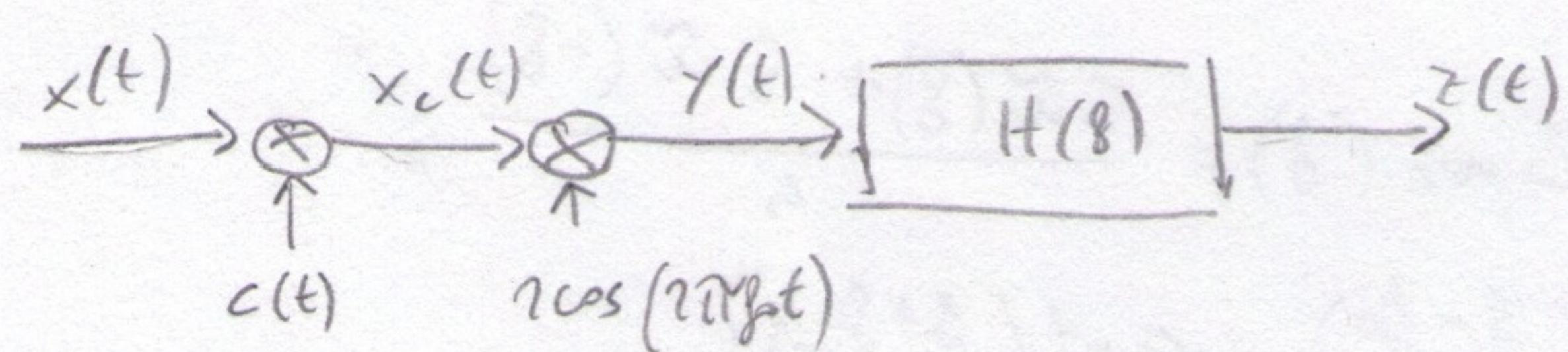


Esame del 13-01-20

• Esercizio 1



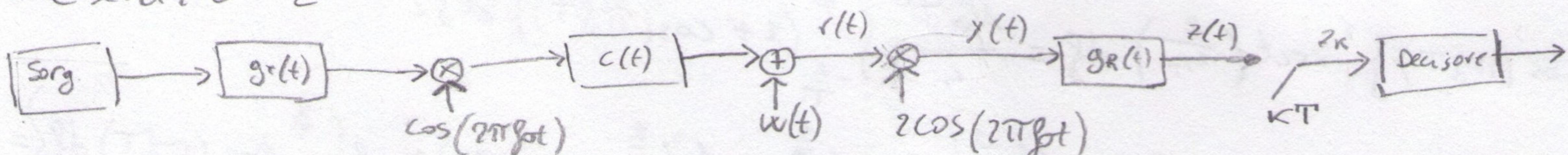
$$x(t) = B \operatorname{sinc}^2(Bt) ; \quad c(t) = \sum_n e^{-2\pi f_0(t-nT)} u(t-nT)$$

$$x_c(t) = x(t)c(t) = B \operatorname{sinc}^2(Bt) \sum_n e^{-2\pi f_0(t-nT)} u(t-nT)$$

$$y(t) = x_c(t) 2 \cos(2\pi f_0 t) \Rightarrow Y(f) = X_c(f-f_0) + X_c(f+f_0) ; \quad Z(f) = Y(f) H(f) = [X_c(f-f_0) + X_c(f+f_0)] H(f)$$

$$Z(f) = \phi ; \quad E_Z = \phi$$

• Esercizio 2



$$\text{③ } \bar{E}_r = P_{S_T} \cdot T , \quad P_{S_T} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_{S_T}(f) df$$

$$S_{S_T}(f) = \frac{E\{a_r^2\}}{T} |G_T(f)|^2 = \frac{1}{T} \left| \frac{T}{2} [1 + \cos(\pi f T)] \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{\frac{T}{2}}\right) \right|^2 = \frac{T}{4} \left[1 + \cos(\pi f T) \right]^2 \operatorname{rect}^2\left(\frac{f}{\frac{T}{2}}\right)$$

$$P_{S_T} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_{S_T}(f) df = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{T}{4} \left[1 + \cos(\pi f T) \right]^2 \operatorname{rect}^2\left(\frac{f}{\frac{T}{2}}\right) df = \frac{T}{4} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \left[1 + \cos^2(\pi f T) + 2 \cos(\pi f T) \right] df =$$

