

# אותות ומערכות - תשע"ב

(1)

$$\frac{3j\omega + jN_{4C3}}{j\omega + 5} = \underline{5 \angle 84.3^\circ}$$

$\underline{j\omega N_4 = 10j}$  ו  $\underline{jN_{4C3}}$  כפוג'ם  $e^{j100\pi t}$

$$\frac{16}{(j\omega + 2)^4} \quad .k$$

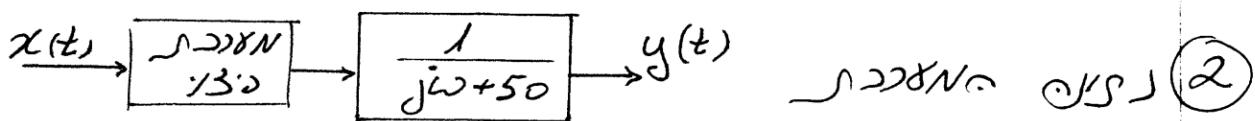
$$\frac{-1 + \frac{j\omega}{10}}{j\omega + 1} \quad .z$$

$$\frac{(j\omega + 10) \cdot (10j\omega + 1)}{(j\omega + 1) \cdot ((j\omega)^2 + j\omega + 1)} \quad .c$$

$$\frac{1 + \frac{j\omega}{10}}{j\omega + 1} \quad .3$$

$\underline{\beta - 1 = 0.80}$  בז'  $\underline{\sqrt{C}}$  כפוג'ם  $e^{j100\pi t}$

$\underline{\text{ריצ'ם נט}}$  רט' זנוד  $e^j \underline{\beta - 1 = 0.80}$  מ'  $\underline{\sqrt{C}}$   
 $\underline{\text{ר'ג'ל}}$  ר'ג'ל  $\underline{\text{ריצ'ם נט}}$  בז'  $\underline{\sqrt{C}}$



$$: P'' \gamma^+ \frac{Y(\omega)}{X(\omega)} \quad \text{ל'ג'ל} \quad \underline{\text{ריצ'ם נט}}$$

$\underline{\text{ר'ג'ל}}$   $\omega > 1000$  מ'  $-40 \frac{dB}{dec}$  בז'  $0.10$

$0 < \omega < 1000$  מ'  $+10dB$   $-10dB$  בז'  $\underline{\text{ר'ג'ל}}$

$\downarrow$   $\frac{Y(\omega)}{X(\omega)}$  בז'  $\underline{\text{ריצ'ם נט}}$  כפוג'ם

$$(2) F(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega - 5} \quad \text{fe 317 N} \times 10^3 \text{ Cosec e.} \quad (3)$$

?  $\omega_{NEN}$  is  $\omega_N \times 10^3$  e' per  
sec.  $\omega_{NEN}$  is  $\omega_N \times 10^3$  rad/sec (Ans):

(!?)  $\omega_N$  per sec,  $\omega_{NEN}$  per rad

? b-1 a  $\omega_N$  rad/sec per sec  
per rad/sec is  $\omega_N$  rad/sec

$$F(s) = \frac{as+b}{s^2 + as + b}$$

? overshoot  $\approx 10\%$

for  $x(t)$  in  $y(t)$  no error per : Ans

$\rightarrow$   $y(t)$  error signal e'  $y(t)$

no error e'  $E(t) = y(t) - x(t)$  no error per

$$\left( \int_0^\infty E(t) dt \right)^2$$

(3)

5. Design Poles

1 order \*

$$H(\omega) = \frac{16}{(j\omega+2)^4} = \left(\frac{2}{j\omega+2}\right)^4$$

(1c)

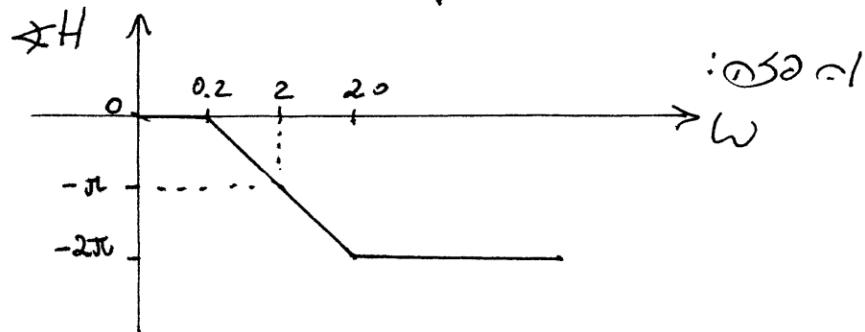
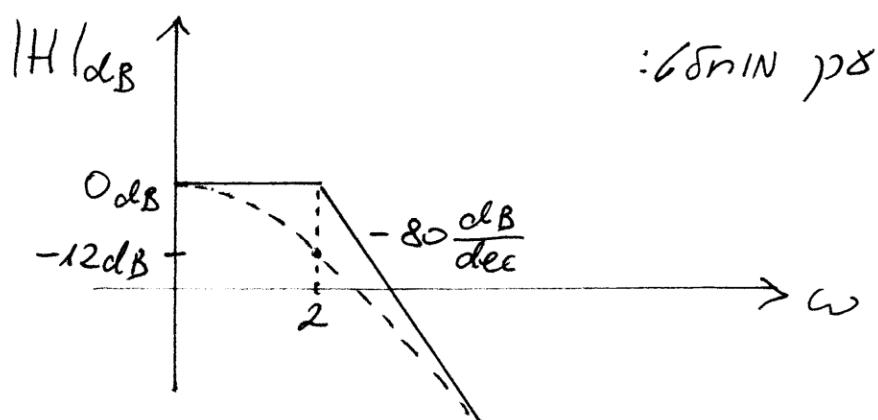
$$\begin{aligned} H(\omega) &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\omega^2 + 4}} e^{-j\tan^{-1}\frac{\omega}{2}} \\ &= \frac{16}{(\omega^2 + 4)^2} e^{-j4\tan^{-1}\frac{\omega}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

From pole plot

slope  $\approx -20 \text{ dB/dec}$ 

$$20 \log |H| = \begin{cases} 20 \log(1) = 0 & \omega \ll 1 \\ 20 \log 16 - 80 \log \omega & \omega \gg 1 \end{cases}$$

$$20 \log |H(\omega=2)| = -12 \text{ dB} \quad \text{at } \omega=2$$



$$4\tan^{-1}(1) = 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow$$

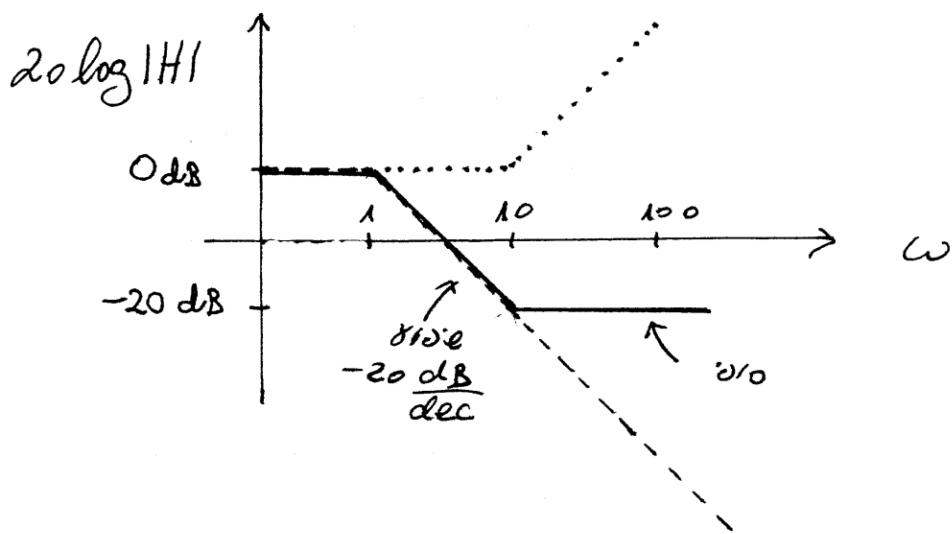
$$4\tan^{-1}(0) = 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow$$

(4)

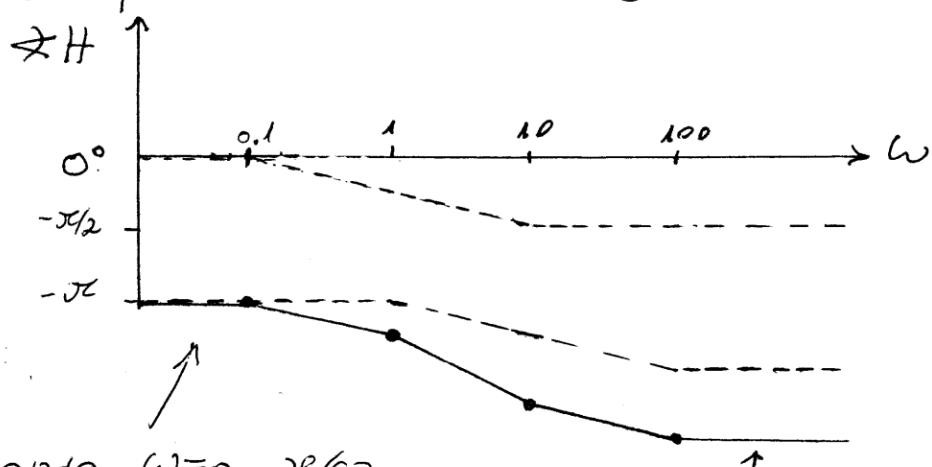
$$H(\omega) = \frac{-1 + \frac{j\omega}{10}}{j\omega + 1}$$

(2)

نیز پولو جه سے پوس کونہا پھر کیتے جائے



نیز پولو جه سے پوس کونہا پھر کیتے جائے



(-1) کو کوپڑا  $\omega = 0$  میں سے 10 نے  
8.8e-2 نے 10 نے سے 10 نے  
 $\angle H(\omega) = -180^\circ / 10^\circ$   
 $(0^\circ)$  کیا ہے اسے

لکھ لے جس کے پس نہیں اگرے یہ ہے

پہلیں ٹینس کو  $H(\omega)$  کے لیے 3  
8.87 6.31 = 8 " 30 ہے جس کے  $\omega \rightarrow \infty$  میں

$$H(\omega \rightarrow \infty) = \frac{1}{10}$$

3 in

(5)

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{a}{j\omega + 1} = \frac{-1 + \frac{j\omega}{10}}{j\omega + 1}$$

$\xrightarrow{\omega=0}$   $\xrightarrow{\omega \rightarrow \infty}$

$$a = -\frac{11}{10}$$

: a rechteckförmige Rauschung ist reell

$$\Rightarrow H(\omega) = \frac{1}{10} - \frac{11}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega + 1}$$

: reelle Rauschung ist reell

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{10}\right\} = \frac{1}{10} \delta(t)$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left\{\frac{-11}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega + 1}\right\} = \frac{-11}{10} \cdot e^{-t} u(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow h(t) = \frac{1}{10} \delta(t) - \frac{11}{10} e^{-t} u(t)$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{(j\omega + 10) \cdot (10j\omega + 1)}{(j\omega + 1) \cdot [(j\omega)^2 + j\omega + 1]}$$

(6)

$\omega = 0,1, 10 \rightarrow$  reelle Rauschung

$$j\omega = -\frac{1}{2} \pm j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{bei } \omega = 100 \quad \text{für } \text{reelle Rauschung}$$

$\omega = 1$  reell,  $j\omega = j\sqrt{3}$  reell,  $(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 = 1$

reelle Rauschung bei  $\omega = 0,1 \approx 10^{-3}$   
 reelle Rauschung bei  $\omega = 1 \approx 10^{-1}$ ,  $+20 \frac{dB}{dec} \approx 20 dB$  reell  
 $-40 \frac{dB}{dec}$  reell,  $\approx 20 dB$  reell,  $\approx 10 dB$  reell  
 $+20 \frac{dB}{dec}$  reell,  $+20 \frac{dB}{dec}$  reell,  $\approx 10 dB$  reell

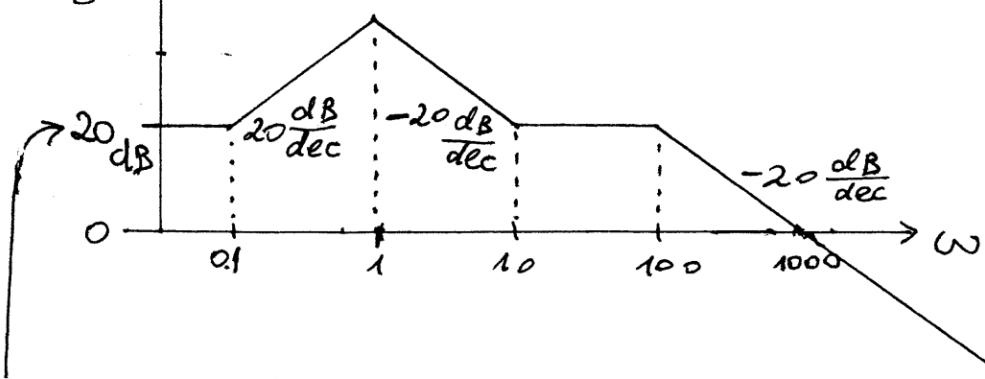
(6)

181.  $\text{J}(\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + (\omega/\omega_0)^2}$   $\omega_0 = 10$  rad/s

$\rightarrow$  pre trans.  $\approx 38$  dB  $\omega = -20 \frac{\text{dB}}{\text{dec}}$  fe

