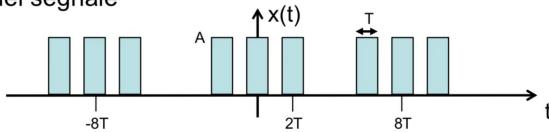
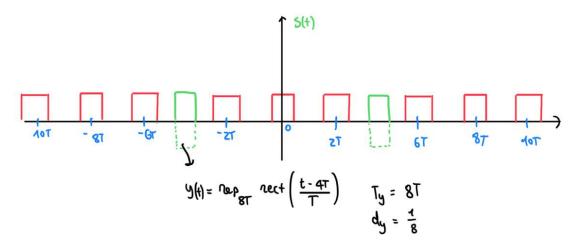
# Lezione 16 - 15/04/2024

Es 2
Calcolare i coefficienti della serie di Fourier, valor medio e potenza del segnale



usiamo la regola del periodo (slide 35)

## IDEA: QUESTO SEGNALE ASSOMIGLIA A UN'ONDA GUADRA A CUI E STATA TOLTA UNA PARTE



$$S(t) = x(t) - y(t)$$

$$V_{K} = \frac{1}{8} \operatorname{Sinc}\left(\frac{K}{8}\right) \cdot e^{-jKy/6} \cdot 4T \cdot 2\pi$$

$$V_{K} = \frac{1}{8} \operatorname{Sinc}\left(\frac{K}{8}\right) \cdot e^{-jKy/6} \cdot 4T \cdot 2\pi$$

$$V_{W} = \frac{2\pi}{8T}$$

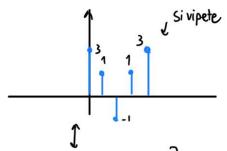
$$X_{K} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Sinc}\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) & K = 4m \leftarrow m = \frac{K}{4} \\ 0 & K \neq 4m \end{cases}$$
 QUESTO PASSACCIO NON E' BANALE

$$S_{K} = \begin{cases} X_{K} - Y_{K} &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{K}{8}\right) - \frac{1}{8} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{K}{8}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{K} & K = 4m \\ &= \frac{3}{8} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{K}{8}\right) \\ -Y_{K} &= -\frac{1}{8} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{K}{8}\right) \left(-1\right)^{K} & K \neq 4m \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{K}{8}\right) \left(-1\right)^{K+1}$$

Possiamo scrivere anche:

$$S_{K} = \frac{1}{8} \operatorname{Sinc}\left(\frac{K}{8}\right) \cdot \begin{cases} 3 & K = 4m \\ (-1)^{K+1} & K \neq 4m \end{cases}$$



$$\int_{K} e^{t} altra volta avevanno} tvovato:$$

$$S_{K} = \frac{1}{8} Sinc \left(\frac{K}{8}\right) \left(1 + cos \left(\frac{K \pi}{2}\right)\right)$$

QUALE STRADA ERA LA PIÚ FACILE? LA PRIMA (HE ABBIAMO SEGUITO (RECOUN DERIVATA)

DUESTA STRADA HA UN PASSAGGIO NON PROPRIO SEMPLICE DA VEDERE (pussaggio cuchiato in giallo)

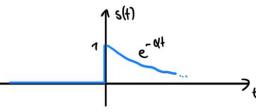
## Es<sub>1</sub>

Calcolare la trasformata di Fourier dei seguenti segnali

- Esponenziale unilatero s(t) = e<sup>-at</sup> 1(t), a>0
- Esponenziale bilatero s(t) = e<sup>-a|t|</sup>, a>0
- Rettangolo s(t) = rect(t)
- **Delta** di Dirac  $\delta(t)$

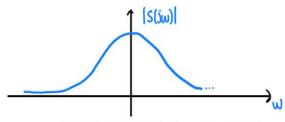
### tsercizio la

$$S(t) = 1(t) e^{-\alpha t}$$
  
 $S(im) = ?$ 



$$S(iw) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(t) e^{-jwt} dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-at} e^{-jwt} dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-(a+jw)t} dt = \left[ \frac{e^{-(a+jw)t}}{e^{-(a+jw)t}} \right]_{0}^{+\infty} = \left[ \frac{e^{-(a+jw)t$$

