

TEOREMA DI PARSEVAL PER SEGNALI PERIODICI

$$x(t) \text{ periodico} \stackrel{\text{TSF}}{\Rightarrow} X_n$$

$$y(t) \text{ " } \stackrel{\text{TSF}}{\Rightarrow} Y_n$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} x(t) y^*(t) dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_n Y_n^*}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dim} \quad & \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} x(t) y^*(t) dt = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} \left(\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_n e^{j2\pi n f_0 t} \right) y^*(t) dt \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_n \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} y^*(t) e^{-j2\pi n f_0 t} dt \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_n \left[\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} y(t) e^{-j2\pi n f_0 t} dt \right]^* = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_n Y_n^* \\ \Rightarrow X_n = Y_n \Rightarrow & \boxed{\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} |x(t)|^2 dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |X_n|^2} \end{aligned}$$

POTENZA MEDIA DI UN
SEGNALE PERIODICO

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

PBR SEQUENZE
PERIODICI

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

PBR SEQUENZE
APERIODICHE
AD EL. FINITA

TEO. DI PARSEVAL PBR SEQUENZE PERIODICI
(TCF)

$$x(t) \quad \text{periodico} \quad \stackrel{\text{TCF}}{\Leftrightarrow} \quad X(l) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} X_n \delta\left(l - \frac{n}{T_0}\right)$$

$$y(t) \quad " \quad \stackrel{\text{TCF}}{\Leftrightarrow} \quad Y(l) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} Y_n \delta\left(l - \frac{n}{T_0}\right)$$

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

$$X_0(l) = \text{TCF} [x_0(t)], \quad x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_0(t-nT_0)$$

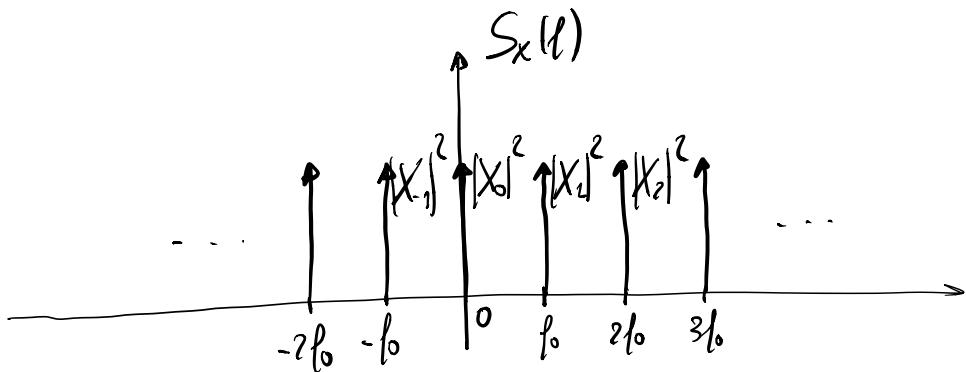
$$Y_0(l) = \text{TCF} [y_0(t)], \quad y(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} y_0(t-nT_0)$$

$$X_n = \frac{1}{T_0} X_0\left(\frac{n}{T_0}\right) , \quad Y_n = \frac{1}{T_0} Y_0\left(\frac{n}{T_0}\right)$$

→ DENSITÀ SPECTRALE DI POTENZA PER
SEGNALE PERIODICO

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

$$S_x(f) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |X_n|^2 \delta\left(f - \frac{n}{T_0}\right)$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_x(f) df = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |X_n|^2 \delta\left(f - \frac{n}{T_0}\right) df$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |X_n|^2 \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta\left(f - \frac{n}{T_0}\right) df}_{1} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |X_n|^2 = P_x$$

CLASSI DI SISTEMI

- Energia finita
- Potenza finita

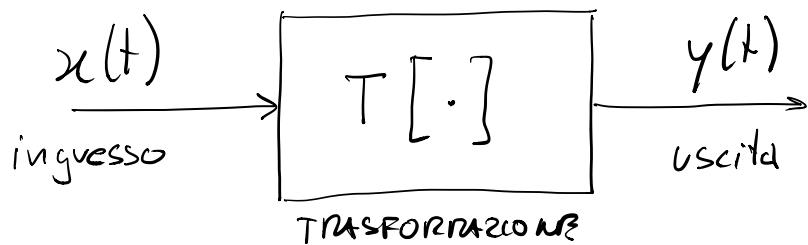
POTENZA FINITA

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

$$x_T(t) \xrightleftharpoons[TCF]{\quad} X_T(t)$$

SISTEMI

- Sistemi monodimensionali



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

Nota : in generale l'uscita all'istante "t"
non dipende solamente dal valore dell'ingresso
all'istante "t".

es.

