

**Esercizi sulla serie e sulla trasformata di Fourier  
(tempo continuo)**

1. Determinare lo sviluppo in serie di Fourier dei seguenti segnali:

<p>a) <math>e^{j200t}</math></p> <p>b) <math>\cos[\mathbf{p}(t-1)/4]</math></p> <p>c) <math>\cos 4t + \sin 8t</math></p> <p>d) <math>\cos 4t + \sin 6t</math></p> <p>e) <math>x(t)</math> periodica di periodo 2 e <math>x(t) = e^{-t}</math> per <math>-1 &lt; t &lt; 1</math></p> <p>f) <math>x(t)</math> di fig. 1.a</p> <p>g) <math>x(t) = \{1 + \cos(2\mathbf{p}t)\} \{\cos(10\mathbf{p}t + \mathbf{p}/4)\}</math></p> <p>h) <math>x(t)</math> di figura 1.b</p>	<p>i) <math>x(t)</math> periodica di periodo 2 e <math>x(t) = \begin{cases} (1-t) + \sin 2\mathbf{p}t &amp; 0 &lt; t &lt; 1 \\ 1 + \sin 2\mathbf{p}t &amp; 1 &lt; t &lt; 2 \end{cases}</math></p> <p>j) <math>x(t)</math> di figura 1.c</p> <p>k) <math>x(t)</math> di figura 1.d</p> <p>l) <math>x(t)</math> di figura 1.e</p> <p>m) <math>x(t)</math> di figura 1.f</p> <p>n) <math>x(t)</math> periodica di periodo 4 e <math>x(t) = \begin{cases} \sin \mathbf{p}t &amp; 0 \leq t \leq 2 \\ 0 &amp; 2 \leq t &lt; 4 \end{cases}</math></p>
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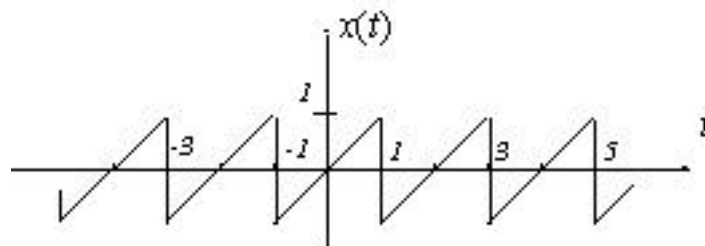


Fig. 1.a

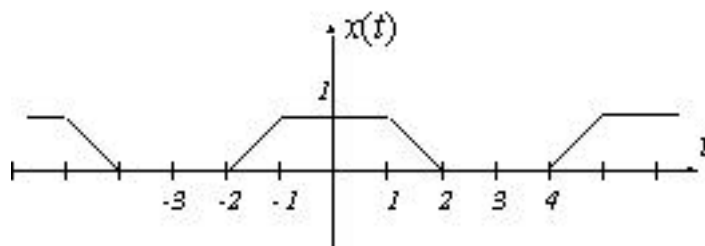


Fig. 1.b

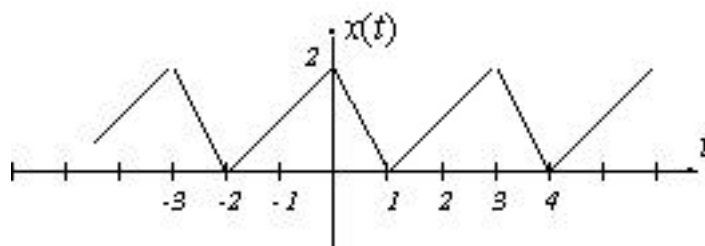


Fig. 1.c

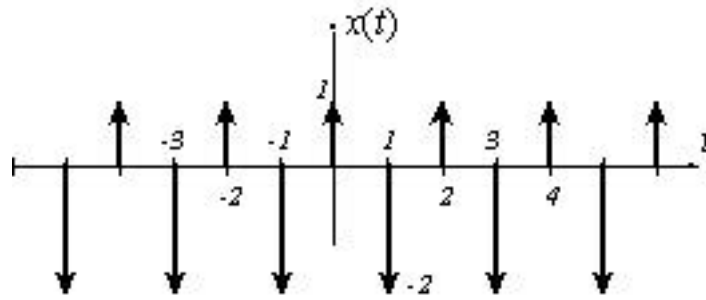


Fig. 1.d

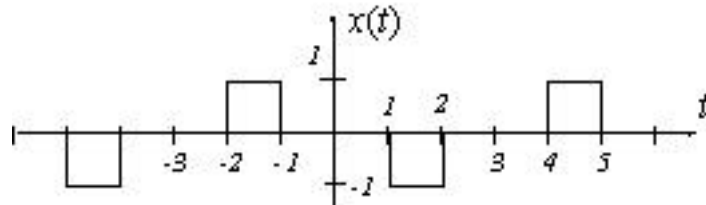


Fig. 1.e

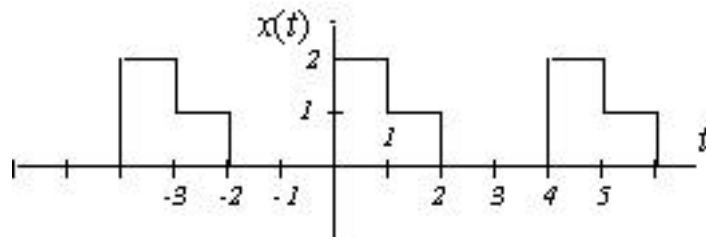


Fig. 1.f

2. Un sistema LTI ha la seguente risposta impulsiva:  $h(t) = e^{-4t}u(t)$ . Determinare lo sviluppo in serie di Fourier del segnale di uscita  $y(t)$  quando il segnale di ingresso  $x(t)$  è:

a)  $x(t) = \cos 2pt$

b)  $x(t) = \sin 4pt + \cos(6pt + p/4)$

c)  $x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} d(t-n)$

d)  $x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} (-1)^n d(t-n)$

e)  $x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{rect}\left(\frac{t-n}{0.5}\right)$  (disegnare innanzitutto il segnale di ingresso)

