

Kode Soal: C

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[4.1.4] In the context of aperiodic signals, what is $X(j\omega)$ commonly referred to as?

- A. The time-domain response
- B. The frequency response
- C. The spectrum of $x(t)$
- D. The complex amplitude

[4.1.7] What is the Fourier Transform of the unit impulse function $x(t) = \delta(t)$?

- A. $\frac{1}{j\omega}$
- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. $\delta(\omega)$

[4.1.10] What is the inverse relationship that exists between the time and frequency domains regarding signal width?

- A. A broader signal in the time domain always results in a broader signal in the frequency domain.
- B. A narrower signal in the time domain always results in a narrower signal in the frequency domain.
- C. Broadening in one domain leads to narrowing in the other domain.
- D. Signal width in one domain has no direct impact on the other.

[4.3.3] When a signal $x(t)$ is time-shifted to $x(t - t_0)$, what happens to the magnitude of its Fourier transform, $|X(j\omega)|$?

- A. The magnitude is multiplied by $|t_0|$.
- B. The magnitude is shifted by t_0 .
- C. The magnitude remains unchanged.
- D. The magnitude is divided by t_0 .

[4.3.6] If $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(j\omega)$, what is the Fourier Transform of $x(at)$ for a nonzero real number a ?

- A. $aX(j\omega)$
- B. $\frac{1}{a}X(j\frac{\omega}{a})$
- C. $\frac{1}{|a|}X(j\frac{\omega}{a})$
- D. $|a|X(j\omega)$

[4.1.1] What is the Fourier Transform representation of an aperiodic signal conceptually derived from?

A. Summation of exponential functions over finite intervals.

B. The limit of Fourier series representation of a periodic signal as its period becomes arbitrarily large.

C. Direct application of integration to any signal.

D. Convolution of the signal with a complex exponential.

[4.4.1] What is the fundamental relationship between time-domain convolution and frequency-domain multiplication for two signals $x(t)$ and $h(t)$?

- A. $\mathcal{F}\{x(t) * h(t)\} = X(j\omega) + H(j\omega)$
- B. $\mathcal{F}\{x(t) * h(t)\} = X(j\omega)H(j\omega)$
- C. $\mathcal{F}\{x(t) * h(t)\} = X(j\omega)/H(j\omega)$
- D. $\mathcal{F}\{x(t) * h(t)\} = X(j\omega) - H(j\omega)$

[4.4.4] For an LTI system to be stable, its impulse response $h(t)$ must satisfy which condition for the Fourier Transform $H(j\omega)$ to be guaranteed to exist?

- A. $h(t)$ must be causal.
- B. $h(t)$ must be absolutely integrable.
- C. $h(t)$ must be periodic.
- D. $h(t)$ must be an even function.

[4.4.7] Why is an ideal lowpass filter generally not realizable in practice, especially for causal systems?

- A. Its frequency response is too complex to build.
- B. Its impulse response is not causal.
- C. It has an infinite gain at low frequencies.
- D. It requires infinite power.

[4.5.3] When a signal $s(t)$ is multiplied by $p(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t)$ in the time domain, what effect does this typically have on the spectrum $S(j\omega)$ in the frequency domain?

- A. The spectrum $S(j\omega)$ is compressed.
- B. The spectrum $S(j\omega)$ is shifted to $\pm\omega_0$ and scaled.
- C. The spectrum $S(j\omega)$ is inverted.
- D. The spectrum $S(j\omega)$ becomes continuous.