

FOURIERTRANSFORMEN

- ◆ Fouriertransformen till $x(t)$:

$$\mathcal{F}\{x(t)\} = X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Jfr. fourierserie:} \\ C_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha+T} x(t) e^{-jk\omega_1 t} dt \end{array} \right)$$

- ◆ Inversa fouriertransformen till $X(\omega)$:

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\{X(\omega)\} = x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

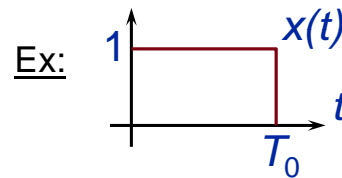
$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Jfr. fourierserie:} \\ x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} C_k e^{jk\omega_1 t} \end{array} \right)$$

- Existensvillkor:

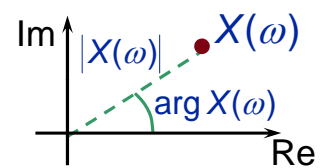
$$\mathcal{F}\{x(t)\} \exists \text{ om } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)| dt < \infty$$

Frekvensgenskap hos signal

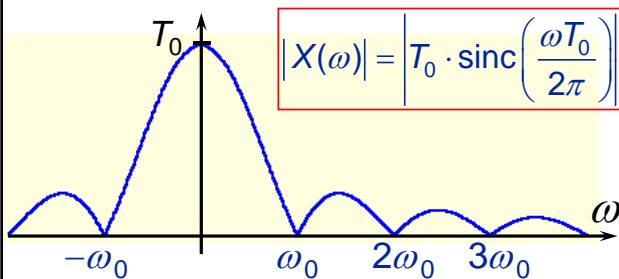
- ◆ Frekvensspektrum, $X(\omega)$:



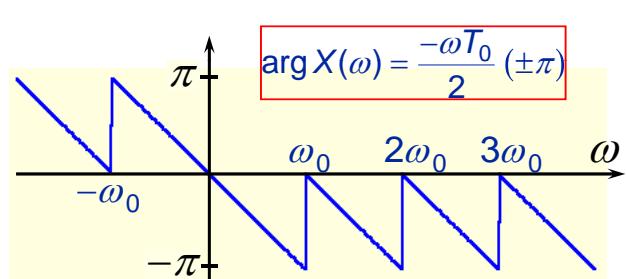
$$X(\omega) = e^{-j\frac{\omega T_0}{2}} \cdot T_0 \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega T_0}{2\pi}\right) = |X(\omega)| e^{j\arg X(\omega)}$$



Amplitudspektrum, $|X(\omega)|$:



Fasspektrum, $\arg X(\omega)$:



Fouriertransform till distribution

- ♦ Utöka klassen av fouriertransformerbara funktioner (fouriertransform till begränsad, ej absolutintegrerbar signal):

Låt $g(t)$ utgöra en snabbt avtagande (och mycket snäll) fouriertransformerbar testfunktion.

Den *distribution* X som då uppfyller sambandet

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\lambda)g(\lambda) d\lambda = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\lambda)G(\lambda) d\lambda$$

definieras som fouriertransformen till *distributionen* x .

(även $G(\lambda) = \mathcal{F}\{g(t)\}$ är en snabbt avtagande och mycket snäll testfunktion)

Energispektrum

- ♦ Låt $x(t)$ vara en reellvärd spänning (eller ström) som läggs över (går genom) en resistans på 1Ω .

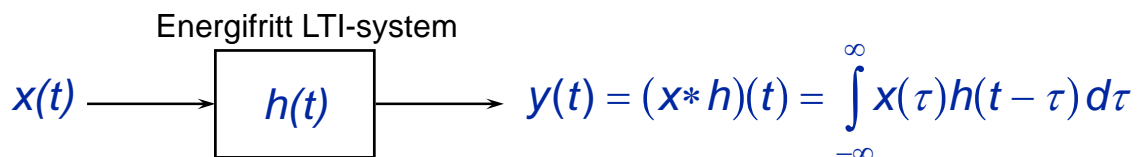
Energiinnehållet i $x(t)$ är då
$$W = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2(t) dt$$

- ♦ Parsevals formel gäller generellt för komplexvärd fouriertransformerbar **signal** $x(t)$:

$$\text{Signalenergin } W = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

$|X(\omega)|^2$: Energispektrum

SYSTEMANALYS



$$\underline{Y(\omega)} = \mathcal{F}\{y(t)\} = \dots \dots \dots = \underline{X(\omega)H(\omega)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Faltningsteoremet: } \mathcal{F}\{f_1 * f_2\} = F_1(\omega)F_2(\omega)$$

