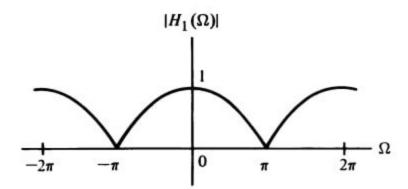


پاسخ تمرین پنجم درس «سیگنالها و سیستمها» اساتید درس: دکتر راستی، دکتر آقائیان

- (a) We see by examining $y_1[n]$ and $y_2[n]$ that $y_1[n]$ averages x[n] and thus tends to suppress changes while $y_2[n]$ tends to suppress components that have not varied from x[n-1] to x[n]. Therefore, the $y_1[n]$ system is lowpass and $y_2[n]$ is highpass.
- (b) Taking the Fourier transforms yields

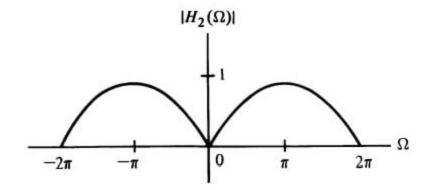
$$Y_1(\Omega) = X(\Omega) \left(\frac{1 + e^{-j\Omega}}{2} \right),$$

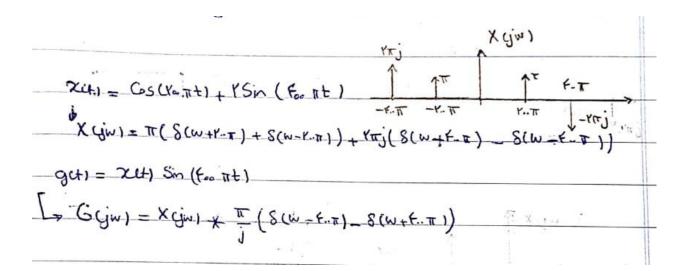
$$H_1(\Omega) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + e^{-j\Omega})$$



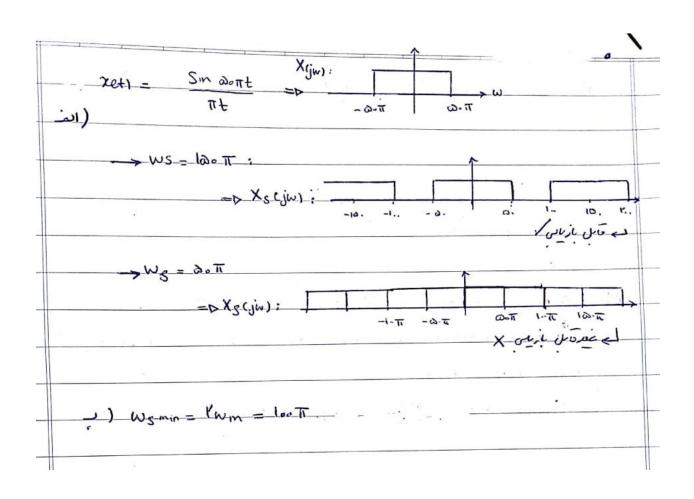
$$Y_2(\Omega) = X(\Omega) \left(\frac{1 - e^{-j\Omega}}{2} \right),$$

