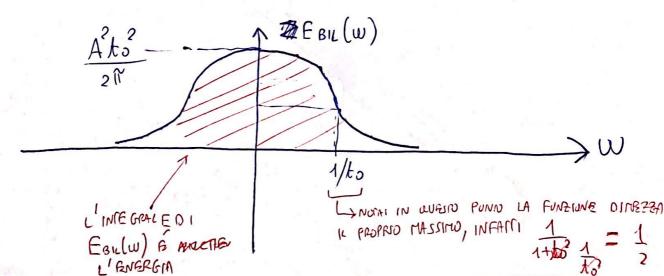


$$x(k) = \begin{cases} A e^{-t/t} & , t \ge 0 \\ 0 & , t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E = \psi_{x}(o) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^{2} dt = A^{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-2t} ds dt$$

$$=A^{2}\begin{bmatrix}\frac{2t/t_{0}}{-2t/t_{0}}\end{bmatrix}_{0}=\frac{A^{2}t_{0}}{2}$$

$$E_{BIL}(w) = \frac{|x(w)|^2}{2\pi} = \frac{A^2 t_0^2}{2\pi} \frac{1}{1+w^2 t_0^2}$$



· SI PUS CALCOLARE L'ENFRICIA E COME INTEGRALE DI EBIL (W)

-> METODO ALTERNATIVO

$$E = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} E_{BLL}(w) dw = \frac{A^2 t_0^2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+w^2 t_0^2} dw$$

$$f(x) = \operatorname{ovelop}(x) = \frac{A^2 to^2}{2\pi} \left[ \operatorname{ovector}(wto) \right]_{-\infty}^{+\infty}$$

holy: x & myto conwor A observato X

$$=\frac{A^2 h^2}{2N h^2} \left[\frac{11}{2} - \left(-\frac{11}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$=\frac{A' t_0}{2}$$