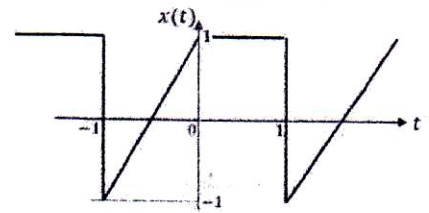


Complete your answer within the 2 sides of this sheet. Additional sheets will neither be provided nor accepted.

Decompose the CTFS of the signal $x(t)$ shown into $x_c(t)$ and $x_s(t)$ that result respectively from accumulating only the cosine terms and only the sine terms in its trigonometric Fourier Series expansion. Sketch both. Likewise, we could also decompose $x(t)$ into a constant part $x_f(t)$ and a time varying part $x_v(t)$. Sketch both.



$$x(t) = \sum_k x_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} = a_0 + \sum_k a_k \cos k\omega_0 t + b_k \sin k\omega_0 t$$

Now, all the cosine terms yield even symmetric components and also a_0 . On the other hand, the sine terms yield odd symmetric components. Hence

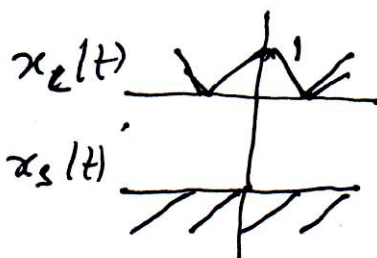
$$x(t) = x_c(t) + x_s(t) : x_c(t) = a_0 + \sum_k a_k \cos k\omega_0 t$$

$$x_s(t) = \sum_k b_k \sin k\omega_0 t.$$

We now know that $x_c(t)$ is even, $x_s(t)$ is odd. Already we also know,

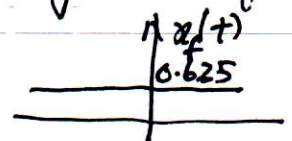
$$x_c(t) = \frac{x(t) + x(-t)}{2}, \quad x_s(t) = \frac{x(t) - x(-t)}{2}$$

We next proceed to graphically obtain $x_c(t)$ and $x_s(t)$

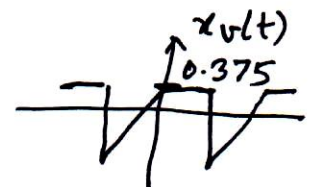


Constant part = avg value of $x(t)$

$$x_f(t) = 1.25/2.$$

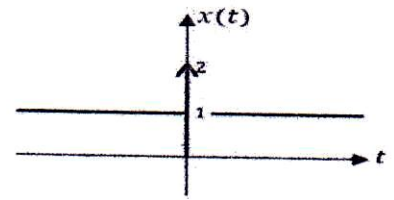


$$x_v(t) = x(t) - x_f(t)$$



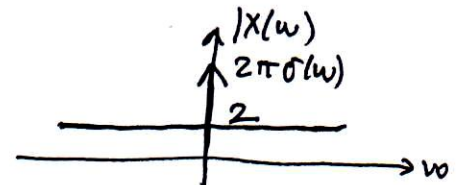
Complete your answer within the 2 sides of this sheet. Additional sheets will neither be provided nor accepted.

Find and sketch $|X(\omega)|$, $\angle X(\omega)$ for $x(t)$ shown. Next, find and sketch $|X'(\omega)|$, $\angle X'(\omega)$ if $x'(t) = \sum_n \delta(t - nT)$



$x(t)$ is even; hence $\angle X(\omega) = 0$.

$$x(t) = 1 + 2\delta(t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega) + 2$$



$x'(t)$ is also even symmetric so $|X'(\omega)|$ is real and $\angle X'(\omega) = 0$

To find $|X'(\omega)|$, $x'(t)$ is periodic and we first evaluate its CTFS:

$$x'_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \delta(t) e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{T} t} dt = 1/T : -\infty < k < \infty.$$

Using the CTFS we write the extended CTFT of $x'(t)$

$$X'(\omega) = |X'(\omega)| = 2\pi \sum_k x'_k \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi k}{T}) = \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_k \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi k}{T})$$

