

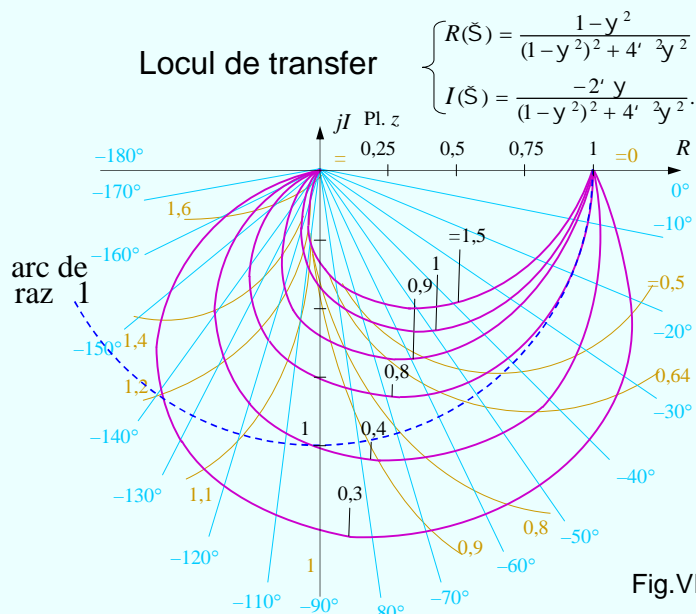
c) Elementul de întârziere de ordinul 2 (T_2)

$$G(s) = \frac{\xi_n^2}{s^2 + 2' \xi_n s + \xi_n^2}$$

Pentru $s = j$ se obține răspunsul la frecvență :

$$G(j\check{S}) = \frac{\xi_n^2}{\xi_n^2 - \check{S}^2 + j2' \xi_n \check{S}} = \frac{1}{1 - y^2 + j2' y}, \quad y = \frac{\check{S}}{\xi_n}$$

$$\begin{cases} R(\check{S}) = \frac{\xi_n^2(\xi_n^2 - \check{S}^2)}{(\xi_n^2 - \check{S}^2)^2 + 4' \xi_n^2 \check{S}^2} = \frac{1 - y^2}{(1 - y^2)^2 + 4' y^2} \\ I(\check{S}) = \frac{-2' \xi_n^3 \check{S}}{(\xi_n^2 - \check{S}^2)^2 + 4' \xi_n^2 \check{S}^2} = \frac{-2' y}{(1 - y^2)^2 + 4' y^2} \end{cases}$$



$$G(j\check{S}) = \frac{\check{S}_n^2}{\check{S}_n^2 - \check{S}^2 + j2' \check{S}_n \check{S}} = \frac{1}{1 - y^2 + j2' y}, \quad y = \frac{\check{S}}{\check{S}_n},$$

$$\begin{cases} M(\check{S}) = |G(j\check{S})| = \frac{\check{S}_n^2}{\sqrt{(\check{S}_n^2 - \check{S}^2)^2 + 4' \check{S}_n^2 \check{S}^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - y^2)^2 + 4' y^2}} \\ \{\check{S}\} = \arg G(j\check{S}) = -\arctg \frac{2' \check{S}_n \check{S}}{\check{S}_n^2 - \check{S}^2} = -\arctg \frac{2' y}{1 - y^2}. \end{cases}$$

Diagrama Bode

$$\begin{cases} A_{dB}(\check{S}) = 20 \lg M(\check{S}) = 20 \lg \frac{\check{S}_n^2}{\sqrt{(\check{S}_n^2 - \check{S}^2)^2 + 4' \check{S}_n^2 \check{S}^2}} = 20 \lg \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - y^2)^2 + 4' y^2}} \\ \{\check{S}\} = -\arctg \frac{2' \check{S}_n \check{S}}{\check{S}_n^2 - \check{S}^2} = -\arctg \frac{2' y}{1 - y^2}. \end{cases}$$

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3

Diagrama Bode

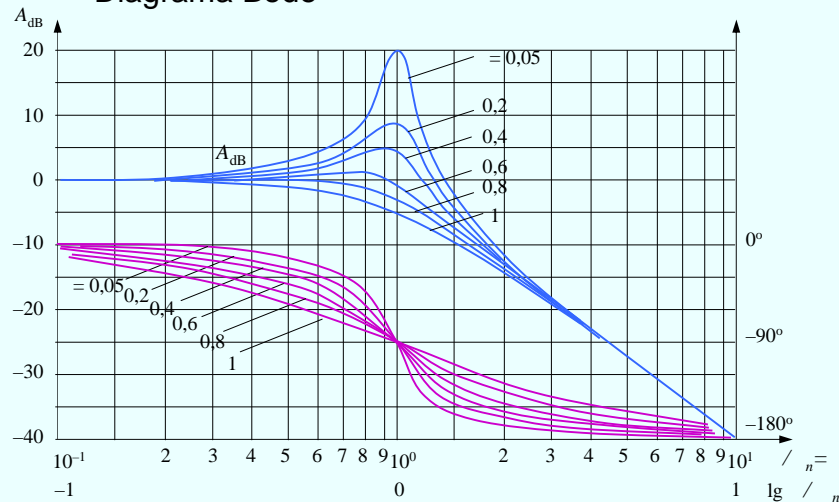


Fig.VI.8

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4

Pentru $0 \leq \zeta' < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $\frac{dA_{dB}}{dy} = 0 \rightarrow A_{dB\max} = 20 \lg \left(2' \sqrt{1 - \zeta'^2} \right)^{-1}$,

