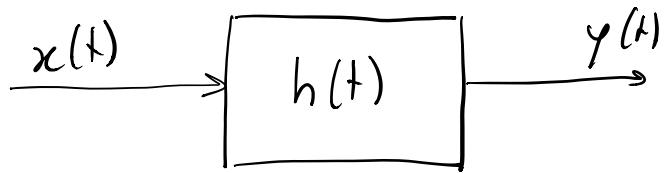


.) DISTORSIONI LINEARI



.) REPLICA "FEDDELE" DI UN SEGNALE

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

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

$$\stackrel{\text{TCF}}{\downarrow} \\ Y(f) = K X(f) e^{-j2\pi f t_0}$$

.) FILTRO "FEDDELB"

$$H(f) = K e^{-j2\pi f t_0}$$

se K è complesso

$$\begin{aligned} H(f) &= |K| e^{-j2\pi f t_0} e^{j\angle K} \\ &= |K| e^{-j(2\pi f t_0 - \angle K)} \end{aligned}$$

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



$$y(t) = x(t) \otimes h(t) = K x(t - t_0)$$

↑
replica fedele

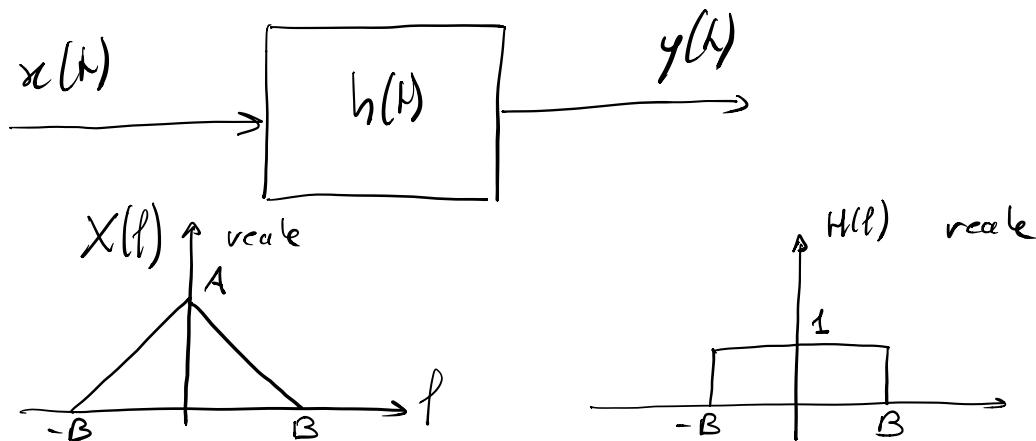
\Rightarrow Un filtro "fedele" produce (sempre) un'uscita che e' una replica fedele dell'ingresso