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

\Rightarrow Sistemi lineari

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

$$\text{allora } y(t) = T[x(t)] = a T[x_1(t)] + b T[x_2(t)]$$

\Rightarrow sistemi stazionari (o invarianti alla traslazione
temporale o tempo-invarianti)

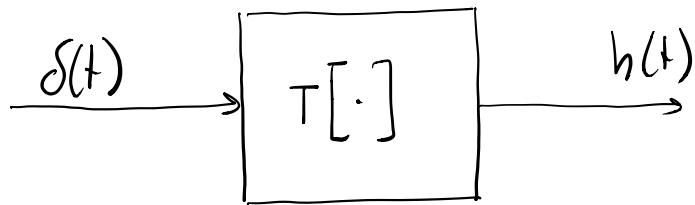
$$\text{se } y(t) = T[x(t)]$$

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

.) CARATTERIZZAZIONE DEI SISTEMI LINEARI
E STAZIONARI (SLS)
(SLI)

.) Risposta impulsiva di un sistema (generico)

impulso : impulso di Dirac (delta di Dirac)



$$h(t) = T[\delta(t)] \quad \begin{matrix} \text{risposta impulsiva} \\ \text{o} \\ \text{risposta all'impulso} \end{matrix}$$

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

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

Dim.

$$y(t) = T[x(t)] = T[\underbrace{x(t) \otimes \delta(t)}_{x(t)}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= T \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) \delta(t-\tau) d\tau \right] && \text{linearità} \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) T \left[\delta(t-\tau) \right] d\tau && \text{stazionarietà} \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau = x(t) \otimes h(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

) ALTRE PROPRIETÀ DEI SISTEMI

1) CAUSALITÀ

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

L'uscita all'istante "t" può dipendere solo da valori dell'ingresso antecedenti o al più uguali a "t".

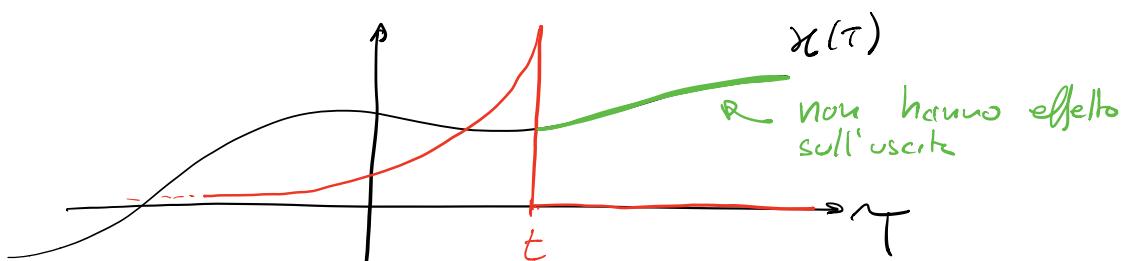
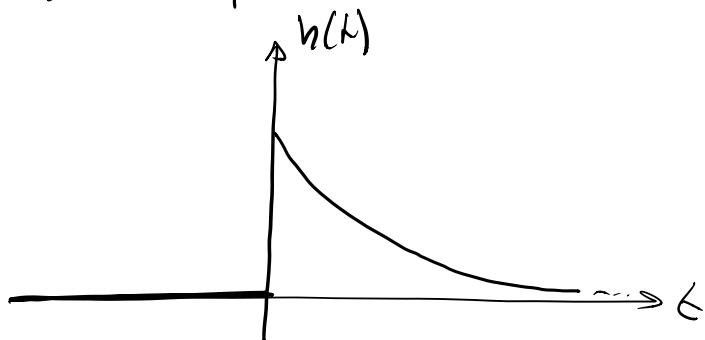
Per un SLS vale che il sistema è causale se e solo se $h(t)$ è causale



