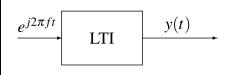
# ESERCIZI TRASFORMATE DI FOURIER "NOTEVOLI"



# Piccolo Recap

# Segnali e sistemi nel dominio della frequenza

La rappresentazione dei segnali mediante  $\delta$ -impulsi, definita dalla formula di riproducibilità ci ha consentito di ricavare il legame di convoluzione tra ingresso e uscita di un sistema LTI. L'analisi in frequenza è invece basata sulla rappresentazione dei segnali come combinazione lineare di esponenziali complessi.



Poniamo un fasore

$$y(t) = h(t) * e^{j2\pi f t} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) e^{j2\pi f (t-\tau)} d\tau = e^{j2\pi f t} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) e^{-j2\pi f \tau} d\tau}_{H(f)} = H(f) e^{j2\pi f t}$$

Osserviamo come in uscita continuionos ad overe il fasore moltiplicato per

$$(H(f)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t) e^{-J2\pi f t} dt$$
Trasformata
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t) e^{-J2\pi f t} dt$$
Trasformata
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t) e^{-J2\pi f t} dt$$
Trasformata

Inoltre -D 
$$H(f) = \frac{y(t)}{x(t)} \Big|_{x(t)=e}$$

Jet ft

Dati tutti questi "Strumenti", come trovia mo h(t) nel sys?

X(t) Y(t) =? Y(t)

- 1. Poniamo  $\chi(t) = e$  per piu' f possibil,
- 2. Valutiamo l'uscita y(t) e la rapportiamo ad X(t) per diverse f
- 3. Troviamo H (f) R.F.T. b h (t)

## Dominio Cambiare

Segnali Continui

Tempo - D Frequenza
$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \chi(t) \cdot e = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \chi(t) \cdot e \, dw$$

$$W = 2\pi f$$
Frequenza - D Tempo
$$+\infty$$

Frequenza 
$$-D$$
 Tempo  
 $+\infty$   $= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f) e dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f) e dw$ 

Segnali Discreti

Tempo - D Frequenza

$$\chi(v) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \chi(n) \cdot e$$
 $\chi(0) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \chi(n) \cdot e$ 

Frequenza - D Tempo
$$X(n) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} X(v) \cdot e \quad dv = \int_{2\pi}^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} X(0) \cdot e \quad dv$$

$$-\nabla y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H(f) \cdot X(f) \cdot e \quad dt \quad \text{ovvero} \quad y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Y(f) \cdot e \quad dt$$

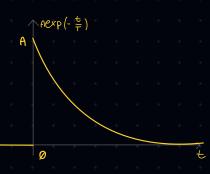
$$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f) e^{\int_{-\infty}^{2\pi f} t} df = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{2\pi f} Y(f) e^{\int_{-\infty}^{2\pi f} t} dt$$
wero  $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} Y(f) e^{\int_{-\infty}^{2\pi f} t} dt$ 

Deduciamo che 
$$Y(\cdot) = X(\cdot) \cdot \#(\cdot)$$

Concetto di Banda ~15:00

Esempio 1: T. di fi dell'exp monolatero T. Continuo

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



$$X(f) = \int x(t) \cdot e^{-J2\pi ft} dt = \int A \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{T}} w(t) \cdot e^{-J2\pi ft} dt$$

$$-\infty \qquad -\infty$$
Trasformation
$$di \text{ Fourier} \qquad +\infty - t \left(\frac{2+J2\pi fT}{T}\right)$$

$$= A \int e^{-\frac{t}{T}} e^{-\frac{t}{T}} dt = A \int e^{-\frac{t}{T}} dt$$

$$-t \left(\frac{1+J2\pi fT}{T}\right) + \infty \qquad \text{Trasformation}$$

$$= -\frac{AT}{1+J2\pi f} \qquad \left[\begin{array}{c} -t\left(\frac{1+J2\pi f}{T}\right) + \infty \\ e \end{array}\right] = \frac{AT}{1+J2\pi f}$$
Trasformata

=D ofteniamo 
$$e^{\frac{-t}{\tau}}u(t) = \frac{A^{T}}{1+J2\pi f^{T}}$$

- 1. Trovare il modulo D Spettro di ampiezza
- 2 Trovare la fase D Spettro di fase

