

ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΜΕΤΣΟΒΙΟ ΠΟΛΥΤΕΧΝΕΙΟ
ΣΧΟΛΗ ΗΛΕΚΤΡΟΛΟΓΩΝ ΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΩΝ
ΥΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΤΩΝ



ΣΗΜΑΤΑ & ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑΤΑ

(2020-2021)

2^η Σειρά Γραπτών Ασκήσεων

Ονοματεπώνυμο, Α.Μ., στοιχεία επικοινωνίας:

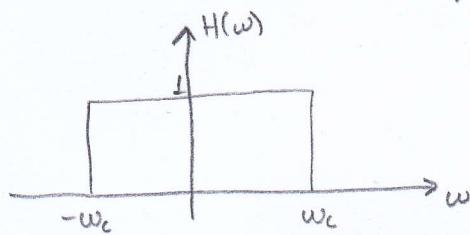
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1) ουεράιγη δυο αρθρώνων rect() μαζί:

$$\text{rect}(x) * \text{rect}(x) = \text{trig}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{rect}(x-t) \cdot \text{rect}(t) dt$$

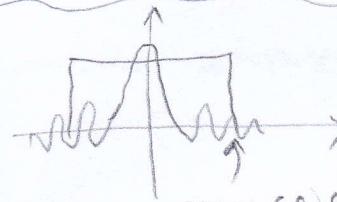
$$\mathcal{F}\{\text{trig}(t)\} = \mathcal{F}\{\text{rect}(t) * \text{rect}(t)\} = \mathcal{F}\{\text{rect}(t)\} \cdot \mathcal{F}\{\text{rect}(t)\} = \mathcal{F}\{\text{rect}(t)\}^2 = \text{sinc}^2(f)$$

• Ιστούσιο Βαθμεπατο φιλτρο:



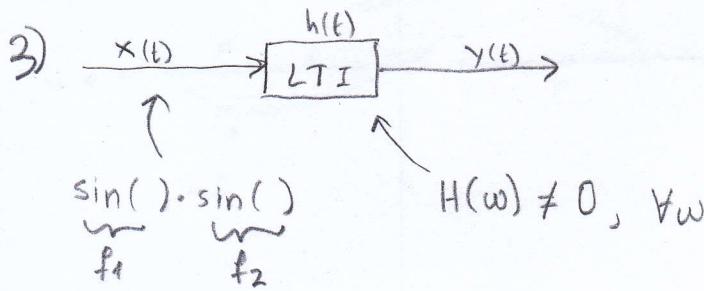
Συγκέντρωση της πίεσης: Αριθ. 3.3 / σελ. 229:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Η. } Y(t) = X_1(t) * X_2(t), \text{ με } X_1, X_2 \text{ boundlimited,} \\ & \text{σημ. υπ. Εως, για } t \geq 0 \text{ ι.χ. } X_1(t) \\ & Y(t) = X_1(t) * X_2(t) \Rightarrow Y(\omega) = X_1(\omega) \cdot X_2(\omega) \\ & W_m = \min\{w_1, w_2\} = \omega \text{ (όπου } \min \text{ μεταξύ των rect).} \end{aligned}$$



Ονόμα, η είναι θα είναι ωντικός έρος

Απα το (e) $\max(f_1, f_2)$



$$\mathcal{F}\{\sin(\omega_0 t)\} = \frac{1}{j} [\delta(\omega - \omega_0) - \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$$

• Ενίσιας μαζί/αλλα ↔ ουεράιγη

• Ονόμα, το οριζόσεται θα είναι ιδιόποιος στην οποία η ουεράιγης $f_1 + f_2, f_1 - f_2$

$$\sin(\omega_0 t) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\omega_0 t} - e^{-j\omega_0 t})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\omega_1 t) \cdot \sin(\omega_2 t) &= \frac{1}{4} (e^{j\omega_1 t} - e^{-j\omega_1 t})(e^{j\omega_2 t} - e^{-j\omega_2 t}) = \frac{1}{4} (e^{j(\omega_1 + \omega_2)t} - e^{j(\omega_1 - \omega_2)t} - e^{-j(\omega_1 + \omega_2)t} + \\ &+ e^{-j(\omega_1 - \omega_2)t}) \end{aligned}$$

Απα το (a).

2) Υπολογίστε με Fourier $X(\omega)$ για το υπότοιχο:

a) $x(t) = [t e^{-3t} \sin 8t] u(t)$

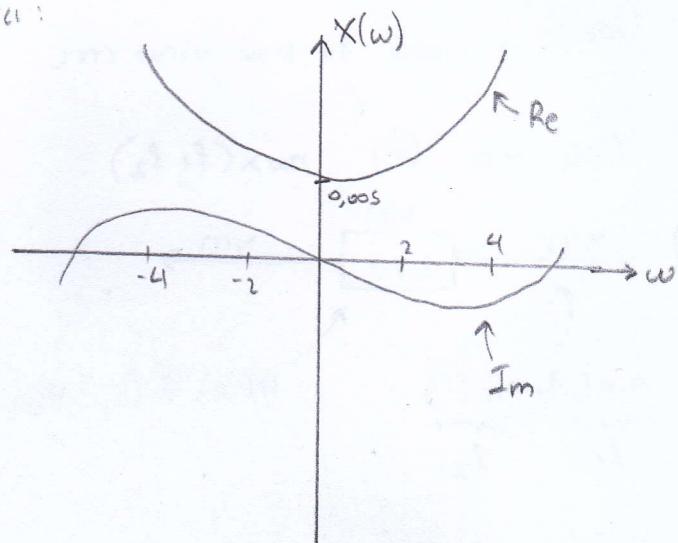
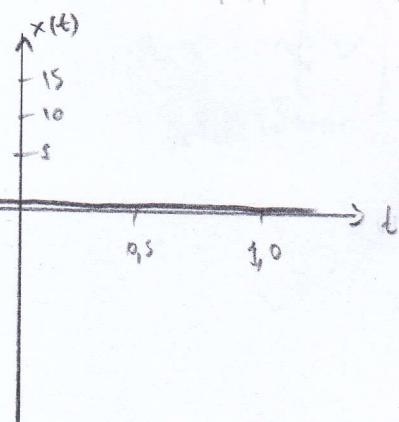
$$\cdot x(t) = \frac{1}{2j} (e^{j8t} - e^{-j8t}) t e^{-3t} u(t) = \frac{1}{2j} t e^{-3t} e^{j8t} u(t) - \frac{1}{2j} t e^{-3t} e^{-j8t} u(t)$$

$$\cdot t e^{-at} u(t), \operatorname{Re}\{a\} > 0 \quad \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \quad \frac{1}{(a+j\omega)^2}$$

