

$$1) X(j\omega) = \frac{\sin^2(2\omega) \cos(\omega)}{\omega^2}$$

(1)

$$= \underbrace{\frac{-1}{(0+j\omega)^2}}_{\text{I}} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{e^{j2\omega}}{2} - \frac{e^{-j2\omega}}{2} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{e^{j2\omega}}{2} + \frac{e^{-j2\omega}}{2} \right)}_{\text{II}}$$

$$\text{I} \xrightarrow{F^{-1}} -t u(t)$$

$$\text{II} \xrightarrow{F^{-1}} \frac{1}{2} (\delta(t+2) - \delta(t-2)) * \frac{1}{2} (\delta(t+2) + \delta(t-2))$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[(\delta(t+2) * \delta(t+2)) + (\delta(t+2) * \delta(t-2)) - (\delta(t-2) * \delta(t+2)) - (\delta(t-2) * \delta(t-2)) \right] =$$

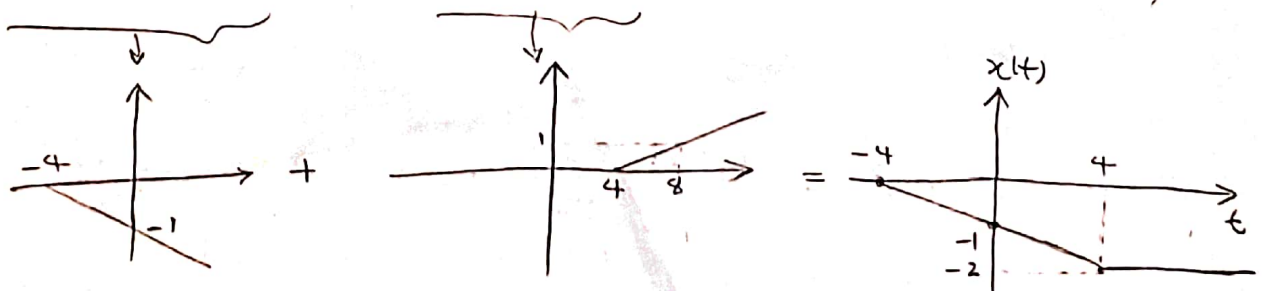
$$= \frac{1}{4} [\delta(t+4) + \delta(t) - \delta(t) - \delta(t-4)] = \frac{1}{4} \delta(t+4) - \frac{1}{4} \delta(t-4)$$

$$x(t) = \text{I} * \text{II} = -t u(t) * \left[\frac{1}{4} \delta(t+4) - \frac{1}{4} \delta(t-4) \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} [t u(t) * \delta(t+4)] + \frac{1}{4} [t u(t) * \delta(t-4)] =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} (t+4) u(t+4) + \frac{1}{4} (t-4) u(t-4) =$$

$$= \left(-\frac{t}{4} - 1\right) u(t+4) + \left(\frac{t}{4} - 1\right) u(t-4)$$



$$\Rightarrow X(j\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} j^k \delta(\omega - \frac{k\pi}{2})$$

(1)

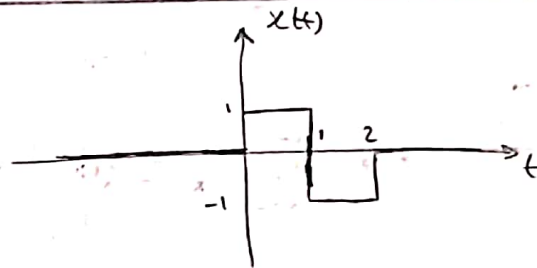
$$f(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} \xleftrightarrow{F} 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

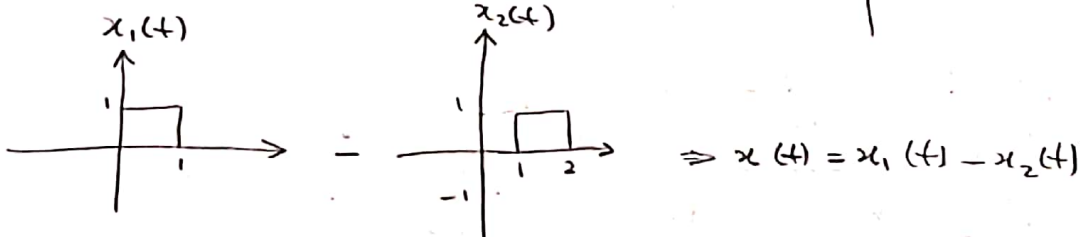
$$2\pi a_k = j^k \Rightarrow a_k = \frac{j^k}{2\pi}$$

$$u_1: x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{j^k}{2\pi} e^{jk\frac{\pi}{2}t} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} j^k e^{jk\frac{\pi}{2}t} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{jk\frac{\pi}{2}(t+1)}$$