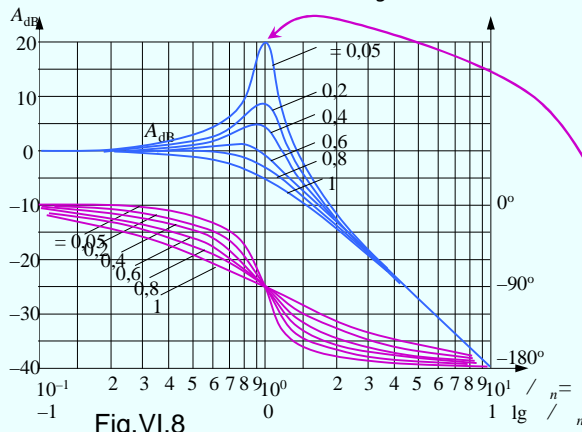


Fig.VI.8

la pulsa ia:

$$y_r = \sqrt{1 - 2\zeta'^2},$$

$$\check{S}_r = \check{S}_n \sqrt{1 - 2\zeta'^2} < \check{S}_n.$$

Rezonan a

Intrarea are
amplitud. 1 (0dB),
iar ie irea
are amplitudinea:

$$M_{\max}(\check{S}) = \left(2' \sqrt{1 - \zeta'^2} \right)^{-1} > 1 \text{ sau } A_{dB\max} = 20 \lg \left(2' \sqrt{1 - \zeta'^2} \right)^{-1} > 0.$$

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C 10 (35)

5

$$A_{dB}(\check{S}) = -20 \lg \sqrt{(1 - y^2)^2 + 4\zeta'^2 y^2}. \quad (2.16)$$

Pentru $0 \leq \zeta' < 1/\sqrt{2}$ exist **banda de rezonan** $(0, \sqrt{2}y_r)$

sau $(0, \check{S}_n \sqrt{2(1 - 2\zeta'^2)})$ pt. care $A_{dB}(\check{S}) > 0$.

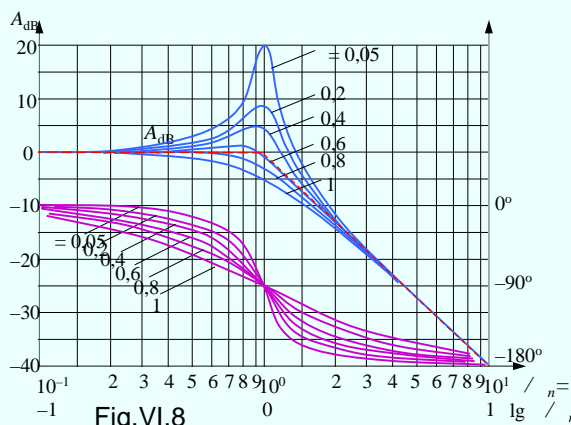


Fig.VI.8

$A_{dB}(\check{S})$ are

dou **asimptote**.

Pentru $\zeta' \in [0,4, 0,8]$,

din (2.16) rezult :

$$A_{dB}(\check{S}) \cong$$

$$\cong \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq y \ll 1, \\ -40 \lg y, & 1 \ll y < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

Pulsa ia de **frânger**:

$$y = 1 (\check{S} = \check{S}_n), \lg y = 0.$$

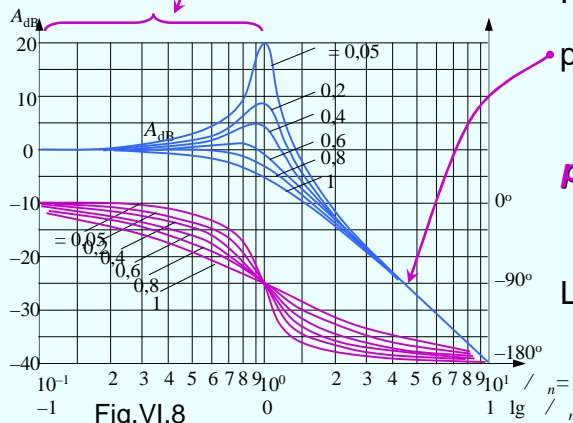
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6

Elementul T_2 este un «filtru trece-jos» (FTJ)

$\in [0, 1]$ ($\check{S} \in [0, \check{S}_n]$) – **banda de trecere** a FTJ.



