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Complex Numbers. $\frac{1}{r} e^{j\theta} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \angle \theta$

$$\frac{1}{r} e^{j\theta} = \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta + j \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta$$

$$e^{j\theta} = \cos(\theta) + j \sin(\theta)$$

$$e^{-j\theta} = \cos(\theta) - j \sin(\theta)$$

$$\sqrt{r} e^{j\frac{\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{r} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) + j \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \right)$$

$$\sqrt{r} e^{-j\frac{\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{r} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - j \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} e^{-j\theta} = \frac{1}{r} \cos(-\theta) + j \frac{1}{r} \sin(-\theta)$$

$$e^{-j\frac{\theta}{2}} = \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - j \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

$$\sqrt{r} e^{j\frac{\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{r} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) + j \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \right)$$

$$\sqrt{r} e^{-j\frac{\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{r} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - j \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \right)$$

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$$s = \frac{1}{2} - j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = e^{j \frac{2\pi}{3}}$$

$$s = \frac{1}{2} + j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = e^{j \frac{4\pi}{3}}$$

$$s = e^{j \frac{2\pi}{3}}$$

$$E_{\infty} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |m_c(t)|^2 dt \rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos^2(t) dt$$

$$P_{\infty} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T}^T \cos^2(t) dt$$

$$E_{\infty} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |m_c(t)|^2 dt \rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt = \infty$$

$$P_{\infty} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T}^T |m_c(t)|^2 dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T}^T dt = 1$$

$$\int_{-T}^T dt = 1$$

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$$E_{\infty} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |m_2(b)|^2 db \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos^2(b) db = \infty$$

$$P_{\infty} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \int_{-T}^T \cos^2 b db = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \int_{-T}^T 1 db$$

$$\int_{-T}^T \cos^2(b) db = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E_{\infty} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |m_1[n]|^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1, \varepsilon)^n = \infty, P_{\infty} = 0$$

$$E_{\infty} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |m_2[n]|^2 = \infty, P_{\infty} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N+1} \sum_{n=-N}^N |m_2[n]|^2$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N+1} \sum_{n=-N}^N 1 = 1$$

$$P_{\infty} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N+1} \sum_{n=-N}^N \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon} n\right) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N+1} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon} n\right) + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

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(ع)

الف در $n < 1$ و $n > 1$ صفر

ب) در $n < 4$ و $n > 4$ صفر

ج) $n < 6$ و $n > 6$ صفر

د) $n < 2$ و $n > 2$ صفر

هـ) $n < 2$ صفر

و) $n(1-t) > -2$ برای t صفر

ز) $n(1-t) > -2$ برای t صفر خواهد بود

ح) $n(1-t) < 1$ برای t صفر خواهد بود

ط) $n(t) > 9$ برای t صفر خواهد بود

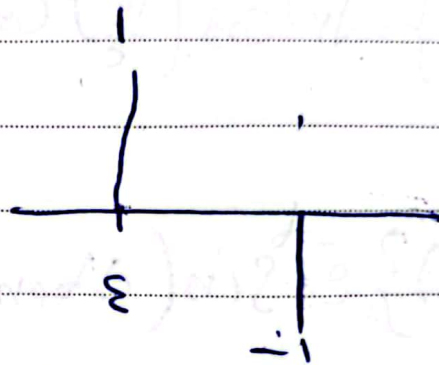
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۴) لک (۱۰) کتاب سیرینہ پہلی و دہائی حضرت سے

ب) بازاری کے مقایسہ n و $[n]$ کے قیاس کتاب

و در کتاب اسی پائے



کتاب سیرینہ ۴

۱۷

$$E_v \{m_1[n]\} = \frac{1}{2} \{m_1[n] + m_1[-n]\} + \frac{1}{4} \{u[n]\}$$

ب) اسی مقایسہ

$$E_v \{m_2(t)\} = \frac{1}{4} \{m_1[n] + m_1[-n]\} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]$$

$$E_v \{m_2(t)\} = \frac{1}{4} (m_2(t) + (m_2(t) * m_2(-t)))$$

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$$= \frac{1}{4} \{e^{-t} u(t+8) - e^{-t} u(t-8)\}$$

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1

$$\operatorname{Re}\{m_1(t)\} y_s = r_1 e^{at} \cos(\omega t + \alpha) \quad (1)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\{m_2(t)\} = \sqrt{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos(3t + \pi) \cos \frac{4b}{\epsilon} \cos(\epsilon b + \dots)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\{m_2(t)\} = e^{-t} \sin(\epsilon b + \pi) e^{-t} \cos(\epsilon b + \frac{\pi}{4}) \quad (2)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\{m_3(t)\} = -e^{-t} \sin(100t) + e^{-t} \sin(100t + \pi) \quad (3)$$

$$+ e^{-t} \cos(100t + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

4

$$m_1(t) = j e^{at} e^{j(100t + \frac{\pi}{4})}$$

1

ب) (1) و (2) برای محاسبه تبدیل فوری استفاده می شود

Elipon از این و (1) و (2) استفاده می شود

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ج (1) $M_e[n]$ کے سکیل مائنڈ باؤریٹاب لعلی $\frac{2\pi}{a}$ سے