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

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

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

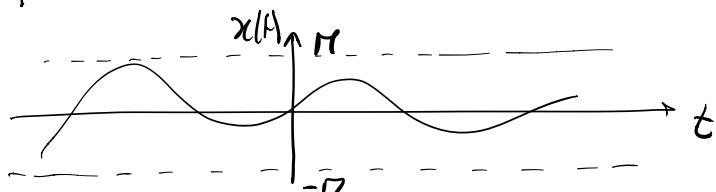


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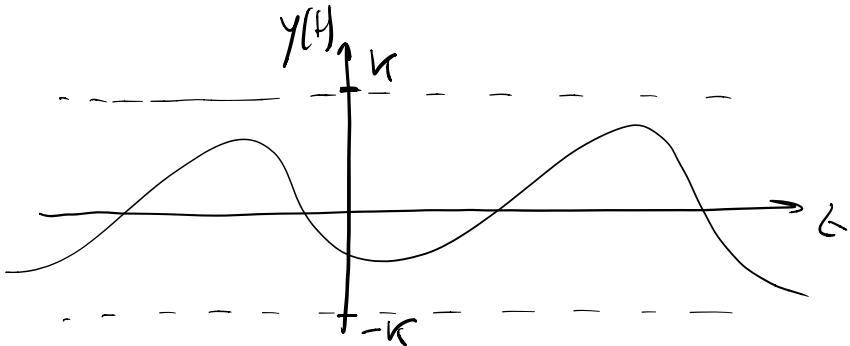
$$y(t) = T[x(\tau); \tau \leq t]$$

2) STABILITÀ BIBO (Bounded Input Bounded Output)

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



allora $|y(t)| = |\tau[x(t)]| \leq K \quad \forall t$



\Rightarrow Per SLS

se $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(t)| dt = K < \infty$

allora IL SISTEMA E' STABILE BIBO

Dai delle sufficienze.

$$\begin{aligned}
 |y(t)| &= |x(t) * h(t)| = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau \right| \\
 &\leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(\tau)| |h(t-\tau)| d\tau \leq M \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(t-\tau)| d\tau \\
 &= M \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(t-\tau)| d\tau = M \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(\tau)| d\tau}_N = MK = K'
 \end{aligned}$$

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

3) MEMORIA

→ Sistema senza memoria

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

L'uscita all'istante "t" dipende solo dall'ingresso all'istante "t".

SISTEMA ISTANTANEO

→ Sistema con memoria è un sistema che non soddisfa questa proprietà

4) INVERTIBILITÀ

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

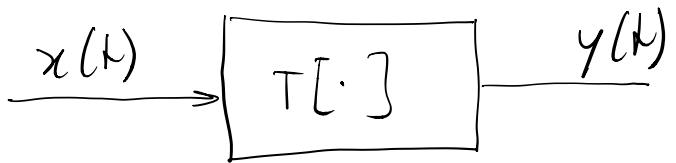
$$\text{allora } x(t) = T^{-1}[y(t)]$$

Deve esistere la $T^+[\cdot]$

→ Esercizio

$$y(t) = \int_{\tau}^t x(\alpha) d\alpha$$

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



Verificare le seguenti proprietà:

- 1) linearità ✓
- 2) stazionarità X
- 3) stabilità X
- 4) memoria (istantaneità)

Svolgimento

→ Linearità

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

!!

