

سرک اول میریات چاہات پسرونه حکمرانی

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Problem 1: Prove for Hilbert transform

$$\begin{aligned} \text{جواب} &: \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} \hat{n}(t) &= n(t) * \frac{1}{\pi t} \\ \hat{x}(f) &= x(f) (-j \operatorname{sgn}(f)) \end{aligned} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad n(t) = n(-t) \rightarrow \hat{n}(+) = -\hat{n}(-)$$

حُدُفَ أَبْيَاتَ الْمِنْ أَسْتَدَهُ أَدَرَ سِيَّالَ زَوْجَ بَسَّهَ سَيْلَ حَلَبِيَّتَهُ أَلَّهُ حَمْدَهُ

$$u(t) = u(-t)$$

$$u(t) * \frac{1}{ht} = u(-t) * \frac{1}{\pi t} = \hat{u}(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{u}(-t) = u(t) * \frac{-1}{\pi t} = -\hat{u}(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\hat{u}(+)} = - \hat{u}(-)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad u(t) = -u(-t) \rightarrow \hat{u}(t) = \hat{u}(-t)$$

جواب مطلوب

$$u(t) = -u(-t)$$

$$u(t) * \frac{1}{\pi t} = -u(-t) * \frac{1}{\pi t} = \hat{u}(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{u}(-t) &= -u(t) * \frac{-1}{\pi t} = u(t) * \frac{1}{\pi t} \\ &= \hat{u}(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\hat{u}(t) = \hat{u}(-t)}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad u(t) = \cos \omega_0 t \rightarrow \hat{u}(t) = \sin \omega_0 t$$

$$u(t) = \cos \omega_0 t \rightarrow X(f) = \frac{1}{2} [\delta(f - f_0) + \delta(f + f_0)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \hat{X}(f) &= X(f) (-j \operatorname{sgn}(f)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2j} [\operatorname{sgn}(f) \delta(f - f_0) + \operatorname{sgn}(-f) \delta(f + f_0)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2j} [(1) \delta(f - f_0) + (-1) \delta(f + f_0)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2j} [\delta(f - f_0) - \delta(f + f_0)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{x}(t) = F^{-1}(\hat{x}(f)) = \frac{\sin \omega_0 t}{\omega_0}$$

$$(4) \quad v(t) = \sin \omega t \rightarrow \dot{v}(t) = -\omega \cos \omega t$$

$$x(f) = \sum_j [s(f-f_j) - s(f+f_j)]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{x}(f) &= x(f) (-j \operatorname{sgn}(f)) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(f) \delta(f-f_0) + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(-f) \delta(f+f_0) \\
 &\stackrel{\color{blue}{\downarrow}}{=} -\frac{1}{2} [\delta(f-f_0) + \delta(f+f_0)]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{u}(+) = \bar{F}[\hat{x}(f)] = \underline{-\cos w_0 t}$$

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مفریک میں 35 کل ہو جائے گا۔

$$-\cos \omega t$$

$$⑤ \quad \hat{w}(t) = -w(t)$$

$$\hat{x}(f) = x(f) \begin{pmatrix} -j \operatorname{sgn} f \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{x}(t) &= x(t) \left( \underbrace{\frac{1}{j} \operatorname{sgn}(f)}_{=} \right) \left( \underbrace{\frac{1}{j} \operatorname{sgn}(f)}_{=} \right) \\ &= -x(t) \rightarrow \hat{n}(t) = -n(t)\end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{w}^2(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{\hat{w}}^2(t) dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(f)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} n(t) dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} w(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(f)|^2 df \quad \text{II}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{v}(t)^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} | \hat{x}(t) |^2 dt \quad (I)$$

$$(I) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(f) - j \operatorname{sgn}(f)|^2 df$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(f)|^2 (\operatorname{sgn}(f))^2 df$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(f)|^2 df = \text{II}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} n(t) \hat{n}(t) dt = 0$$

