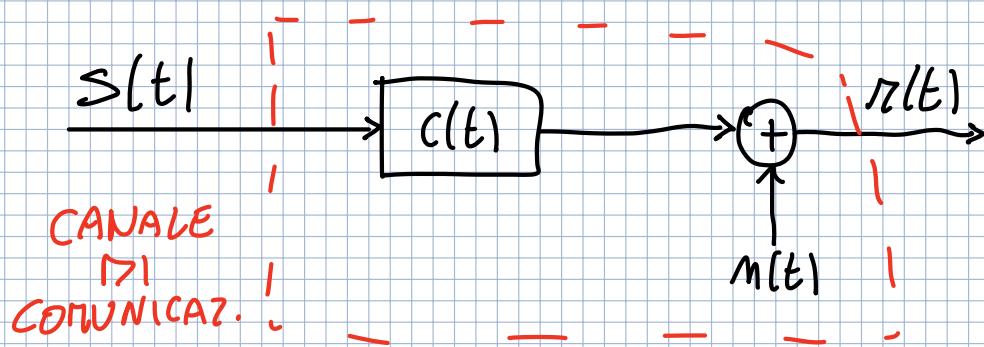
$$\bar{E}_s = E_c [x_c^2] \frac{1}{2} E_p + E [x_s^2] \frac{1}{2} E_p + O =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [E[\bar{x}_c^2] + E[\bar{x}_s^2]] E_p$$



$$s(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_c[n] p(t-nT_s) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) - x_s[n] p(t-nT_s) \sin(2\pi f_0 t)$$

CANALE DI COMUNICAZIONE PASSA-BANDA



$C(t)$ è la risposta impulsiva di un canale passa-banda

$$C(f) = TCF[C(t)] = \begin{cases} C(f) \neq 0 & f_0 - \frac{B}{2} \leq f \leq f_0 + \frac{B}{2} \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$$

CANALE IDEALE

$$\begin{cases} C(f) = 1 & f_0 - \frac{B}{2} \leq f \leq f_0 + \frac{B}{2} \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$$

$\leftarrow I_p : B = B_T$

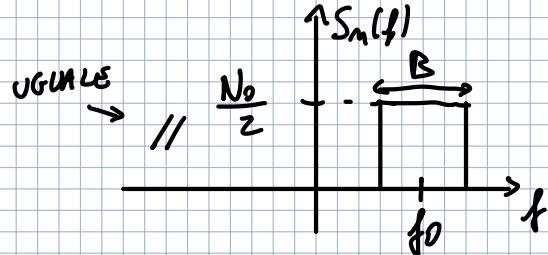
$B_T = \text{banda del segnale trasmesso}$

⇒ CARATTERISTICHE DEL RUMORE PASSA-BANDA

•) Rumore Gaussiano

•) Bianco in banda $\rightarrow r.musica = 0 \quad m_n = 0$

⇒ DSP PIATTA IN BANDA

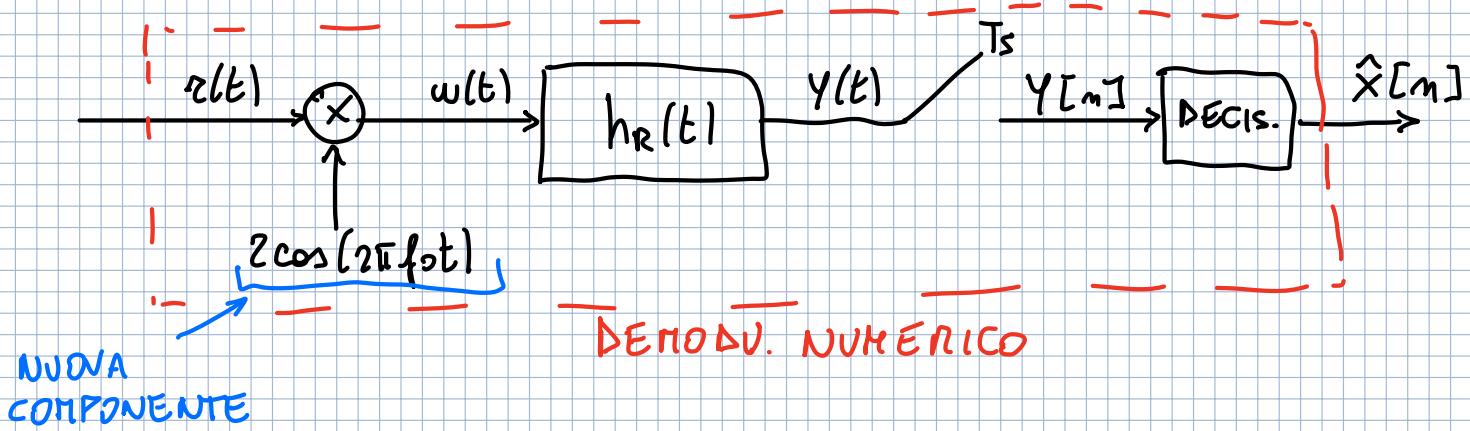


⇒



PAM IN BANDA PASSANTE

Demodulatore numerico



⇒ CASO DI SOLO SEGNALE UTILE

$$r(t) = s(t) \otimes c(t) \quad (\text{NO RUMORE})$$

$$c(t) = z \tilde{c}(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$$

$\tilde{c}(t)$ è PASSA-BASSO

⇒ AL RICEVITORE

$$w(t) = r(t) \cdot z \cos(2\pi f_0 t) = z [s(t) \otimes c(t)] \cos(2\pi f_0 t) =$$

$$= z \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} s(\tau) c(t-\tau) d\tau = z \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} s(\tau) z \tilde{c}(t-\tau) \cos(2\pi f_0 (t-\tau)) d\tau \cdot \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$$

$$2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow r(t) \tilde{c}(t-\tau) \cos[2\pi f_0(t-\tau)] =$$

$$= 2 \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \times [m] p(T-mT_s) \cos(2\pi f_0 T) \tilde{c}(t-\tau) \cdot \cos[2\pi f_0(t-\tau)] d\tau$$

$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \times [m] p(T-mT_s) \tilde{c}(t-\tau) [\cos(2\pi f_0 t) + \cos(4\pi f_0 \tau - 2\pi f_0 t)] d\tau$$

$$w(t) = 2 \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \times [m] p(T-mT_s) \tilde{c}(t-\tau) d\tau \cos(2\pi f_0 t) + \right.$$

$$\left. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \times [m] p(T-mT_s) \tilde{c}(t-\tau) \cos(4\pi f_0 \tau - 2\pi f_0 t) d\tau \right] \cdot \cos(2\pi f_0 t) =$$

$$= 2 \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \times [m] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(T-mT_s) \tilde{c}(t-\tau) d\tau (1 + \cos(4\pi f_0 t)) +$$

$2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta$

$$+ 2 \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \times [m] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(T-mT_s) \tilde{c}(t-\tau) \cos(4\pi f_0 \tau + \kappa) d\tau \cdot \cos(2\pi f_0 t) =$$