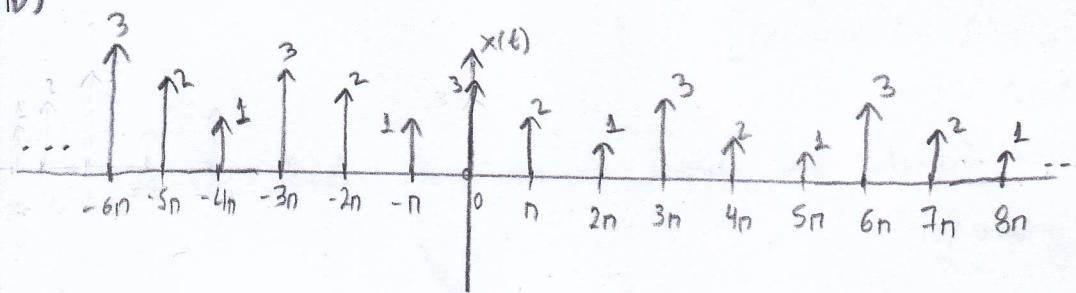
$$\cdot x(t) e^{j\omega_0 t} \quad \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \quad X(\omega - \omega_0)$$

Άρα $X(\omega) = \frac{1/2j}{(3-j8+j\omega)^2} - \frac{1/2j}{(3+j8+j\omega)^2}$

B) Με πιον υπολογίστε τη γράφη της προώθησης σε:



b)



Μπορεί να επιβεβαιώσετε ως αριστούσα περιδικής παθορετικής:

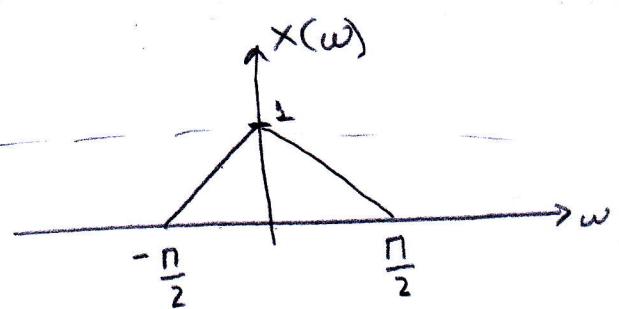
$$x(t) = 3 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-nT) - 2 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-nT-1) - 1 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-nT-2) \quad (\text{ε } T=3)$$

1b

$$\begin{aligned} X(\omega) &= 3 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi k}{T}) - 2 e^{-j\omega} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi k}{T}) - 1 e^{j2\omega} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi k}{T}) = \\ &= [3 - 2 e^{-j\omega} - 1 e^{j2\omega}] \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi k}{T}) \quad (\text{γιατί } \delta(\omega) \text{ ιστορία } x(t)) \end{aligned}$$

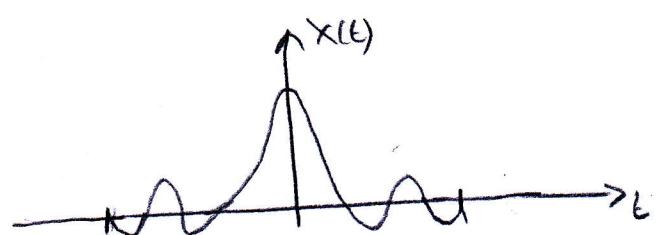
$$c) X(\omega) = \begin{cases} -2|\omega|, & |\omega| \leq 0,5\pi \\ 0, & |\omega| > 0,5\pi \end{cases}$$

~



$t_{\text{trig}} \leftrightarrow \text{sinc}^2$

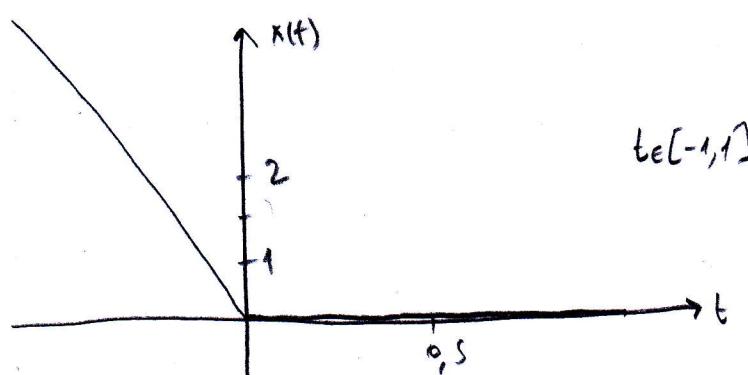
$$\cdot F^{-1}[-2|\omega|] = \frac{2\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}}{t^2} (\text{wolfram})$$



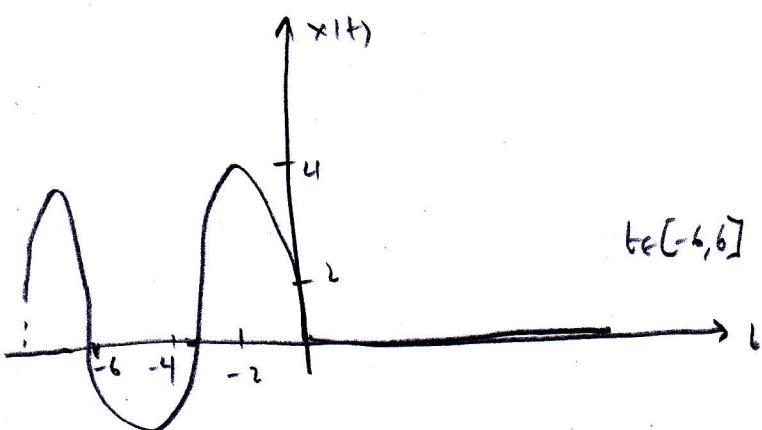
$$\begin{aligned} d) X(\omega) &= \pi j \left[\delta(\omega + \frac{\pi}{3}) - \delta(\omega - \frac{\pi}{3}) \right] + \frac{6\pi}{\pi^2 - 9\omega^2} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{j} \left[\delta(\omega - \frac{\pi}{3}) - \delta(\omega + \frac{\pi}{3}) \right] + \frac{6\pi}{\pi^2 - 9\omega^2} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{j} \left[\delta(\omega - \frac{\pi}{3}) - \delta(\omega + \frac{\pi}{3}) \right] + \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{3} - \omega} + \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{3} + \omega} \end{aligned}$$