بفرض حقيقة بود جمل

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} n(t) \hat{n}(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f) (X(f) (-j \operatorname{sgn}(f))) df$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -j \operatorname{sgn}(f) |X(f)|^2 df$$

(I)

$\operatorname{sgn}$  : odd Func

$|X(f)|^2$  : even Func

$\rightarrow$  (I) : odd function

لذا نجد

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -j \operatorname{sgn}(f) |X(f)|^2 df$$

## Problem 2: relation bandpass to lowpass \*

$$a) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} n_l(t) y_l(t) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} n_l(t) y_l^*(t) dt \right]$$

نصف انت این است که ضرب داطی و  
نصف انت این است که ضرب داطی و real part

$$n_l(t) = (n_l(t) + j \hat{n}_l(t)) e^{-j 2\pi f_l t} \quad : \text{پس}$$

$$\langle n_l(t), y_l(t) \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} n_l(t) y_l^*(t) dt =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (n_l(t) + j \hat{n}_l(t)) (y_l(t) + j \hat{y}_l(t))^* e^{-j 2\pi f_l t} (e^{-j 2\pi f_l t})^* dt$$

$$= \langle n_l(t), y_l(t) \rangle + \langle \hat{n}_l(t), y_l(t) \rangle$$

$$+ j \langle \hat{n}_l(t), y_l(t) \rangle - j \langle \hat{n}_l(t), \hat{y}_l(t) \rangle$$

I

Re پیش چالن جو دل ندیں سبھو تکمیل کی ایسا محوالہ نہ رکھا ایسا نہ کیا جو ملے اور ادھر اسے ملے ایسا نہ کیا جو ملے

$$\langle u(t), y(t) \rangle = \langle \hat{u}(t), \hat{y}(t) \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \hat{u}(t) \hat{y}(t) dt &= \int \hat{X}(f) \hat{Y}^*(f) df \\ &= \int X(f) Y^*(f) (-j \operatorname{sgn}(f)) (j \operatorname{sgn}(f)) df \\ &= \int X(f) Y^*(f) = \langle u(t), y(t) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{I} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Re} \{ \langle u_l(t), y_l(t) \rangle \} = 2 \langle u_l(t), y_l(t) \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle u(t), y(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \{ \langle u_l(t), y_l(t) \rangle \}$$