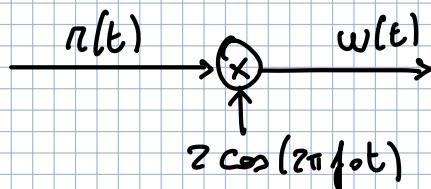
FA Ø

$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \times [m] p^1(t-mT_s) [1 + \cos(4\pi f_0 t)]$$

$w(t)$

$p^1(t) = p(t) \otimes \tilde{c}(t)$

$c(t) = z \tilde{c}(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$



l'effetto del cerchio distorsione $p(t)$, trasformabile in una $p^1(t)$

$$r(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \times [m] p^1(t-mT_s) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$$

$$w(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \times [m] p^1(t-mT_s) [1 + \cos(4\pi f_0 t)]$$

b.b $r(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \times [m] p^1(t-mT_s)$

con $p^1(t) = p(t) \otimes c(t)$

b.p. $r(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \times [m] p^1(t-mT_s) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$ con $p^1(t) = p(t) \otimes \tilde{c}(t)$



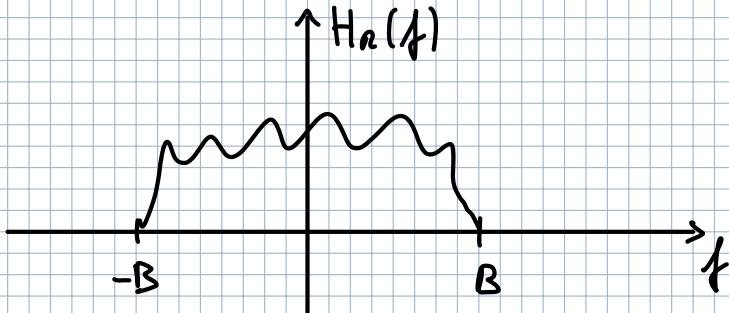
$$y(t) = w(t) \otimes h_R(t)$$

$$w(t) \xrightarrow{\text{b.b.}} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] p^l(t - mT_s)$$

$$\xrightarrow{zf_0} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] p^l(t - mT_s) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$$

$h_R(t)$ è un filtro passa-basso di banda B

B è la stessa banda di $p(t)$



tutte le componenti frequentistiche superiori a B vengono tagliate

$$y(t) = \left[\sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] p^l(t - mT_s) \right] \otimes h_R(t) =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] p^l(\tau - mT_s) h_R(t - \tau) d\tau =$$

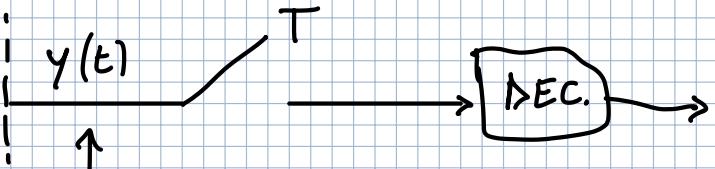
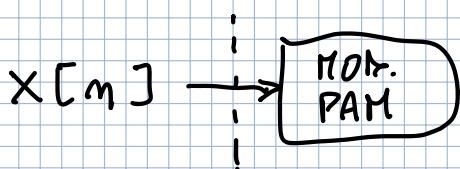
$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p^l(\tau - mT_s) h_R(t - \tau) d\tau =$$

$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] h(t - mT_s)$$

$$h(t) = p^l(t) \otimes h_R(t)$$

$$y(t) = \sum_m x[m] h(t - mT_s)$$

$$h(t) = p(t) \otimes \tilde{c}(t) \otimes h_R(t)$$



già qui il segnale è indistinguibile
da quello di una PAM in b.b.

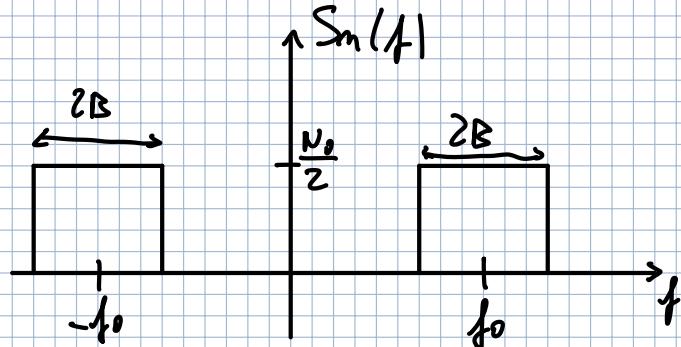
\Rightarrow RUMORE

$$r(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} n_m p^l(t - mT_s) + n(t)$$

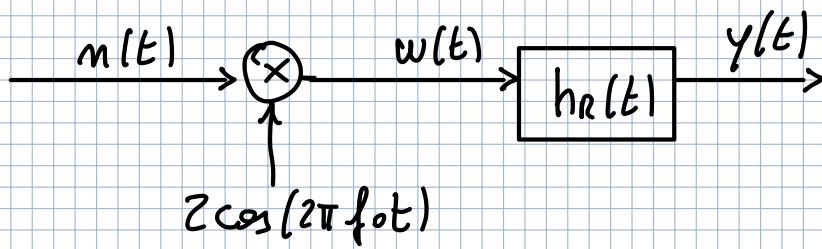
$n(t)$ GAUSSI AND BIANCO IN BANDA

- $S_n(f) = \frac{N_0}{2} \left[\text{rect}\left(\frac{f-f_0}{2B}\right) + \text{rect}\left(\frac{f+f_0}{2B}\right) \right]$

- $E[n(t)] = 0$



Al ricevitore



$$R_m(\tau) = \frac{N_0}{2} 2B \text{sinc}(2B\tau) \left[e^{-j2\pi f_0 \tau} + e^{j2\pi f_0 \tau} \right] = \\ = N_0 2B \text{sinc}(2B\tau) \cos(2\pi f_0 \tau)$$

$w(t) = n(t) 2 \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$ è ancora GAUSSI AND

$$E[w(t)] = E[n(t) 2 \cos(2\pi f_0 t)] = E[n(t)] 2 \cos(2\pi f_0 t) = 0$$

$$R_{ww}(t_1, t_2) = E[w(t_1) w(t_2)] =$$

$$= E[2n(t_1) \cos(2\pi f_0 t_1) 2n(t_2) \cos(2\pi f_0 t_2)] =$$

$$= 4E[n(t_1)n(t_2)] \cos(2\pi f_0 t_1) \cos(2\pi f_0 t_2) =$$

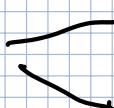
$$= 4R_m(t_1 - t_2) \cos(2\pi f_0 t_1) \cos(2\pi f_0 t_2) =$$

$$= 4R_m(t_1 - t_2) \text{sinc}(2B(t_1 - t_2)) \cos(2\pi f_0(t_1 - t_2)) \cdot [\cos[2\pi f_0(t_1 + t_2)] + \cos[2\pi f_0(t_1 - t_2)]]$$

