

10/11 2010

$$\textcircled{1} x(t) = e^{-4t} (u(t-1) - u(t-3)) \quad \mathcal{D}$$

$$E = \int_1^3 e^{-4t} dt = \left. \frac{1}{-4} e^{-4t} \right|_1^3 = \frac{1}{4} (e^{-4} - e^{-12})$$

$$\textcircled{2} x(t) = 5e^{j\omega t}$$

$$P_{\infty} = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} 25 dt = 25$$

$$\textcircled{3} x(n) = (3^{-n}) u(n)$$

$$E = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 9^{-n} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{9}{8}$$

$$\textcircled{4} x(n) = (6 + 2^{-n}) u(n)$$

$$P = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2M+1} \sum_{n=0}^M (36 + 12 \cdot 2^{-n} + 2^{-2n}) = \frac{36}{2}$$

$$⑤ x(t) = \sin\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi n^2\right) = \sin\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi(n+N)^2\right)$$

$$= \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}(n^2 + 2nN + N^2)\right)$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{4}(2nN + N^2) = 2k\pi$$

$$k = \frac{3}{8}N(2n+N)$$

$$\text{za } N=8$$

$$k = 3(2n+8) \text{ periodica}$$

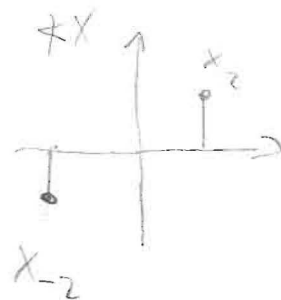
$$⑥ x(t) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right)(\mu(t-1) - \mu(1-t))$$

$$x'(t) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right)(\mu(t-1) - \mu(1-t))$$

$$⑦ \omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$|X_2| = 2 \quad \angle X_2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$|X_{-2}| = 2 \quad \angle X_{-2} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$



$$4\cos\left(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2e^{j2\omega_0 t} \cdot e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} + 2e^{-j2\omega_0 t} \cdot e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$X_2 = 2e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{4} + j\sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2} + j\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow |X_2| = 2, \angle X_2 = \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$X_{-2} = 2e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{4} - j\sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2} - j\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow |X_{-2}| = 2, \angle X_{-2} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

⑧ CTFS

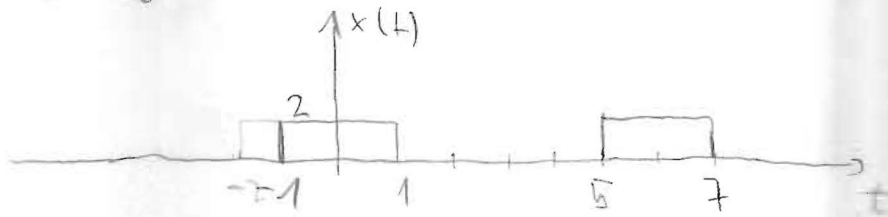
$$E = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |X_k|^2 = 8$$

$$9) x(t) = 10 \sin(7\pi t) + 4 \cos(\pi t)$$

$$\omega_0 = \pi$$

$$4 \text{ is not } \neq 0$$

$$10) T_0 = 6$$



$$\text{CTFS}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$X_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0}^{T_0} x(t) e^{-j\omega_0 k t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_{-1}^1 2 \cdot e^{-\frac{j\pi}{3} k t} dt$$

$$x(0) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$X(3) = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-\pi t} dt = -\frac{1}{3\pi} e^{-\pi t} \Big|_{-1}^1 = -\frac{1}{3\pi} (e^{-\pi} - e^{\pi})$$

$$= \frac{1}{3\pi} (e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi}) = 0$$

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$$\text{CTFT } (x(t)) = e^{-j\omega} \mu(\omega)$$

$$x(t) = e^{-j\omega}$$

$$\text{CTFT } (x(t-4)) = ?$$

$$x(t-4) \rightarrow X(j\omega) e^{-j4\omega}$$

$$\text{CTFT } (x(t-4)) = e^{-j4\omega} \mu(\omega)$$

⑫ CTFT

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-t}, & t \in [0, 2\pi] \\ 0, & \text{in } \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(j\omega) &= \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-t(1+j\omega)} dt = \left. -\frac{1}{1+j\omega} e^{-t(1+j\omega)} \right|_0^{2\pi} \\ &= -\frac{1}{1+j\omega} [e^{-2\pi(1+j\omega)} - 1] = \frac{1}{1+j\omega} [1 - e^{-2\pi(1+j\omega)}] \end{aligned}$$