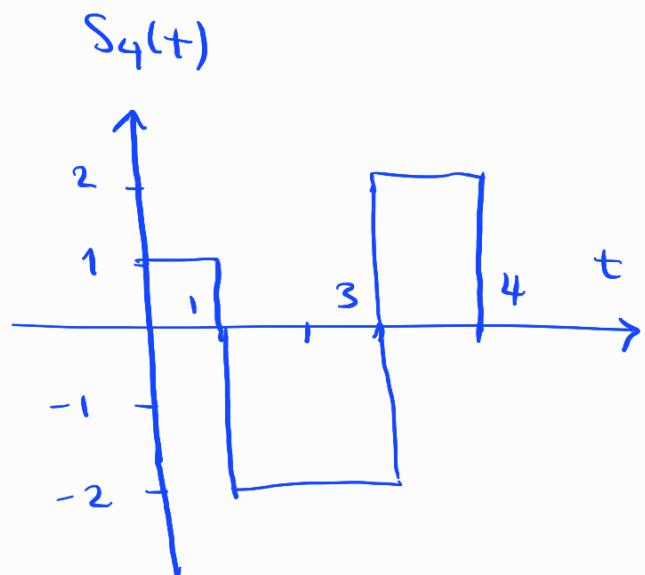
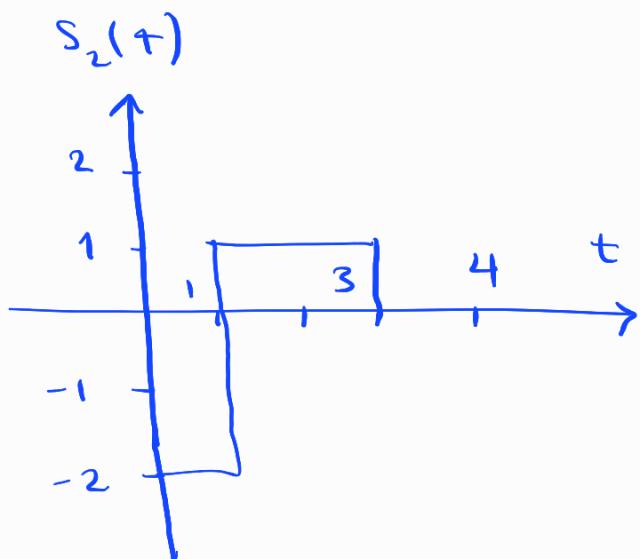
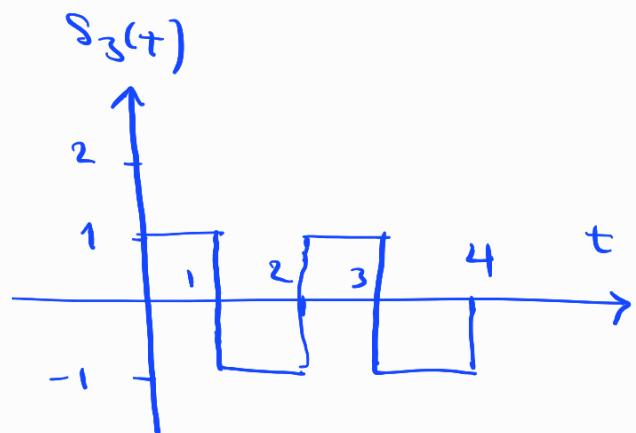
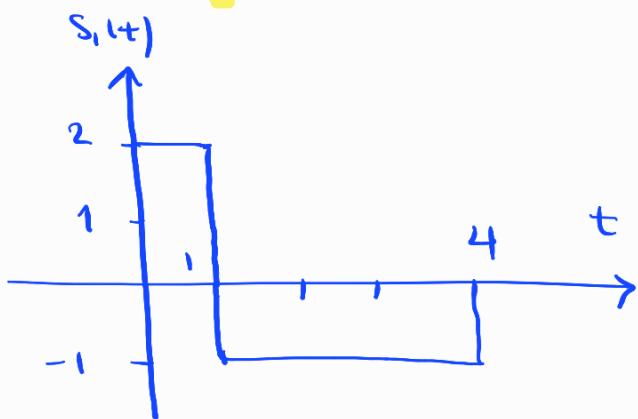
$$b) \quad \Sigma_n = \frac{1}{2} \Sigma_{n\ell}$$

لهمات در رفع این تابع را  
 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |u(t)|^2 dt$  و  $y(t) = \sum_{n\ell} c_{n\ell} e^{j\omega_n t} + \sum_{n\ell} c_{n\ell}^* e^{-j\omega_n t}$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |u(t)|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{n\ell} c_{n\ell} e^{j\omega_n t} c_{n\ell}^* e^{-j\omega_n t} dt \right\}$$

$$\Sigma_n = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{n\ell} c_{n\ell} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n\ell} c_{n\ell}$$

### Problem 3 :



a) Set of basis function :

$$\phi_1(t) = \frac{S_1(t)}{\sqrt{E_{S_1}}}, \quad E_{S_1} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |S_1(t)|^2 dt = 4 + 3 = 7$$

$$\phi_1(t) = \frac{S_1(t)}{\sqrt{7}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_2(t) = S_2(t) - \alpha_1 \phi_1(t) \\ \alpha_1 = \langle S_2(t), \phi_1(t) \rangle = -\frac{6}{\sqrt{7}} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_2(t) = S_2(t) - \frac{6}{\sqrt{7}} S_1(t) \\ \phi_2(t) = \sqrt{\frac{7}{6}} S_2(t) - \sqrt{\frac{6}{7}} S_1(t) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_3(t) = S_3(t) - d_1 \phi_1(t) - d_2 \phi_2(t) \end{array} \right.$$

