

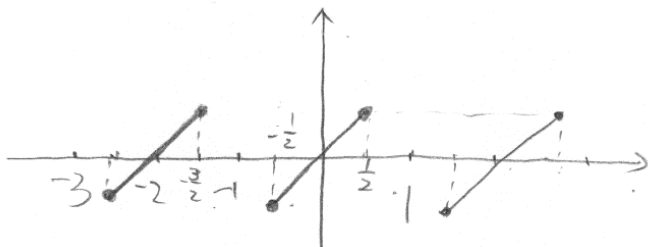
OPTJ 330.

HW4.

Solution

$$1. C_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} f(x) e^{-j2\pi f_0 n x} dx.$$

a. $f(x) = x \cdot \text{rect}(x)$, $T=2$, $x \in [-T/2, T/2]$, $f_0 = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{2}$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{so, } C_n &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x \text{rect}(x) e^{-j2\pi f_0 n x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} x e^{-j2\pi f_0 n x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{1}{-j2\pi f_0 n} d e^{-j2\pi f_0 n x}. \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{-j2\pi f_0 n} \left[x \cdot e^{-j2\pi f_0 n x} \Big|_{-1/2}^{1/2} - \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} e^{-j2\pi f_0 n x} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{-4j\pi f_0 n} \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{-j\pi f_0 n} + \frac{1}{2} e^{j\pi f_0 n} - \frac{e^{-j2\pi f_0 n x}}{-j2\pi f_0 n} \Big|_{-1/2}^{1/2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{-4j\pi f_0 n} \left[\frac{1}{2} 2 \cos(\pi f_0 n) + \frac{e^{-j2\pi f_0 n \cdot 1/2} e^{j2\pi f_0 n \cdot 1/2}}{j2\pi f_0 n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{-4j\pi f_0 n} \left[\cos(\pi f_0 n) + \frac{-2j \sin(\pi f_0 n)}{j2\pi f_0 n} \right]$$

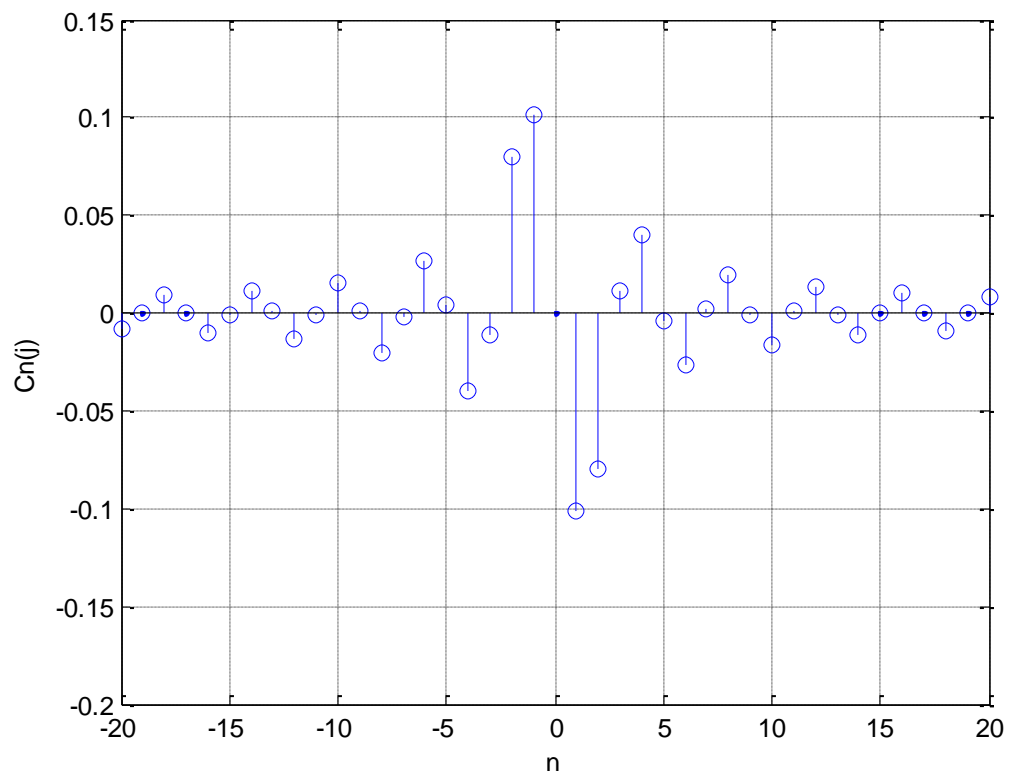
$$= \frac{1}{-4j\pi f_0 n} \left[\cos(\pi f_0 n) - \frac{\sin(\pi f_0 n)}{\pi f_0 n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{-4j\pi f_0 n} \left[\cos(\pi f_0 n) - \text{sinc}(\pi f_0 n) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{-j2\pi n} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} n\right) - \text{sinc}\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \right]$$