IV

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}t\right) + j\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}t} (-1 + e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}t}) \text{sgn}(t) \\ &= +j\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}t} (-1 + e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}t}) (\text{sgn}(t) - 1) \end{aligned}$$



$t \in [-1, 1]$



$t \in [-6, 6]$

4) Δεγχαρακτηρικά το χρόνος και το μήδιο Fourier αντιστοιχεί σε;

- Ανο διαφύτο Δεγχαρακτικό των shannon: δεγχαρακτηρικό που χρέωσε σήματα σε πληροφορίανθητά οπαν ουχινήτα.
- Ανο άστριο Fourier αντιστοιχών χρόνων: πληροφορία που χρέωσε σήματα σε πληροφορίανθητά που είναι επικανονικά.
- Αν δεγχαρακτηρικό των χρόνων της ουχινήτας (ο ανοιος είναι ότι οι ψηλοί του πληροφορίανθα)
Πρόβλημα Οι αριθμοί των πληροφορίανθων είναι απλοίς αριθμοί των χρόνων των χρόνων.

Aπα το d (?)

5) Μ/S Fourier :

$$\frac{d}{dt} x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} j\omega X(\omega)$$
$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(\omega)$$

a) $E = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt$

• Ενιας, στις απόφοιτες "B. 2020" (εξ. 3/20) :

$$f(x(t)) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

$$y(t) = h(t) * x(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} * \delta(t) = x(t) * \frac{d\delta(t)}{dt}$$

$$H(\omega) = \left(\frac{d\delta(t)}{dt} \right) = j\omega F(\delta(t)) = j\omega$$

Aπα το c. (?)

6) ΓXA Συνήμ Συγχρόνη Χρήση

Εισοδος: $x(t)$

Επόδιο: $y(t)$

$$Δ.E: 6y(t) + 5 \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = 2x(t) - \frac{dx}{dt}x(t)$$

1. Υπολογίστε την αποκρίση συχνότητας $H(\omega)$:

$$\text{ΜΕ ΜΣ Fourier: } 6Y(\omega) + 5j\omega Y(\omega) + (j\omega)^2 Y(\omega) = 2X(\omega) - j\omega X(\omega) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow [6 + 5j\omega + (j\omega)^2]Y(\omega) = [2 - j\omega]X(\omega) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Y(\omega)}{X(\omega)} = \frac{2 - j\omega}{6 + 5j\omega + (j\omega)^2} \Rightarrow H(\omega) = \frac{2 - j\omega}{(j\omega)^2 + 5(j\omega) + 6}$$

2. Υπολογίστε την υπονομή απόκρισης $h(t)$:

$$\text{Εσών } s=j\omega, \text{ έτσι } H(s) = \frac{2-s}{s^2+5s+6} = \frac{2-s}{(s+2)(s+3)} = \frac{A}{s+2} + \frac{B}{s+3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2-s = A(s+3) + B(s+2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2-s = (A+B)s + 3A+2B$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B = -1 \\ 3A+2B = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=4 \\ B=-5 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Όποτε, } H(s) = \frac{4}{s+2} - \frac{5}{s+3} \xrightarrow{s=j\omega} H(\omega) = \frac{4}{j\omega+2} - \frac{5}{j\omega+3}$$

$$\text{Και } t \in \mathcal{F}^{-1}: h(t) = (4e^{-2t} - 5e^{-3t})u(t)$$

3. Υπολογίστε της επόδιου για εισοδο: $x(t) = e^{-2t}u(t-1)$:

$$\text{Ισχύει ότι: } x(t) * h(t) = y(t) \Leftrightarrow X(\omega) \cdot H(\omega) = Y(\omega)$$

$$\text{Όπως, } X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2t}u(t-1)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-2t}e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-(2+j\omega)t} dt =$$

$$= \left[\frac{e^{-(2+j\omega)t}}{-(2+j\omega)} \right]_1^{+\infty} = \frac{e^{-(2+j\omega)}}{2+j\omega}$$

$$\text{Apo, } Y(\omega) = X(\omega) \cdot H(\omega) = \frac{e^{-(2+j\omega)t}}{2+j\omega} \cdot \frac{2-j\omega}{(j\omega)^2 + 5j\omega + 6} = \frac{e^{-(2+j\omega)t}}{2+j\omega} \cdot \frac{2-j\omega}{(j\omega+2)(j\omega+3)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(\omega) = \frac{e^{-(2+j\omega)t} \cdot (2-j\omega)}{(2+j\omega)^2 \cdot (3+j\omega)} \xrightarrow{s=j\omega} Y(s) = \frac{e^{-(2+ts)t} (2-s)}{(2+s)^2 (s+3)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \underbrace{\frac{2e^{-(2+s)t}}{(2+s)^2 (s+3)}}_{Y_1(s)} - \underbrace{\frac{s \cdot e^{-(2+s)t}}{(2+s)^2 (s+3)}}_{Y_2(s)}$$

$$Y_1(s) = \frac{2 \cdot e^{-(2+s)t}}{(2+s)^2 (s+3)} = 2 \cdot e^{-(2+s)t} \cdot \left[\frac{-1}{s+2} + \frac{1}{(s+2)^2} + \frac{1}{s+3} \right]$$

$$= 2 \cdot e^{-2t} \left[-\frac{1}{s+2} e^{-st} + \frac{1}{(s+2)^2} e^{-st} + \frac{1}{s+3} e^{-st} \right]$$

$$= 2 e^{-2t} \left[-\frac{1}{2+j\omega} e^{-j\omega t} + \frac{1}{(2+j\omega)^2} e^{-j\omega t} + \frac{1}{3+j\omega} e^{-j\omega t} \right]$$

