Wzory, równania i zależności **z teorii sygnałów**

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1. Wzory Eulera

$$e^{jx} = \cos(x) + j\sin(x)$$

$$\sin(x) = \frac{e^{jx} - e^{-jx}}{2j}$$

$$\cos(x) = \frac{e^{jx} + e^{-jx}}{2}$$

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$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \cos(\alpha)\sin(\beta)$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \cos(\alpha)\sin(\beta)$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta)$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta)$$

2. Splot

Definicja:

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1(\tau) x_2(t-\tau) d\tau$$
$$y(t) = x_1(t) * x_2(t)$$

Właściwości splotu:

$$x_1(t) * x_2(t) \xrightarrow{CFT} X_1(f)X_2(f)$$

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

3. Definicje różnych transformat

3.1. Transformata Fouruera (CFT i ICFT)

$$x(t) \underset{\text{aaa}}{\overset{\text{bbb}}{\rightleftharpoons}} X(f)$$

$$x(at) \underset{\text{ICFT}}{\overset{\text{CFT}}{\rightleftharpoons}} \frac{1}{|a|} X(\frac{f}{a})$$

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

$$x(t) \underset{\text{ICFT}}{\overset{\text{CFT}}{\rightleftharpoons}} X(f)e^{-2j\pi ft_0}$$

$$x(t) \underset{\text{ICFT}}{\overset{\text{CFT}}{\rightleftharpoons}} X(f)$$

Należy wspomnieć że iloczyn skalarny jest niezależny od wybranej dziedzieny:

$$x(t) \circ (y) \xleftarrow{\mathrm{CFT}} X(f) \circ Y(t)$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

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

4. Sygnaly podstawowe i ich transformaty

$$x(t) = \sin(2\pi f t)$$

$$x(t) = \cos(2\pi f t)$$

$$\cos(x) \frac{CFT}{ICFT} \frac{1}{2} (\delta(f + f_0) + \delta(f - f_0))$$

$$\sin(x) \frac{CFT}{ICFT} j \frac{1}{2} (\delta(f + f_0) + \delta(f - f_0))$$

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$$\sin$$

5. Sygnaly okresowe:

$$x(t) = \sum_{n = -\infty}^{+\infty} x_0(t - n \cot T)$$

Gdzie $x_0(t)$ - wzorzec sygnału,

$$x(t) = \sum_{n = -\infty}^{+\infty} x_0(t - n \cdot T) = x_0(t) * \sum_{n = -\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - n \cdot T) = x_0(t) * g_T(t)$$

Fukcja $g_T(t)$ jest to pseudo fukcja reprezentująca grzbień Diraca

Dla fukcji zepolonych:

$$x(t) = \sum_{n = -\infty}^{+\infty} c_n \cdot e^{j2\pi n f_T t}$$

$$f_t = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{+T/2} x(t) \cdot e^{-j2\pi f_n t} dt$$

$$f_n = n \cdot f_T$$

6. Sygnał jako wektor

Iloczyn skalarny:

$$< x, y > = \int_{D} x(t) \cdot \overline{y(t)} dt$$

Norma (długość wektora):

$$||x(t)||^2 = \langle x(t), x(t) \rangle$$

Metryka (odległość sygnałów):

$$\rho(x,y) = ||x - t|| = \sqrt{\langle x(t) - y(t), x(t) - y(t) \rangle}$$

Energia sygnału:

$$Energia(x(t)) = ||X(t)||_{L^2}^2 = \int_D |x(t)|^2 dt$$

Wektory są orogonalne (czyli prostopadłem względem siebie (czyli liniowo niezależne)) jeśli:

$$\langle x(t), y(t) \rangle = ||x(t)|| \cdot ||y(t)|| \cdot cos(\alpha) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \perp y$$

6.1. Twierdzenie Persevala - o zachowaniu energii

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

6.2. Twierdzenie o zachowaniu odległości

Jeżeli:

$$x(t) \circ y(t) \xrightarrow[\text{ICFT}]{\text{CFT}} X(f) \circ Y(f)$$

to:

$$||x(t) - y(t)|| = ||X(f) - Y(f)||$$

7. Aproksymacja syngału

Aproksymacją sygnału x(t) jest:

$$x(t) \approx \sum_{n=1}^{N} a_n b_n(t)$$

czyli:

$$x(t)+e(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} a_n \cdot b_n(t)$$
$$x(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} a_n \cdot b_n - e(t)$$

gdzie współczynniki a i b odpowiadaja macioerzom:

$$b = A \cdot a$$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} x \circ b_1 \\ x \circ b_2 \\ x \circ b_3 \\ \dots \\ x \circ b_N \end{bmatrix} \qquad A = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \circ b_1 & b_2 \circ b_1 & \dots & b_N \circ b_1 \\ b_1 \circ b_2 & b_2 \circ b_2 & \dots & b_N \circ b_2 \\ b_1 \circ b_3 & b_2 \circ b_3 & \dots & b_N \circ b_3 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ b_1 \circ b_N & b_2 \circ b_N & \dots & b_N \circ b_N \end{bmatrix} \qquad a = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ \dots \\ a_N \end{bmatrix}$$

W gdyby wektorty byłyby ortogonalne, całość sprowadza się do prostego równania:

$$a_k = \frac{x \circ b_k}{||b_k||^2} \qquad k = 1, 2, ..., N$$

Kiedy nasze wektory są znormalizowane to:

$$||b_k||^2 = 1$$

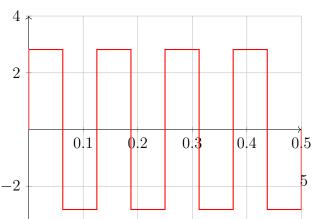
 $a_k = x \circ b_k$ $k = 1, 2, ..., N$

8. Baza Harra (ortonormalna)

$$H_{0,0}(t) = \Pi(t - 0.5) \qquad D: t \in <0, 1 >$$

$$H_{0,1} = \Pi(2\cot(t - 0.25)) - \Pi(2\cdot(t - 0.75)) \qquad m = 1, 2, ..., 2^{k}$$

$$H_{k,m} = 2^{\frac{k}{2}} \cdot H(2^{k} \cdot (t - \frac{m-1}{2^{k}})) \qquad m = 1, 2, ..., 2^{k}$$



Czyli kolejne sygnały bazy:

$$b_1(t) = H_{0,0}(t)$$

$$b_2(t) = H_{0,1}(t)$$

$$b_3(t) = H_{1,1}(t)$$

$$b_4(t) = H_{1,2}(t)$$

$$b_5(t) = H_{2,1}(t)$$

$$b_6(t) = H_{2,2}(t)$$

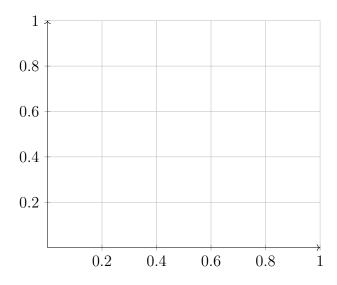
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9. Baza Walsha

$$W_{0,0}(t) = \Pi(t-0.5) \qquad D: t \in <0, 1 >$$

$$W_{0,1}(t) = W_{0,0}(2t) + (-1)^1 \cdot W_{0,0}(2 \cdot (t-0.5))$$

$$W_{k,2m-1}(t) = W_{k-1,m}(2t) + (-1)^{m-1} \cdot W_{k-1,m}(2 \cdot (t-0.5))$$
 $dla \ k > 1$
$$W_{k,2m}(t) = W_{k-1,m}(2t) + (-1)^m \cdot W_{k-1,m}(2 \cdot (t-0.5))$$
 $dla \ k > 1$



10. Twierdzenie o pochodnej

Pochodna pierwszego rzędu:

$$\begin{aligned} dla & \lim_{t \to \pm \infty} x(t) = 0 \\ \frac{d}{dt} x(t) & \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} j2\pi f \cdot X(f) \end{aligned}$$

Pochodna n-tego rzędu:

$$dla \lim_{t \to \pm \infty} x^{(m)}(t) = 0 : m = 0, 1, 2, ..., n - 1$$
$$\frac{d^n}{dt^n} x(t) \stackrel{\text{CFT}}{\longleftrightarrow} (j2\pi f)^n \cdot X(f)$$

11. Twierdzenie o całce

$$\int_{f}^{t} x(\tau)d\tau \stackrel{\text{CFT}}{\longleftarrow} \frac{1}{j2\pi f} \cdot X(f) \ dla \ f = 0$$

dla f = 0 liczymy osobno.