

P4.6 Express FT's of Signals listed below.

$$(a) \quad x_i(t) = x(1-t) + x(-1-t)$$

$$x_i(t) = x(-(t-1)) + x(-(t+1))$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &\xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X(\omega) \\ x(t-t_0) &\xrightarrow{\text{FT}} e^{-j\omega t_0} X(\omega) \end{aligned} \quad \boxed{①}$$

$$\text{for } x(t-1) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} e^{-j\omega} X(\omega)$$

$$x(-t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X(-\omega) \quad \boxed{②}$$

$$\text{for } x(-(t-1)) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} e^{-j(-\omega)} X(\omega)$$

$$x(-(t-1)) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} e^{j\omega} X(-\omega)$$

$$x(1-t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} e^{j\omega} X(-\omega) \quad \boxed{③}$$

$$\text{for } x(-1-t)$$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X(\omega)$$

$$x(t+1) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} e^{-j\omega(-1)} X(\omega)$$

$$x(t+1) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} e^{j\omega} X(\omega)$$

$$\text{for } x(-(t+1))$$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X(\omega)$$

$$x(-(t+1)) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} e^{-j\omega} X(-\omega) \quad \boxed{④}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FT}\{x_i(t)\} &= \text{FT}\{x(1-t) + x(-1-t)\} \\ \text{FT}\{x_i(t)\} &= \text{FT}\{x(1-t)\} + \text{FT}\{x(-1-t)\} \\ \text{FT}\{x_i(t)\} &= e^{j\omega} X(-\omega) + e^{-j\omega} X(-\omega) \\ \text{FT}\{x_i(t)\} &= X(-\omega) \{e^{j\omega} + e^{-j\omega}\} \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \quad x_2(t) = x(3t-6) \rightarrow \text{Simplify}$$

$$x_2(t) = x(3(t-2))$$

Time Shifting

$$x(t-t_0) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} e^{-j\omega t_0} X(\omega)$$

$$\text{FT}\{x(t-2)\} = e^{-j\omega^2} X(\omega)$$

Scaling Property

$$x(at) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} \frac{1}{|a|} X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

$$x(3(t-2)) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2} e^{-2j(\omega/3)} X\left(\frac{\omega}{3}\right)$$

$$\boxed{x(3t-6) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2} e^{-2j(\omega/3)} X\left(\frac{\omega}{3}\right)}$$

4.9

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & |t| > 1 \\ (t+1)/2, & -1 \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(a) X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

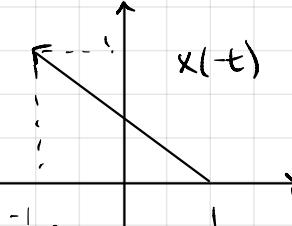
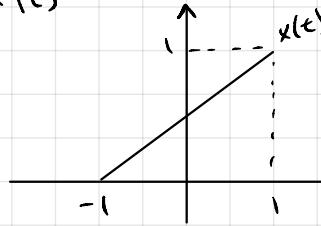
$$= \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_{-1}^1 t e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_{-1}^1 e^{-j\omega t} dt \right]$$

$$\int t e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{-t e^{-j\omega t}}{j\omega} + \frac{e^{-j\omega t}}{\omega^2}$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{-t e^{-j\omega t}}{j\omega} + \frac{e^{-j\omega t}}{\omega^2} \right]_{-1}^1 - \frac{e^{-j\omega t}}{j\omega} \Big|_{-1}^1$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{(-1)e^{-j\omega(1)}}{j\omega} + \frac{e^{-j\omega}}{\omega^2} + \frac{(-1)e^{-j\omega(-1)}}{j\omega} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{e^{-j\omega}}{j\omega} + \frac{e^{-j\omega}}{\omega^2} - \frac{e^{-j\omega}}{\omega^2} - \frac{e^{-j\omega}}{j\omega} \right]$$

