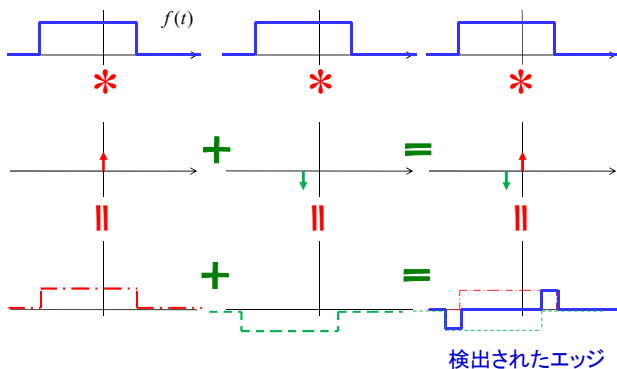


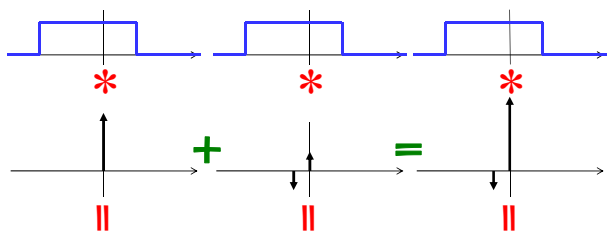
# キホンの復習 「たたみこみ」とは？

復習テストを始める前に

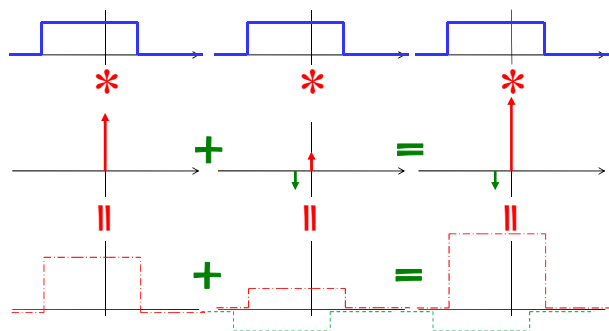
## デルタ関数との「たたみこみ」



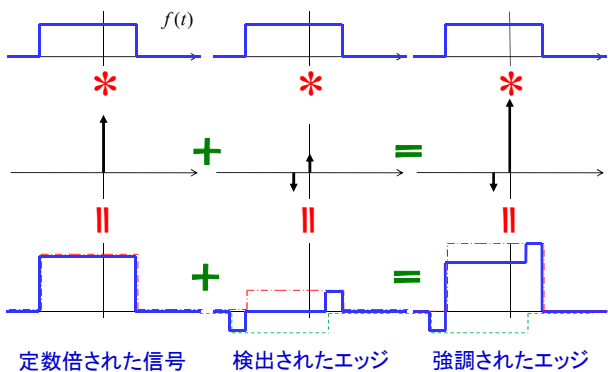
## 宿題の答えは？



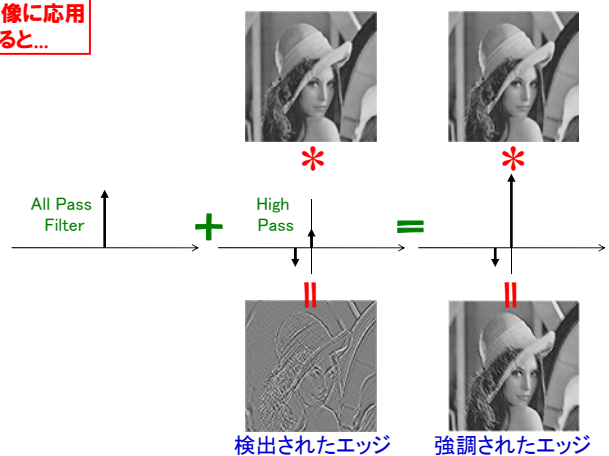
## ヒント



## 解答



画像に応用  
すると...



再確認

フーリエ変換の  
別の表現

復習テストを  
始める前に

### 「 $\mathcal{F}$ 」を使った表現

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt$$



$$f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(\omega)$$



$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(\omega)$$

例えば...

