

1-a) $x(t) = e^{-t} \quad -1 < t < 1$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int x(t) e^{-jkw_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-t} e^{-tjkw_0} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-(1+jkw_0)t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{-(1+jkw_0)t}}{-(1+jkw_0)} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{-(1+jkw_0)} - e^{(1+jkw_0)}}{-(1+jkw_0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_k = \frac{j}{1+jkw_0} \sin(1+jkw_0) = j\pi \operatorname{sinc}(1+jkw_0)$$

1-b) $x(t) = \begin{cases} 2 & -1 < t < 0 \\ -2 & 0 < t \leq 1 \end{cases}, T=2, w_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \pi$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-1}^0 2e^{-jkw_0 t} dt - 2 \int_0^1 e^{-jkw_0 t} dt \right]$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 e^{-jkw_0 t} dt - \int_0^1 e^{-jkw_0 t} dt = \left[\frac{e^{-jkw_0 t}}{-jkw_0} \right]_{-1}^0 - \left[\frac{e^{-jkw_0 t}}{-jkw_0} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{2 + e^{jkw_0} - e^{-jkw_0}}{-jkw_0} = \frac{2 + e^{jk\pi} - e^{-jk\pi}}{-jk\pi}$$

1-c) $x(t) = |G(w_0 t)|, T = \pi/w_0, w'_0 = 2\pi/\pi/w_0 = 2w_0$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int x(t) e^{-jkw_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{\pi/w_0} \int_{-\pi/2w_0}^{\pi/2w_0} |G(w_0 t)| e^{-jk2w_0 t} dt$$

$$= \frac{w_0}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2w_0}^{\pi/2w_0} \left(\frac{e^{jw_0 t} + e^{-jw_0 t}}{2} \right) e^{-jk2w_0 t} dt = \frac{j}{\pi} \left[\frac{(-1)^k + (-1)^k}{1-2k} + \frac{(-1)^k + (-1)^k}{1+2k} \right]$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^4}{\pi} \left(\frac{2}{1-4k^2} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{2}{1-4k^2} \right)$$

$$1-d) x(t) = \sin(2\pi 3t) \cos(2\pi t) = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(6\pi - 2\pi)t + \sin(6\pi + 2\pi)t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\sin(8\pi t) - \sin(4\pi t)) \quad T_1 = \frac{1}{4}, T_2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{2}} = 4\pi$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(8\pi t) - \sin(4\pi t)] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{j8\pi t} - e^{-j8\pi t}}{2j} - \frac{e^{j4\pi t} - e^{-j4\pi t}}{2j} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4j} (e^{j8\pi t} - e^{-j8\pi t} - e^{j4\pi t} + e^{-j4\pi t})$$

$$a_1 = -\frac{1}{4j} \quad a_{-1} = -\frac{1}{4j} \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{4j} \quad a_{-2} = \frac{1}{4j}$$

$$\underline{2} \quad a) x(t-2) + x(t+2) \Rightarrow b_k = a_k e^{-jk\omega_0(2)} + a_k e^{jk\omega_0}$$

$$b_k = a_k (e^{-j2k\omega_0} + e^{j2k\omega_0}), \quad \omega_0 = 2\pi/T$$

$$b) \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \Rightarrow b_k = (jk\omega_0) a_k$$

$$c) y(t) = x^*(t) + x(-t/2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1(t) = x^*(2t) \Rightarrow b_{1k} = a_k^*, T_1 = T/2 \\ y_2(t) = x(-t/2) \Rightarrow b_{2k} = a_{-k}, T_2 = 2T \end{cases}$$

$$b_k = b_{1k} + b_{2k} \Rightarrow T = \text{l.c.m.}(T/2, 2T) = 2T$$

$$\underline{3} \quad y_k = (-1)^k x_k + (-1)^k x_{-k} = e^{-jk\pi} x_k + e^{jk\pi} x_{-k}$$

$$y(t) = x(t - T/2) + x(-t + T/2)$$

~~we~~ * we know that: $x(t - T/2) \rightarrow a_k e^{-jk\frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot T/2}$

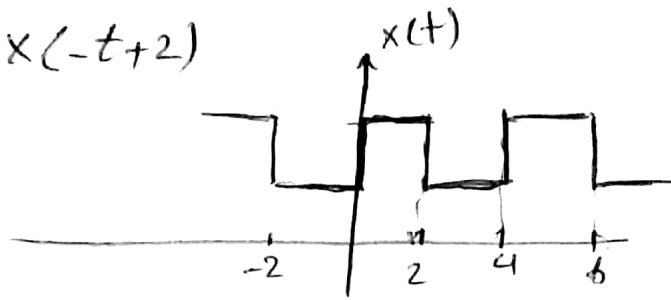
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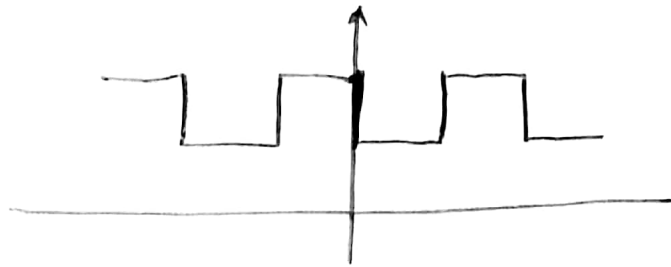
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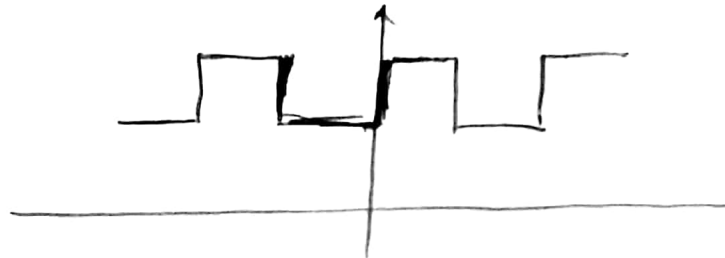
$$y(t) = x(t-2) + x(-t+2)$$



$$x(t-2) \rightarrow$$



$$x(-t+2)$$



$$y(t) \Rightarrow$$

