

Signals and Systems Test 3

1

a) Parseval's Theorem

$$FS = \Delta: \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |x(t)|^2 dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |c_n|^2$$

$$FT = \Delta: \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(\omega)|^2 d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(j\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

b) $x(t) = 2[u(t) - u(t-2)]$

$$E = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^2 (1) dt = 2(t)_0^2$$

$$= 2 \times 2 = 4 \text{ watts}$$

$$u(t) - u(t-2) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq t \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

2 a) even signal

period of signal is 4

(b) Even $b_k = 0$

$$a_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T n(t) \cos(k\omega_0 t) dt$$

$$= \frac{4}{T} \int_0^{T/2} m(t) \cos(k\omega_0 t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{T/2} 1 - t \cos(k\omega_0 t) dt$$

$$= \left[-\frac{t}{k\omega_0} \sin(k\omega_0 t) \right]_0^{T/2} + \int_0^{T/2} \frac{1}{k\omega_0} \sin(k\omega_0 t) dt$$

Zero

$$= \frac{-2}{2k\pi} (\sin k\pi)$$

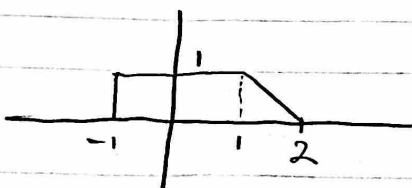
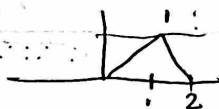
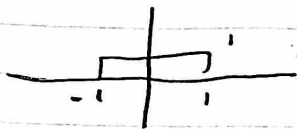
$$+ \frac{1}{k^2 \omega_0^2} \left[-\cos(k\omega_0 t) \right]_0^{T/2}$$

$$= \frac{T^2}{4k^2 \pi^2} \left(-\cos\left(\frac{4k\pi}{2}\right) + 1 \right)$$

3 (a) Sketch $x(t) = \text{rect}(t/2) + \text{tri}(t-1/2)$

rect

tri



(b) $F[x(t)] = 2 \text{sinc}(\omega) + \text{sin}^2(\frac{\omega}{2}) e^{j\omega}$

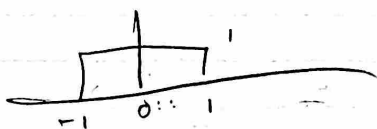
$$F\{\text{rect}(\frac{t}{2})\} = 2 \text{sinc}(\omega)$$

$$F\{\text{tri}((t-1)/2)\}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \text{sin}^2(\frac{\omega}{2}) \cdot e^{j\omega} = \text{sin}^2(\frac{\omega}{2}) e^{j\omega}$$

4 a)

$$x(\omega) = u(\omega+1) - u(\omega-1)$$



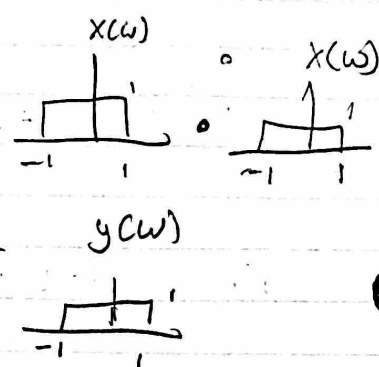
$$y(t) = x(t) * x(t)$$

$$\rightarrow y(\omega) = x(\omega) \times x(\omega) \Rightarrow y(\omega) = [x(\omega)]^2$$

$$y(\omega) = [u(\omega+1) - u(\omega-1)]$$

$$y(\omega) = x(\omega)$$

$$y(\omega) = u(\omega+1) - u(\omega-1)$$



(b) $z(t) = x(t) \circ x(t)$

$$z(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} [x(\omega) * x(\omega)]$$

$$z(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} [u(\omega+1) - u(\omega-1)] * [u(\omega+1) - u(\omega-1)]$$

$$\Rightarrow u(\omega) * u(\omega) = \delta(\omega)$$

$$u(\omega - \omega_1) * u(\omega - \omega_2) = \delta(\omega - \omega_1 - \omega_2)$$

$$z(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} [u(\omega+1) * u(\omega+1) - u(\omega-1) * u(\omega+1) - u(\omega-1) * u(\omega-1) + u(\omega-1) * u(\omega-1)]$$

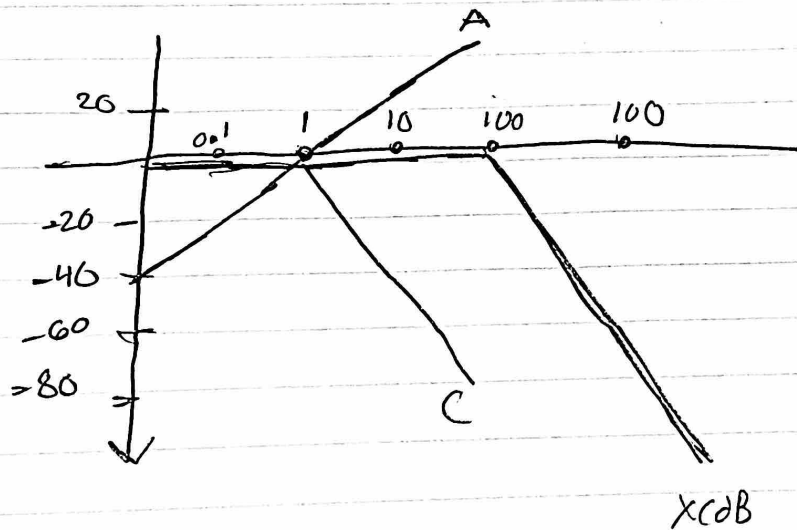
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} [\delta(\omega+2) - \delta(\omega) - \delta(\omega) + \delta(\omega-2)]$$

$$z(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} [\delta(\omega+2) - 2\delta(\omega) + \delta(\omega-2)]$$

$$\boxed{5} \quad X(s) = \frac{100s}{(s+1)(s+100)} = \frac{s}{(s+\frac{1}{100})(s+1)}$$

$$X(\omega) = \frac{j\omega}{(j\omega+\frac{1}{100})(j\omega+1)}$$

$$X(\text{dB}) = \overset{A}{20 \log_{10}(\omega)} - \overset{B}{20 \log_{10} \sqrt{1+(\frac{\omega}{100})^2}} - \overset{C}{20 \log_{10} \sqrt{1+(\frac{\omega}{1})^2}}$$



Q

I will submit teaching evaluation

I thought this class was taught very well online. Thank You!