(2) $M_e[n]$ کے سکیل مائنڈ باؤریٹاب لعلی $\frac{2\pi}{a}$ سے

$$M_e[n] \left(\frac{2\pi}{a} \right) = M_e \left(\frac{1}{a} \right)$$

$$M_e \left(\frac{1}{a} \right) = 10$$

912

$$RAS = \frac{2\pi}{10} = \frac{2\pi}{10}$$

16

$$RAS = \frac{2\pi}{10} = \frac{2\pi}{10}$$

$$M[n] = 4 + e^{i \frac{2\pi}{10}} - e^{i \frac{2\pi}{10}}$$

11

$$RAS = 1$$

$$Elipon \quad M \left[\frac{2\pi}{a} \right] = V RAS \rightarrow n-1$$

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$$\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int x^{-2} dx$$

$$u[n] = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \delta[n-1-k]$$

$$u[n] = u[M-n-1]$$

(12

$$y(t) = \int_{-a}^t u(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-a}^b \delta(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-a}^b \delta(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\int_{-a}^b \delta(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-a}^b \delta(\tau) d\tau$$

$$u(t) = \int_{-a}^t \delta(\tau) d\tau$$

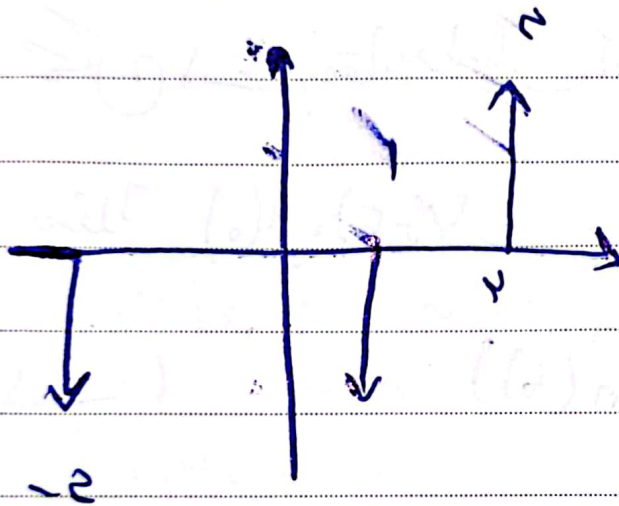
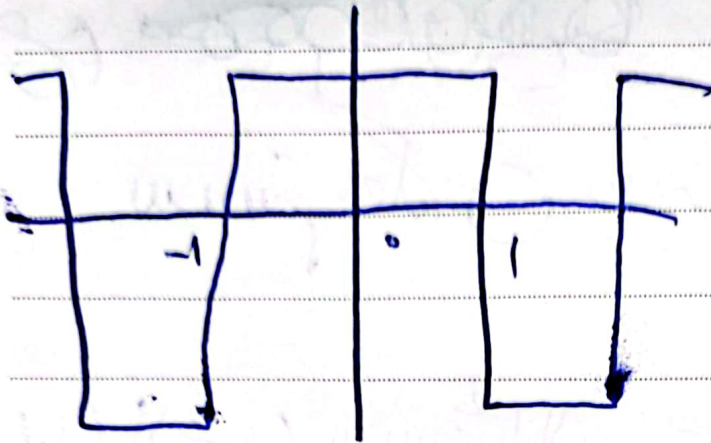
$$\int_{-a}^b \delta(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-a}^b \delta(\tau) d\tau$$

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(18)



$$g(A) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(n - A)$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(n - 2)$$

$$A = 2, b_1 = 0, A_1 = 2$$

$$b_2 = 1$$

ما؟

١٤ الف) است. حیدر خان حائف سب

$$y[n] = \delta[n] \delta[n - A]$$

ب) حذفی م صورت

Elipon

سید محمد علی حسینی

محکم ہے کہ مقاصد لفظ آیتہ (کلمہ) سے پہلے ہوتا ہے

$\psi(b-a), u(0)$ ليس

$$m_Y(t) \rightarrow Y(t) = m_Y(\sin(t))$$

$$m_2(t) = c m_1(t) + h m_2(t)$$

$$\psi_c(t) = \mu_c(\sin(t))$$

$$= \cos_1(\sin b) + \cos_2(\sin(b))$$

$$= C_{xy}(6) + h_{xy} \cdot CH$$

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n, m

$$m_1[n] \rightarrow y_1[n], \sum_{k=n_0}^{n+n_0} m_1[k] \quad | \text{ CW}$$

$$m_2[n] \rightarrow y_2[n], \sum_{k=n_0}^{n+n_0} m_2[k]$$

$$m_2[n], a_{m_1}[n] + b_{m_2}[n]$$

$$y_2[n], \sum_{k=n_0}^{n+n_0} m_2[k], \sum_{k=n_0}^{n+n_0} m_1[k-n_1]$$

$$z = \sum_{k=n_1-n_0}^{n-n_1+n_0} h_1[k]$$

$$y_1[n-n_1], \sum_{k=n_1-n_0}^{n-n_1+n_0} m_1[k]$$

$$y_2[n] = y_1[n-n_1]$$

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$$x[n] \leq (r_{n+1})B$$

✓

$$C \leq (r_{n+1})B$$

? (19)

d (19)

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

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

$$y_1(t) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t}) \rightarrow y_1(t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e^{j2\omega t} - e^{-j2\omega t})$$

$$y_1(t) = \cos(\omega t) \rightarrow y_1(t) = \cos(2\omega t)$$

$$y_2(t) = \cos\left(\omega\left(t - \frac{1}{\omega}\right)\right) = \frac{e^{j\omega\left(t - \frac{1}{\omega}\right)} + e^{-j\omega\left(t - \frac{1}{\omega}\right)}}{2}$$

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$$y_1(t) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\omega\left(t - \frac{1}{\omega}\right)} + e^{-j\omega\left(t - \frac{1}{\omega}\right)}) \rightarrow y_1(t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\omega t} e^{-j} + e^{-j\omega t} e^{j}) = \cos(\omega t)$$