1t

$$y_1(t) = 2 e^{-2t} \left[-e^{-2(t+1)} u(t-1) + (t-1)e^{-2(t+1)} u(t-1) + e^{-3(t+1)} u(t-1) \right]$$

$$4. Y(\text{indigj(t)}) \text{ τω σηματού } x(t) \text{ στην } t=0 \text{ σού, ώστε } eπδος: y(t) = [1,5(e^{-2t} + e^{-4t}) + 2te^{-2t}]u(t)$$

$$\text{Ισχυει } Y(\omega) = X(\omega) \cdot H(\omega) \Rightarrow X(\omega) = \frac{Y(\omega)}{H(\omega)}$$

$$\text{όπου } X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [1,5e^{-2t} + 1,5e^{-4t} + 2te^{-2t}] u(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt =$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} [1,5e^{-2t} + 1,5e^{-4t} + 2te^{-2t}] e^{-j\omega t} dt =$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} [1,5e^{-(2+j\omega)t} + 1,5e^{-(4+j\omega)t} + 2te^{-(2+j\omega)t}] dt =$$

$$= 1,5 \left[\frac{e^{-(2+j\omega)t}}{-(2+j\omega)} \right]_0^{+\infty} + 1,5 \left[\frac{e^{-(4+j\omega)t}}{-(4+j\omega)} \right]_0^{+\infty} + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-(2+j\omega)t} dt =$$

$$= -1,5 \frac{1}{2+j\omega} - 1,5 \frac{1}{4+j\omega} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{(2+j\omega)^2}$$

$$\text{Apa } X(\omega) = \frac{-1,5}{2+j\omega} + \frac{-1,5}{4+j\omega} + \frac{2}{(2+j\omega)^2}$$

1r

$$x(t) = -1,5 \cdot e^{-2t} u(t) - 1,5 e^{-4t} u(t) + 2 t e^{-2t} u(t)$$

7) Nyquist rate απωτος οντασιν με υψηλης f_1, f_2 ηιν:

- Θα είναι το ρημα: $x(t) = \sin(2\pi f_1 t) + \sin(2\pi f_2 t)$

Apa $\omega_1 = 2\pi f_1, \omega_2 = 2\pi f_2$ και $\omega_m = \max(\omega_1, \omega_2)$

Όποια $\omega_s = 2\omega_m$

Apa το (e)

8) Διάριξη: $x_1(t) = \sin(20\pi t) \cos(30\pi t)$

$$x_2(t) = \alpha \delta(t) + \operatorname{sinc}^2(40\pi t)$$

Θεωρώντας, ότι οι διάριξης, $\alpha = (AN \bmod 10) + 2 = 6 + 2 = 8$

$$\begin{cases} x_1(t) = \sin(160\pi t) \cdot \cos(240\pi t) \\ x_2(t) = 8\delta(t) + \operatorname{sinc}^2(320t) \end{cases}$$

1. Nyquist συνάντηση:

Για το $x_1(t) = \sin(160\pi t) \cdot \cos(240\pi t)$ με πρώτη ως $2\sin A \cos B = \sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B)$

διάριξη: $x_1(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sin(160\pi t + 240\pi t) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(160\pi t - 240\pi t) =$

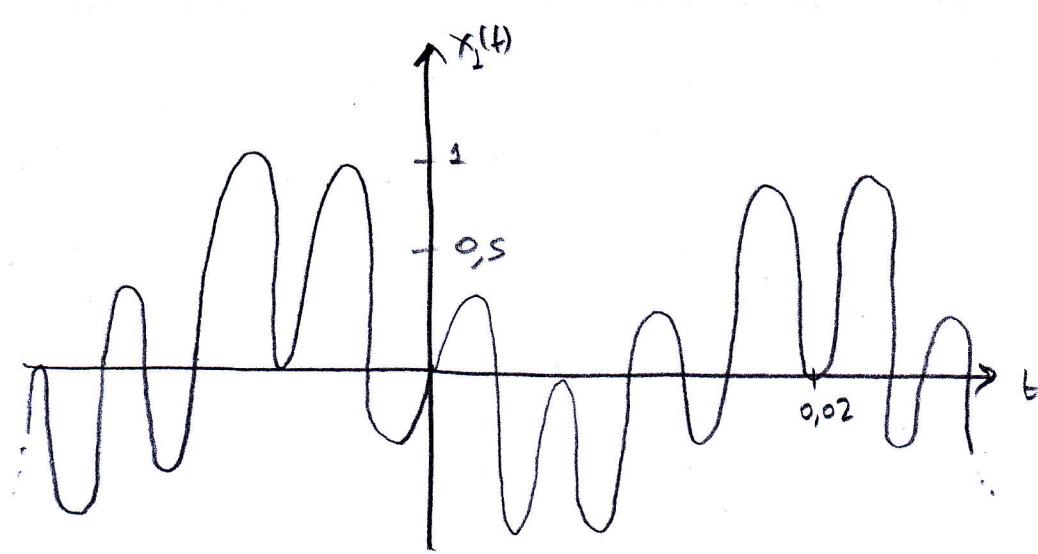
$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin(400\pi t) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(-80\pi t) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin(400\pi t) - \frac{1}{2} \sin(80\pi t) =$$

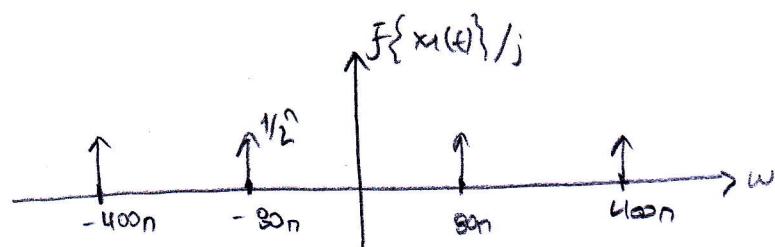
$$\omega_1 = 400\pi \text{ r/s} \quad \omega_2 = 80\pi \text{ r/s} \Rightarrow \omega_1 > \omega_2 \Rightarrow \omega_m = \omega_1 = 400\pi \text{ r/s}$$

