

① (a)

$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) e^{-j\omega_0 n t}$

$$a_k = \int_{T_0/4}^{T_0/2} x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{r} \int_{-T_0/4}^{T_0/4} x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = r e^{-jk \frac{\omega_0}{T_0} \frac{2\pi}{r}} = \frac{r}{T_0/r} = \frac{r}{T_0}$$

② (b)  $x(t) = r \cos(\frac{\omega}{2}t) + r \cos t \cos(\frac{\omega}{2}t) \rightarrow r \cos(\frac{\omega}{2}t) + r \times \frac{1}{2} (\cos \frac{\omega}{2}t + \cos \frac{3\omega}{2}t)$

$$= \frac{r}{2} (e^{j\frac{\omega}{2}t} + e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}t}) + \frac{r}{2} (e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t}) + \frac{r}{2} (e^{j\frac{3\omega}{2}t} + e^{-j\frac{3\omega}{2}t})$$

$$x(t) = \frac{r}{2} e^{j\frac{\omega}{2}(n+1)t} + \frac{r}{2} e^{j\frac{1}{2}\omega(n+1)t} + \frac{r}{2} e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}(n+1)t} + \frac{r}{2} e^{-j\frac{1}{2}\omega(n+1)t} + \frac{r}{2} e^{j\frac{3}{2}\omega(n+1)t} + \frac{r}{2} e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\omega(n+1)t}$$

$\Rightarrow a_k = 0$  (all)

③ (c)  $x(t) = e^{j\frac{3}{4}t} (\cos(\frac{\omega}{4}t) - \sin(\frac{\omega}{4}t + \frac{\pi}{2}))$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\frac{3}{4}t} + e^{-j\frac{3}{4}t}) + \frac{1}{2j} (e^{j\frac{3}{4}t + \frac{\omega}{4}t} - e^{-j\frac{3}{4}t - \frac{\omega}{4}t})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{jt\frac{\omega}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-jt\frac{\omega}{2}} + \frac{e^{j\frac{3}{4}t}}{2j} e^{j\frac{\omega}{4}t} - \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\frac{3}{4}t - \frac{\omega}{4}t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\omega}{4}t} + \frac{-e^{j\frac{3}{4}t}}{2j} e^{j\frac{\omega}{4}t} + \frac{e^{j\frac{3}{4}t}}{2j} e^{-j\frac{\omega}{4}t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{9}{4}t}$$

$a_k = 0$  (all)

$$d) n(t) = C \cdot s(rat) + v \sin(t)$$

$$G T = \frac{v_m}{r_m} = 1 \quad T = \frac{v_m}{1} \quad \frac{ra}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r_m} = \frac{1}{v_m} \cdot \frac{1}{a}$$

mit  $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$  und  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{r_m}$

$$e) n[n] = e^{j \frac{2\pi}{\alpha} n} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{r_m} n\right)$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{r_m}$$

$$= e^{j \frac{2\pi}{\alpha} n} \left( e^{\frac{\pi}{r_m} n j} + e^{-\frac{\pi}{r_m} n j} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} e^{nj \frac{\pi}{r_m}} + \frac{1}{r} e^{-nj \frac{\pi}{r_m}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{r} \quad k = 11, d \\ 0 \quad 1 \leq k \leq 10 \text{ & } k \neq 11, d \end{array} \right.$$

$$f) n[n] = e^{j \frac{2\pi}{\alpha} n}$$

$$T_c = \frac{v_m}{\frac{2\pi}{\alpha}} = \frac{1}{\frac{2\pi}{\alpha}} = \textcircled{2} \quad \rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_c}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_k = 1 \quad k = p \\ a_k = 0 \quad \text{otherwise} \end{array} \right.$$

$$g) n[n] = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{r_m} n\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{r_m} n\right)$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{v_m}{T_c} = \frac{\pi}{T_c}$$

$$\frac{r_m}{\pi} = \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{v_m}{\pi} = \textcircled{3}$$

$$N = 10$$

$$\frac{1}{r} (e^{j \frac{\pi}{r_m} n} - e^{-j \frac{\pi}{r_m} n}) + \frac{1}{r} (e^{j \frac{\pi}{r_m} n} + e^{-j \frac{\pi}{r_m} n})$$

