

# Proprieta' della Trasformata di FOURIER

$$\begin{cases} \chi_1(\cdot) \Longrightarrow \chi_1(\cdot) & \text{e voglia mo trovare} & y(\cdot) \\ \chi_2(\cdot) \Longrightarrow \chi_2(\cdot) & \end{cases}$$

-0 
$$y(\cdot) = a_1 x_1(\cdot) + a_2 x_2(\cdot)$$

Se conosciamo gli spettri

e' inutile calcolare

altre Trasformate.

Se 
$$\chi(t) \rightleftharpoons \chi(f)$$
 vuol dire che  $\chi(t) \rightleftharpoons \chi(-f)$   
Spettro considerato  
nel tempo

Esempio 1: 
$$\chi(t) = A\pi \left(\frac{t}{T}\right) - D = f(\chi(t)) = \chi(f) = AT Sinc(fT)$$

Dominio: tempo

Dominio: freq

Combio di ver

• Se in t abbienno AT Sinc (
$$(t)$$
 T)  $\longrightarrow$  AT ( $(t)$   $\xrightarrow{f}$  )  $\longrightarrow$  AT ( $(t)$   $\longrightarrow$  AT ( $(t)$   $\xrightarrow{f}$  )  $\longrightarrow$  AT ( $(t)$   $\longrightarrow$  AT ( $(t)$   $\longrightarrow$  AT ( $(t)$   $\longrightarrow$  AT ( $(t)$   $\longrightarrow$  AT

Tempo 
$$freq$$
 $T\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \rightleftharpoons AT Sinc(fT)$ 

Tempo  $freq$ 

AT Sinc  $(t,T) \rightleftharpoons T\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)$ 

III) Trasformate degli impulsi.

Transformate degli impulsi. IMPULSI IDEALI
$$\chi(n) = \int_{\kappa=-\infty}^{+\infty} \chi(n) = \sum_{\kappa=-\infty}^{+\infty} \chi(n) \cdot \xi(n) = \chi(0) \cdot \xi(n)$$

$$\chi(n) \cdot \xi(n) = \chi(0) \cdot \xi(n)$$
Tempo freq.

Quindi:  $\delta(n) \rightleftharpoons 1$ 

• 
$$\chi(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \chi(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) \cdot e dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) \cdot 1 dt = 1 \cdot \left[ -\infty + \infty \right] = 1$$

lorale della favola:

$$\int_{t}^{t} -J2\pi\nabla N$$

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oftenute can l'eq di sintesi
$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^$$

$$1 \Longrightarrow \delta(-f) = \delta(f)$$

Dominio del Tempo

1 
$$\Longrightarrow S(-f) = J(f) = D \times (t) = A \Longrightarrow X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A \cdot e^{-J2\pi t} ft dt = A \cdot S(f)$$

PARI

Dominio del Tempo

Tem

#### IV Proprieta Di Simmetria

$$\chi(-(\cdot)) \rightleftharpoons \chi(-(\cdot)) = 0 \quad \chi(\cdot) \text{ e pari} = 0 \quad \chi(\cdot) \text{ e Pari}$$
Riflessione nel tempo nella freq

$$\chi^*(\cdot) \stackrel{\times}{\longrightarrow} \chi^*(\Theta(\cdot))$$

Se 
$$x \in x$$
 et reale  $x^*(\cdot) \rightleftharpoons X(\cdot) = x(\cdot)$ 

E quindi:

$$x(-(\cdot)) = x(\cdot)$$

$$|x(-f)| \cdot e = |x(f)| e^{\int \Delta x(f)}$$
Coniversity attacks of x(-f)

-D Possiamo Scrivere cho

$$\chi$$
 (at)  $\rightleftharpoons \frac{1}{|a|} \cdot \chi \left(\frac{f}{a}\right)$ 

=D Se a comprime Nel Dominio fara espandere lo spettro del tempo (freq)

=> Se a Espande Nel Dominio della freq fara Comprimere il segnale x(t).