$$\omega_s = 2\omega_m = 2 \cdot 400\pi = 800\pi \text{ r/s}$$

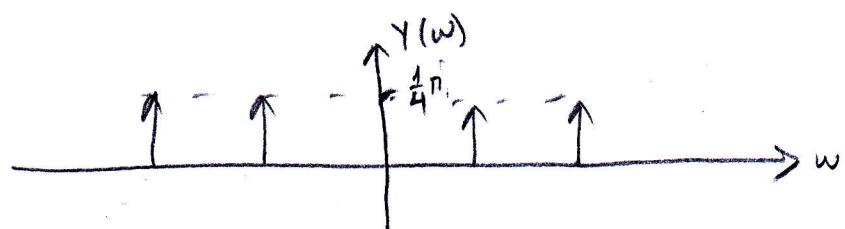
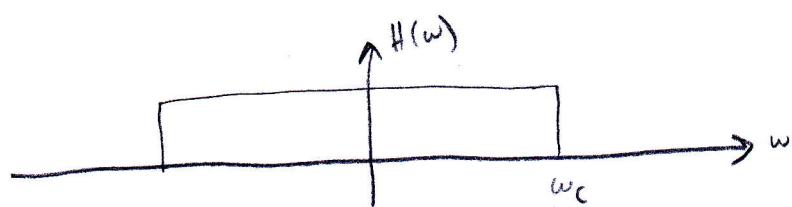
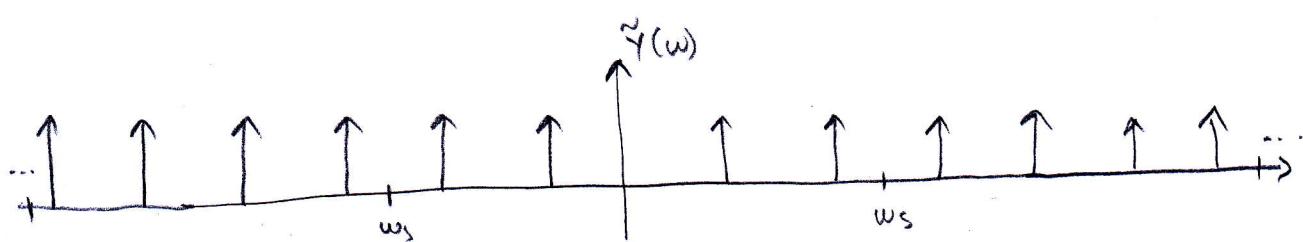
$$f_s = \frac{\omega_s}{2\pi} = \frac{800\pi}{2\pi} = 400 \text{ Hz}$$



$$\mathcal{F}\{x_1(t)\} = \frac{1}{2} \pi \delta(\omega - 400\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \pi \delta(\omega + 400\pi) + \frac{1}{2} \pi \delta(\omega + 80\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \pi \delta(\omega - 80\pi)$$



F_c - тук също означава обръщане $f_c = 2f_s = 800 \text{ Hz}$



Информация: от физичният въпросник на УЗДМ: $\omega_{m1} = 160 \text{ rad/s}$, $\omega_{m2} = 240 \text{ rad/s}$
Нека тук обозначим ω_1 , ω_2 и ω_3 за мярките от квадратния импулс и за мярката за обръщане, т.е. чистота на
този сигнал $\omega_m = \omega_{m1} + \omega_{m2} = 400 \text{ rad/s} \Rightarrow 2f_m = f_s = 400 \text{ Hz}$

$$\Gamma_1 \rightarrow x_2(t) = 8\delta(t) + \sin^2(320t) :$$

• 1. order der Ord.: $m_1(t) = \sin(320t)$

$$\omega_{m_1} = 320\pi \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$2\pi f_{m_1} = 320\pi$$

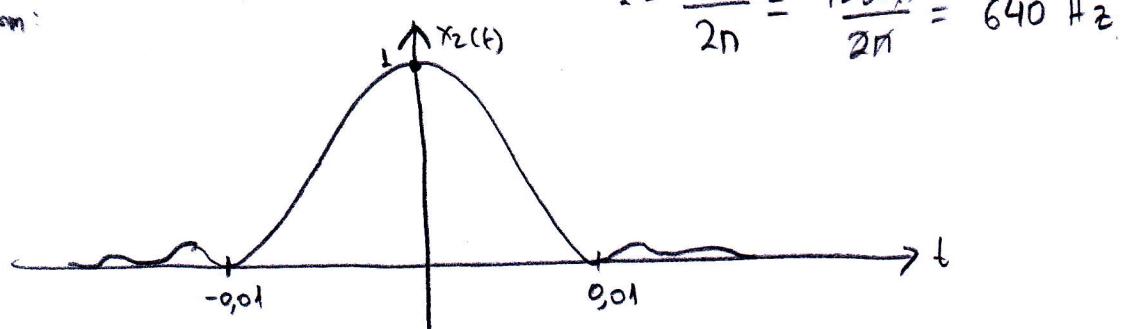
$$f_{s_1} = 320 \text{ Hz}$$

• Entw., da $m_2(t) = \sin^2(320t) = [m_1(t)]^2$

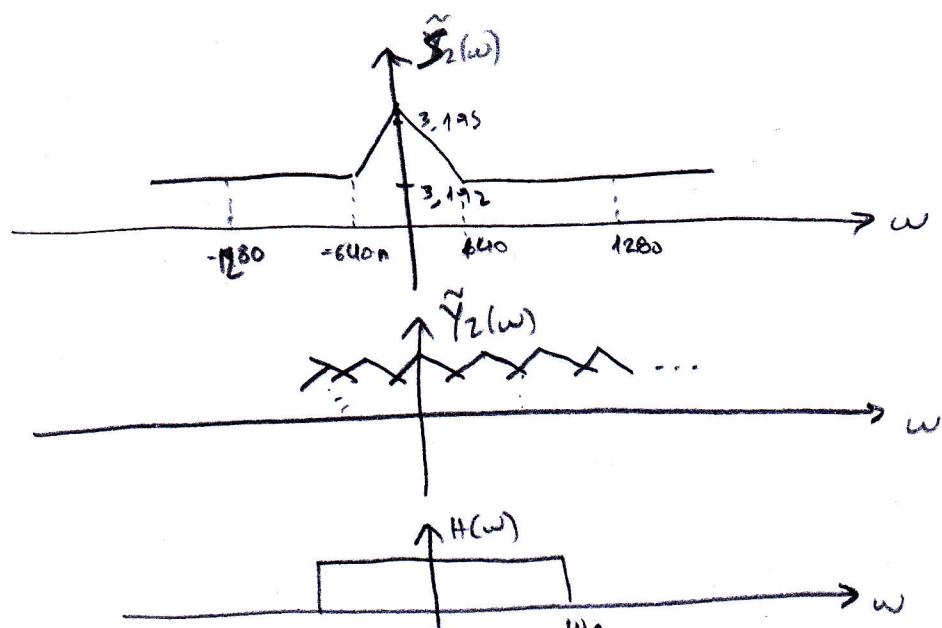
Worauf f_{s_2} $m_2(t) \rightarrow \omega_{s_2} = 2\omega_{m_1} = 640\pi \text{ rad/sec}$

