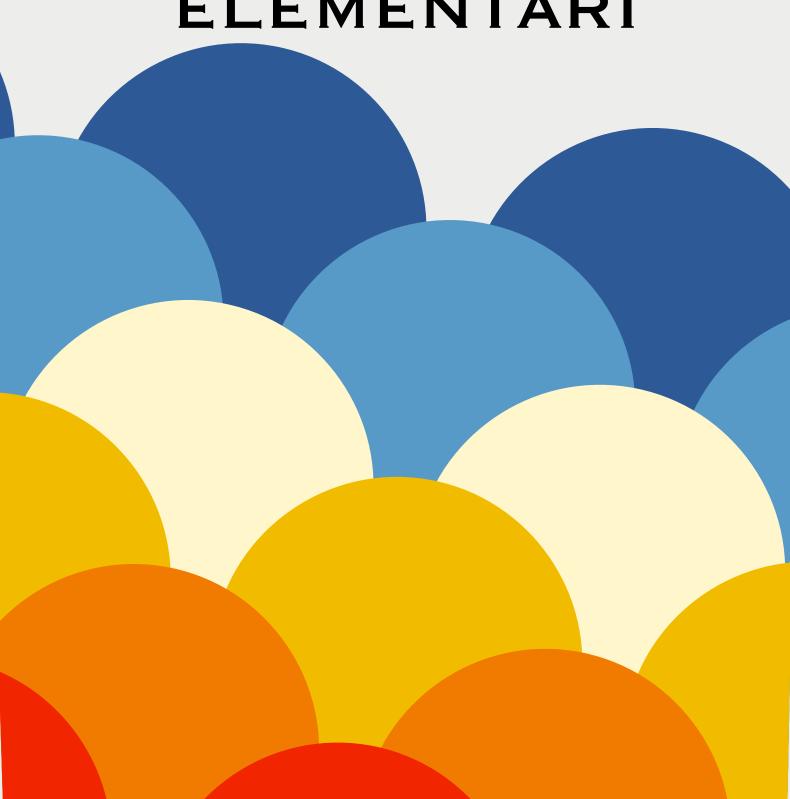
TRASFORMATE DI FOURIER DI SEGNALI ELEMENTARI



$$\chi(t) = A_0$$
 1. Condizione $-D \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A_0 dt = A_0 \cdot t \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = +\infty - D$ Non integrabile Abs.

Come facciamo ad integra re?

$$\chi(t) \Longrightarrow \chi(w) = A_o \cdot \delta(w)$$

Possia mo Tro vare il Segnale
$$\chi(t)$$
 con la J.F.T.

$$-D \chi(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A_0 \cdot S(w) \cdot e \ dw = \frac{A_0}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(w-0) \cdot e \ dw$$

Ao

$$\frac{Ao}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(w) \cdot e \, dt = \frac{Ao}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(w) \, dw$$
Proprieta di Normalizzazione

$$= \frac{A_0}{2\pi} \times (t)$$

$$= \frac{A_0}{2\pi} \implies A_0 \leq (w)$$

Possiamo usare la proprieta della F.T. :
$$C \cdot x(t) \rightleftharpoons C \cdot x(t)$$

$$= 0 \text{ at } \frac{\beta \circ}{2\pi} \iff 2\pi \text{ As } \delta(w) = 0 \quad \text{As} \iff 2\pi \text{ As } \delta(w)$$

Segnale "dc"- Costante

$$\chi(t) = A \implies \chi(f) = ?$$

Diciamo di avere
$$\chi(t) \rightleftharpoons \chi(f) = A S(f) = 0$$
 la Sua Trasf. Inv. Sara':

 $\chi(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (A S(f)) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (A S(f)) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (A S(f)) df = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (A S(f)) df$