### 問題5.7 (別の表現)

p.128

$e^{j\omega_0 t}$  のフーリエ変換を求めよ



$$e^{j\omega_0 t} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi \cdot \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$



$$\mathcal{F}[e^{j\omega_0 t}] = 2\pi \cdot \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

例えば...

### 問題5.8 (別の表現)

p.128

$f(t) = \cos \omega_0 t$  のフーリエ変換を求めよ



$\mathcal{F}[\cos \omega_0 t]$  を求めよ

$$\mathcal{F}[e^{\pm j\omega_0 t}] = 2\pi \cdot \delta(\omega \mp \omega_0) \quad \leftarrow \text{ヒント}$$

例えば...

### 問題5.8 (別の表現)

p.128

$$\mathcal{F}[\cos \omega_0 t]$$

$$= \mathcal{F}\left[\frac{e^{-j\omega_0 t} + e^{+j\omega_0 t}}{2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \mathcal{F}[e^{-j\omega_0 t}] + \mathcal{F}[e^{+j\omega_0 t}] \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( 2\pi \cdot \delta(\omega + \omega_0) + 2\pi \cdot \delta(\omega - \omega_0) \right)$$

復習テスト

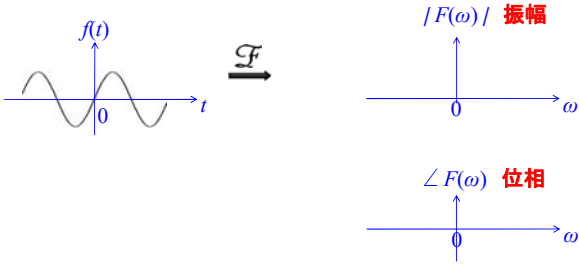
これが出来れば  
期末は安心!

ノートに写す

### 問題1

問題5.8  
p.128

$\mathcal{F}[\sin \omega_0 t]$  を求めよ



復習

### 問題1 (ヒント)

式(5.51)  
p.14

$$\sin x = \frac{e^{jx} - e^{-jx}}{2j}$$

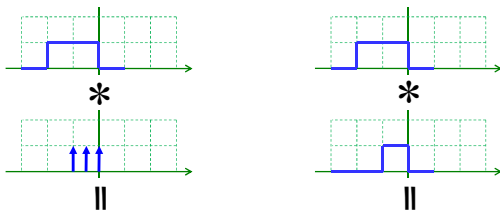
問題5.7  
p.128

$$\mathcal{F}[e^{\pm j\omega_0 t}] = 2\pi \cdot \delta(\omega \mp \omega_0)$$

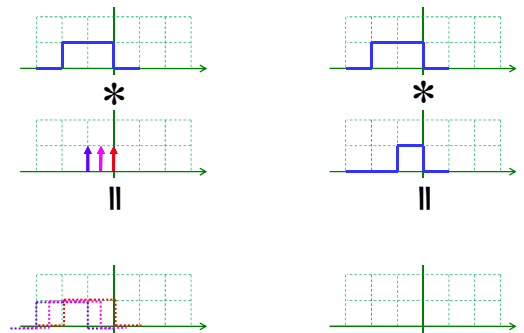
$$\mathcal{F}[1] = 2\pi \cdot \delta(\omega)$$

ノートに写す

### 問題2



### 問題2 (ヒント)



### 問題3

問題4.30  
p.109

$f_1(t)$  と  $f_2(t)$  の「たたみこみ」は、

$$f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) \cdot f_2(t-\tau) d\tau = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$$

