

Lezione 17 - 18/04/2024

Es 1

Calcolare la trasformata di Fourier dei seguenti segnali

a) **Sinc** $s(t) = \text{sinc}(t)$

b) **Rettangolo** scalato $s(t) = \text{rect}(t/T)$

$$s(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)$$

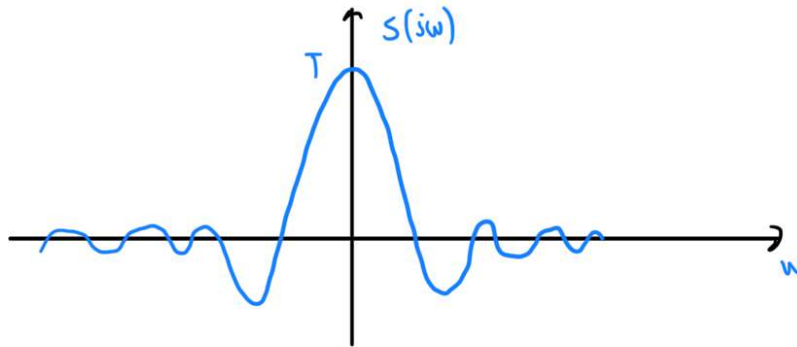
$$S(j\omega) = ?$$

SOL. APPLICHIAMO LA PROPRIETÀ DELLA SCALA

$$x(t) = \text{rect}(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) = \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right)$$

$$s(t) = x\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \xrightarrow[\text{SCALA}]{\mathcal{F}} S(j\omega) = T x(jT\omega)$$

$$= T \text{sinc}\left(\frac{T\omega}{2\pi}\right) = T \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi/T}\right)$$



ESERCIZIO 1a

$$s(t) = \text{sinc}(t)$$

$$S(j\omega) = ?$$

SOL. APPLICHIAMO LA PROPRIETÀ DI SLIDE 54

$$\text{rect}(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right)$$

$$\text{sinc}\left(\frac{t}{2\pi}\right) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi \text{rect}(-\omega) = 2\pi \text{rect}(\omega)$$

Note: A green arrow points from the sinc function in the first equation to the sinc function in the second equation, labeled 'a=t'. A yellow arrow points from the rect function in the second equation to the rect function in the first equation.

$$X(\omega) = \text{prova per antitrasformata: } 2\pi \text{rect}(\omega) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}^{-1}} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{t}{2\pi}\right)$$

ABBAMO SCOPERTO CHE:

$$x(t) = \text{sinc}\left(\frac{t}{2\pi}\right) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega) = 2\pi \text{rect}(\omega)$$

$$s(t) = \text{sinc}(t) = x(t \cdot 2\pi) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} S(j\omega) = a X(ja\omega)$$

\uparrow
 SCALA CON $a = \frac{1}{2\pi}$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} 2\pi \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right)$$

IN CONCLUSIONE ABBIAMO DIMOSTRATO CHE

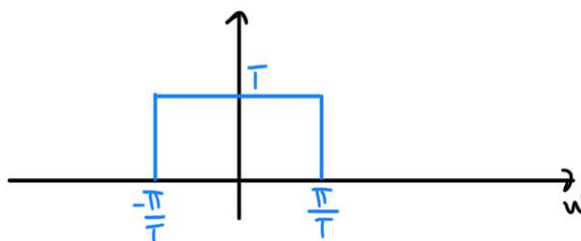
$$\text{sinc}(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right)$$

$$\text{rect}(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right)$$

sinc e rect sono SEGNALI DUALI

ESERCIZIO 1b (ma con la scala)

$$\text{sinc}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} T \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega T}{2\pi}\right)$$



$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{X LISA: } \text{sinc}\left(\frac{t-t_i}{T}\right) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} ? \\ \text{SUGGERIMENTO: uso regola di traslazione} \end{array} \right]$$

