

第四次作业

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$$\begin{aligned} 3.3 \quad X(t) &= 2 + \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}t\right) + 4 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}t\right) \\ &= 2 + \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}t} - 2je^{j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}t} + 2je^{-j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}t} \\ &= 2 + \frac{1}{2} e^{2j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}t} - 2je^{j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}t} + 2je^{-j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{so } \omega_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$a_0 = 2 \quad a_1 = a_2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad a_3 = a_{-3} = -2j$$

$$3.21 \quad X(t) = a_1 e^{j\omega t} + a_{-1} e^{-j\omega t} + a_3 e^{3j\omega t} + a_{-3} e^{-3j\omega t}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{so } X(t) &= -2j e^{j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}t} - j e^{-j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}t} + 2 e^{j\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}t} + 2 e^{-j\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}t} \\ &= -2 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}t\right) + 4 \cos\left(\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}t\right) \end{aligned}$$

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

3.22 (a).

$$\text{fig b: } X(t) = \begin{cases} t+2 & -2 < t < -1 \\ 1 & -1 < t < 1 \\ 2-t & 1 < t < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$T = 6, \quad a_0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{so } a_k = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{when } k \text{ is even} \\ \frac{6}{\pi^2 k^2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{6}\right) & \text{when } k \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

$$(d). \quad T=2, \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \pi. \quad \text{for } 0 \leq t < 2: \quad x(t) = \delta(t) - 2\delta(t-1)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^2 x(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 [\delta(t) - 2\delta(t-1)] dt = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^2 x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 [\delta(t) - 2\delta(t-1)] \cdot e^{-jk\pi t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \delta(t) dt - \int_0^2 e^{-jk\pi} \delta(t-1) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - (-1)^k \quad (k \neq 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^k \delta(k) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - (-1)^k \quad (k \neq 0)$$

$$(f). \quad x(t) = \begin{cases} 2 & 0 < t < 1 \\ 1 & 1 < t < 2 \\ 0 & 2 < t < 3 \end{cases}$$

$$T: 3, \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \quad a_0 = 1$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 2 dt + \frac{1}{3} \int_1^2 1 dt = 1$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 2 e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt + \frac{1}{3} \int_1^2 e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{jk\omega_0} (1 - e^{-jk\omega_0}) + \frac{1}{2jk\omega_0} (e^{-jk\omega_0} - e^{-2jk\omega_0})$$

$$= \frac{2}{k\omega_0} e^{-jk\omega_0/3} \sin \frac{k\omega_0}{3} + \frac{1}{k\omega_0} e^{-jk\omega_0} \sin \frac{k\omega_0}{3}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(k\omega_0/3)}{k\omega_0/3} \left(\frac{2}{3} e^{-jk\omega_0/3} + \frac{1}{3} e^{-jk\omega_0} \right) \quad (k \neq 0)$$

$$3.24 \quad (a). \quad a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^1 t dt + \int_1^2 (2-t) dt \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

(b). the coefficients b_k of $\frac{dx(t)}{dt}$ is:

$$b_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 dt = 0$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{j\omega_0 k} \left(1 - e^{-jk\omega_0} \right)$$

$$\text{so for } \frac{dx(t)}{dt}: \quad \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1 - e^{-jk\omega_0}}{j\omega_0 k} e^{jk\omega_0 t}, \quad \omega_0 = \pi \quad (k \neq 0)$$

$$(c). \quad \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \xrightarrow{FS} b_k = j\omega_0 k a_k$$

$$\text{so } a_k = \frac{1}{j\omega_0 k} b_k = \frac{1}{j^2 \omega_0^2 k^2} (1 - e^{-jk\omega_0}) = -\frac{1}{\omega_0^2 k^2} (1 - e^{-jk\omega_0})$$

$$3.25 \quad (a). \quad T: \frac{1}{2}, \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 4\pi$$

$$\text{so } x(t) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

$$\text{then we can get } a_1 = a_{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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(b). similar to (a), $y(t) = \frac{1}{2j} (e^{j\pi t} - e^{-j\pi t}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} b_k e^{j\pi k t}$

here $b_1 = -\frac{j}{2}$ $b_{-1} = \frac{j}{2}$

(c). $z(t) = x(t)y(t) \Rightarrow c_k = a_k * b_k$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \delta[k+1] + \frac{1}{2} \delta[k-1] \right\} * \left\{ \frac{j}{2} \delta[k+1] - \frac{j}{2} \delta[k-1] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{j}{4} \delta[k+2] - \frac{j}{4} \delta[k-2]$$

so $c_2 = \frac{j}{4}$ $c_{-2} = -\frac{j}{4}$

(d). $z(t) = x(t)y(t) = \cos(4\pi t) \sin(4\pi t)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin(8\pi t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4j} (e^{j8\pi t} - e^{-j8\pi t})$$

$c_2 = -\frac{j}{4}$ $c_{-2} = \frac{j}{4}$ which is the same as (c)