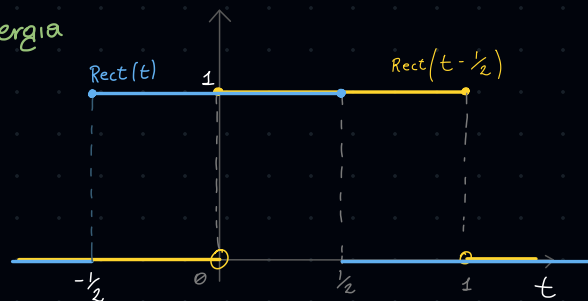


**ENERGIA, POTENZA,
MEDIA, CORRELAZIONE
DEI SEGNALE
DETERMINISTICI**



IMPULSO RETTANGOLARE Segnale di Energia

$$\text{Rect} = \pi = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{Per } 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{Altrimenti} \end{cases}$$



Altre forme

- $\text{Rect}(t-c) \rightarrow$ Spostato IN AVANTI DI $+c$
- $\text{Rect}(t+c) \rightarrow$ Spostato INDIETRO DI $+c$
- $A\pi(t) \rightarrow$ Rect di Ampiezza A
- $\text{Rect}\left(\frac{t-c}{T}\right) \rightarrow$ Rect di Durata $T \Rightarrow (c - \frac{1}{2}T < t < c + \frac{1}{2}T)$

MEDIA

$$\langle S(t) \rangle = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T S(t) dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}T}^{\frac{1}{2}T} S(t) dt$$

FORMULA GENERALE

Media su $I = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

$$\langle \text{Rect}(t) \rangle_{(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})} = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{cases} 1 & \text{per } -\frac{1}{2} < t < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{ovw.} \end{cases} dt = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} 1 dt = \left[\frac{1}{2} - (-\frac{1}{2}) \right] = 1$$

Media su $I = (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \langle \text{Rect}(t) \rangle &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T 0 dt + \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} 1 dt + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^T 0 dt \\ &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} 1 dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \left[\frac{1}{2} - (-\frac{1}{2}) \right] = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

La media su $(-\infty, +\infty)$ è zero

Perché? Se distribuivamo la media del segnale da $-\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ (che è 1) su un intervallo infinito, è ovvio che essa diventa zero!

POTENZA

$$P_S = \langle \|S(t)\|^2 \rangle = \text{Media del modulo quadro} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T \|S(t)\|^2 dt$$

\rightarrow La potenza è la quantità di Energia che viene trasferita in un intervallo di tempo. Si misura in Watt.

$$P_{\text{Rect}(t)} = \langle \|\text{Rect}(t)\|^2 \rangle = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} = 0 \text{ potenza nulla}$$

ENERGIA

$$E_S = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \|S(t)\|^2 dt = \text{Quantita' TOTALE di energia del segnale}$$

$$E_{\text{Rect}(t)} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \begin{cases} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} < t < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{altw} \end{cases} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{-\frac{1}{2}} 0 dt + \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} 1 dt + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{+\infty} 0 dt = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \textcircled{1} \quad E \neq 0 \neq \infty$$

POTENZA MUTUA

Dato $Z(t) = X(t) + Y(t)$

$$\Rightarrow P_Z = P_X + P_Y + P_{XY} + P_{YX}$$

- $$P_{XY} = \langle X(t) \cdot Y^*(t) \rangle = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T X(t) \cdot Y^*(t) dt$$

Segnali Complessi

- $$P_{XY} = P_{YX} \Rightarrow P_Z = P_X + P_Y + 2 P_{XY}$$

per segnali Reali

- $$P_{XY} = P_{YX} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{ORTOGONALI} \Rightarrow P_Z = P_X + P_Y$$

Per Segnali ortogonali

Dato $Z(t) = \text{Rect}(t) + \text{Rect}(t) \Rightarrow Z = 2 \text{Rect}(t)$

$$\Rightarrow P_Z = P_R + P_R + P_{RR} + P_{RR} = \textcircled{2 P_R} + 2 P_{RR}$$

$$P_{RR} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T \text{Rect}(t) \cdot \text{Rect}(t) dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-T}^T \begin{cases} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} < t < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{altw} \end{cases} dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} 1 dt$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \Rightarrow \textcircled{0} \text{ Potenza mutua } \Rightarrow \text{autopotenza(?)}$$

$$= 2 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 = \textcircled{0} \text{ Potenza della somma di due Rect}$$