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & 0 < t < 1 \\ -1 & 1 < t < 2 \\ 0 & 2 < t \end{cases}$$



(2)



$$f(t) = \text{rect}(t/T_1) \xleftrightarrow{F} \frac{2 \sin \omega T_1}{\omega} = X_3(j\omega)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(t) &\stackrel{T_1=1/2}{=} x_3(t - \frac{1}{2}) \xleftrightarrow{F} X_1(j\omega) = e^{-j\omega(\frac{1}{2})} X_3(j\omega) = \frac{2e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}} \sin(\frac{\omega}{2})}{\omega} \\ x_2(t) &\stackrel{T_1=1/2}{=} x_3(t - \frac{3}{2}) \xleftrightarrow{F} X_2(j\omega) = e^{-j\omega(\frac{3}{2})} X_3(j\omega) = \frac{2e^{-j\frac{3\omega}{2}} \sin(\frac{\omega}{2})}{\omega} \end{aligned}$$

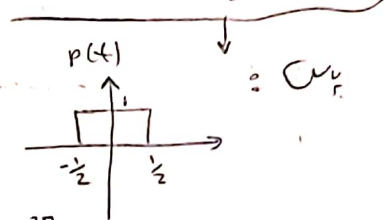
$$x(t) = x_1(t) - x_2(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} X(j\omega) = X_1(j\omega) - X_2(j\omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow X(j\omega) = \frac{2 \sin(\frac{\omega}{2})}{\omega} [e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}} - e^{-j\frac{3\omega}{2}}]$$

(2)

$$x(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} p(t - 4n)$$

$$p(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} < t < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} < t \end{cases}$$



$$\text{Fourier series of } p(t): \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} p(t - 4n)$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_k = \frac{\sin k\omega_0 T_1}{\pi k} = \frac{\sin \frac{k\pi}{4}}{k\pi}$$

$$p(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} p(t - 4n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{+jk\omega_0 t}$$

$$F \rightarrow X_1(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k \delta\left(\omega - \frac{k\pi}{2}\right) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{k\pi}{4}}{k\pi} \delta\left(\omega - \frac{k\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$x(t) \longleftrightarrow X(j\omega) = 4 \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{k\pi}{4}}{k\pi} \delta\left(\omega - \frac{k\pi}{2}\right)$$

ا) $h(t) = ?$

3

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{3+j\omega}{2-\omega^2 + 3j\omega} \xrightarrow{F^{-1}} h(t)$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{(j\omega+3)}{(j\omega+2)(j\omega+1)} = \frac{A}{j\omega+2} + \frac{B}{j\omega+1}$$

$$j\omega = s \rightarrow H(s) = \frac{(s+3)}{(s+2)(s+1)} = \frac{A}{s+2} + \frac{B}{s+1}$$

$$A = \lim_{s \rightarrow -2} (s+2)H(s) = \frac{s+3}{s+1} \Big|_{s=-2} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

$$B = \lim_{s \rightarrow -1} (s+1)H(s) = \frac{s+3}{s+2} \Big|_{s=-1} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow H(j\omega) = \frac{-1}{j\omega+2} + \frac{2}{j\omega+1} \xrightarrow{F^{-1}} h(t) = -e^{-2t} u(t) + 2e^{-t} u(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow h(t) = u(t) [2e^{-t} - e^{-2t}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^N a_k \frac{d^k y(t)}{dt^k} = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \frac{d^k x(t)}{dt^k}$$

3

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = \frac{3+j\omega}{2-\omega^2 + 3j\omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2Y(j\omega) - \omega^2 Y(j\omega) + 3j\omega Y(j\omega) = 3X(j\omega) + j\omega X(j\omega)$$

$$F^{-1} \downarrow \quad \left(\text{ف: } \frac{d^k x(t)}{dt^k} \xleftrightarrow{F} (j\omega)^k X(j\omega) \right)$$

$$2y(t) + \frac{dy^2(t)}{dt^2} + 3 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = 3x(t) + \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

$$c) \quad x(t) = (1-t)e^{-3t} u(t) = e^{-3t} u(t) - te^{-3t} u(t)$$

(3)

$$\xrightarrow{F} X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega+3} - \frac{1}{(j\omega+3)^2} = \frac{j\omega+2}{(j\omega+3)^2}$$

$$Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega) \cdot H(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega+2}{(j\omega+3)^2} \cdot \frac{j\omega+3}{(j\omega+1)(j\omega+2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(j\omega+3)(j\omega+1)} \xrightarrow{F^{-1}} y(t) = ?$$

$$j\omega = s \Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{1}{(s+3)(s+1)} = \frac{A}{s+3} + \frac{B}{s+1}$$