Esemplo 1: 
$$y_1(t) = \chi(2t)$$
 con  $\chi(t) = \pi(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} < t < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{othw.} \end{cases}$ 

$$=D \pi (2t) = \begin{cases} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} < 2t < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{othw} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{4} < t < \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & \text{othw} \end{cases} = D \text{ COMPRESSIONE}$$

Sappiamo che 
$$\pi(t) \rightleftharpoons Sinc(f) = 0 \quad \chi_1(f) = \frac{1}{2} \times (\frac{1}{2})$$
Tempo freq
Espanso

Esempio 2: 
$$y_2(t) = \chi(t)$$
 con  $\chi = \Pi(t)$   
 $-D \Pi(\frac{1}{2}t) = \begin{cases} -1 < t < 1 \\ 0 \text{ othw} \end{cases} = D Espanso$ 

=D Se 
$$x = \pi(\frac{t}{2}) \longrightarrow X(t) = Sinc(f) = D Y_1(f) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot Sinc(\frac{t}{2}) = 2Sinc(2t)$$

Traslazione Temporale
$$X(t-T_0) \rightleftharpoons X(f) \cdot e \qquad \uparrow$$
Ritardo

Scriviamo lo spettro come modulo e fase: |X(f)|e e

Il modulo rimone
invariato J(Δ\_X(f)-2πfTo)
e

γ(T) Nuova fase

Morale Della favola:

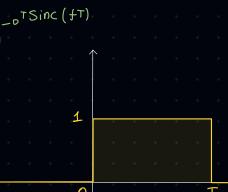
Ad un ritardo nel dominio del tempo Corrisponde uno Sfasamento nel dominio della freguenza.

$$\begin{array}{ll} +\infty \\ & +\infty \\ & = 12\pi f \text{ dt pongo } \text{s=t-T=D } \text{t=s+T}, \text{ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & +\infty \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ dt pongo } \text{s=t-T=D } \text{t=s+T}, \text{ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s+T)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s+T)}{2\pi f(s)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s)}{2\pi f(s)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s)}{2\pi f(s)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s)}{2\pi f(s)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s)}{2\pi f(s)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s)}{2\pi f(s)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s)}{2\pi f(s)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s)}{2\pi f(s)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s)}{2\pi f(s)} \\ & = 2\pi f \text{ ds=dt-D} x(s) = \frac{12\pi f(s)}{2\pi f(s)} \\ & = 2\pi f$$

$$y(t) = \chi(t - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{t - \frac{T}{2}}{T}\right)$$

$$y(t) = \chi(t - \frac{1}{2}) \qquad \text{con } \chi(t) = \pi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)$$



$$= 0 \quad X(f) = X(f) \cdot e^{-Jz\pi f T}$$

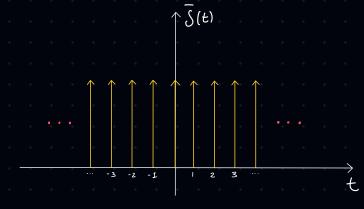
$$= T \operatorname{Sinc} \left(T \cdot f\right) \cdot e^{-J\pi f T}$$

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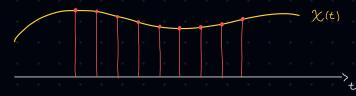
frequenza

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left( t \right) = \sum_{\kappa=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left( t - \kappa \right)$$

- Se abbia mo il "treno di delta" moltip. per un segnale X(), vengono prelevati i valori negli indici:



-D Se abbiamo un treno nel dominio del tempo, lo avromo onche nel dominio della freq



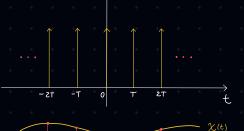
$$\widetilde{S}(t) = \sum_{\kappa = -\infty}^{+\infty} \int (t - \kappa) \longrightarrow \widetilde{S}(f) = \sum_{m = -\infty}^{+\infty} S(f - m)$$

Consideriamo un treno di periodo NON GENERICO di periodo T:

$$\widetilde{S}_{T}(t) = \sum_{K = -\infty}^{+\infty} S(t - K \cdot T)$$

$$\uparrow \overline{S}(t)$$

Le 8 sono distanziate a Mulcipli di T => Possiamo de cidere la cadenza con cui campionare il Segnale



