

1. Assume there're two sinusoids $A_1 \cos(\omega t + \phi_1)$, $A_2 \cos(\omega t + \phi_2)$, $\omega = 2\pi f$ have same frequency.

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 \cos(\omega t + \phi_1) + A_2 \cos(\omega t + \phi_2) &= \frac{A_1}{2} (e^{j\omega t + j\phi_1} + e^{-j\omega t - j\phi_1}) + \frac{A_2}{2} (e^{j\omega t + j\phi_2} + e^{-j\omega t - j\phi_2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega t} (A_1 e^{j\phi_1} + A_2 e^{j\phi_2}) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega t} (A_1 e^{-j\phi_1} + A_2 e^{-j\phi_2}) \end{aligned}$$

$A_1 e^{j\phi_1} + A_2 e^{j\phi_2}$ is still a complex exponential. Convert them to Cartesian coordinate:

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 e^{j\phi_1} &: (A_1 \cos \phi_1, A_1 \sin \phi_1) \\ A_2 e^{j\phi_2} &: (A_2 \cos \phi_2, A_2 \sin \phi_2) \end{aligned} \Rightarrow A_1 e^{j\phi_1} + A_2 e^{j\phi_2} : \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \cos \phi_1 + A_2 \cos \phi_2, \\ A_1 \sin \phi_1 + A_2 \sin \phi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Convert back to complex exponential:

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 e^{j\phi_1} + A_2 e^{j\phi_2} &= A_3 e^{j\phi_3} \quad \text{where } A_3 = \sqrt{(A_1 \cos \phi_1 + A_2 \cos \phi_2)^2 + (A_1 \sin \phi_1 + A_2 \sin \phi_2)^2} \\ \phi_3 &= \arctan \left(\frac{A_1 \sin \phi_1 + A_2 \sin \phi_2}{A_1 \cos \phi_1 + A_2 \cos \phi_2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Similarly, } A_1 e^{-j\phi_1} + A_2 e^{-j\phi_2} = A_3 e^{-j\phi_3}$$

$$\therefore A_1 \cos(\omega t + \phi_1) + A_2 \cos(\omega t + \phi_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega t} \cdot A_3 e^{j\phi_3} + \frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega t} \cdot A_3 e^{-j\phi_3}$$

$$= \frac{A_3}{2} (e^{j\omega t + j\phi_3} + e^{-j\omega t - j\phi_3})$$

$$= A_3 \cos(\omega t + \phi_3) \quad \text{is still a sinusoid of same frequency.}$$

$$2. \text{ Let } x(t) = \begin{cases} t & , \text{ if } 0 \leq t \leq \frac{T_0}{2} \\ \frac{2}{T_0} t + 2 & , \text{ if } \frac{T_0}{2} < t \leq T_0 \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise} \end{cases} \quad T_0 = 0.04$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} x(t) dt = \frac{2}{T_0} \int_0^{\frac{T_0}{2}} t dt = \frac{2}{T_0} \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{T_0}{2}} = \frac{2}{T_0} \cdot \frac{T_0^2}{8} = \frac{T_0}{4} = 0.01$$

$$A: a_0 = 0.01$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad \mathcal{F}(e^{-at} u(t)) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-at} u(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-at} \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{(-a-j\omega)t} dt = \frac{1}{-a-j\omega} e^{(-a-j\omega)t} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{-a-j\omega} (0-1) = \frac{1}{a+j\omega} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \quad \mathcal{F}(e^{\frac{-t^2}{2\sigma^2}}) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{-t^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} + \frac{j\omega}{2}\sigma\omega_j)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\omega^2} dt \\ &= e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\omega^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} + \frac{j\omega}{2}\sigma\omega_j)^2} dt \quad (u = \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} + \frac{j\omega}{2}\sigma\omega_j, \quad du = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}) \\ &= e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\omega^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-u^2} \cdot \sqrt{2}\sigma du \\ &= e^{-\frac{\sigma^2\omega^2}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{2}\sigma \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-u^2} du \\ &= e^{-\frac{\sigma^2\omega^2}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{2}\sigma \cdot \sqrt{\pi} \quad (\text{Gaussian integral, } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}) \end{aligned}$$

5. $x(t) = v(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t)$ $f_c = 700\text{Hz}$

$$v(t) = 5 + \cos(40\pi t)$$

Let $\omega_c = 2\pi f_c$, $\mathcal{F}(x(t)) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathcal{F}(v(t)) * \mathcal{F}(\cos(\omega_c t))$

$$\mathcal{F}(\cos(\omega_c t)) = \pi \delta(\omega - \omega_c) + \pi \delta(\omega + \omega_c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(v(t)) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (5 + \cos(40\pi t)) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= 5 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos(40\pi t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= 10\pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j40\pi t - j\omega t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j40\pi t - j\omega t} dt \\ &= 10\pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j(\omega - 40\pi)t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j(\omega + 40\pi)t} dt \\ &= 10\pi \delta(\omega) + \pi \delta(\omega - 40\pi) + \pi \delta(\omega + 40\pi) \end{aligned}$$