と定義される。以下を証明せよ。

$$f(t) * \delta(t) = f(t)$$

$$f(t) * \delta(t-t_0) = f(t-t_0)$$

復習テストの

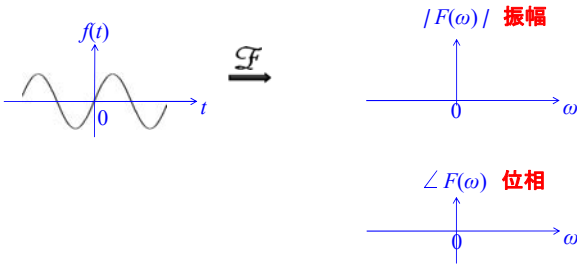
解説

ノートに写した

問題5.8  
p.128

### 問題1

$\mathcal{F}[\sin \omega_0 t]$  を求めよ



復習

### 問題1 (ヒント)

式(5.51)  
p.14

$$\sin x = \frac{e^{jx} - e^{-jx}}{2j}$$

問題5.7  
p.128

$$\mathcal{F}[e^{\pm j\omega_0 t}] = 2\pi \cdot \delta(\omega \mp \omega_0)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[1] = 2\pi \cdot \delta(\omega)$$

### 問題1 (解説)

問題5.8  
p.128

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{F}[\sin \omega_0 t] \\ &= \mathcal{F}\left[\frac{e^{+j\omega_0 t} - e^{-j\omega_0 t}}{2j}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2j} \left( \mathcal{F}[e^{+j\omega_0 t}] - \mathcal{F}[e^{-j\omega_0 t}] \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2j} \left( 2\pi \cdot \delta(\omega - \omega_0) - 2\pi \cdot \delta(\omega + \omega_0) \right) \end{aligned}$$

(Note: The terms  $2\pi \cdot \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$  and  $2\pi \cdot \delta(\omega + \omega_0)$  are highlighted with pink dashed boxes. A pink arrow labeled 'ヒントより' (from hint) points to the second term.)

### 問題1 (解説/続き)

問題5.8  
p.128

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{F}[\sin \omega_0 t] \\ &= \frac{1}{j} \cdot \pi \cdot \delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \frac{-1}{j} \cdot \pi \cdot \delta(\omega + \omega_0) \\ &= e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}j} \cdot \pi \cdot \delta(\omega - \omega_0) + e^{\frac{\pi}{2}j} \cdot \pi \cdot \delta(\omega + \omega_0) \end{aligned}$$

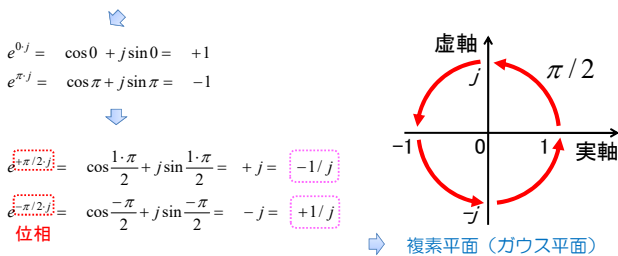
(Note: The terms  $\frac{1}{j}$  and  $\frac{-1}{j}$  are in pink dashed boxes. The terms  $e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}j}$  and  $e^{\frac{\pi}{2}j}$  are in red dashed boxes. The terms  $\pi \cdot \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$  and  $\pi \cdot \delta(\omega + \omega_0)$  are in blue dashed boxes. Red arrows labeled '位相' (phase) point to the exponential terms with values  $-\pi/2$  and  $+\pi/2$ . Blue arrows labeled '振幅' (amplitude) point to the delta function terms.)

参考

### オイラーの公式

$$e^{j\theta} = \cos \theta + j \sin \theta$$

(Note: The angle  $\theta$  in the exponent is circled in red and labeled '位相' (phase).)