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(t) &= \int_T^t x(\alpha) d\alpha = \int_T^t [a x_1(\alpha) + b x_2(\alpha)] d\alpha \\
 &= a \underbrace{\int_T^t x_1(\alpha) d\alpha}_{T[x_1(t)]} + b \underbrace{\int_T^t x_2(\alpha) d\alpha}_{T[x_2(t)]} \\
 &= a T[x_1(t)] + b T[x_2(t)]
 \end{aligned}$$

è verificata la LINEARITÀ

2) STAZIONARITÀ

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(t) &= T[x(t)] \\
 y(t-t_0) &\stackrel{?}{=} T[x(t-t_0)] \\
 T[x(t-t_0)] &= \int_T^t x(\alpha-t_0) d\alpha \quad \alpha-t_0 = \alpha' \\
 &= \int_{T-t_0}^{t-t_0} x(\alpha') d\alpha' = \underbrace{\int_{T-t_0}^T x(\alpha') d\alpha'}_{x_0} + \underbrace{\int_T^{t-t_0} x(\alpha') d\alpha'}_{y(t-t_0)} \\
 &= y(t-t_0) + K, \quad K \neq 0 \quad \text{non è STAZIONARIO}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) STABILITÀ BIBO

$$|x(t)| \leq M \quad \forall t$$

!!

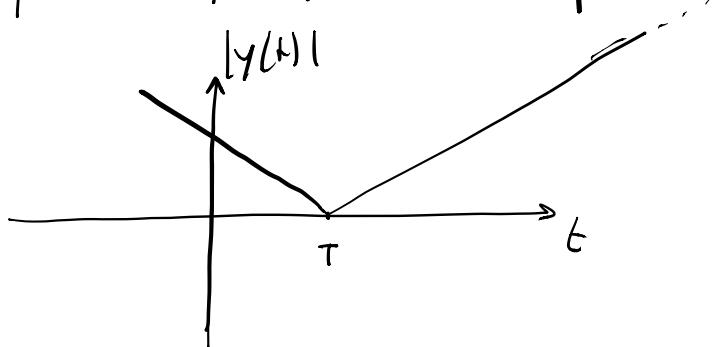
$$|y(t)| \leq K \quad \forall t$$

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

esempio

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

$$|y(t)| = \left| \int_T^t M' d\alpha \right| = \left| M'(t-T) \right| \quad \text{dice} \quad \dots$$



ho trovato un caso per cui la stabilità BIBO non è verificata \Rightarrow questo basta per concludere che il sistema non è STABILE BIBO

4) MEMORIA

$$\Rightarrow \text{senza memoria} \Rightarrow y(t) = T[x(\alpha); \alpha=t]$$

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

y all'istante " t " dipende da valori dell'ingresso
ad istanti anche diversi da " t "

IL SISTEMA HA MEMORIA

ESEMPIO

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

- 1) LINEARITÀ
- 2) STAZIONARITÀ
- 3) STABILITÀ BIBO
- 4) MEMORIA

Svolgimento

i) LINEARITÀ

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

$$y(t) = [a x_1(t) + b x_2(t)]^2 + \frac{d}{dt} [a x_1(t) + b x_2(t)]$$

$$= a^2 x_1^2(t) + b^2 x_2^2(t) + 2ab x_1(t) x_2(t) + a \frac{d}{dt} x_1(t) + b \frac{d}{dt} x_2(t) \neq a T[x_1(t)] + b T[x_2(t)]$$

