

Q. $x(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} |X(\omega)| \cos(\omega t + \angle X(\omega)) d\omega$. Prove.

y. $x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) \cdot e^{j\omega t} d\omega$

Now, if we apply mod. Phase Term because of mod.

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_0^{\infty} |X(\omega)| e^{j(\omega t + \angle X(\omega))} d\omega + \int_0^{\infty} |X(-\omega)| e^{-j(\omega t + \angle X(\omega))} d\omega \right)$$

(-ve because $0 \rightarrow \infty$)

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} |X(\omega)| \neq \cos(\omega t + \angle X(\omega)) d\omega$$

$$|X(-\omega)| = |X(\omega)|$$

as x is a real signal.

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} |X(\omega)| \cos(\omega t + \angle X(\omega)) d\omega$$

Question 2 :-

Non zero signal $x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{LPF}} y(t) (a > 0)$
 $y(t) \xrightarrow{\text{HPF}} z(t) (b > 0)$

(i) Relation b/w a and b .

(ii) FT of $x(t)$ is 0 where?

(i) $x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{LPF}} y(t)$ (All frequencies above a are cut off).
 $y(t) \xrightarrow{\text{HPF}} x(t)$ (All frequencies below b are cut off).

As we get back $x(t)$, it means no frequencies were deleted in the LPF, and as we get back $x(t)$, no frequencies were cut off by HPF too. This is because AN LTI SYSTEM CANNOT ADD Frequencies.

∴ From this, we can say.

$$\boxed{a > b}$$

(ii) The FT of B is necessarily 0 in all regions that ~~are~~ are 0. These regions are all regions with a frequency $> a$, as shown above.