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Assignment No: 2

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Section: B

Subject: Signal & System

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(Question No: 1)

Fourier Series Representation:

$$(Q) x(t) = e^{j8t} + 2e^{j(12t + \pi/3)}$$

Sol

$$x(t) = e^{j8t} + 2e^{j(12t + \pi/3)}$$

Now

$$e^{j\pi/3 + j12t} = e^{j12t} e^{j\pi/3}$$

$$e^{j\pi/3} = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + j \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} + j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$e^{j\omega t} \Rightarrow \delta(\omega - \omega_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \omega_0) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \\ = \frac{1}{2\pi} [e^{j\omega t}]_{\omega=\omega_0}$$

$$e^{j\omega t} = 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

Putting eq ⑥

$$x(t) = e^{j8t} + 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{j12t} + j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} e^{j12t} \right)$$

$$x(\omega) = 2\pi \left[\delta(\omega - 8) + \delta(\omega - 12) + j\sqrt{3} \times \delta(\omega - 12) \right]$$

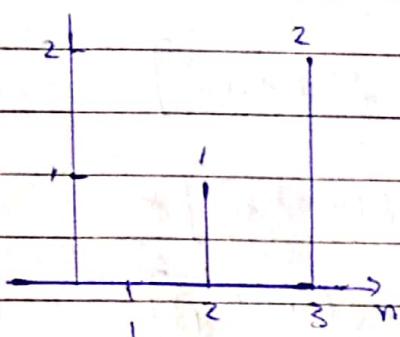
$$X(\omega) = 2\pi \left[\delta(\omega - 8) + \delta(\omega - 12)(1 + j\sqrt{3}) \right]$$

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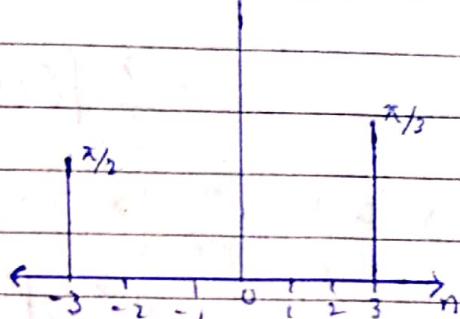
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Spectrum

Amplitude Spectrum



Phase Spectrum



$$(b) x(t) = \cos(\pi/4t - \pi/6) + \sin(3\pi/4t + \pi/4)$$

Sol

Using formulae;

$$\cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$$

$$\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \cos(\pi/4t - \pi/6) + \sin(3\pi/4t + \pi/4) \\ &= (\cos \pi/4t \cdot \cos \pi/6 + \sin \pi/4t \sin \pi/6) + \\ &\quad (\sin 3\pi/4t \sin \pi/4 + \cos 3\pi/4t \cos \pi/4) \end{aligned}$$

$$x(t) = \sqrt{3}/2 \cos \pi/4t + 1/2 \sin \pi/6t + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\sin 3\pi/4t + \cos 3\pi/4t]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \omega_0 t &= \frac{e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t}}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [2\pi f(\omega_0 - \omega_0) \cdot \dots] \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2} [2\pi f(\omega_0 - \omega_0 + \omega_0)]$$

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$$\cos(\omega_0 t) = \frac{1}{2} [\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$$

$$\sin(\omega_0 t) = \frac{e^{j\omega_0 t} - e^{-j\omega_0 t}}{2j}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{j} [\delta(\omega - \omega_0) - \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$$

$$x(\omega) = \sqrt{3}, \left[\pi[\delta(\omega - \pi/4) + \delta(\omega + \pi/4)] \right] +$$

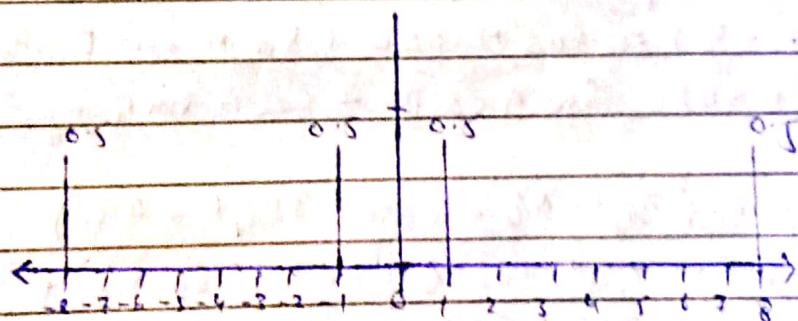
$$+ \frac{\pi}{2j} [\delta(\omega - \pi/4) - \delta(\omega + \pi/4)]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\pi}{j} [\delta(\omega - 3\pi/4) + \delta(\omega + 3\pi/4)] \right]$$

