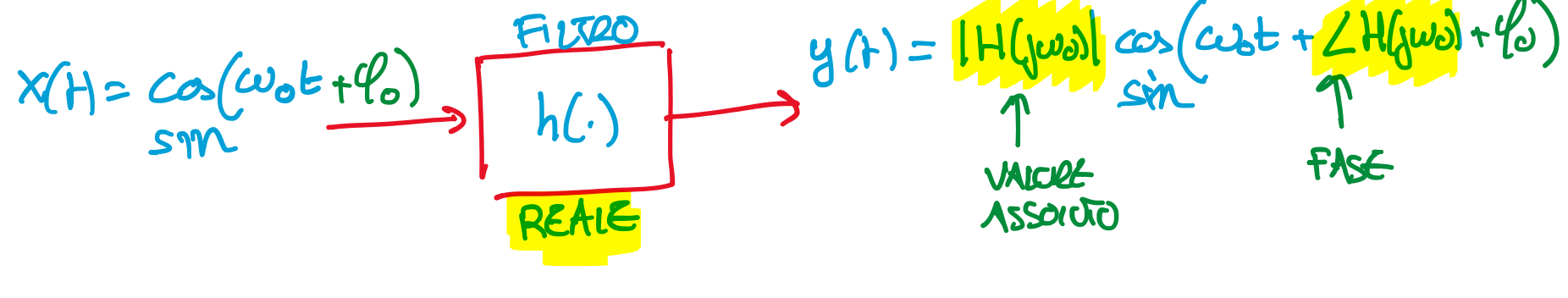
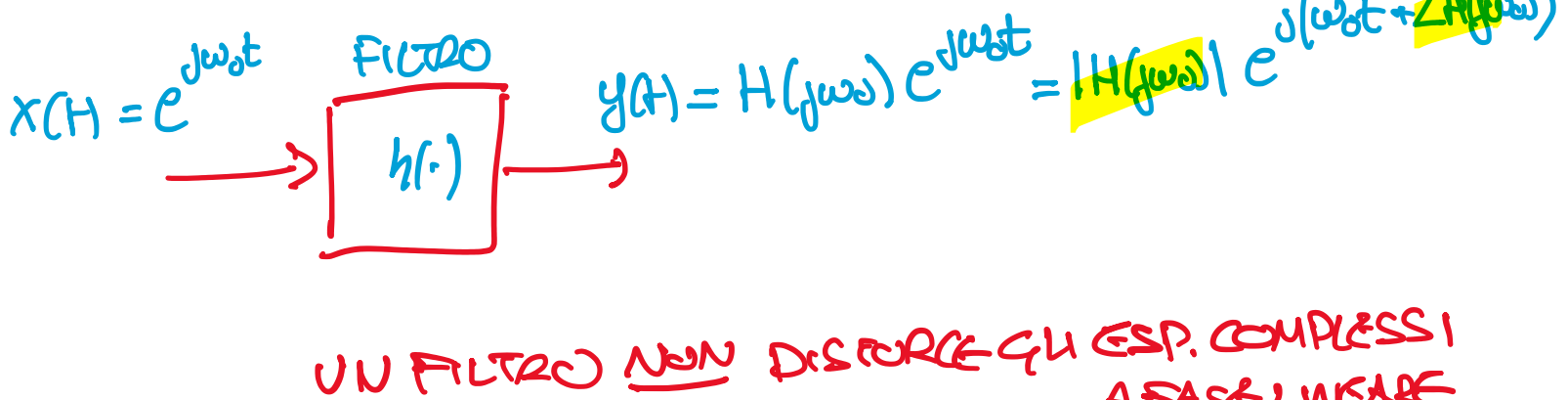