NOTA: SU ALCUNI ESERCIZI PROPOSTI SI USA LA NOTAZIONE IN F : LA TRASFORMATA È INDICATA COME $S(F)$

$$\omega = 2\pi F \longrightarrow S(j\omega) = S(F) \Big|_{F = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}}$$

$$F = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

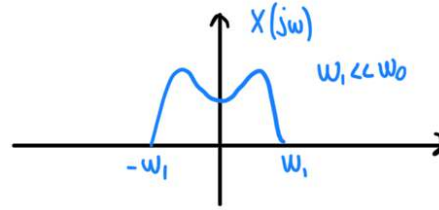
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Calcolare la trasformata di Fourier dei seguenti segnali

- a) **Sinc** $s(t) = \text{sinc}(t)$
- b) **Rettangolo** scalato $s(t) = \text{rect}(t/T)$
- c) **Sinc** scalato $s(t) = \text{sinc}(t/T)$
- d) Segnale **costante** $s(t) = 1$
- e) **Delta traslato** $s(t) = \delta(t-t_0)$
- f) **Esponenziale** complesso $s(t) = e^{j\omega_0 t}$
- g) **Sinusoide** $s(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_0)$ oppure $s(t) = \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi_0)$
- h) **Sinc quadro** $s(t) = \text{sinc}^2(t/T)$
- i) **Triangolo** $s(t) = \text{triangle}(t/D)$
- j) **Modulazione double-side-band** $s(t) = x(t) \cos(\omega_0 t)$
- k) Convoluzione $s(t) = x * x(t)$ con $x(t) = e^{-at} 1(t)$, $a > 0$
- l) Convoluzione $s(t) = \text{sinc} * \text{sinc}(t)$
- m) Trasformazione $s(t) = x(-2t + t_0)$
- n) Segnale **segno** $s(t) = \text{sign}(t)$
- o) Segnale **gradino** $s(t) = 1(t)$

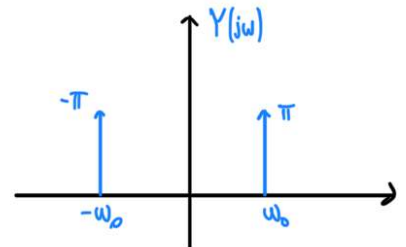
ESERCIZIO 1j (con le nuove regole di relazione tra prodotto e convoluzione)

$$s(t) = x(t) \underbrace{\cos(\omega_0 t)}_{y(t)}$$



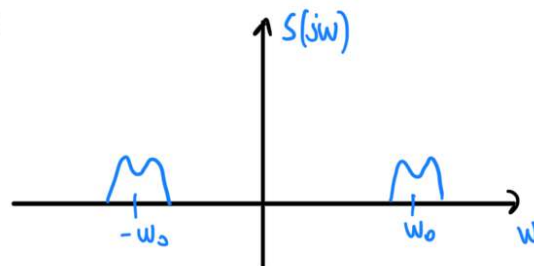
$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega)$$

$$y(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} Y(j\omega) = \pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \pi \delta(\omega + \omega_0)$$



$$s(t) = x(t)y(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} S(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X * Y(j\omega)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(j\omega) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} X(j\omega) * [\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \pi \delta(\omega + \omega_0)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} [\cancel{\pi} X(j(\omega - \omega_0)) + \cancel{\pi} X(j(\omega + \omega_0))] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} X(j(\omega - \omega_0)) + \frac{1}{2} X(j(\omega + \omega_0)) \end{aligned}$$



ESERCIZIO 1i

$$s(t) = \text{triangle}\left(\frac{t}{D}\right) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} S(j\omega) = ?$$

Sol. MI RICORDO CHE IL TRIANGOLO È LA CONVOLUZIONE TRA 2 RECT

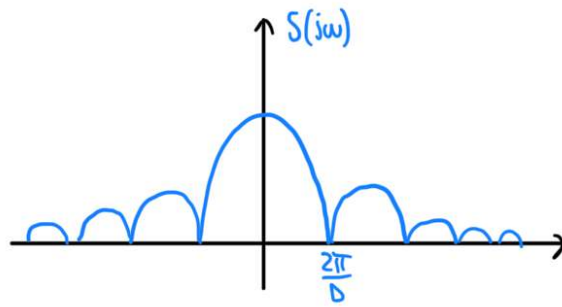
$$x(t) = \text{triangle}(t) = \text{rect} * \text{rect}(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \text{sinc}^2\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right)$$

