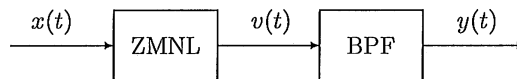


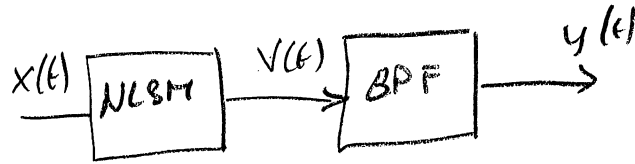
SOLUZIONI

1. Con riferimento allo schema in cascata mostrato in figura, sia il primo blocco una nonlineari  senza memoria caratterizzata dalla relazione I/O $v(t) = |x(t)|$, e sia il secondo blocco un filtro passa-banda ideale con guadagno unitario e banda monolaterale $2f_0$ centrata in $10f_0$. Valutare l'uscita $y(t)$ assumendo come ingresso $x(t) = A \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$.

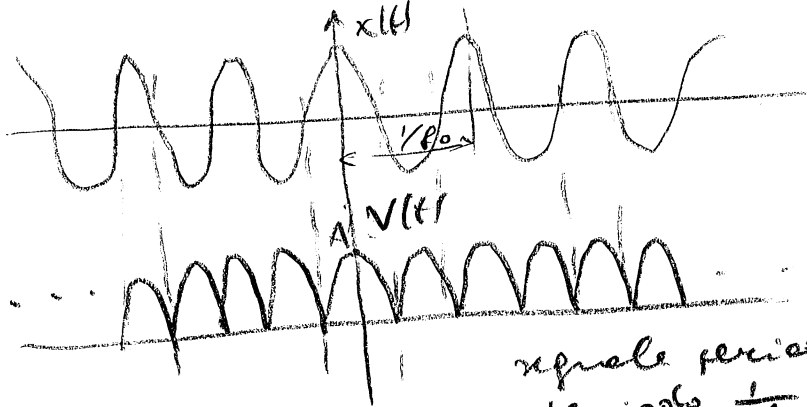


2. Si consideri il segnale aleatorio $Y(t) = X_1(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) + X_2(t) \sin(2\pi f_0 t)$ con f_0 parametro deterministico e con $X_1(t)$ ed $X_2(t)$ segnali aleatori congiuntamente SSL.
- (a) Calcolare la media e l'autocorrelazione di $Y(t)$.
 - (b) Determinare le condizioni affinch  $Y(t)$ risulti SSL.
 - (c) Nelle ipotesi di cui al punto (b), calcolare potenza e densit  spettrale di potenza di $Y(t)$.

1



$$v(t) = A |\cos 2\pi f_0 t|$$



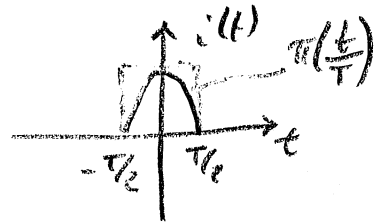
segnale periodico con periodo $\frac{1}{2f_0}$

$$v(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} i(t - kT)$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2f_0}$$

Periodo $v(t) = i(t) \times \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - kT)$

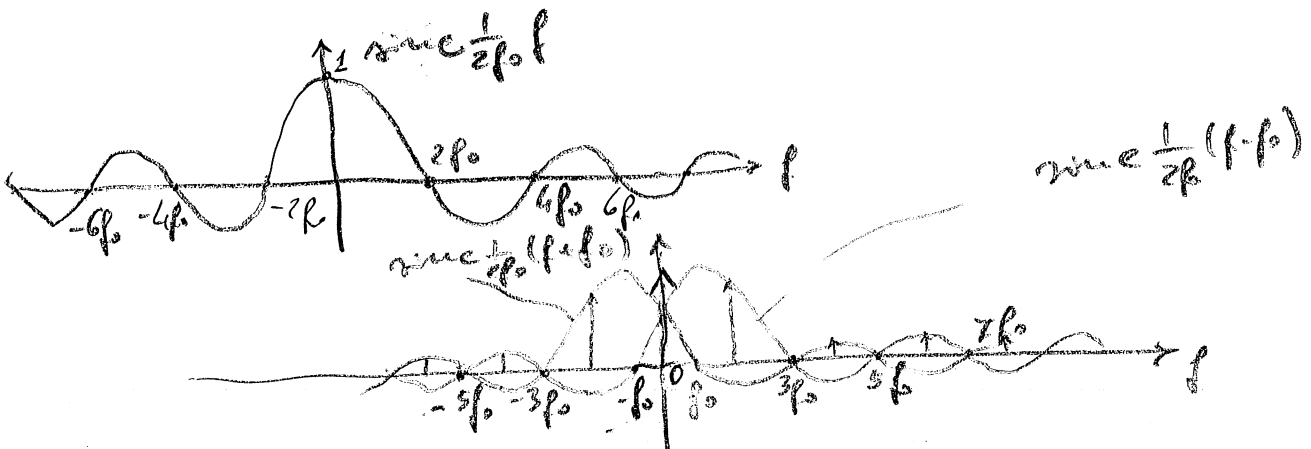
$$V(f) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} I\left(\frac{k}{T}\right) \delta\left(f - \frac{k}{T}\right)$$