N.B.! Non vale il contrario

Se non ho un filtro "fedele"
 $h(t) \neq K \delta(t - t_0)$

non e' detto che l'uscita non sia una replica fedele dell'ingresso

Esempio



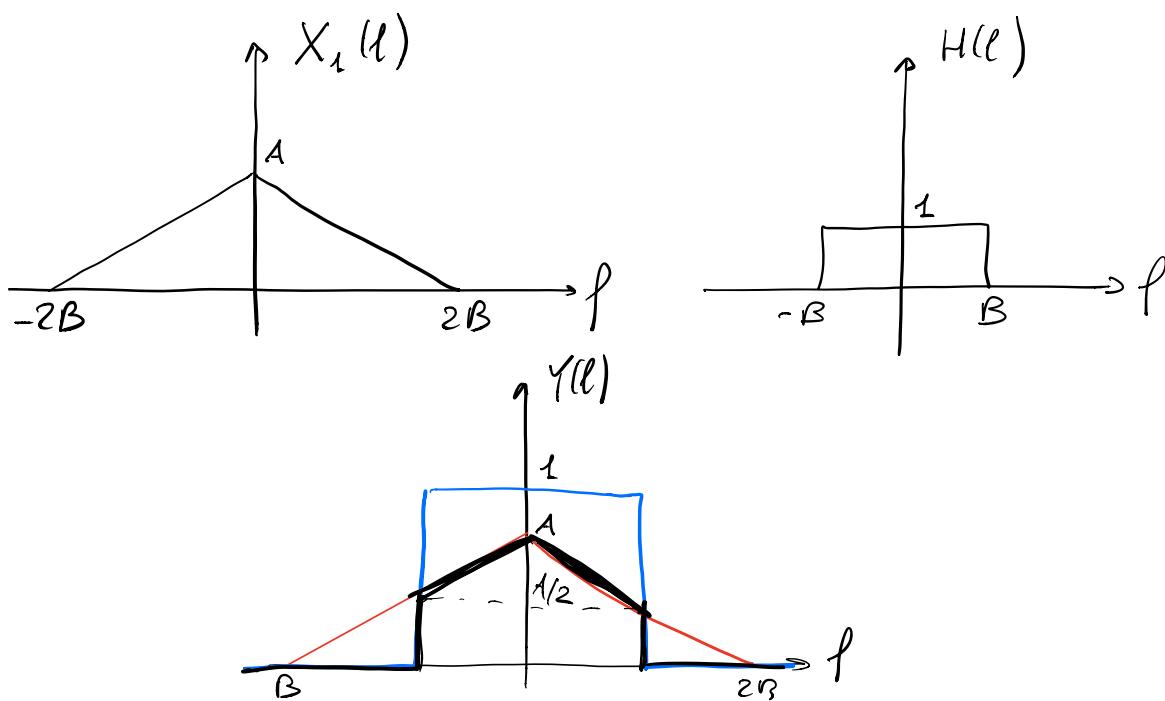
Il filtro lineare e' stazionario rappresentato dalla $H(f)$,
 quindi con $h(t) = 2B \operatorname{sinc}(2Bt)$, non e' un filtro fedele
 \downarrow
 $y(t) = X(t - t_0)$

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

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= x(t) && \leftarrow \\ y(t) &= K x(t - t_0) && \text{se scelgo } K=1 \\ &&& \omega_0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

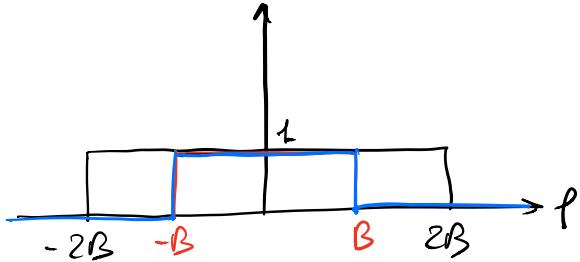
$y(t)$ e' una replica fedele del segnale d'ingresso

Così esempio:



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

$$= A \left(1 - \frac{|f|}{2B} \right) \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2B}\right) \quad \text{non e' un triangolo}$$



$$y(t) = ?$$

$$Y(f) = Y_1(f) + Y_2(f) = \frac{A}{2} \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2B}\right) + \frac{A}{2} \left(1 - \frac{|f|}{B} \right) \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{B}\right)$$

$$y(t) = AB \text{sinc}(2Bt) + \frac{AB}{2} \text{sinc}^2(Bt)$$

$$y(t) = 2AB \text{sinc}^2(Bt)$$

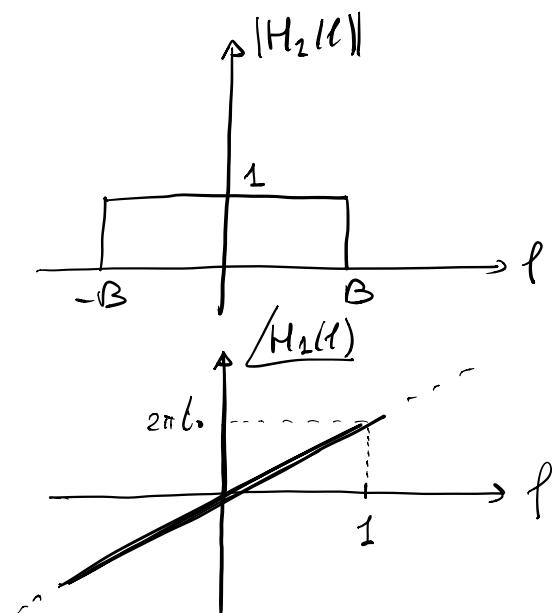
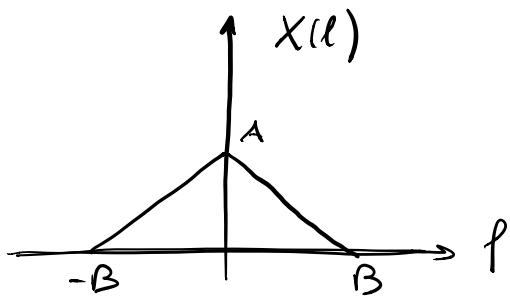
$y(t) \neq K y(t-t_0)$ non e' una replica fedele