◆ Frekvensfunktion: $H(\omega) = \mathcal{F}\{h(t)\} = |H(\omega)| e^{j\arg H(\omega)}$

• Amplitudkaraktäristik: $|H(\omega)|$

• Faskaraktäristik: $\arg H(\omega)$

Systemanalys, forts.

$$Y(\omega) = X(\omega)H(\omega) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |Y(\omega)| = |X(\omega)| \cdot |H(\omega)| \\ \arg Y(\omega) = \arg X(\omega) + \arg H(\omega) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow |Y(\omega)|^2 = |X(\omega)|^2 \cdot |H(\omega)|^2$$

Energiöverföringsfunktioner

◆ Stationär sinus:

Insignal: $x(t) = \hat{X} \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi) = \text{Im} \{ \hat{X} e^{j(\omega_0 t + \varphi)} \}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \underline{y(t)} &= (x * h)(t) = \dots = \text{Im} \{ \hat{X} e^{j(\omega_0 t + \varphi)} \cdot H(\omega_0) \} \\ &= \underline{\hat{X} \cdot |H(\omega_0)| \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi + \arg H(\omega_0))} \end{aligned}$$

Kretsberäkningar, linjära *RLMC*-nät (passiva kretselement, fouriertransformerbara källor)

METODIK, beräkna godtycklig nätspänning / -ström med hjälp av komplexschema:



Kretsberäkningar, linjära *RLMC*-nät

Komplexschema, forts...



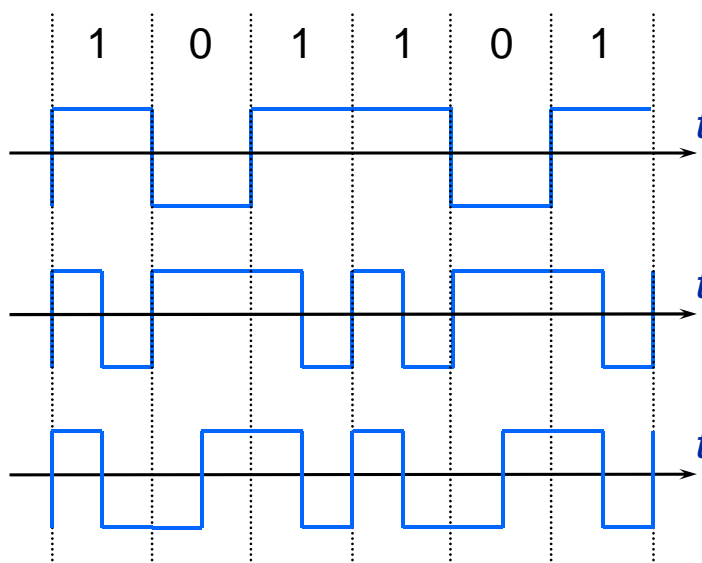
- 4) Likströmsteori \Rightarrow Sökt storhets fouriertransform ($Y(\omega)$)
- 5) Inverstransformera \Rightarrow Sökt storhets tidsuttryck ($y(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{ Y(\omega) \}$)

Digital kommunikation

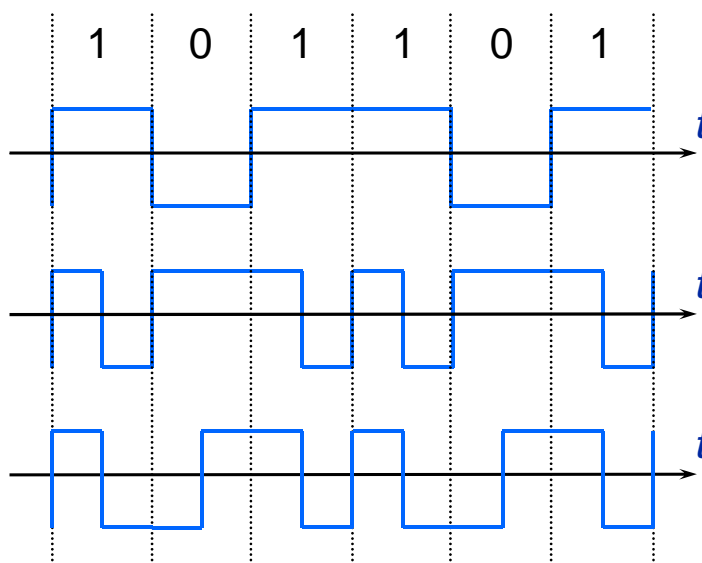
Digital signalering med analoga signalvågformer