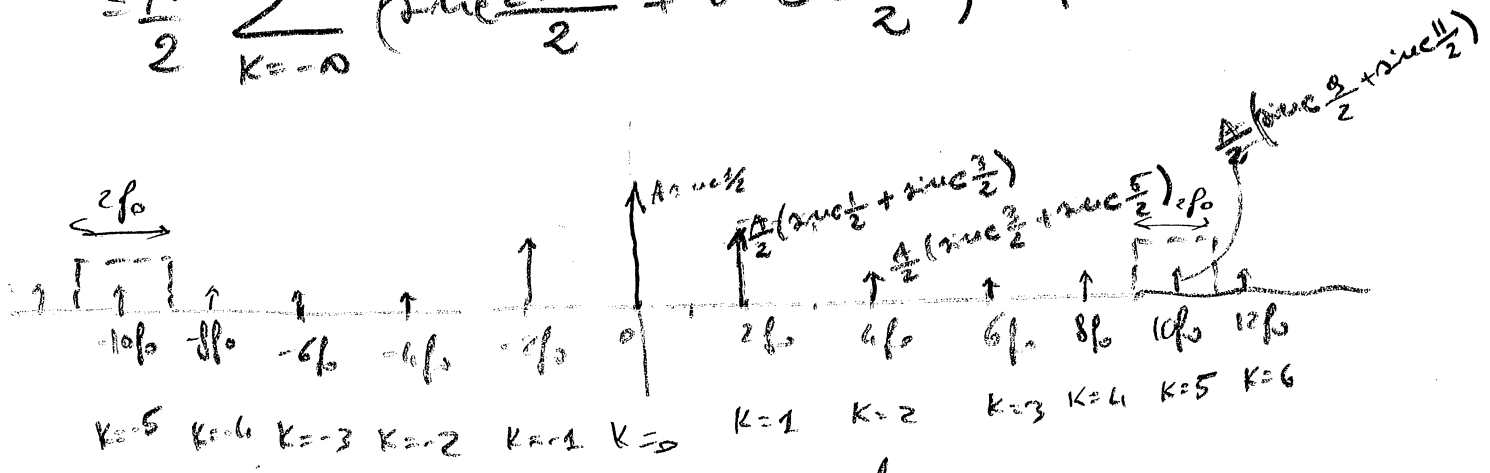
$$i(t) = A \cos 2\pi f_0 t \cdot \pi\left(\frac{t}{\frac{1}{2f_0}}\right)$$

$$I(f) = \frac{1}{2f_0} \operatorname{sinc} \frac{1}{2f_0} f * \left[\frac{A}{2} \delta(f - f_0) + \frac{A}{2} \delta(f + f_0) \right]$$

$$= \frac{A}{4f_0} \operatorname{sinc} \frac{1}{2f_0} (f - f_0) + \frac{A}{4f_0} \operatorname{sinc} \frac{1}{2f_0} (f + f_0)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 V(f) &= \frac{8f_0 A}{24f_0} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\text{sinc} \frac{f \cdot f_0}{2f_0} + \text{sinc} \frac{f \cdot f_0}{2f_0} \right) \delta(f - 2f_0 k) \\
 &= \frac{A}{2} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\text{sinc} \frac{2f_0 k - f}{2f_0} + \text{sinc} \frac{2f_0 k + f}{2f_0} \right) \delta(f - 2f_0 k) \\
 &= \frac{A}{2} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\text{sinc} \frac{2k-1}{2} + \text{sinc} \frac{2k+1}{2} \right) \delta(f - 2f_0 k)
 \end{aligned}$$