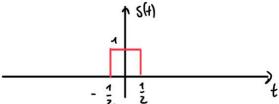
$$= \frac{1 - (\alpha + i\omega)}{(\omega + i\omega)} = \frac{1}{\alpha + i\omega}$$



## PROVARE A DISEGNARIO SU MATUAB

## ESERCIZIO 1c

$$S(t) = Nect(t)$$
  
 $S(iw) = ?$ 



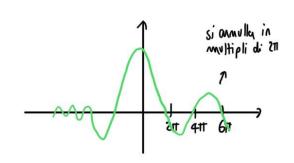
$$S(jw) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(t) e^{-jwt} dt = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-jwt} dt$$

$$= \left[ \frac{e^{-jwt}}{-jw} \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{e^{-j\frac{w}{2}} - e^{j\frac{w}{2}}}{-jw} = \frac{-e^{-j\frac{w}{2}} + e^{j\frac{w}{2}}}{-jw} = \frac{2j \sin(\frac{w}{2})}{jw}$$

$$= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{w}{z}\frac{\pi}{\pi}\right)}{\frac{w}{z}\pi} = \sin\left(\frac{w}{w}\right)$$

RISULTATO IMPORTANTE: IL NECT HA COME TRASFORMATA DI FOURIER IL SINC

nect(+) 
$$\xrightarrow{\ \ \ \ \ }$$
 sinc  $(\frac{w}{2\pi})$ 



## ESERCIZIO 1d

$$S(t) = S(t)$$

$$S(iw) = ?$$

$$S(iw) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(t)e^{-iwt} dt = 1$$

$$S(t) \longrightarrow 1 \quad \text{(segnate Costante (He Vale 1))}$$

#### ESERCIZO

$$S(iw) = 1$$
  
 $S(iw) = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $S(iw) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 1 \cdot e^{-iwt} dt = 7$  questo integrate mon è nisolvioille.

FACCIAMO L'ANTITRASFORMATA DI FOURIER:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{g(w)}{g(w)} e^{jwt} dw = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi = 1$$
ANTITRASFORMATA

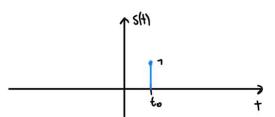
## Es 1

Calcolare la trasformata di Fourier dei seguenti segnali

- a) Sinc s(t) = sinc(t)
- b) Rettangolo scalato s(t) = rect(t/T)
- c) Sinc scalato s(t) = sinc(t/T)
- d) Segnale costante s(t) = 1
- e) Delta traslato  $s(t) = \delta(t-t_0)$

## ESER(1710 le

$$S(t) = S(t-t_0)$$
  
 $S(siw) = 3$ 



$$(\omega i) \times = 1$$
  $(+) \times (+) \times (+$ 

IN QUESTO LASO ERA PIÚ SEMPLICE DA FARE COST  

$$S(jw) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(t-t_0) e^{-jwt} dt = e^{-jwt_0}$$

## ESERCIZIO 1F

$$S(t) = e^{j w_i t} \cdot 1$$

$$S(j w) = ?$$

CONTINUOUS PER ANTITIVASFORMATA
$$S(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(iw) e^{iwt} dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi S(w-w_i) e^{iwt} dw = e^{iw_i t}$$

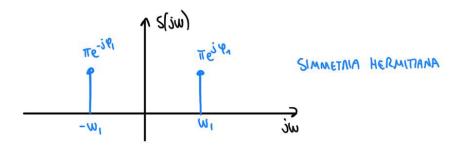
## tsercitio 1G

$$S(t) = Cos (M_1 t + f'_1)$$
  
$$S(iw) = i$$

SOL. IDEA: niscuivo il coseno con Eulero

$$S(t) = cos(W_1t + P_1) = \frac{e^{jP_1}}{z}e^{jw_1t} + \frac{e^{-jP_1}}{z}e^{-jw_1t}$$

$$S(jw) = \frac{e^{j\Psi_1}}{z} z\pi \delta(w-w_1) + \frac{e^{-j\Psi_1}}{z} z\pi \delta(w-w_1)$$



## ESERCIZIO 15

$$S(t) = X(t) \cos(w_1 t)$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{2} e^{jw_1 t}}_{\frac{1}{2} e^{-jw_1 t}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} e^{-jw_1 t}}_{\frac{1}{2} e^{-jw_1 t}}$$