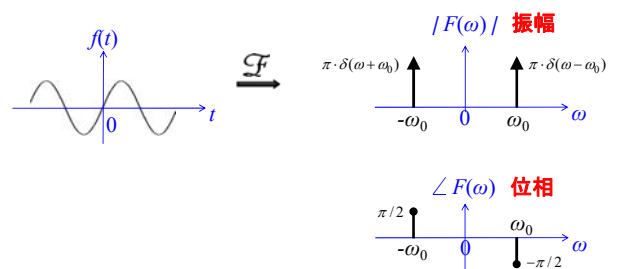


ノートに写す

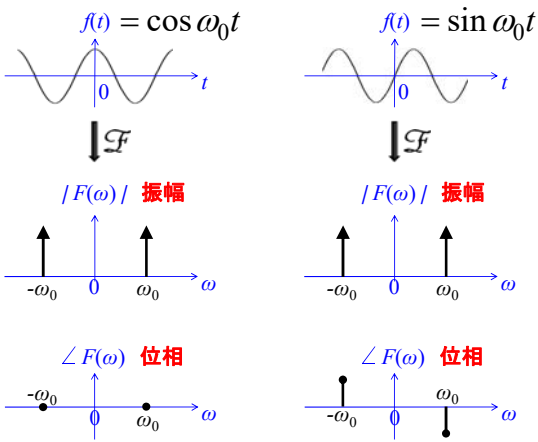
### 問題1 (解答)

問題5.8  
p.128

$\mathcal{F}[\sin \omega_0 t]$  を求めよ



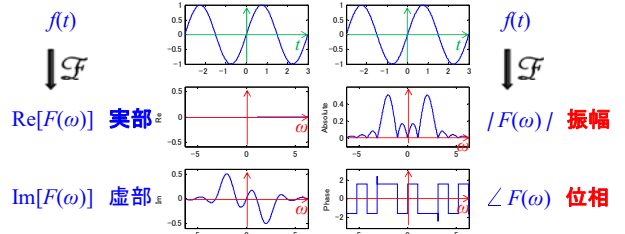
まとめ



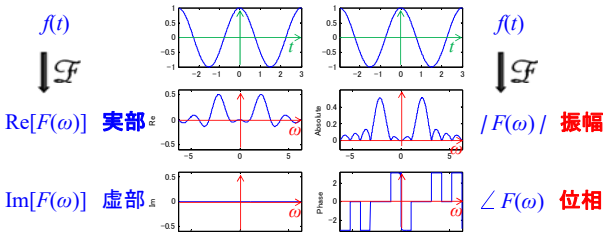
位相の違いは聞いても分からない？

$$f(t) = \sin(\omega_0 t)$$

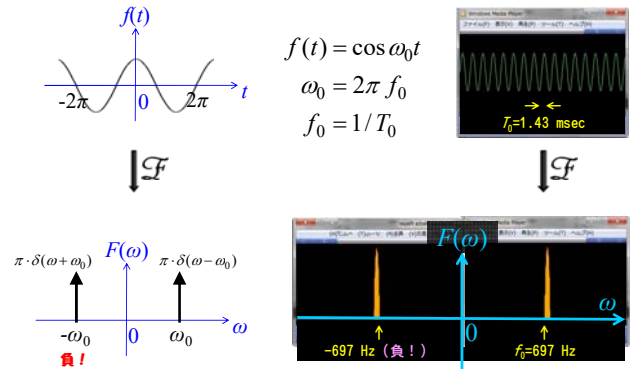
コンピュータで計算すると...



$$f(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t)$$

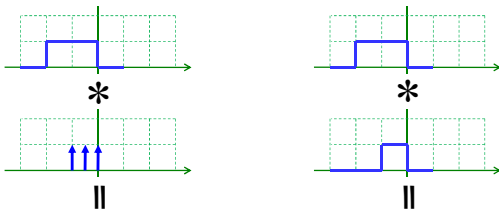


「負」の周波数

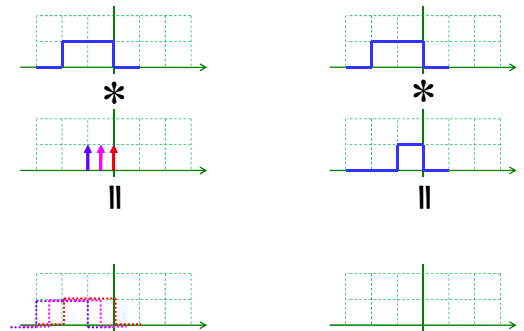


ノートに写した

問題2



問題2 (ヒント)