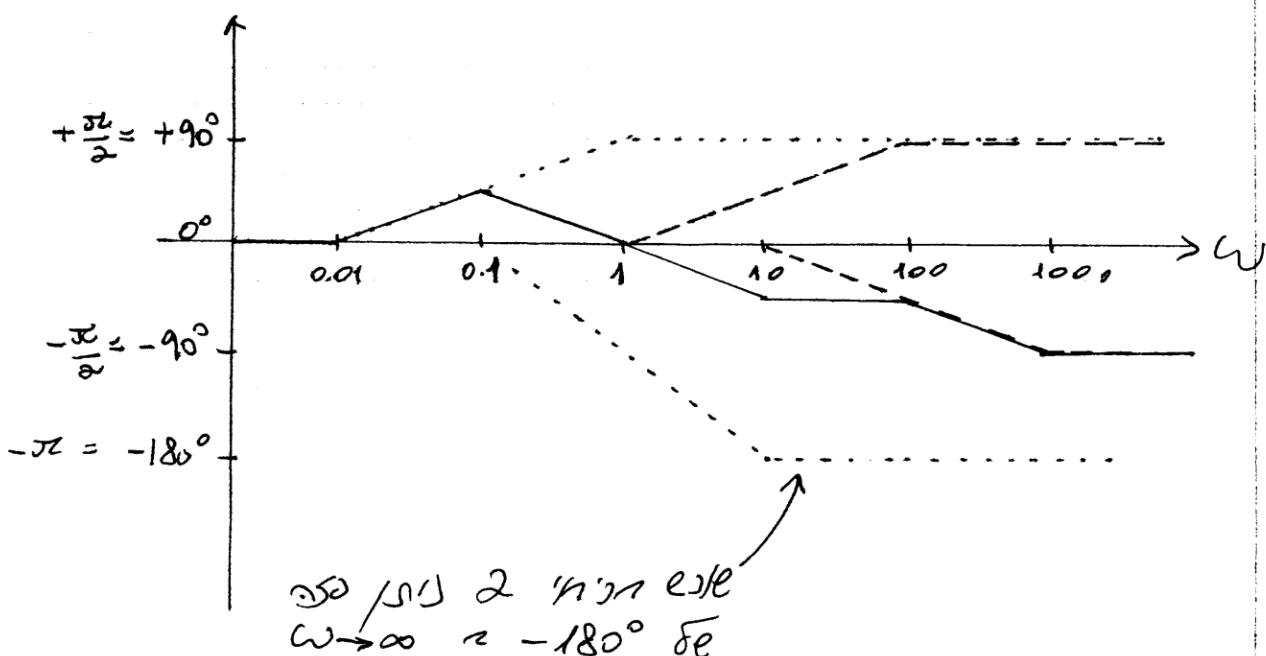
$-20 \frac{\text{dB}}{\text{dec}}$  fe slope  $\mu_s = 10$   $\omega = 100$

$$|H|_{\text{dB}} = 20 \log |H| \quad : 2001$$



183.  $\text{J}(\omega) \approx \frac{1}{1 + (\omega/\omega_0)^2}$   
 $\omega = 0 \rightarrow 3 \text{ rad/s}$

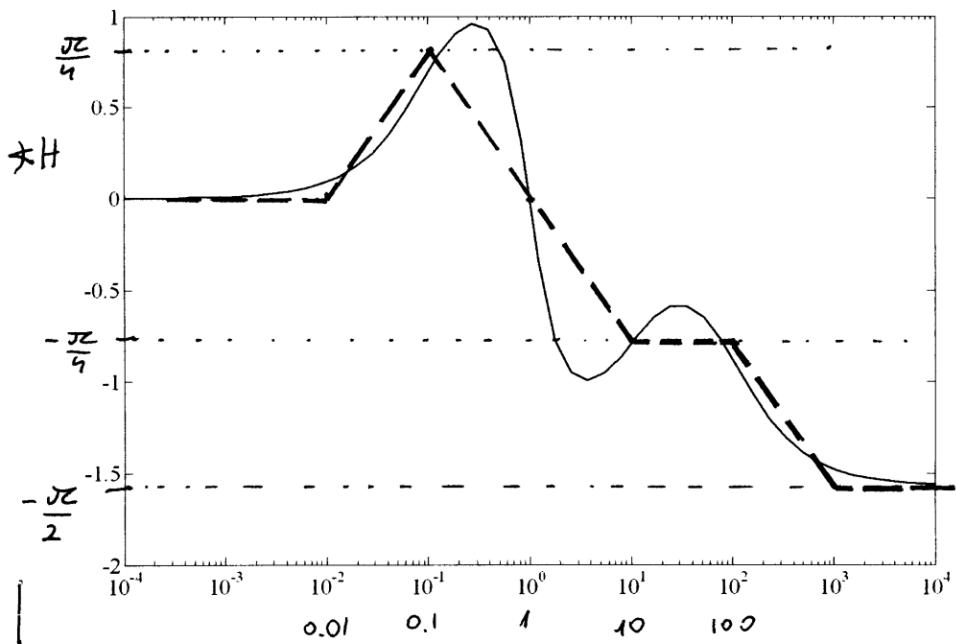
: 0500 248



asymptotic approximation  
 $\omega \rightarrow \infty \approx -180^\circ$  fe

183.  $\text{J}(\omega) \approx \frac{1}{1 + (\omega/\omega_0)^2}$   $\omega_0 = 33 \text{ rad/s}$  (f<sub>3</sub>, 17)

(7)

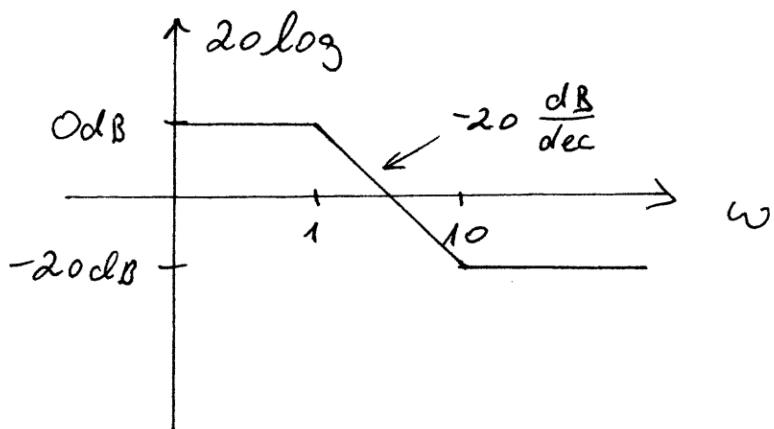


zenn '8' δr-δ μj f'3nā k'ien nc rek  
 ntonz  $H(\omega)$  δe 1/3'7 1/3'7 z'e'n '8' 1/3  
 .a3 p'12 a' n'g δe

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1 + j\frac{\omega}{10}}{j\omega + 1}$$

(3)

non' p'15 o'pea f'or z'en n'sin rd  
 :  $\pi = 3805$

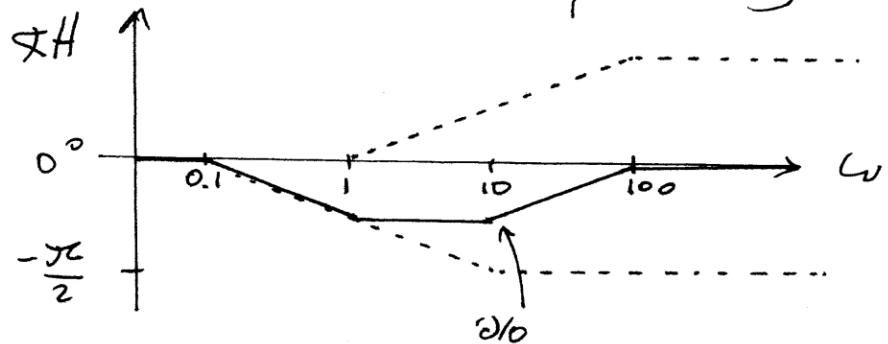


⑧ សែនស្រប កុង នេះ នឹង សម្រាប់

$$\begin{aligned}\star H(\omega) &= \star \omega - \star \omega \\ &= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{10}\right) - \tan^{-1}(\omega)\end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}\star H(\omega \rightarrow 0) &= 0 \\ \star H(\omega \rightarrow \infty) &= 0\end{aligned} \right\} \text{re/sos}$$

រួចរាល់ ការសម្រាប់ និគននីតិត ក្នុង នៅ  
ដូច នាមី



$\star H(\omega)$  នឹង ត្រូវ ការ បន្ថែម និង ការ សម្រាប់ ក្នុង នៅ  
នូវ និគននីតិត និង នឹង សម្រាប់ នៅ

$$\frac{\partial \star H}{\partial \omega} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{10}\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} \tan^{-1}(\omega) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) = \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

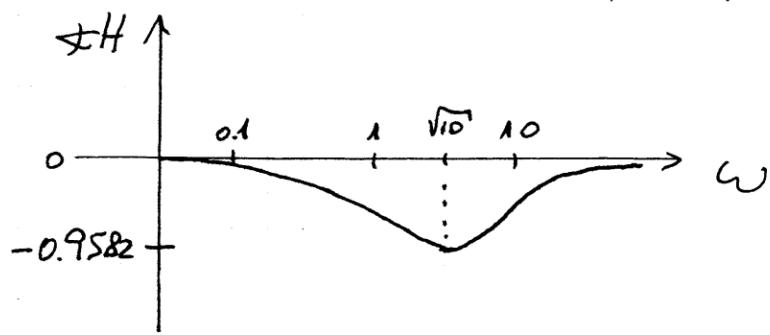
$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) = \frac{1}{100+\omega^2} - \frac{1}{1+\omega^2} = 0$$

$\therefore 13^2 - 13/2^2 \approx 23$

$$\omega_{\max} = \sqrt{10} = 3.162 \quad : \text{សម្រាប់}$$

$$\star H(\omega_{\max}) = -0.9582 \text{ Rad} = -54.9^\circ$$

(3)

:  $\delta \tau \approx 10\delta t$ 

$\approx N/3 \approx 63$  NJ 13  $\approx 0.8N$  de  $\rho_{\text{far}}$   $\approx 1.8$   $\mu$  m/s  
 $\approx \sqrt{\pi} \approx 1.8$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1 + \frac{j\omega}{10}}{j\omega + 1} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{a}{j\omega + 1} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{9}{10} \left( \frac{1}{j\omega + 1} \right)$$

$a$   $\approx 3$

$$\Rightarrow h(t) = \frac{1}{10} \delta(t) + \frac{9}{10} e^{-t} u(t)$$

prilice  $\omega_N$  je  $\approx 0.8N$  de  $\rho_{\text{far}}$   
 $\approx 3 - 1 \approx 1.8$   $\mu$  m/s  $\approx 3$   $\mu$  m/s  
 $\approx 0.8N$  de  $\rho_{\text{far}}$   $\approx 1.8$   $\mu$  m/s

da je  $\omega_N$  de  $\rho_{\text{far}}$   $\approx 0.8N$  de  $\rho_{\text{far}}$

$$\approx H(\omega \rightarrow 0) - H(\omega \rightarrow \infty) = \frac{\pi}{2} (\# \text{zeros} - \# \text{poles})$$

(počet kdežet v de  $\rho_{\text{far}}$  je de  $\rho_{\text{far}}$  de  $\rho_{\text{far}}$ )

(10)

: 2 face \*

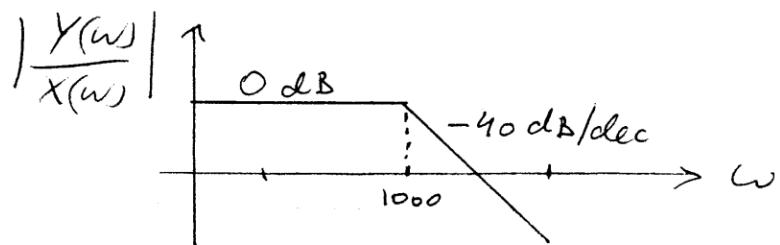
$$\frac{1}{j\omega + 50} \text{ is the transfer function of a low-pass filter}$$

$$\therefore (j\omega + 50) \text{ is the pole of the filter}$$

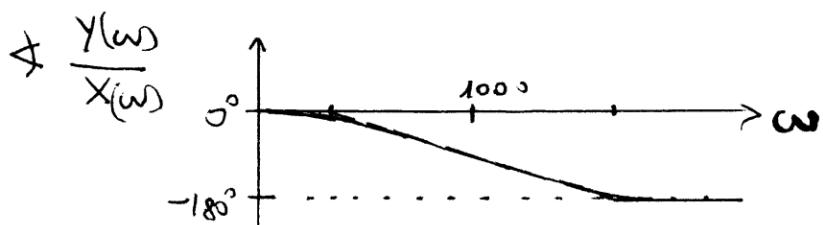
At  $\omega = 0$ ,  $-40 \text{ dB/dec}$  is the slope at  $\omega = 0$ .  
 $\omega = 1000$  is the corner frequency.

(At  $\omega = 1000$ , the corner frequency is  $\omega_c = 1000$ )

$+10 \text{ dB}$  at  $\omega = 1000$  is the corner frequency.  
 $0 < \omega < 1000$  is the passband.  
 $\omega > 1000$  is the stopband.