RISULTATO FONDAMENTALE

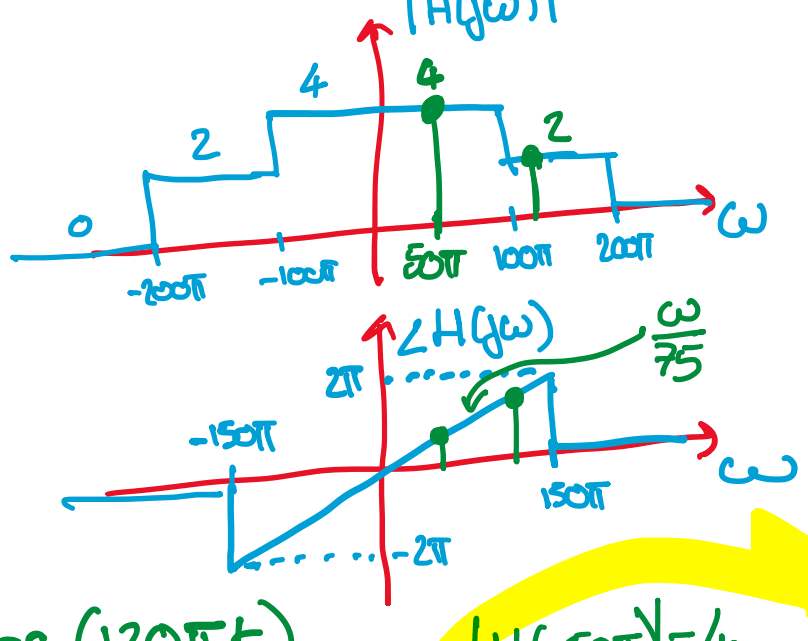
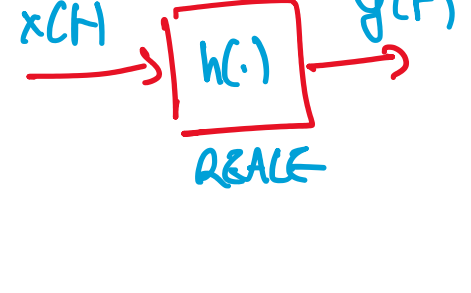


UN FILTRO **REALE** NON DISTORCE LE SINUSOIDI



UN FILTRO NON DISTORCE GLI ESP. COMPLESSI A FASE LINEARE

ES2



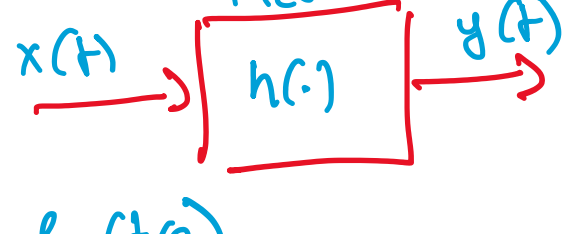
$x(t) = \cos(50\pi t) + 5\cos(120\pi t)$
 $y(t) = ?$
 IL FILTRO DISTORCE IL SEGNALE?

$|H(j50\pi)| = 4$
 $|H(j120\pi)| = 2$
 $\angle H(j50\pi) = \frac{50\pi}{75}$
 $\angle H(j120\pi) = \frac{120\pi}{75}$

$y(t) = 4 \cos(50\pi t + \frac{50\pi}{75}) + 2 \cdot 5 \cos(120\pi t + \frac{120\pi}{75})$
 $= 4 \cos(50\pi(t + \frac{1}{75})) + 2 \cdot 5 \cos(120\pi(t + \frac{1}{75}))$

COMPONENTI Moltiplicative DIFFERENTI
 ↓
 IL SEGNALE VIENE DISTORTO

ES3 LA DECONVOLUZIONE



$x(t) = \text{triang}(t/3)$
 $y(t) = \text{triang}(\frac{t+2}{3}) + 2 \text{triang}(\frac{t}{3}) + 4 \text{triang}(\frac{t-1}{3})$