ENERGIA MUTUA

$$E_Z = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(t) \cdot Y^*(t) dt$$

Segnali complessi

$$E_X = E_Y \Rightarrow E_Z = E_X + E_Y + 2 E_{XY}$$

Segnali Reali

$$z = \text{Rect}(t) + \text{Rect}(t) = 2 \text{Rect}(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_z = \mathcal{E}_{\text{Rect}} + \mathcal{E}_{\text{Rect}} + \mathcal{E}_{\text{RR}} + \mathcal{E}_{\text{RR}} = 2 \mathcal{E}_R + 2 \mathcal{E}_{\text{RR}}$$

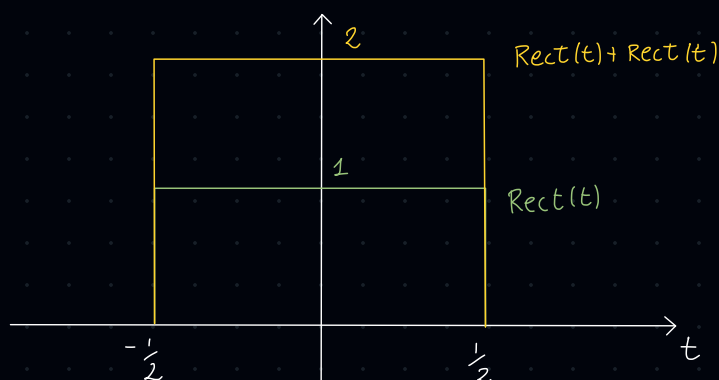
$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{\text{RR}} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{Rect}(t) \cdot \text{Rect}(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{Rect}^2(t) dt = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{+\frac{1}{2}} dt = 1 \mathcal{E}_{\text{RR}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_z = 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 = 4 \text{ Energia di } \mathcal{E}_{\text{RR}}$$

Processo alternativo.

$$z = \text{Rect}(t) + \text{Rect}(t) = 2 \text{Rect}(t) \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_z = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (2 \text{Rect}(t))^2 dt = 4 \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{+\frac{1}{2}} 1 dt = 4$$

Perché sono due segnali REALI



$$\mathcal{E}_S = (\text{Area}_S)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_R = [(\text{B} \times \text{h})]^2 = \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \cdot 1 \right]^2 = 1$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{2R} = [(\text{B} \times \text{h})]^2 = \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \cdot 2 \right]^2 = 2^2 = 4$$

CORRELAZIONE

La correlazione ci dice quanto sono SIMILI due segnali: se si "sovrappongono" avranno una correlazione maggiore

$$r_{xy}(\tau) = \langle x(t), y(t-\tau) \rangle = \begin{cases} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T x(t) \cdot y^*(t-\tau) dt & \text{Potenza} \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \cdot y^*(t-\tau) dt & \text{Energia} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Autocorrelazione di Rect}(t) = r_{\text{Rect}(t)} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{Rect}(t) \cdot \text{Rect}(t-\tau) dt$$

$$= \text{La Rect è un segnale di Energia} \Rightarrow r_R = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{Rect}(t) \cdot \text{Rect}(t-\tau) dt$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} < t < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases} \cdot \begin{cases} 1 & -\frac{1}{2}-\tau < t < \frac{1}{2}+\tau \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Pi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \cdot \Pi\left(\frac{t-\tau}{T}\right) dt \quad \rightarrow \text{Diversi casi possibili}$$

Caso 1:

→

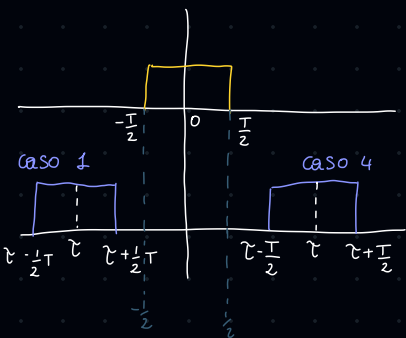
$$\tau + \frac{T}{2} < -\frac{T}{2} \Rightarrow \text{ESTremo sup} \quad \text{ESTremo inf}$$

=> Vuol dire che i due segnali non si "Toccano" quindi il loro prodotto vale zero.