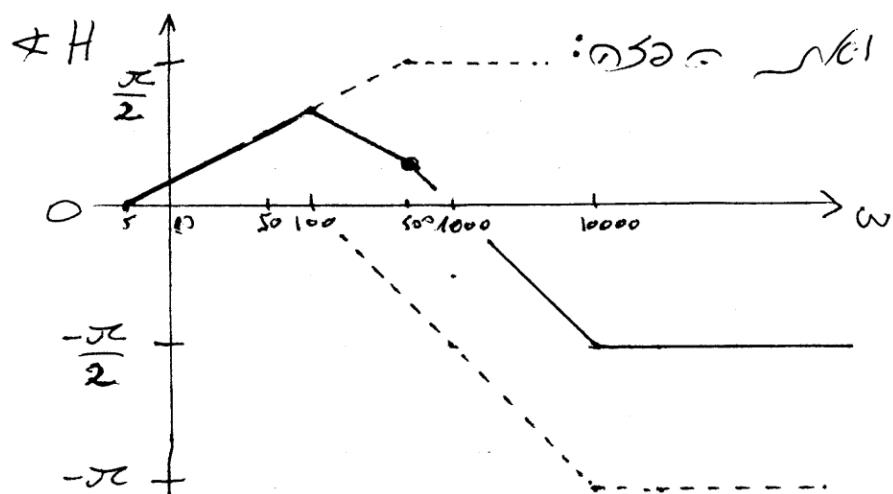
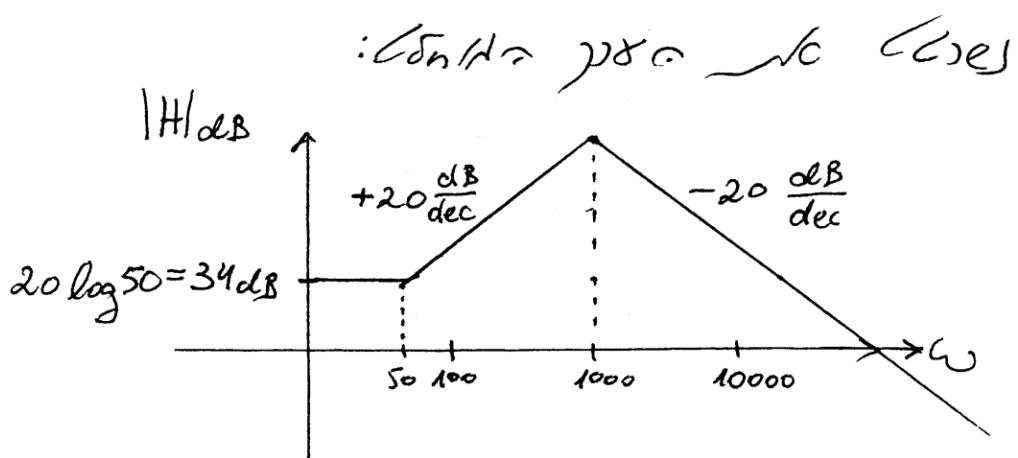
The phase plot shows  $0^\circ$  for  $\omega < 1000$  and  $-180^\circ$  for  $\omega > 1000$ .



(11)

$\omega_0 = 1000$  rad/s,  $\omega = 1000 \approx 2\pi \times 50$  Hz  
 $\omega_n = 50$ ,  $P_3 \approx 100$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{(j\omega + 50)}{\left(\frac{j\omega}{1000} + 1\right)^2} = \frac{10^6 \cdot (j\omega + 50)}{(j\omega)^2 + 2000j\omega + 10^6}$$



For a system with a corner frequency of  $\omega_n$  and a gain of  $A_0$ , the transfer function is given by:

$$H = (j\omega + \omega_n) \cdot \frac{\omega_n^2}{(j\omega)^2 + 2\omega_n j\omega + \omega_n^2}$$

(12)

Given  $\omega_n = 1000$  rad/sec  
 P3/7 in 22 23 in 10/16 in 20/20  
 in 8m/s² need for  $\xi$  in 12m/s  
 P3/8 pos 13m/s oe inherent mass

1. If  $m = 100$  kg and  $\xi = 0.7$  find

$$\omega_{\max} = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - 2\xi^2} = 0$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

: 0.5 rad/sec

$$|H(\omega)| \Big|_{\omega=\omega_n} = |j\omega_n + 50| \cdot \frac{\omega_n^2}{2\xi\omega_n^2}$$

$$= 100 \cdot 1.25 \times \frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} =$$

$$\approx 100 \cdot 1.25 \times 0.707$$

now we have  $|j\omega_n + 50| \approx 82$  rad/sec  
 :  $\delta \approx 2N38$

$$20 \log \left( \frac{|Y(\omega)|}{|X(\omega)|} \right) \Big|_{\omega=\omega_n} = 20 \log 0.707 = -3 \text{ dB}$$

now pos 3N18 is pe 1N16  
 23m/s² pos +10dB & -10dB  
 .13m/s²

$$20 \log \left( \frac{|Y(\omega)|}{|X(\omega)|} \right) \Big|_{\omega=\omega_n} = -6 \text{ dB} \quad \text{and} \quad (\xi=1) \quad \text{P3/7} = 20 \text{m/s}^2$$

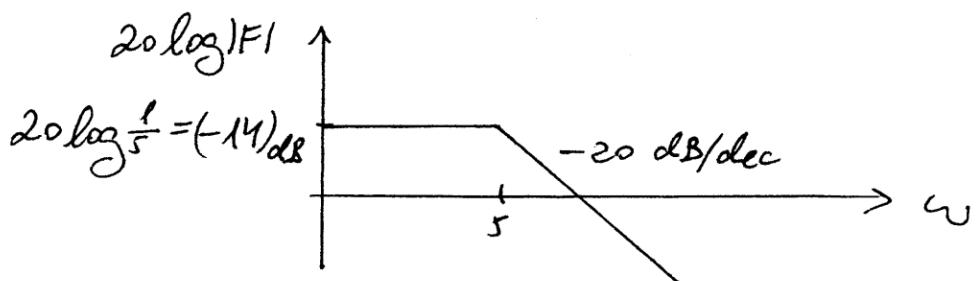
.13m/s² pos 25m/s²

(13)

$$F(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega - 5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 25}} e^{-j \tan^{-1}(-\frac{\omega}{5})}$$

as per WPF closed loop  
given above



as per given pic as per fig  
NSC roll off is given as s=jw

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s+5} \right\} = e^{+st} u(t)$$

! 33NN NSC NSC

as per NSC is given as Tolje

as per NSC is given as  $\frac{1}{j\omega + a}$  is given

as per NSC is given as  $a > 0$  is given  
. then it is per

4.阶

(19)

因为 "ps" 有 2 个零点，所以 overshoot  
会比 1 阶时大，且为常数倍数。

令  $y(t)$  为输出，则  $E(t) = y(t) - x(t)$   
。故有

:  $F(s)$  为 2 阶，且  $x(t)$  为 1 阶

$$\begin{aligned} E(s) &= Y(s) - X(s) = F(s) \cdot X(s) - X(s) = \\ &= (F(s) - 1) \cdot X(s) = \\ &= \left( \frac{as+b}{s^2+as+b} - 1 \right) X(s) = \\ &= \frac{-s^2}{s^2+as+b} X(s) \quad \uparrow \quad \frac{-s}{s^2+as+b} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x(t) = u(t) \\ X(s) = 1/s \end{array} \right\} \text{由 } 3N \text{ 得到}$$

$$E(s) = \int_0^\infty E(t) e^{-st} dt \quad \text{由 } 3N \text{ 得到 } 225'.$$

$$E(s=0) = \int_0^\infty E(t) dt \quad s=0 \rightarrow 3, \text{ 因此 } 0$$

由  $\int_0^\infty E(t) dt$  为  $s=0$  时的输出：

$$E(s=0) = \frac{-s}{s^2+as+b} \Big|_{s=0} = 0$$

$$15) \hat{E}(s=0) = \int_0^{\infty} E(t) dt = 0 \quad \text{pt p } \underline{\delta t/c}$$

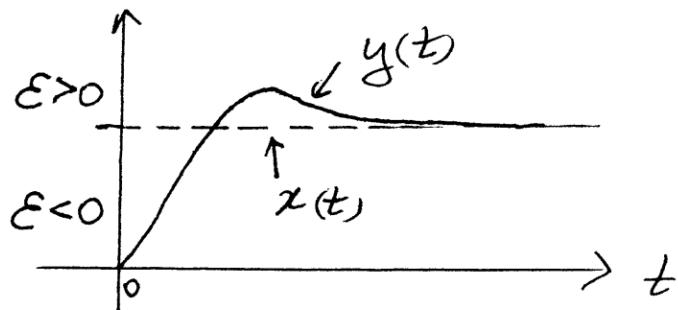
$$, \underline{\delta t/c}$$

כדי ש  $y(t) < x(t)$  ב  $t=0^+$  דהיינו  $y(0^+) < x(0^+)$   
 מכאן  $\hat{E}(s=0) < 0$  ו  $y(t) < x(t)$  ב  $t=0^+$   
 נסמן  $y(0^+) < x(0^+)$  ו  $E(0^+) < 0$   
 כלומר  $y(t) < x(t)$  ב  $t=0^+$

$$E(0^+) = y(0^+) - x(0^+) < 0$$

בז' ש  $\delta t$  נורא כ  $E(t)$  ב  $\delta t/c$  ש  $\delta t/c$   
 מכאן  $\underline{\delta t}$  הוא מתקיים  $\delta t/c < 0$   
 כלומר  $y(0^+) < x(0^+)$  ב  $t=0^+$

$E(t) = y(t) - x(t) > 0$  ב  $t=0^+$  מוגדר  
3 נס, ב-! א  $\delta t$  מוגדר כ  $\delta t/c$ , מוגדר  
 ! overshoot או overshoot time



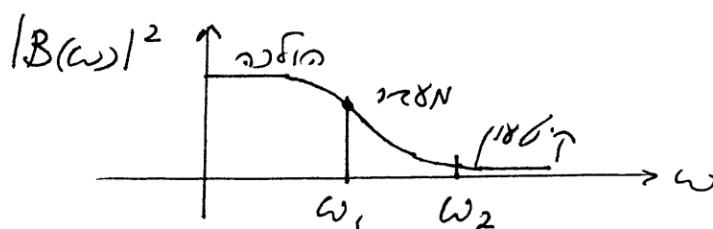
①

PJON - 6 ⇒ גיבוב

Butterworth פון דה איזקנס צפוי גיבוב ①

$$|B(\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}\right)^{2N}}$$

פונקציית גיבוב פון דה איזקנס



$$|B(\omega_1)|^2 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad |B(\omega_2)|^2 = 0.01$$

איזקנס  $\omega_2$ !  $\omega_1$  נס (0< $\omega_1$ < $\omega_2$ ) גיבוב  
 $\omega_2/\omega_c$  דה  $\omega_1/\omega_c$  דה בז צפוי  $\omega_c^{-1} N$  דה  
 $N$  דה ≈ 3 גיבוב

נזכיר ① איזן Butterworth פון דה איזקנס ② -  
 מילוקן מסג'ן  $2N-1$ ,  $\omega=0$  צפוי  
 0dB דה  $|B(\omega)|^2$  דה

Butterworth פון דה  $N-1$   $\omega_c$  גיבוב ③

• גיבוב צפוי גיבוב צפוי גיבוב

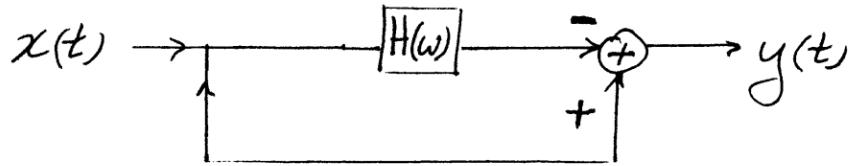
±0.75dB "3" 38 גיבוב צפוי גיבוב איזקנס. I }  
 •  $\omega < 2\pi \cdot 100$  גיבוב }  
 •  $\omega > 2\pi \cdot 110$  גיבוב 20dB - N גיבוב איזקנס. II }

↓

(2)

(HPP) پاره چون  $\mu$  نیز بسیار کوچک است  
اگر  $\omega_c$  را بخواهیم افزایش داد

(4)



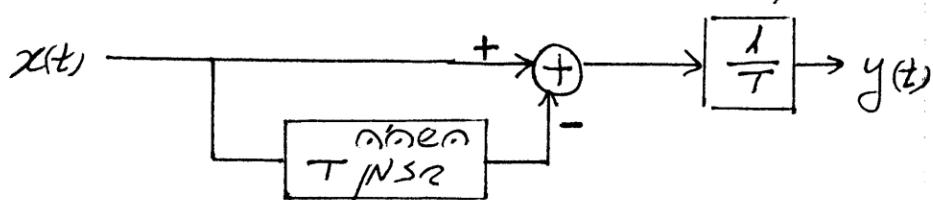
(LPF) پاره چون  $\mu$  بزرگ است  
 $\omega_c$  پرکشیده باشد

پس از اینکه  $\omega_c$  را بزرگ کردیم  $\omega_c$  را کم کردیم. این میتواند پتانسیل چون  $\mu$  باشد

RC در پیش  $H(\omega)$  را بزرگ کردیم. II

$$H(\omega) = \frac{\omega_c}{j\omega + \omega_c} \quad : P' \text{ توانی}$$

: ۵۰٪ پرکشیده باشد



نحوی بزرگ شود و از پاسخ

$|H(\omega)| < \omega_c$  شود  $\omega_c$  بزرگ شود  
۱۰٪-ی  $\omega_c$  بزرگ شود  $\sqrt{1/2} \approx 0.707$  باشد  
؟ ۵۰٪ پرکشیده باشد ۱۳N

لطفاً تبلیغ

(3)

Python - 6 steps to go1 notice \*

$$|B(\omega_1)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_c}\right)^{2N}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad : \underline{\omega_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_1 = \omega_c$$