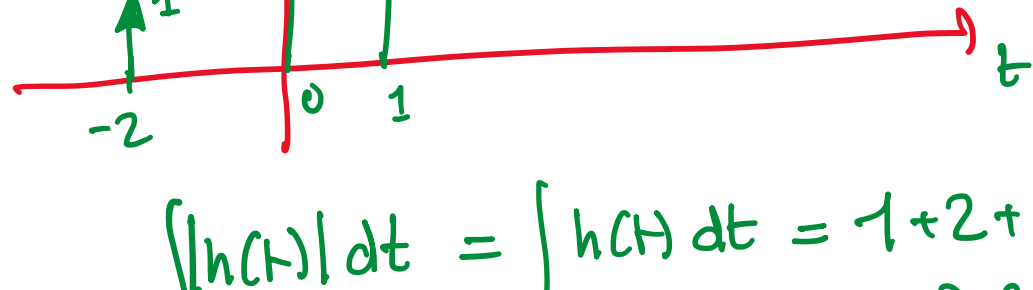
- 1) $H(j\omega) = ?$
- 2) $h(t) = ?$
- 3) BIBO STABILE?
- 4) $z(t) = h * x(t) = ?$

$H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)}$

$H(j\omega) = \frac{3 \sin^2(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}) \cdot e^{j2\omega} + 2 \cdot 3 \sin^2(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}) + 4 \cdot 3 \sin^2(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}) e^{-j\omega}}{3 \sin^2(\frac{\omega}{2\pi})}$

$= e^{j2\omega} + 2 + 4 e^{-j\omega}$

$h(t) = \delta(t+2) + 2\delta(t) + 4\delta(t-1)$

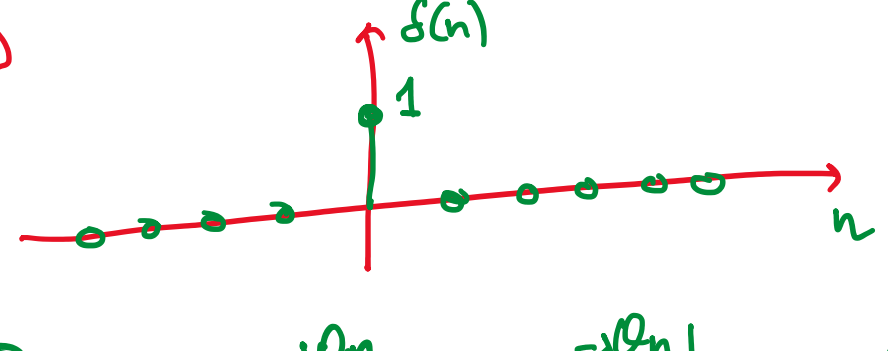


$\int |h(t)| dt = \int h(t) dt = 1 + 2 + 4 = 7 < \infty$
 BIBO STABILE

$z(t) = x * h(t)$

Es1a

$s(n) = \delta(n)$
 $S(e^{j\theta}) = ?$

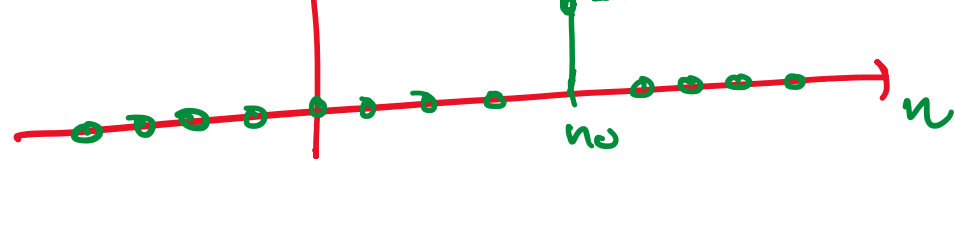


$S(e^{j\theta}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(n) e^{-j\theta n} = e^{-j\theta n} |_{n=0} = 1$

Es1b

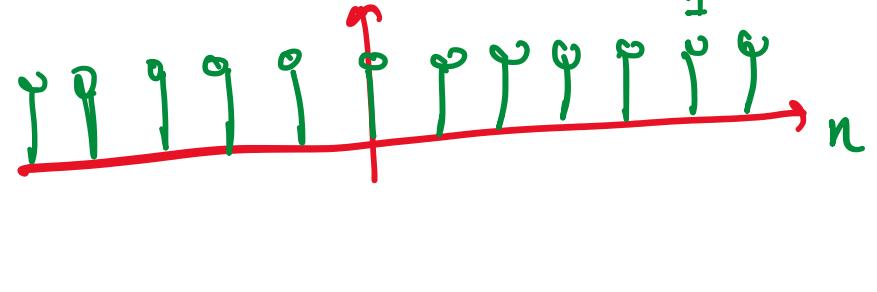
$s(n) = \delta(n-n_0)$

$S(e^{j\theta}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(n-n_0) e^{-j\theta n} = e^{-j\theta n_0} |_{n=n_0} = e^{-j\theta n_0}$