3. Ripetere l'esercizio 2, ponendo  $h(t) = \begin{cases} \sin 2pt + \cos 4pt & \text{per } 0 \leq t < 1 \\ 0 & \text{altrove} \end{cases}$

4. Ripetere l'esercizio 2, ponendo  $h(t) = e^{-4|t|}$

5. Calcolare la trasformata di Fourier di ciascuno dei seguenti segnali:

a) $\left[ e^{-\mathbf{a}t} \cos \mathbf{w}_0 t \right] u(t) \quad \mathbf{a} > 0$	i) $\left[ t e^{-2t} \sin 4t \right] u(t)$
b) $e^{2+t} u(-t+1)$	j) $\sin t + \cos(2\mathbf{p}t + \mathbf{p}/4)$
c) $e^{-3 t } \sin 2t$	k) $\left[ \frac{\sin \mathbf{p}t}{\mathbf{p}t} \right] \left[ \frac{\sin 2\mathbf{p}(t-1)}{\mathbf{p}(t-1)} \right]$
d) $e^{-3 t } [u(t+2) - u(t-3)]$	l) $x(t)$ come in figura 3
e) $x(t)$ come in figura 2.	m) $x(t)$ come in figura 4
f) $\mathbf{d}'(t) + 2\mathbf{d}(3-2t)$	n) $x(t)$ come in figura 5
g) $x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 + \cos \mathbf{p}t &  t  \leq 1 \\ 0 &  t  > 1 \end{cases}$	o) $x(t) = \begin{cases} 1-t^2 & 0 < t < 1 \\ 0 & \text{altrove} \end{cases}$
h) $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \mathbf{a}^k \mathbf{d}(t - kT) \quad  \mathbf{a}  < 1$	p) $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{- t-2k }$

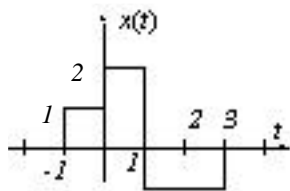


Fig. 2

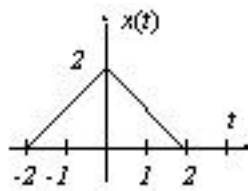


Fig. 3

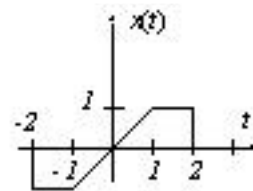


Fig. 4

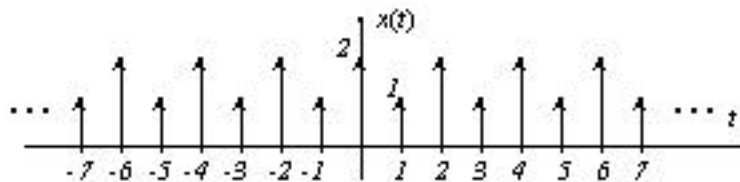


Fig. 5

6. Determinare i segnali tempo continuo che hanno le seguenti trasformate di Fourier:

a)  $X(f) = \frac{2 \sin [6\mathbf{p}(f-1)]}{2\mathbf{p}(f-1)}$

- b)  $X(f) = \cos(8\mathbf{p} f + \mathbf{p}/3)$
- c)  $X(f)$  con modulo e fase come in figura 6 a,b.
- d)  $X(f) = 2[\mathbf{d}(f - 1/2\mathbf{p}) - \mathbf{d}(f + 1/2\mathbf{p})] + 2[\mathbf{d}(f - 1) + \mathbf{d}(f + 1)]$
- e)  $X(f)$  come in figura 7.

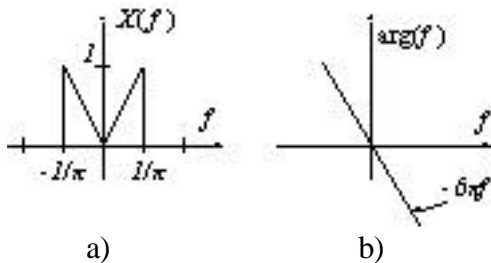


Fig. 6

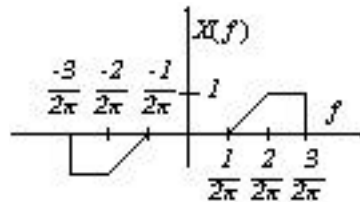


Fig. 7

7. Con riferimento al segnale  $x(t)$  rappresentato in figura 8, determinare, (senza calcolare esplicitamente la sua trasformata  $X(f)$ ):

- a)  $\arg(X(f))$  ;
- b)  $X(0)$  ;
- c)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f) df$  ;
- d)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f) \frac{2 \sin(2\mathbf{p} f)}{2\mathbf{p} f} e^{j4\mathbf{p} f} df$  ;
- e)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(f)|^2 df$  ;

Disegnare l'andamento della trasformata inversa di Fourier di  $\Re\{X(f)\}$ .

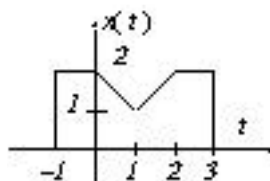


Fig. 8