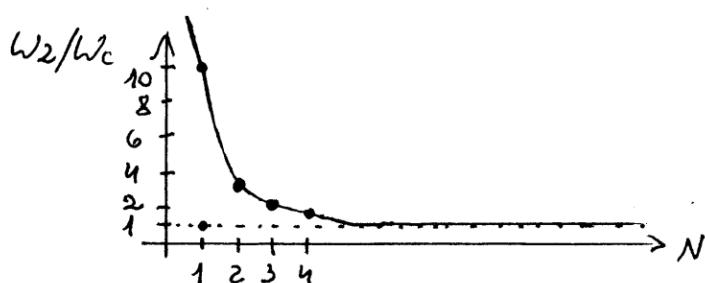
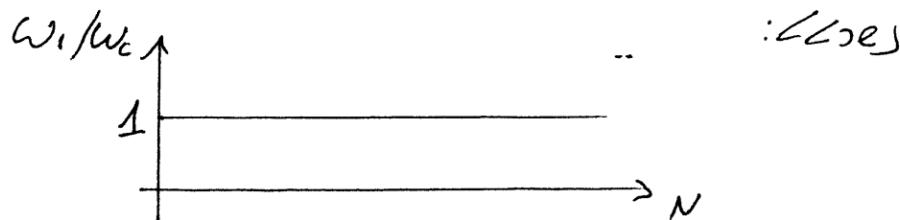
$$\underline{N} \approx \sqrt{100} \approx$$

$$|B(\omega_2)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_c}\right)^{2N}} = \frac{1}{100} \quad : \underline{\omega_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_c}\right)^{2N} = 99$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_2 = \omega_c \times \sqrt[2N]{99} \approx \omega_c \sqrt[2N]{100}$$

$\uparrow$   
 $\sqrt[2N]{100} \approx 10$



(4)

2阶导数

$$|B(\omega)|^2 = \left(1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}\right)^{2N}\right)^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \omega^2} |B(\omega)|^2 = - \underbrace{\left(1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}\right)^{2N}\right)^{-2}}_{\text{分子}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} \left(1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}\right)^{2N}\right)}_{\text{分母}}$$

分子 \$(2N-1)\$ 为奇数时，\$x \neq 0\$

当 \$\omega=0\$ 时 \$|B(\omega)|^2\$ 为偶数

分子 \$(2N-1)\$ 为奇数时

$$\text{设 } \omega_0, \omega=0 \approx \omega_0 \quad \left[1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}\right)^{2N}\right]$$

$$m < 2N : \frac{\partial^m}{\partial \omega^m} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}\right)^{2N}\right] = \frac{1}{(\omega_c)^{2N}} \frac{(2N)!}{(2N-m)!} \omega^{2N-m}$$

$(m \leq 2N-1 \text{ 且 } m \geq 1 \text{ 时}) \quad 2N-m \geq 1$

此时 \$m \neq 0\$ 时 \$\omega=0\$ 时

(5)

.3 noise \*

Butterworth noise gain

$$|B(\omega)|_{\max} = 1 = 0 \text{ dB}$$

at higher  $\omega < 100\cdot2\pi$  phase noise  $\approx 5\%$   
 and at  $\omega_c$  phase noise  $\approx 0.75 \text{ dB} \approx 1\%$   
 $\text{NFB } 0 - 2 \times 0.75 = -1.5 \text{ dB}$

$$\frac{|B(\omega)|}{\text{dB}} = 20 \log |B(\omega)| \geq -1.5 \text{ dB}$$

$$|B(\omega)| \geq 10^{\frac{-1.5}{20}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}\right)^{2N}} = |B(\omega)|^2 \geq 10^{\frac{-3}{20}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

so  $\omega_1$  is given by  $\omega_1 = 100\cdot2\pi \text{ rad/s}$  for  $B(\omega)$  to have  
 $\omega = \omega_1 = 100\cdot2\pi \text{ rad/s}$  at  $3\% \text{ noise}$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_c}\right)^{2N}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \left( \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_c} \right)^{2N} = \sqrt{2} - 1 = 0.4142 \right|$$

$\omega > 100\cdot2\pi$  has  $20 \text{ dB}$  noise  $\approx 0.23\%$   
 $\approx 1\%$

$$\frac{|B(\omega)|}{\text{dB}} = 20 \log |B(\omega)| \leq -20$$

||

(6)

$$|B(\omega)| \leq \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}\right)^{2N}} = |B(\omega)|^2 \leq \frac{1}{100}$$

pling de 25111 N. log N. log B(ω) e n. j.  
 sinc  $\omega = \omega_2 = 110 \cdot 2\pi$  23.9 π 2.38 =

$$\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_c}\right)^{2N}} = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\left(\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_c}\right)^{2N} = 100 - 1 = 99}$$

instanța 110 π π = se vă întărește

$$\left(\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2}\right)^{2N} = \frac{0.4142}{99} = 4.18398 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \left(\frac{2\pi \cdot 100}{2\pi \cdot 110}\right)^{2N} = (0.90909)^{2N} = 4.18398 \times 10^{-3}$$

: probabilitatea log -ea

$$2N \cdot \log(0.90909) = \log(4.18398 \times 10^{-3})$$

$$\underline{N=29} \quad \text{rezolvare} \quad N = 28.729$$

(7)

$$\left(\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_c}\right)^{2N} = 99 \quad \text{WIC}$$

:  $\omega_c \approx$ 

$$\omega_c = \frac{\omega_2}{\sqrt[2N]{99}} = \underline{638.5} \left[ \frac{\text{Rad}}{\text{sec}} \right]$$

$$N=29$$

$$\omega_2 = 2\pi \cdot 110$$

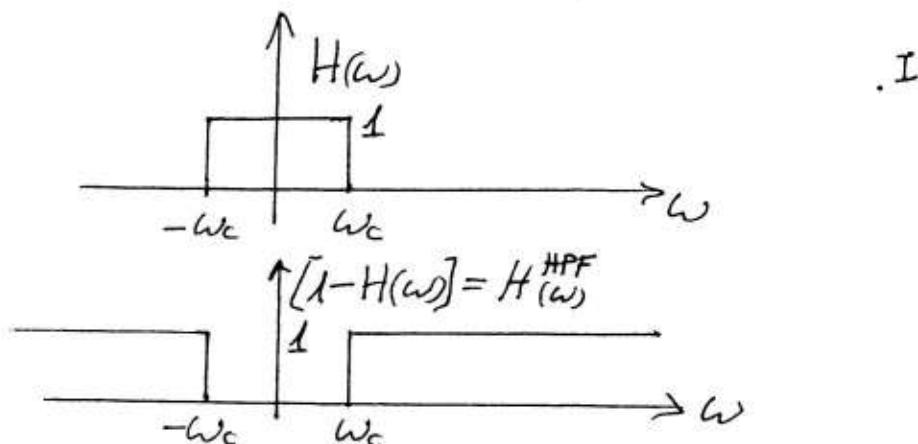
: 4. a) see \*

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

$$Y(\omega) = X(\omega) - X(\omega) \cdot H(\omega)$$

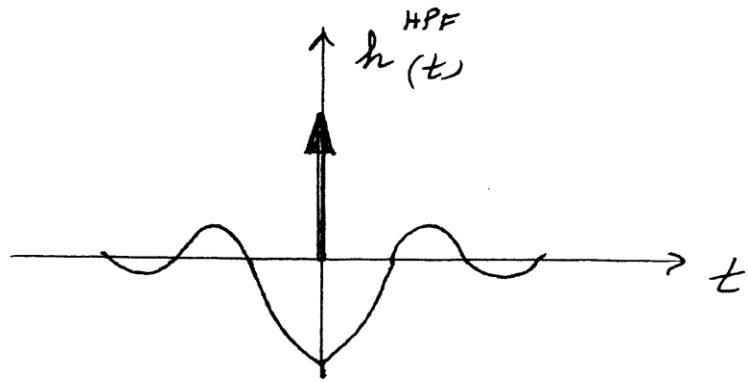
$$= X(\omega) [1 - H(\omega)]$$

$$= X(\omega) \cdot H^{\text{HPF}}(\omega)$$



Frage  $h^{\text{HPF}}(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[1 - H(\omega)] = \delta(t) - \frac{\sin(\omega_c t)}{\pi t}$

(8)

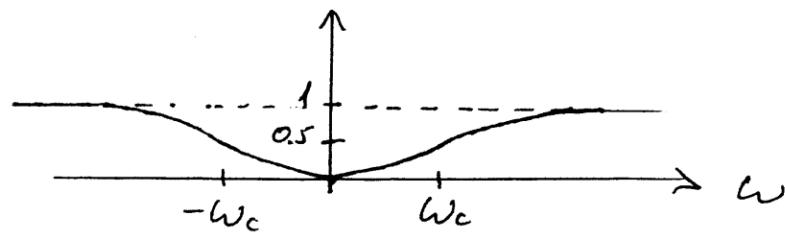


$$H(\omega) = \frac{\omega_c}{j\omega + \omega_c} \quad \text{per II}$$

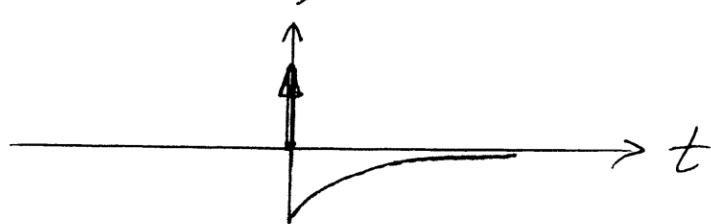
$$\Rightarrow h(t) = f^{-1}\{H(\omega)\} = \omega_c e^{-\omega_c t} u(t) \quad \text{. rechte Seite}$$

$$H_{(w)}^{HPF} = 1 - \frac{\omega_c}{j\omega + \omega_c} = \frac{j\omega}{j\omega + \omega_c} \quad : \text{ per } \delta I$$

$$|H_{(w)}^{HPF}| = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + \omega_c^2}}$$



$$h^{HPF}(t) = \delta(t) - \omega_c e^{-\omega_c t} u(t) \quad \text{. per rechte Seite}$$



(3)

. 5 adice \*

:  $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$  &  $T$ 

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{T} [x(t) - x(t-T)]$$

or so we can

$$Y(\omega) = X(\omega) \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{T} [1 - e^{-j\omega T}]}_{H(\omega)}$$

BUT we get no sign

$$\begin{aligned} H(\omega) &= \frac{1}{T} [1 - e^{-j\omega T}] = \\ &= \frac{1}{T} e^{-j\omega \frac{T}{2}} [e^{+j\omega \frac{T}{2}} - e^{-j\omega \frac{T}{2}}] \\ &= \frac{1}{T} e^{-j\omega \frac{T}{2}} 2j \sin(\omega \frac{T}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

 $(\frac{T}{2})$  be area for  $e^{-j\omega \frac{T}{2}}$ 

? this is

: P/NI POSSIBLY NOT A SIGN

$$\frac{2j}{T} \sin(\omega \frac{T}{2}) \xrightarrow{\text{WKS}} \frac{2j}{T} \omega \frac{T}{2} = \underline{j\omega}$$

. 5% to 10% P/NI POSSIBLY NOT A SIGN

. If we want to be about 10%  $\underline{j\omega}$  lead

$$\frac{\frac{2j}{T} \sin(\omega \frac{T}{2}) - j\omega}{j\omega} < 0.1$$

(10)

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \approx 0.1 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$\left| \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right) - \frac{\omega T}{2}}{\frac{\omega T}{2}} \right| < 0.1$$

$x = \frac{\omega T}{2}$  əsənd fələm "8" rəsənə yoxdur  
cədə 130N 118% 212% ~30% 110

$$\sin\left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right) \approx \left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \dots$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{6}}{\frac{\omega T}{2}} < 0.1$$

$$\left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right)^2 < 0.6$$

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{\omega T}{2} < 0.7746}}$$

$$8,5\pi \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\omega_c = \frac{1.5492}{T}}}$$

$$x = \frac{\omega T}{2} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\sin(x) - x}{x} \right| < 0.1$$

$$-0.1 < \frac{\sin(x) - x}{x} < 0.1$$

$$-0.1x < \sin(x) - x < 0.1x$$

$$0.9x < \sin(x) < 1.1x$$

↓  
! rəsənə

$x = \frac{\omega T}{2} =$   
 $= 0.7867$

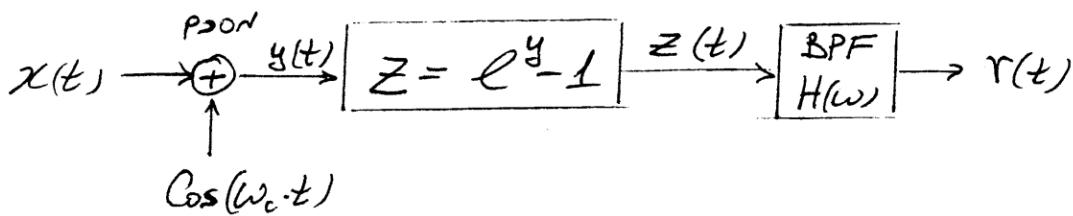
: əsənd rəsənə

1

## אותות ומערכות - תשע"ב

$$\underline{AM \text{ גזען } \frac{y(t)}{x(t) - 7} \text{ בזבז}}$$

המטרה היא למצוא את  $y(t)$  כפונקציית זמנים של  $x(t)$  ו  $r(t)$



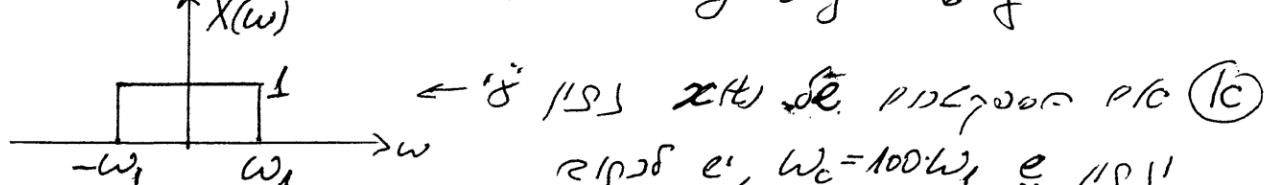
$$y(t) = x(t) + \cos(\omega_0 t) : \text{אנו מ}'$$