=> Siccome la corr e' l'integrale del prodotto
=> γ_x per $\tau < -T = 0$

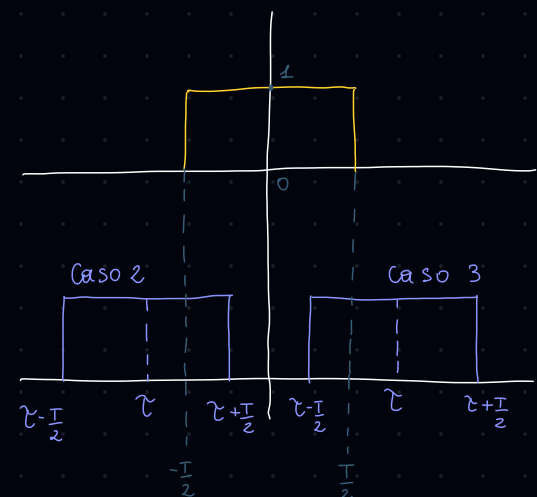
Caso 4: $\tau - \frac{T}{2} > \frac{T}{2} = \tau > T$ Stessa situa del caso ①

=> per $\tau > T$ $\gamma_x = 0$



Caso 2: $\begin{cases} \tau + \frac{T}{2} > -\frac{T}{2} \\ \tau + \frac{T}{2} < \frac{T}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \tau > -T \\ \tau < 0 \end{cases}$ Per $\tau \Rightarrow -T < \tau < 0$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\tau + \frac{T}{2}} A \Pi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \cdot A \Pi\left(\frac{t - \tau}{T}\right) dt = A^2 \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\tau + \frac{T}{2}} \text{Rect}^2\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) dt = A^2 \left(\tau + \frac{T}{2} + \frac{T}{2} \right) = A^2(\tau + T)$$



Caso 3: $\begin{cases} \tau - \frac{T}{2} > -\frac{T}{2} \Rightarrow \tau > 0 \\ \tau - \frac{T}{2} < \frac{T}{2} \Rightarrow \tau < T \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 < \tau < T$ Per τ

$$\Rightarrow A^2 \int_{\tau - \frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \text{Rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) dt = A^2 \left[t \right]_{\tau - \frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} = A^2 \left(\frac{T}{2} - \tau + \frac{T}{2} \right) = A^2(T - \tau)$$

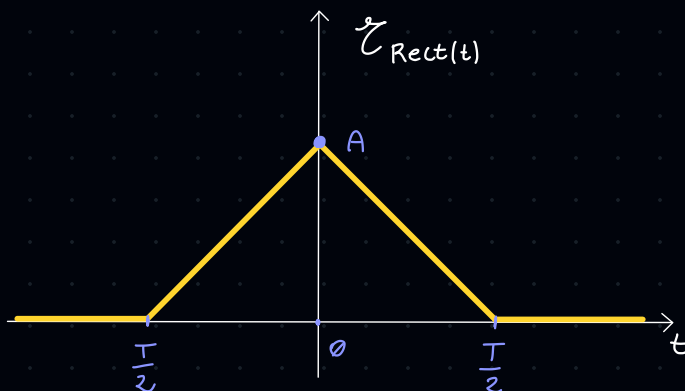
=> Tiriamo le somme:

$$\gamma_x = \begin{cases} 0 & \tau < -T \\ A^2(T + \tau) & -T < \tau < 0 \\ A^2(T - \tau) & 0 < \tau < T \\ 0 & \tau > T \end{cases}$$

Ristretto a $-T < \tau < T$

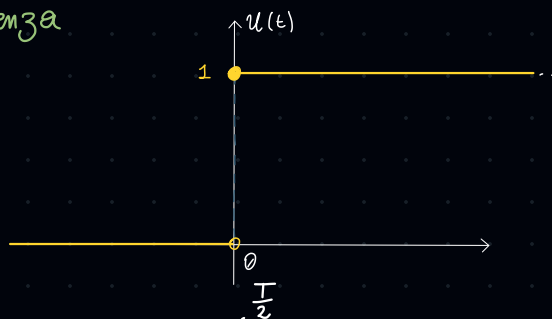
$$\begin{cases} A^2(T + \tau) & \tau < 0 \\ A^2(T - \tau) & \tau > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A^2(T - |\tau|) & |\tau| \leq T \\ 0 & \text{Altrove} \end{cases}$$