### 問題3

$f_1(t)$  と  $f_2(t)$  の「たたみこみ」は、

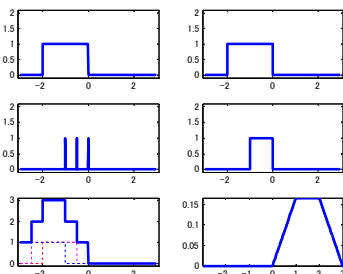
$$f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) \cdot f_2(t-\tau) d\tau = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$$

と定義される。以下を証明せよ。

$$f(t) * \delta(t-t_0) = f(t-t_0)$$

**詳説は省略。教科書の該当箇所を、よく勉強しておくこと。**

### Matlab



```
N=2*10;
% ----- time domain
for m=1:N;
    S(m)=m/N/2)/N*6;
    R(m)=2.0&&(m-10) R(m)=1;
    else
        R(m)=0;
    end;
end;
m=1:N;
subplot(3,2,1); plot(m,R(m),'b','LineWidth',3); axis(3.1 3.1 -1
subplot(3,2,2); plot(m,R(m),'b','LineWidth',3); axis(3.1 3.1 -1

% ----- convolution / digital
T=round(N/12);
r1=circshift(r,1*10);
f2=circshift(r,1*1);
f3=circshift(r,1*1);

subplot(3,2,3); plot(m,f1(m),1); hold on;
subplot(3,2,4); plot(m,f2(m),m); hold on;
subplot(3,2,5); plot(m,f3(m),m); hold on;
subplot(3,2,6); plot(m,f1(m)+f2(m)+f3(m),m); hold on;

h(m)=0;
N1=T+1; N2=T+1; N3=T+1; N4=T+1;
subplot(3,2,3); plot(m,h(m),m); hold on;
subplot(3,2,4); plot(m,h(m),m); hold on;
subplot(3,2,5); plot(m,h(m),m); hold on;
subplot(3,2,6); plot(m,h(m),m); hold on;

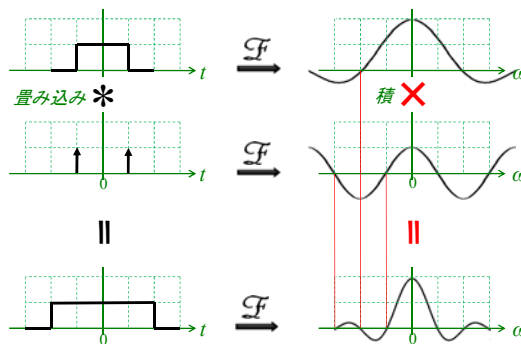
% ----- convolution / analog
for m=1:N;
    S(m)=m/N/2)/N*6;
    R(m)=2.0&&(m-10) R(m)=1;
    else
        R(m)=0;
    end;
end;
m=1:N;
subplot(3,2,3); plot(m,R(m),'b','LineWidth',3); axis(3.1 3.1 -1
for u=1:N;
    for v=1:N;
        V=m-u;
        if V<1; V=1; end;
        if V>N; V=N; end;
        R(v)=R(v)+S(V)*R(v);
    end;
end;
m=1:N;
subplot(3,2,6); plot(m,R(m),'b','LineWidth',3); axis(3.1 3.1 -1
```

今日、新しく  
習うこと



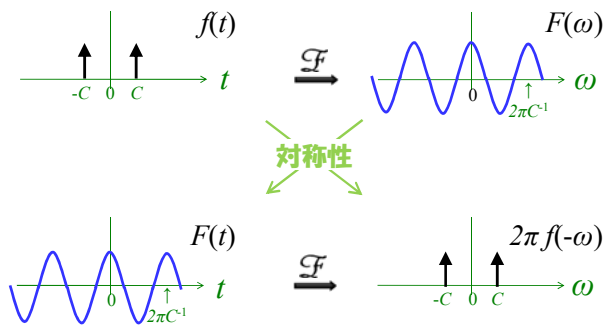
**重要**

畳み込み → 積  
(時間領域) (周波数領域)