Basbandsmodulation,

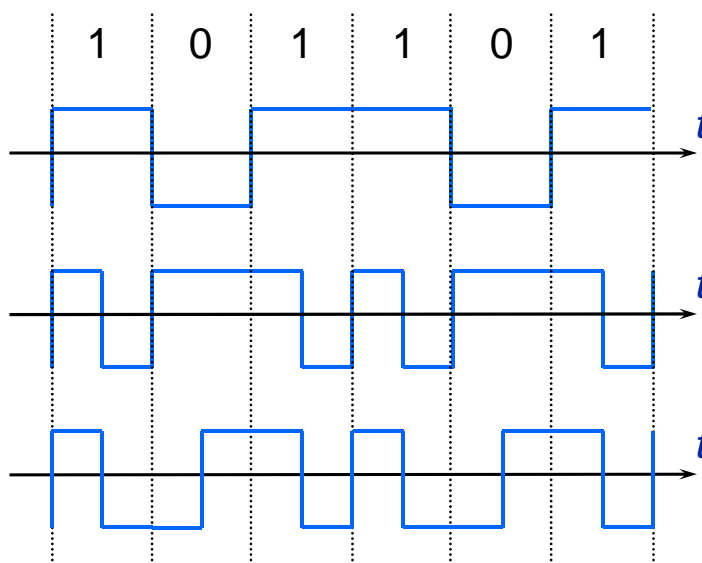
Exempel 1:



Exempel 2:

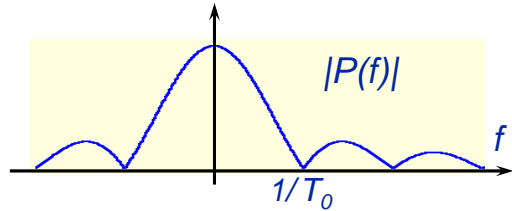
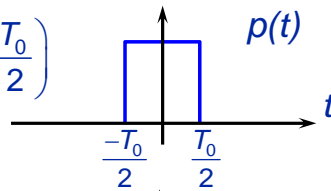


Exempel 3:

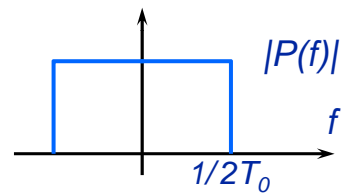
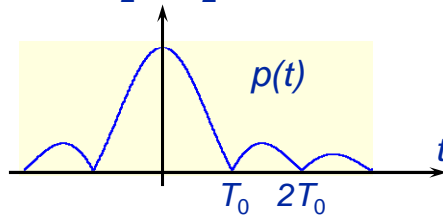


Ex. på signalpulsformer för basbandskanaler:

$$p(t) = u\left(t + \frac{T_0}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{T_0}{2}\right)$$

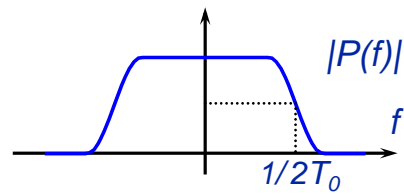
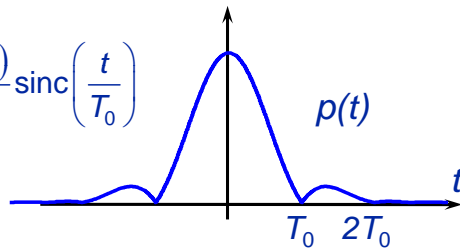