⑬  $x(t) = e^{-t(j+1)} \mu(t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{1+j+j\omega} = \frac{1}{1+j(\omega+1)}$

⑭

$$X(e^{j\Omega}) = \begin{cases} 3, & |\Omega| \leq a \\ 0, & a < |\Omega| < \pi \end{cases}$$

$$E(\pi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-a}^a g d\Omega = \frac{ga}{\pi}$$

⑮

$$x(n) = \begin{cases} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right), & -5 \leq n \leq 5 \\ 0, & \text{in } \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$$x(n) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) = \frac{e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}n} - e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}n}}{2j}$$

$$\sum X_k = 0$$

$$\textcircled{16} \quad X(e^{j\Omega}) = \cos(2\Omega) + \cos(5\Omega)$$

$$= \frac{e^{j2\Omega} + e^{-j2\Omega}}{2} + \frac{e^{j5\Omega} + e^{-j5\Omega}}{2}$$

$$N=1$$

$$x(2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x(0), x(1), x(3), x(4) = 0$$

DTFT

signal  $x(n) \rightarrow$  discrete, aperiodic

spectrum  $X(e^{j\Omega}) \rightarrow$  continuous, periodic

$\textcircled{17}$  DTFT

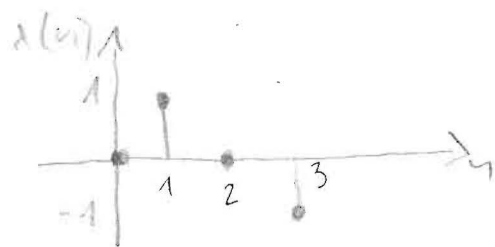
$$E = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |x(k)|^2 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{18} \quad X_k = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}k\right) \text{ ut } N=4$$

$$x(n) = \sum_{k=0}^3 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}k\right) e^{j2\pi kn/4}$$

$$= 1 - e^{j\pi n} = 1 - \cos(\pi n) - j\sin(\pi n) = 1 - (-1)^n$$

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$$X(k) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-j2\pi kn/N}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^3 x(n) e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}kn}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}k} - e^{j\frac{3\pi}{2}k}) = \frac{1}{4} (-j\sin\frac{\pi}{2}k + j\sin\frac{3\pi}{2}k)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (-j\sin\frac{\pi}{2}k - j\sin\frac{\pi}{2}k) = -\frac{j}{2} \sin\frac{\pi}{2}k$$

$\textcircled{20}$  DTFT

16) frekvencijska domena  $\rightarrow$  aperioidičan, diskretna  $\rightarrow$  CTFS

$$x(e^{j\Omega}) = \cos(2\Omega) + \cos(5\Omega) = \frac{e^{j2\Omega} + e^{-j2\Omega} + e^{j5\Omega} + e^{-j5\Omega}}{2}$$

$$\underline{\text{Inačin}} \quad x(n) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x(e^{j\Omega}) \cdot e^{j\Omega n} d\Omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (e^{j\Omega(n+2)} + e^{j\Omega(n-2)} + e^{j\Omega(n+5)} + e^{j\Omega(n-5)}) d\Omega$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{jx} dx = \frac{1}{j} e^{jx} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{j} (e^{j\pi} - e^{-j\pi}) = 0$$

jerina za  $n=2$  i  $n=5$  imamo pod integralom  $e^0 = 1$

$$x(2) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1 \cdot d\Omega = x(5) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1 \cdot d\Omega = \frac{1}{2}$$

II. način

DTFT  $\rightarrow$  spektar kontinuiran i periodičan

$$x(e^{j\Omega}) = \frac{e^{j2\Omega} + e^{-j2\Omega} + e^{j5\Omega} + e^{-j5\Omega}}{2}$$

$$N=1 \quad x(e^{j\Omega}) = \frac{e^{j2N\Omega} + e^{-j2N\Omega} + e^{j5N\Omega} + e^{-j5N\Omega}}{2}$$

$$x(-2) = x(2) = x(-5) = x(5) = \frac{1}{2}$$