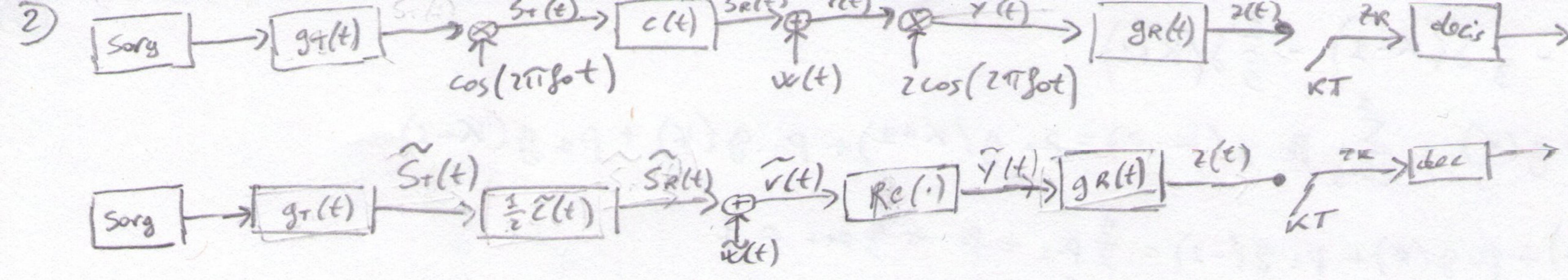
$$= \frac{T}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{h} + \frac{T}{4} \int_{-\frac{1}{h}}^{\frac{1}{h}} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(4\pi f T) \right] df + \frac{T}{4} \cdot 2 \int_{-\frac{1}{h}}^{\frac{1}{h}} \cos(\pi f T) df =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{h} + \frac{T}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{1}{h}}^{\frac{1}{h}} (e^{i4\pi f T} + e^{-i4\pi f T}) df + \frac{1}{h} \int_{-\frac{1}{h}}^{\frac{1}{h}} (e^{i\pi f T} + e^{-i\pi f T}) df =$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{T}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi h} \left[\frac{e^{i4\pi f T} - e^{-i4\pi f T}}{2i} \right] + \frac{T}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi h} \left[\frac{e^{-i\pi f T} + e^{i\pi f T}}{2i} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi h} \left[\frac{e^{i\pi f T} - e^{-i\pi f T}}{2i} \right] + \frac{1}{2\pi h} \left[\frac{e^{i4\pi f T} - e^{-i4\pi f T}}{2i} \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{32\pi} \sin(4\pi) + \frac{1}{32\pi} \sin(4\pi) + \frac{1}{2\pi h} \sin(\pi) + \frac{1}{2\pi h} \sin(\pi) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\bar{E}_r = \frac{3}{4} T \phi +$$



$$S_T(t) = \sum_i a_i g_T(t - iT) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) \triangleq \operatorname{Re} [\tilde{S}_T(t) e^{j2\pi f_0 t}] = S_{Tc}(t) \operatorname{Re} [e^{j2\pi f_0 t}] = \operatorname{Re} [S_{Tc}(t) e^{j2\pi f_0 t}]$$

$$\tilde{S}_T(t) = S_{Tc}(t) = \sum_i a_i g_T(t - iT) ; \quad g_{Tc}(t) \triangleq g_T(t) \otimes \frac{1}{2} \tilde{c}(t)$$

$$\tilde{S}_R(t) = \sum_i a_i g_R(t - iT) ; \quad \tilde{r}(t) = \sum_i a_i g_{rc}(t - iT) + \tilde{w}(t)$$

$$\tilde{y}(t) = \operatorname{Re} \{ \tilde{r}(t) \} = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_i a_i g_{rc}(t - iT) \right\} + \operatorname{Re} \{ \tilde{w}(t) \} = \sum_i a_i g_{rc}(t - iT) + w_c(t)$$

$$\tilde{z}(t) = \tilde{y}(t) \otimes g_R(t) ; \quad z(t) \triangleq g_{rc}(t) \otimes g_R(t) ; \quad n_r(t) = w_c(t) \otimes g_R(t)$$