Pentru $y > 1$ ($\check{S} > \check{S}_n$).

panta este **-40 dB/dec.**

$= 1$ ($\check{S} = \check{S}_n$) este

pulsa ia de t iere a FTJ

(= puls. de frângere).

La **pulsa ia natural**

($y = 1$ $\check{S} = \check{S}_n$)

$\{ (\check{S}_n) = -90^\circ$.

Fig.VI.8

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C 10 (35)

7

d) Elementul integrator (I): $G_I(s) = \frac{1}{T_I s}$.

R spunsul la frecven : $G_I(j\check{S}) = \frac{1}{jT_I\check{S}} = \frac{1}{jY}$, $y = T_I\check{S}$,

Locul de transfer: $R(\check{S}) = 0$, $I(\check{S}) = -\frac{1}{T_I\check{S}} = -\frac{1}{y}$,

Diagrama Bode: $A_{dB}(\check{S}) = -20 \lg y$, $\{ (\check{S}) = -90^\circ$.

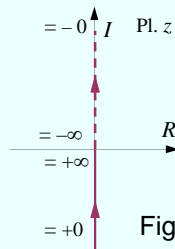


Fig.VI.9

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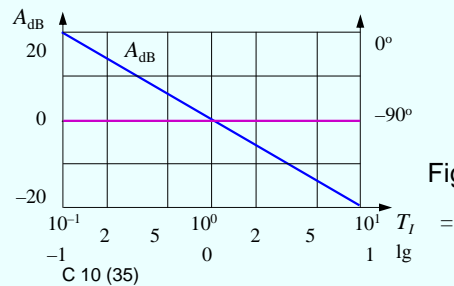


Fig.VI.10

C 10 (35)

8

e) **Elementul derivator (D):** $G_D(s) = T_D s$.

R spunsul la frecven : $G_D(j\check{S}) = jT_D\check{S} = j\check{y}$, $\check{y} = T_D\check{S}$,

Locul de transfer: $R(\check{S}) = 0$, $I(\check{S}) = T_D\check{S} = \check{y}$,

Diagrama Bode: $A_{dB} = 20\lg T_D\check{S} = 20\lg \check{y}$, $\{\check{S}\} = 90^\circ$.

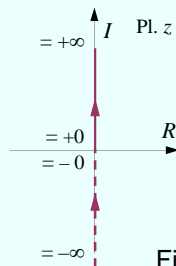


Fig. VI.11

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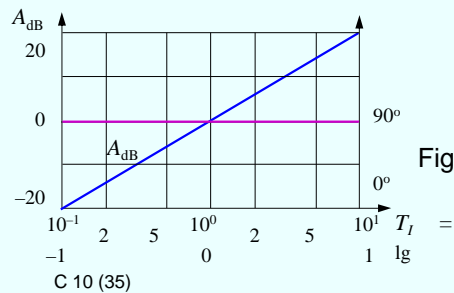


Fig. VI.12

9

2.4. Trasarea diagramei Bode prin linii aproximante

$\lg|G(j\check{S})|$ i $\{\check{S}\}$ pot fi approximate grafic prin linii frânte.

Exempul 2.1

S se traseze diagrama Bode pentru $G(s) = \frac{10}{s} \cdot \frac{0,1s+1}{10s+1}$.

$$s = j\check{S} \Rightarrow G(j\check{S}) = \frac{10}{j\check{S}} \cdot \frac{1+j0,1\check{S}}{1+j10\check{S}}$$

$$|G(j\check{S})| = \frac{10}{\check{S}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+(0,1\check{S})^2}}{\sqrt{1+(10\check{S})^2}}, \quad \arg G(j\check{S}) = -90^\circ + \arctg(0,1\check{S}) - \arctg(10\check{S}).$$

$$\begin{cases} A_{dB}(\check{S}) = 20\lg 10 - 20\lg \check{S} + 20\lg \sqrt{1+(0,1\check{S})^2} - 20\lg \sqrt{1+(10\check{S})^2} \\ \{\check{S}\} = -90^\circ + \arctg 0,1\check{S} - \arctg 10\check{S}. \end{cases}$$

