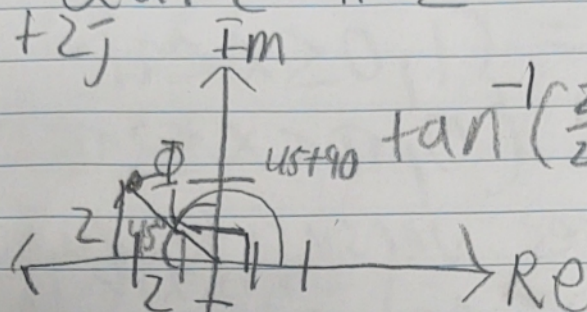


Quiz #2

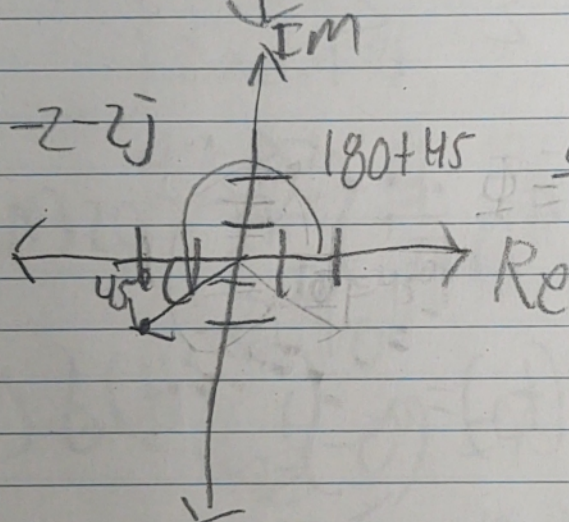
1. a. $z = -2 + 2j$

$\Phi = 135^\circ$



$\tan^{-1}(\frac{2}{-2}) = 45^\circ$

b. $z = -2 - 2j$

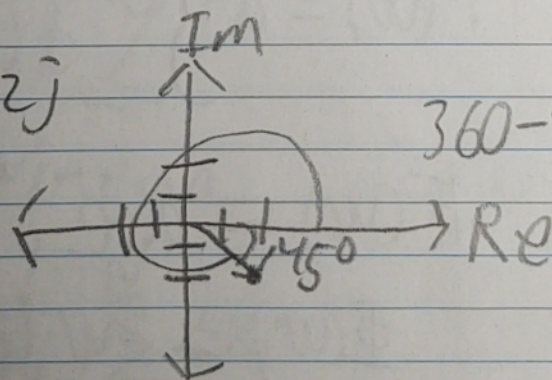


$180 + 45$

$\Phi = 225^\circ$

$\Phi = 360 - 45 = 315^\circ$

c. $z = 2 - 2j$



$360 - 45$

$\Phi = 315^\circ$

2. $t = 0$

a. $v(t) = 4 \cos(2\pi(100)t + 30^\circ)$

$v(0) = 4 \cos(0 + 30^\circ)$

$v(0) = 4 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad v(0) \approx 3.464101615$

$v(0) \approx 3.464102$

b. $v(t) = 2 \sin(2\pi(100)t - 60^\circ) \quad v(0) = 2 \sin(0 - 60^\circ)$

$$3. \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x < \pi \\ 0, & \pi < x \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$x = t$

Phases versus frequency

$$f(t) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos(nt) + B_n \sin(nt)$$

$$A_n = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(nt) dt$$

$$f(t_0) = a \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \delta(t - t_0) dt$$

$$F(\omega) = a \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - t_0) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$F(\omega) = a e^{-j\omega t_0}$$

$$\Phi(\omega) = -\omega t_0$$

4. Magnitude = 0

$$\pi < x \leq 2\pi$$

It is zero

Between greater than $-\omega\pi$ }
could be equal to $-2\pi\omega$

5. Range $[0, 1]$

$$p(x) = 2x$$

$$= \int_0^1 p(x) dx = 1$$

$$= \int_0^1 2x dx = 1$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1 = 1$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - 0 \right) = 1$$

$$1 = 1 \checkmark$$

6. find the mean $\{0, 1\}$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N 2x_i$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 2x_i$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{2} (2(0) + 2(1))$$

$\mu = 1$

$$7. \sqrt{\sigma^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1} \sum_{i=1}^2 (x_i - 1)^2}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{(0)^2 + (1)^2}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{1}$$

$$\sigma = 1$$