$$p(t) = \text{sinc}\left(\frac{t}{T_0}\right)$$



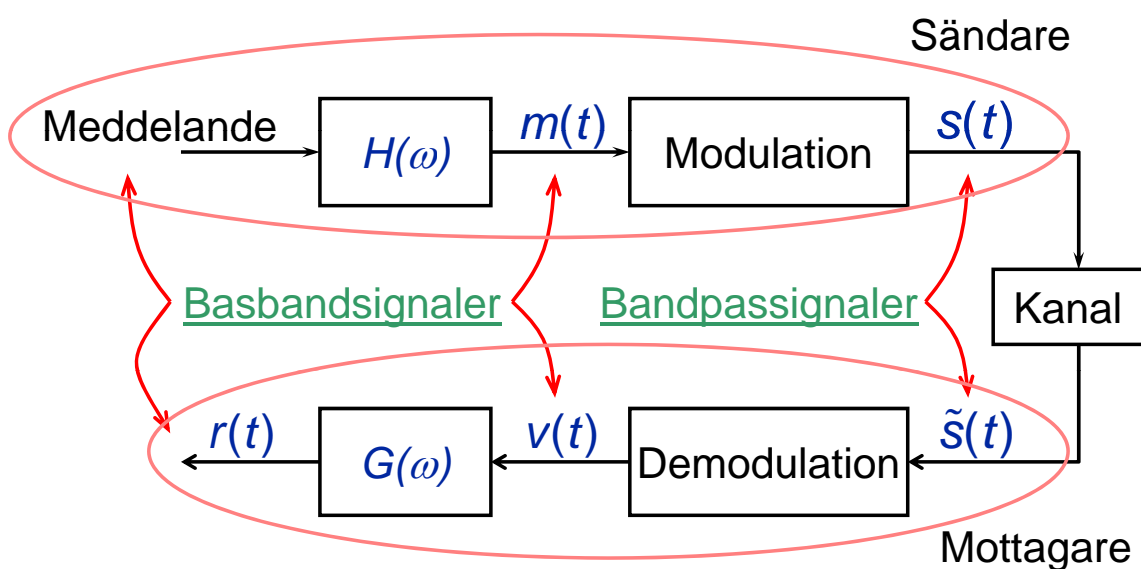
$$p(t) = \frac{\cos(2\beta\pi t/T_0)}{1 - (4\beta t/T_0)^2} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{t}{T_0}\right)$$

"Raised cosine"



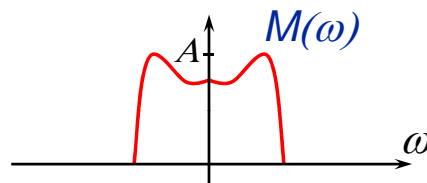
Vanligt: högfrekvent signalering (Ex: ADSL, radio- och satellitkommunikation, m.m.)

- ♦ Typiskt analogt kommunikationssystem:

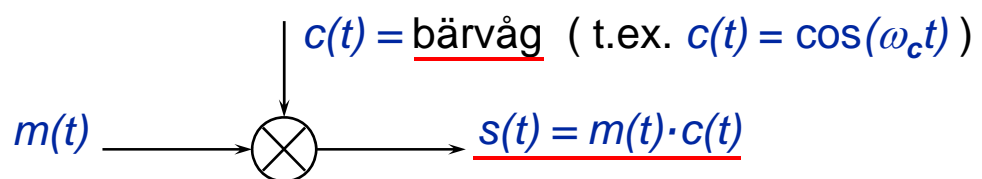


Generell Amplitudmodulering

- ◆ Basbandsignal (här: meddelandesignalen $m(t)$):



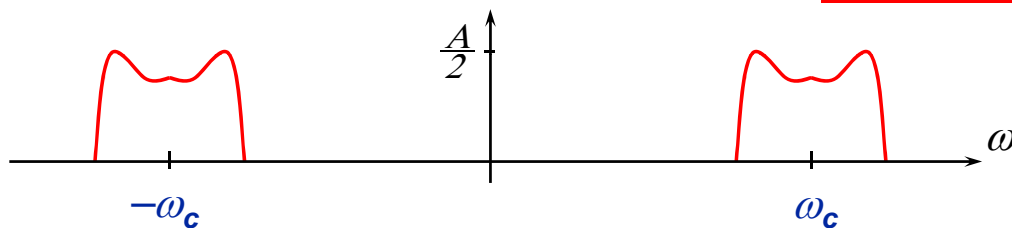
- ◆ (Amplitud-)Modulering:



Amplitudmodulering, forts

♦ Bandpassignal:

$$\underline{S(\omega) = \mathcal{F}\{m(t) \cdot c(t)\} = \frac{1}{2\pi}(M * C)(\omega)}$$



där $C(\omega) = \mathcal{F}\{\cos(\omega_c t)\} = \pi(\delta(\omega + \omega_c) + \delta(\omega - \omega_c))$

$$\Rightarrow S(\omega) = \frac{1}{2}(M(\omega + \omega_c) + M(\omega - \omega_c))$$

Amplitudmodulering, forts

- ◆ Demodulering + LP-filter:

