

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$$

$$s(x)^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{X})^2 = \sqrt{\text{Variazione}}$$

$$s(x) = \sigma(x) \text{ se } n \geq 20$$

$$u(\bar{X}) = \frac{s_x}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$x = \bar{X} \pm u(\bar{X}) = \bar{X} \pm \frac{s_x}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{Se incertezza tipo B} \implies n = 1 \text{ e uso } \sigma$$

$$\text{Risoluzione} \implies u(x_i) = \frac{r}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2r}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{Incertezza Combinata: } u_y = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} u_i \right)^2}$$

$$u_e = k \cdot u(x)$$

$$95\% \implies k = 1,96 \text{ per } n = \infty$$

$$k \text{ da } n+1 \text{ gradi di libertà}$$

$$u = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ se } \sigma \text{ non noto}$$

$$V_{letta} = G \frac{V_o}{4} \left(\frac{\Delta R_1}{R_1} - \frac{\Delta R_2}{R_2} + \frac{\Delta R_3}{R_3} - \frac{\Delta R_4}{R_4} \right)$$

$$V_{letta} = G \frac{V_o}{4} k(\mathcal{E}_1 - \mathcal{E}_2 + \mathcal{E}_3 - \mathcal{E}_4)$$

$$+ e^- \text{ cambiano a ordine nel ponte}$$

$$k = 2 \text{ se metallico}$$

$$k = 100 \text{ se semiconduttore}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_i = \frac{\sigma}{E}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A} \text{ o } \frac{M_{fx}}{W_f} = \frac{F \cdot x}{W_f}$$

$$\text{Per inserimento parallelo: } \Delta R_i = R_i - \frac{R_i R_{\text{shunt}}}{R_i + R_{\text{shunt}}}$$

$$\text{Se perpendicolare: } \mathcal{E}_i = -v \mathcal{E}_a$$

$$\text{Perché estensione laterale causa contrazione longitudinale}$$

$$S = \frac{V_{letta}}{V_o} = \frac{V_{letta}}{x} \rightarrow x \text{ variabile indipendente}$$

$$r_v = \frac{GV_o}{4} k k_b r_{\mathcal{E}}$$

$$\text{In generale: } r_v = S \cdot r_x$$

$$r_v = \frac{FS_v}{2^N}$$

$$\forall \text{ Spettri} \rightarrow A \cos(2\pi f t + \varphi) = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\text{Tabella dello spettro e del FRF}$$

$$|x'(f)| = |x(f)| \cdot |FRF|$$

$$\varphi'(f) = \varphi(f) + \varphi(FRF)$$

$$f_N = \frac{f_c}{2} \rightarrow \text{if } f_{x'} > f_n \implies \text{Aliasing} \rightarrow \text{Triangolo}$$

$$\text{if}(f_{reale} \% f_c) > \frac{f_c}{2} \implies \varphi_{out} = -\varphi_{in}$$

$$\text{elif}(f_{reale} \% f_c) < \frac{f_c}{2} \implies \varphi_{out} = \varphi_{in}$$