Zeigt da $m_2(t) = [m_1(t)]^2 \rightarrow \omega_{s_2} = 2 \times \omega_{s_1} = 1280\pi \text{ rad/sec}$

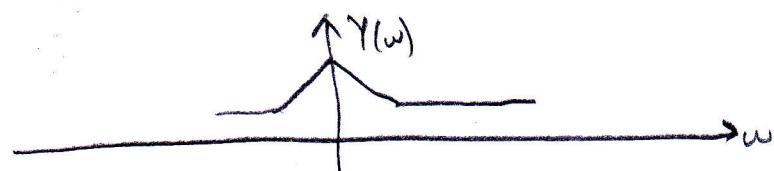
Mit Wolfram:



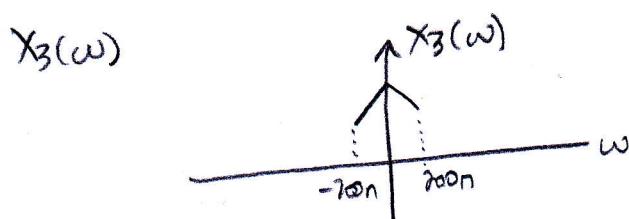
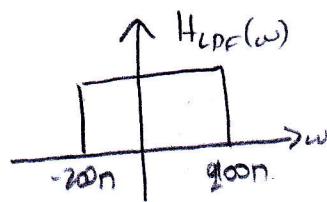
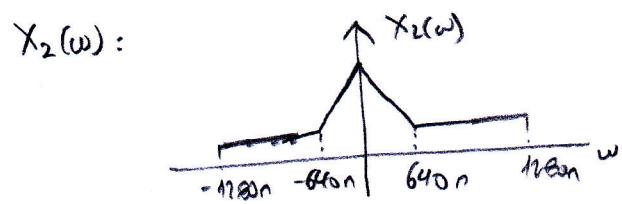
$$\mathcal{F}\{x_2(t)\} = 8 + \frac{1}{320} \operatorname{trig}\left(\frac{\omega}{640}\right)$$



$$f_c = 2f_s = 1280 \text{ Hz}$$



2. $x_2 \xrightarrow{\text{LPF}} x_3$
 $f_{\text{cutoff}} = 100 \text{ Hz} \rightarrow \omega_c = 2\pi f = 200\pi \text{ rad/s}$



a) $y(t) = x_1(t) * x_3(t)$

Nach Bahn 74 V Abb. 3.3 / Abs. 2.19 zu P. B. zu: $\omega_m = \min\{\omega_1, \omega_3\} = \min\{800\pi, 200\pi\} = 200\pi \text{ rad/s}$

$\omega_s = 2\omega_m = 400\pi \text{ rad/s}$

$f_s = \frac{\omega_s}{2\pi} = 200 \text{ Hz}$

b) $z(t) = x_1^2(t) + (x_2^3(t) * x_3(t))$

$x_1: \omega_s = 800\pi \text{ rad/s}$

$x_3: \omega_s = 200\pi \text{ rad/s}$

$x_1^2: \omega_s' = 2 \times \omega_s = 1600\pi \text{ rad/s}$

$x_2^3: \omega_s' = 3 \times 1280\pi = 3840\pi \text{ rad/s}$

$\omega_m = \min\{200\pi, 3840\pi\} = 200\pi \text{ rad/s}$



$\omega_s = 2\omega_m = 400\pi \text{ rad/s}$

$\omega_m = \max\{1600\pi, 400\pi\} = 1600\pi \text{ rad/s}$



$\omega_s = 2\omega_m = 3200\pi \text{ rad/s}$

$f_s = \omega_s / 2\pi = 1600 \text{ Hz}$

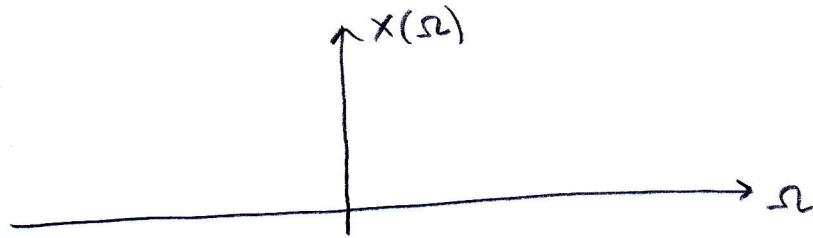
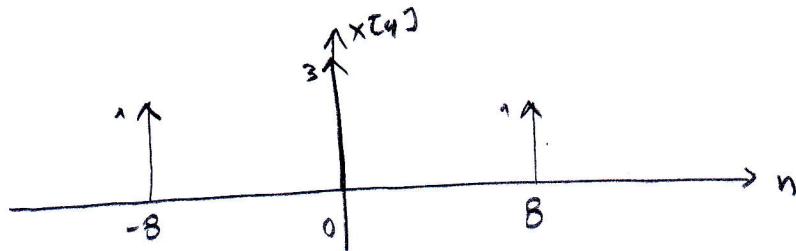
$$9) \text{ DTFT: } \alpha = (AM \bmod 10) + 2 = 6+2 = \underline{8}$$

$$\text{a) } x[n] = \delta[n-a] + 3\delta[n] + \delta[n+a]$$

$$x[n] = \delta[n-8] + 3\delta[n] + \delta[n+8]$$

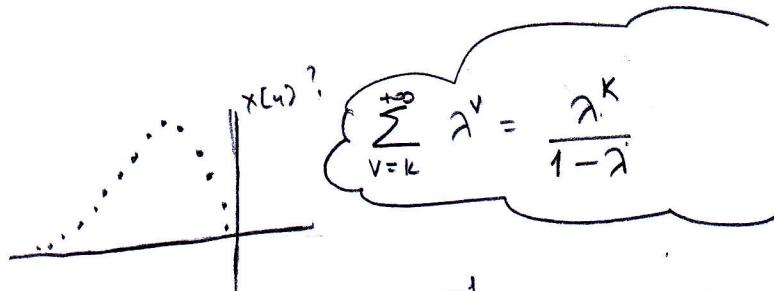
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$$X(\Omega) = e^{-j8\Omega} + 3e^{-j\Omega} + e^{j8\Omega}$$