$$k =$$

$$\frac{\pi}{r} = \frac{2\pi}{10}$$

$$\frac{v_m}{\pi} = \frac{4\pi}{10}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{r} \quad a_{-0} = -\frac{1}{r} \quad a_1 = \frac{1}{r} \quad a_{-1} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$a_{10} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$a_{12} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$a_{k=12} = \frac{1}{r} \quad k = 12, 7$$

$$a_{10} = \frac{1}{r} \quad k = 10$$

$$a_{12} = -\frac{1}{r} \quad k = 12$$

$$a_{k=0} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{1} \quad m_{[n]} &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} (-1)^m (\delta[n-m] + \delta[n+4m]) \quad \rightarrow N=15 \\
 m_{[2j]} &: \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta[n-s-m] = \delta[n+2j-s-m] \quad \text{m.g.} \quad \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta[n-s-m] + \delta[n+4m] \\
 &\quad \xrightarrow{\text{z-transform}} \frac{1}{2} \delta[s-2jk\frac{\pi}{4}] + \frac{1}{2} \delta[s+2jk\frac{\pi}{4}] \quad \xrightarrow{\text{m.g.}} a_k = \frac{1}{2} \quad b_k = \frac{1}{4} \\
 c_k &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \left( \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{4}} + \frac{1}{4} e^{j\frac{2\pi k}{4}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - d_k^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad P(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} |a_k|^2 = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \right|^2 = \left| \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} e^{-ikt} \right|^2 + 1 \quad \left( = \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow a_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad m[n] = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{10}\right) \rightarrow \frac{1 + \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{10}\right)}{2} \rightarrow N = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{\pi}{10}} = 10$$

$$P = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=-N}^N |m[n]|^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{10} \sum_{n=0}^9 \left| \frac{1 + \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{10}\right)}{2} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{n=0}^9 \frac{1 + \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{10}\right)}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \left( 2 + 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{10}\right) + 2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{10}\right) + \dots + 2 \cos\left(\frac{9\pi}{10}\right) \right) = \frac{2}{10} \left( 1 + \sum_{n=1}^9 \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{10}\right) \right)$$

مقدمة

لـ  $\cos\left(\cos^{-1}(\cos(\pi/10))\right)$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad y[n] = \underbrace{x[n]}_{\text{مقدمة}} - \underbrace{1}_{\text{مقدمة}} \rightarrow a_0 = 1 + j^0 \quad a_k = 1 + j^k$$

مقدمة

$$b_0 = 1 - 1 = j^0$$

$$P = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |b_k|^2 = (1)^2 + (j^2)^2 + (0)^2 + (j^2)^2 = 1 + 2 + 0 + 2 = 5$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad T = \varepsilon$$

$$a_k = (-1)^k \frac{\sin(k\pi)}{k\pi} \xrightarrow{\text{معادلة}} a_{\varepsilon k} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{\varepsilon}\right)}{(\varepsilon k)\pi} = \frac{\pi}{\varepsilon} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{\varepsilon}\right)}{1} \quad \frac{\pi}{\varepsilon} = \omega T \quad \omega = \frac{\sin(\omega k T)}{k\pi} \quad \omega = \frac{\pi}{T}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{مقدمة}} c(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} & |t| < \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\varepsilon} < |t| < 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \textcircled{5} \quad \text{بـ } \omega_0 \text{ مقدمة}$$

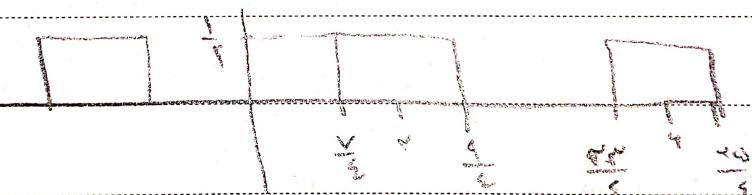
$$\xrightarrow{\text{معادلة}} a_{\varepsilon k+1} = \frac{-\sin((\varepsilon k+1)\pi)}{(\varepsilon k+1)\pi}$$