\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 di fase

- > AMPISSITUDINE: QUANDO E' IL PRODOTTO DEL SEGNALE IN USCITA A SUBIRE UNA VARIAZIONE (DISTORSIONE)
- > FASE: QUANDO E' LA FASE A SUBIRE UNA VARIAZIONE DIVERSA DALLA SONDA CON UN TERRNO LINEARE

Esempio



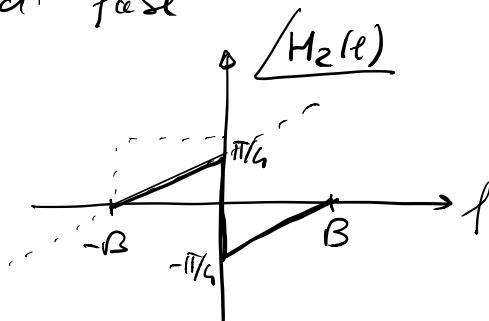
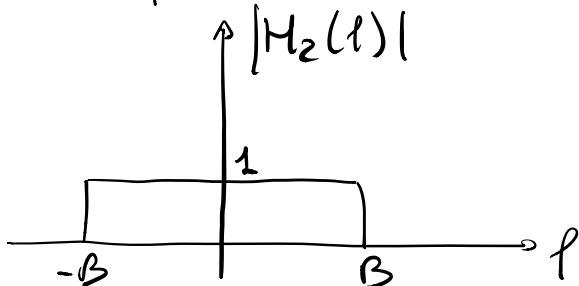
$$\begin{aligned} Y(l) &= H(l) X(l) \\ &= |H(l)| |X(l)| e^{j(\underline{X(l)} + \underline{H(l)})} \\ &= |X(l)| e^{j2\pi l t_0} \\ &= X(l) e^{j2\pi l t_0} \quad t_0 > 0 \\ &\quad \zeta \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$y(t) = x(t + t_0)$$

e' una replica fedele
 $H_2(l)$ non introduce
distorsioni lineari

→ Un sistema lineare può solo introdurre distorsioni lineari

Esempio di distorsione di fase



\Rightarrow la fase non è lineare (c' solo lineare in $f(t)$)

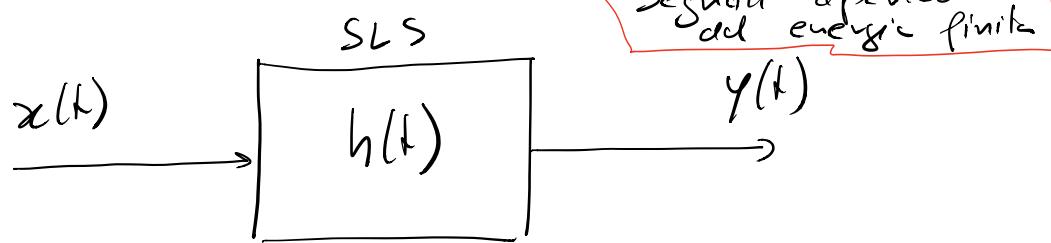
\hookrightarrow introduce una distorsione di fase

$$\boxed{Y(f) \neq K X(f) e^{-j2\pi f t_0}}$$

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

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

\rightarrow ANALISI ENERGETICA IN PRESENZA DI SLS



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

autocorrelazione
del segnale IN

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

autocorrelazione
del segnale OUT

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

h reale

$$= R_x(\tau) \otimes R_h(\tau)$$

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

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

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

$$= TCF[R_x(\tau) \otimes h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau)]$$

$$= S_x(f) H(f) H^*(f) = S_x(f) |H(f)|^2$$

Densità spettrale di energia del segnale
di uscita $S_y(f) = S_x(f) |H(f)|^2$

Dimostrazione

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

I studio

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

$$\text{sostituiso } y(t) = x(t) \otimes h(t)$$

:

stada e lunga e complessa pratica bisogna
gestire tra integrali

\mathcal{I}^* stada (attuazione di DSE)

$$R_x(\tau) \Leftrightarrow S_x(l) = |X(l)|^2$$

$$R_y(\tau) \Leftrightarrow S_y(l) = |Y(l)|^2$$

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

$$= \text{ATCF}[Y(l) Y^*(l)] = \text{ATCF}[X(l) H(l) X^*(l) H^*(l)]$$

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

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

\Rightarrow Per segnali periodici

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

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

distribuzione
del segnale IN
(periodico)

$$R_y(\tau) = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} y(t) y^*(t - \tau) dt \quad \begin{matrix} \text{auto correlazione} \\ \text{del segnale OUT} \\ (\text{periodico}) \end{matrix}$$

