

# Introduction to Signals and Systems HW-2

1)  $e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$

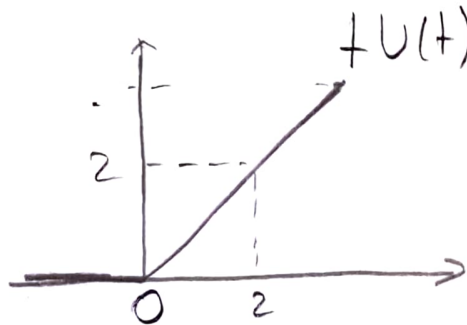
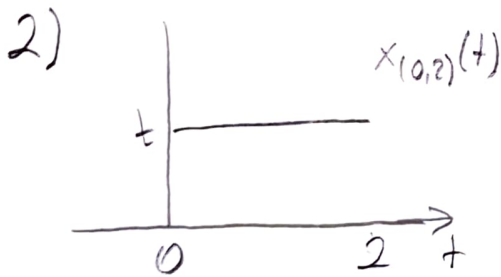
$$\cos\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2}$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i}$$

$$\sin(i) = \frac{\frac{1}{e} - e}{2i}$$

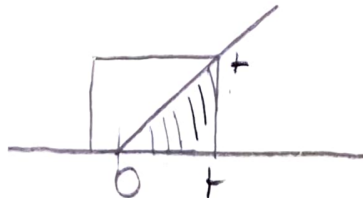
$$\cos(i) = \left(\frac{1}{e} + e\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tan(i) = \frac{e^{-1} - e}{2i} = \frac{(e^{-1} - e) \cdot \frac{2}{(e^{-1} + e) \cdot i}}{\frac{e^{-1} + e}{2}} = \frac{e^{-1} - e}{(e^{-1} + e) \cdot i}$$



•  $t < 0$   $y(t) = 0$

•  $0 < t < 2$



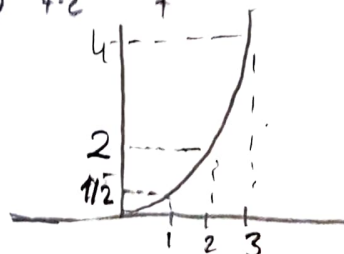
$$y(t) = \frac{t \cdot t}{2} = \frac{t^2}{2}$$

•  $2 < t$



$$y(t) = \frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{(t-2)^2}{2} = 2t - 2$$

Result Plot =



3) The result is zero between  $-\infty, 0$

$$\int_0^{\infty} t e^{-(j\omega+3)t} dt$$

Integrated  
by parts  $f=t$   $g'=e^{-(j\omega+3)t}$

$$f'=1 \quad g = \frac{e^{-(j\omega+3)t}}{j\omega+3}$$

$$= + \frac{e^{-(j\omega+3)t}}{j\omega+3} - \underbrace{\int - \frac{e^{-(j\omega+3)t}}{j\omega+3} dt}_{u = (-j\omega-3)t \quad \frac{du}{dt} = -j\omega-3 \quad dt = \frac{1}{-j\omega-3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(j\omega+3)^2} \int e^u du = \frac{e^u}{(j\omega+3)^2} = \frac{e^{-(j\omega+3)t}}{(j\omega+3)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow + \frac{e^{-(j\omega+3)t}}{j\omega+3} - \frac{e^{-(j\omega+3)t}}{(j\omega+3)^2} + C$$

$$4) \quad x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

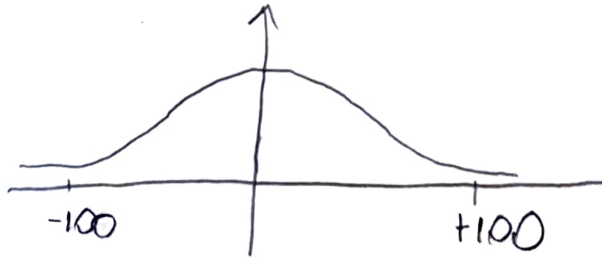
$$\frac{d x(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\omega) j\omega e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} j\omega x(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

As a result the Fourier transform of  $\frac{d}{dt} f(t)$  is  $j\omega F(\omega)$ . We can say that the Fourier Transform has differentiation property.

5)



$$\frac{1}{f_{\text{samp}}} \geq \frac{\pi}{2\pi f_{\text{max}}}$$

$$f_{\text{samp}} \geq \underbrace{2f_{\text{max}}}_{100}$$

Our lowest sampling rate without aliasing should be 200 because of the Nyquist Relation.

6)

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\
 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & 3 & 0 \\
 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
 \end{array}
 \Rightarrow
 \begin{array}{cccc}
 \underline{2} & 10 & 11 & 6 \\
 7 & 7 & 13 & 11 \\
 2 & 13 & 7 & 10 \\
 3 & 2 & 10 & 5
 \end{array}$$

Reflection

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 1 & 0 & 1 \\
 0 & \underline{2} & 0 \\
 1 & 0 & 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 1 \cdot 2 \\
 2 \cdot 2 + 4 + 1 = 7 \\
 3 \cdot 2 \\
 4 \cdot 1 + 2 = 3 \\
 5 \cdot 4 + 2 + 4 = 10 \\
 6 \cdot 1 + 4 + 1 + 1 = 7 \\
 7 \cdot 2 + 4 + 2 + 1 + 4 = 13 \\
 8 \cdot 1 + 1 = 2
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 9 \cdot 8 + 3 = 11 \\
 10 \cdot 2 + 1 + 8 + 1 + 1 = 13 \\
 11 \cdot 3 + 2 + 2 = 7 \\
 12 \cdot 1 + 1 + 8 = 10 \\
 13 \cdot 2 + 4 = 6 \\
 14 \cdot 4 + 6 + 1 = 11 \\
 15 \cdot 4 + 2 + 4 = 10 \\
 16 \cdot 1 + 4 = 5
 \end{array}$$