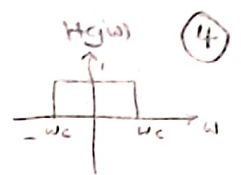
$$B = \lim_{s \rightarrow -1} (s+1) Y(s) = \left. \frac{1}{s+3} \right|_{s=-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A = \lim_{s \rightarrow -3} (s+3) Y(s) = \left. \frac{1}{s+1} \right|_{s=-3} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

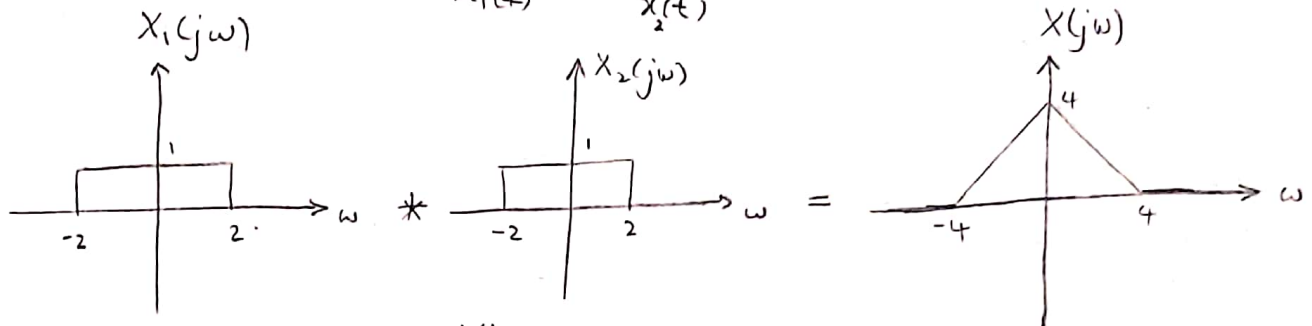
$$\Rightarrow Y(j\omega) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{s+3} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(j\omega) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{j\omega+3} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{j\omega+1} \xrightarrow{F^{-1}} y(t) = u(t) \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \right]$$

$$h(t) = \frac{\sin(\omega_c t)}{\pi t} \xleftrightarrow{F} H(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| \leq \omega_c \\ 0 & |\omega| > \omega_c \end{cases}$$



$$x(t) = \left(\frac{\sin(2t)}{\pi t} \right)^2 = \underbrace{\frac{\sin(2t)}{\pi t}}_{x_1(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\sin(2t)}{\pi t}}_{x_2(t)} \xleftrightarrow{F} X(j\omega) = X_1(j\omega) * X_2(j\omega)$$



انرژی سیگنال و عرض $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega =$

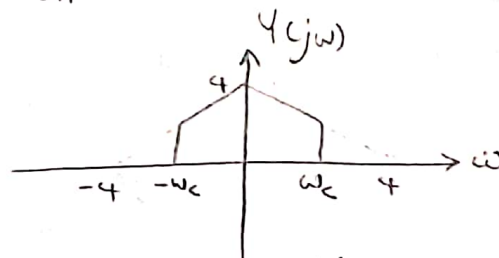
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{\omega=-4}^0 (\omega+4)^2 d\omega + \int_{\omega=0}^4 (4-\omega)^2 d\omega \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{\omega=-4}^0 (\omega^2 + 8\omega + 16) d\omega + \int_{\omega=0}^4 (\omega^2 - 8\omega + 16) d\omega \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\left(\frac{\omega^3}{3} + 4\omega^2 + 16\omega \right) \Big|_{-4}^0 + \left(\frac{\omega^3}{3} - 4\omega^2 + 16\omega \right) \Big|_0^4 \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{64}{3} + \frac{64}{3} \right] = \frac{64}{3\pi}$$

$$\psi(j\omega) = X(j\omega) \cdot H(j\omega)$$



انرژی سیگنال محدود $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_c}^{\omega_c} |\psi(j\omega)|^2 d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_c}^{\omega_c} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega =$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\left(\frac{\omega^3}{3} + 4\omega^2 + 16\omega \right) \Big|_{-\omega_c}^0 + \left(\frac{\omega^3}{3} - 4\omega^2 + 16\omega \right) \Big|_0^{\omega_c} \right] =$$