$$d_1 = \langle S_3(t), \phi_1(t) \rangle = \frac{3}{\sqrt{7}}$$

$$d_2 = \langle S_3(t), \phi_2(t) \rangle = -2\sqrt{\frac{7}{6}} + \sqrt{\frac{6}{7}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_3(t) = S_3(t) - S_1(t) - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} S_2(t) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\phi_3(t) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{7}} \left[ S_3(t) - S_1(t) - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} S_2(t) \right]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_4 = S_4(t) - d_1 \phi_1(t) - d_2 \phi_2(t) - d_3 \phi_3(t) \end{array} \right.$$

$$d_1 = \langle S_4(t), \phi_1(t) \rangle = \frac{4\sqrt{7}}{7}$$

$$d_2 = \langle S_4(t), \phi_2(t) \rangle = -\sqrt{42} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \sqrt{42} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{7}} \sqrt{42}$$

$$d_3 = -\frac{\sqrt{21}}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_4(t) = S_4(t) + \frac{11}{7} S_1(t) + \frac{19}{7} S_2(t) + \frac{3}{7} S_3(t) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\phi_4(t) = \frac{\sqrt{126}}{18} \left[ \gamma_4(t) \right]$$

b)  $s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4 :$

$$s_j(t) = \alpha_1 \phi_1(t) + \alpha_2 \phi_2(t) + \alpha_3 \phi_3(t) + \alpha_4 \phi_4(t)$$

$$\alpha_i = \langle s_j(t), \phi_i \rangle$$

• جواب معمولی

$$s_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{7} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad s_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -6\sqrt{7} \\ 7 \\ \frac{6}{7}\sqrt{42} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$s_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3\sqrt{7} \\ 7 \\ \frac{4}{42}\sqrt{42} \\ \frac{13\sqrt{21}}{21} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad s_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 4\sqrt{7}/7 \\ -3/7\sqrt{42} \\ -\sqrt{4}/7 \\ \sqrt{126}/7 \end{bmatrix}$$

\* \* \* \* \*

C) Minimum distance between any pair

$$\text{Junk!} \text{ mob: } d_{ij} = \left\| \underline{s}_i - \underline{s}_j (+) \right\|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{12} = \sqrt{\frac{175}{7}}, \quad d_{13} = \sqrt{\frac{21}{7}}, \quad d_{14} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$d_{23} = \sqrt{\frac{2058}{14}}, \quad d_{24} = \sqrt{31}$$

$$d_{34} = \sqrt{\frac{203}{7}}$$

Problem 4 :

$$S(t) = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ S_\ell(t) e^{j2\pi f_\ell t} \right\}$$

$$S(t) = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ S_\ell(t) e^{j2\pi f_\ell t} \right\}$$

$$S(t) \rightarrow \boxed{h(t) = \frac{1}{\pi t}} \rightarrow \hat{S}(t)$$

$$e^{j2\pi f_0 t} \xrightarrow[\text{transform}]{\text{hilbert}} \begin{cases} j e^{j2\pi f_0 t} & ; f_0 > 0 \\ -j e^{j2\pi f_0 t} & ; f_0 < 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} 1. \\ \vdots \\ \text{p} \end{matrix}$$

حَارِّ مَطَرَّسْ هَادِيْ مَعَارِجْ وَ مَعَارِجْ مَطَرَّسْ هَادِيْ حَارِّ

باً وَجَهَ الْمَلَكَ لِرَاسِهِ صَفَيْهِ حَوْلَ مَطَافِ  
كَمْ حَادَلَ كَمْ لَذَرَ اسْتَ (S<sub>l</sub>(t))

ف<sub>و</sub> (modulated)  $\leftarrow$  دوایسیوں باندھنی در =  
 وس باندھنی در - ف<sub>و</sub> (صفر است)  
 ، طبق حل می دعکل است