נמצא  $y(t)$  ו  $Z(t)$  לפי  $\frac{y(t)}{x(t) - 7}$  יתגלו  
בנוסף נשים בזבז  $\cos(\omega_0 t)$  כפונקציית זמנים

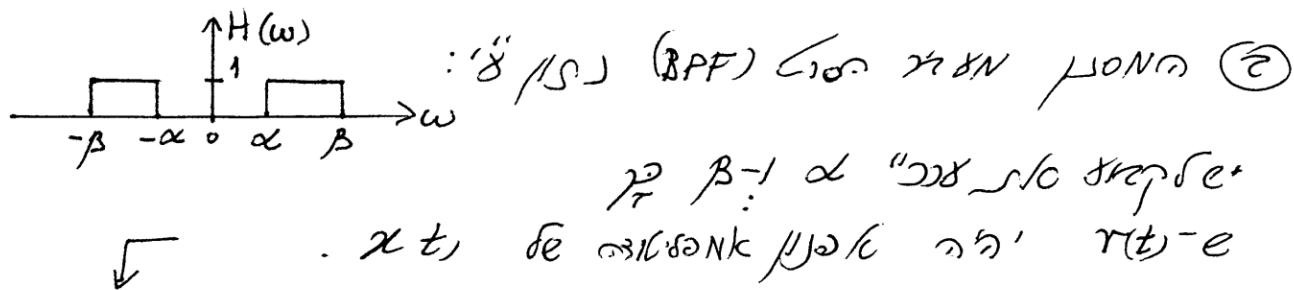
$$(1) \quad z(t) = I_0 e^{\alpha v(t) - 1}$$

המטרה היא למצוא  $y(t)$  כפונקציית זמנים של  $x(t)$   
בנוסף  $X(\omega)$  מוגדרת  $Z(t)$  כפונקציית זמנים  
בזבז  $\omega_c$

$$e^y = 1 + y + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{6}y^3 \dots$$

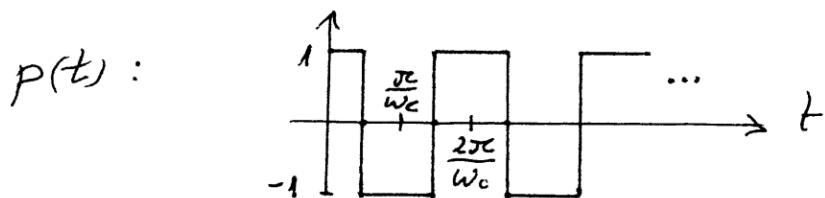
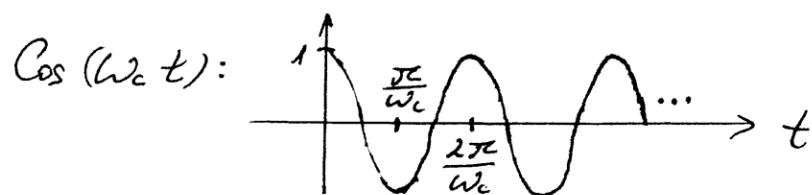
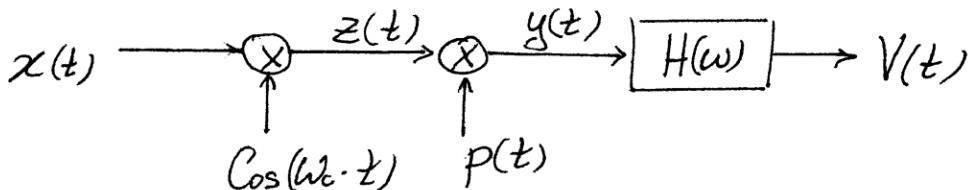


$e^y$  מוגדרת כפונקציית זמנים של  $y(t)$  כפונקציית זמנים

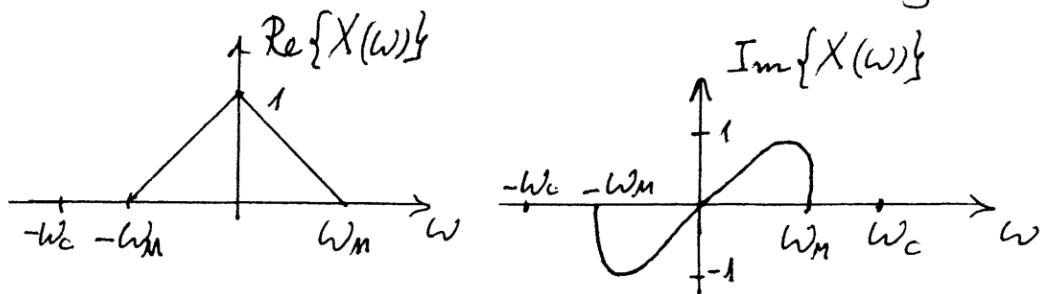


(2)  $\omega_c = (\delta\omega / \mu_0 C) \sqrt{3} \delta B N^3 / \sqrt{3} \delta B N \approx \omega_N$  (2)

תפקידו לפקי גלים נורמיים  $\mu_0 C / \delta B N$  מושפע מכך  
��ורם גל  $\omega_c$  מ-  $\sqrt{B/C}$  ו-  $\delta B N$  מ-  $\delta \omega$  ו-  $\delta B N$   
 $\cos(\omega_c t)$  ב-  $V(t)$



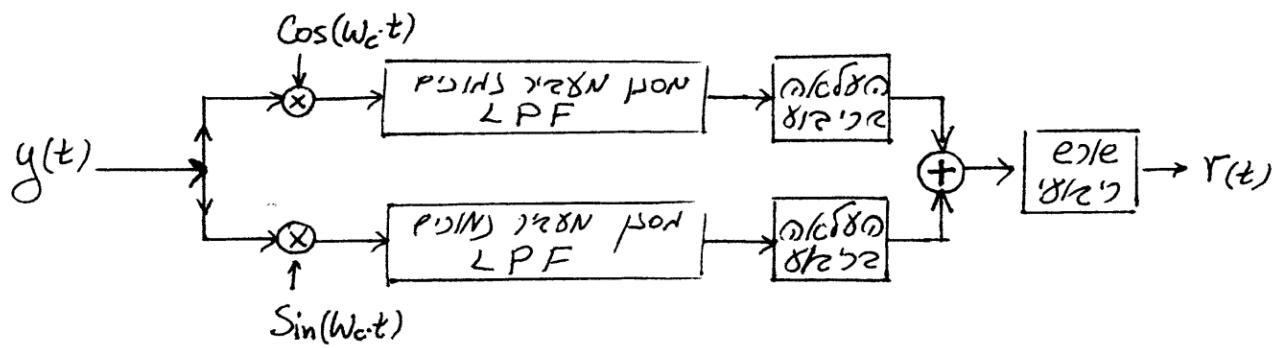
$\omega_m < \omega_c$ :  $\omega_m$  נורם ר�גון גל  $\cos(\omega_m t)$  כמ"מ  $x(t) = e^{j\omega_m t}$  ב-  
פ. ק. כ. ר�גון גל  $\cos(\omega_m t)$



פונקציית פולינומית נורמלית, פולינומית נורמלית, כפופה ל- (1)  
ונורמלית (ז'  $Z(w)$ ,  $P(w)$ ,  $Y(w)$ ) ב-  $\rho(w)$  (1)  
( $Z(t)$ ,  $P(t)$ ,  $Y(t)$  ב-  $\rho(t)$ )

$\Rightarrow H(w) = \frac{1}{\rho(w)}$  פונקציית פולינומית נורמלית  
 $V(t) = X(t)$  ב-  $\rho(t)$





• We 1847 23 for P.J.O.N.A. "e

$$y(t) = [x(t) + A] \cdot \cos(\omega t + \theta), \text{ where } x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } A, \theta \in \mathbb{R}$$

• 2013' Rd, 2012 P 250 Qc 28/10

$w_m < w_c$  时,  $w_m$  是  $\mathcal{L}_0$  的一个特征值。

. t δδ δ x(t)+A>0 p 1121

1928 Nov 8 X(t) no sound page 11005 753

•  $\theta_0 \sim 83^\circ$ ,  $1055 \text{ pc}$ ,  $y(t) \approx n^{15}$

and the following is true (4)

$$\Rightarrow H(\omega) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{1}\right) - 0.2\omega - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{0.06\omega}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{100}}\right)$$

(4)

 $\sqrt{2} \approx 1.414$ 1 slice \*

$$Z(t) = e^{y(t)} - 1$$

(c)

$$= e^{x(t) + \cos(\omega_c t)} - 1$$

3 30 de rjor  
(rjor 1/10 4)  
. 1-0

$$\begin{aligned} &= [x(t) + \cos(\omega_c t)] + \frac{1}{2}[x(t) + \cos(\omega_c t)]^2 + \frac{1}{6}[x(t) + \cos(\omega_c t)]^3 \\ &= x(t) + \cos(\omega_c t) + \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}x^2(t) + x(t)\cos(\omega_c t) + \frac{1}{2}\cos^2(\omega_c t) + \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{6}x^3(t) + \frac{1}{2}x^2(t)\cos(\omega_c t) + \frac{1}{2}x(t)\cos^2(\omega_c t) + \frac{1}{6}\cos^3(\omega_c t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\cos^2(\omega_c t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(2\omega_c t)}$$

$$\boxed{\cos^3(\omega_c t) = \frac{1}{4}(3\cos(\omega_c t) + \cos(3\omega_c t))}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z(t) &= x(t) + \cos(\omega_c t) + \frac{1}{2}x^2(t) + x(t)\cos(\omega_c t) + \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\cos(2\omega_c t) + \frac{1}{6}x^3(t) + \frac{1}{2}x^2(t)\cos(\omega_c t) + \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4}x(t) + \frac{1}{4}x(t)\cos(2\omega_c t) + \frac{1}{8}\cos(\omega_c t) + \frac{1}{24}\cos(3\omega_c t) = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{4}x(t) + \frac{1}{2}x^2(t) + \frac{1}{6}x^3(t) + \\ &\quad + \cos(\omega_c t) \cdot \left[ \frac{9}{8} + x(t) + \frac{1}{2}x^2(t) \right] + \\ &\quad + \cos(2\omega_c t) \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}x(t) \right] + \frac{1}{24}\cos(3\omega_c t) \end{aligned}$$

5

Now if  $x^2(t)$  is a positive function

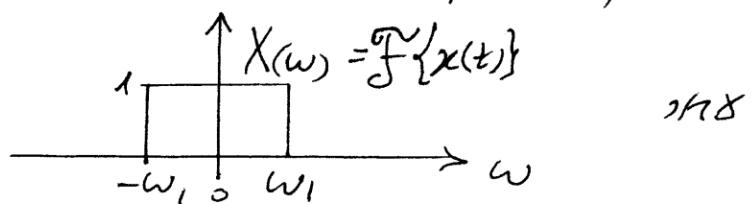
$$\mathcal{F}\{x^2(t)\} = \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * X(\omega)$$

$\mathcal{F}\{x^2(t)\} = \omega_1$  be and  $X(\omega) = \delta$  per prob  
 $\text{on } N1371, 2\omega_1$  be and  $\omega_1$

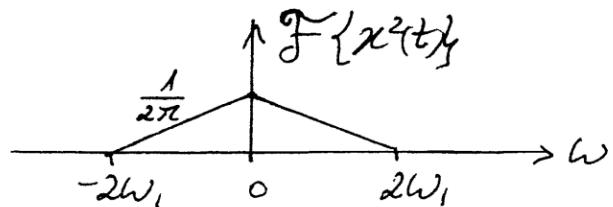
$$\mathcal{F}\{x^3(t)\} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathcal{F}\{x^2(\omega)\} * X(\omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * X(\omega) * X(\omega)$$

