

1b.
$$C_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-kT) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{T}kt} dt$$

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using picking property \Rightarrow

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-t_0) f(t) dt = f(t_0)$$

$$C_k = \frac{1}{T}$$

1c.
$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} C_k e^{j\omega_0 k t} e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$X(\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} C_k 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0 k)$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} C_k e^{j\omega_0 k t}$$

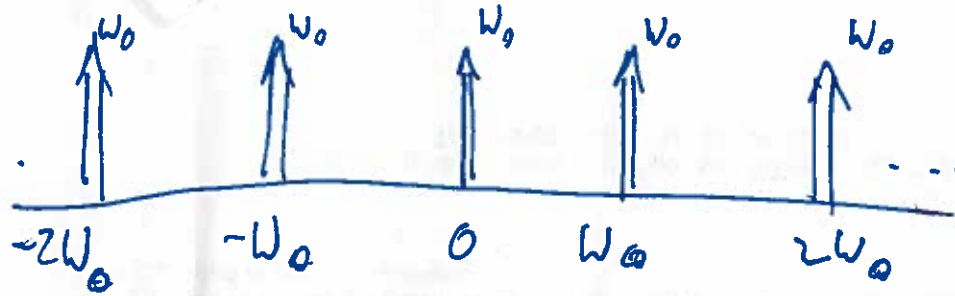
$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} C_k \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j\omega_0 k t} e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$e^{j\omega_0 t} \quad \quad 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

Canonical transform

1. d.
$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{T} \delta(\omega - \omega_0 k) 2\pi = p(\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \omega_0 \delta(\omega - \omega_0 k)$$

2.e.

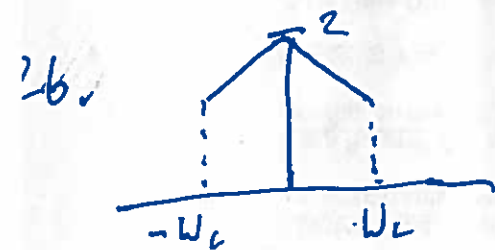


$$W_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

When we change T , in the time domain the impulses are further apart. In the freq. domain they are scaled by $\frac{2\pi}{T}$ and closer together.

$$2.a. h(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-W_c}^{W_c} H(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{j\omega t} e^{j\omega t} \Big|_{-W_c}^{W_c} = \frac{1}{2j\pi t} (e^{jW_c t} - e^{-jW_c t}) = \boxed{\frac{1}{\pi t} \sin(W_c t)}$$



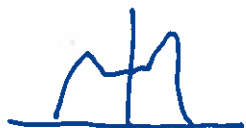
\therefore It is an ideal low pass filter because it removes all freq whose value are above or below W_c

3. see fig.

3.

$X(\omega)$

$$x(t) \cos(\omega_c t) = 2\pi (X(\omega) * \omega_c)$$

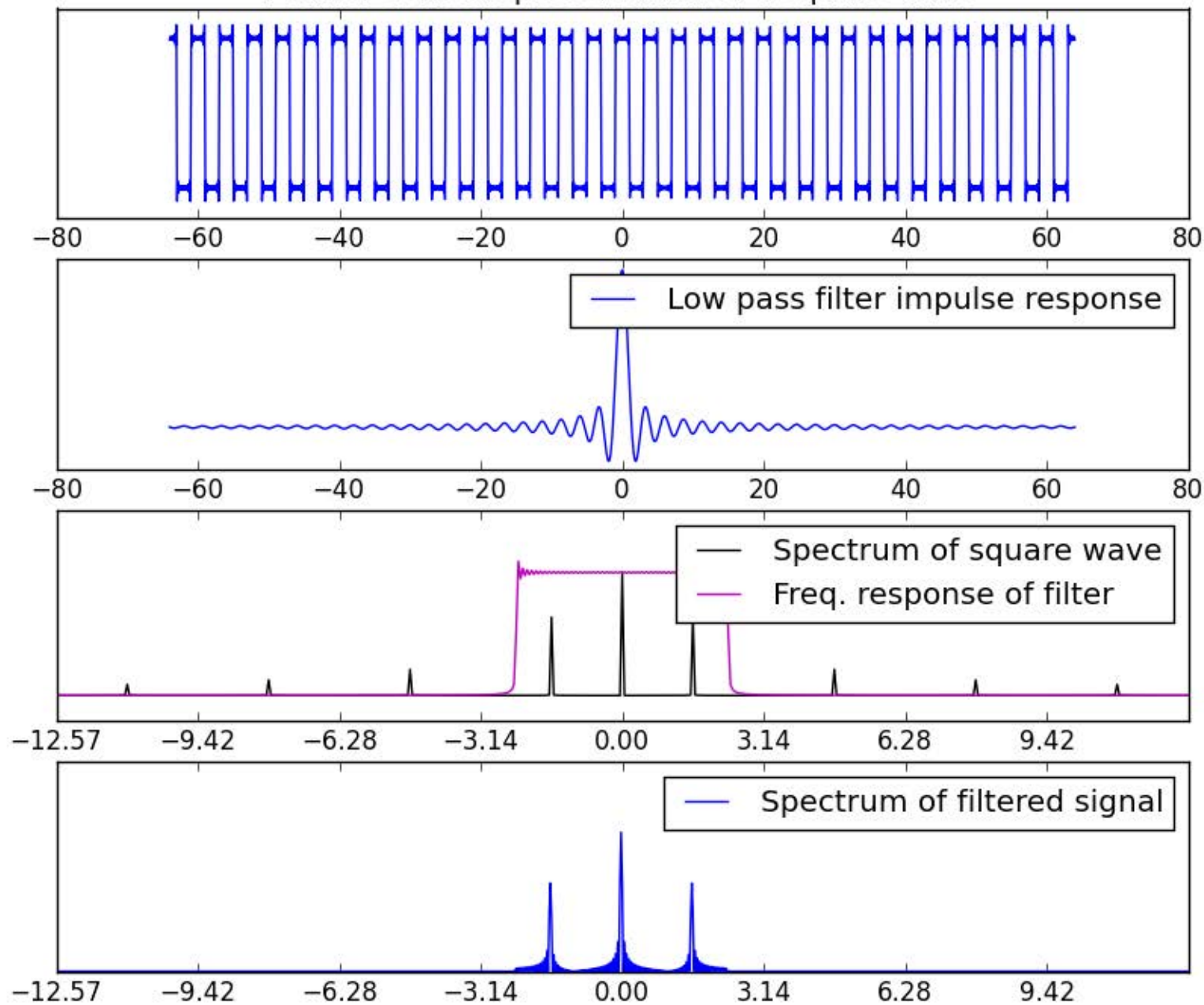


$Y(\omega)$

$\cos(\omega_c t)$



Fourier series representation of a square-wave



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