∴  $\hat{S}(t)$  دلخ  $\subseteq S(t)$  تمهیجی پرس

اسا حل سیل (۴۷) و یعنی  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$  اعمال نه

$$\begin{aligned}
 S(t) &= \operatorname{Re} \left\{ S_\ell(t) e^{j2\pi f_0 t} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ S_\ell(t) e^{j2\pi f_0 t} + S_\ell^*(t) e^{-j2\pi f_0 t} \right\} \\
 \hat{S}(t) &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ j S_\ell(t) e^{j2\pi f_0 t} - j S_\ell^*(t) e^{-j2\pi f_0 t} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

نتائج ملخصة في الصيغة المثلثية  
 وتحقيقاً لـ  $\operatorname{Im} \{ \cdot \}$  في الصيغة المثلثية

Problem 5:  $x_q, x_i$  are low pass

$$n_l(t) = n_i(t) + j n_q(t)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n_i(t) = n(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) + \hat{n}(t) \sin(2\pi f_0 t) \end{array} \right.$$

$$n_q(t) = \hat{n}(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) - n(t) \sin(2\pi f_0 t)$$

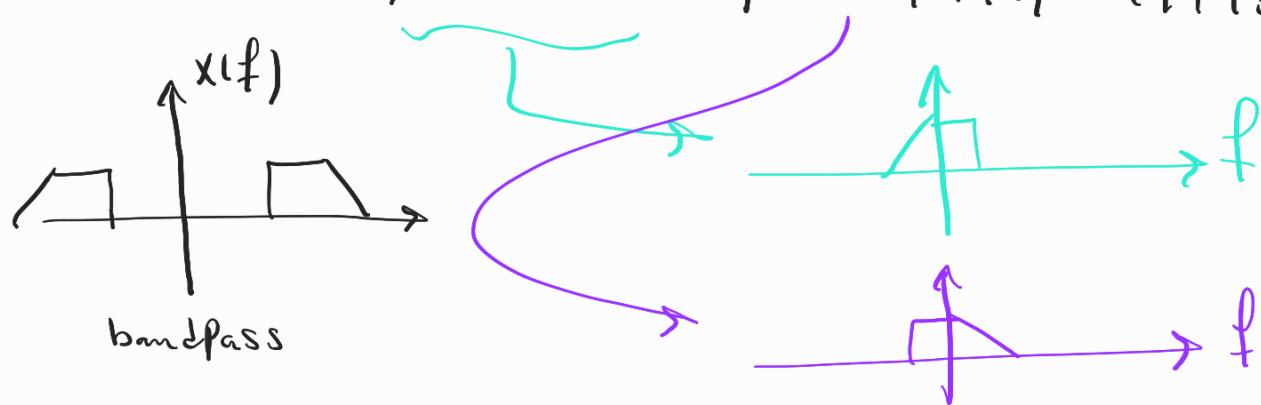
$$X_i(f) = \frac{1}{2} ( X(f-f_0) + X(f+f_0) )$$

$$+ \left[ X(f) (-j \operatorname{sgn}(f)) * \left( \frac{1}{2j} [\delta(f-f_0) - \delta(f+f_0)] \right) \right]$$

$$X_i(f) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \underbrace{X(f-f_0)}_{=} + \underbrace{X(f+f_0)}_{=} \right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left[ \underbrace{X(f-f_0)}_{=} \operatorname{sgn}(f-f_0) - \underbrace{X(f+f_0)}_{=} \operatorname{sgn}(f+f_0) \right]$$

$$= X(f-f_0) \operatorname{v}(-f+f_0) + X(f+f_0) \operatorname{v}(f+f_0)$$



لـ lowpass  $\leftarrow n_i(t)$  جـ مـعـنـىـهـ مـعـنـىـهـ

ـ فـ لـ دـ يـ نـ qـ سـ لـ لـ مـ عـ

$$X_q(f) = -j \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(f-f_0) X(f-f_0) + j \frac{1}{2} X(f+f_0)$$