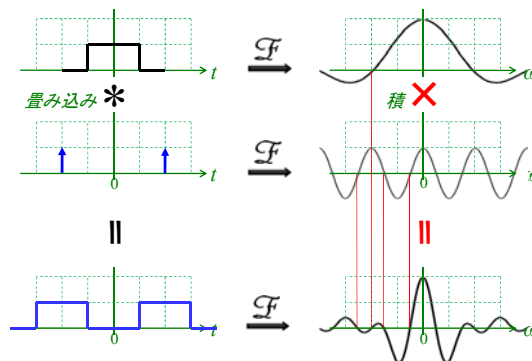
**参考**

### 対称性



**他の例  
(1)**

畳み込み → 積  
(時間領域) (周波数領域)

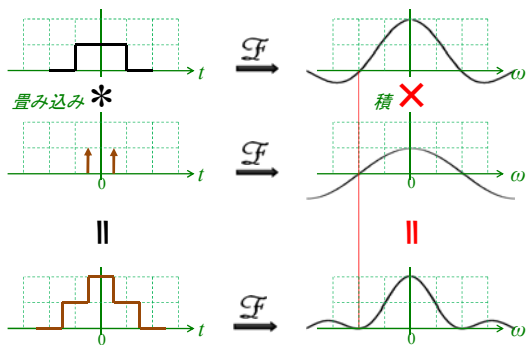


他の例 (2)

### 畳み込み → 積

(時間領域) (周波数領域)

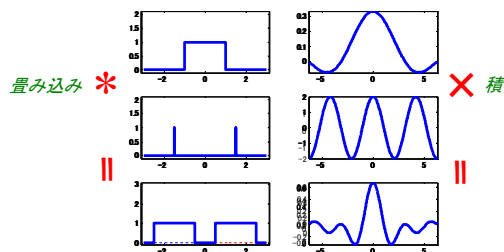
==> 4.30(4.31) ==>  
product convolution theorem 3.51  
4.30 + 4.31 = 4.32



アニメ

### 畳み込み → 積

(時間領域) (周波数領域)



### 畳み込み → 積

(時間領域) (周波数領域)

問題4.31 p.109

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 f_1(t) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} & F_1(\omega) \\
 \text{畳み込み} * & & \text{積} \times \\
 f_2(t) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} & F_2(\omega) \\
 \parallel & & \parallel \\
 f_1(t) * f_2(t) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} & F_1(\omega) \cdot F_2(\omega)
 \end{array}$$

ノートに  
写す

### 畳み込み → 積

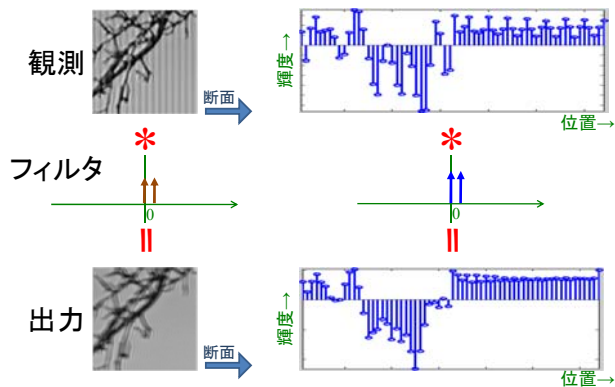
(時間領域) (周波数領域)

問題4.30 p.109

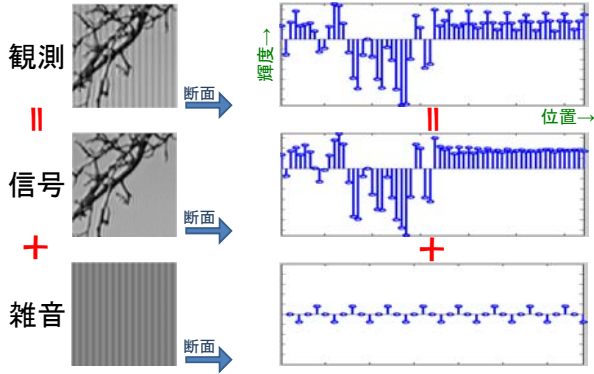
$$\begin{array}{c}
 \boxed{\mathcal{F}[f_1(t) * f_2(t)] = F_1(\omega) \cdot F_2(\omega)} \\
 \uparrow \\
 \downarrow \\
 \boxed{f_1(t) * f_2(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F_1(\omega) \cdot F_2(\omega)}
 \end{array}$$