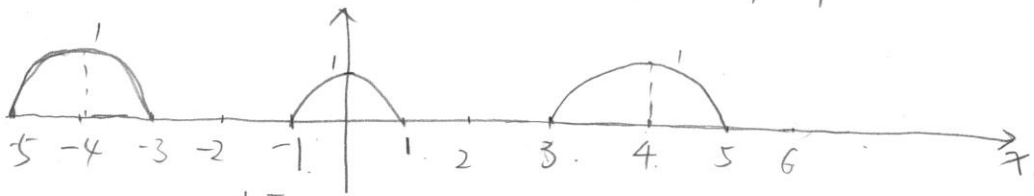
$$= \frac{j}{2\pi n} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} n\right) - \text{sinc}\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \right]$$

①



1(a)

b. $f(x) = (1-x^2) \times \text{rect}(x/2)$, $T=4$, $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{4}$



$$C_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} f(x) e^{j2\pi\omega_0 n x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) e^{j2\pi\omega_0 n x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{-2}^2 (1-x^2) \times \text{rect}(x/2) e^{j2\pi\omega_0 n x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2) e^{j2\pi\omega_0 n x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\int_{-1}^1 e^{j2\pi\omega_0 n x} dx - \int_{-1}^1 x^2 e^{j2\pi\omega_0 n x} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{e^{j2\pi\omega_0 n} - e^{-j2\pi\omega_0 n}}{j2\pi\omega_0 n} - \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \frac{de^{j2\pi\omega_0 n x}}{j2\pi\omega_0 n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{j2\pi\omega_0 n} \left[-2j\sin(2\pi\omega_0 n) - \int_{-1}^1 x^2 de^{j2\pi\omega_0 n x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{-j8\pi\omega_0 n} \left\{ -2j\sin(2\pi\omega_0 n) - \left[x^2 e^{j2\pi\omega_0 n x} \right]_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 e^{j2\pi\omega_0 n x} 2x dx \right\}$$