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10

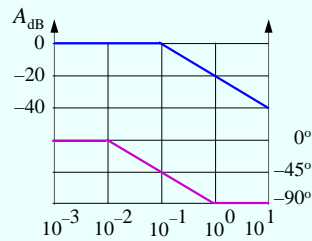
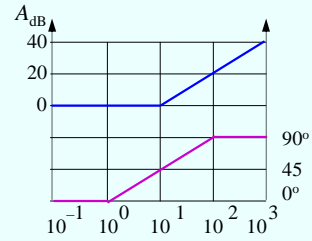
$$\begin{cases} A_{dB}(\check{S}) = 20\lg 10 - 20\lg \check{S} + 20\lg \sqrt{1+(0,1\check{S})^2} - 20\lg \sqrt{1+(10\check{S})^2} \\ \varphi(\check{S}) = -90^\circ + \arctg 0,1\check{S} - \arctg 10\check{S}. \end{cases}$$

$$20\lg \sqrt{1+(0,1\check{S})^2} \cong \begin{cases} 0, & \check{S} \ll 10^1, \\ 20\lg(0,1\check{S}), & \check{S} \gg 10^1; \end{cases}$$

$$\arctg(0,1\check{S}) \cong \begin{cases} 0, & \check{S} < 10^0, \\ 45^\circ[\lg(0,1\check{S})+1], & 10^0 \leq \check{S} \leq 10^2, \\ 90^\circ, & 10^2 < \check{S}. \end{cases}$$

$$-20\lg \sqrt{1+(10\check{S})^2} \cong \begin{cases} 0, & \check{S} \ll 10^{-1}, \\ -20\lg(10\check{S}), & \check{S} \gg 10^{-1}; \end{cases}$$

$$-\arctg(10\check{S}) \cong \begin{cases} 0, & \check{S} < 10^{-2}, \\ -45^\circ[\lg(10\check{S})+1], & 10^{-2} \leq \check{S} \leq 10^0, \\ -90^\circ, & 10^0 < \check{S}. \end{cases}$$

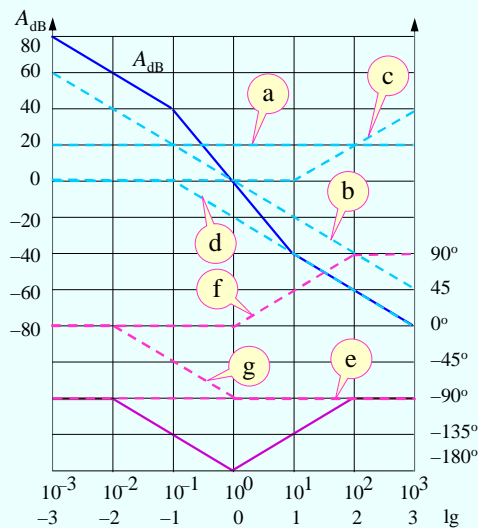


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C 10 (35)

11

Diagrama Bode



$$\begin{cases} A_{dB}(\check{S}) = 20\lg 10 - 20\lg \check{S} + \\ + 20\lg \sqrt{1+(0,1\check{S})^2} - \\ - 20\lg \sqrt{1+(10\check{S})^2} \\ \varphi(\check{S}) = -90^\circ + \\ + \arctg 0,1\check{S} - \\ - \arctg 10\check{S}. \end{cases}$$

Fig.VI.13

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C 10 (35)

12

3. Principiul non-anticipării

3.1. Filtre ideale

$G(j\check{S})$ nu satisface principiul non-anticipării.

De exemplu $G(j\check{S}) = 0$ pe anumite intervale ale lui \check{S} .

Conform definiției răspunsului la frecvență se scrie:

$$G(j\check{S}) = M(\check{S})e^{j\ell(\check{S})},$$

$$M(\check{S}) = |G(j\check{S})|, \quad \ell(\check{S}) = \arg G(j\check{S}).$$

Răspunsul la frecvență $G(j\check{S}) = R(\check{S}) + jI(\check{S})$ satisface:

$$G(-j\check{S}) = \overline{G(j\check{S})} = R(\check{S}) - jI(\check{S}),$$

$$R(-\check{S}) = R(\check{S}), I(-\check{S}) = -I(\check{S}),$$

$$M(\check{S}) = M(-\check{S}), \quad \ell(\check{S}) = -\ell(-\check{S}).$$

a. Elementul cu timp mort

$$G(j\check{S}) = M(\check{S})e^{j\ell(\check{S})}. \quad (3.1)$$

Definiția 1

Sistemul dinamic (3.1) are o **comportare ideală** dacă :

$$M(\check{S}) = M_0 = \text{const.} > 0, \quad (3.6)$$

$$\ell(\check{S}) = -T\check{S}, \quad T = \text{const.} \geq 0. \quad (3.7)$$

Abaterile față de (3.6) și/sau (3.7) reprezintă **distorsiuni**. ■

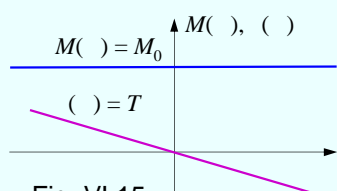


Fig. VI.15

Din (3.1) și (3.6), (3.7) rezultă :

$$G(j\check{S}) = M_0 e^{-jT\check{S}}. \quad (3.8)$$

Transf. intrare-ieșire:

$$Y(j\check{S}) = M_0 e^{-jT\check{S}} U(j\check{S}), \quad (3.9)$$

$$y(t) = M_0 u(t - T). \quad (3.10)$$

$u(t) = u(t)$, ↷ r spunsul la impulsul Dirac :

$$g(t) = M_0 u(t - T). \quad (3.11)$$

$u(t) = \uparrow(t)$, ↷ r spunsul indicial (fig.VI.16) :

$$h(t) = M_0 \uparrow(t - T). \quad (3.12)$$

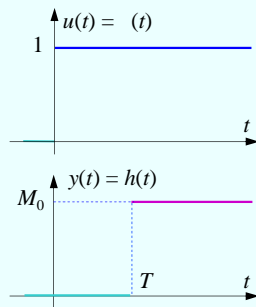


Fig. VI.16

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Forma (ideal) (3.12) – un deziderat:

se dore te ca $y(t)$ s fie ca $u(t)$,

$T \geq 0$ fiind durata propag arii lui $u(t)$.

Astfel de elem. exist în procesele de:

- transport de substan ,
- transfer de energie,
- propagare de semnale.

C 10 (35)

15

$$y(t) = M_0 u(t - T). \quad (3.10)$$

Defini ia 2

(3.10) se nume te **system (element) cu timp mort**. ■

Func ia de transfer a sistemului (3.10) este:

$$G(s) = M_0 e^{-Ts}; \quad T \geq 0 - \text{timpul mort.}$$

b. Filtre ideale f r distorsiuni de faz

Defini ia 3

Un sistem în care:

$$\begin{cases} M(\check{S}) \neq \text{constant}, \\ \{(\check{S}) = -T\check{S}, \end{cases} \Rightarrow G(j\check{S}) = M(\check{S})e^{-jT\check{S}},$$

se nume te **filtru ideal f r distorsiuni de faz** . ■

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C 10 (35)

16

Pentru $M(\check{S})$ absolut integrabil exist un original

$$m(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{M(\check{S})\}.$$

$M(\check{S})$ este real și par ; rezult că $m(t)$ este real și par :

$$m(-t) = m(t),$$

$$\begin{aligned} m(t) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} M(\check{S}) e^{j\check{S}t} d\check{S} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} M(\check{S}) [\cos \check{S}t + j \sin \check{S}t] d\check{S} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} M(\check{S}) \cos \check{S}t d\check{S} + j \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} M(\check{S}) \sin \check{S}t d\check{S}}_{=0} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} M(\check{S}) \cos \check{S}t d\check{S}. \end{aligned}$$

Aplicând t. translației originalului în $G(j\check{S}) = M(\check{S}) e^{-jT\check{S}}$, rezult

$$g(t) = m(t-T) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} M(\check{S}) \cos \check{S}(t-T) d\check{S}, \quad t \in \mathbf{R}$$

b1. Filtre ideale «trece-jos»

Definiția 4

R spunsul la frecven

$$G(j\check{S}) = M(\check{S}) e^{-jT\check{S}},$$

al unui **filtru ideal «trece-jos»** (FITJ) se define te prin

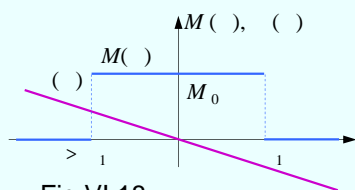


Fig.VI.18

$$M(\check{S}) = \begin{cases} M_0, & \check{S} \in [-\check{S}_1, \check{S}_1] \\ 0, & \check{S} \in (-\infty, -\check{S}_1) \cup (\check{S}_1, +\infty). \end{cases}$$

$[-\check{S}_1, \check{S}_1]$ este **banda de trecere**. \check{S}_1 este **pulsă ia de t iere**. ■

$$g(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} M(\check{S}) \cos \check{S}(t-T) d\check{S} = \frac{1}{2} M_0 \int_0^{\check{S}_1} \cos \check{S}(t-T) d\check{S},$$

$$g(T) = \frac{1}{2} M_0 \int_0^{\check{S}_1} d\check{S} = \frac{1}{2} M_0 \check{S}_1 \geq 0, \quad |g(t)| \leq g_{\max} = g(T).$$

$$h(t) = \int_0^t g(t) dt, \quad h'(t) = g(t), \quad h'_{\max} = \max_{t>0} h'(t) = h'(T) = g(T).$$

M sura rapidit ii = panta maxim normat a r sp. indicial:

$$h'_{\max} / M_0 = h'(T) / M_0 = g(T) / M_0 = \check{S}_1 / 2.$$

Rapiditatea este propor ional cu banda de trecere a FITJ.

Rapiditatea este invers propor ional cu durata de cre tere t_c .

👉 t_c este invers propor ional cu banda de trecere a FITJ.