Espone nziali

$$\triangleright$$
 $\chi(t) = e$ $\chi(t)$ con $a>0$

$$=D \mathcal{F}(x(t)) = X(w) = \int x(t) e dt = \int e^{-at} u(t) e^{-at} = \int e^{-at} u(t) e^{-at} dt$$

$$= \int e^{-t(a+jw)} dt = -\frac{e}{a+jwt} = 0 + \frac{1}{a+jwt} = 0$$

$$= \int e^{-at} u(t) e^{-at} dt = 0 + \frac{1}{a+jwt} = 0$$

$$\triangleright$$
 $\chi(t)=e$ $\chi(-t)$ α $\alpha>0$

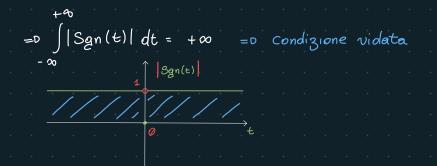
$$\mathcal{K}(t) = e^{-\chi(t+1)} \cos \alpha > 0$$

$$\mathcal{J}(\chi(t)) = \chi(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{\alpha - 1\omega} \left[\frac{1 - 0}{\alpha - 1\omega} \right] e^{-t} = \frac{1}{\alpha - 1\omega} \left[\frac{1 - 0}{\alpha - 1\omega} \right]$$

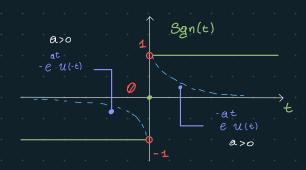
$$\chi(t) = Sgn(t) = \begin{cases} -1 & t < 0 \\ 0 & t = 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$



1) Condizione per la F.T. Segnale integrabile Assolutamente



-D Se rivociamo a far convergere il segnale, sara possibile inTegrarlo Assolutamente



- $\neg D$ Possiamo scrivere Sgn(t) = U(t) U(-t)
 - =0 la versione convergente Sara:
 - · $u(t) = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} e \cdot u(t)$ quando a-vo abbiamo
 - U(-t) = lim e U(-t) a-00

-D Possiamo calcolare la FT $X(f) = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \left[f(e^{\alpha t}u(t)) - f(e^{\alpha t}u(-t)) \right]$

$$-0 \quad f\left(\frac{-at}{e} \text{ u(t)}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-at} \frac{-J2\pi ft}{dt} = \frac{1}{a+J2\pi ft}$$

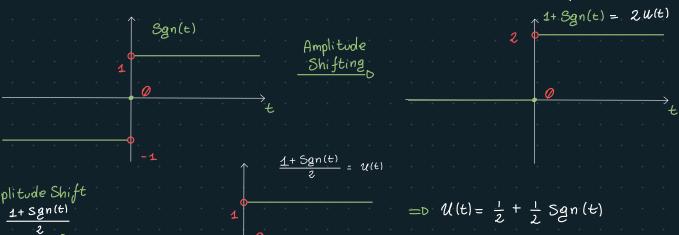
 $=D \quad X(w) = \lim_{\alpha \to 00} \left[\frac{1}{\alpha + Jw} - \frac{1}{\alpha - Jw} \right] = \lim_{\alpha \to 00} \left[\frac{\alpha - Jw - \alpha - Jw}{\alpha^2 - J^2w^2} \right] = \lim_{\alpha \to 00} \left[\frac{-2Jw}{\alpha^2 J^2w^2} \right]$ $= -\frac{2Jw}{w^2} = -\frac{2J}{w} \frac{J}{J} = -\frac{2J^2}{Jw} = \left(\frac{2}{Jw} \right) \frac{f(x(t))}{J^2}$

$$= D \qquad Sgn(t) \Longrightarrow \frac{2}{Jw}$$

Unitario

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |u(t)| = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |u(t)| = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |u(t)| dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+$$

- -D Per calcolave la fi(u(t)) dobbiamo rendere u(t) convergente
 - -D Se riusciamo a Surivere Ult) intermini di Sgnlt) possiamo Trasformore! che sgn(t) =



Amplitude Shift
$$\underbrace{\frac{1+\operatorname{Sgn}(t)}{2}}_{2} = u(t)$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{2} + \operatorname{Sgn}(t)}_{2} = u(t)$$

$$= D \quad U(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(u(t)) = f(\frac{1}{2}) + f(\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Sgn}(t)) = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \delta(w) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{z}{Jw} = \pi \delta(w) + \frac{1}{Jw}$$

$$2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta(w)$$

$$f(u(t)) = \frac{z}{Jw} = \pi \delta(w) + \frac{1}{Jw}$$

$$\mathcal{U}(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Sgn}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta(f) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{f(\operatorname{Sgn}(t))}{\operatorname{Sgn}(t)} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \delta(f) + \frac{1}{2 \operatorname{Jr} f}$$