3. וריאנטה של  $x^3(t)$  בפונקציית גוף יפה



ই-৩৫/১৩/N= সুজা মুগ ব্র

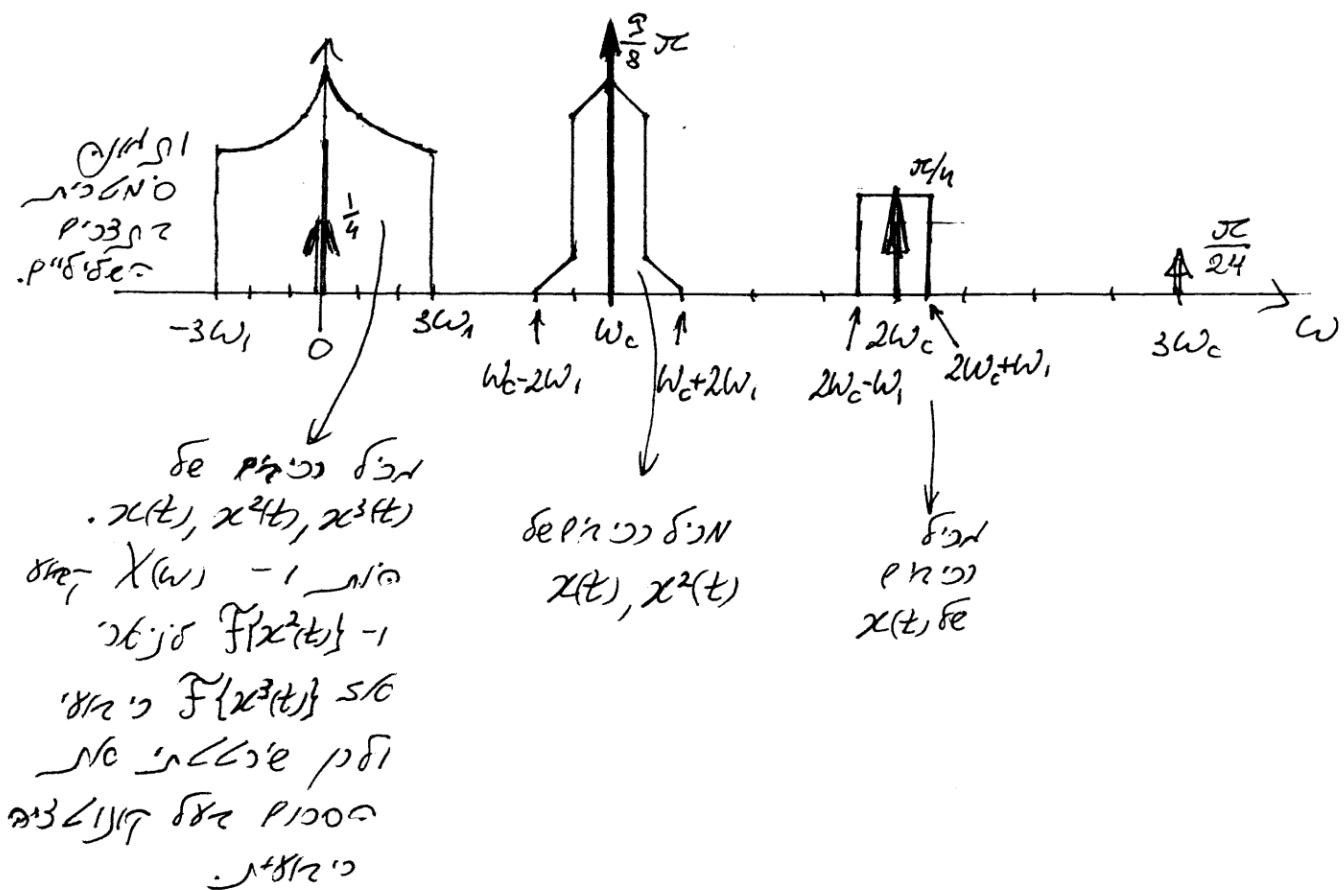


Thus if we take the  $F\{x^3(t)\}$  like we  
have done in the previous section from the  
definition of the inverse transform we get

∴  $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = \text{real } Z(t) \delta \text{ sign } y$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ⑥ Z(\omega) = & \frac{1}{4} \delta(\omega) + \frac{5}{4} X(\omega) + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{F}\{x^2(t)\} + \frac{1}{6} \tilde{F}\{x^3(t)\} + \left. \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{at } \omega=0 \\ \text{at } \omega=w_c \\ \text{at } \omega=2w_c \\ \text{at } \omega=3w_c \end{array} \\
 & + \pi \cdot \frac{9}{8} [\delta(\omega - w_c) + \delta(\omega + w_c)] + \left. \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{at } \omega=w_c \\ \text{at } \omega=2w_c \end{array} \\
 & + \pi \cdot [X(\omega - w_c) + X(\omega + w_c)] + \left. \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{at } \omega=2w_c \end{array} \\
 & + \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} [\tilde{F}\{x^2(t)\}]_{\omega=w_c} + \tilde{F}\{x^2(t)\}]_{\omega+w_c} + \left. \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{at } \omega=w_c \end{array} \\
 & + \pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} [\delta(\omega - 2w_c) + \delta(\omega + 2w_c)] + \left. \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{at } \omega=2w_c \end{array} \\
 & + \pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} [X(\omega - 2w_c) + X(\omega + 2w_c)] + \left. \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{at } \omega=2w_c \end{array} \\
 & + \frac{\pi}{24} [\delta(\omega - 3w_c) + \delta(\omega + 3w_c)] \quad \left. \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{at } \omega=3w_c \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

چنانچه نتیجه این است که مقدار  $\delta(\omega)$  در  $\omega = 0$  برابر با  $\frac{1}{4}$  است و مقدار  $\delta(\omega)$  در  $\omega = \pm w_c$  برابر با  $\frac{9}{8}\pi$  است و مقدار  $\delta(\omega)$  در  $\omega = \pm 2w_c$  برابر با  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  است و مقدار  $\delta(\omega)$  در  $\omega = \pm 3w_c$  برابر با  $\frac{\pi}{24}$  است.



(7)

3/2.  $X(\omega)$   $\Rightarrow$   $x(t) = e^{-j\omega t} X(\omega)$   $\Rightarrow$  (2)

$\Rightarrow$   $X(\omega) \propto \delta(\omega - \omega_c)$

$X(\omega) [0 < \omega < \infty]$   $\Rightarrow$   $x(t) = \cos(\omega_c t)$ ,  $2\pi \omega_c$   $\Rightarrow$   $\omega_c = \frac{\pi}{T}$

$X(\omega - 2\omega_c)$   $\Rightarrow$   $x(t) = \cos(2\omega_c t)$

$\Rightarrow$   $\mu_{DN} = \delta(\omega - 2\omega_c)$

$$r(t) = A(x(t) + 1) \cdot \cos(2\omega_c t) : \text{AM}$$

$\Rightarrow$   $H(\omega) = \delta\alpha$

$$|\omega_c + 2\omega_m < \omega < 2\omega_c - \omega_m|$$

$\Rightarrow$   $H(\omega) = \delta\beta$

$$|2\omega_c + \omega_m < \omega < 3\omega_c|$$

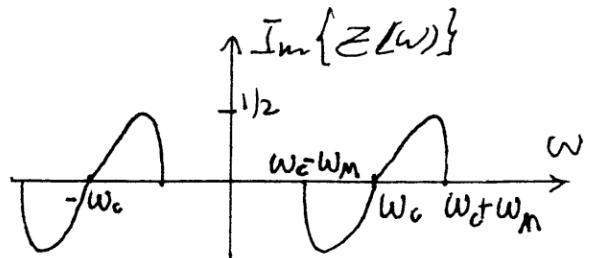
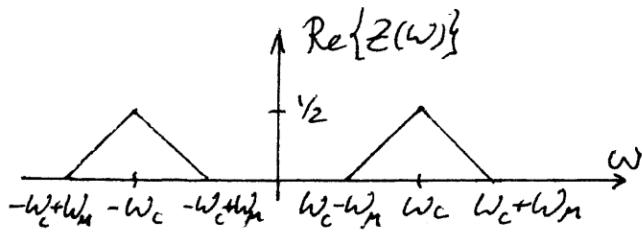
$\mu_{DN} = \alpha$   $\Rightarrow$   $X(\omega - 2\omega_c) = 3 \Rightarrow \text{rest}$   
 $\mu_{DN} = \beta$   $\Rightarrow$   $\text{rest}$

: 2  $\Rightarrow$  case

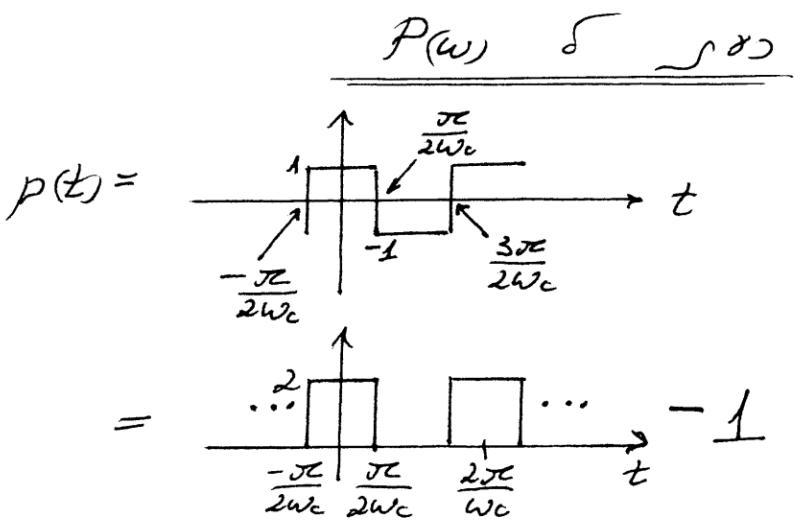
:  $Z(\omega) \approx \delta_{\text{imp}}$  (c)

$$z(t) = x(t) \cdot \cos(\omega_c t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z(\omega) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * \pi[\delta(\omega - \omega_c) + \delta(\omega + \omega_c)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [X(\omega - \omega_c) + X(\omega + \omega_c)] \end{aligned}$$



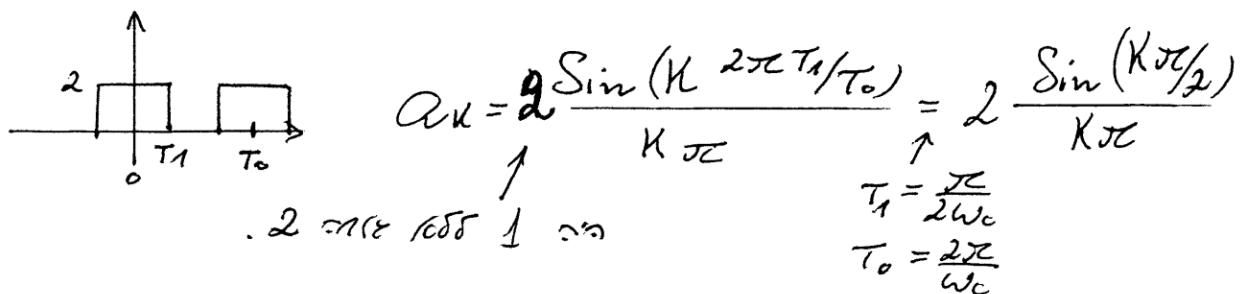
(8)



$$2\pi \delta(\omega) \text{ is the } \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} p(t) dt = \text{average value of } p(t) \text{ over one period}$$

$$\text{and } P(\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi k}{\tau}) \cdot 2\pi$$

$$\tau = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_c} \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{\tau} = \omega_c$$



$$\Rightarrow P(\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{4}{k} \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right) \delta(\omega - \omega_c k) - 2\pi \delta(\omega)$$

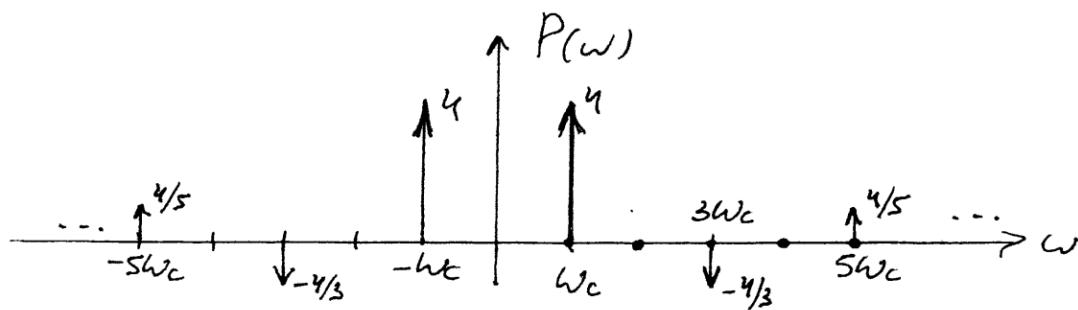
$$\text{At } k=0 \text{ we have } 4 \delta(\omega) \text{ instead of } 2\pi \delta(\omega)$$

$$\frac{4}{k} \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right) = 2\pi \frac{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2}}{\frac{k\pi}{2}} = 2\pi$$

In practice  $\delta(\omega)$  is never zero so the DC part is non-zero. The DC part is  $2\pi$  for  $k=0$ . (DC part is  $4\pi$ )

(3)

PNF-a  $\rightarrow$   $\omega_c$  es el centro de  $P(\omega)$  PDS  
 : @ICR @



$Y(\omega)$  en función

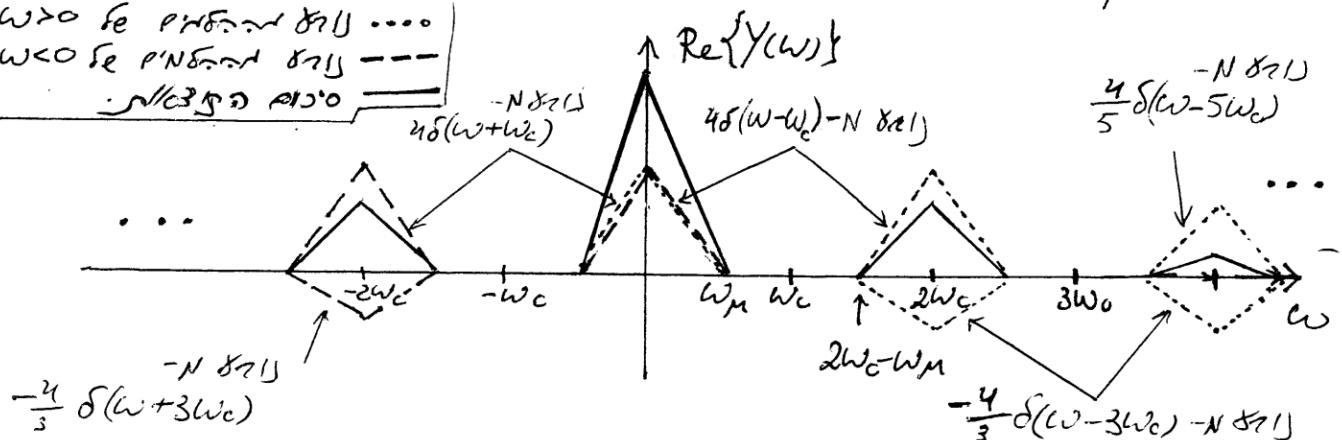
$$y(t) = p(t) \cdot z(t)$$

$$\text{a } 3\sqrt{3}N \cdot \delta \Rightarrow Y(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} P(\omega) * Z(\omega)$$

a 3  $\sqrt{3}N \cdot \delta$   $\Rightarrow$   $\omega_c$  OSIN PDS  $\Rightarrow$  a 3  $\sqrt{3}N \cdot \delta$  PDS