Aceasta este o regul general pentru filtrele «trece-jos».

b2. Filtre ideale «trece-sus»

Defini ia 5

R spunsul la frecven

$$G(j\check{S}) = M(\check{S}) e^{-jT\check{S}},$$

al unui **filtru ideal «trece-sus»** (FITS) se define te prin

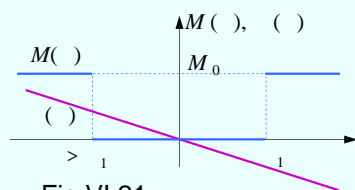


Fig.VI.21

$$M(\check{S}) = \begin{cases} 0, & \check{S} \in (-\check{S}_1, \check{S}_1) \\ M_0, & \check{S} \in (-\infty, -\check{S}_1] \cup [\check{S}_1, +\infty). \end{cases}$$

$(-\check{S}_1, \check{S}_1)$ este **banda de blocare**. \check{S}_1 este **pulsa ia de t iere**. ■

b3. Filtre ideale «trece-band »

Defini ia 5

R spunsul la frecven

$$G(j\check{S}) = M(\check{S})e^{-jT\check{S}},$$

al unui **filtru ideal «trece-band »** (FITB) se define te prin (fig.VI.23.a):

$$M(\check{S}) = \begin{cases} M_0, & \check{S} \in [-\check{S}_2, -\check{S}_1] \cup [\check{S}_1, \check{S}_2] \\ 0, & \check{S} \in (-\infty, -\check{S}_2) \cup (-\check{S}_1, \check{S}_1) \cup (\check{S}_2, +\infty), \end{cases}$$

$[-\check{S}_2, -\check{S}_1], [\check{S}_1, \check{S}_2]$ sunt **benzile de trecere**. ■

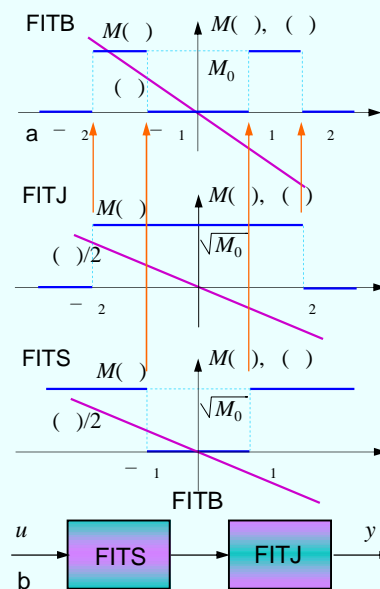


Fig. VI.23. a, b

b4. Filtre ideale «opre te-band »

Defini ia 6

R spunsul la frecven

$$G(j\check{S}) = M(\check{S})e^{-jT\check{S}},$$

al unui **filtru ideal «opre te-band »** (FIOB) se define te prin (fig. VI.23.c):

$$M(\check{S}) = \begin{cases} M_0, & \check{S} \in (-\infty, -\check{S}_2] \cup [-\check{S}_1, \check{S}_1] \cup [\check{S}_2, +\infty) \\ 0, & \check{S} \in (-\check{S}_2, -\check{S}_1) \cup (\check{S}_1, \check{S}_2) \end{cases}.$$

$(-\check{S}_2, -\check{S}_1), (\check{S}_1, \check{S}_2)$ sunt **benzile de blocare**. ■

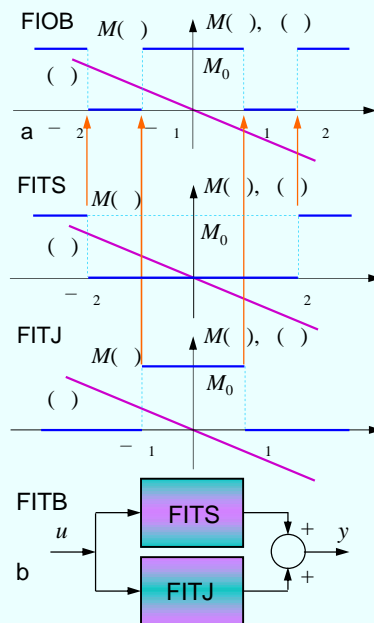


Fig. VI.23. c, d

3.2. Sisteme dinamice realiste

R spunsul la frecven al filtrelor reale prezint *distorsiuni* de amplitudine i de faz .

Exemplul 3.2

Cel mai simplu filtru electric «trece-jos» – fig.VI.24.a.

Transferul intrare – ie ire în tensiuni:

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{Ts+1}, \quad s = j\check{S} \rightarrow M(\check{S}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{T^2\check{S}^2+1}}, \quad \check{S}_1 = 1/T; \quad M(\check{S}_1) = 1/\sqrt{2} = 0,707.$$

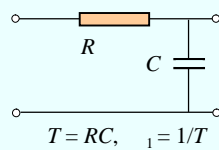
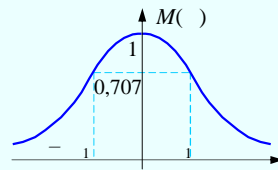


Fig.VI.24. a



\check{S}_1 este *pulsa ia de t iere*, în sensul FTJ real.

