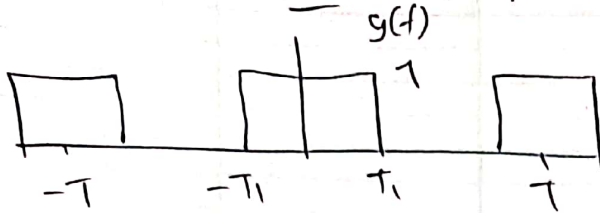


$T = \epsilon$ $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{\epsilon}$ الف 6

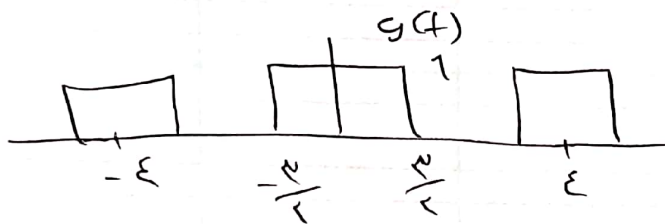
به کمک متغیر برای فوریه گسیل پالس که مبدأ به سمت راست است



اگر متغیر برای فوریه $g(t)$ را a_k در نظر بگیریم

$$k=0 \rightarrow a_0 = \frac{2T_1}{T}$$

$$k \neq 0 \rightarrow a_k = \frac{2 \sin(k \omega_0 T_1)}{k \omega_0 T}$$



در اینجا $T_1 = \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}$ و $T = \epsilon$

$$k=0 \rightarrow a_0 = \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}$$

$$k \neq 0 \rightarrow a_k = \frac{2 \sin(k \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} \times \frac{\pi}{\epsilon})}{k \times \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} \times \epsilon} = \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi^2 k}{\epsilon})}{k \pi}$$

اگر $g(t)$ را به اندازه $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$ به سمت راست منتقل کنیم و به $x(t)$ اضافه کنیم

$$x(t) = 2g(t + \frac{1}{\epsilon})$$

$a_k \xleftrightarrow{FS} e^{-jk\omega_0 t_0} \xleftrightarrow{FS} a_k$

$b_k = 2e^{-jk\omega_0 t_0} a_k$

$b_k = 2e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{\epsilon} \times \frac{1}{\epsilon}} a_k \Rightarrow b_k = 2e^{j\frac{k\pi}{\epsilon}} a_k$

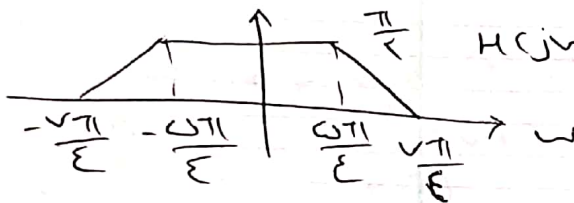
$$b_k = \begin{cases} 2a_0 = 2 \times \frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{2}{\epsilon} & k=0 \\ \frac{2 e^{j k \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}} \sin(\frac{\pi k \pi}{\epsilon})}{k \pi} & k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

عجاب
الف

ب. و رانیم

$$Y(S) = X(S) \cdot H(S)$$

$$b_k = a_k H(jk\omega_0)$$



$$H(jw) = \begin{cases} -w + \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{\epsilon} & \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} \leq w \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{\epsilon} \\ \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{\epsilon} \leq w \leq \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} \\ w + \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{\epsilon} & -\frac{\pi}{\epsilon} \leq w \leq -\frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{\epsilon} \end{cases}$$

$$(-\frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{\epsilon}, 0) \cup (-\frac{\pi}{\epsilon}, \frac{\pi}{\epsilon})$$

$$\frac{\pi}{\epsilon}$$

7

$$y - 0 = m(n + \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{\epsilon})$$

$$w + \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{\epsilon}$$

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

$$(jk\frac{\pi}{\epsilon})$$

$$k=0 \rightarrow H(0)$$

$$k=1 \rightarrow H(j\frac{\pi}{\epsilon})$$

$$k=-1 \rightarrow H(-j\frac{\pi}{\epsilon})$$

$$k=2 \rightarrow H(j\frac{2\pi}{\epsilon})$$

$$k=2 \rightarrow H(+\frac{2\pi}{\epsilon})$$

$$k=-2 \rightarrow H(-j\frac{2\pi}{\epsilon})$$

$$k=-2 \rightarrow H(-\frac{2\pi}{\epsilon})$$

$$k=3 \rightarrow H(j\frac{3\pi}{\epsilon})$$

تو باز میسر
مصرف

$$k=0$$

سبب می خورم

$$b_k, k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$$

ارامہ کی مثال ۶

$$b_k = a_k^* H(jk\omega_0)$$

$$k=0 \rightarrow b_0 = a_0 H(0)$$

$$H(0) = \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} \rightarrow$$

$$b_0 = \frac{a_0}{\epsilon} \times \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} = \frac{a_0 \pi}{\epsilon}$$

$$k=1 \rightarrow b_1 = a_1 H(j\frac{\pi}{\epsilon}) \rightarrow b_1 = a_1 \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}$$

$$b_{-1} = a_{-1} H(-j\frac{\pi}{\epsilon}) \rightarrow b_{-1} = a_{-1} \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}$$

$$b_k = a_k H(j\pi) \rightarrow b_k = a_k \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}$$

$$b_{-k} = a_{-k} H(-j\pi) \rightarrow b_{-k} = a_{-k} \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}$$

$$b_N = a_N H(j\frac{\pi}{\epsilon})$$

$$b_{-N} = a_{-N} H(-j\frac{\pi}{\epsilon})$$

$$b_N = a_N \times \left(-\frac{j\pi}{\epsilon} + \frac{j\pi}{\epsilon} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{\epsilon}$$

$$b_N = \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} a_N$$

$$b_{-N} = \frac{\pi}{\epsilon} a_{-N}$$