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

Dimostrazione

$$S_y(\ell) = \sum_k |Y_k|^2 \delta\left(\ell - \frac{k}{T_0}\right)$$

$$Y(\ell) = \frac{1}{T_0} \sum_k Y_k \delta\left(\ell - \frac{k}{T_0}\right)$$

$$Y_k = X_k H\left(\frac{k}{T_0}\right) \Rightarrow |Y_k|^2 = |X_k|^2 |H\left(\frac{k}{T_0}\right)|^2$$

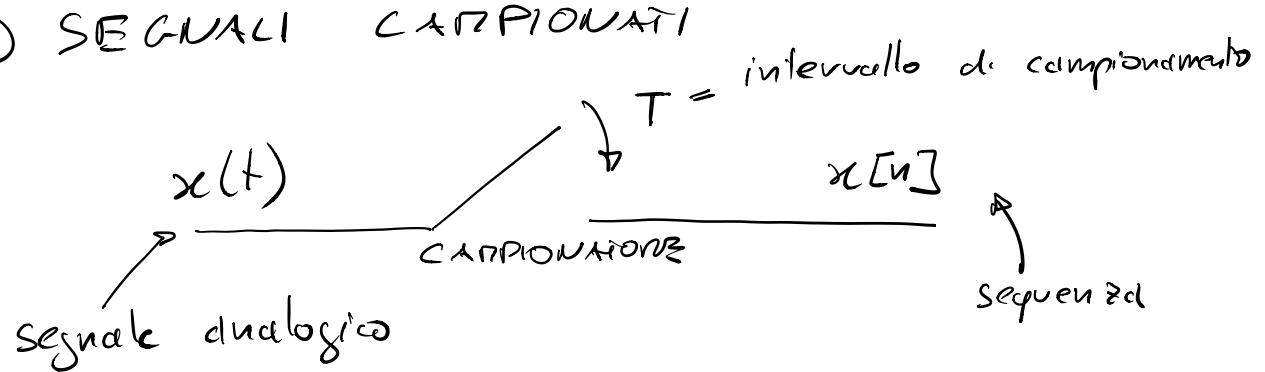
$$\Rightarrow S_y(\ell) = \sum_k |X_k|^2 |H\left(\frac{k}{T_0}\right)|^2 \delta\left(\ell - \frac{k}{T_0}\right)$$

$$= \left(\sum_k |X_k|^2 \delta\left(\ell - \frac{k}{T_0}\right) \right) |H(\ell)|^2$$

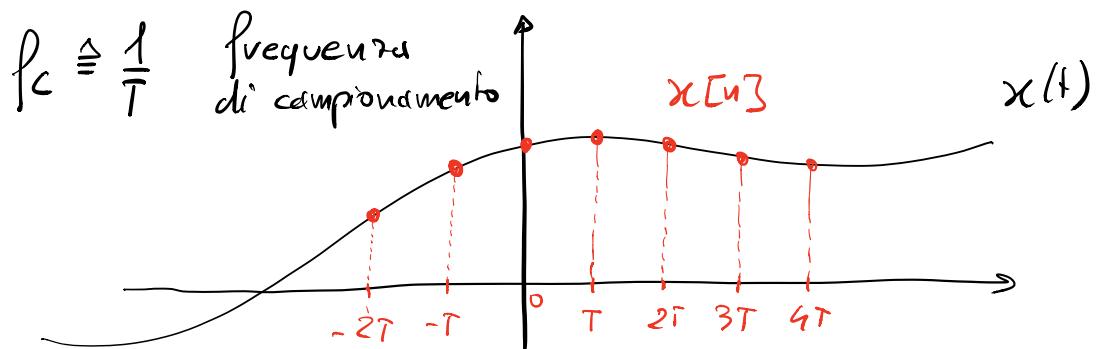
$$= S_x(\ell) H(\ell) H^*(\ell)$$

$$\Rightarrow R_y(\tau) = \text{ATCF}[S_y(\ell)] = R_x(\tau) \otimes h(\tau) \otimes h(-\tau)$$