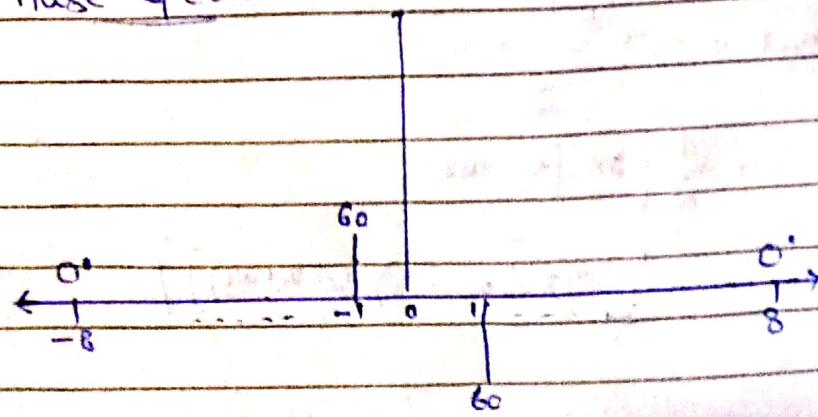
$$+ \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} [\delta(\omega - 3\pi/4) + \delta(\omega + 3\pi/4)]$$

Spectrum.

Amplitude Spectrum.



Phase Spectrum.



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$$(C) x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & -1 \leq t \leq 0 \\ -1 & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Sol

$$T = 2 \text{ sec} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$(\omega_0 = \pi)$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} C_0 &= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-1}^1 x(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-1}^0 dt + \int_0^1 dt \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[t \Big|_{-1}^0 - t \Big|_0^1 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [0 + 1 - 1] \end{aligned}$$

$$(C_0 = 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_n &= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-1}^1 x(t) e^{-j\omega_0 t} dt \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x(t) e^{-j\pi t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-1}^0 e^{-j\pi t} dt + \int_0^1 e^{-j\pi t} dt \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{-j\pi t}}{-j\pi} \Big|_{-1}^0 + \left[\frac{-e^{-j\pi t}}{-j\pi} \Big|_0^1 \right] \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1 - e^{j\pi}}{j\pi} - \left[\frac{-e^0 + e^{-j\pi}}{-j\pi} \right] \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{j\pi}}{j\pi} - \frac{-1 - 1 + e^{-j\pi}}{j\pi} \right] \\ &= \frac{-2 + 2(-1)^n}{2j\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_n = \frac{-1 + (-1)^n}{j\pi}$$

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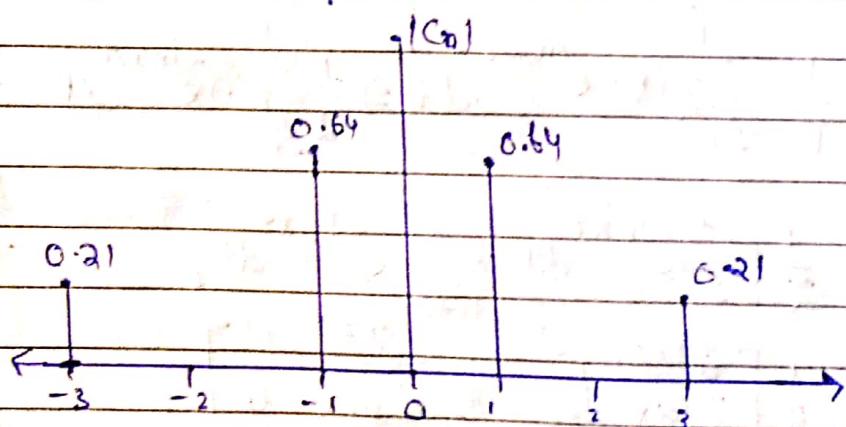
Now

n	c_n	$ c_n $	$\angle c_n$
-3	$\frac{2}{3}j\pi = -\frac{2j}{3\pi}$	$\frac{2}{3\pi}$	-90°
-2	0	0	0°
-1	$\frac{2}{3}j\pi = \frac{-j2}{3\pi}$	$\frac{2}{3\pi}$	-90°
0	0	0	0°
1	$\frac{-2}{3\pi} = \frac{2j}{3\pi}$	$\frac{2}{3\pi}$	90°
2	0	0	0°
3	$\frac{-2}{3\pi} = \frac{2j}{3\pi}$	$\frac{2}{3\pi}$	90°