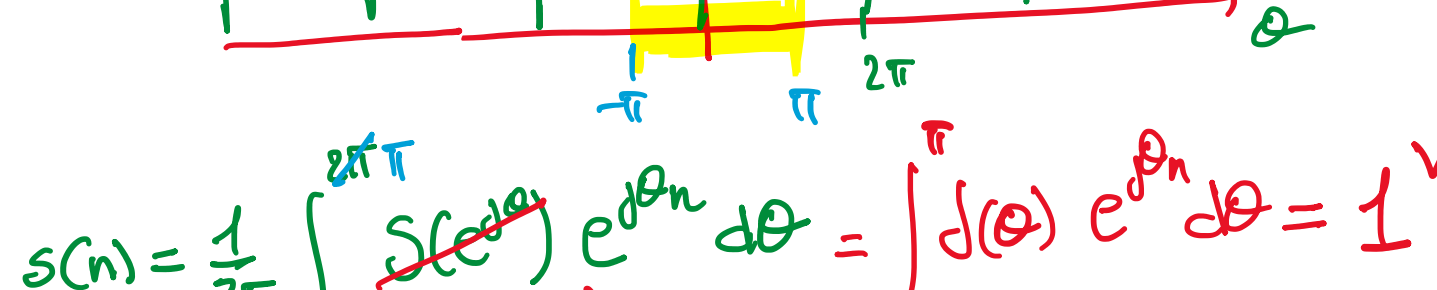


Es1c

$s(n) = 1$
 $S(e^{j\theta}) = ?$



$S(e^{j\theta}) = 2\pi \text{comb}(\frac{\theta}{2\pi}) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\theta - 2\pi k)$



$s(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} S(e^{j\theta}) e^{j\theta n} d\theta = \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \delta(\theta) e^{j\theta n} d\theta = 1$

$\delta(n) \xrightarrow{FT} 1$
 $1 \xrightarrow{FT} 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\theta - 2\pi k)$