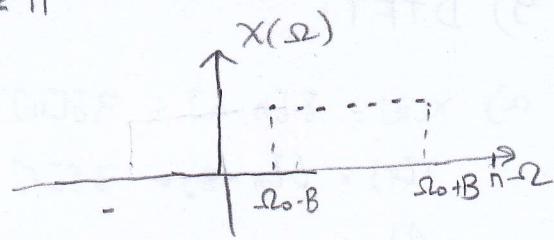
$$\text{B) } x[n] = a^n \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{4}\right) u[-n-1]$$

$$x[n] = 8^n \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{4}\right) u[-n-1]$$



$$\begin{aligned} X(\Omega) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] e^{-j\Omega n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} 8^n \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{4}\right) u[-n-1] e^{-j\Omega n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} 8^n \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{4}\right) e^{-j\Omega n} = \\ &= - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 8^{-n} \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{4}\right) e^{j\Omega n} = - \frac{1}{2j} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 8^{-n} \cdot \left(e^{j\frac{\Omega}{4}n} - e^{-j\frac{\Omega}{4}n} \right) e^{j\Omega n} = \\ &= - \frac{1}{2j} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[\left(\frac{e^{j(\Omega+\frac{\pi}{4})}}{8} \right)^n - \left(\frac{e^{j(\Omega-\frac{\pi}{4})}}{8} \right)^n \right] = \\ &= - \frac{1}{2j} \left[\frac{\left[\frac{e^{j(\Omega+\frac{\pi}{4})}}{8} \right]^{-1}}{1 - \frac{e^{j(\Omega+\frac{\pi}{4})}}{8}} - \frac{\left[\frac{e^{j(\Omega-\frac{\pi}{4})}}{8} \right]^{-1}}{1 - \frac{e^{j(\Omega-\frac{\pi}{4})}}{8}} \right] = \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$c) X(\Omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & , 0 < \Omega_0 - B < |\Omega| < \Omega_0 + B < \pi \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise } \end{cases}$$



$$\text{Entw G}_1(\Omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & , 0 < |\Omega| < \Omega_0 - B \\ 0 & , \Omega_0 - B < |\Omega| < \pi \end{cases}$$

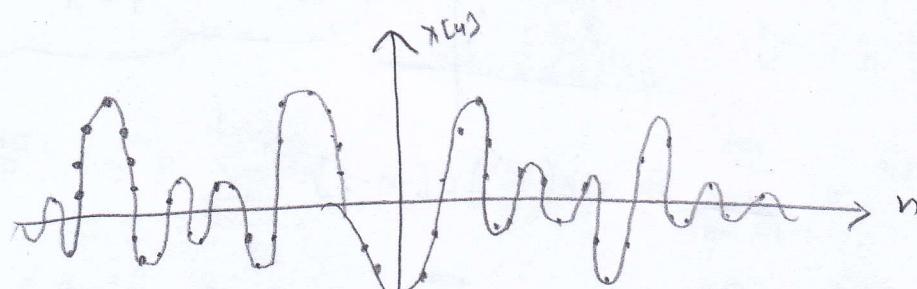
$$\text{entw G}_2(\Omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & , 0 < |\Omega| < \Omega_0 + B \\ 0 & , \Omega_0 + B < |\Omega| < \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{DIF} X(\Omega) = G_2(\Omega) - G_1(\Omega)$$

$$\frac{\sin(\Omega n)}{\pi n}, 0 < \Omega < \pi \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} u(\Omega + w) - u(\Omega - w), 0 < w < \pi$$

Apa, $g_1[n] = \frac{\sin(\frac{n}{\Omega_0 - B})}{\pi n}$ und $g_2[n] = \frac{\sin(\frac{n}{\Omega_0 + B})}{\pi n}$

$$\text{Entfernung, } X[n] = \frac{1}{\pi n} \left(\sin\left(\frac{n}{\Omega_0 + B}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{n}{\Omega_0 - B}\right) \right)$$



$$d) X(\Omega) = \cos^2(\Omega) + \sin^2(\alpha\Omega)$$

$$X(\Omega) = \cos^2(\Omega) + \sin^2(8\Omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\Omega + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 16\Omega$$

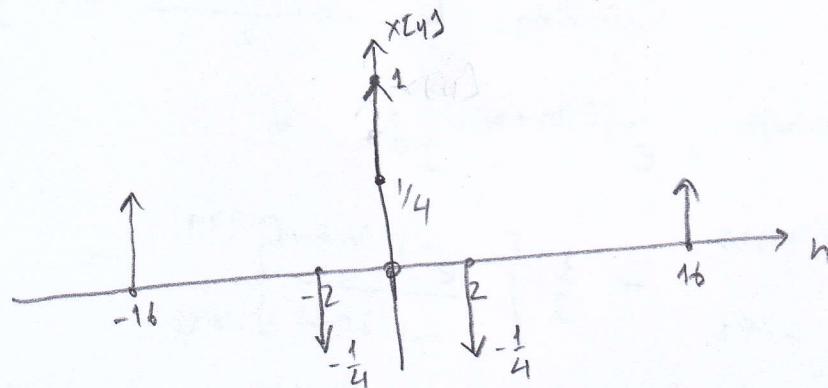
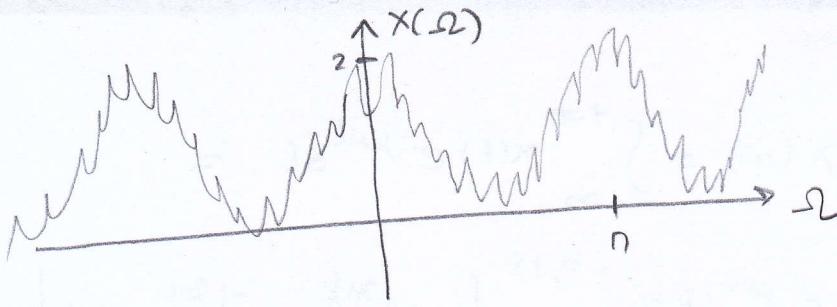
$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\Omega - \frac{1}{2} \cos 16\Omega$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{4} [e^{j2\Omega} + e^{-j2\Omega}] + \frac{1}{4} [e^{j16\Omega} + e^{-j16\Omega}] =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{4} e^{j2\Omega} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-j2\Omega} + \frac{1}{4} e^{j16\Omega} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-j16\Omega}$$