\downarrow $2 \cos \downarrow \cos \uparrow$

$\uparrow \Rightarrow$ R_m

$$= ZN_0 B \operatorname{sinc} [2B(t_2 - t_1)] [\cos(4\pi f_0 t_1) + \cos(4\pi f_0 t_2) + \cos(4\pi f_0 |t_2 - t_1|)] + 1$$

$w(t)$ 
 1 COMPONENTE STAZ. in b.b. $ZN_0 B \operatorname{sinc} [2B(t_1 - t_2)]$
 3 COMPONENTI a freq. $\geq f_0$



$$m_u(t) = w(t) \otimes h_R(t)$$

$$R_{mu}(t_1, t_2) = \underbrace{R_w(t_1, t_2)}_{\leftarrow R_w'(t_1, t_2)} \otimes h_R(t_1) \otimes h_R(t_2)$$

$$R_w(t_1, t_2) \otimes h_R(t_2)$$

$$= ZN_0 B \operatorname{sinc} [2B(t_1 - t_2)] [1 + \cos(4\pi f_0 t_1)] \otimes h_R(t_1) =$$

$$= ZN_0 B [1 + \cos(4\pi f_0 t_1)] \operatorname{sinc} [2B(t_1 - t_2)] \otimes h_R(t_1)$$

$$\tilde{R}_m(t_1, t_2) = ZN_0 B \operatorname{sinc} [2B(t_1 - t_2)]$$

$$= \tilde{R}_m(t_1 - t_2) [1 + \cos(4\pi f_0 t_1)] \otimes h_R(t_1) =$$

$$= (1 + \cos(4\pi f_0 t_1)) \cdot \tilde{R}_m(t_1 - t_2) \otimes h_R(t_1)$$

$$\boxed{R_{mu}(t_1, t_2) = R_w'(t_1, t_2) \otimes h_R(t_2) =}$$

$$= (1 + \cos(4\pi f_0 t_1)) \tilde{R}_m(t_1 - t_2) \otimes h_R(t_1) \otimes h_R(t_2) =$$

$$= \underbrace{(1 + \cos(4\pi f_0 t_1))}_{\text{nel filtraggio su } t_2 \text{ si annulla il } \cos(4\pi f_0 t_1)} \tilde{R}_m(t_1 - t_2) \otimes h_R(t_1) \otimes h_R(t_2) =$$

nel filtraggio su t_2 si annulla il $\cos(4\pi f_0 t_1)$

$$= \tilde{R}_m(t_1 - t_2) \otimes h_R(t_1) \otimes h_R(t_2)$$

\uparrow

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{R}_m(\tau) \otimes h_R(\tau) \otimes h_R(-\tau)$$

Si comporta come un
processo SSL

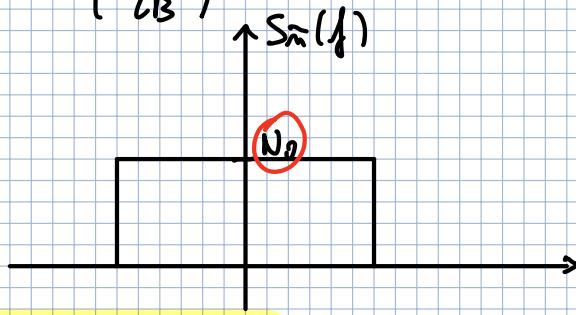
$w(t) \rightarrow$ 1 COMPON. SSL in b.b.
 \rightarrow 3 COMP. ~~SSL~~ di 2fo
 Concluse dal filtro

$$R_{mw}(\tau) = R_m(\tau) \otimes h_R(\tau) \otimes h_R(-\tau)$$

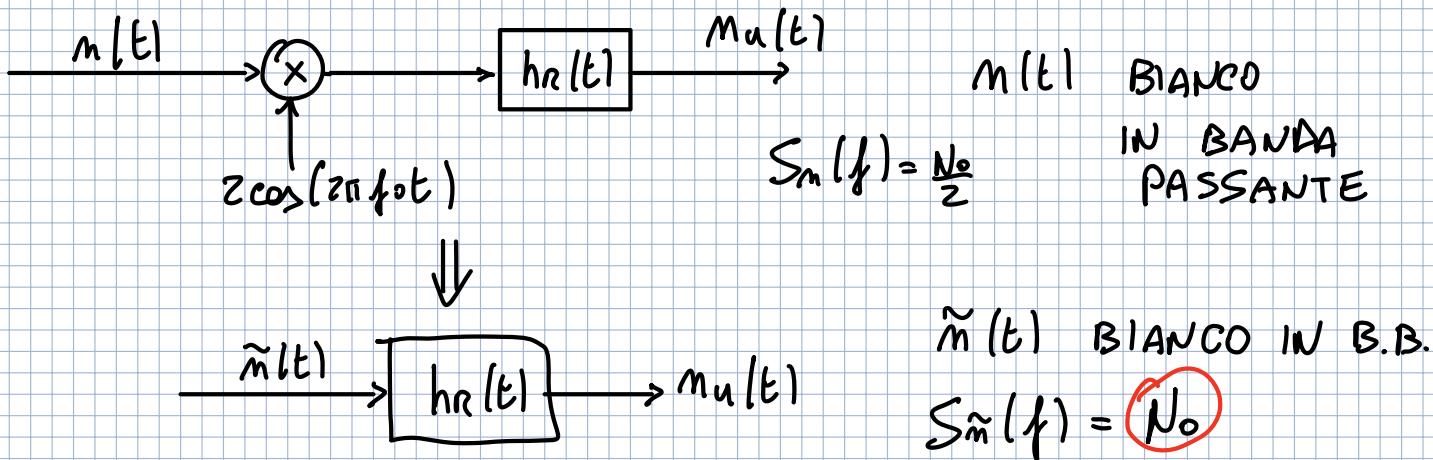
$$S_{mw}(f) = S_m(f) |H_R(f)|^2$$

$$R_m(\tau) = 2N_0 B \operatorname{sinc}(2B\tau)$$

$$S_m(f) = N_0 \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2B}\right)$$



SCHEMA EQUIVALENTE



$m_u(t) \Rightarrow$ GAUSSIANO, con $S_{m_u}(f) = N_0 |H_R(f)|^2$

$$\mathbb{E}[w(t)] = 0 \quad \& \quad \mathbb{E}[m_u(t)] = 0$$

$$\mathbb{E}[m_u(t)] = m_w(t) \otimes h_R(t) = 0$$

$$y(t) = \sum_m x[m] h(t - mT_s) + m_u(t) \quad \leftarrow \text{e' motor}$$

$$h(t) = p(t) \otimes \bar{c}(t) \otimes h_R(t)$$

$$y(t) \xrightarrow{T_s} y[k]$$

$$y[k] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] h[(k-m)T_s] + n_u[k]$$

\Rightarrow componente utile

$$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] h[(k-m)T_s] = x[k]h[0] + \sum_{\substack{m=-\infty \\ m \neq k}}^{+\infty} x[m] h[(k-m)T_s]$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{ISI}$