non E'
LINEARE

2) STAZIONARITÀ

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

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

$$\dot{x}^2(t-t_0) + \frac{d}{dt}x(t-t_0) = y(t-t_0)$$

$$y(t-t_0) = x^2(t-t_0) + \frac{d}{dt}x(t-t_0)$$

IL SISTEMA È STAZIONARIO

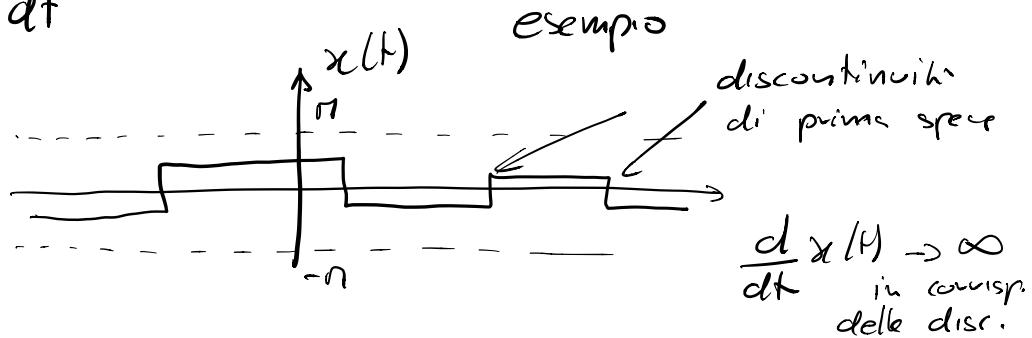
3) STABILITÀ BIBO

$$|x(t)| \leq n \quad \forall t$$

$$|x^2(t)| \leq n^2 \quad \forall t$$

$$|x(t)| \leq M$$

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



\Rightarrow IL SISTEMA NON E' STABILE BIBO

a) RISPOSTA

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

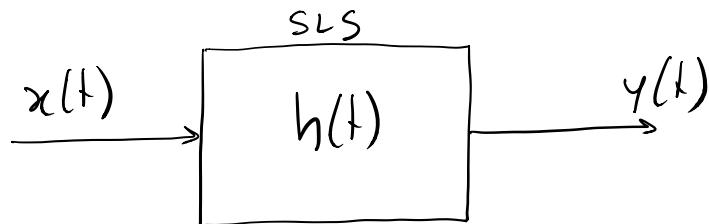
dipende solo
dall'istante "t"

dipende solo
dell'istante "t"

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \triangleq \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(t + \Delta t) - x(t)}{\Delta t}$$

IL SISTEMA NON HA RISPOSTA

\Rightarrow RISPOSTA IN FREQUENZA DI UN SLS



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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{j2\pi f(t-\tau')} h(\tau') d\tau' \\
 &= e^{j2\pi ft} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau') e^{-j2\pi f\tau'} d\tau'}_{H(f)} = H(f) e^{j2\pi ft} = y(t) \\
 &\quad H(f) \triangleq \text{TCF } [h(t)] \\
 &= H(f) x(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

1) $H(f) \triangleq \text{TCF } [h(t)]$	TRE DEFINIZIONE
2) $H(f) \triangleq \frac{Y(f)}{X(f)} \Big _{x(t) = e^{j2\pi ft}}$	DELLA RISPOSTA IN FREQUENZA
3) $H(f) \triangleq \frac{Y(f)}{X(f)}$	

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

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

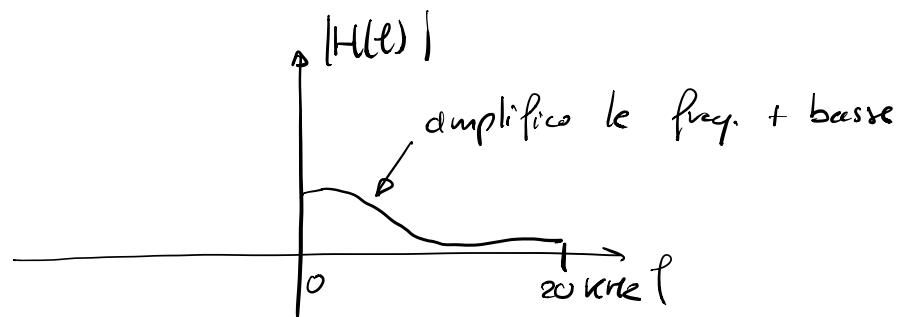
$$\underline{H(f) = \frac{Y(f)}{X(f)}}$$

RISPOSTA DI ARDIBIZZI E FASR

$$H(\ell) \xrightarrow{\quad} A(\ell) = |H(\ell)|$$

$$H(\ell) \xrightarrow{\quad} \varphi(\ell) = \underline{\angle H(\ell)}$$

$$|Y(\ell)| = |X(\ell) H(\ell)| = |X(\ell)| |H(\ell)|$$



$$\underline{\angle Y(\ell)} = \underline{\angle X(\ell) H(\ell)} = \underline{\angle X(\ell)} + \underline{\angle H(\ell)}$$

\Rightarrow

$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{SLS}} h(t) \xrightarrow{} y(t)$

