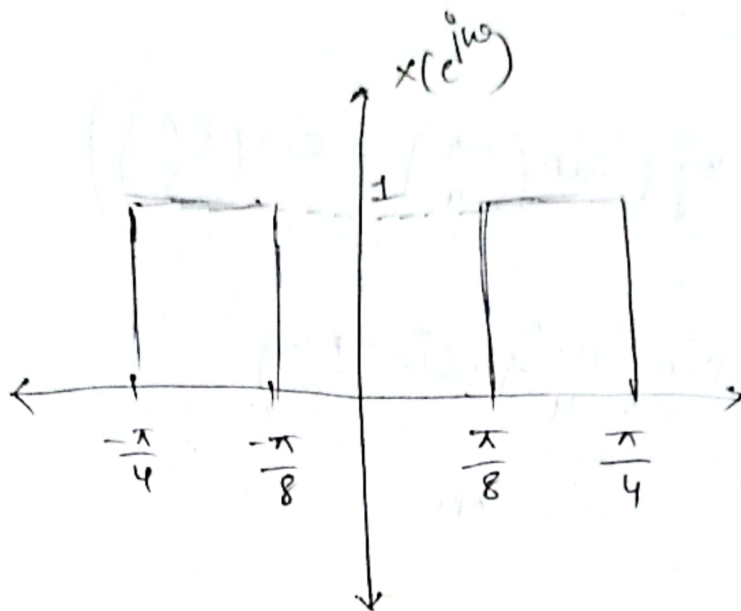


6.25



$$x(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} 1, & \omega_1 \leq |\omega| \leq \omega_2 \\ 0, & |\omega| < \omega_1 \text{ and } \omega_2 < |\omega| < \pi \end{cases}$$

Here $\omega_1 = \frac{\pi}{8}$ & $\omega_2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$ are given.

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x(e^{j\omega}) \cdot e^{j\omega n} \cdot d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/4}^{-\pi/8} 1 \cdot e^{j\omega n} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\pi/8}^{\pi/4} 1 \cdot e^{j\omega n} + 0 + 0.$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi j} \left[\left(e^{j\omega n} \right)_{-\pi/4}^{-\pi/8} + \left(e^{j\omega n} \right)_{\pi/8}^{\pi/4} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \left(\cancel{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}n\right)} + j\cancel{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{8}n\right)} - \cancel{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right)} + j\cancel{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right)} \right. \\ \left. + \cancel{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right)} + j\cancel{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right)} - \cancel{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}n\right)} - j\cancel{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{8}n\right)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi n} \left[2j \left(\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{8}\right) \right) \right]$$

$$x[n] = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{8}\right)}{\pi n}$$

$$\text{for } \omega_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ \& } \omega_2 = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$x[n] = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right)}{\pi n}$$

The peculiar nature of the plots can be explained by the 2 sin components in the numerator of $x[n]$. For values of n greater than 8 and even, $x[n] = 0$. We notice that for values of ω_1 and ω_2 as $\frac{\pi}{4}$ and $\frac{\pi}{2}$, we observe a sharper graph and the compression is explained in 6.2 B.