Esponenziale Monolatero

$$\chi(t) = A \cdot e \cdot u(t)$$

$$f(x(t)) = A \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{2\pi f}} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{dt} = A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t}{2\pi f}} \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{dt}}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t}{2\pi f}} \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{dt}}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{dt}} = A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t}{2\pi f}} \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{dt}}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{dt}} = A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{AT}{J2\pi fT+1} \cdot e \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{AT}{T} \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{AT}{J2\pi fT+1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0-1 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{AT}_{J2\pi fT+1} f(x(t))$$

Rappresentare il segnale

Modulo
$$\left| \frac{AT}{J z \pi_{z} f T + 4} \right| = \frac{\left| N v m \right|}{\left| D e n o m \right|} = \sqrt{\frac{AT}{-4 \pi^{2} \int^{2} \tau^{2} + 1}}$$

come lo grafichiamo?

1. Trovere il val max

=D quando
$$AT$$
 = AT? quando $\sqrt{1+(2\pi fT)} = 1$ =D $2\pi fT = 0 = 0$

7. Trovere il valore alla free di taglio:

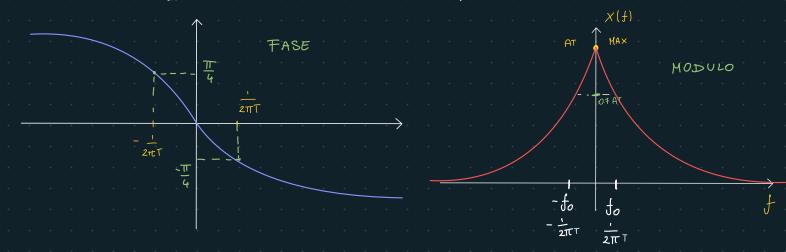
2. Trovare il valore alla freg di taglio:

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau} = D \quad y(f_0) = \frac{AT}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2\pi\tau}{2\pi\tau}\right)}} = \frac{AT}{\sqrt{2}} \quad N = 0.7 \quad AT$$

-D Scopriamo l'attenuazione

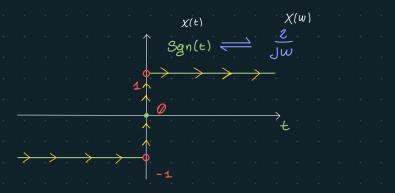
=D ATTenuazione tra
$$f(b)$$
 = $20\log_{10} \frac{AT}{\sqrt{z}}$ = $20\log_{10} (\sqrt{z})^{2}$ 3.01 dB

Assumendo
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi T} - 0$$
 $\Delta X(f) = atan (1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$



Trasformata di segnali collegati a segnali san(t) e U(t)

Trasformata della Sqn(t) con la Derivata



=D Abbiamo un solo impulso =D
$$\frac{d}{dt}x(t) = z \cdot \delta(t)$$

$$=D \quad f\left(\frac{d}{dx} \chi(t)\right) = f\left(2 f(t)\right) - D$$

$$(Jw) \cdot \chi(w) \qquad 2 \cdot 1$$

$$(JW) X(W) = 2 = 0$$
 $X(W) = \frac{2}{JW}$
Trasformata

Trasformata del gradino con le Derivate



1) Deriviamo il Segnale 2 volte

$$= D \frac{d}{dx} \chi(t) = \delta(t) = b (Jw) \chi(w) = 1 - b \chi(w) = \frac{1}{J\omega}$$
Now Si trova V

Perchi la F.T. Non si trova?

