

1.1)

$$b) \quad x(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} - |t| & -T_1 \leq t \leq T_1 \\ 0 & T_1 < |t| \leq T_2 \end{cases}$$

$$T=1 \text{ and } T=4T_1,$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} - |t| & -\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} < t < -\frac{1}{4} \text{ and } \frac{1}{4} < t \leq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$



$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} x(t) dt = \int_{-1/4}^{1/4} x(t) dt = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-1/4}^{1/4} (\frac{1}{4} - |t|) e^{-jk\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-1/4}^{1/4} (\frac{1}{4} - |t|) (\cos(k\omega t) - j \sin(k\omega t)) dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{1/4} \left(\frac{\cos k\omega t}{4} - t \cos k\omega t \right) dt$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{\sin k\omega t}{4 k \omega t} \Big|_0^{1/4} - \left(\frac{t \sin(k\omega t)}{k \omega} + \frac{\cos(k\omega t)}{k^2 \omega^2} \right) \right)$$

$$a_k = 2 \left(\frac{1 - \cos(\frac{k\omega}{4})}{k^2 \omega^2} \right)$$

$$a_k = \frac{1 - \cos(\frac{k\pi}{2})}{\frac{1}{2} k^2 \pi^2}$$

We verify $a_1 = a_{-1} = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} = 0.0507$

$$a_2 = a_{-2} = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} = 0.02535$$

1.2) d) The observation is that as N increases ~~also~~ both the maximum absolute error and mean squared error decreases and when N is sufficiently large becomes very close to 0

1.3) b) When we try to use "Fourier coeff" when $N = 100 * T$ when $T = 1, 100, 1000$, the Fourier coefficients decrease in magnitude and become nearly 0 as $T \rightarrow \infty$

1.3) c) As N is increased from 10 to 50, 100, 1000, we find that the error decreases and the resulting curve is almost same as the original curve

1.4) c) → The first curve is even function. So we expect the results to contain only real coefficients as symmetry with x -axis means sine terms are not present and so ensures real values

→ The second curve is odd function. So we expect the results to also contain complex coefficients as symmetry about origin means $\sin(k\omega t)$ are present causing complex values.