- D 1. Se A>0 eT>0 -0 
$$|X(f)| = \frac{|\text{NUM}|}{|\text{DENOM}|} = \frac{|\text{AT}|}{|\text{1+} \text{J2}\pi f T}| = \frac{|\text{AT}|}{|\text{1+} \text{J2}\pi f T}|^2$$

$$=\frac{AT}{|1+\sqrt{2\pi f}T|}=\frac{AT}{\sqrt{1^2+(2\pi fT)^2}}$$

$$|a+b|=\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$$

$$|\chi(f)|$$

Grafichiamolo:

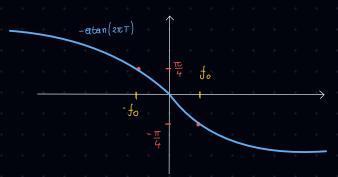
Assumia mo 
$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau} - 0$$
 20 log  $f = \frac{1}{|x(f_0)|} = 20 \log \frac{AT}{|x(0)|} = 20 \log \frac{AT}{|x(0)|}$ 

Frequenza di taglio Lo E' quella freq al di sopra del quale un filtro blocca il segnale

= 
$$20 \log_{10} \left(\sqrt{2}\right) \approx 3 dB$$
ATTENDAZIONE

2 Fase: 
$$\triangle$$
  $\mathbb{H}(f) = [\triangle] \text{ Numeratore} - [\triangle] \text{ DenominaTore}] = \emptyset - \text{ Atan}(2\pi f T)$ 

Grafichiamolo: Assumiamo 
$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi T}$$
 -D  $4H(f) = -a \tan(2\pi t \frac{1}{2\pi T} T) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ 



Proprieta'
$$X^*(f) = X(f) \quad \text{Pari}$$
per  $x(t)$  REALE

$$-D \operatorname{proof} \times (-f) = \begin{bmatrix} +\infty & -J2\pi(-f) + \\ \int x(t) \cdot e & dt \end{bmatrix} = +\infty$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^*(t)}{x(t)} e^{-t} dt = x(t)$$

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Quindi
II modulo Sara' PARI:
$$-J \angle H(t)$$

$$-D | H(t) | e = | H(t) | e -$$

· La fase vale l'opposto - DE Dispari

Un esempio e proprio l'esempio 1 1

$$x(t) = e$$

$$= D X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -a|t| -J 2\pi f t$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} at - J \pi f t \qquad f = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} at - J \pi f t \qquad = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}$$

$$=\frac{1}{a-Jz\pi f}\begin{bmatrix} t(a-Jz\pi f) \\ e \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{a+Jz\pi f}\begin{bmatrix} -t(a+Jz\pi f) \\ e \end{bmatrix}_{0}^{+\infty}$$

$$=\frac{1}{a-J2\pi f}\cdot \left[1-0\right]+\frac{1}{a+J2\pi f}\left[0-\left(-1\right)\right]=\frac{1}{a-J2\pi f}+\frac{1}{a+J2\pi f}$$

$$= \frac{a + J2\pi f + a - J2\pi f}{a^{2} + (2\pi f)^{2}} = \frac{2a}{a^{2} + (2\pi f)^{2}} = \frac{2a}{a^{2} + (2\pi f)^{2}} = a^{2} + a i 2\pi f - a i 2\pi f - a^{2}(2\pi f)^{2}$$

$$(a-i2\pi f)(a+i2\pi f) =$$

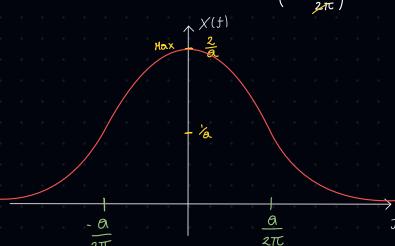
$$= a^{2} + a i2\pi f - a i2\pi f (i^{2}(2\pi f)^{2})$$

$$= a^{2} + (2\pi f)^{2}$$

Non e presente "j" =  $\alpha^2 + (2\pi f)^2$ =DLO Spettro e zeale P (e anche pari)

Grafichia molo:

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \pi} - \nabla \times \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \pi}\right) = \frac{2a}{a^{2} + \left(2\pi \frac{\partial}{\partial \pi}\right)^{2}} = \frac{2a}{2a^{2}} = \frac{1}{a}$$