「フィルタ」で  
雑音を除去する

画像の縞模様を、フィルタで消す



### 何故、縞模様を消せる？

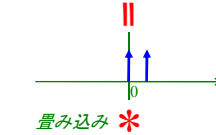


### ズラして足すと...

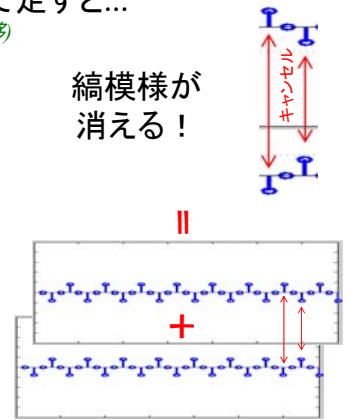
(shift / 推移)

畳み込むと  
雑音が消える

縞模様が  
消える！

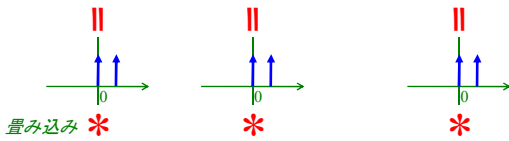


雑音



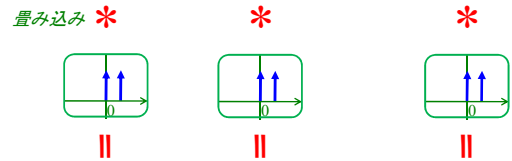
### 縞模様を消せる！

$$0 + \text{ほぼ信号} = \text{ほぼ信号}$$



### まとめ

$$\text{雑音} + \text{信号} = \text{観測} = \text{信号} + \text{雑音}$$



$$0 + \text{ほぼ信号} = \text{ほぼ信号}$$

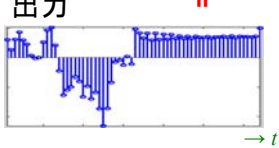
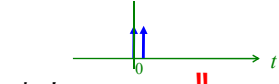
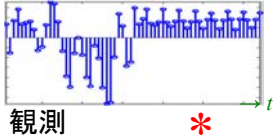
### フィルタによる雑音除去

$$\begin{aligned}
 & h * (\text{観測}) && \text{観測信号をフィルタに通す} \\
 = & h * (\text{信号} + \text{雑音}) && \text{観測時に雑音があつた} \\
 = & h * \text{信号} + h * \text{雑音} && \text{フィルタは線形} \\
 = & h * \text{信号} + 0 && \text{雑音は通さない} \\
 \div & \text{信号} && \text{信号は通す}
 \end{aligned}$$

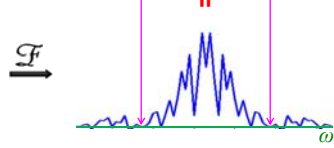
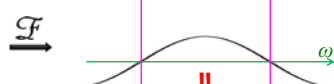
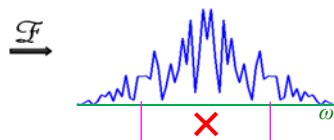
「フィルタ」を  
周波数領域で  
考える



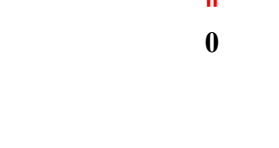
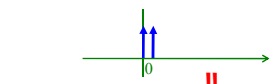
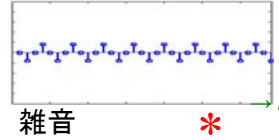
(時間領域)