\Rightarrow Procedure

•) Verifichiamo essenza ISI

•) Calcola $h[0]$

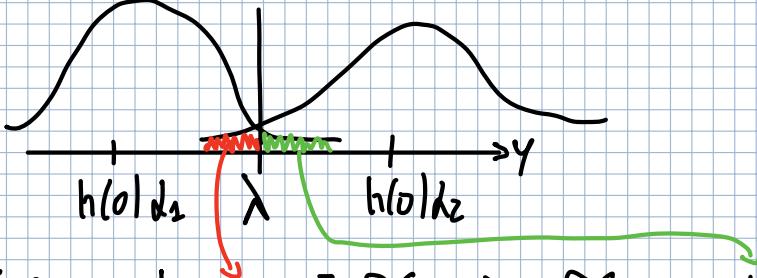
•) Calcola $P_{mu} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{mu}(f) df = N_0 E_{hr}$ $S_{mu}(f) = N_0 |H_R(f)|^2$

•) Calcola P_E

in ASSENZA DI ISI

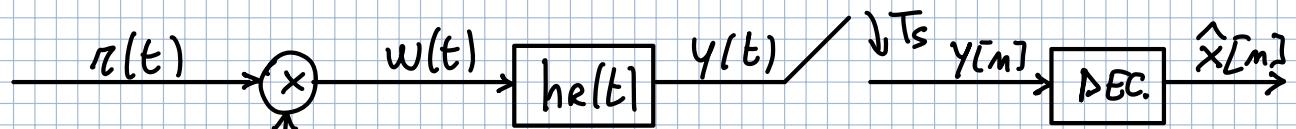
$$y[k] = h[0]x[k] + n_u[k] \xrightarrow{\text{VA. GAUSSIANA}} \mathcal{N}(0, P_{mu})$$

$$M=1$$



$$P_E(b) = P\{\hat{x} = d_2 \mid x = d_2\} P\{d_2\} + P\{\hat{x} = d_2 \mid x = d_1\} P\{d_1\}$$

PRESenza DI FASE NEL MODULATORo



$$2 \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \phi)$$

Tiene conto delle differenze di fase tra gli oscillatori in TX e in RX

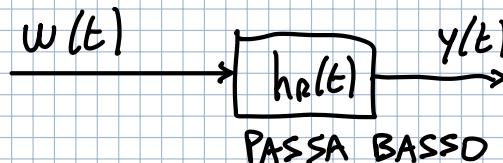
$$r(t) = \sum_m x[m] p^1(t - mT_s) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) + n(t)$$

\Rightarrow parte utile di $r(t)$

$$\sum_m x[m] p^1(t - mT_s) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$$

$$w(t) = 2 \sum_m x[m] p^1(t - mT_s) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \phi) =$$

$$= \sum_m x[m] p^1(t - mT_s) [\cos(4\pi f_0 t + \phi) + \cos \phi]$$



NON CI INTERESSA
perché è a 2f₀
SOPRAVVIVE SOLO QUELLA
CONTINUA

$$y(t) = \sum_m x[m] p^1(t - mT_s) \cos \phi$$

$$y[n] = h(\phi) x[n] \cos \phi$$

$$= h'(\phi) x[n]$$

IN ASSENZA DI ISI e RUMORE

$$h'(\phi) = h(\phi) \cos \phi$$

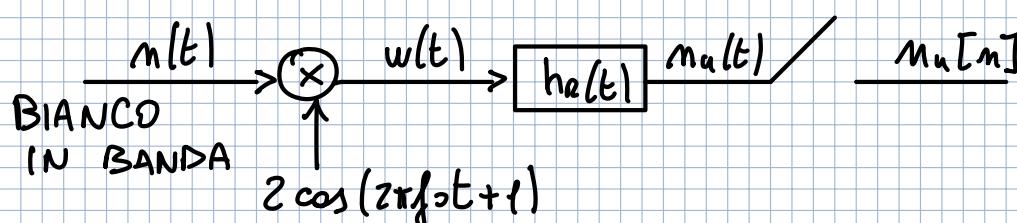
$$|\cos \phi| \leq 1$$

\Rightarrow AGGIUNGO RUMORE

$$y[n] = \underbrace{h'(\phi) x[n]}_{\text{PARTE UTILE}} + n_u[n]$$

DI UN FATTORE $\cos \phi$

COSA SUCCIDE AL RUMORE?



$$S_m(f) = \frac{N_0}{2} \left[\text{rect}\left(\frac{f-f_0}{2B}\right) + \text{rect}\left(\frac{f+f_0}{2B}\right) \right]$$

$$R_m(\tau) = 2 N_0 B \text{sinc}(2B\tau) \left[\frac{e^{-j2\pi f_0 \tau}}{2} + e^{j2\pi f_0 \tau} \right] = \\ = 2 N_0 B \text{sinc}(2B\tau) \cos(2\pi f_0 \tau)$$

$$w(t) = 2m(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \varphi)$$

$$E[w(t)] = m_w(t) = E[2m(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \varphi)] = 2E[m(t)] \overset{\text{"0"}}{\cos} = 0$$

$$R_w(t_1, t_2) = E[w(t_1) w(t_2)] =$$

$$= 4 E[m(t_1)m(t_2)] \cos(2\pi f_0 t_1 + \varphi) \cos(2\pi f_0 t_2 + \varphi) = \\ \underbrace{R_m(\tau)}_{R_m(\tau)}$$

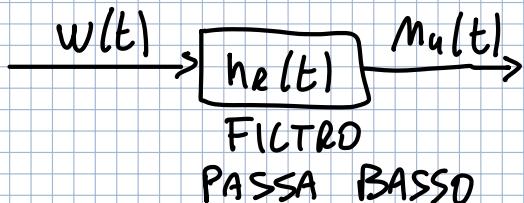
$$= 2 \cdot 2 N_0 B \text{sinc}[2B(t_1 - t_2)] \cos[2\pi f_0(t_1 - t_2)].$$

$$\cdot [\cos[2\pi f_0(t_1 + t_2) + 2\varphi] + \cos[2\pi f_0(t_1 - t_2)]] =$$

$$= 2 N_0 B \text{sinc}[2B(t_1 - t_2)] [\cos(4\pi f_0 t_1 + 2\varphi) + \cos(4\pi f_0 t_2 + 2\varphi) + \\ + 1 + \cos(4\pi f_0(t_1 - t_2))] =$$

$$= \underbrace{2 N_0 B \text{sinc}[2B(t_1 - t_2)]}_{\text{3 componenti: } \alpha \approx f_0} \quad \text{comp. in b. b.}$$

\swarrow 3 componenti: $\alpha \approx f_0$



$R_m(\tau)$ è la stessa che abbiamo calcolato quando $\varphi = 0$ poiché le componenti in b. b. di $w(t) \Rightarrow R_w(\tau)$ non dipende da φ ed è identica al caso $\varphi = 0$

$$S_{m_w}(f) = N_0 |H_L(f)|^2 \quad \text{INDEPENDENTE DA } \varphi$$

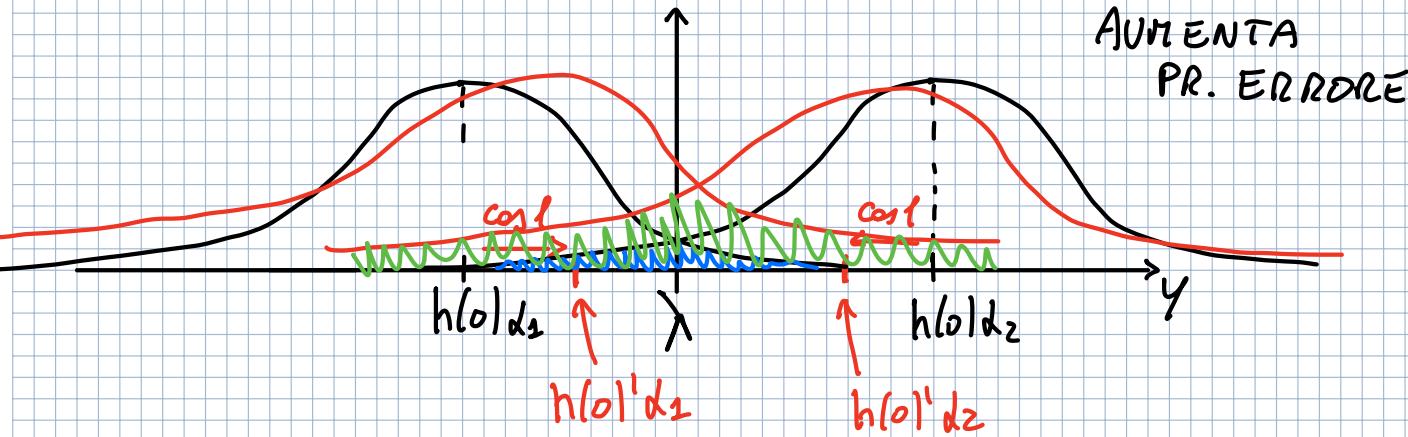
$$m_u[n] \in \mathcal{N}(0, P_{mu})$$

$$P_{mu} = N_0 E_{hr} \quad \text{INT. } \Delta A \quad \ell$$

$$y[n] = h'(o) x[n] + m_u[n] \rightarrow \text{è rimasta appena}$$

↓
n è ridotta
per effetto di ℓ

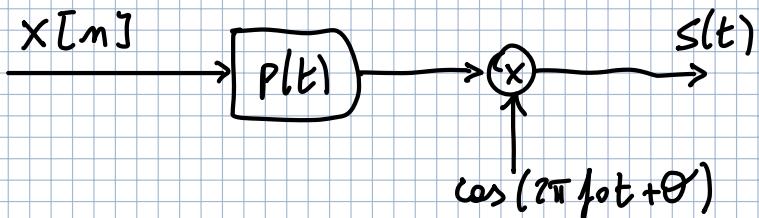
⇒ RIDUZIONE DI SNR



L'AREA DOPO LA RIDUZIONE PER EFFETTO DI ℓ È AUMENTATA. SE FACCIO AVVICINARE VERSO LA SOGLIA LE 2 CAMPANE ROSSE VADO AD AUMENTARE LA PROB. CONDIZIONATA.

Cose cambia quando $\ell \neq 0$
 $h(o) \Rightarrow h'(o) \Rightarrow Q \left(\begin{array}{c} h'(o) \\ \swarrow \end{array} \right)$

• IN TX:



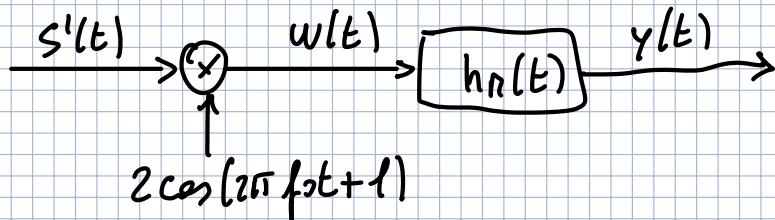
$$s(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] p(t - mT_s) \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \theta)$$

$$r(t) = s(t) \otimes c(t) + n(t)$$

$$c(t) = z \tilde{c}(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s'(t) &= s(t) \otimes c(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} s(\tau) c(t-\tau) d\tau = \\
 &= 2 \sum_m x[m] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(t-mT_s) \cos(2\pi f_o t + \theta) \cdot \tilde{c}(t-\tau) \cos(2\pi f_o (t-\tau)) d\tau = \\
 &= \sum_m x[m] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(t-mT_s) \tilde{c}(t-\tau) [\cos(2\pi f_o t + \theta) + \underbrace{\cos(4\pi f_o T + 2\pi f_o t + \theta)}_{\text{FA}}] d\tau = \\
 &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] p'(t-mT_s) \cos(2\pi f_o t + \theta)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$s'(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] p'(t-mT_s) \cos(2\pi f_o t + \theta) \quad p'(t) = p(t) \otimes \tilde{c}(t)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 w(t) &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] p'(t-mT_s) [\cos(\theta - \varphi) + \cos(4\pi f_o t + \theta + \varphi)] \\
 &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[m] p'(t-mT_s) \cos(\theta - \varphi) + \text{comp. a } 2f_o
 \end{aligned}$$



$$y(t) = \sum_m x[m] h(t-mT_s) \cdot \cos(\theta - \varphi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \min P_E(b) \Rightarrow \theta = \varphi$$

↖ CROSS TACK

Q A M

(Quasiphase Amplitude Modulation)

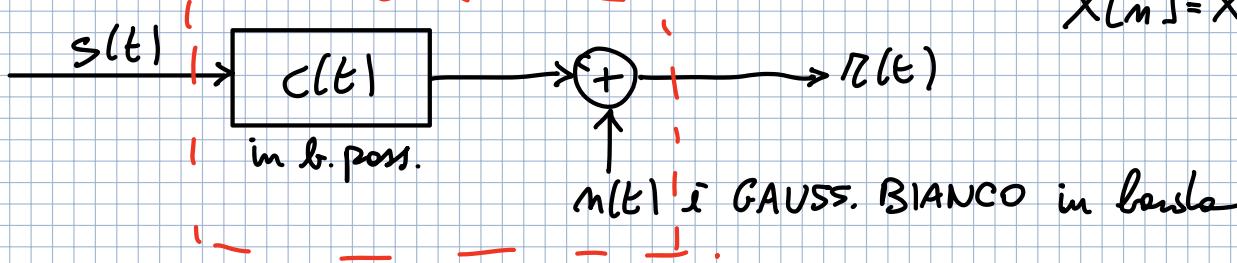
⇒ MODULAZIONE IN BANDA PASSANTE

$$s(t) = \sum_n \left[x_c[n] p(t - nT_s) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) - x_s[n] p(t - nT_s) \sin(2\pi f_0 t) \right]$$

FASE
QUADRATURA

X_C e X_S sono INDEPENDENTI TRA DI LORO

CANALE PASSA BANDA

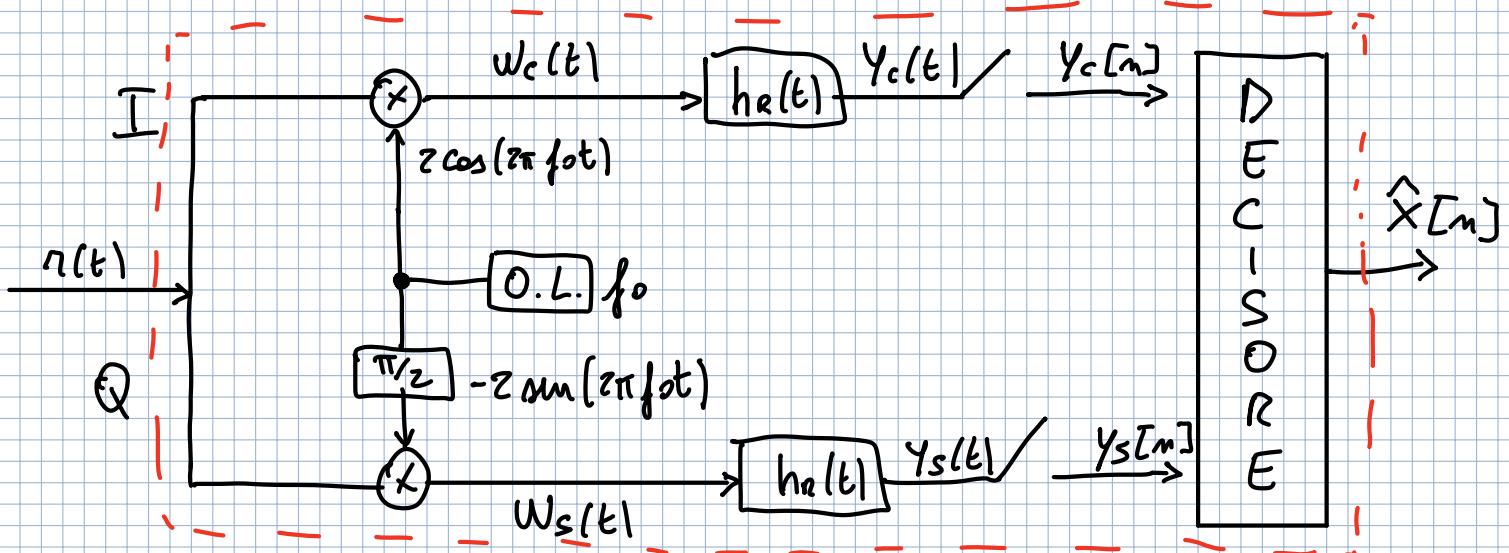


$$r(t) = s(t) + n(t) =$$

$$= \sum_n x_c(t) p(t-nT_s) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) + \underbrace{m_c(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)}_{\text{I fore}} - \sum_n x_s(t) p(t-nT_s) \sin(2\pi f_0 t) + \underbrace{m_s(t) \sin(2\pi f_0 t)}_{\text{Q forehånd}}$$

$$m(t) = m_c(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) - m_s(t) \sin(2\pi f_0 t)$$

DEM. NUMERICO



$$\hat{X}[m] = \hat{x}_c[m] + j\hat{x}_s[m]$$

=> RAMO FASE (I)

.) ASSENZA DI RURORE

$$\begin{aligned}
 w_c(t) &= Z \sum_m x_c[m] p(t-mT_s) \cos(2\pi f_c t) \cos(2\pi f_c t) - \\
 &\quad - Z \sum_m x_s[m] p(t-mT_s) \sin(2\pi f_c t) \sin(2\pi f_c t) = \\
 &= \sum_m x_c[m] p(t-mT_s) [1 + \cos(4\pi f_c t)] + \\
 &\quad - \sum_m x_s[m] p(t-mT_s) \sin(4\pi f_c t) = \\
 &= \sum_m x_c[m] p(t-mT_s) + \text{comp. a } 2f_0
 \end{aligned}$$



$$y_c(t) = w_c(t) \otimes h_r(t) = \sum_m x_c[m] h(t-mT_s)$$

$\Rightarrow y_c(t)$ contiene solo i simboli in fase, i.e. come se le componenti in quadratura del segnale trasmesso non esistessero.

\Rightarrow RAMO IN QUADRATURA (Q)

$$\begin{aligned}
 w_s(t) &= -Z \sum_m x_c[m] p(t-mT_s) \cos(2\pi f_c t) \sin(2\pi f_c t) + \\
 &\quad - (-Z) \sum_m x_s[m] p(t-mT_s) \sin(2\pi f_c t) \sin(2\pi f_c t) =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} \sin(\alpha + \beta) - \frac{1}{2} \sin(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} \cos(\alpha - \beta) - \frac{1}{2} \cos(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= - \sum_m x_c[m] p(t-mT_s) \sin(4\pi f_c t) + \sum_m x_s[m] p(t-mT_s) [1 - \cos(4\pi f_c t)] \\
 &= \sum_m x_s[m] p(t-mT_s) + \text{comp. a } 2f_0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y_s(t) = w_s(t) \otimes h_r(t) = \sum_m x_s[m] h(t-mT_s)$$

Solo simboli in Q

\Rightarrow le componenti in I e Q che erano state sommate al TX sono di nuovo separate al RX.

