$$\mathcal{X}(t) = t^2$$
, $-\pi < t < \tau$, $\tau_0 = 2\tau$, $\omega_0 = \frac{2\tau}{\tau_0} = 1$

$$C_{R} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} t^{2} e^{-jRt} dt.$$

$$e^{-jR\pi} = (e^{-j\pi})^{R} = (-i)^{R}$$
 $e^{-jR\pi} = (e^{-j\pi})^{R} = (-i)^{R}$

$$\frac{1}{\int R\pi} \left[\left(\frac{t}{(-jR)} - \frac{1}{(-jR)^2} \right) e^{-jRt} \right]^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{jR\pi} \left[\left(\frac{\pi}{(-j\alpha)} - \frac{1}{(-j\alpha)^2} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{j\alpha} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{(-j\alpha)^2} - \frac{1}{(-j\alpha)^2} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{j\alpha} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{jkt} \cdot \frac{2x}{(-1)^k} = \frac{2(-1)^k}{k^2} = C_k$$

Ex 3-3) Impulse train
$$S_{\tau_0}(t)$$

$$S_{\tau_0}(t) = \prod_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} S(t-kt_0)$$

$$S(t) = \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_0} S(t-t_0)$$

$$C_0 = \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_0} \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_0} S(t) dt = \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_0} S(t-t_0)$$

$$C_0 = \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_0} \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_0} S(t-t_0) dt = \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_0} S(t-t_0)$$

$$S_{\tau_0}(t) = \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_0} S(t-t_0) dt = \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_0} S(t-t_0) dt$$

$$S_{\tau_0}(t) = \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_0} S(t-t_0) dt = \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_0} S(t-t_0) dt = \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_0} S(t-t_0) dt$$

$$S_{\tau_0}(t) = \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_0} S(t-t_0) dt = \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_0} S(t-t_0)$$

$$S_{\tau_0(t)} = \sum_{\substack{n \geq -\infty}}^{\infty} S(t - n \tau_0)$$

$$=\frac{1}{t_0}+\frac{2}{t_0}\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}G_{s}(R\omega_{s}t)$$