GRADINO UNITARIO Segnale di Potenza

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{per } t \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{per } t < 0 \end{cases}$$



MEDIA:

$$\langle u(t) \rangle = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \begin{cases} 1 & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases} dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \left[\frac{T}{2} \right] = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

Potenza:

$$P_{u(t)} = \langle \|u(t)\|^2 \rangle = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T u^2(t) dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_0^T 1^2 dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

Potenza finita $\neq 0$

Energia

$$E_{u(t)} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u^2(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt = \infty$$

Energia nulla

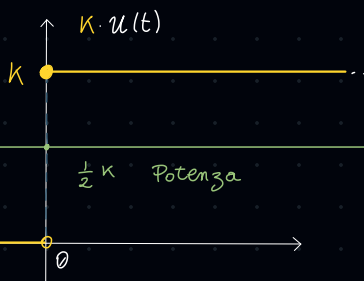
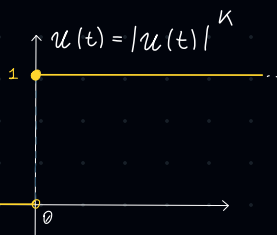
Mutua Potenza

$$P_{uu} = \langle \|u(t), u(t)\| \rangle = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T u(t)^2 dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Se } \mathbb{E} = u(t) + u(t) = 2u(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{\mathbb{E}} = P_{u(t)} + P_{u(t)} + P_{uu} + P_{uu} = 2P_u + 2P_{uu} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

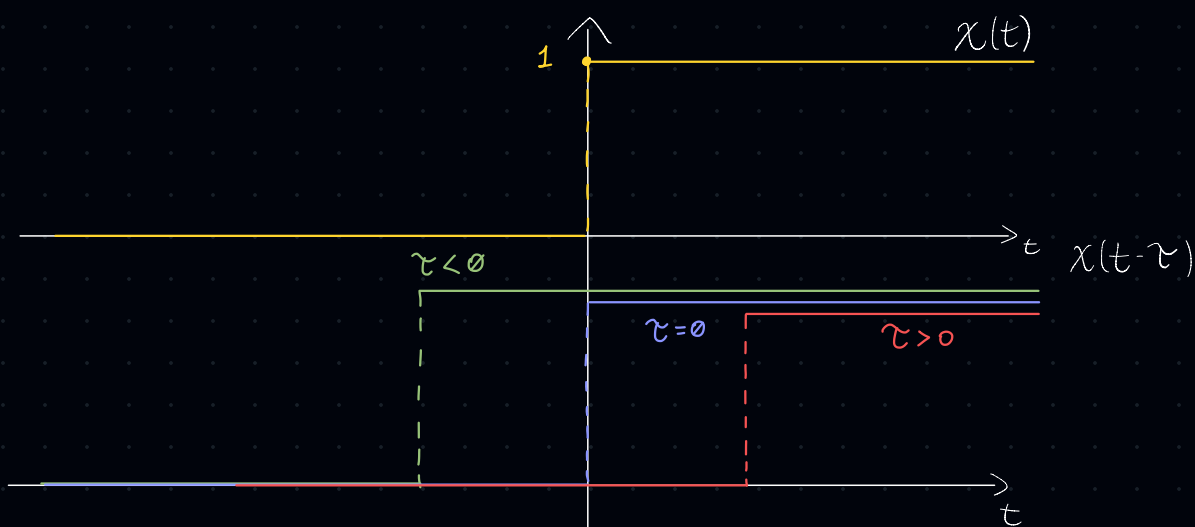
Potenza di $2u(t)$



$\frac{1}{2} k$ Potenza

Correlazione

$$r_{uu}(\tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^{+T} u(t) \cdot u^*(t-\tau) dt$$



Caso 1) $\tau < 0 \Rightarrow r_{uu}(\tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_0^T 1 dt = \frac{1}{2}$

Caso 2) $\tau = 0 \Rightarrow r_{uu}(\tau) = \frac{1}{2}$

Caso 3) $\tau > 0 \Rightarrow r_{uu}(\tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{\tau}^T dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} (T - \tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{T} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