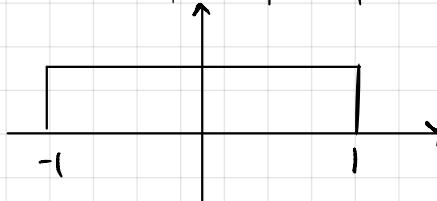
$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{2e^{-j\omega}}{j\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega^2} (e^{-j\omega} - e^{j\omega}) \right]$$

(b)  $x(t)$ 

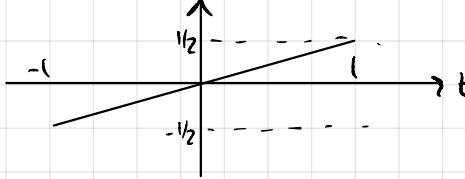
$$\text{Even } \{x(t)\} = \frac{x(t) + x(-t)}{2}$$

$$F\{\text{Even}(x(t))\} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\text{Odd } \{x(t)\} = \frac{x(t) - x(-t)}{2}$$



$$F\{\text{Odd}(x(t))\} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 t e^{-j\omega t} dt$$



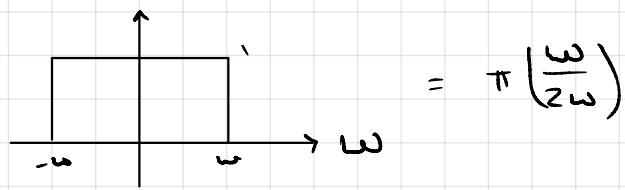
$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{t e^{-j\omega t}}{j\omega} + \frac{e^{-j\omega t}}{\omega^2} \right]_{-1}^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{e^{-j\omega}}{j\omega} + \frac{e^{-j\omega}}{\omega^2} - \frac{e^{j\omega}}{j\omega} - \frac{e^{j\omega}}{\omega^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{\omega} \left[ \frac{e^{j\omega} + e^{-j\omega}}{j} \right] + \frac{1}{\omega^2} [e^{j\omega} - e^{-j\omega}] \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{\omega} \left[ \frac{e^{j\omega} + e^{-j\omega}}{2j} \right] + \frac{j}{2\omega^2} \left[ \frac{e^{j\omega} - e^{-j\omega}}{2j} \right] \\ &= j \left[ \frac{\cos(\omega)}{\omega} - \frac{1}{\omega^2} \sin(\omega) \right] \\ &= \frac{j}{\omega} \left[ \cos(\omega) - j \sin(\omega) \right] + \frac{j}{\omega^2} \sin(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

$F\{\text{Even}(x(t))\}$  is the Real Part of  $X(j\omega)$

$$\begin{aligned} X(j\omega) &= \frac{j}{\omega} \cos(\omega) - \frac{j^2}{\omega} \sin(\omega) - \frac{j}{\omega^2} \sin(\omega) \\ &= \frac{1}{\omega} \sin(\omega) + j \left( \frac{1}{\omega} \cos(\omega) - \frac{1}{\omega^2} \sin(\omega) \right) \end{aligned}$$

#### 4.10 Determine FT

$$(a) \quad x(t) = t \left( \frac{\sin t}{\pi t} \right)^2$$



$$= \pi \left( \frac{\omega}{2\omega} \right)$$

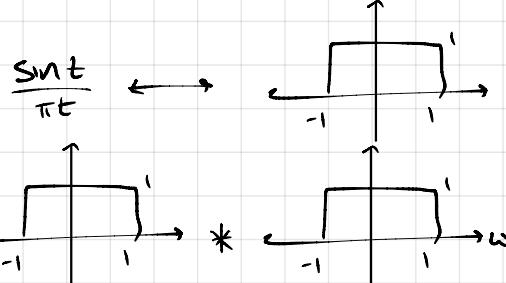
$$x(t) * y(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X(j\omega) * Y(j\omega)$$

$$t * x(t) \leftrightarrow j \frac{d}{d\omega} [x(j\omega)]$$

Given

$$x(t) = t \cdot \left( \frac{\sin t}{\pi t} \right) - \left( \frac{\sin t}{\pi t} \right)$$

