$$z = -2 + 2;$$

$$tan 0 = \frac{-2}{2}$$





2 4 cos(211 (10.0) t + 30°) = V(+) when t=0 4 (05 (30) 4 4 30 2 Sin(2T(10.0)t-60°) = V(t) when t=0 25.n(211(40)t-60) = 2 (0s (211 (10) t - 60 - 90) = 2 (0) (2+r(10)+-150) = 7 (05 (-150) 7 4-150

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 6 \le x \le TT \\ 0, & \pi \le x \le 2TT \end{cases}$$

$$by \det \left[ \sum_{i} f(x) \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi i}} \int_{0}^{2\pi i} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi i}} \left[ \int_{0}^{T} e^{-i\omega x} dx + \int_{T}^{2T} \int_{0}^{-i\omega x} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi i}} \left[ \frac{e^{-i\omega x}}{-i\omega} - \frac{e^{-i\omega \pi}}{-i\omega} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi i}} \left[ \frac{e^{-i\omega \pi}}{-i\omega} - \frac{e^{-i\omega \pi}}{-i\omega} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi i}} \left[ \frac{1 - e^{-i\omega \pi}}{-i\omega} \right]$$
The magnitude of the Fourier transform is equal to 0 from (0 to 2TT)

4 f(x) = 1 1 dx = x 1 = 1-0=1 everywhere The Statistical mean would be equal to I Standard deviation