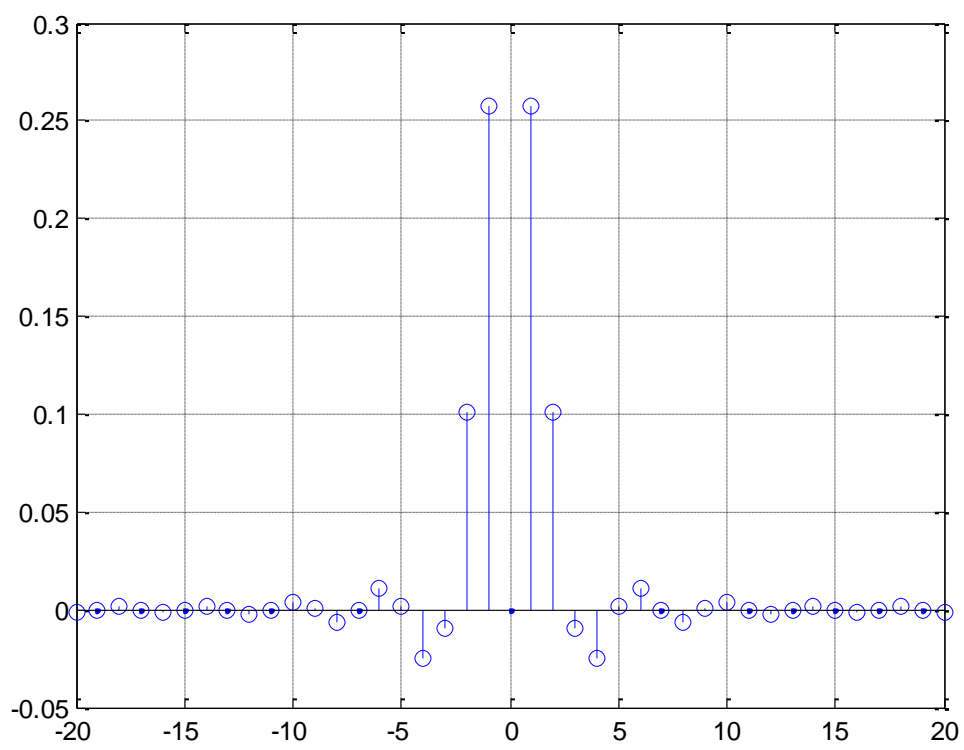
$$= \frac{1}{-j8\pi\omega_0 n} \left\{ -2j\sin(2\pi\omega_0 n) - (e^{j2\pi\omega_0 n} - e^{-j2\pi\omega_0 n}) + 2 \int_{-1}^1 e^{j2\pi\omega_0 n x} x dx \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-j8\pi\omega_0 n} \left\{ -2j\sin(2\pi\omega_0 n) - (-2j\sin(2\pi\omega_0 n)) + 2 \int_{-1}^1 e^{j2\pi\omega_0 n x} x dx \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2}{-j8\pi\omega_0 n} \int_{-1}^1 e^{j2\pi\omega_0 n x} x dx$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{-j4\pi f_0 n} \frac{1}{j\pi f_0 n} \int_{-1}^1 x \, d e^{-j2\pi f_0 n x} \\
&= \frac{1}{-2 \cdot (2\pi f_0 n)^2} \left(x \cdot e^{-j2\pi f_0 n x} \Big|_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 e^{-j2\pi f_0 n x} dx \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{-2(2\pi f_0 n)^2} \cdot \left[e^{-j2\pi f_0 n} \cdot j2\pi f_0 n - \frac{e^{-j2\pi f_0 n} - e^{j2\pi f_0 n}}{-j2\pi f_0 n} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{-2(2\pi f_0 n)^2} \cdot \left[2\cos(2\pi f_0 n) - \frac{-2j\sin(2\pi f_0 n)}{-j2\pi f_0 n} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{-2(2\pi f_0 n)^2} \cdot \left[2\cos(2\pi f_0 n) - 2\text{sinc}(2f_0 n) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{-2(\frac{\pi n}{2})^2} \left[2\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}n) - 2\text{sinc}(\frac{n}{2}) \right] \\
&= \frac{-2}{\pi^2 n^2} \left[2\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}n) - 2\text{sinc}(\frac{n}{2}) \right] \\
&= \frac{4}{\pi^2 n^2} \left[\text{sinc}(\frac{n}{2}) - \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}n) \right]
\end{aligned}$$



1(b)

2. Show that.

a. $F(\xi) = \mathcal{F}\{f(x)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-j2\pi\xi x} dx$

$$F^*(1-\xi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f^*(x) \cdot e^{j2\pi(1-\xi)x} dx$$

because $f(x)$ is real that is $f^*(x) = f(x)$ so.

$$F^*(1-\xi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot e^{-j2\pi\xi x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-j2\pi\xi x} dx = F(\xi)$$

b. $g(x) = f(x) \cdot \sin(2\pi\xi_0 x)$

$$\mathcal{F}\{g(x)\} = \mathcal{F}\{f(x)\} \otimes \mathcal{F}\{\sin(2\pi\xi_0 x)\}$$

$$= F(\xi) \otimes \frac{1}{2j} [\delta(\xi - \xi_0) - \delta(\xi + \xi_0)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} F(\xi) \otimes \delta(\xi - \xi_0) - \frac{1}{2j} F(\xi) \otimes \delta(\xi + \xi_0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} F(\xi - \xi_0) - \frac{1}{2j} F(\xi + \xi_0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} [F(\xi - \xi_0) - F(\xi + \xi_0)]$$