Lo 20 log<sub>10</sub> 
$$\frac{X(f_0)}{X(0)} = 20 log_{10} \frac{\frac{1}{a}}{\frac{2}{a}}$$

Attenuazione
$$= 20 log_{10} \frac{1}{a} \frac{2}{2}$$

$$= 20 \log_{10} \frac{1}{2} = N - 6 dB$$

$$\chi(n) = \alpha \cdot u(n) \quad \text{con} \quad -1 < \alpha < 1 - D \quad |\alpha| < 1$$

$$\text{Spettro} \quad \chi|\nu| = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \alpha^n \cdot u(n) \cdot e \quad = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \alpha \cdot e^{-j2\pi\nu} \cdot n = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\alpha \cdot e^{-j2\pi\nu}\right)^n$$

$$\text{Serie geometrica}$$

$$\sqrt{\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (z)^n} \quad \text{con} \quad -1 < z < 1 = \frac{1}{1-z} \quad -D \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\alpha \cdot e^{-j2\pi\nu}\right)^n = \underbrace{1 - \alpha \cdot e^{-j2\pi\nu}}_{\text{spettro}} \text{Spettro}$$

$$= 0 \quad a^n u(n) = \frac{1}{1 - a e^{j2\pi v}}$$

$$\left| X(v) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{1 - \alpha \cos(2\pi v) + \int \alpha \sin(2\pi v)} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \alpha \cos(2\pi v))^{2} + (\alpha \sin(2\pi v))^{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \alpha \cos(2\pi v))^{2} + (\alpha \sin(2\pi v))^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + a^{2}\cos^{2}(2\pi\nu) - 2a\cos(2\pi\nu) + a^{2}\sin^{2}(2\pi\nu)} = \frac{1}{a^{2}(\cos^{2}(2\pi\nu) + \sin^{2}(2\pi\nu)) + 1 - 2a\cos(2\pi\nu)}$$

$$=0 \left( \left| X(v) \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha^2 + 1 - 2\alpha \cos(2\pi v)}} \right) \text{Modulo}$$

$$= (1 - e^{-j2\pi v}) = - a tan \left( \frac{a sin(2\pi v)}{1 - a cos(2\pi v)} \right)$$

Esemplo 4: Exp Bilatora Discreta
$$\mathcal{R}(n) = \mathbf{a} \qquad \text{con} \qquad |\mathbf{a}| < 1 - \mathbf{p} - 1 < \mathbf{a} < 1$$

$$\mathbf{x}(n) = \mathbf{a} \qquad \text{con} \qquad |\mathbf{a}| < 1 - \mathbf{p} - 1 < \mathbf{a} < 1$$

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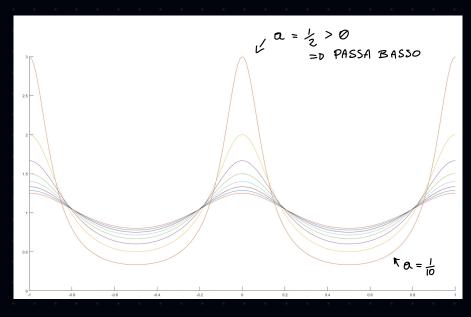
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$$\mathbf{x}(n) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathbf{a} \qquad \text{con} \qquad |\mathbf{a}| < 1 - \mathbf{p} < 1 - \mathbf{p}$$



Notiamo come con l'aumentare di a la Banda si restringe

Con a >0 -0 Passa Basso Con a <0 -0 Passa Alto

$$(t) = A \pi \left(\frac{c}{T}\right) - D \times (f)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$X(f) = A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \pi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \cdot e^{-J2\pi f t} dt = A \int_{e}^{\frac{t}{2}-J2\pi f t} dt$$

$$= A \int_{-\infty}^{-\frac{T}{2}} e^{-J2\pi f t} dt$$

$$= A \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{-J2\pi f t} dt = A \int_{e}^{\frac{t}{2}-J2\pi f t} dt$$

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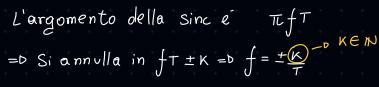
$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} = -\frac{A}{J2\pi f} \begin{pmatrix} -J \pi f T & J\pi f T \\ e & -e \end{pmatrix}$$