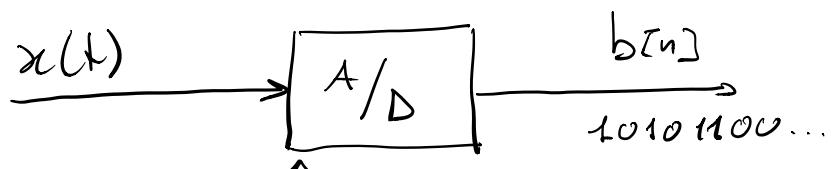
.) SEGNALE CAMPIONATO



$$x[n] = x(nT) \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}, T \in \mathbb{R}^+$$



.) DIGITAZIONE DI UN SEGNALE ANALOGICO



il campionatore
e' un elemento del
convertitore A/D

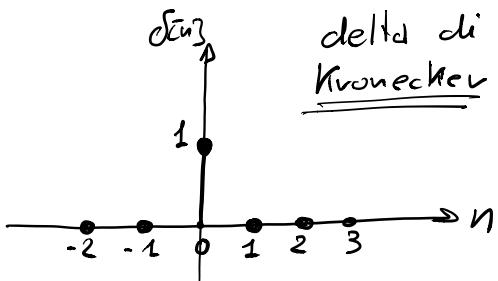
.) SEQUENZEN

- .) Variable unabhangig (tempo) \Rightarrow diskrete
- .) Variable abhangig (amplitude) \Rightarrow kontinuierlich

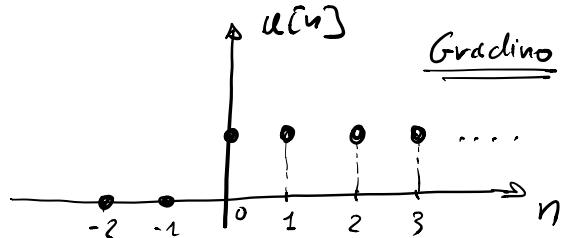
$x[n]$
 continuu \nearrow \nwarrow diskret

\Rightarrow Sequenze notevoli

$$\Rightarrow \delta[n] \triangleq \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ 0 & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

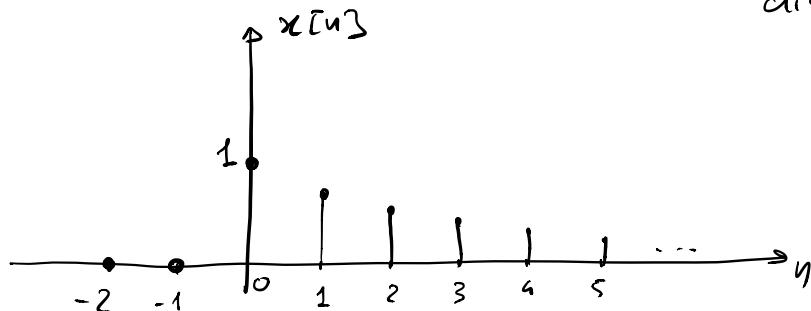


$$\Rightarrow u[n] \triangleq \begin{cases} 1 & n \geq 0 \\ 0 & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