 $H_2(\Omega) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-j\Omega})$

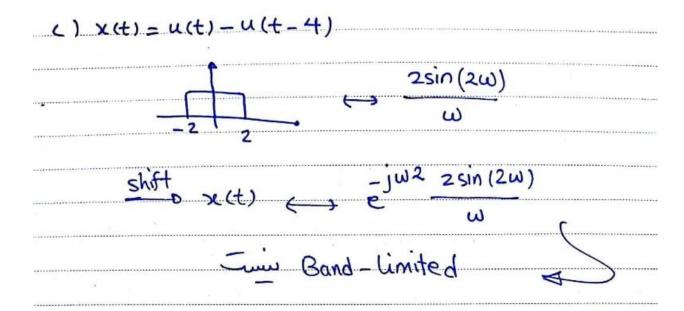




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W(t) = g(t) \sin (f \infty \pi t)
W(jw) = G(jw) * T(S(w + \pi t) - S(w + f - \pi t))
= \chi(t) = \chi(t) \sin (f \infty \pi t) = \chi(t) \left(\frac{1}{Y} \left(1 - Cos(\Lambda \omega \pi t + 1)\right)\right)
= \chi(t) - \chi(t) \cos (f \omega \pi t) = \chi(t) \left(\frac{1}{Y} \left(1 - Cos(\Lambda \omega \pi t + 1)\right)\right)
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= \chi(t)
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-5t a) x(t) = e u(t	1 -> Xýw) - 1
	jω+5 (
	Tuin Band-Limited
b) x(t) = 1 + 0	ω (100πt) + ω (300πt) sin (50πt)
impulse was	2 impulses 2 impulses W= ±300 R W= ±50 R
ω= 0 /)	$\omega = \pm 300 R \qquad \omega = \pm 50 R$
J=±100T , impulse	مر در دروزه زما و عافردس در را کال
	ماعت ای د Impulse های در نعاط راجی نسود
	W = -350 T, -250 R, 250 R, 350 T
max {0, -100T, 100T,	_350π, 350π, _250π, 250π} = 350T
=> Wm = 350T	
, Nucuist R	ate = 700 R = 2 (350 R)
=> 10744131	



$$N = \frac{7\pi}{\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{N}}} \times m = \frac{17\pi}{\sqrt{N}} m$$
 $\stackrel{m=7}{\rightarrow} N = 17\pi$, $\omega_{\circ} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{N}}$ $\pi = \frac{17\pi}{\sqrt{N}} \times m = \frac{17\pi}{\sqrt{N}} m$ $\pi =$

$$x[n] = 1 + cos \left(\frac{nR}{2}\right) + sin(nR)$$

$$sin(nR) = 0 \implies x[n] = 1 + cos \left(\frac{nR}{2}\right)$$

$$N = 4 \quad v = vin = 1$$

$$x[n] = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{iM_{2}^{1}}{e} - in_{2}^{1}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_{0} = \alpha_{4} = \alpha_{8} = \alpha_{12} = v = 1$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha_{8} = \alpha_{12} = v = 1$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha_{1} = \alpha_{1} = \alpha_{1} = v = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha_{1} = \alpha_{1} = \alpha_{1} = \alpha_{1} = v = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n = \langle N \rangle} x[n] e^{-jk \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)n}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_0 = \frac{1}{3} (0 + 1 + 2) = 1$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{3} \left(e^{-j\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)} + 2e^{-j2\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)} \right)$$

$$a_{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \left(e^{j\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)} + 2e^{j2\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)} \right)$$

میدانیم که برای سیستم LTI، رابطه سری فوریه ورودی و سری فوریه خروجی به صورت زیر میباشد:

$$b_k = a_k H(e^{j\omega})$$

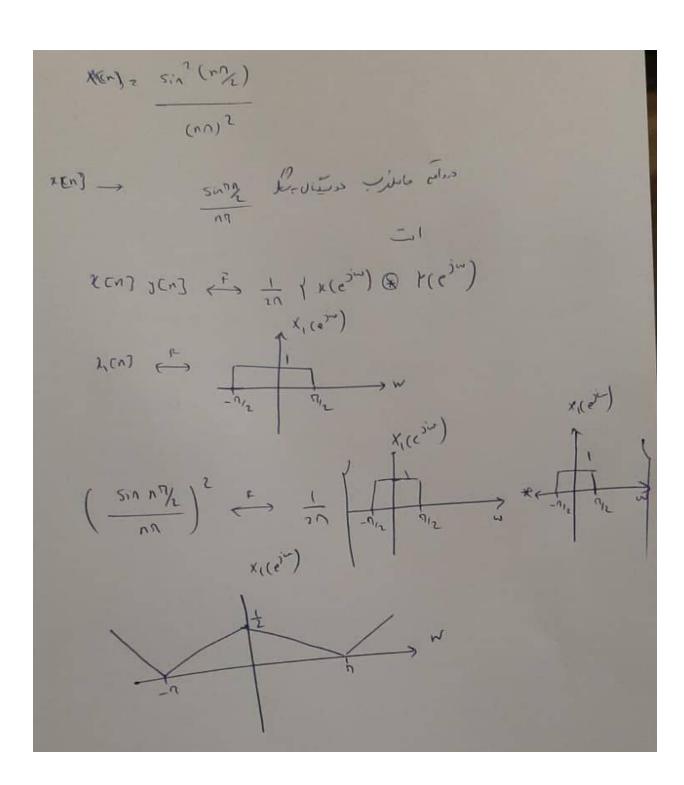
ناریم: k=-1 داریم: میخواهیم. بنابراین به ازای $e^{rac{j2\pi}{3}}$