QAM = 2 PAM \rightarrow in fase

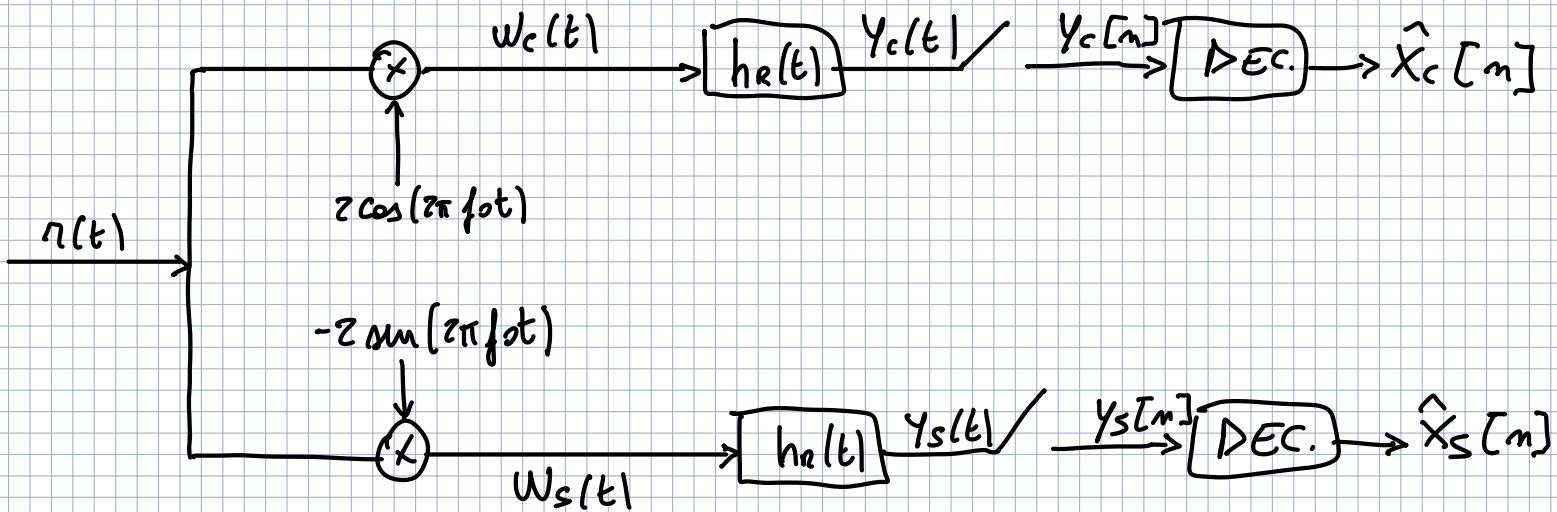
\rightarrow in quadrature

\hookrightarrow redoppia il bit-rate rispetto alla

PAM a pari di bande occupate \Rightarrow redoppie M_B

EFFICIENZA
SPESTRALE

INTERPRETAZIONE DELLA QAM



$$n(t) = \underbrace{s(t) \otimes c(t)}_{\text{parte utile}} + m(t)$$



$$c(t) = 2 \tilde{c}(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$$

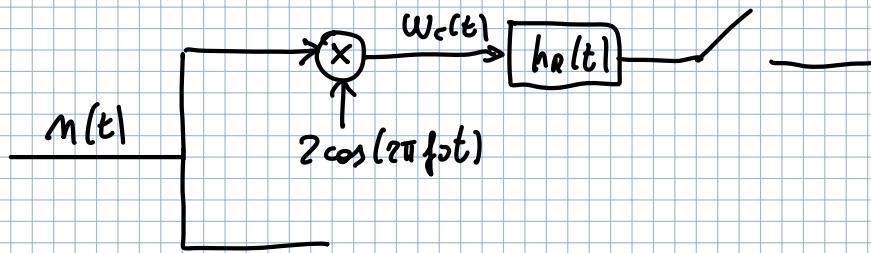
$$r'(t) = \sum_n x_c[n] p^1(t - nT_s) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) - \sum_n x_s[n] p^1(t - nT_s) \sin(2\pi f_0 t)$$

con $p^1(t) = p(t) \otimes \tilde{c}(t)$

$$h(t) = p(t) \otimes \tilde{c}(t) \otimes h_r(t)$$

$$y_c(t) = \sum_n x_c[n] h(t - nT_s) + m_u^c(t)$$

$$y_s(t) = \sum_n x_s[n] h(t - nT_s) + m_u^s(t)$$



$$m(t) = m_c(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) - m_s(t) \sin(2\pi f_0 t)$$

$$w_c(t) = \underbrace{2m_c(t) \cos^2(2\pi f_0 t)}_{\text{FASE}} - \underbrace{2m_s(t) \sin(2\pi f_0 t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)}_{\text{QUADRATURA}}$$

$$R_{w_c}^I(t_1, t_2) = R_{w_{co}}(t_1, t_2) + R_{w_{ch}}(t_1, t_2)$$

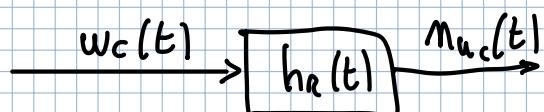
in b. b. $\approx f_0$

relative alle porte in fase \rightarrow RIS. NOTO di PAM b.p.

$$R_{w_c}^Q(t_1, t_2) = E[2m_s(t_1) \sin(2\pi f_0 t_1) \cos(2\pi f_0 t_1) \cdot 2m_s(t_2) \sin(2\pi f_0 t_2) \cos(2\pi f_0 t_2)]$$

\Rightarrow non esistono componenti in b.b.

$$R_{w_c}(t) = R_{w_{co}}(t) + \text{comp. a } \approx f_0$$



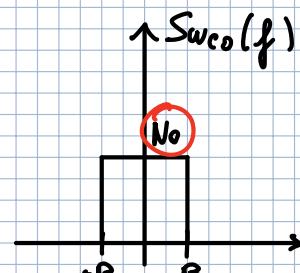
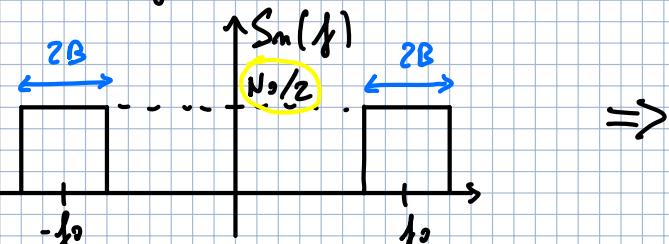
$$R_{m_{u,c}}(\tau) = R_{w_{co}}(\tau) \otimes h_a(\tau) \oplus h_a(-\tau)$$

perché le componenti a $\approx f_0$ vengono filtrate

$$S_{m_u}(f) = S_{w_{co}}(f) |H_R(f)|^2$$

in caso di rumore bianco in banda

$$S_{w_{co}}(f) = N_o \quad \text{a volte } \frac{N_o}{Z}$$



$$P_{\text{muc}} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{\text{muc}}(f) df = N_0 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |H_R(f)|^2 df = N_0 E_{\text{muc}}$$

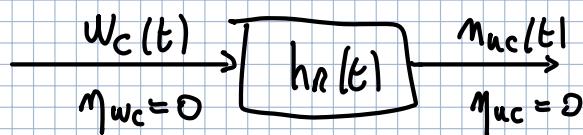
$$E[m_{\text{muc}}(t)] = 0$$

$$E[m(t)] = 0 \rightarrow E[m_c(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) - m_s(t) \sin(2\pi f_0 t)] = 0$$

↓

$$E[m_c(t)] = E[m_s(t)] = 0$$

$$E[w_c(t)] = E[m_c(t) \overset{\parallel}{\underset{0}{\cos^2}}(2\pi f_0 t) - m_s(t) \overset{\parallel}{\underset{0}{\sin}}(2\pi f_0 t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)] = 0$$



$m_{\text{muc}}(t)$ è GAUSSIANO con $m_{\text{muc}} = 0$ e $P_{\text{muc}} = N_0 E h_R = \sigma_{\text{muc}}^2$

$$\frac{m_{\text{muc}}(t)}{\sqrt{T}} \xrightarrow{\text{V.A.}} \frac{m_{\text{muc}}[n]}{\sqrt{T}} \xrightarrow{\text{identico a PAM}} \text{V.A.} \in \mathcal{N}(0, P_{\text{muc}})$$

\Rightarrow la stessa cosa si puo dimostrare per riferirsi in quadratura

$m_{\text{muc}}(t)$ è GAUSSIANO con $m_{\text{muc}} = 0$ e $P_{\text{muc}} = N_0 E h_R = \sigma_{\text{muc}}^2$