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C 10 (35)

25

Exemplul 3.3

Cel mai simplu filtru electric «trece-sus» – fig.VI.24.b.

Transferul intrare – ie ire în tensiuni:

$$G(s) = \frac{Ts}{Ts+1}, \quad s = j\check{S} \rightarrow M(\check{S}) = \frac{T\check{S}}{\sqrt{T^2\check{S}^2+1}}, \quad \check{S}_2 = 1/T;$$

$$M(\check{S}_2) = M(\infty)/\sqrt{2} = 1/\sqrt{2} = 0,707.$$

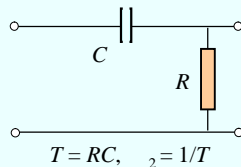
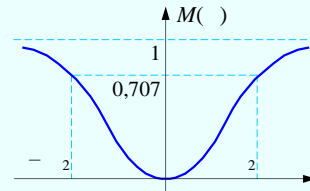


Fig.VI.24. b



\check{S}_2 este *pulsa ia de t iere*, în sensul FTS real.

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26

Exemplul 3.4

Filtru «trece-band »; se conectează în cascăd două filtre: unul «trece-jos» și unul «trece-sus» – fig.VI.24.c; A – amplific.

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{(T_2s+1)} \frac{T_1s}{(T_1s+1)} = \frac{T_1s}{(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)}, \quad T_1 > T_2.$$

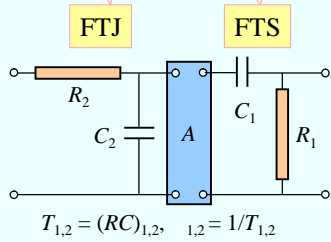
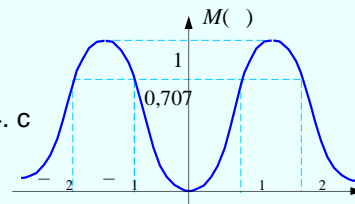


Fig.VI.24. c



$$M(\check{S}) = \frac{T_1\check{S}}{\sqrt{(T_1^2\check{S}^2+1)(T_2^2\check{S}^2+1)}, \quad \check{S}_1 < \check{S}_2.$$

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C 10 (35)

27

Exemplul 3.5

Filtru «opre te band »: se conectează în paralel a două filtre: unul «trece-jos» și unul «trece-sus» – fig.VI.24.d; A_{d1} – amplific.

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{T_1s+1} + \frac{T_2s}{T_2s+1} = \frac{T_1T_2s^2 + 2T_2s + 1}{(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)}, \quad T_1 > T_2.$$

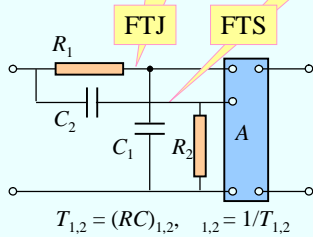
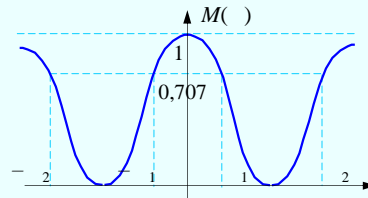


Fig.VI.24, d



$$M(\check{S}) = \frac{\sqrt{[1 - (T_1T_2\check{S})^2]^2 + 4T_2^2\check{S}^2}}{\sqrt{(T_1^2\check{S}^2+1)(T_2^2\check{S}^2+1)}, \quad \check{S}_1 < \check{S}_2.$$

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C 10 (35)

28

Observația 3.1

Filtrele de la ex. 3.2 – 3.5 au elemente de circuit ideale.

Elementele de circuit reale conțin parametri suplimentari.

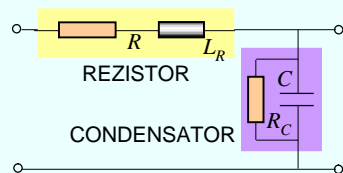


Fig.VI.25

Un rezistor, pe lângă rezistența R , are și inductanță L_R .

Un condensator, pe lângă capacitatea C , are și rezistență de pierdere R_C .

Prin urmare, un FTJ real are de fapt schema din fig.VI.25.

Dacă $L_R \approx 0$ și $1/R_C \approx 0$, ele se neglijează, pe intervale de frecvență precizabile; rezultă schema din fig.VI.24.a. ■

Definiția 8

Un sistem dinamic (real sau abstract) se numește **realist** dacă satisface **principiul non-anticipării**:

r spunsul (ieșirea) nu precede în timp excitația (intrarea). ■

Această proprietate se exprimă cu ajutorul lui $g(t)$ prin:

$$g(t) \equiv 0, \quad t < 0. \quad (\text{vezi II.3.2.a})$$

Observația 3.2

Sistem realist nu este sinonim cu **sistem fizic realizabil**.

