

4. (a) Stop invariance: 在計算上為將原始訊號 $h_a(t)$ 與 step function 作 convolution, $h_{a,u}(t) = h_a(t) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h_a(z) u(t-z) dz = \int_{-\infty}^t h_a(z) dz$
 $H_{a,u}(f) = \frac{H_a(f)}{j2\pi f}$, 當 f 大時, 值變小, f 小 \rightarrow 值變大,
 因此在高頻處產生 aliasing 的機會就降低。

(b) 藉由 \tan^{-1} function 將原先 $(-\infty, \infty)$ 的訊號 mapping 成 $(-\frac{f_s}{2}, \frac{f_s}{2})$, $f_{\text{new}} = \frac{f_s}{\pi} \tan^{-1}(\frac{\pi}{c} f_{\text{old}})$ 以此防止產生 aliasing。

5. $x[n] = f(0.002n)$, $N = 2000$

(a) $\Delta t = 0.002$, $f_s = \frac{1}{\Delta t} = 500$

$$\therefore X[m] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] e^{j \frac{2\pi m n}{N}}, \quad f = \frac{m}{N} f_s$$

$$\therefore X[300] \Rightarrow f = \frac{300}{2000} \times 500 = 75$$

(b) $X[1800] \Rightarrow f = \frac{1800}{2000} \times 500 = 450$

$$\therefore 1800 > \frac{N}{2} (1000)$$

$$\therefore f = 450 - f_s = -50 \quad \#$$