REGOLA DI CONVOLUZIONE

$$\text{rect}(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right)$$

$$s(t) = x\left(\frac{t}{D}\right) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} S(j\omega) = D X(j\omega D) = D \text{sinc}^2\left(\frac{\omega D}{2\pi}\right)$$

SCALE a = D



ESERCIZIO

$$\text{sinc}^2(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} ?$$

$$\text{triangle}(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \text{sinc}^2\left(\frac{w}{2\pi}\right)$$

$$\text{sinc}^2\left(\frac{t}{2\pi}\right) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi \text{triangle}(w)$$

$$x(t) = \text{sinc}^2\left(\frac{t}{2\pi}\right) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi \text{triangle}(w)$$

$$s(t) = \text{sinc}^2(t) = x(t \cdot 2\pi) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} S(jw) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X\left(j\frac{w}{2\pi}\right)$$

↑ scala $a = \frac{1}{2\pi}$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} 2\pi \text{triangle}\left(\frac{w}{2\pi}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{triangle}(t) &\xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \text{sinc}^2\left(\frac{a}{2\pi}\right) \\ \text{sinc}^2(t) &\xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \text{triangle}\left(\frac{w}{2\pi}\right) \end{aligned}$$

DUALITÀ TRIANGLE - SINC QUADRO

X CASA: $\text{sinc}^2\left(\frac{t-t_1}{T}\right) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} ?$

$$\text{triangle}\left(\frac{t-t_1}{T}\right) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} ?$$

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$$S(t) = \text{sinc} * \text{sinc}(t)$$

$$S(j\omega) = ?$$

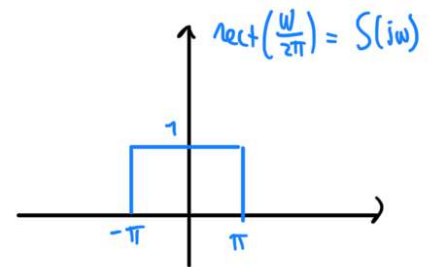
$$S(t) = ?$$

Sol. USO LA REGOLA CONVOLUZIONE - PRODOTTO

$$S(t) = \text{sinc} * \text{sinc}(t)$$

$$\mathcal{F} \downarrow \quad \mathcal{F} \downarrow \quad \mathcal{F} \downarrow$$

$$S(j\omega) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right) \cdot \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right) \quad \text{REGOLA CONVOLUZIONE}$$



IL RECT AL QUADRATO E' SEMPRE IL RECT (VAL 1 TRA $-\pi$ E π E 0 ALTROVE)

$$\text{sinc}(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right) = S(j\omega)$$

\mathcal{F}^{-1}

CIò SIGNIFICA CHE $\text{sinc} * \text{sinc}(t) = \text{sinc}(t)$

$$X \text{ (ASA): } Z(t) = X * Y(t) \quad \text{CON} \quad \begin{aligned} X(t) &= \text{sinc}\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \\ Y(t) &= \text{sinc}\left(\frac{t}{3}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{TROVARE: } Z(j\omega) = ?$$

$$Z(t) = ? \quad (\text{SUGGERIMENTO: lo trovo per antitrasformata di } j\omega)$$

Es 3

Calcolare l'area dei seguenti segnali

- $\text{sinc}(t)$

Es 4

Calcolare l'energia dei seguenti segnali

- $\text{sinc}(t)$

trovare A_s e E_s per $s(t) = \text{sinc}(t)$

Sol. APPLICO LE PROPRIETÀ DI AREA E ENERGIA (slide 57/58)

$$\text{sinc}(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right) = S(j\omega)$$

$$A_s = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{sinc}(t) dt = S(j\omega) \Big|_{\omega=0} = \text{rect}\left(\frac{0}{2\pi}\right) = 1$$

$$E_s = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{sinc}^2(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |S(j\omega)|^2 d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \text{rect}^2\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right) d\omega = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 1$$