3. Compute and Sketch

a. $f(x) = x \cdot \text{rect}(x)$

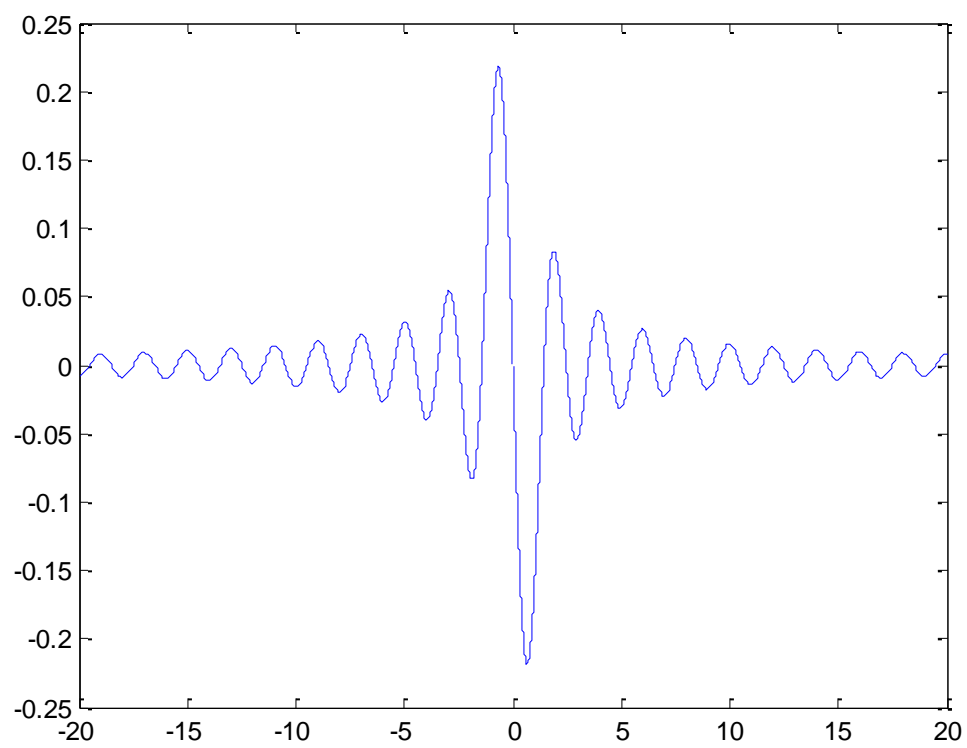
$$\mathcal{F}\{f(x)\} = \mathcal{F}\{x \cdot \text{rect}(x)\} \quad \text{because } (j2\pi\xi)^k f(x) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F^{(k)}(\xi)$$

$$\text{so } \mathcal{F}\{-j2\pi x \cdot \text{rect}(x)\} = \text{sinc}'(\xi) = \left(\frac{\sin \pi \xi}{\pi \xi} \right)' = \frac{\pi \cos \pi \xi - \sin \pi \xi}{\pi \cdot \xi^2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi \cos \pi \xi - \sin \pi \xi}{\pi \xi^2}$$

$$\text{so } \mathcal{F}\{f(x)\} = \frac{j}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi \cos \pi \xi - \sin \pi \xi}{\pi \xi^2} = \frac{j}{2\pi \xi^2} [\cos \pi \xi - \text{sinc}(\xi)]$$

④



3(a)

$$(b). f(x) = (1-x^2) \cdot \text{rect}(x/2).$$

$$= \text{rect}(x/2) - x^2 \text{rect}(x/2)$$

$$\text{rect}(x/2) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2 \text{sinc}(2\xi)$$

$$(-j2\pi x)^2 \text{rect}(x/2) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} [2 \text{sinc}(2\xi)]^{(2)}$$

$$2 \text{sinc}^2(2\xi) = \left[2 \cdot \frac{\text{sh}(\pi 2\xi)}{\pi 2\xi} \right]^{(2)} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\text{sh}(\pi 2\xi)}{\xi} \right]^{(2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \left[\frac{2\pi \cos(2\pi\xi) - \text{sh}(\pi 2\xi)}{\xi^2} \right]'$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \left\{ \frac{\xi^2 [2\pi \cos(2\pi\xi) - 4\pi^2 \xi \text{sh}(\pi 2\xi) - 2\pi \cos(2\pi\xi)] - 2\xi [2\pi \xi \cos(2\pi\xi) - \text{sh}(\pi 2\xi)]}{\xi^4} \right\}$$

