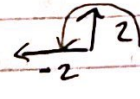



Quiz #2


① Find phase angle

If $z = -2 + 2j \Rightarrow$ 

So $\tan \theta = \frac{-2}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\theta = 135^\circ}$

If $z = -2 - 2j \Rightarrow$ 

So $\tan \theta = \frac{-2}{-2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\theta = 225^\circ}$

If $z = 2 - 2j$ 

So $\tan \theta = \frac{2}{-2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\theta = 315^\circ}$

② a) $v(t) = 4 \cos(2\pi(10)t + 30^\circ)$, $t = 0$

So it can be $4 \times \cos(30)$
 $\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{4 \leq 30}}$

b) $v(t) = 2 \sin(2\pi(10)t - 60^\circ)$, $t = 0$

$\xrightarrow{\cos} \Rightarrow 2 \cos(2\pi(10)t - 60^\circ - 90^\circ)$

$= 2 \cos(2\pi(10)t - 150^\circ)$

$= 2 \cos(-150)$

$\underline{\underline{2 \angle -150}}$

Fourier Analysis

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

① Phases versus frequency? $F\{f(x)\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\int_0^{\pi} 1 e^{-i\omega x} dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} 0 e^{-i\omega x} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\frac{e^{-i\omega x}}{-i\omega} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\frac{e^{-i\omega\pi}}{-i\omega} - \frac{e^{-i\omega(0)}}{-i\omega} \right]$$

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

The Fourier Transform has a magnitude equal to 0 to 2π

Probability and Statistics

- ① Uniform distribution, and normalized.
over $[0, 1]$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$$

$$N = \frac{a+b}{2} \quad r = \frac{\sqrt{(b-a)^2}}{\sqrt{12}}$$

→ Over $[0, 1]$
 a, b

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{1-0}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$p(x) = 1, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$\text{So then } \frac{1+b}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$N = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{(1-0)^2}}{\sqrt{12}}$$

$$\text{Standard deviation} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}$$