$$z(t) = \sum_i a_i g(t - iT) + n_r(t)$$

$$3) P_n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_{n_c}(f) df ; \quad S_{n_c}(f) = S_{w_c}(f) |G_R(f)|^2 ; \quad S_{w_c}(f) = \frac{S_w(f) + S_w(-f)}{4} ;$$

$$S_w(f) = \begin{cases} N_0 & f = 0 \\ 0 & \text{altrane} \end{cases} ; \quad S_w(f) = \frac{N_0}{2} \left\{ \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f-f_0}{2/T}\right) + \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f+f_0}{2/T}\right) \right\}$$

$$S_w(f) = 2N_0 \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2/T}\right) ; \quad S_{w_c}(f) = \frac{2N_0 \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2/T}\right) + 2N_0 \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{-f}{2/T}\right)}{4} = N_0 \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{T}\right)$$

$$S_{n_c}(f) = N_0 \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{T}\right) \left[\frac{T}{2} (1 + \cos(\pi f T)) \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2/T}\right) \right]^2 = S_{w_c}(f) \left[\frac{T^2}{4} [1 + \cos(\pi f T)]^2 \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{T}\right) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{N_0 T^2}{4} [1 + \cos(\pi f T)]^2 \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{T}\right)$$

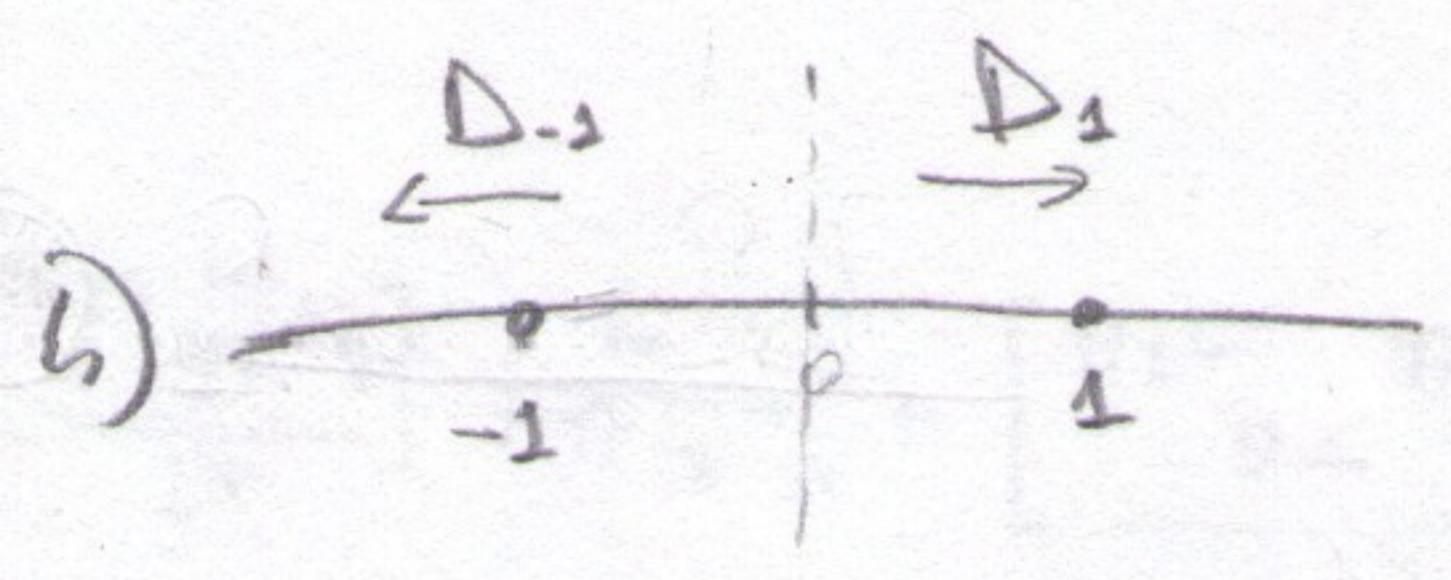
$$P_n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{N_0 T^2}{4} [1 + \cos(\pi f T)]^2 \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{T}\right) df = \frac{N_0 T^2}{4} \int_{-\frac{1}{T}}^{\frac{1}{T}} (1 + \cos^2(\pi f T))^2 df =$$