DELTAS E SEGNALE COSTRUTTI SONO DUALI

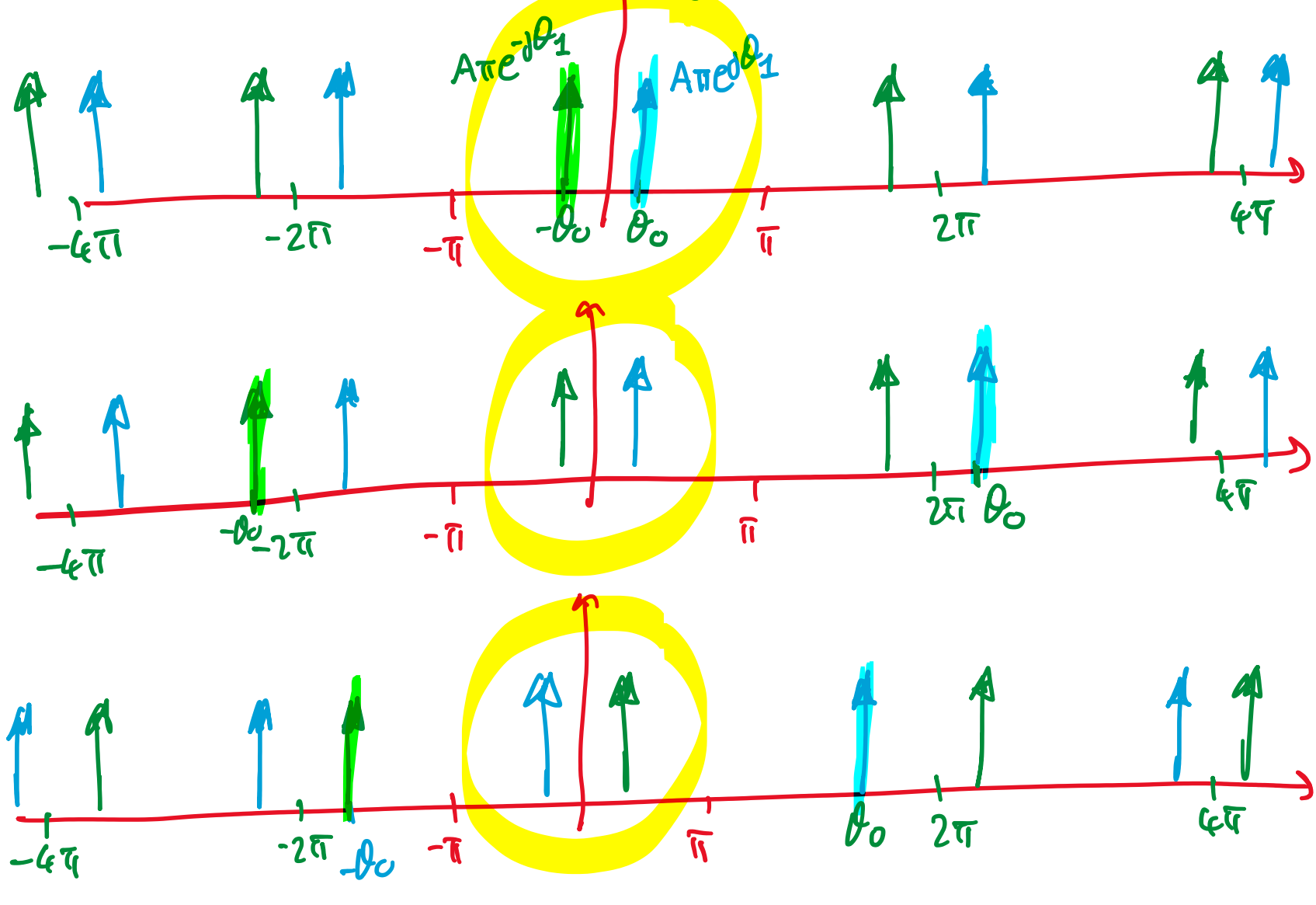
$\delta(n-n_0) \xrightarrow{FT} e^{-j\theta n_0}$
 $e^{j\theta n_0} \xrightarrow{FT} 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\theta - \theta_0)$

ESP. COMPLESSI E DELTA TRASLATI SONO DUALI

Es1d

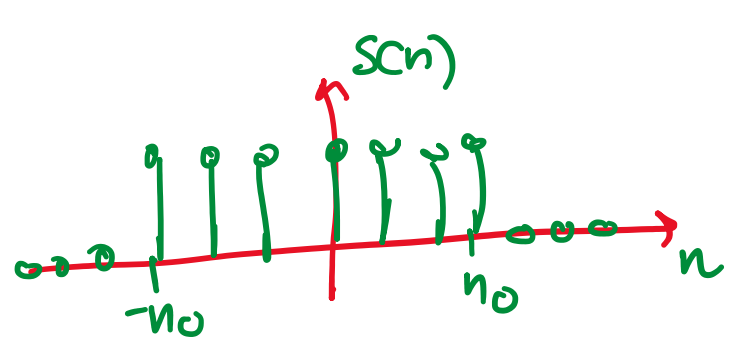
$s(n) = A \cos(\theta_0 n + \theta_1) = \frac{Ae^{j\theta_1}}{2} \cdot e^{j\theta_0 n} + \frac{Ae^{-j\theta_1}}{2} \cdot e^{j\theta_0 n}$
 $S(e^{j\theta}) = ?$

$S(e^{j\theta}) = \frac{Ae^{j\theta_1}}{2} 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\theta - \theta_0) + \frac{Ae^{-j\theta_1}}{2} 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\theta - \theta_0)$



XCSA

$s(n) = \text{rect}(\frac{n}{2n_0+1})$



$S(e^{j\theta}) = \frac{\sin(\theta(n_0+1/2))}{\sin(\theta/2)}$