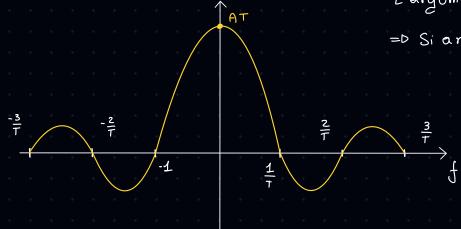
$$\begin{array}{c} L_{D} & \cos(\pi f T) - j \sin(\pi f T) - \left[\cos(\pi f T) + j \sin(\pi f T)\right] \\ \\ -2j & \sin(\pi f T) \end{array}$$

$$= \left( \widehat{A} \sin \left( \pi f \tau \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\pi f} \right)$$

Spettro 
$$X(f)$$
A  $Sin(\pi f \tau) \cdot \frac{1}{\pi f}$ 
O  $Ciricorda$  molto la  $Sinc$ :  $Sinc$ : A  $Sin(\pi t)$ 
 $\pi t$ 

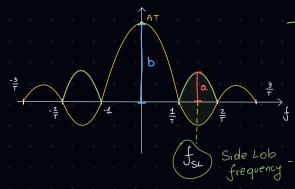
=0 Lo spettro 
$$X(f) = A T Sin(\pi f T) = AT Sinc(f T)$$





Anche questo e un segnale reale

Quanto Si attenua il lobbo principale rispetto oi Secondari? Domanda:



- -D Si considera il modulo dello spettro, quindi i lobbi neg diventono Positivi.
  - O Quanto vale il rapporto tra b e a?

Ans 
$$\int_{SL} = \left(\frac{2}{T} + \frac{1}{T}\right) \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2T}$$

$$-0 \quad 20 \quad \log_{10} \left| \frac{\chi(0)}{\chi(t_{SL})} \right| = 20 \quad \log_{10} \frac{1}{AT \operatorname{Sinc}(\frac{3}{2})} = 20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{AT}{AT \operatorname{Sinc}(\frac{3}{2})} \right) \stackrel{\sim}{=} 13 \text{ dB}$$

A che ci serve? Se scelgo la Banda ponia:  $B = \frac{1}{T}$  Sono sicuro che 20 log  $\left(\frac{X(0)}{X(t)}\right) \ge 13 dB$ con f>B Vedicinizio Esempio 6: Rect Discreto  $\chi(n) = R_{N}(n) - D \quad \text{IMPORTANTE} : \quad \text{II segnale } R_{N} \text{ (discreto) parte da } n > 0$   $= D \quad \text{Non Simmetrico} \quad = D \quad \text{Complesso.}$   $\chi(v) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \chi(n) \cdot e \quad = \quad \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{e} e^{-J2\pi v}$   $= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left( e^{-J2\pi v} \right)^{n} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} z^{n} = \frac{1-z^{N}}{1-z}$   $= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left( e^{-J2\pi v} \right)^{n} = \frac{1-e}{1-e^{J2\pi v}}$   $= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left( e^{-J2\pi v} \right)^{n} = \frac{1-e}{1-e^{J2\pi v}}$ COS(EUN) + J Sin (TUN) - COS(TUN) + JSin (TUN) 2JSin(TON)  $e = \begin{pmatrix} 1\pi\nu & -1\pi\nu \\ e & -e \end{pmatrix}$ Costro) + J Sin (TV) + [costru) + JSin (TV)] 2) Sin ( 10)  $\frac{-J\pi \nu \nu}{e} = \frac{2J\sin(\pi\nu \nu)}{e} = \frac{-J\pi \nu (\nu \nu)}{e} = \frac{-J\pi \nu (\nu \nu)}{\sin(\pi\nu \nu)} = \frac{-J\pi \nu (\nu \nu)}{\sin(\pi\nu)} = \frac{-J\pi \nu}{\cot(\nu\nu)} = \frac{$  $\times(\circ)$ per una Rect discreta N 3 4 5 10  $\infty$   $(A_1/A_0)_{dB}$  -9,54 -11,30 -12,04 -12,17 -13,26 Ad uncerto punto

il capporto dei lobbi Si l'Assesta" -> Dipende poco da N