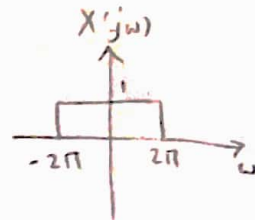
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[+\frac{\omega_c^3}{3} - 4\omega_c^2 - 16\omega_c + \frac{\omega_c^3}{3} - 4\omega_c^2 + 16\omega_c \right] = \frac{\omega_c^3}{3\pi} - \frac{4\omega_c^2}{\pi}$$

$$\text{رابطه انرژی سیگنال‌های ورودی و خروجی} : \frac{\omega_c^3}{3\pi} - \frac{4\omega_c^2}{\pi} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{64}{3\pi} = \frac{16}{\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\omega_c^3}{3} - 4\omega_c^2 = 16 \Rightarrow \omega_c^3 - 12\omega_c^2 - 48 = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_c = -0,158 + 1,768j$$

و))

$$x(t) = \frac{\sin(2\pi t)}{\pi t} \xleftrightarrow{F} X(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| < 2\pi \\ 0 & |\omega| > 2\pi \end{cases}$$



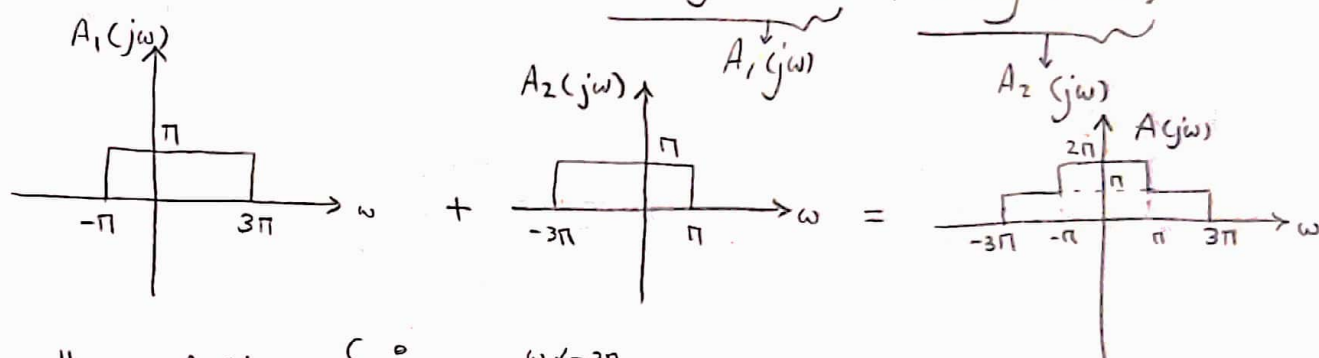
(5)

$$p(t) = \cos(\pi t) \xleftrightarrow{F} P(j\omega) = \pi [\delta(\omega - \pi) + \delta(\omega + \pi)]$$

$$a(t) = x(t) \times p(t) \Rightarrow A(j\omega) = X(j\omega) * P(j\omega) =$$

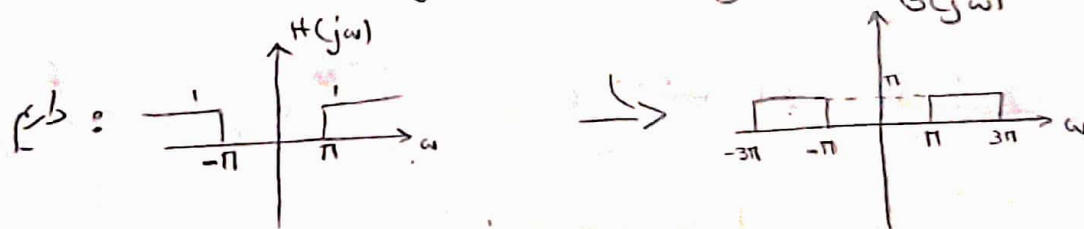
$$= X(j\omega) * [\pi \delta(\omega - \pi) + \pi \delta(\omega + \pi)]$$