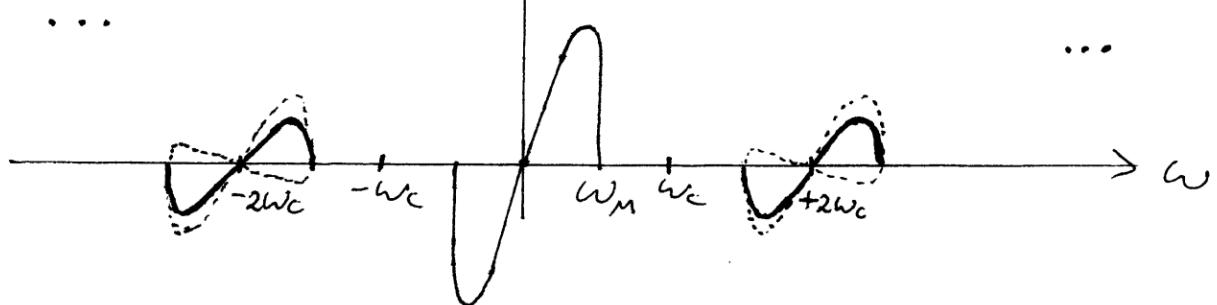
: PNF-a PDS

$\omega > 0$  se presentan  $\delta(\omega)$  ...  
 $\omega < 0$  se presentan  $\delta(\omega)$  ...  
 ...

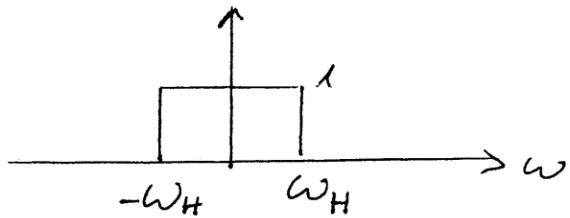


$\text{Im}\{Y(\omega)\}$

: ONIR



(10)

 $\omega_{cav}/N$  LPF por  $H(\omega)$  p/6 (2)

Existe  $X(\omega)$  se presente distorsion sin  
 $X(\omega)$  de alto orden impulsos nula  
por que los (impulsos) se  
ssin funcion ponga que se llama funcion  
impulsos de orden

$$|\omega_m < \omega_h < 2\omega_c - \omega_m|$$

. 3 - función \*

$$y(t) = [x(t) + A] \cdot \cos(\omega_c t + \theta_c) \quad : \text{función}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= y(t) \cdot \cos(\omega_c t) = [x(t) + A] \cdot \cos(\omega_c t + \theta_c) \cdot \cos(\omega_c t) \\ &= [x(t) + A] \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos(2\omega_c t + \theta_c) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(\theta_c) \right] \end{aligned} \quad : 1^{\text{er}} \text{ } 1^{\text{er}} \text{ } \text{función}$$

: signo, fase, amplitud función se llama : LPF orden

$$y_2 = [x(t) + A] \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos(\theta_c)$$

$$y_3 = [x(t) + A]^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cos^2(\theta_c) \quad : \text{función} \text{ } 2^{\text{er}} \text{ } \text{función}$$

(11)

y(t) = f(t)

$$\tilde{y}_1 = y(t) \cdot \sin(\omega t) =$$

$$= [x(t) + A] \cdot \cos(\omega t + \theta_0) \cdot \sin(\omega t)$$

$$= [x(t) + A] \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\omega t + \theta_0) - \frac{1}{2} \sin(\theta_0) \right]$$

: real part and imaginary, LPF on real

$$\tilde{y}_2 = [x(t) + A] \cdot \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \sin(\theta_0) \right]$$

Imaginary part on real

$$\tilde{y}_3 = [x(t) + A]^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sin^2(\theta_0)$$

product of real parts

$$y_3 + \tilde{y}_3 = \frac{1}{4} [x(t) + A]^2 \cdot [\cos^2(\theta_0) + \sin^2(\theta_0)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [x(t) + A]^2$$

sum of squares

$$r(t) = \frac{1}{2} [x(t) + A]$$

DC value is mean value

(12)

4.2.5cex

$$\begin{aligned} \cancel{\star} H(\omega) &= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{1}\right) - 0.2\omega - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{0.06\omega}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{100}}\right) \\ &\quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ &= \cancel{\star} H_1 - \cancel{\star} H_2 - \cancel{\star} H_3 \end{aligned}$$

: 1NFC

sk 3n. psd er NMPh jonne ksjm nia  
 [der? "32 38]. ene j61 psd 105 - psd 13Nj psd

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{Bj} &\approx \omega_{Cj} \approx 15 \quad \cancel{\star} H_2 \approx \text{single} \\ &\approx 10N \text{ ejjedord } \approx 87J \text{ eje } 102 \text{ psd} \\ &e^{-j0.2\omega} \end{aligned}$$

ors jn or k:  $\cancel{\star} H_1$  :  $\tan^{-1}$  je psd ipkes  
 jn or k:  $\cancel{\star} H_3$  18% i ind  $\approx 87J$  psd  
 : ffs jn or 225j re65 ojnd  $\approx 87J$  psd ojnd

$$\boxed{\cancel{\star}(a+jb) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{K \cdot b}{K \cdot a}\right)}$$

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{1}\right) = \cancel{\star}(1+j\omega) \quad : \text{Ojnd } \rho \delta i$$

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{0.06\omega}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{100}}\right) = \cancel{\star}\left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{100} + j0.06\omega\right) \quad : \text{Ojnd } \rho \delta i$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(\omega) &= e^{-j0.2\omega} \frac{1+j\omega}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{100} + j0.06\omega} = \quad : \text{jnd } \rho \delta i \\ &= e^{-j0.2\omega} \frac{1+j\omega}{1 + 0.06j\omega + \left(\frac{j\omega}{10}\right)^2} \end{aligned}$$

psd Tr0

1

## אותות ומערכות - תשע"ב

$$\text{8 גזים ב-15 נס"מ}$$

אנו בוחנים אם ה- $X(f)$  מקיים  $\int |X(f)|^2 dt < \infty$

$$(f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}) \quad X(f) = 0 \quad \text{for } |f| > 4 \text{ kHz}$$

$$4 \div 52 \text{ kHz} \quad \text{ריבוע} \quad \text{נוסף} \quad \text{תבונת}$$

$\int_0^\infty |X(f)|^2 df = \int_0^\infty |X(f)|^2 \cdot 2\pi f df = \int_0^\infty |\frac{1}{2\pi} \sin(2\pi f t_0)|^2 \cdot 2\pi f df = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_0^\infty \sin^2(2\pi f t_0) \cdot 2\pi f df$

$$f = 2048 \text{ kHz} \quad \text{לכל} \quad \text{נוסף} \quad \text{נוסף} \quad \text{תבונת}$$

$$\cdot y(t) \text{ נול רגינון}$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(s) ds = \int_{-\infty}^t \sin(2\pi f s) ds = \frac{1}{2\pi f} [\cos(2\pi f t) - \cos(2\pi f \cdot 0)]$$

$$\cdot y(t) \text{ נול, } x_s(t) \text{ כוונון} = 14.3 \text{ dB}$$

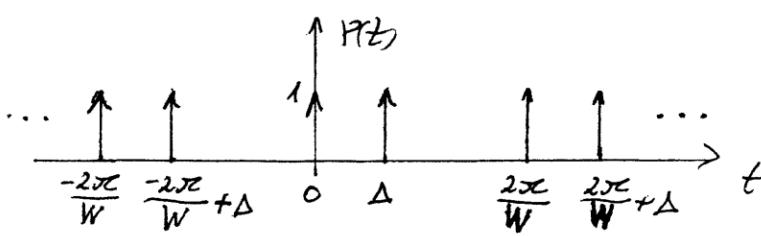
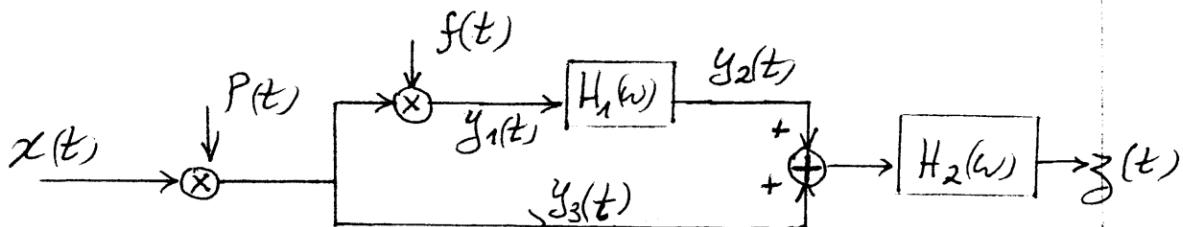
$$X(\omega) = 0 \text{ for } \omega > W \quad \text{אנו בוחנים} \quad H_1(\omega), \quad H_2(\omega) \quad \text{תבונת}$$

ה- $H_1(\omega)$  פועל לפני ה- $H_2(\omega)$ , כלומר ה- $H_1(\omega)$  מושפע מ- $H_2(\omega)$

ה- $H_1(\omega)$  מושפע מ- $H_2(\omega)$ , כלומר ה- $H_2(\omega)$  מושפע מ- $H_1(\omega)$

ה- $H_1(\omega)$  מושפע מ- $H_2(\omega)$  ב- $2W$  ו- $H_2(\omega)$  מושפע מ- $H_1(\omega)$  ב- $2W$

לכל  $\omega \in [-2W, 2W]$



תכלית

5

$$(2) T = \frac{2\pi}{W} \quad \text{is the period of the function f(t)}$$

For each  $t$  in  $\mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(t)$  is a function.

$$f(0) = a, \quad f(\Delta) = b$$

8 P.M. MONDAY

$$82^\circ N \text{ SSW} \quad H_1(\omega) = \begin{cases} j & \omega > 0 \\ -j & \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$863 \% \text{ LPF} \quad H_2(\omega) = \begin{cases} A & 0 < \omega < W \\ A^* & -W < \omega < 0 \\ 0 & |\omega| > W \end{cases}$$

$$A = \text{diag}(N/C_2)$$

Proof  $p(t) \in C_0(\Omega)$  since  $\int_{\Omega} |p(t)|^p dx < \infty$ .  $P(w)$  is closed in  $C_0(\Omega)$ .

$p(t) \cdot f(t)$  დან =  $\frac{dp}{dt} \cdot f(t) + p(t) \cdot \frac{df}{dt}$  დან =  $p(t) \cdot f(t) + p(t) \cdot 103N$  ე.

$\gamma_1(w)$  is  $cB\delta e^{\epsilon}$

$$0 < \omega < W \text{ 时 } \gamma_2(\omega) \text{ 的 } \operatorname{Re} \gamma_1, \gamma_2(\omega) \text{ 和 } \operatorname{Im} \gamma_2 \text{ 的 } e \quad (3)$$

$0 < \omega < W$  ပိုမိုကြရပါ။  $\gamma_3(\omega)$  သူတေသနပေးအပ်ခဲ့ (၁)

$$x(t) = \tilde{x}(t) + e^{-At} b, \quad \text{where } b = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{At} x(t)$$

જાન્યુઆરી ૧૯૮૦૮ (DTFT) નોંધ કરવાની રેન્ડિટેશન (3).

