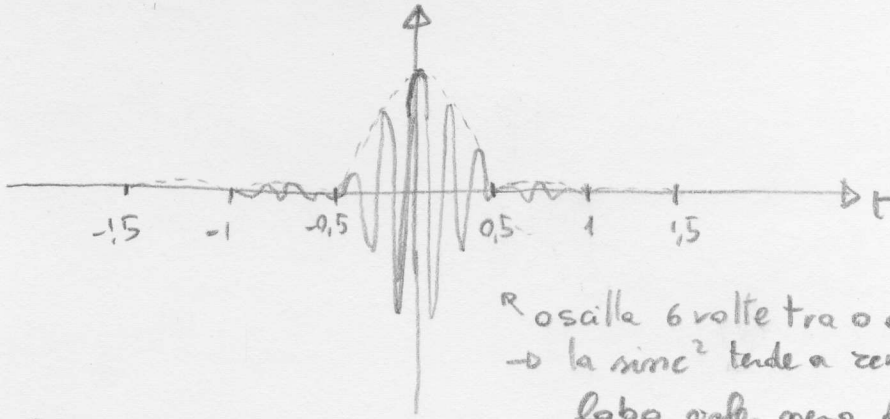


$$x(t) = \text{sinc}^2(2t) \cos(12\pi t)$$



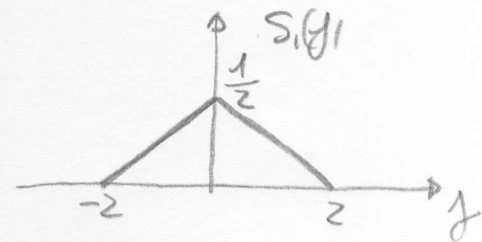
6 oscillazioni tra 0 e 6  
 → la  $\text{sinc}^2$  tende a zero rapidamente (il secondo lobo vale meno di 0,05)

trovo  $S(f)$

cerco per prima cosa  $\mathcal{F}\{\text{sinc}^2(2t)\}$

$$\text{sinc}^2(2t) = \text{sinc}(2t) \cdot \text{sinc}(2t)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{\text{sinc}(2t)\} = \frac{1}{2} \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2}\right)$$

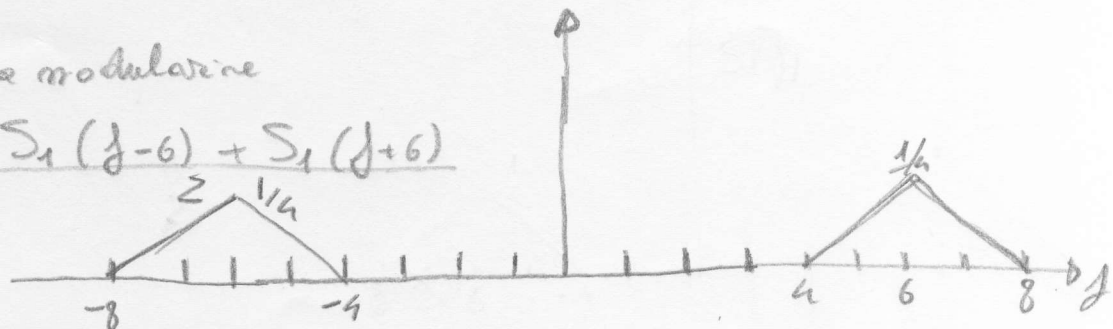


$$S_1(f) = \mathcal{F}\{\text{sinc}^2(2t)\} = \frac{1}{2} \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2}\right) \otimes \frac{1}{2} \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2}\right)$$

(è stato usato il teorema del prodotto)

Dal teorema della modulazione

$$S(f) = \frac{S_1(f-6) + S_1(f+6)}{2}$$



M.B. la fase è nulla

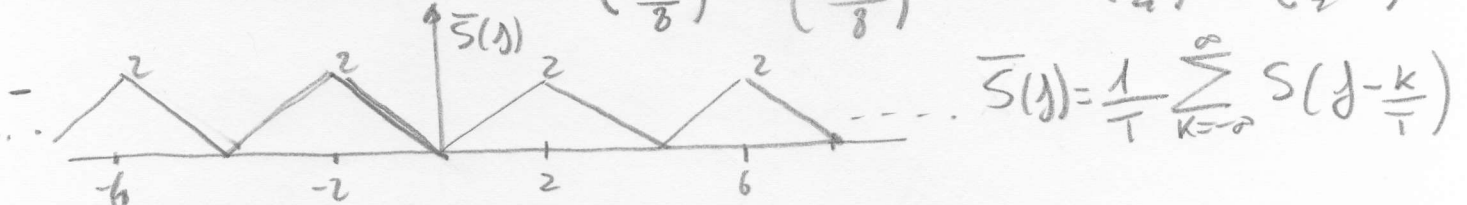
- campionamento

Se usassi il campionamento passa basso  $F_c > 16 \text{ Hz}$

È possibile utilizzare il campionamento passa banda

$$B = 4 \text{ Hz} \quad n = \left\lfloor \frac{B}{B} \right\rfloor = 2 \quad F_c = \frac{2 \cdot B}{2} = 8 \text{ Hz}$$

