

$$\widetilde{\chi}(t) = \chi(t) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int (t-nT_s) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \chi(t) \int (t-nT_s) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \chi(nT_s) \cdot \int (t-nT_s) \chi(nT_s) = \chi(nT_s) \cdot \int (t-nT_s) \chi(nT_s) \cdot \int (t-nT_s) \chi(nT_s) = \chi(nT_s) \cdot \int (t-nT_s) \chi(nT_s) \cdot \int$$

If is desired that $x_R(t) = x(t)$

Interpolation:

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \times (n T_5) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d'(t'-n T_5) p(t-t') dt' = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \times (n T_5) p(t-n T_5) = \times_{R}^{(+)}$$

Since p(0)=1 and p(kTs)=0 for non-zero integers k we have:

$$X_{R}(nT_{S}) = X(nT_{S}) = \overline{X}[n]$$

a)
$$\rho_{2}(0) = cect(0) = 1$$
 , $\rho_{L}(0) = tri(0) = 1 - \frac{0}{0.5} = 1$, $\rho_{I}(t) = size(0) = 1$

$$P_L(k\tau_5) = +ci\left(\frac{k\tau_5}{\tau_5}\right) = +ci\left(k\right) = 0$$
 since, $k = +1, +2, +3...$ (non-zero integer)

$$P_{I}(k\tau_{S}) = Sinc(\frac{k\tau_{S}}{\tau_{S}}) = Sinc(k) = \frac{Sin(k\tau)}{k\tau} = \frac{O}{k\tau} = 0$$
 Since, $k = \tau 1, \tau^{2}...$ (non-zero integer)

C) As shown above if $\rho(0)=1$ and $\rho(kT_5)$ for non-zero integer k, the interpolation is consistent. $P_2(t)$, $P_2(t)$, $P_2(t)$, $P_3(t)$ are all satisfies this conditions. Therefore, all of them are consistent.