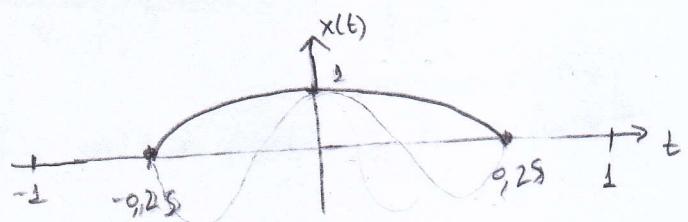
$$X[n] = \delta[n] - \frac{1}{4} \delta[n-2] - \frac{1}{4} \delta[n+2] + \frac{1}{4} \delta[n-16] + \frac{1}{4} \delta[n+16]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2 \theta &= \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \\ \sin^2 \theta &= \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \\ \delta[n-n_0] &\leftrightarrow e^{-jn_0} \end{aligned}$$



10) $x(t), T=2s$

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \cos(2\pi t), & |t| \leq 0,25 \\ 0, & 0,25 \leq |t| \leq 1 \end{cases}$$



1. $a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_T x(t) \cos(m\omega_0 t) dt, b_m = \frac{2}{T} \int_T x(t) \sin(m\omega_0 t) dt$

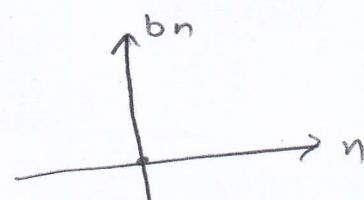
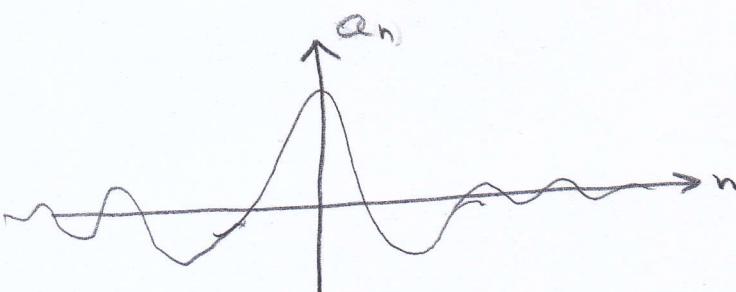
Ophys, Energy to cos gives zero: $b_m = 0, a_n = \frac{4}{T} \int_0^{T/2} x(t) \cos(m\omega_0 t) dt$

$$a_n = \frac{4}{2} \int_0^1 \cos(2\pi t) \cdot \cos(m\omega_0 t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [\cos((2n-m\omega_0)t) + \cos((2n+m\omega_0)t)] dt =$$

$$= \dots = \frac{n\omega_0 \sin(n\cdot\omega_0)}{n^2\omega_0^2 - 4\pi^2} \quad (\text{wolfram})$$

$$\cos A \cdot \cos B = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B))$$



$$2. X(\omega) = ?$$

Mit obigto, $x_n = 2|c_n|$, $X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt =$

$$\Rightarrow X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos(2nt) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-0,25}^{0,25} \left[\frac{e^{j2nt} + e^{-j2nt}}{2} \cdot e^{-j\omega t} \right] dt =$$

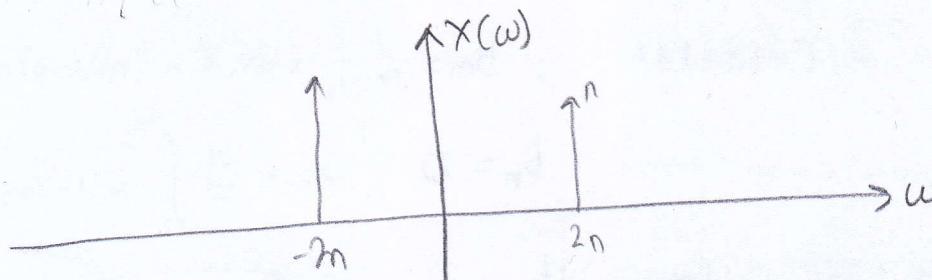
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-0,25}^{0,25} \left[e^{j(2n-\omega)t} + e^{-j(2n+\omega)t} \right] dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{j(2n-\omega)t}}{j(2n-\omega)} \Big|_{-0,25}^{0,25} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{-j(2n+\omega)t}}{-j(2n+\omega)} \Big|_{-0,25}^{0,25} \right] =$$

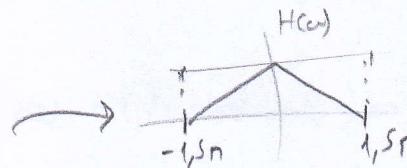
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{j(2n-\omega)0,25} - e^{-j(2n-\omega)0,25}}{j(2n-\omega)} + \frac{e^{-j(2n+\omega)0,25} - e^{j(2n+\omega)0,25}}{-j(2n+\omega)} \right] = \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t) \\ X(\omega) = \pi [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)] \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ansatz: } x(t) = \pi \{ \delta$$

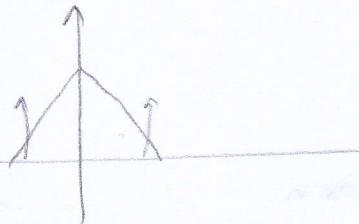


$$3. H(\omega) = \begin{cases} -0,25|\omega|, & |\omega| \leq 1,5n \\ 0, & |\omega| > 1,5n \end{cases}$$



$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} Y(\omega) = X(\omega) \cdot H(\omega)$$

Aps $\gamma(\omega)$: $n \varphi(\omega)$:



Nur einer Realteilsw.:

4. nperiod. alpha $x(t), y(t)$
 nperiodos T, am, bm omestros.

$$z(t) = \int_{-T}^t x(z) \cdot y(t-z) dz = x(t) * y(t) \Rightarrow c_m = T \cdot a_m \cdot b_m$$

Análisis:

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}, \quad y(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} b_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

T0nf f(t) = $\int_0^{T_0} x(z) \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} b_k e^{jk\omega_0(t-z)} \right) dz =$
 $= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} b_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} \int_0^{T_0} x(z) e^{-jk\omega_0 z} dz$

alpha $a_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} x(z) e^{-jk\omega_0 z} dz$

nperiodo: $f(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} T_0 a_k b_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}$

Ondat $c_k = T_0 \cdot a_k \cdot b_k$