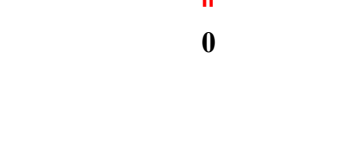
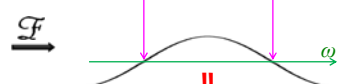
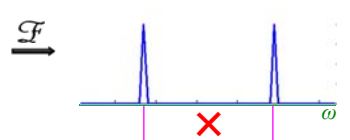
(周波数領域)



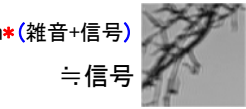
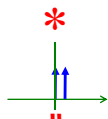
(時間領域)



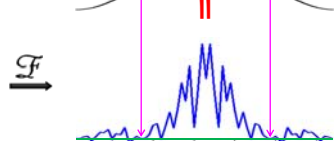
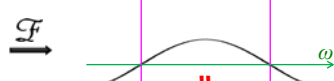
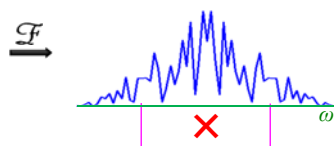
(周波数領域)



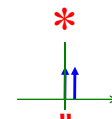
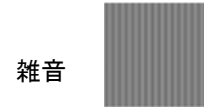
(時間領域)



(周波数領域)

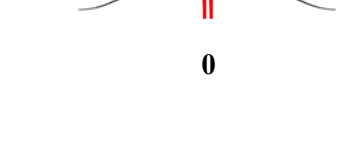
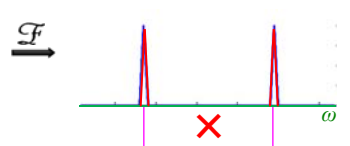


(時間領域)

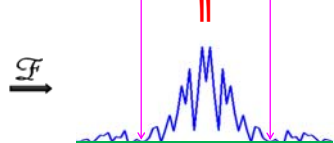
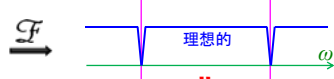
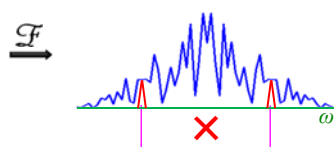
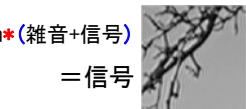
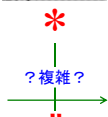


$h * (\text{雑音}) = 0$

(周波数領域)



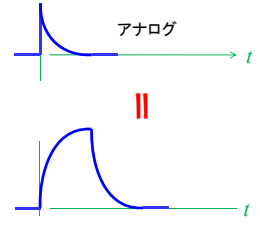
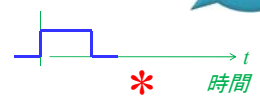
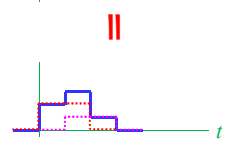
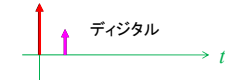
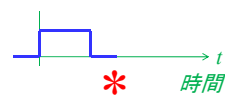
### 理想的なフィルタ



問題をノートに写す  
解答をノートに書く

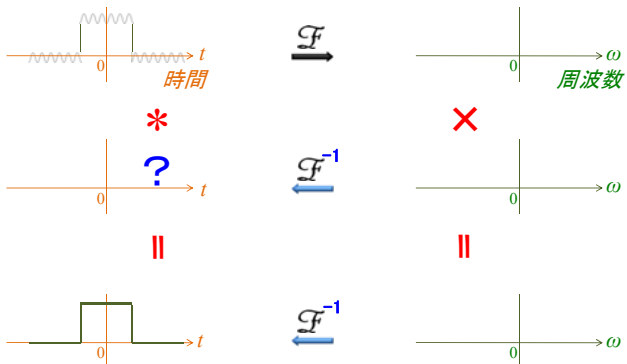
### 問題2

上級者  
向き



問題をノートに写す  
解答をノートに書く

### 問題1



ノートに写す

### 今日の宿題 1/2

問題 4.8 (実数→振幅は偶関数)

問題 4.34 ← 難しく解けない?

問題 5.31 (デルタ関数との畳み込み)

ノートに写す

### 今日の宿題 2/2