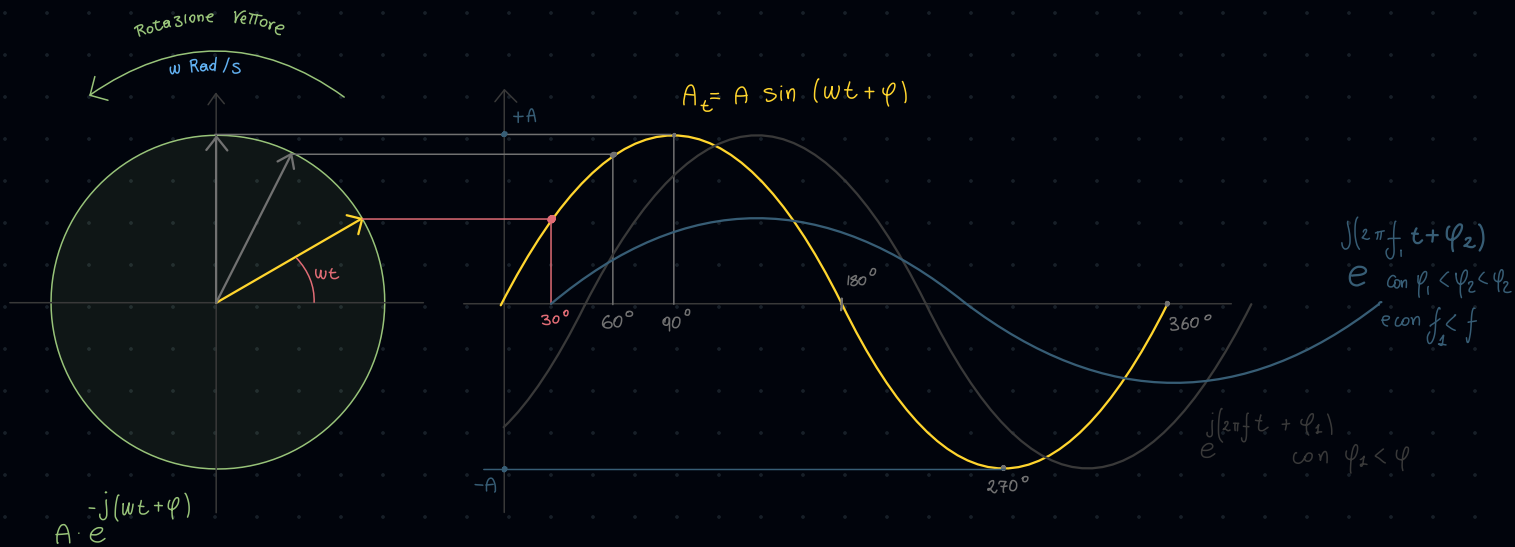
$\Rightarrow r_{uu}(\tau)$ per $\tau > 0 = \frac{1}{2}$

FASORE A TEMPO CONTINUO

Segnale di potenza

$$x(t) = \underset{\text{Ampiezza}}{A} e^{j(\underbrace{\omega t}_{\text{Pulsazione}} + \underbrace{\varphi}_{\text{Fase iniziale}})} = A e^{j(2\pi f t + \varphi)} \Rightarrow \omega = 2\pi f$$

Numero complesso j



MEDIA Del fasore

$$\langle \text{Phasor} \rangle = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T A e^{j(\omega t + \varphi)} dt = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A}{nT} \int_{-nT}^{nT} e^{j(\omega t + \varphi)} dt =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A}{nT_0} \int_0^{T_0} e^{j\omega t} \underbrace{e^{j\varphi}}_{\substack{\text{Trascuriamo} \\ \text{la fase iniziale } \varphi=0}} dt = \frac{A}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} e^{j\omega t} dt \Rightarrow \text{Il periodo } e: \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$= \frac{A\omega}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} e^{j\omega t} dt = \frac{A\omega}{2\pi} \left[\frac{e^{j\omega t}}{j\omega} \right]_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} = \frac{A\omega}{2\pi} \left[\frac{e^{j2\pi}}{j\omega} - \frac{e^0}{j\omega} \right] = \frac{A\omega}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{e^{j2\pi} - 1}{j\omega}$$