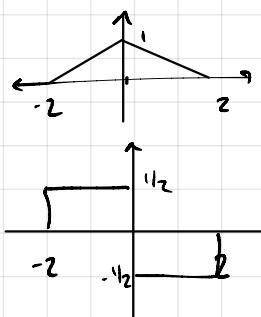
$$x_1(t) = \frac{\sin(t)}{\pi t} \cdot \frac{\sin(t)}{\pi t} \leftrightarrow$$



$$x(t) = t \cdot x_1(t)$$

$$x(\omega) = j \frac{d}{d\omega} [x_1(j\omega)]$$

$$x(\omega) = \begin{cases} j/2 & -2 < \omega < 0 \\ -j/2 & 0 < \omega < 2 \end{cases}$$



4.13 Let  $x(t)$

$$X(j\omega) = \delta(\omega) + \delta(\omega - \pi) + \delta(\omega - 5)$$

and

$$h(t) = u(t) - u(t-2)$$

(a) Periodic?

$$\begin{aligned}x(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} + \frac{e^{j\pi t}}{2\pi} + \frac{e^{j5t}}{2\pi} \\&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ 1 + e^{j\pi t} + e^{j5t} \right]\end{aligned}$$

$e^{j\pi t}$  is periodic w/  $\omega_0 = \pi$  and  $T_0 = 2$

$e^{j5t}$  periodic,  $T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{5}$

No LCM for 2 and  $\frac{2\pi}{5}$  so,

$x(t)$  is not periodic

(b)  $h(t) = u(t) - u(t-2)$

$$= \text{real} \left( \frac{t-1}{2} \right) = H(j\omega) = e^{-j\omega} \left( \frac{2 \sin(\omega)}{\omega} \right)$$

Output:

$$\begin{aligned}Y(j\omega) &= X(j\omega) \cdot H(j\omega) \\&= \delta(\omega) + \delta(\omega - \pi) + \delta(\omega - 5) H(j\omega)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Y(j\omega) &= \delta(\omega) H(0) + \delta(\omega - \pi) H(j\pi) + \delta(\omega - 5) H(j5) \\&= 2\delta(\omega) + 0 - e^{-j5} (j\pi) \delta(\omega - 5)\end{aligned}$$

$$Y(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ 2 - e^{-j5} (j\pi) e^{-j5t} \right]$$

$Y(t)$  is periodic

(c) The convolution of the two signals

is periodic

4.14)

(1) Fourier Series

$$(1+j\omega)x(j\omega) = \frac{A}{2+j\omega}$$

$$x(j\omega) = \frac{A}{(2+j\omega)(1+j\omega)}, \quad x(j\omega) = \frac{a}{2+j\omega} + \frac{b}{1+j\omega}$$

$$x(j\omega) = \frac{a(1+j\omega) + b(2+j\omega)}{(2+j\omega)(1+j\omega)}$$

Partial fraction

$$x(j\omega) = \frac{-A}{2+j\omega} + \frac{A}{1+j\omega}$$

$$A = a(1+j\omega) + b(2+j\omega)$$

$$j\omega = 1, b = A$$

$$j\omega = -2, -A = a$$

(2) Parsevals'

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = 1$$

(3) Integrate FT

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |Ae^{-t}u(t) - Ae^{-2t}u(t)|^2 dt = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A^2 e^{-2t} dt + \int_0^{\infty} A^2 e^{-4t} dt - \int_0^{\infty} 2A^2 e^{-3t} dt = 1$$

Equation

$$x(t) = \sqrt{12}(e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t)$$

$$\frac{A^2}{2} + \cancel{\frac{A^2}{4}} - \frac{2A^2}{3} = 1, \quad A = \sqrt{12}$$

$$A = \sqrt{12}$$