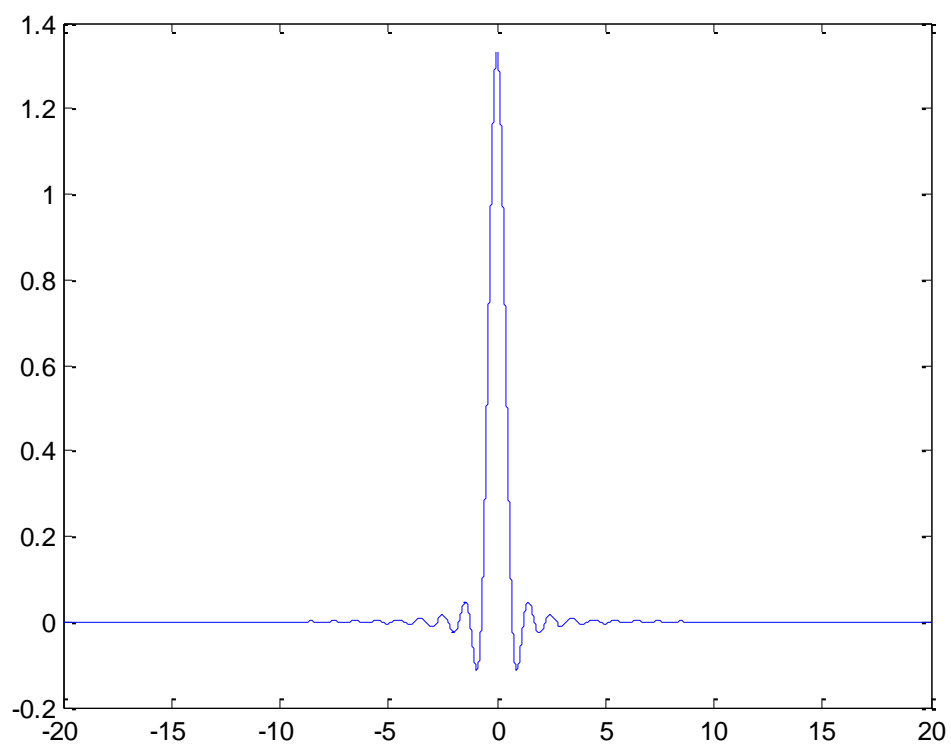
$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{-\xi^2 4\pi^2 \sin(2\pi\xi) - 4\pi \xi^2 \cos(2\pi\xi) + 2\xi \sin(2\pi\xi)}{\xi^4}$$

$$\text{so } x^2 \text{rect}(x/2) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{-1}{4\pi^3} \left[\frac{2\sin(2\pi\xi)}{\xi^3} - \frac{4\pi^2 \sin(\pi\xi)}{\xi} - \frac{4\pi \cos(2\pi\xi)}{\xi^2} \right]$$

$$\text{so } x^2 \text{rect}(x/2) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{-1}{4\pi^2 \xi^2} \left[\frac{2\sin(2\pi\xi)}{2\pi\xi} \cdot 2 - 4 \cdot \cos(2\pi\xi) \right] + 2 \text{sinc}(2\xi)$$

$$F(\xi) = 2 \text{sinc}(2\xi) - 2 \text{sinc}(2\xi) + \frac{1}{4\pi^2 \xi^2} [4 \text{sinc}(2\xi) - 4 \cos(2\pi\xi)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi^2 \xi^2} [\text{sinc}(2\xi) - \cos(2\pi\xi)].$$



3(b)

4. Compute and sketch the Fourier Transform.

a. $f(x) = \text{rect}(x - x_0)$

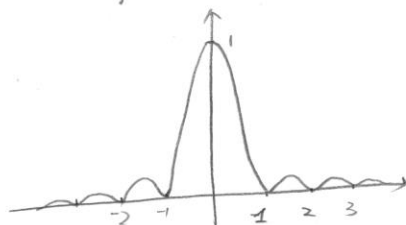
$$F(\xi) = e^{-j2\pi x_0 \xi} \text{sinc}(\xi)$$

b. $f(x) = \text{sinc}(bx - x_0) = \text{sinc}(b(x - \frac{x_0}{b}))$

$$F(\xi) = e^{-j\pi \frac{x_0}{b} \xi} \frac{1}{|b|} \text{rect}\left(\frac{\xi}{b}\right)$$