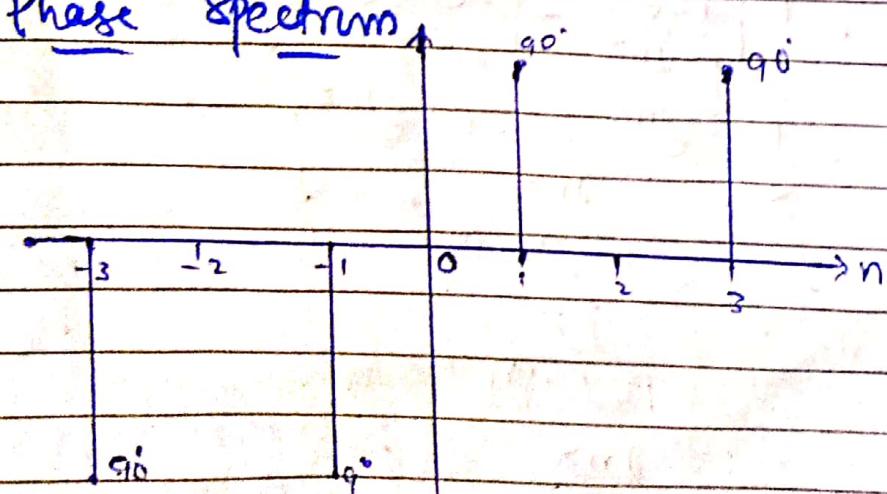
also $\frac{2}{3\pi} = 0.64$

$\frac{2}{3\pi} = 0.21$

Magnitude Spectrum.



Phase Spectrum

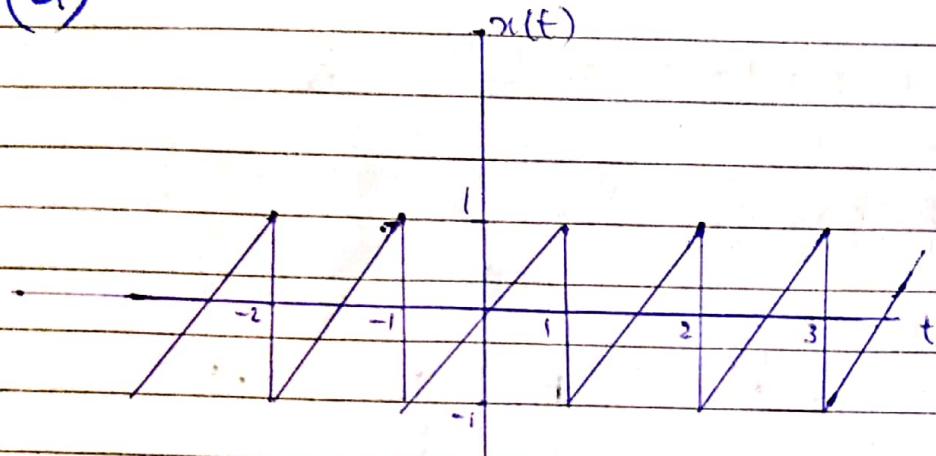


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(Question No : 2)

Fourier Series Representation
(a_{-3} to a_3).