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



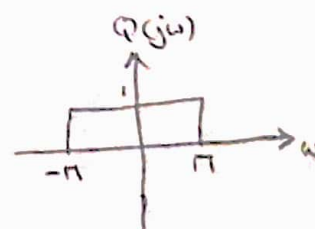
$$\Rightarrow A(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 0 & \omega < -3\pi \\ \pi & -3\pi < \omega < -\pi \\ 2\pi & -\pi < \omega < \pi \\ \pi & \pi < \omega < 3\pi \\ 0 & 3\pi < \omega \end{cases}$$

$$b(t) = a(t) * h(t) \Rightarrow B(j\omega) = A(j\omega) \cdot H(j\omega)$$



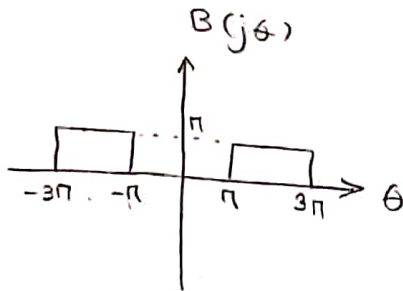
$$\Rightarrow B(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 0 & \omega < -3\pi \\ \pi & -3\pi < \omega < -\pi \\ 0 & -\pi < \omega < \pi \\ \pi & \pi < \omega < 3\pi \\ 0 & 3\pi < \omega \end{cases}$$

$$q(t) = \frac{\sin(\pi t)}{\pi t} \xleftrightarrow{F} Q(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| < \pi \\ 0 & |\omega| > \pi \end{cases}$$



$$c(t) = b(t) \cdot q(t) \Rightarrow C(j\omega) = B(j\omega) * Q(j\omega)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} B(j\theta) Q(j(\omega - \theta)) d\theta$$



if : $\omega + \pi < -3\pi \Rightarrow \omega < -4\pi \Rightarrow C(j\omega) = 0$

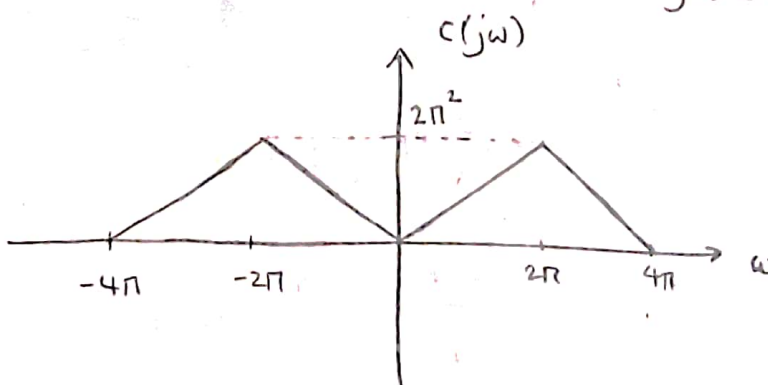
if : $-3\pi < \omega + \pi < -\pi \Rightarrow -4\pi < \omega < -2\pi \Rightarrow C(j\omega) = \pi \times (\overbrace{\pi + \omega + 3\pi}^{\omega + 4\pi}) = \pi\omega + 4\pi^2$

if : $-\pi < \omega + \pi < \pi \Rightarrow -2\pi < \omega < 0 \Rightarrow C(j\omega) = \pi \times (-\pi - \omega + \pi) = -\pi\omega$

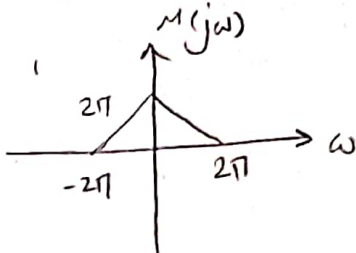
if : $\pi < \omega + \pi < 3\pi \Rightarrow 0 < \omega < 2\pi \Rightarrow C(j\omega) = \pi \times (\omega + \pi - \pi) = \pi\omega$

if : $\pi < \omega - \pi < 3\pi \Rightarrow 2\pi < \omega < 4\pi \Rightarrow C(j\omega) = \pi \times (3\pi - \omega + \pi) = -\pi\omega + 4\pi^2$

if : $3\pi < \omega - \pi \Rightarrow 4\pi < \omega \Rightarrow C(j\omega) = 0$



مسألة

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \pi \left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi} \right) * \pi \left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi} \right) =$$


(- 5)

بجاء سائل

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} C(j\omega) : C(j\omega) = M(j(\omega - 2\pi)) + M(j(\omega + 2\pi))$$

$$= M(j\omega - 2\pi j) + M(j\omega + 2\pi j)$$

|| F^{-1} \Rightarrow

$$c(t) = m(t) e^{-j2\pi t} + m(t) e^{j2\pi t} =$$

$$= \frac{\sin(\pi t)}{\pi t} \left(e^{j2\pi t} + e^{-j2\pi t} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\sin(\pi t)}{\pi t} \times 2 \cos(2\pi t)$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin(\pi t) \cos(2\pi t)}{\pi t}$$