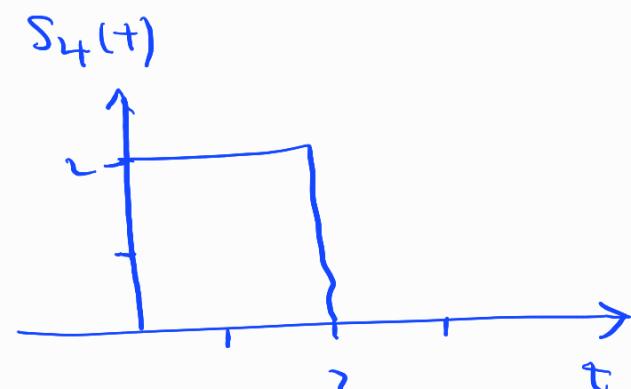
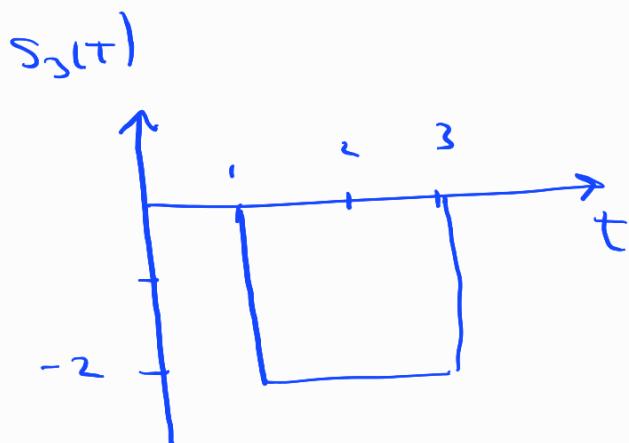
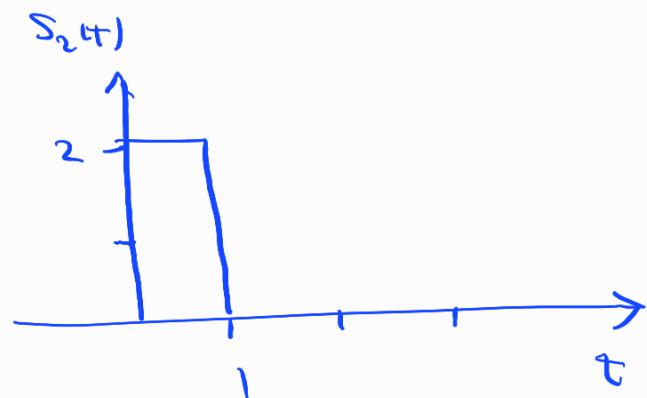
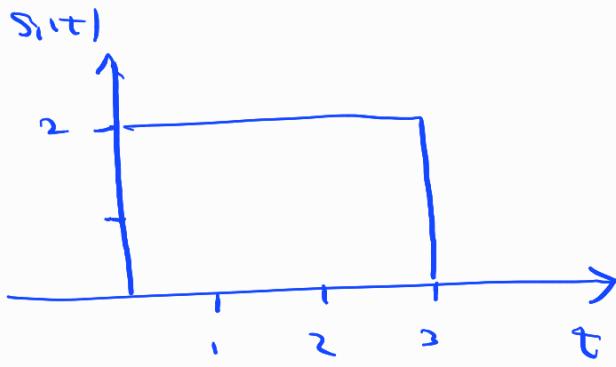
$$-j \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(f+f_0) X(f+f_0) - j \frac{1}{2} X(f-f_0)$$

$$= j \left[ X(f-f_0) \cup (-f+f_0) - X(f+f_0) \cup (f+f_0) \right]$$



لـ low  
Pass  $\leftarrow n_q(t)$  مـعـنـىـهـ مـعـنـىـهـ

Problem 6: Derive Signal Space Representation



$$\Phi_1(t) = \frac{s_1(t)}{\sqrt{E_{s_1}}} = \frac{s_1(t)}{\sqrt{12}} = \underbrace{\frac{s_1(t)}{2\sqrt{3}}}_{\text{Signal}} \quad \text{. . .}$$