(a)



Since Signal is odd $a_n = 0$

$$a_{10} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times (-1) + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{T} \int x(t) \sin n\omega_0 t dt \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \sin n\pi t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \int_0^1 \sin n\pi t dt$$

$$= + \left(-\frac{\cos n\pi t}{n\pi} \right) \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{\cos n\pi t}{n\pi} dt$$

$$= -\frac{\cos n\pi + \sin n\pi t}{(n\pi)^2} \Big|_0^1$$

$$b_n = -\cos n\pi$$

$$P \neq T \neq 0$$

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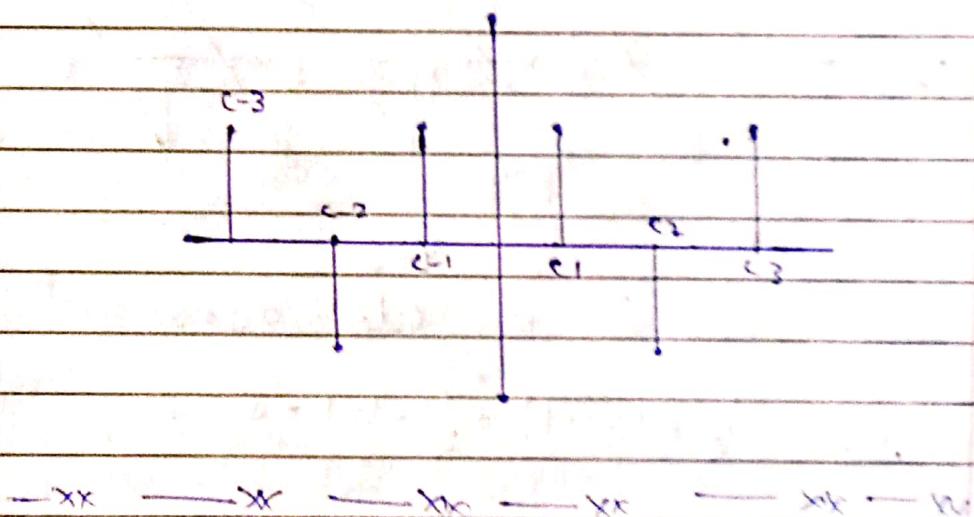
$$c_0 = a_0 = 0, \quad c_n = \frac{a_n + ib_n}{2} = -\cos n \pi \frac{i}{2}$$

$$c_{-1} = c_{11} = -\frac{\cos 2x}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

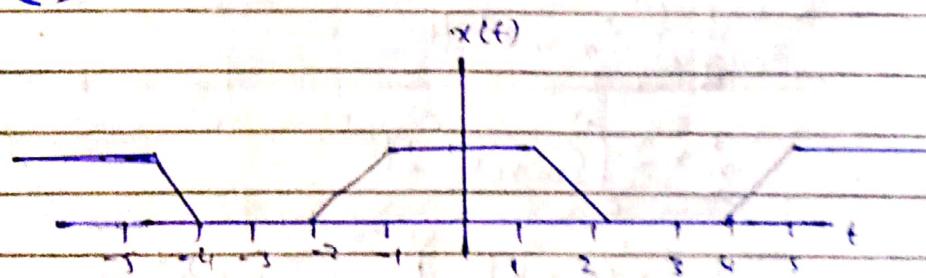
$$c_{-2} = c_2 = -\frac{\cos 2\pi}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$c - 3 = c_3 = -\frac{\cos 3K}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Spectrum:



(b)



Sat

Now

$$T=8 \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{8} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Signal is even; $b_n = 0$

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$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int x(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int x(t) dt = \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{2} \times (4+5) \times 1 = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{T} \int x(t) \cos n\omega_0 t dt$$

$$x(t) = t+2 \quad ; \quad -2 \leq t \leq -1$$

$$= 1 \quad ; \quad -1 \leq t < 1$$

$$= 2-t \quad ; \quad 1 \leq t \leq 2$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{8} \left[\int_{-2}^{-1} (t+2) \cos n\omega_0 t dt + \int_{-1}^1 \cos n\omega_0 t dt + \int_1^2 (2-t) \cos n\omega_0 t dt \right]$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{8} \left[\frac{t \sin n\omega_0}{n\omega_0} \Big|_{-2}^{-1} - \int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{\sin n\omega_0 t}{n\omega_0} dt + \frac{2 \sin n\omega_0}{n\omega_0} \Big|_{-2}^{-1} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\sin n\omega_0}{n\omega_0} \Big|_{-1}^1 - \frac{2 \sin n\omega_0}{n\omega_0} \Big|_{-1}^1 - \frac{t \sin n\omega_0}{n\omega_0} \Big|_{-1}^2 \right. \\ \left. + \int_{-1}^2 \frac{\sin n\omega_0 t}{n\omega_0} dt \right]$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{8} \left[\frac{\cos n\omega_0 - \cos 2n\omega_0}{(n\omega_0)^2} - \frac{\cos 2n\omega_0 - \cos n\omega_0}{(n\omega_0)^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left[\frac{2(\cos n\omega_0 - \cos 2n\omega_0)}{(n\omega_0)^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{-1}{(n\omega_0)^2} \left[\cos \frac{n\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{2n\pi}{4} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{(n\omega_0)^2} \times \cos \frac{n\pi}{4}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{16}{(n\pi)^2} \times \cos \frac{n\pi}{4} \quad \omega_0 = \pi/4$$