c. $f(x) = \text{rect}(x) \otimes \text{rect}(x)$

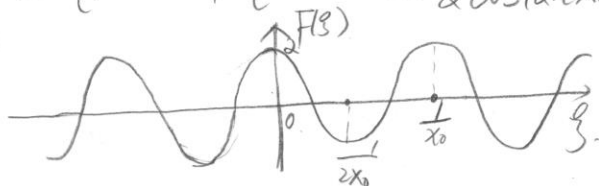
$$F(\xi) = \mathcal{F}\{f(x)\} = \mathcal{F}\{\text{rect}(x)\} \cdot \mathcal{F}\{\text{rect}(x)\} = \text{sinc}(\xi) \cdot \text{sinc}(\xi) = \frac{\text{sinc}^2(\xi)}{\pi^2 \xi^2}$$



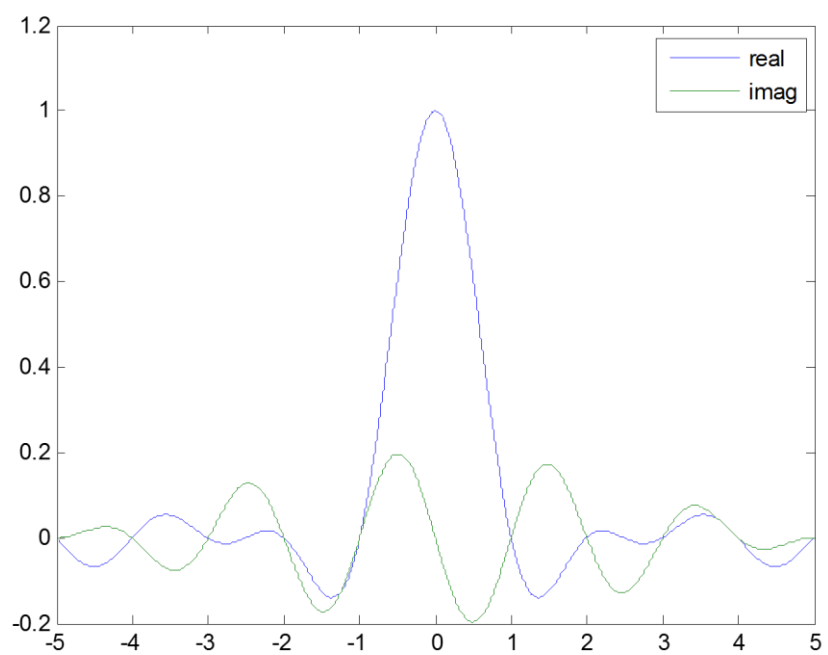
d. $f(x) = \delta(x - x_0) + \delta(x + x_0)$

$$F(\xi) = \mathcal{F}\{\delta(x - x_0)\} + \mathcal{F}\{\delta(x + x_0)\}$$

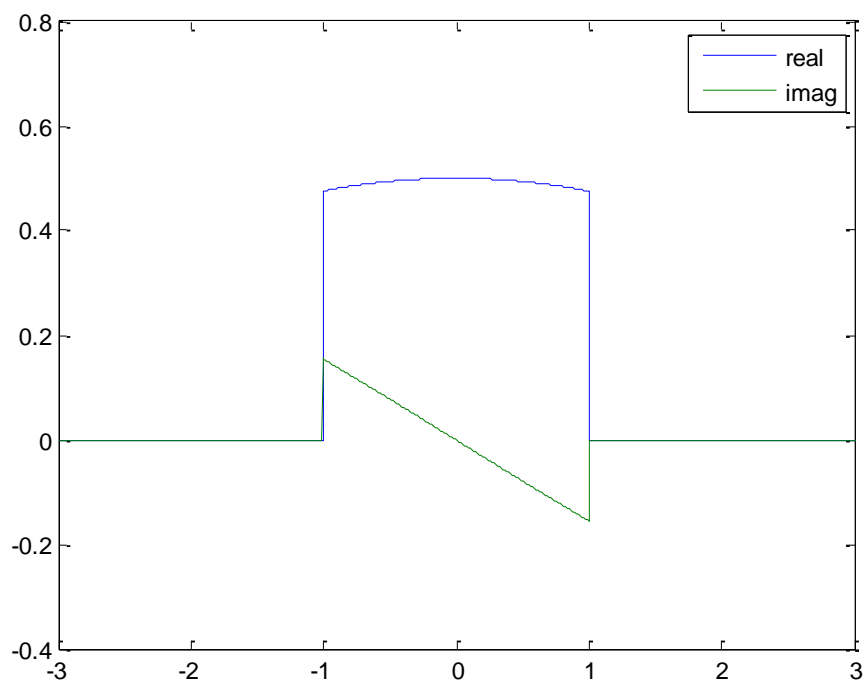
$$= e^{-j2\pi x_0 \xi} + e^{j2\pi x_0 \xi} = 2 \cos(2\pi x_0 \xi)$$