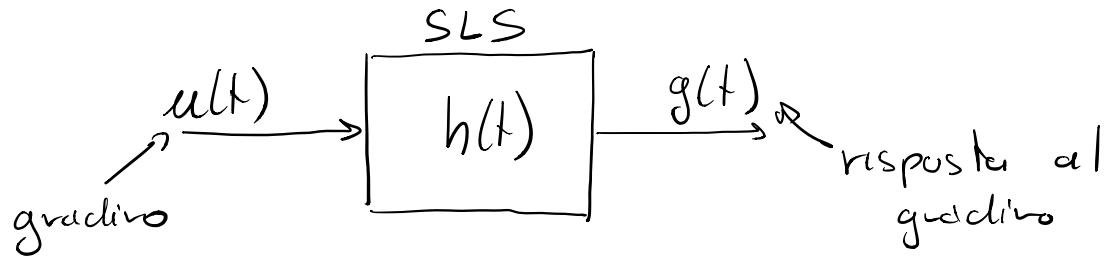
$$y(t) = x(t) \otimes h(t)$$

↑ ATCF ↓ TCF ↓ TCF

$$Y(t) \leftarrow X(t) \cdot H(t)$$

II^o studio
per calcolare
l'uscita $y(t)$

\Rightarrow RISPOSTA AL GRADIVO



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

$$g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau \quad t-\tau = \tau'$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(t-\tau') h(\tau') d\tau'$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau') u(t-\tau') d\tau' = \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau') d\tau'$$

$$g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau') d\tau'$$

è la primitiva
delle risposte impulsive

$$\Rightarrow h(t) = \frac{d}{dt} g(t)$$

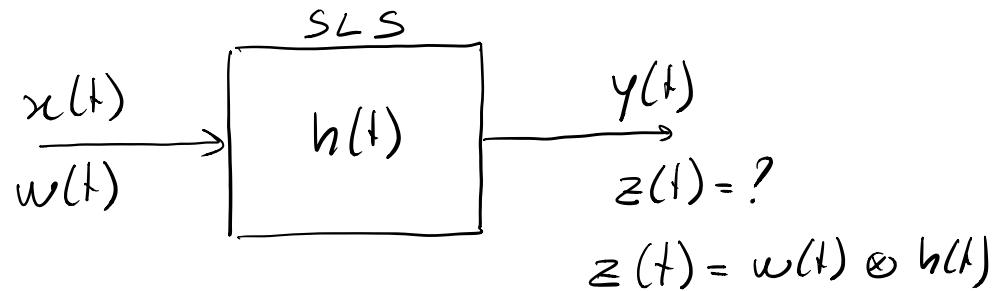
FILTRO LINEARE E STAZIONARIO

||

SLS

PROPRIETÀ DBI FILTRI LIN. E STA?

→ INTEGRATORI



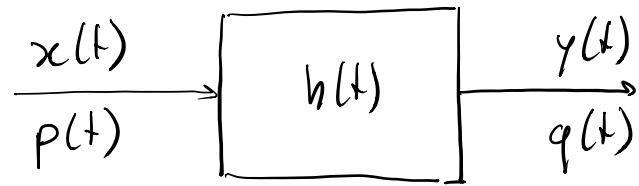
$$w(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\alpha) d\alpha = x(t) \otimes u(t) = u(t) \otimes x(t)$$