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$$a_{1n} = \frac{4}{(n\pi)^2} \cos n\pi/4$$

$$c_n = a_0 = \frac{3}{8}, \quad c_n = \frac{a_n + j b_n}{2}$$

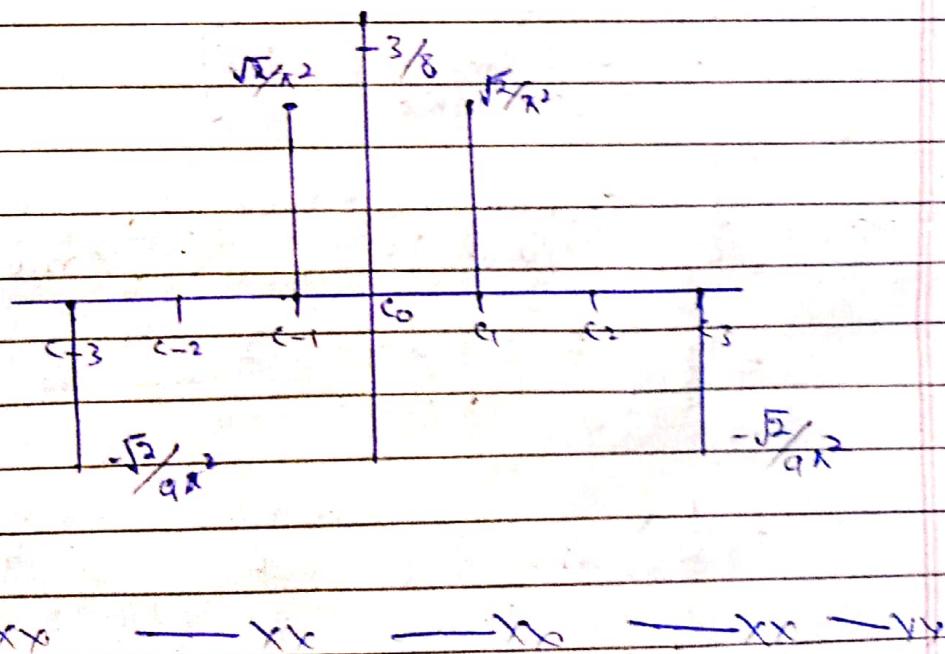
$$c_n = \frac{2}{(n\pi)^2} \cos n\pi/4$$

$$c_{-3} = c_3 = \frac{2}{(3\pi)^2} \cos 3\pi/4 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{9\pi^2}$$

$$c_{-2} = c_2 = \frac{2}{(2\pi)^2} \cos 2\pi/4 = 0$$

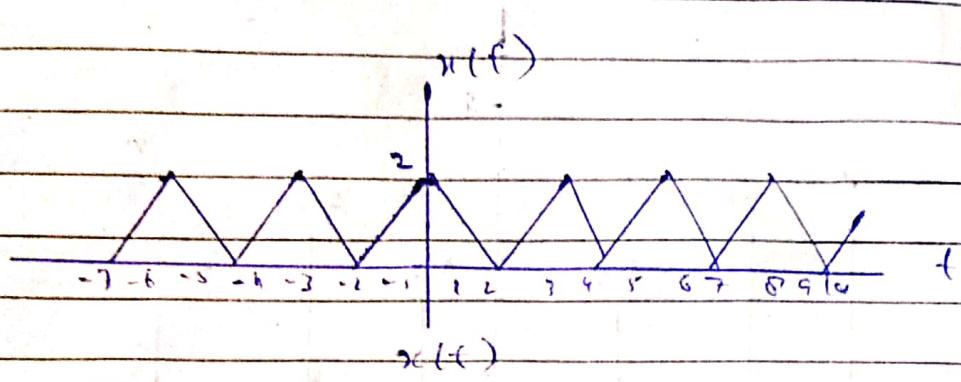
$$c_{-1} = c_1 = \frac{2}{(\pi)^2} \cos \pi/4 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi^2}$$