(6)



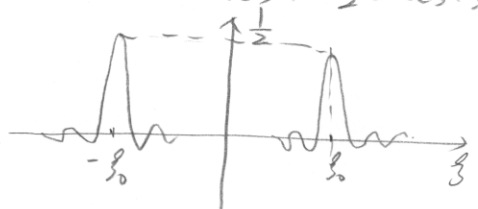
4(a)



4(b)

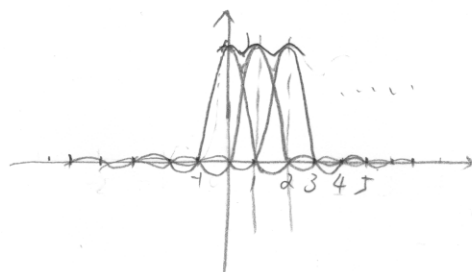
e. $f(x) = \text{rect}(x) \cdot \cos(2\pi f_0 x)$

$$\begin{aligned} F(\xi) &= \mathcal{F}\{\text{rect}(x)\} \otimes \mathcal{F}\{\cos(2\pi f_0 x)\} \\ &= \text{sinc}(\xi) \otimes \frac{1}{2}[\delta(\xi - f_0) + \delta(\xi + f_0)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \text{sinc}(\xi - f_0) + \frac{1}{2} \text{sinc}(\xi + f_0) \end{aligned}$$



f. $f(x) = \text{rect}(x) \cdot \text{comb}(x)$

$$F(\xi) = \text{sinc}(\xi) \otimes \text{comb}(\xi)$$



5.
$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= |e(x) + \sin(2\pi f_0 x)|^2 \\ &= [e(x) + \sin(2\pi f_0 x)] \cdot [e(x) + \sin(2\pi f_0 x)]^* \\ &= [e(x) + \sin(2\pi f_0 x)] \cdot [e^*(x) + \sin(2\pi f_0 x)] \\ &= e(x) \cdot e^*(x) + e^*(x) \cdot \sin(2\pi f_0 x) + e(x) \cdot \sin(2\pi f_0 x) + \sin^2(2\pi f_0 x) \end{aligned}$$

assume $\mathcal{F}\{e(x)\} = E(\xi)$

so $\mathcal{F}\{e^*(x)\} = E^*(-\xi)$

⑦

$$\mathcal{F}\{e(x) \cdot e^*(x)\} = E(\xi) \otimes E^*(-\xi)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{e^*(x) \cdot \sin(2\xi_0 x)\} = \frac{1}{2j} [E^*(\xi + \xi_0) - E^*(\xi - \xi_0)]$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{e(x) \cdot \sin(2\xi_0 x)\} = \frac{1}{2j} [E(\xi - \xi_0) - E(\xi + \xi_0)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}\{\sin^2(2\xi_0 x)\} &= \mathcal{F}\left\{\frac{1}{2}[2\sin^2(2\xi_0 x) - 1] + \frac{1}{2}\right\} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{F}\{1 - 2\sin^2(2\xi_0 x)\} + \frac{1}{2} \delta(\xi) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{F}\{\cos(4\xi_0 x)\} + \frac{1}{2} \delta(\xi) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \delta(\xi - 2\xi_0) + \frac{1}{2} \delta(\xi + 2\xi_0) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \delta(\xi) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \delta(\xi) - \frac{1}{4} \delta(\xi - 2\xi_0) - \frac{1}{4} \delta(\xi + 2\xi_0) \end{aligned}$$

Assume $e(x)$ is real

$$\text{So } e(x) = e^*(x), E(\xi) = E^*(-\xi)$$