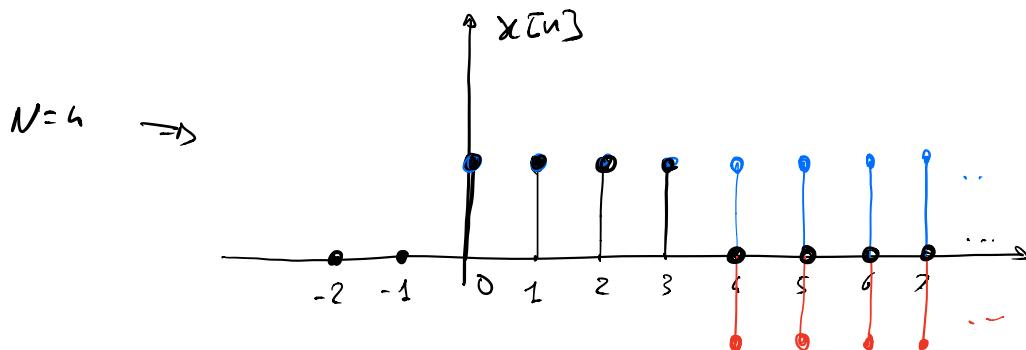


$$\Rightarrow x[n] = a^n u[n] \quad 0 < a < 1$$

esponenziale
monodattica
discreta

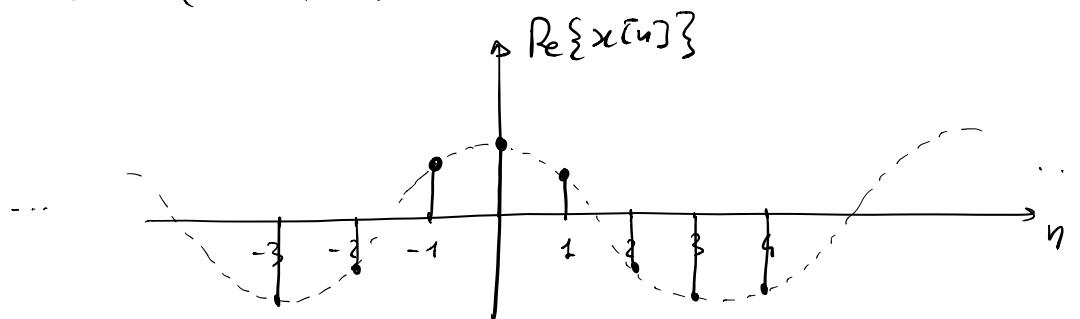


$$\therefore x[n] = \underbrace{u[n]}_{\text{rettangolo}} - \underbrace{u[n-N]}_{\text{discreto}}$$



$$\therefore x[n] = e^{j2\pi F_0 n} \quad F_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+ \quad \text{oscillazione discreta}$$

$$= \cos(2\pi F_0 n) + j \sin(2\pi F_0 n)$$



U.B. $x[n]$ è periodico?

in generale non è periodico

$$\xrightarrow{x(t)} \xrightarrow{T} \underline{x[n]}$$

$$x(t) = e^{j2\pi f_0 t} \Leftarrow \text{è periodico}$$

$$x[n] = x(nT) = e^{j2\pi f_0 n T} = e^{j2\pi F_0 n}$$

$$x[n] = e^{j2\pi f_0 n T} \quad \text{in generale non è periodico} \quad F_0 \leq f_0 T$$

$\Rightarrow x[n]$ è periodico solo se

$$F_0 \in \mathbb{Q}$$

ovvero

$$F_0 = \frac{p}{q} \quad p, q \in \text{integri positivi} \\ (N)$$

\Rightarrow Se p e q sono primi tra loro

\Downarrow

q è il periodo della sequenza

\Rightarrow Se $p = q$ non sono primi tra loro

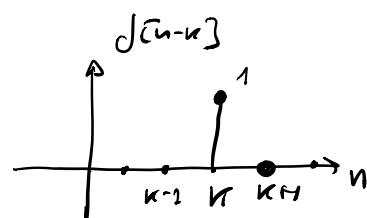
$$\Rightarrow \frac{p'}{q'} = \frac{p}{q} \quad \text{con } p' \text{ e } q' \text{ primi tra loro}$$

$\Rightarrow q'$ è il periodo

\rightarrow Proprietà di $\delta[n]$ e $u[n]$

$$\rightarrow \underline{\delta[n] = u[n] - u[n-1]}$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{\delta[n-k] = \begin{cases} 1 & n=k \\ 0 & n \neq k \end{cases}}$$



$$\rightarrow \underline{u[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \delta[n-k]}$$

\Rightarrow TRASFORMAZIONE DI FOURIER DI UNA SEQUENZA

$$x[n] \xleftrightarrow{TFS} \bar{X}(f)$$

$$\boxed{\bar{X}(f) \triangleq \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j 2\pi f n T}}$$

TRASFORMAZIONE
DI FOURIER
DI UNA SEQUENZA

$T \in \mathbb{R}^+$

Proprietà:

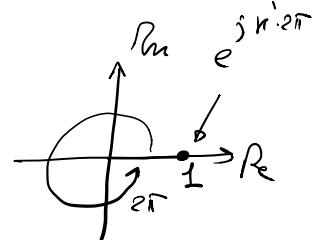
$\bar{X}(f)$ è periodica di periodo $\frac{1}{T}$

$$\bar{X}(f) = \bar{X}\left(f - \frac{n}{T}\right) \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}, T \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