$m_{\text{muc}}[n]$ è una V.A. $\in \mathcal{N}(0, P_{\text{muc}})$

$$\boxed{P_{\text{muc}} = P_{\text{muc}} = N_0 E h_R}$$

$$y_c(t) = \sum_m x_c[m] h(t - m T_s) + m_{\text{muc}}(t)$$

$$y_s(t) = \sum_m x_s[m] h(t - m T_s) + m_{\text{muc}}(t)$$

\Rightarrow DOPO IL CAMPIONAMENTO

$$y_c[k] = \sum_m x_c[m] h((k-m) T_s) + m_{\text{muc}}[k]$$

$$= h(o) x_c[k] + \sum_{\substack{m=-\infty \\ m \neq k}}^{+\infty} x_c[m] h((k-m) T_s) + m_{\text{muc}}[k]$$

«GIA' NOTA»

\downarrow
 ISI

\Rightarrow ASSENZA DI ISI (1)

(3) $P_{\text{mus}} = P_{\text{nuc}}$

$$Y_c[n] = h(0) X_c[n] + n_{\text{nuc}}[n] \rightarrow \text{V.A. con stime caratteristiche}$$

$$Y_s[n] = h(0) X_s[n] + n_{\text{mus}}[n] \rightarrow (2) h(0) = h(t) \Big|_{t=0} \text{ con}$$

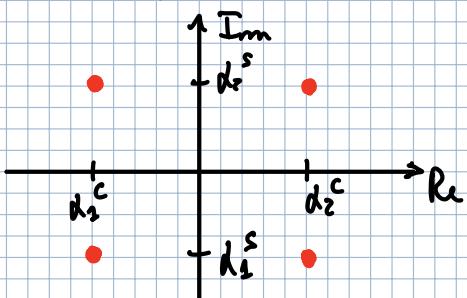
$$P_E(M) = ?$$

\Rightarrow CASO 4-QAM

$$M = 4 \text{ (minimo)}$$

$$X_c[n] \in A_s^c = \{d_1^c, d_2^c\}$$

$$X_s[n] \in A_s^s = \{d_1^s, d_2^s\}$$



(4) $P_E(M) = P_E^c(b) \cdot (1 - P_E^s(b)) + P_E^s(b) (1 - P_E^c(b)) + P_E^c(b) P_E^s(b)$

$X = X_c + j X_s$

- $\rightarrow X_c$ è sbagliata ma X_s GIUSTO
- $\rightarrow X_c$ è giusta ma X_s è SBAGLIATO
- se X_c e X_s sono sbagliati

Indipendenza degli errori:

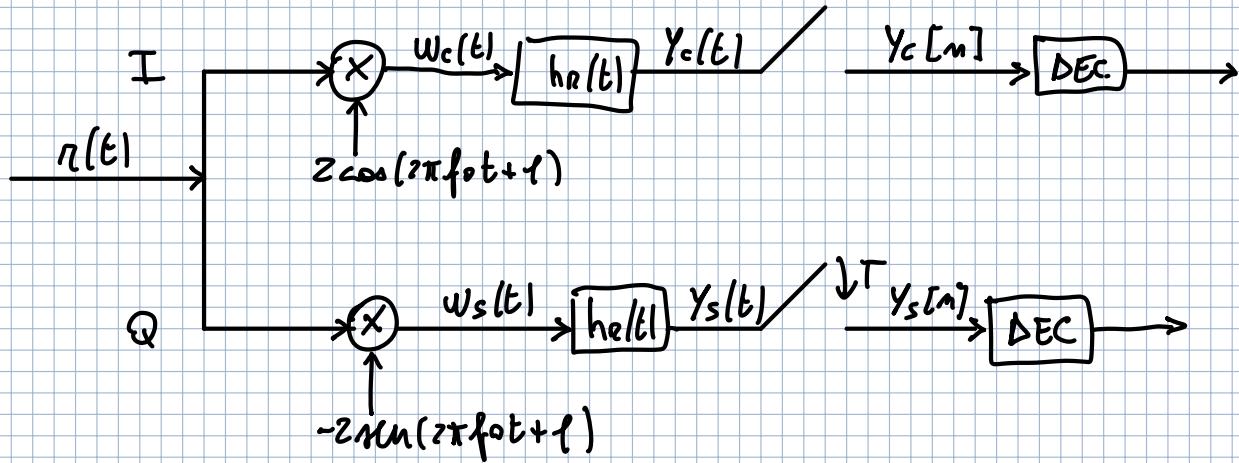
$y_c[n]$ INDIPENDENTI $\rightarrow X_c[n]$ ind. da $X_s[n]$

$y_s[n]$ || $\rightarrow n_c[t]$ ind. da $n_s[t]$

errori indipendenti

prodotto delle probabilità

PROBLEMA DELLA SINCRONIZZAZIONE DI FASE (QAM)



$$r(t) = \sum_m x_c[m] p^1(t-mT_s) \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \theta) - \sum_m x_s[m] p^1(t-mT_s) \sin(2\pi f_0 t + \theta)$$

⇒ RUMORE IN FASE

con $\ell \neq \theta$

$$w_c(t) = z_r(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \ell) =$$

$$2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)$$

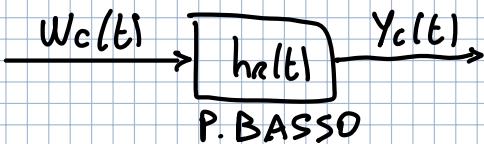
$$2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta = \sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$= 2 \sum_m x_c[m] p^1(t-mT_s) \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \theta) \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \ell) +$$

$$- 2 \sum_m x_s[m] p^1(t-mT_s) \sin(2\pi f_0 t + \theta) \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \ell) =$$

$$= \sum_m x_c[m] p^1(t-mT_s) [\cos(4\pi f_0 t + \theta + \ell) + \cos(\theta - \ell)] +$$

$$- \sum_m x_s[m] p^1(t-mT_s) [\sin(4\pi f_0 t + \theta + \ell) + \sin(\theta - \ell)] =$$



$$y_c(t) = \cos(\theta - \ell) \sum_m x_c[m] h(t-mT_s) - \sin(\theta - \ell) \sum_m x_s[m] h(t-mT_s)$$

Sono presenti anche i simboli in quadratura

CROSS-TALK

fenomeno negativo che va evitato

$$y_c(t) = \cos(\theta - \ell) \sum_m x_c[m] h(t-mT_s)$$

+ RUMORE + INTERFERENZA CROSS-TALK

2 perdite rispetto alle sole (dovute ai simboli in quadratura)
PAM in B.P.

\Rightarrow la stessa cosa le si può dimostrare per il caso in quadrature,
solo che ora moltiplico col seno



ottengo una ottimizzazione di $\cos(\theta - \epsilon)$

+

INTERFERENZA CROSS-TALK (dei simboli in fase)

\Rightarrow Per la QAM, a differenza della PAM in b.p. quando c'è presente
cross-talk non siamo in grado di calcolare la $P_E(b)$

$$2 \cos d \sin \beta = \sin(d + \beta) - \sin(d - \beta)$$

$$2 \sin d \cos \beta = -\cos(d + \beta) + \cos(d - \beta)$$