$$\Phi_1(t) = \frac{s_1(t)}{\sqrt{E_{s_1}}} = \frac{s_1(t)}{\sqrt{12}} = \underbrace{\frac{s_1(t)}{2\sqrt{3}}}_{\text{Signal}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_2(t) = s_2(t) - \alpha_1 \Phi_1(t) \\ \alpha_1 = \langle s_2(t), \Phi_1(t) \rangle = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_2(t) = s_2(t) - \frac{1}{3} s_1(t) \\ \|\gamma_2\| = \frac{8}{3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi_2(t) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \left( s_2(t) - \frac{1}{3} s_1(t) \right)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_3(t) = s_3(t) - \alpha_1 \Phi_1(t) - \alpha_2 \Phi_2(t) \\ \alpha_1 = \langle s_3(t), \Phi_1(t) \rangle = -\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \alpha_2 = \langle s_3(t), \Phi_2(t) \rangle = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_3(t) = s_3(t) - s_2(t) + s_1(t) \\ = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

بررسی محسوسات برای

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_4 = S_4(t) - \alpha_1 \phi_1(t) - \alpha_2 \phi_2(t) \\ \alpha_1 = \langle S_4(t), \phi_1(t) \rangle = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \alpha_2 = \langle S_4(t), \phi_2(t) \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_4(t) = S_4(t) - \frac{1}{2} S_1(t) - \frac{1}{2} S_2(t) \\ \|\gamma_4\| = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi_4(t) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left( S_4(t) - \frac{1}{2} S_1(t) - \frac{1}{2} S_2(t) \right)$$

نماینده  $\phi_i$  های را می توان ساده سازی کرد

$$\sum_j S_j \rightarrow \alpha_i = \langle S_j, \phi_i \rangle$$

$$S_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2\sqrt{3} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad S_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad S_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_4 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

مختصات:  $\alpha_{12} = 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\alpha_{13} = \zeta$ ,  $\alpha_{14} = 2$ ,  $\alpha_{23} = 2\sqrt{3}$

Problem 7:

$$s_i(t) = m(t) \cos\left(2\pi f_0 t + \frac{(i-1)\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s_i(t) dt = 0 \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4 \quad S_i(t) \sim \downarrow S_i(t) \quad \text{Im.}$$

$$s_1(t) = m(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$$

$$s_2(t) = m(t) \cos\left(2\pi f_0 t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$s_3(t) = m(t) \cos\left(2\pi f_0 t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$s_4(t) = m(t) \cos\left(2\pi f_0 t + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$$

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$$j\left(\frac{i-1}{4}\pi\right)$$

Complex numbers

$$s_{il}(t) = m(t) e^{j\left(\frac{i-1}{4}\pi\right)}$$

$$\langle s_i(t), s_j(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \{ s_{il}(t), s_{jl}(t) \}$$

①  $P_i(t) = \frac{s_i(t)}{\sqrt{E_{s_i}}}$

$$E_{s_i} = \frac{1}{2} \| s_{il}(t) \|^2 = \frac{E_m}{2}$$

$$* \boxed{E_m = \int m(t)^2 dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi_1(t) = \frac{m(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)}{\sqrt{\frac{E_m}{2}}}$$