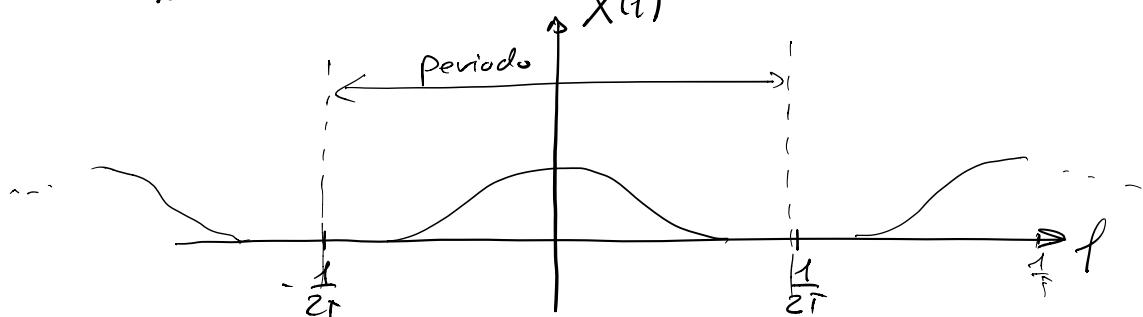
Dim.

$$\bar{X}\left(f - \frac{n}{T}\right) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] e^{-j 2\pi \left(f - \frac{n}{T}\right) k T}$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] e^{-j 2\pi f k T} e^{j 2\pi k n} \quad \underbrace{e_j}_{1}$$

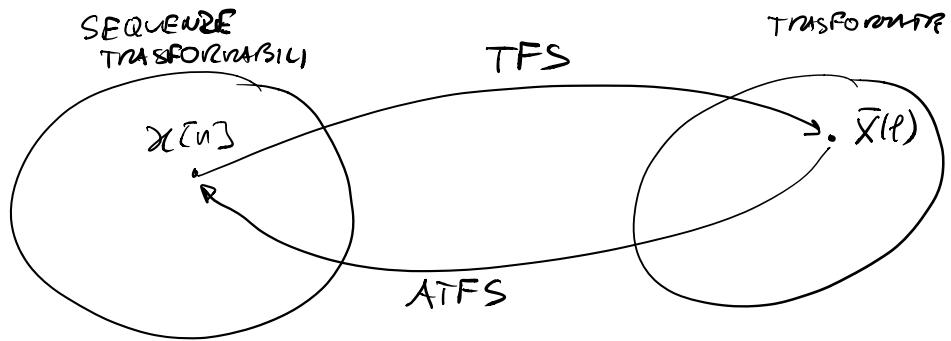


$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] e^{-j 2\pi f k T} = \bar{X}(f)$$



$$x[n] = T \int_{-\frac{1}{2T}}^{\frac{1}{2T}} \bar{X}(f) e^{j2\pi f n T} df$$

ANTITRASFORMATA
DI FOURIER DI
UNA SEQUENZA



Dim.

$$T \int_{-\frac{1}{2T}}^{\frac{1}{2T}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j2\pi f n T} e^{j2\pi f n T} df ? = x[n]$$

ATFS [TFS [·]]

$$= T \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] \int_{-\frac{1}{2T}}^{\frac{1}{2T}} e^{j2\pi f(n-u)T} df = \begin{cases} 0 & k \neq n \\ (\cdot) & k = n \end{cases}$$