Q2

$$\omega_c = \frac{\pi}{4}, T = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{k\lambda}{\lambda} = t \frac{\pi}{4} T_1 \rightarrow T_1 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow b_k = \frac{\sin k \frac{\pi}{2}}{k\lambda} f(t) \leftarrow$$

$$(-1)^k \xrightarrow{\text{G[i2]}} c \xrightarrow{\text{jk} \omega_c t} e^{jk \frac{\pi}{2} t} = c, t_0 = \tau \text{ time shifting}$$

$$j(t) \rightarrow c_k = (-1)^k \frac{\sin k \frac{\pi}{2}}{k\lambda} \Rightarrow j(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum f(t-\tau)$$



$$④ T = \tau$$

$$a_k = \begin{cases} 1 & k = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\tau} & k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$s(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-k\tau) \quad \text{اعتبار تابع سیگما ایجاد شد}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\tau}$$

$$x(t) = g(t) - h(t)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ a_k \\ \downarrow \\ b_k \end{matrix}$$

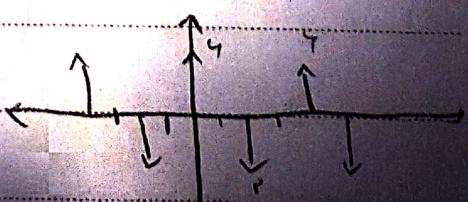
$$a_k = 1 \rightarrow g(t) = T \times s(t-k\tau) \xrightarrow{T \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-k\tau)$$

$$b_k = \begin{cases} 1 & k = 0 \\ 0 & k \neq 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \delta(t-k\tau) \rightarrow T = \tau = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-k\tau)$$

$$g(t) = \tau \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-k\tau) \Leftrightarrow b_k$$

$$m(t) = g(t) - g(t) = \tau \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-k\tau)$$

$$m(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \tau \delta(t-k\tau) - \tau \delta(t-k\tau)$$



$$\checkmark \quad \mathcal{Y}(+) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_{k\omega} H(\omega t) e^{jk\omega t} dt$$

$$a_{k\omega} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} y(t) e^{-jk\omega t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( - \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^0 e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{T}kt} dt + \int_{0}^{\frac{T}{2}} e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{T}kt} dt \right)$$

قطایعی سیمی فرم

$$a_{k\omega} = \frac{1}{jk\pi} \left( \sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{T}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi k}{T}\right) \right)$$

مقدار دارای داده تابعی می باشد

$$\begin{cases} 1 & t \in [0, T] \\ 0 & \text{باقی} \end{cases} \rightarrow a_{k\omega} = \frac{1}{jk\pi} \left( \sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{T}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi k}{T}\right) \right)$$

$$a_{k\omega} = \frac{1}{jk\pi} \left( \sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{T}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi k}{T}\right) \right) \quad a_0 = \frac{5T}{T} = 5 \text{ (معنی) } = 5$$

$$\int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} y(t) dt = 5T$$

$$a_{k\omega} = H(k\omega) a_{k\omega} \rightarrow H\left(\frac{k\pi}{T}\right) a_{k\omega}$$

$$-1 < \frac{k\pi}{T} \leq 1 \rightarrow k = \omega \quad T = \omega \quad \dots \quad 8, -4, 2, 4, -8, \dots$$

$$a_{k\omega} = \begin{cases} a_{k\omega}, & k = \omega \\ 0, & k \neq \omega \end{cases} \rightarrow \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{jk\pi} \left[ \frac{\sin(\omega k)}{\omega k} - \cos\left(\frac{1}{\omega k}\right) \right] e^{jk\omega t}$$

داین پیرویست ذیلی دیگری از فرایند مارکوف یعنی از مارکوفیتی

و متریکیست بسیار پیشنهاد شده

$$⑨ a_j(t) \rightarrow c_k = \frac{\sin(k\omega_0 t)}{k\omega_0}$$

$$\tau = 2, \omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \tau_1, \omega_1, \omega_1 \rightarrow b_k, j c_k = e^{-j \frac{\pi}{2} k} c_k$$

$$j(t) = a_1(t-1) \rightarrow c_0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_0 = 0 \rightarrow a(t) = a_1(t-1) - \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a(t) = a_1(t-1) - \frac{1}{2}$$