$$= \frac{N_0 T^2}{4} \int_{-\frac{1}{T}}^{\frac{1}{T}} [1 + \cos^2(\pi f T) + 2 \cos(\pi f T)] df = \frac{N_0 T^2}{4} \left\{ \frac{2}{T} + \int_{-\frac{1}{T}}^{\frac{1}{T}} \frac{1}{2} df + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{1}{T}}^{\frac{1}{T}} \cos(2\pi f T) df + 2 \int_{-\frac{1}{T}}^{\frac{1}{T}} \cos(\pi f T) df \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{N_0 T^2}{4} \left\{ \frac{2}{T} + \frac{1}{T} + \int_{-\frac{1}{T}}^{\frac{1}{T}} (e^{j2\pi f T} + e^{-j2\pi f T}) df + 4 \int_{-\frac{1}{T}}^{\frac{1}{T}} (e^{j\pi f T} + e^{-j\pi f T}) df \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{N_0 T^2}{4} \left\{ \frac{3}{T} + \frac{1}{\pi T} \left(\frac{e^{j2\pi} - e^{-j2\pi}}{2j} \right) + \frac{1}{\pi T} \left(\frac{e^{-j2\pi} + e^{j2\pi}}{2j} \right) + \frac{8}{\pi T} \left(\frac{e^{j\pi} - e^{-j\pi}}{2j} \right) + \frac{8}{\pi T} \left(\frac{e^{-j\pi} + e^{j\pi}}{2j} \right) \right\} =$$

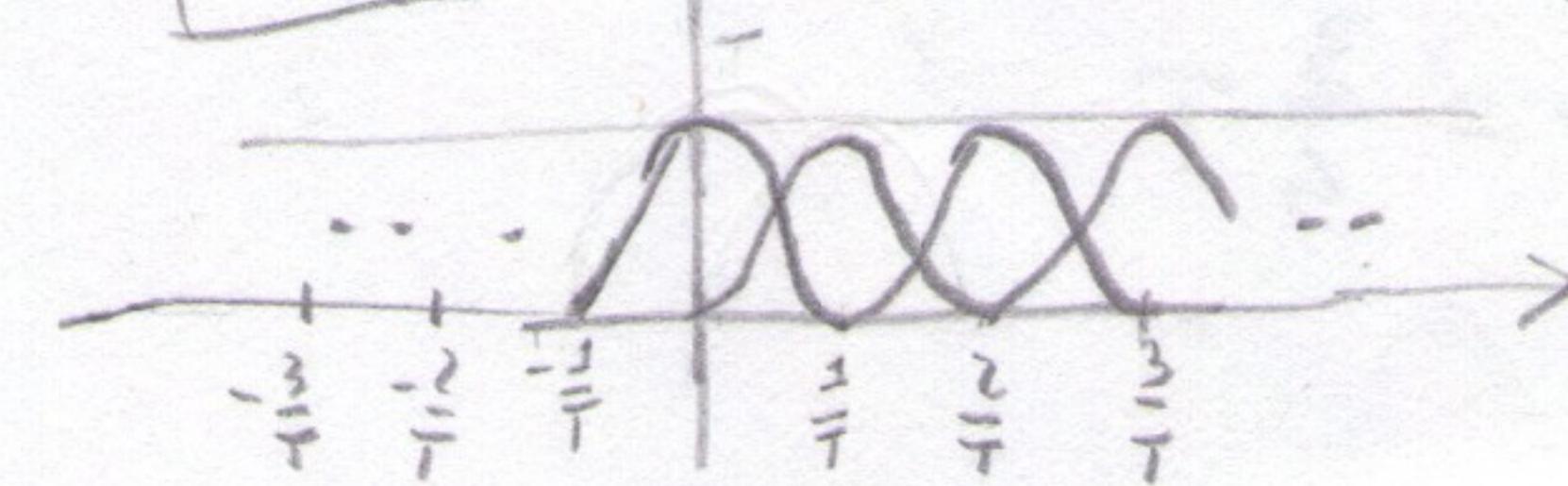
$$= \frac{N_0 T^2}{4} \left\{ \frac{3}{T} + \frac{1}{\pi T} \sin(2\pi) + \frac{1}{\pi T} \sin(2\pi) + \frac{8}{\pi T} \sin(\pi) + \frac{8}{\pi T} \sin(\pi) \right\} = \frac{3N_0 T}{4}$$



$$P_r(e) = P_r[\pm 1] P_r(-1) + P_r[\mp 1] P_r(1)$$

$$G(f) = G_{rc}(f) G_R(f) = \frac{T}{2} [1 + \cos(\pi f T)] \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{T}\right) \cdot \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2/T}\right) = \frac{T}{2} [1 + \cos(\pi f T)] \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f}{T}\right)$$