$$\cos(2\pi f(n-u)T) + j \sin(2\pi f(n-u)T)$$

ha periodo $\frac{1}{f}$

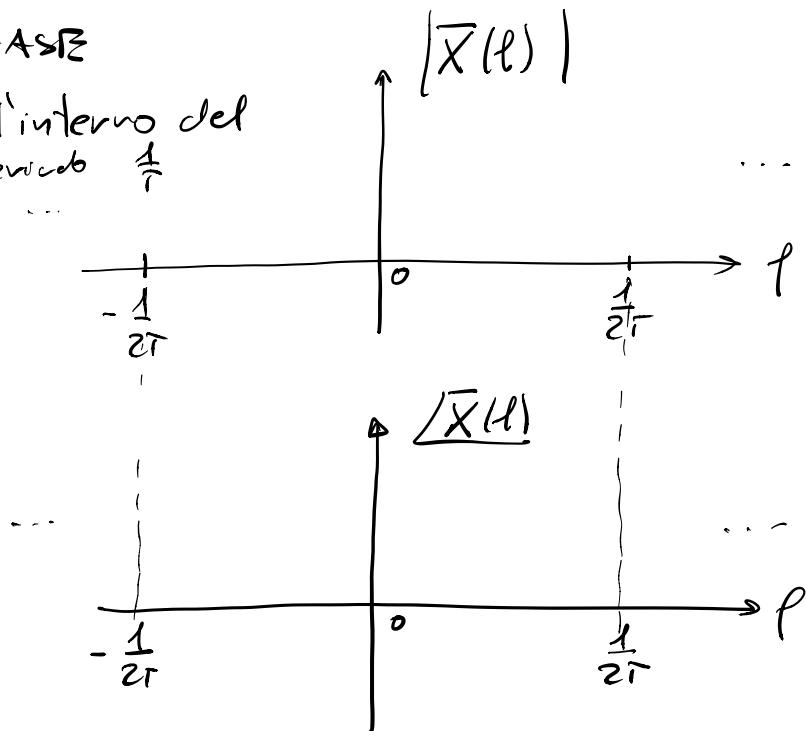
$$(\cdot) = T \cdot x[n] \cdot \frac{1}{T} = x[n] \quad \text{c.v.d.}$$

.) RAPPRESENTAZIONI DELLA TFS

.) modulo

.) fase

.) all'interno del periodo $\frac{1}{T}$



.) Perche' la TFS e' periodica

.) prendiamo due oscillazioni discrete

$$x_1[n] = e^{j2\pi F_1 n} \quad F_1 = f_1 T$$

$$x_2[n] = e^{j2\pi F_2 n} \quad F_2 = f_2 T$$

$$f_2 = f_1 + \frac{K}{T}$$

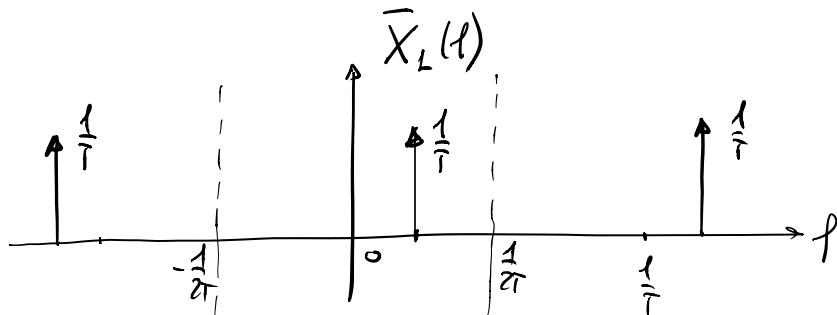
$$x_2[n] = e^{j2\pi F_2 n} = e^{j2\pi f_2 T n} = e^{j2\pi \left(f_1 + \frac{K}{T} \right) T n}$$

$$= e^{j2\pi f_1 T n} \underbrace{e^{j2\pi \frac{k}{T} T n}}_1 = e^{j2\pi F_1 n} = x_1[n]$$

$$x_1[n] = x_2[n]$$

$$\bar{X}_1(f) = \bar{X}_2(f)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{X}_2(f) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x_2[n] e^{-j2\pi f n T} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j2\pi F_2 n} e^{-j2\pi f n T} \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j2\pi (f-f_2)n T} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta\left(f - f_2 - \frac{n}{T}\right)\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\bar{X}_2(f) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j2\pi F_2 n} e^{-j2\pi f n T} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j2\pi \left(f_2 + \frac{k}{T}\right) n T} e^{-j2\pi f n T} \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j2\pi \left(f - f_2 - \frac{k}{T}\right) n T} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta\left(f - f_2 - \frac{k}{T} - \frac{n}{T}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta\left(f - f_2 - \frac{n'}{T}\right) = \bar{X}_2(f) \quad k+n = n'\end{aligned}$$

→ TRANSFORMABILITÀ DI UNA SEQUENZA

→ condizione sufficiente

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[n]| < \infty \Rightarrow \exists \text{ TFS}$$

Dimostrazione

$$\begin{aligned} |\bar{X}(f)| &= \left| \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j2\pi f n t} \right| \leq \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[n]| \underbrace{|e^{-j2\pi f n t}|}_{\leq 1} \\ &\leq \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[n]| \end{aligned}$$

Se queste converge allora converge anche la somma di Fourier