$$\left. \right\} \gamma_2(t) = S_2(t) - \alpha_1 \phi_1(t)$$

$$\alpha_1 = \langle S_2(t), \phi_1(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \{ \langle S_{2\ell}(t), \phi_{1\ell}(t) \rangle \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \alpha_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \int m(t) e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} * m(t) \sqrt{\frac{2}{E_m}} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{2}{E_m}} \times E_m \times e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2E_m} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{E_m}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \gamma_2(t) &= S_2(t) - \alpha_1 \phi_1(t) \\ &= m(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{\sqrt{E_m}}{2} \frac{m(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)}{\sqrt{\frac{E_m}{2}}} \\ &= m(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} m(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} m(t) \sin(2\pi f_0 t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma_{2\ell}(t) = j \sqrt{\frac{2}{E_m}} m(t) \Rightarrow \|\gamma_{2\ell}(t)\| = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} E_m$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi_2(t) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{E_m}} \gamma_2(t) = - \sqrt{\frac{2}{E_m}} m(t) \sin(2\pi f_0 t)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \delta_3(t) &= S_3(t) - \alpha_1 \Phi_1(t) - \alpha_2 \Phi_2(t) \\ \alpha_1 &= \langle S_3(t), \Phi_1(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \langle S_3(t), \Phi_1^*(t) \rangle \right\} \quad \text{(I)} \\ \alpha_2 &= \langle S_3(t), \Phi_2(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \langle S_3(t), \Phi_2^*(t) \rangle \right\} \quad \text{(II)} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(I)} \quad \alpha_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \int m(t) e^{j \frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{E_m}} m^*(t) dt \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sqrt{2 E_m} j \right\} = \boxed{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(II)} \quad \alpha_2 &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \int m(t) e^{j \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( j m(t) \sqrt{\frac{2}{E_m}} \right)^* dt \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ E_m \underbrace{j (-j)}_1 \sqrt{\frac{2}{E_m}} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 E_m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_3(t) &= m(t) \cos \left( 2\pi f_0 t + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ &\quad - \sqrt{\frac{2 E_m}{2}} \left( -\sqrt{\frac{2}{E_m}} m(t) \right) \sin(2\pi f_0 t) \\ &= -m(t) \sin 2\pi f_0 t + m(t) \sin 2\pi f_0 t = \boxed{0} \end{aligned}$$

! لهم لهم لهم

:  $\int_{-\infty}^t m(\tau) \cos(2\pi f_0 \tau + \frac{3\pi}{4}) d\tau$   $\sim$   $s_4(t)$

$$s_4(t) = m(t) \cos\left(2\pi f_0 t + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ \underbrace{m(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t)}_{\phi_1} + \underbrace{m(t) \sin(2\pi f_0 t)}_{\phi_2} \right]$$

$s_4$   $\sim$   $m(t) \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \frac{3\pi}{4})$ ,  $\phi_1(t) = \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$ ,  $\phi_2(t) = \sin(2\pi f_0 t)$   
حساب لعم صفرى

$\phi_1(t) = \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$   $\phi_2(t) = \sin(2\pi f_0 t)$

②

:  $\int_{-\infty}^t m(\tau) \cos(2\pi f_0 \tau + \frac{\pi}{4}) d\tau$   $\sim$   $s_{1l}(t)$   $\sim$  lowpass

$$s_{1l}(t) = m(t)$$

$$s_{2l}(t) = m(t) e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$s_{3l}(t) = m(t) e^{j\frac{3\pi}{4}}$$

$$s_{4l}(t) = m(t) e^{j\frac{5\pi}{4}}$$

بر واصح است که اگر  $S_{1l}(t) = S_{1l} \cos(\omega t)$  باشد

پس  $S_{1l}^2(t) = S_{1l}^2 \cos^2(\omega t)$  و بعد از اینکه  $\int S_{1l}^2(t) dt$  را محاسبه کنیم

$$\hat{\phi}_1(t) = \frac{S_{1l}(t)}{\sqrt{E_{1l}^{(t)}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{E_m}} m(t)$$

پس  $\hat{\phi}_1(t)$  است

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_{2l}(t) = e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{E_m} \hat{\phi}_1(t) \\ S_{3l}(t) = e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{E_m} \hat{\phi}_1(t) \\ S_{4l}(t) = e^{j\frac{3\pi}{4}} \sqrt{E_m} \hat{\phi}_1(t) \end{array} \right.$$

کل حوزه انتشار می‌گردد

$\downarrow$   
1      2

بعد از اینکه  $\hat{\phi}_1(t)$  را محاسبه کنیم

بعد از اینکه  $\hat{\phi}_1(t)$  را محاسبه کنیم