Se spune că un sistem abstract este **fizic realizabil** dacă el este concretizabil ca sistem real.

Evident, este posibil ca un sistem abstract **realist** să nu fie **fizic realizabil**. ■

Teorema 1

Un sist. din. lin. realist este complet caracterizabil fie de partea par , fie de partea impar a r spunsului la impuls. ■

\mathcal{D} . Cu $g_p(t), g_i(t)$, p r ile par i impar ale lui $g(t)$ se scrie:

$$g(t) = g_p(t) + g_i(t), t \in \mathbf{R}.$$

$$g_p(t) + g_i(t) \equiv 0, t < 0,$$

$$g_p(-t) + g_i(-t) \equiv 0, t > 0.$$

$$g_p(t) - g_i(t) \equiv 0, t > 0.$$

$$g_p(t) \equiv g_i(t), t > 0.$$

$$g(t) = g_p(t) + g_i(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0, \\ 2g_p(t) \equiv 2g_i(t), & t > 0. \end{cases} \quad \blacksquare$$

Exemplu

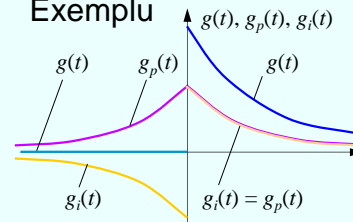


Fig.VI.26

Teorema 2

$g(t)$ al unui sist. dinamic linear realist este complet determinat fie de partea real , fie de partea imaginara a lui $G(j\omega)$. ■

\mathcal{D} . Pentru $g(t) = g_p(t) + g_i(t)$ i $G(j\check{S}) = R(\check{S}) + jI(\check{S}) = \mathcal{F}\{g(t)\}$,

se pot scrie rela iile:

$$\begin{aligned} G(j\check{S}) &= R(\check{S}) + jI(\check{S}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [g_p(t) + g_i(t)] e^{-j\check{S}t} dt = \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [g_p(t) + g_i(t)] [\cos\check{S}t - j\sin\check{S}t] dt = \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g_p(t) \cos\check{S}t dt - j \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g_p(t) \sin\check{S}t dt + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g_i(t) \cos\check{S}t dt - j \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g_i(t) \sin\check{S}t dt. \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad = 0 \qquad\qquad\qquad = 0 \\ G(j\check{S}) &= R(\check{S}) + jI(\check{S}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g_p(t) \cos\check{S}t dt + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g_i(t) (-j) \sin\check{S}t dt. \end{aligned}$$

Din

$$R(\check{S}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g_p(t) (\cos \check{S}t - j \sin \check{S}t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g_p(t) e^{-j\check{S}t} dt = \mathcal{F}\{g_p(t)\},$$

$$jI(\check{S}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g_i(t) (-j \sin \check{S}t + \cos \check{S}t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g_i(t) e^{-j\check{S}t} dt = \mathcal{F}\{g_i(t)\},$$

se obține:

$$g_p(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{R(\check{S})\} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(\check{S}) e^{j\check{S}t} d\check{S},$$

$$g_i(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{jI(\check{S})\} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} jI(\check{S}) e^{j\check{S}t} d\check{S}.$$

Folosind

$$g_p(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(\check{S}) e^{j\check{S}t} d\check{S},$$

$$g_i(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} jI(\check{S}) e^{j\check{S}t} d\check{S}.$$

și înțelegând seama de

$$g(t) = g_p(t) + g_i(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0, \\ 2g_p(t) \equiv 2g_i(t), & t > 0. \end{cases}$$

se obține:

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(\check{S}) e^{j\check{S}t} d\check{S} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} jI(\check{S}) e^{j\check{S}t} d\check{S}, & t > 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Din } g(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & , t < 0, \\ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(\check{S}) e^{j\check{S}t} d\check{S} \equiv \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} jI(\check{S}) e^{j\check{S}t} d\check{S}, & t > 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(\check{S}) e^{j\check{S}t} d\check{S} \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} jI(\check{S}) e^{j\check{S}t} d\check{S}, \quad t > 0,$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\cos t + j \sin t}$

se obține

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(\check{S}) \cos \check{S}t d\check{S} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(\check{S}) j \sin \check{S}t d\check{S} \equiv$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{=0} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{=0}$

$$\equiv \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} jI(\check{S}) \cos \check{S}t d\check{S} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} jI(\check{S}) j \sin \check{S}t d\check{S},$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{=0}$

$$2 \int_0^{+\infty} R(\check{S}) \cos \check{S}t d\check{S} \equiv -2 \int_0^{+\infty} I(\check{S}) \sin \check{S}t d\check{S},$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} [R(\check{S}) \cos \check{S}t + I(\check{S}) \sin \check{S}t] d\check{S} = 0, \quad t > 0.$$