$$x[n] = x(nT) = \text{sinc}^2\left(\frac{2n}{8}\right) \cos\left(\frac{12\pi n}{8}\right) = \text{sinc}^2\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) \cos\left(\frac{3\pi n}{2}\right)$$



$$\bar{S}(f) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} S\left(f - \frac{k}{T}\right)$$

abbiamo una ripetizione in frequenza

$$y[n] = x[n] - 2x[n-2] + x[n-4]$$

$$-x[n] = 2 + \cos\left[\frac{\pi n}{12}\right]$$

trovo  $\bar{H}(F)$

$$h[n] = \delta[n] - 2\delta[n-2] + \delta[n-4]$$

$$\bar{H}(F) = 1 - 2e^{-j4\pi F} + e^{-j8\pi F} = e^{-j4\pi F} (2\cos(4\pi F) - 2)$$

$$X[n] = 2 + \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{2\pi n}{24}} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{2\pi n}{24}}$$

$$y[n] = 2\bar{H}(F) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{H}\left(\frac{1}{24}\right) e^{j\frac{2\pi n}{24}} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{H}\left(-\frac{1}{24}\right) e^{-j\frac{2\pi n}{24}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{6}} (2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - 2) e^{j\frac{\pi n}{12}} + \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}} (2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - 2) e^{-j\frac{\pi n}{12}} =$$

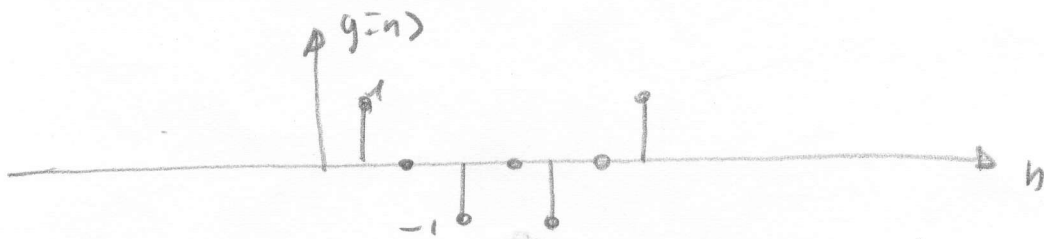
$$= \frac{1}{2} 0,2679 e^{j\pi} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{6}} e^{j\frac{\pi n}{12}} + \frac{1}{2} 0,2679 e^{-j\pi} e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}} e^{-j\frac{\pi n}{12}} =$$

$$= 0,2679 \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{12} - \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$$

Stessa soluzione poteva essere trovata esitrasformando  $\bar{Y}(F) = \bar{X}(F)\bar{H}(F)$

$$-x[n] = \delta[n-1] + \delta[n-3]$$

$$y[n] = \delta[n-1] - \delta[n-3] - \delta[n-5] + \delta[n-7]$$



- Essendo il segnale in Figura periodico di periodo 4

$$\tilde{x}[n] = \sum_{k=0}^3 \tilde{X}_k e^{j\frac{2\pi nk}{4}}$$

$$\tilde{X}_k = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^3 \tilde{x}[n] e^{-j\frac{2\pi nk}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} \left( e^{-j\frac{\pi k}{2}} + 2e^{-j\pi k} + 3e^{-j\frac{3\pi k}{2}} \right)$$

$$\tilde{X}_0 = \frac{3}{2} \quad \tilde{X}_1 = -\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{j\frac{3\pi}{4}} \quad \tilde{X}_3 = \tilde{X}_1^* = \tilde{X}_{-1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{4}}$$

$$\tilde{X}_2 = -1/2$$

2/2/16 Es. 2

(3)

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^3 \tilde{X}_k \overline{H}\left(\frac{k}{4}\right) e^{j\frac{\pi nk}{2}} =$$

$$= \tilde{X}_0 \overline{H}(0) + \tilde{X}_1 \overline{H}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) e^{j\frac{\pi n}{2}} + \tilde{X}_2 \overline{H}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) e^{j\pi n} +$$

$$+ \tilde{X}_3 \overline{H}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) e^{j\frac{3}{2}\pi n}$$

visto che  $\overline{H}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = \overline{H}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^*$   $\tilde{X}_3 = \tilde{X}_1$  e  $e^{j\frac{3}{2}\pi n} = e^{-j\frac{\pi n}{2}}$