-D Non Abbiamo considerato il VALORE DC (Media)

•
$$\langle Sgn(t) \rangle = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int \chi(t) dt = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \left[\int 1 dt + \int dt \right]$$

= $\lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \left[-t \Big|_{0}^{0} + t \Big|_{0}^{T} \right] = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \cdot \left[0 - T + T - 0 \right] = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{2T} - 00$

Media

Se la media é zero non dobbiamo includerla nella Trasformata

•
$$\langle u(t) \rangle = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^{+T} u(t) dt = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{0}^{+T} dt = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \pi = \frac{1}{2}$$
 Hedia $u(t)$

$$= 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \stackrel{\text{F.T.}}{\longleftarrow} 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta(w) = \pi \delta(w) \quad \text{for} \quad (\frac{1}{2})$$

=D Addizioniamo la media:
$$f(u(t)) = \frac{1}{J\omega} + \pi f(t)$$

Morale della favola:

Quando calcoliamo la trasformata tramite la derivata dobbiamo prima controllare che la media del Segnale Sia Zero; se e +0, allora calcoliamo la media e la addizioniamo alla derivata.

Trasformata di un fasore complesso

$$\chi(t) = e^{\int w_o t} \rightleftharpoons \chi(w) = ?$$

Consideriamo
$$\chi'(w) = \delta(w - w_0) \stackrel{\mathcal{I} \neq . \tau}{=} \chi'(t)$$

$$\chi(t) = e \implies \chi(w) = ?$$

$$\chi(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \chi(w) e dw = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \int (w-w_0) e dw = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \int (w-w_0) e dw$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \chi(w) e dw = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \int (w-w_0) e dw = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \int (w-w_0) e dw$$

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$$= \frac{1$$

Jwot Jwt -0 Siccome vogliamo calcolare
$$e$$
 =0 2π $\frac{e}{2\pi}$ \Longrightarrow $\delta(w-w_0)$ 2π

$$=$$
 $e \rightleftharpoons 2π δ(w-w0)$



Esercizi per trasformate

Prob 1:
$$\chi(t) = e$$
 con a>o $\chi(w) = ?$

Sol: $\chi(t)$ converge? -D $\chi(t) = \frac{1}{e^{at^2}} = 0$ converge

 $\chi(t) = \frac{1}{e^{at^2}} = 0$ converge

$$-0 \text{ FT} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (-at^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{-at^2} e^{-at^2} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-at^2} dt$$

Prob 1:

Prob 2: Se la F.T. di $\chi(t)$ e $\chi(w)$, Trovare la F.T. di $\chi(t) = \chi(2t-3)$

So
$$\chi(t) \rightleftharpoons \chi(w)$$
, $\chi(t) = \chi(2t-3) \rightleftharpoons (\gamma(w) = ?)$

Sfasa mento

Metoolo 1: Time Shift -D Time Scale

$$\chi(t) \xrightarrow{\text{Time}} \chi(t-3)$$
 Proprieta' $VI = 0$ $f(\chi(t-3)) = \chi(w) \cdot e$

$$\chi(t-3) \xrightarrow{\text{time}} \chi(zt-3) \xrightarrow{\text{Prop } V} = 0 \text{ fr} \left(\chi'(zt) \cdot e^{-\int wt}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{|z|}\right) \chi(\frac{w}{2}) \cdot e^{-\int \frac{w}{2}}$$

$$= \nabla Y(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} X(\frac{\omega}{2}) e$$

Metodo 2: time Scale -D time Shift

$$\chi(t) = \nabla \chi(2t) = \nabla f(\chi(2t)) = \frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{\omega}{2})$$
Scale

$$\chi(2t) \xrightarrow{\text{time}} \chi(2t-3) = 0 \quad \text{If } (2t-3) = \text{If } (2(t-\frac{3}{2})) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \chi(\frac{w}{2}) \cdot e^{-\frac{3}{2}Jw}\right)$$

Prob Bonus
$$\chi(t) \rightleftharpoons \chi(w)$$
, $\chi(t) = \chi(-3t+9) \rightleftharpoons \gamma(w) = ?$

$$y(t) \rightleftharpoons \chi\left[-3(t-3)\right] = P \qquad Y(t) = \frac{1}{(-3)} \times (\frac{\omega}{3}) e$$

Prob 3:

$$\chi(t) = \frac{1}{a+Jt} \Longrightarrow \chi(w) = ?$$
 Sappia no che $\chi'(t) = e^{-at}$ $\frac{1}{1+Jw}$

$$\frac{\omega = t}{1 + Jt} \rightleftharpoons 2\pi \ e \ \cdot u(-\omega) = 2\pi \ e \cdot u(-\omega)$$