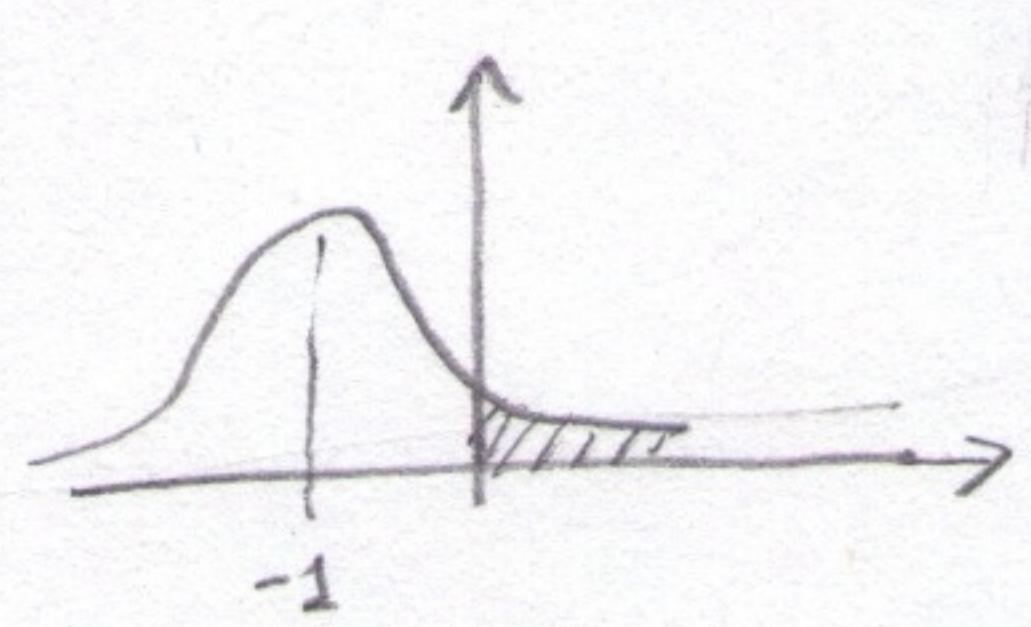
$$G_N(f) = \sum_n G\left(f - \frac{n}{T}\right) = \sum_n \frac{T}{2} \left[1 + \cos \left[\pi T \left(f - \frac{n}{T} \right) \right] \right] \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{f - \frac{n}{T}}{T}\right) = T$$



$$z_K = \sum_i \sin g((K-i)T) + n_K = \alpha_K g(\phi) + n_K = \alpha_K + n_K \quad (5)$$

$$z_K|_{\alpha_K=1} = -1 + n_K \quad n_K \in N(\phi, \delta_n^2) \Rightarrow z_K|_{\alpha_K=1} \in N(-1, \delta_n^2)$$

$$\Pr[\hat{z} > 1] = \Pr[\hat{\alpha}_K > \phi - 1] = O\left(\frac{\phi - 1}{\delta_n}\right) = O\left(\frac{1}{\delta_n}\right)$$



$$z_K|_{\alpha_K=1} = 1 + n_K \in N(1, \delta_n^2)$$

$$\Pr[-1 < \hat{z}] = \Pr[\hat{\alpha}_K < \phi | 1] = 1 - Q\left(\frac{\phi - 1}{\delta_n}\right) = Q\left(\frac{1}{\delta_n}\right)$$

$$\delta_n^2 = P_n = \frac{3N_0 T}{4} \Rightarrow \delta_n = \sqrt{\frac{3N_0 T}{4}}$$

$$\Pr(c) = \frac{1}{2} Q\left(\frac{1}{\delta_n}\right) + \frac{1}{2} Q\left(\frac{1}{\delta_n}\right) = Q\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3N_0 T}{4}}}\right) = Q\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3N_0 T}}\right)$$