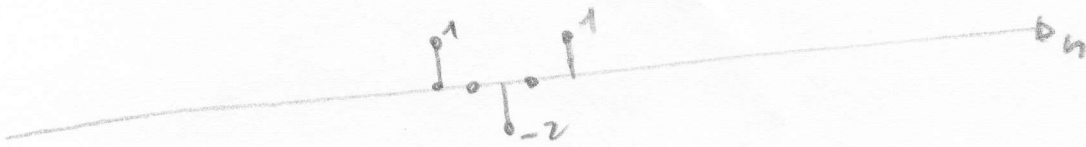
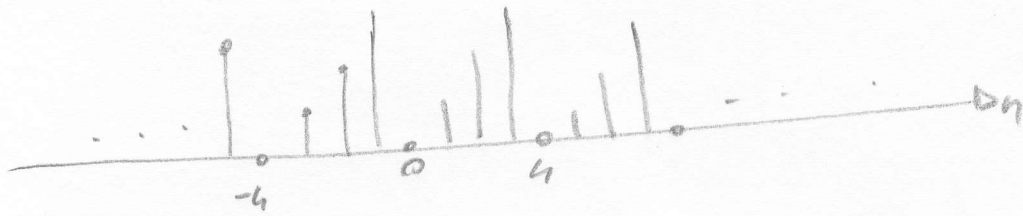
Posso anche scrivere

$$y[n] = \tilde{X}_0 \overline{H}(0) + \tilde{X}_1 \overline{H}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) e^{j\frac{\pi n}{2}} + \tilde{X}_1 \overline{H}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^* e^{-j\frac{\pi n}{2}} +$$

$$+ \tilde{X}_2 \overline{H}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) e^{j\pi n} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{j\frac{3}{4}\pi} \cdot 4 \cdot e^{j\frac{\pi n}{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{-j\frac{3}{4}\pi} \cdot 4 e^{-j\frac{\pi n}{2}} = 4\sqrt{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{2} + \frac{3}{4}\pi\right)$$

tramite convoluzione



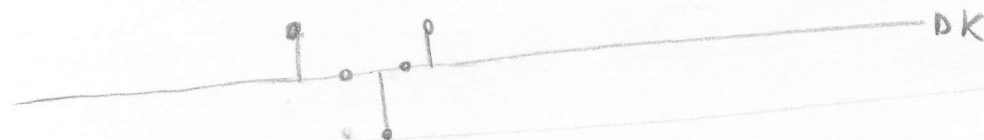
$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{x}[k] h[n-k]$$

$h=0$

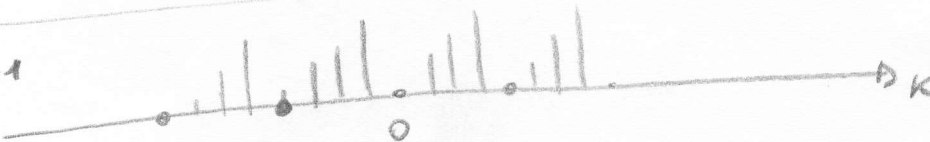


si esegue prodotto e poi si fa la somma

$$y[0] = -4$$

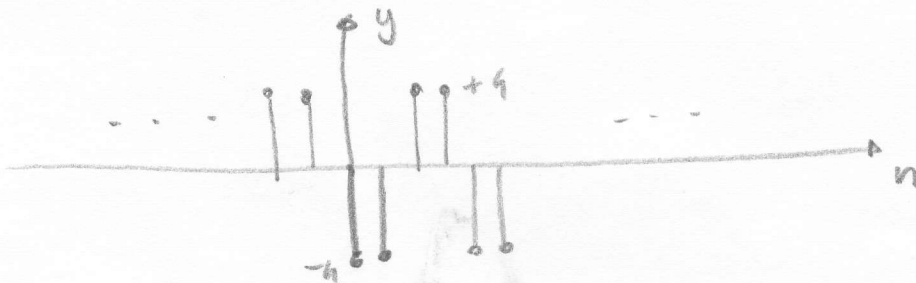


$h=1$



$$y[1] = 1 - 6 + 1 = -4$$

etc



- AFFINCHÉ AD UNA  $H(z)$  RAZIONALE CORRISPONDA UN SISTO CAUSALE E STABILE



i poli di  $H(z)$  devono avere  $|p| < 1$  (stabilità)

e la ROC deve essere esterna alla circ. con raggio pari al modulo maggiore dei poli

caso di Matlab

Filter(B, A, x)

B e A coeff. dei polinomi in  $z^{-1}$   
di  $H(z)$   
num. e denom. rispetti.

se  $x$  è un prototipo di impulso es.  $x = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0]$

l'uscita è una stima, forse troncata, di  $h(n)$

tramite  $h(n)$  è possibile calcolare l'uscita con la convoluzione (potrebbe essere approx. per troncamento possibile di  $h(n)$ )