$$b_{-1} = a_{-1}H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{3}\left(e^{j\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)} + 2e^{j2\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)}\right)\left(1 - \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{9}e^{\frac{j2\pi}{3}} + \cdots$$

.میباشد. و میباشد. مریب فرید $e^{rac{j2\pi}{3}}$ در سری فوریه خروجی برابر و میباشد.

$$nx[n] \stackrel{F}{\leftrightarrow} j \frac{d}{d\omega} X(e^{j\omega})$$
 $a^n u[n] \stackrel{F}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{1}{\sqrt{-ae^{-j\omega}}}$
 $x[n] = (n+1)a^n u[n] = na^n u[n] + a^n u[n]$
 $na^n u[n] \stackrel{F}{\leftrightarrow} j \frac{d}{d\omega} \left\{ \frac{1}{1-ae^{-j\omega}} \right\} = \frac{ae^{-j\omega}}{(1-ae^{-j\omega})^{\frac{1}{2}}}$
 $a^n u[n] \stackrel{F}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{1}{1-ae^{-j\omega}}$

$$x[n] \stackrel{F}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{ae^{-j\omega}}{(1-ae^{-j\omega})^{\intercal}} + \frac{1}{1-ae^{-j\omega}} = \frac{ae^{-j\omega} + 1-ae^{-j\omega}}{(1-ae^{-j\omega})^{\intercal}} = \frac{1}{(1-ae^{-j\omega})^{\intercal}}$$



$$\int_{N=-\infty}^{\infty} |\chi[n]|^2 = \frac{1}{2H} \int_{N} |\chi(e^{j\omega})|^2 d\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{N=-\infty}^{\infty} |\chi[n]|^2 = 2 \times \frac{1}{2H} \int_{N}^{H} (\frac{2}{2H}\omega)^2 d\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{N=-\infty}^{\infty} |\chi[n]|^2 = 2 \times \frac{1}{2H} \int_{N}^{H} (\frac{2}{2H}\omega)^2 d\omega$$

$$= \int_{N=-\infty}^{\infty} |\chi(\omega)|^2 \int_{N}^{M} |\chi(\omega)|^2 \int_$$

$$= (\chi IOI)^{2} + 2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |\chi InI|^{2} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \text{ With contains }$$

$$P = \frac{4}{3} \text{ With contains }$$

$$P = \frac{4}{3$$

$$y(n) + \sqrt{a}y(e^{jn}) = x(e^{jn})$$

$$= x(e^{jn}) + \frac{1}{e}e^{-jn}y(e^{jn}) = x(e^{jn})$$

$$= x(e^{jn}) + \frac{1}{e}e^{-jn}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{e}e^{-jn}$$

 $\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{r}e^{-jw}}$ $\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{r}e^{-jw}}$ $\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{r}e^{-jw}}$ $\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{r}e^{-jw}}$ $\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{r}e^{-jw}}$ $\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{r}e^{-jw}}$ $\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{r}e^{-jw}}$ $\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{r}e^{-jw}}$ $\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{r}e^{-jw}}$ $\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{r}e^{-jw}}$

$$-D \times (e^{j\omega}) = 1$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{F}e^{-j\omega}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{1}{F}e^{jm}\right)^{F}}$$

$$= P + (e^{iw}) = 1$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{7}e^{-1}w$$

$$1 + \frac{1$$