• Tep [S(t)]: Replicazione del segnale tra pareutesi con cadenza T

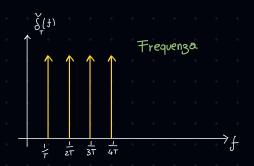
Riscrivia mo 
$$S_{\tau}(1)$$

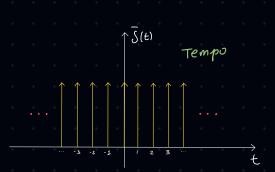
$$-0 \quad \tilde{S}_{\tau}(t) = \sum_{\kappa = -\infty}^{+\infty} \delta \left[ T(\frac{t}{\tau} - \kappa) \right] = \sum_{\kappa = -\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\tau} \cdot \delta(t)$$

$$= \sum_{\kappa = -\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\tau} \cdot \delta(t) \cdot \frac{1}{\tau} \cdot \delta(t)$$
Treno di Delta
Valuta to in  $\frac{1}{\tau}$ 

Passiamo al dominio della freq:
$$\frac{1}{T}\sum_{K=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta\left(\frac{t}{T}-K\right) = \delta\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \Longrightarrow T\delta\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) = \frac{1}{T} \cdot \pi \sum_{M=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta\left(\frac{t}{T}-M\right) = \sum_{M=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta\left[t\left(\frac{t}{T}-\frac{M}{T}\right)\right]$$

$$= 0 \qquad \frac{1}{T} \sum_{\kappa = -\infty}^{+\infty} \delta\left(\frac{t}{T} - \kappa\right) \Longleftrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{T} \sum_{m = -\infty}^{+\infty} \delta\left(f - \frac{m}{T}\right)$$

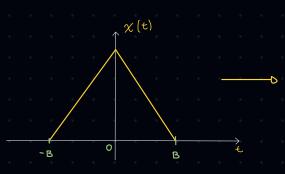


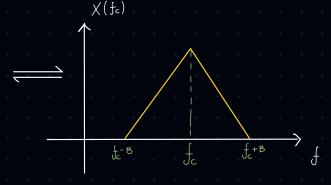


# VIII | Traslazione Temporale nel Dominio della frequenza Si applica nella modulazione

$$\chi(t)$$
 e  $\chi(f-f_c)$   $\chi(f-f_c)$  Tempo frequenza

$$\chi(v)$$
 e  $X(v-v_c)$ 



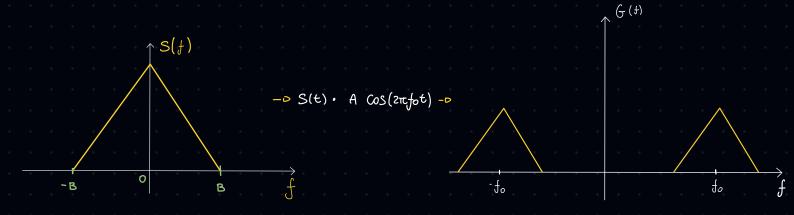


## Esempio 1.1) Modulazione di ampiezza (analogica, mod di ampiezza)

cos di un'opportuna frequenza. -0 Il segnale viene moltiplicato per il

$$\frac{S(t)}{X} \times \frac{g(t)}{S(t)}$$
A Cos(zuf, t)

in freq -> 
$$G(f) = \frac{A}{2}S(f-f_0) + \frac{A}{2}S(f+f_0)$$

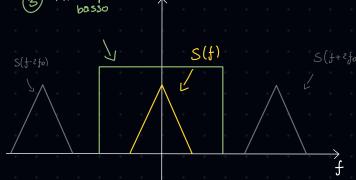


Perche'? 
$$y(t) = g(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) = A S(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) \cdot \cos(2\pi f_0 t) \cdot \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$$

$$\cos^{2}(x) = \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2}$$

$$= A S(t) \cdot \left(\frac{1 + \cos(4\pi t)}{2}\right) = \frac{A}{2} S(t) + \frac{A}{2} S(t) \cos(4\pi t)$$

$$f_{1}(q(t) \cdot cos(\cdot \cdot)) = Y(f) = \frac{A}{2}S(f) + \frac{A}{4}S(f - 2f_{0}) + \frac{A}{4}S(f + 2f_{0})$$
Segnale che
Segnali Shiftati Centrati
in  $\pm 2f_{0}$ 