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

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

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

→ DERIVAZIONE



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

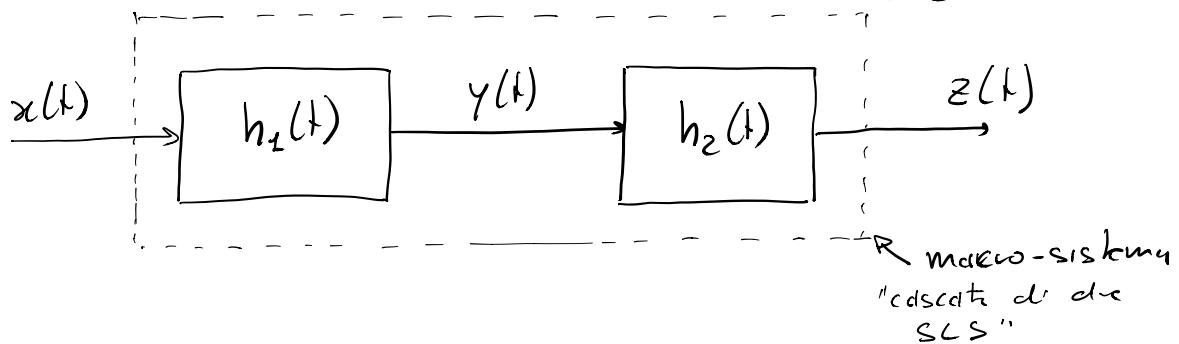
$$q(t) = p(t) \otimes h(t) = \frac{d}{dt} y(t)$$

Dim.

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

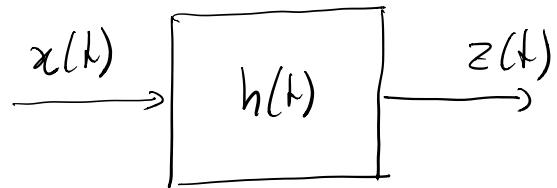
$$q(t) = \frac{d}{dt} y(t) \Leftarrow y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t q(\alpha) d\alpha$$

→ CASCATTA DI SCS $T[\cdot] = ?$



$$z(t) = y(t) \otimes h_2(t) = [x(t) \otimes h_1(t)] \otimes h_2(t)$$

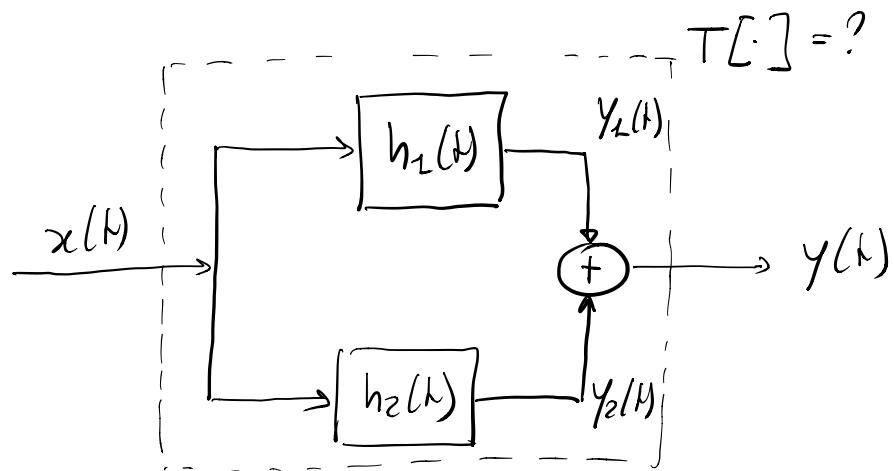
$$= x(t) \otimes \underbrace{[h_1(t) \otimes h_2(t)]}_{h(t)} = x(t) \otimes h(t) = z(t)$$



$$h(t) \triangleq h_1(t) \otimes h_2(t) \quad \text{SLS equivalent}$$

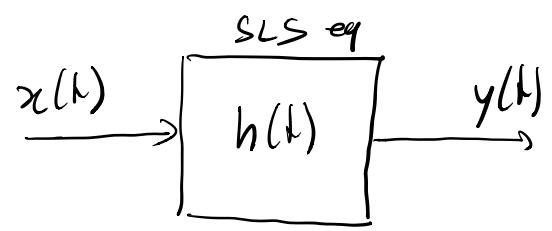
$$H(\ell) = H_1(\ell) H_2(\ell)$$

→ PARALELO DI SLS



$$y(t) = y_1(t) + y_2(t) = x(t) \otimes h_1(t) + x(t) \otimes h_2(t)$$

$$= x(t) \otimes \underbrace{[h_1(t) + h_2(t)]}_{h(t)} = x(t) \otimes h(t) = y(t)$$



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

$$H(t) = H_1(t) + H_2(t)$$