Spectrum:



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(C)



Now

$$T=3 \quad ; \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{3}}$$

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 2+t & ; -2 < t < 0 \\ 2-t & ; 0 < t < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int u(t) dt = \frac{1}{3} \left[\int_{-2}^0 (2+t) dt + \int_0^2 (2-t) dt \right]$$

$$c_k = \frac{1}{3} \left[\int_{-2}^0 (2+t) e^{-j k \frac{2\pi}{3} t} dt + \int_0^2 (2-t) e^{-j k \frac{2\pi}{3} t} dt \right]$$

$$c_k = \frac{3j}{2\pi^2 k^2} \left[e^{j k \frac{2\pi}{3}} \sin\left(\frac{k \cdot 2\pi}{3}\right) + 2 e^{-j k \frac{2\pi}{3}} \sin\left(\frac{k \pi}{3}\right) \right]$$

$$c_0 = C_0 = 1$$

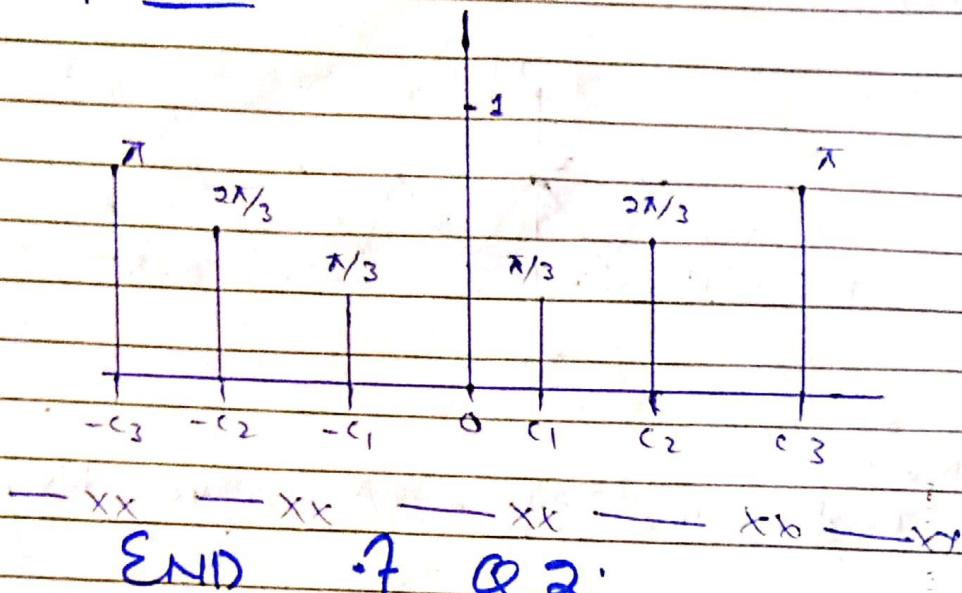
$$C_{-3} = C_3 = \omega_0$$

$$C_{-2} = C_2 = 2\pi/3$$

$$C_1 = c_1 = \pi/3$$

$$P \rightarrow T \rightarrow 0$$

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Spectrum.

END of Q2.

(Q) Question No: 3)

Given:

$$y(t) = e^{-2t} u(t)$$

$$y(t) = ?$$

Solve

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{j n \omega_0 t} \boxed{H(\omega)}$$

$$Y(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n H(n\omega_0) e^{j n \omega_0 t}$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{2+j\omega}$$

(1) $x(t) = e^{j\omega t} + 2 e^{j\pi/3} e^{j\omega t}$

Solve

$$\tau_1 = \frac{\partial \pi}{\partial \omega} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(12)

