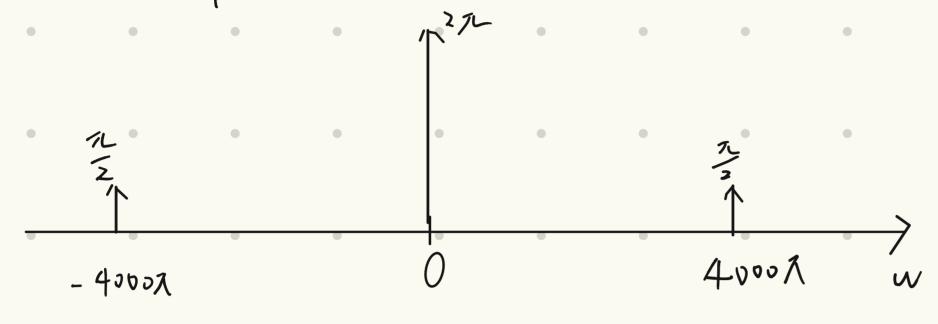
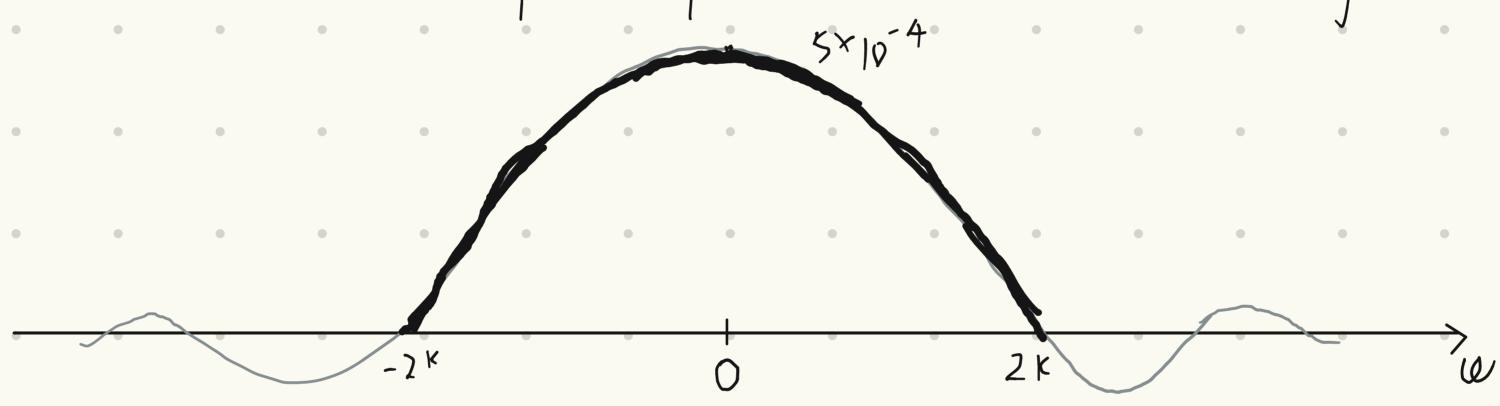
#Assignment No.1

$$(a) F \left\{ 2 (\omega \xi(2 \nabla v \circ \pi t)) \right\} = F T \left\{ (0 \xi(4 v \circ \pi t) + 1) \right\} = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left\{ \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi \right) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left\{ \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi \right) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left\{ \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi \right) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left\{ \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi \right) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left\{ \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi \right) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left\{ \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi \pi) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left\{ \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi \pi) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left\{ \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi \pi) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left\{ \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi \pi) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left\{ \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi \pi) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left\{ \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi \pi) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left\{ \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi \pi) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left\{ \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi \pi) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left\{ \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi \pi) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left\{ \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi \pi) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left\{ \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi \pi) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left\{ \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi \pi) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left\{ \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi \pi) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left\{ \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left\{ (w + 4 v \circ \pi) + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) + \left(w - 4 v \circ \pi \right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left(w -$$

so, the amplitude spectrum is as below



with a 4KH burdwidth, the amplitude spectum is as be lun with black segment.



##2

Time-domain

6(05(200/t)+85in(200/t)=105in(200/t)

$$P = \frac{1}{5it_1} = \frac{10^{2}}{5 \times 10^{23}} = \frac{5 \times 10^{23}}{5 \times 10^{23}} = \frac{5 \times 10^{23}}{5 \times 10^{23}} = \frac{1005 \text{ in}^{2}(2002)}{5 \times 10^{23}} = \frac{1005 \text{ in}^{2}(200$$

$$= 10^{11} \int_{-5/10^{-3}}^{5\times10^{-3}} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos(40071)}{2} dt$$
= 50

$$= 5 \times 10^{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{400\pi} \sin(400\pi t) \right) \Big|_{-4 \times 10^{3}}^{5 \times 10^{-3}}$$

Frequency domain:

$$S_{s(t)} = 6 \cos(200\pi t) + 8 \cos(200\pi t + 100\pi^2)$$

 $S_{s(t)} = 25 \left[S(t-100) + S(t+100) \right]$

$$\frac{1}{5^{2}(4)} = 25 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(f-100) + \delta(f+100) df$$

(a)
$$M(jw) = FT(\sin((\frac{t}{50})) = 50 \text{ Vect}(\frac{jw}{50})$$

$$gw = \frac{T}{2} = 25$$

(b)
$$FT(\sin(\frac{t-4}{50}))$$
 (empare to $FT(\sin(\frac{t}{50}))$, only a time-shifting coeffeignt $e^{iw\frac{4}{50}}$ was

so BW is still 25

$$(1)w1 = Ft(sin(\frac{t}{50})-4) = 50 Ve(t(\frac{jw}{50}) - 875(w)$$

the spectrum gain a loss at origin.

· but the BW is still 25

(d)
$$\sin(5000\pi t) = -\frac{1}{2}(e^{5000\pi t} - e^{5000\pi t})$$

$$d_{(1)} = \sin((\frac{1}{50})\sin(5000\pi t)) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{50000\pi t}\sin((\frac{t}{50}) + \frac{1}{2}e^{5000\pi t})\sin((\frac{t}{50}))$$

Su the sommers.

so Dijus is a band-pass filter obtain by sinc (t) time-shift so

The BW is 50.