→ Scriviamo: $e^{j2\pi} = \cos(2\pi) - j \sin(2\pi) \Rightarrow \frac{A\omega}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\overbrace{\cos(2\pi)}^1 - j \overbrace{\sin(2\pi)}^0 - 1}{j\omega}$

$$= \frac{A\omega}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1 - 0 - 1}{j\omega} = \textcircled{0} \text{ media del fasore } \text{quente } f \neq 0$$

Potenza del fasore

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_f &= \langle \| \text{Phasor} \|^2 \rangle = \langle A e^{j\omega t} \cdot A e^{j\omega t} \rangle = \langle A [\overset{1}{\cos(\omega t)} + i \overset{0}{\sin(\omega t)}] \cdot B [\overset{1}{\cos(\omega t)} + i \overset{0}{\sin(\omega t)}] \rangle \\
 &= \langle A \cdot B \rangle = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{AB}{T} \int_{-T}^T dt = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{AB}{n T_0} \int_{n \cdot 0}^{n \cdot T_0} dt = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{AB}{n \frac{2\pi}{\omega}} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} dt \\
 &= \frac{WAB}{2\pi} \cdot \left[t \right]_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} = \frac{WAB}{2\pi} \left[\frac{2\pi}{\omega} - 0 \right] = \boxed{A \cdot B} \quad \text{Potenza} \neq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Energia del fasore?

$$E_f = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} AB \, dt = AB \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} AB n \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} t \, dt = \boxed{+\infty} \quad (??) \text{ Da confermare}$$

Correlazione Tra due fasori

$$x(t) = A_1 e^{j\varphi_1} e^{j2\pi f_1 t} \quad y(t) = A_2 e^{j\varphi_2} e^{j2\pi f_2 t}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_{xy}(\tau) = \langle x(t), y(t-\tau) \rangle = \langle x(t) \cdot y^*(t-\tau) \rangle = A_1 A_2 \langle e^{j\varphi_1} e^{j2\pi f_1 t} \cdot e^{-j\varphi_2} e^{-j2\pi f_2 (t-\tau)} \rangle$$

$$= A_1 A_2 e^{j(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)} \langle e^{j2\pi f_1 t} e^{-j2\pi f_2 t} \rangle \cdot e^{j2\pi f_2 \tau} = A_1 A_2 e^{j(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)} \langle e^{j2\pi(f_1 - f_2)t} \rangle e^{j2\pi f_2 \tau}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_1 \neq f_2 \\
 \Rightarrow r_{xy}(\tau) &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Potenza mutua

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_1 = f_2 = f_0 \\
 \Rightarrow r_{xy}(\tau) &= \boxed{A_1 A_2 \cdot e^{j(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}} e^{j2\pi f_0 \tau} = P_{xy} \cdot e^{j2\pi f_0 \tau}
 \end{aligned}$$

Media di un fasore

$f_1 = f_2 = 0 \Rightarrow f = 0$
 \downarrow
 $\langle P_h \rangle = A$

$f_1 \neq f_2$
 \downarrow
 $\langle P_h \rangle = 0$

→ la correlazione di due fasori aventi la stessa frequenza è il fasore con la stessa frequenza e la potenza mutua tra i due fasori come Ampiezza.

$$\Rightarrow \text{Se } f_1 = f_2 = f_0 \quad e \quad \varphi_1 = \varphi_2 = \varphi_0 \quad e \quad A_1 = A_2 = A$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Autocorrelazione del fasore} = r_x(\tau) = \boxed{A^2} e^{j2\pi f_0 \tau} = \boxed{P_x} \cdot \boxed{e^{j2\pi f_0 \tau}}$$

\uparrow Ampiezza pari alla potenza del segnale
 \uparrow fasore della stessa frequenza
 \downarrow con fase nulla

Mutua Potenza

$$S(t) = \text{Phasor} = A e^{j\omega t} \quad \text{Assumiamo fase iniziale nulla}$$

$$P_{ss} = \langle A e^{j\omega t} \cdot A e^{-j\omega t} \rangle = A^2 \langle 1 \rangle = A^2 \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T}^T dt =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A^2 \frac{1}{n T_0} \cdot n \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} dt = \frac{\omega A^2}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} dt = \frac{\omega A^2}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = A^2$$

Mutua potenza del fasore

|||
Potenza del fasore