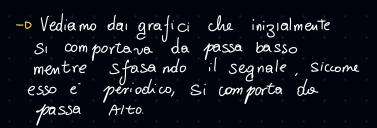
=0 OTTeniamo 
$$Y(f) = \frac{A}{2}S(f) \rightleftharpoons y(t) = s(t)$$

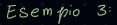
$$\chi(n) \cdot e \longrightarrow \chi(v - v_e) \qquad po nia mo$$

$$= 0 \qquad \chi(n) \stackrel{\int \pi n}{e} \longrightarrow \chi(v - \frac{1}{2}) \qquad Scambio \qquad F$$

$$Cos(\pi n) + J sin(\pi n)$$

$$(-1)^n$$





Esempio 3:  

$$\chi(t) = A e \longrightarrow \chi(f) = ?$$
A é il Sfasomento
Segnale

$$S(t) \stackrel{\text{Jenfot}}{e} \Longrightarrow S(f - f_c)$$

$$= 0$$
  $X(f) = A \delta(f - f_c)$ 

### Esempio 4: Impulso modulato

$$X(t) = A \pi \left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \cos(2\pi f_c t)$$
  $X(f) = ?$ 

1.) Applichiamo la prop. di modulazione : A S(t) Cos(2 $\pi$ fot)  $\rightleftharpoons \frac{A}{2}$  S(f-fo)+ $\frac{A}{2}$  S(f-fo)

$$\neg D \cap \Pi(\frac{t}{+}) \rightleftharpoons A \top Sinc(fT) \Rightarrow X(f) = \frac{A}{2} T Sinc[(f-f_c)T] + \frac{A}{2} T Sinc[(f-f_o)T]$$

Impulso RF - Radio Freq.

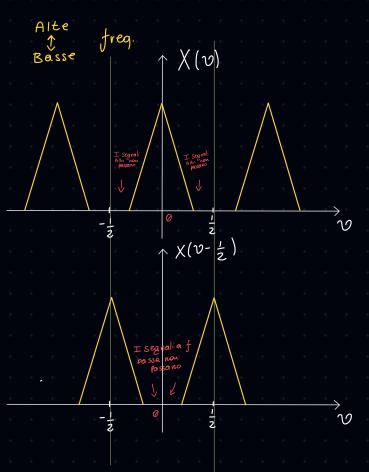
$$\chi(t) = A \pi(\frac{t}{\tau}) \cos(\frac{\pi t}{\tau})$$
 II cos e in forma Strana

-D 
$$Cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{T}\right)$$
 -o  $f_c = \frac{1}{2T}$  -o  $Cos\left(2\pi f_c T\right)$ 

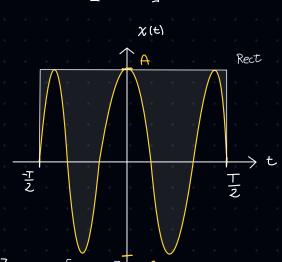
=D 
$$\chi(t) = A\pi \left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right) \cos\left(2\pi \int_{c} T\right)$$
 Ancora una volta un impulso modulato

 $rect \rightleftharpoons AT Sinc(fT) = D ATT (\frac{t}{T}) \rightleftharpoons AT Sinc(fT)$ 

$$= D A \pi \left( \frac{t}{\tau} \right) \cdot Cos(...) = D X \left( f \cdot f_{a} \right) = D X \left( f \right) = \frac{A}{2} T sinc \left[ \left( f \cdot f_{o} \right) \right] + \frac{A}{2} T sinc \left[ \left( f \cdot f_{o} \right) \right] + \frac{A}{2} T sinc \left[ \left( f \cdot f_{o} \right) \right]$$



Vc = 1/2



Q: Cosa ci a spettiamo in freq? Ans. Ci aspettiamo Due sinc