IL ~~para~~-berda centrat su $10f_0$ receiver

$$Y(f) = \frac{A}{2} (\text{sinc} \frac{9}{2} + \text{sinc} \frac{11}{2}) \delta(f - 10f_0) + \frac{A}{2} (\text{sinc} \frac{9}{2} + \text{sinc} \frac{11}{2}) \delta(f + 10f_0)$$

$$y(t) = A (\text{sinc} \frac{9}{2} + \text{sinc} \frac{11}{2}) \cos 20\pi f_0 t$$

② $Y(t) = X_1(t) \cos 2\pi f_0 t + X_2(t) \sin 2\pi f_0 t$

$E[Y(t)] = E[X_1(t)] \cos 2\pi f_0 t + E[X_2(t)] \sin 2\pi f_0 t$

Media non stazionaria a meno che $E[X_1(t)] = E[X_2(t)] = 0$

In tal caso $E[Y(t)] = \cos t = 0$

$R_Y(t; z) = E[Y(t)Y(t-z)]$

$= E[(X_1(t) \cos 2\pi f_0 t + X_2(t) \sin 2\pi f_0 t)$

$(X_1(t-z) \cos 2\pi f_0 (t-z) + X_2(t-z) \sin 2\pi f_0 (t-z))]$

multi moltiplicando e conseguentemente si c

$= R_{X_1}(t; z) \cos 2\pi f_0 t \cos 2\pi f_0 (t-z)$

$+ R_{X_2}(t; z) \sin 2\pi f_0 t \sin 2\pi f_0 (t-z)$

$+ R_{X_1 X_2}(t; z) \cos 2\pi f_0 t \sin 2\pi f_0 (t-z)$

$+ R_{X_2 X_1}(t; z) \sin 2\pi f_0 t \cos 2\pi f_0 (t-z)$

$R_{X_1}(z) = R_{X_2}(z) = R_X(z) \quad (1)$

$= \frac{R_{X_1}(z)}{2} \cos 2\pi f_0 (zt-z) + \frac{R_{X_1}(z)}{2} \cos 2\pi f_0 z$

$- \frac{R_{X_2}(z)}{2} \cos 2\pi f_0 (zt-z) + \frac{R_{X_2}(z)}{2} \cos 2\pi f_0 z$

$+ \frac{R_{X_1 X_2}(z)}{2} \sin 2\pi f_0 (zt-z) - \frac{R_{X_1 X_2}(z)}{2} \sin 2\pi f_0 z$

$+ \frac{R_{X_2 X_1}(z)}{2} \sin 2\pi f_0 (zt-z) + \frac{R_{X_2 X_1}(z)}{2} \sin 2\pi f_0 z$

Perché $R_{X_1 X_2}(z) = R_{X_2 X_1}(-z)$

$$= \frac{R_{x_1}(z) \cos 2\pi f_0 z + R_{x_2}(z) \cos 2\pi f_0 z}{2} + \frac{R_{x_1, x_2}(z) + R_{x_1, x_2}(-z)}{2} \sin 2\pi f_0 (2t - z) - \frac{R_{x_1, x_2}(z) - R_{x_1, x_2}(-z)}{2} \sin 2\pi f_0 z$$

Per eliminare il termine dipendente da t bisogna avere

(2) $R_{x_1, x_2}(z) = -R_{x_1, x_2}(-z)$ funzione dispari.

Se (1) e (2) sono soddisfatte

$$R_Y(t, z) = R_Y(z) = \frac{R_{x_1}(z) + R_{x_2}(z)}{2} \cos 2\pi f_0 z - \frac{R_{x_1, x_2}(z) - R_{x_1, x_2}(-z)}{2} \sin 2\pi f_0 z = R_X(z) \cos 2\pi f_0 z - R_{x_1, x_2}(z) \sin 2\pi f_0 z$$

$$P_Y(f) = \frac{1}{2} P_X(f - f_0) + \frac{1}{2} P_X(f + f_0) - \frac{P_{x_1, x_2}(f - f_0)}{2j} + \frac{P_{x_1, x_2}(f + f_0)}{2j}$$

dove $P_{x_1, x_2}(f) = \mathcal{F}\{R_{x_1, x_2}(z)\}$.

Nel caso più restrittivo in cui $X_1(t)$ e $X_2(t)$ sono indipendenti (ovvero basta che siano a media nulla e incoerenti), $R_{x_1, x_2}(z) = 0 \forall z$ e

$$P_Y(f) = \frac{1}{2} P_X(f - f_0) + \frac{1}{2} P_X(f + f_0) \circ$$