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$$T_2 = \frac{2\pi}{12} = \pi/6$$

$$\frac{\pi}{T_1} = \frac{6}{4} = 3/2 = X$$

$$T = X T_1 = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 4$$

$$C_2 = 1$$

$$C_3 = 2 e^{j\pi/3} = 2(\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$$

$$y(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n H(n\omega_0) e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n \frac{1}{2+jn\omega_0} e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$y(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n \left(\frac{1}{2+jn\omega_0} \right) e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

(b)

$$x(t) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}t - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$x(t) = \frac{e^{j(\pi/4 - \pi/6)} + e^{-j(\pi/4 + \pi/6)}}{2}$$

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

$$T_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} \times 4 = 8$$

$$T_2 = \frac{2\pi}{3\pi} \times 4 = 8/3$$

$$P + T + \square$$

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$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{8}{8} \times 3 = 3$$

$$T = 8$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{8} = \pi/4$$

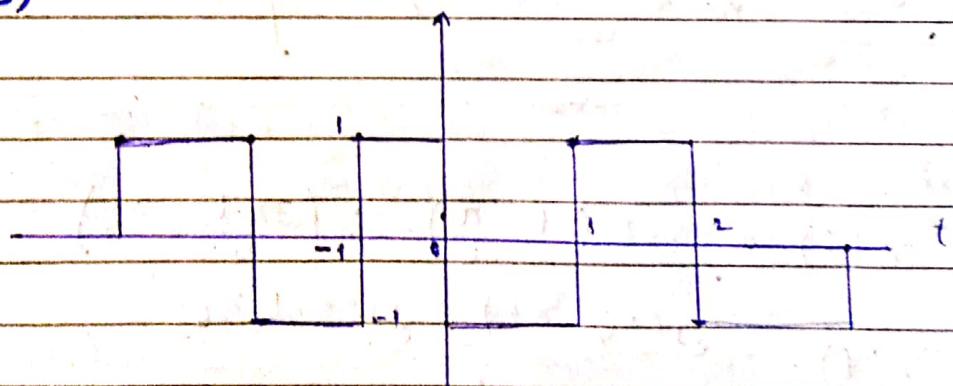
$$x(t) = e^{-j\pi t} + e^{j\pi t} + e^{-j\pi t - j\pi/4 t}$$

$$= e^{j\pi t} - c_1 + e^{-j\pi t} - c_3 + e^{-j(3\pi/4)t} - c_{-3}$$

$$v(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n \left(\frac{1}{2 + j\pi/4 n} \right) e^{j(\pi/4)n t}$$

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(C)



$$\text{Period} = 2$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$$

\therefore Signal is odd

$$c_n = -c_{-n}$$

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x(t) dt$$

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$$c_0 = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{-1}^1 dt + \int_0^\infty dt$$

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{\alpha} (1 - 1)$$

$$c_0 = 0$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{T} \left[\int_{-1}^0 e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt - \int_0^1 e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \left[\frac{e^{-jn\omega_0 t}}{-jn\omega_0} \Big|_0^0 - \left(\frac{-1}{jn\omega_0} \right) \left[e^{-jn\omega_0 t} \right] \Big|_0^1 \right]$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1 - e^{jn\omega_0}}{-jn\omega_0} + \frac{1}{jn\omega_0} [e^{-jn\omega_0} - 1] \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2jn\omega_0} [e^{jn\omega_0} - 1 - e^{-jn\omega_0} - 1]$$

$$c_n = \left[\frac{x \cos n\omega_0 - 1}{2jn\omega_0} \right]$$

$$c_n = \frac{\cos n\omega_0 - 1}{jn\omega_0}$$

$$y(t) = \sum_{n=-\alpha}^{\alpha} c_n \frac{1}{2+jn\pi} e^{jn\pi t}$$

$$x \quad \quad \quad x$$

(a) it is mentioned that I have solved Fourier Series (co-efficients)

$$T = 2$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$$

$$y(t) = \sum_{n=-\alpha}^{\alpha} c_n \frac{1}{2+jn\pi} e^{jn\pi t}$$

$$xx \quad \quad xx \quad \quad xx \quad \quad yy$$

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(b)

$$T = 6$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \pi/3$$

$$y(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n \frac{1}{2+jn\pi/3} e^{j\pi/3 nt}$$

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(c)

$$T = 3$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$y(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n \frac{1}{2+jn\frac{2\pi}{3}} e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3} nt}$$

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