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-n} \cancel{\mu(-n-1)} \quad (3) \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \cancel{\mu(n-1)} \quad (1c)$$

$$x(n) = \begin{cases} n & -3 \leq n \leq 3 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (\textcircled{a}) \quad \delta(n+2) - \delta(n-2) \quad (\textcircled{b})$$

$$-\pi \leq \theta < \pi \Rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}n + \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \quad (2)$$

(3)

8 جزء بحسب المعايير

$$\text{Speech power } P_{\text{power}} = \frac{\frac{f_{\max} - f_{\min}}{4}}{P_{\text{noise}}} = \underline{\underline{12}}$$

↓      ↓  
f<sub>max</sub>    f<sub>min</sub>  
P<sub>noise</sub>    ↑  
Speech Channel Bandwidth

1 score \*

(10)

Pulse width 3ms 12 pulses per frame  
13ms Total time

$P_{\text{pulse}} = 1/2 \text{ each frame}$  (2)

$$f_{\text{start}} = \frac{4}{(f_{\min})} + (5-1) \cdot 4 = 20 \text{ kHz}$$

$\uparrow$        $\uparrow$   
 $f_{\min}$      $f_{\max}$

$$f_{\text{stop}} = 4 + 5 \cdot 4 = 24 \text{ kHz}$$

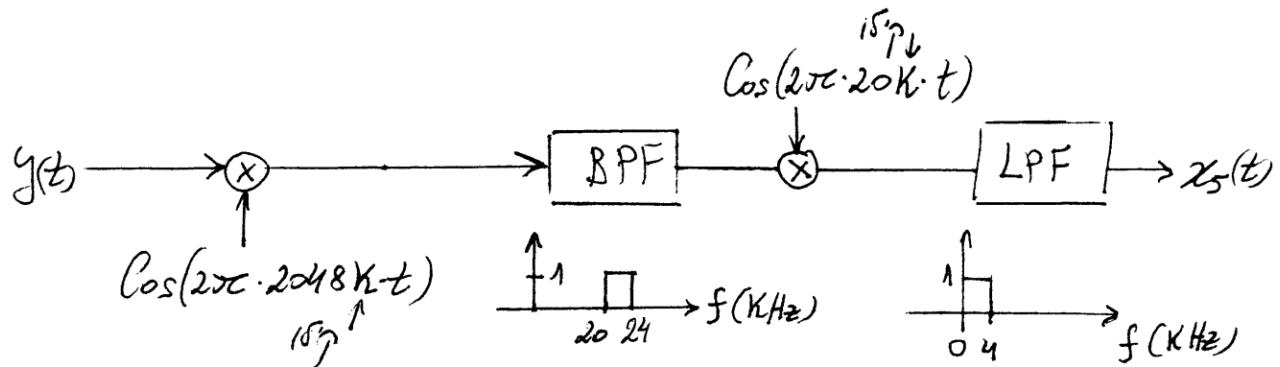
الخطوات المتبعة هي التالية:  
 1. إنشاء موجة حمل  $x_5(t)$  من خلال إضافة موجات حمل متحدة في فترات متساوية.  
 2. تطبيق مصفوفة بقيمة 12 على الموجة الحمائية  $x_5(t)$ .  
 3. تطبيق مصفوفة بقيمة 12 على الموجة الحمائية  $x_5(t)$ .

$P_{\text{pulse}} = 1/2 \text{ each frame}$  (20, 24)  $P_{\text{noise}} = 1/2 \text{ noise}$   $X_5(t)$  هي

هي الموجة الحمائية التي تم إنشاؤها في الخطوة 1.  $x_5(t)$  هي الموجة الحمائية التي تم إنشاؤها في الخطوة 1.  $x_5(t)$  هي الموجة الحمائية التي تم إنشاؤها في الخطوة 1.  $x_5(t)$  هي الموجة الحمائية التي تم إنشاؤها في الخطوة 1.

الخطوة 2 هي تطبيق مصفوفة بقيمة 12 على الموجة الحمائية  $x_5(t)$ . (20 kHz يعطى 12).  $x_5(t)$  هي الموجة الحمائية التي تم إنشاؤها في الخطوة 1.  $x_5(t)$  هي الموجة الحمائية التي تم إنشاؤها في الخطوة 1.

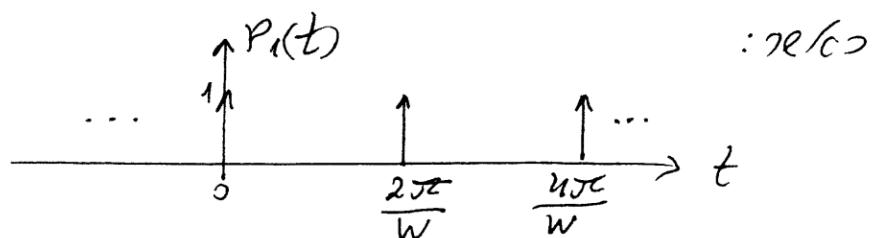
4. Give the PZT in biner type w.r.t. PZT P/C



2. Step \*

Given  $P(t)$  the auto-correlation function of a band-limited random process (R) -  
is  $\text{BPSK}$  if it is modulated

$$|P(t) = p_1(t) + p_1(t-\Delta)|$$



$$p_1(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - \frac{2\pi n}{w}) \quad : \text{sin/cos}$$

$$P_1(\omega) = W \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - W \cdot k) ; \text{, } \delta_1$$

$$2\pi n \approx T = \frac{2\pi}{W}$$

$$P(t) = p_1(t) + p_1(t-\Delta) \quad : \text{je sin/cos}$$

$$P(\omega) = P_1(\omega) + e^{-j\omega\Delta} \cdot P_1(\omega) ; \text{, } \delta$$

$$= P_1(\omega) \cdot (1 + e^{-j\omega\Delta})$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - W \cdot k) \cdot (1 + e^{-j\omega\Delta})$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} W \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} [\delta(\omega - W \cdot k) \cdot (1 + e^{-jWk\Delta})]$$

प्रक्रिया

प्रक्रिया

(5)

$$g(t) = p(t) \cdot f(t) \quad \text{no} \quad (2)$$

$$g(t) = (p_1(t) + p_1(t-\Delta)) \cdot f(t)$$

$$= p_1(t) \cdot f(t) + p_1(t-\Delta) \cdot f(t)$$

$$f(t) = a \quad \text{oo kn ore } p_1(t) \quad \text{no } \rightarrow 3 \text{ (gez) } \}$$

$$f(t) = b \quad \text{oo kn ore } p_1(t-\Delta) \quad \text{no } \rightarrow 3 \text{ (ges) }$$

$$g(t) = a \cdot p_1(t) + b \cdot p_1(t-\Delta) \quad : 10\delta_1$$

$$G(\omega) = a \cdot P_1(\omega) + b \cdot e^{-j\omega\Delta} P_1(\omega) \quad : 10\delta_1$$

$$= (a + b e^{-j\omega\Delta}) \cdot P_1(\omega)$$

$$= (a + b e^{-j\omega\Delta}) \cdot W \sum_{K=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \omega \cdot K)$$

$$= W \cdot \sum_{K=-\infty}^{\infty} [(a + b e^{-j\omega\Delta}) \cdot \delta(\omega - \omega \cdot K)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{rechts } \overline{\sum_{K=-\infty}^{\infty} a \cdot \delta(\omega - \omega \cdot K)} \\ & \text{links } \overline{\sum_{K=-\infty}^{\infty} b \cdot e^{-j\omega\Delta} \cdot \delta(\omega - \omega \cdot K)} \Rightarrow W \cdot \sum_{K=-\infty}^{\infty} [(a + b e^{-j\omega\Delta}) \cdot \delta(\omega - \omega \cdot K)] \end{aligned} \quad : j\omega N = \delta(\omega \cdot \Delta)$$

$$= W \cdot \sum_{K=-\infty}^{\infty} [(a + b \cos(\omega \cdot K \cdot \Delta) - j b \sin(\omega \cdot K \cdot \Delta)) \cdot \delta(\omega - \omega \cdot K)]$$

$$\Rightarrow W \cdot \sum_{K=-\infty}^{\infty} [(a^2 + 2ab \cos(\omega \cdot K \cdot \Delta) + b^2) \times$$

$$\times e^{-j \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{b \cdot \sin(\omega \cdot K \cdot \Delta)}{a + b \cdot \cos(\omega \cdot K \cdot \Delta)} \right)} \cdot \delta(\omega - \omega \cdot K)]$$

rechts, links gesetzt  
durch  $\overline{\sum_{K=-\infty}^{\infty} a \cdot \delta(\omega - \omega \cdot K)}$   
links  $\overline{\sum_{K=-\infty}^{\infty} b \cdot e^{-j\omega\Delta} \cdot \delta(\omega - \omega \cdot K)}$   
 $\tan(\omega \cdot \Delta)$  gesetzt  
 $G(\omega)$  gesetzt

(6)

$$y_1(t) = x(t) \cdot p(t) \cdot f(t)$$

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

(7)

$$\Rightarrow Y_1(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * G(\omega)$$

$$= \frac{W}{2\pi} X(\omega) * \sum_{K=-\infty}^{\infty} [(a+b)e^{-jWK\Delta}) \cdot \delta(\omega - WK)]$$

$$= \frac{W}{2\pi} \sum_{K=-\infty}^{\infty} [(a+b)e^{-jWK\Delta}) \cdot X(\omega - WK)]$$

PNTG = MZG  $\Rightarrow \sim 3.1817/17$ PFTN  $\approx 16.25 \text{ rad/s}$   
PNTG

"en fört" p382  $\mu_0$  et,  $\mu_0$  för  $X(\omega)$  och  
 $\cdot G(\omega)$  är PNTG  $\approx 16.25 \text{ rad/s}$

(3)

$$y_2(t) = [y_1(t)]_{H_1(\omega)}$$

$$Y_2(\omega) = Y_1(\omega) \cdot H_1(\omega)$$

 $: 0 < \omega < W$  PNTG

$$Y_1(\omega) = \frac{W}{2\pi} [(a+b)X(\omega) + (a+b)e^{-jW\Delta})X(\omega - W)]$$

PNTG  $\approx 16.25 \text{ rad/s}$ 

$$H_1(\omega) = j \quad \text{for } \omega > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_2(\omega) = j Y_1(\omega) = j \frac{W}{2\pi} [(a+b)X(\omega) + (a+b)e^{-jW\Delta})X(\omega - W)]$$

(7)

$$y_3(t) = x(t) \cdot p(t)$$

(8)

$$Y_3(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * P(\omega)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * W \sum_{K=-\infty}^{\infty} [(1 + e^{-jWK}) \cdot \delta(\omega - WK)] \\ &= \frac{W}{2\pi} \sum_{K=-\infty}^{\infty} [(1 + e^{-jWK}) \cdot X(\omega - WK)] \end{aligned}$$

$0 < \omega < W$  ပေါ်မှု အနီး ဂျာ ပို့ယူရတဲ့ ၁၅၁၊

:  $K=0, 1$  တဲ့ ပေါ်မှု အနီး ဂျာ ဖြစ်ပါ

$$\Rightarrow Y_3(\omega) = \frac{W}{2\pi} \left[ \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ 1+e^0}}{X(\omega)} + (1 + e^{-jW\Delta}) \cdot X(\omega - W) \right]$$

$$0 < \Delta < \frac{\pi}{W} \quad \text{အောင်} \quad x(t) = \mathcal{Z}t \quad \text{e} \quad 1.310 \quad (1)$$

.  $0 < W \cdot \Delta < \pi$  : အောင် ၂၇၅

$H_2(\omega) = A$  ပေါ်  $0 < \omega < W$  ပေါ်မှု ၁၅၁၊

မြတ်စွမ်း ဗျာ အ စွမ်း အ စွမ်း အ စွမ်း အ စွမ်း

$$\boxed{Y_2(\omega) + Y_3(\omega) = \frac{1}{A} X(\omega)}$$

:  $(X(\omega - W) \cdot \mathcal{Z}t) + X(\omega) \cdot \mathcal{Z}t$  : ၂၇၅

$$\begin{aligned} Y_2(\omega) + Y_3(\omega) &= \frac{W}{2\pi} \left[ (j(a+b)+2) \cdot X(\omega) \right] + \frac{W}{2\pi} \left[ (j(a+b)e^{-jW\Delta}) + (1 + e^{-jW\Delta}) \cdot X(\omega - W) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{A} \cdot X(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

(8) Se p3 pN se el/23) P'gj' tilde "32  
:00 fcp. X(ω-W)

$$1 + e^{j\omega\Delta} + j(a+b e^{j\omega\Delta}) = 0$$

$\tilde{y}_{in} = pe \quad \tilde{e}_{NN} \quad \tilde{y}_{in} = pe \quad j/23 \quad \rightarrow pe \delta$   
 $\cdot 100 fcp. \quad j/23 \rightarrow$

Wegen  $\tilde{y}_{in}$   $\tilde{e}_{NN}$ ,  $\tilde{y}_{in}$

$$1 + \cos(\omega\Delta) - j \sin(\omega\Delta) + j a + j b \cos(\omega\Delta) + b \sin(\omega\Delta) = 0$$

$\uparrow$   
 $(-j^2)$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}\{ \dots \} &= 0 \Rightarrow 1 + \cos(\omega\Delta) + b \sin(\omega\Delta) = 0 \\ \operatorname{Im}\{ \dots \} &= 0 \Rightarrow a + b \cos(\omega\Delta) - \sin(\omega\Delta) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{pe} \\ \text{Wegen} \\ \text{pe} \\ \text{gez} \\ \text{PNOD} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$b = \frac{-1 - \cos(\omega\Delta)}{\sin(\omega\Delta)}$$

$\therefore \tilde{y}_{in} \neq 0 \quad \omega\Delta \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{WxD}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow a &= \sin(\omega\Delta) - b \cos(\omega\Delta) = \\ &= \sin(\omega\Delta) + \frac{1 + \cos(\omega\Delta)}{\sin(\omega\Delta)} \cdot \cos(\omega\Delta) \\ &= \frac{\sin^2(\omega\Delta) + \cos(\omega\Delta) + \cos^2(\omega\Delta)}{\sin(\omega\Delta)} \\ &= \frac{1 + \cos(\omega\Delta)}{\sin(\omega\Delta)} = -b \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( a = \frac{\sin(\omega\Delta)}{1 - \cos(\omega\Delta)} = \frac{\sin^2(\omega\Delta)}{\sin(\omega\Delta)(1 - \cos(\omega\Delta))} = \frac{1 - \cos^2(\omega\Delta)}{\sin(\omega\Delta) \cdot (1 - \cos(\omega\Delta))} = \frac{1 + \cos(\omega\Delta)}{\sin(\omega\Delta)} \right)$$

(9)

$$a = -b = \frac{1 + \cos(\omega \cdot \Delta)}{\sin(\omega \cdot \Delta)} \quad 2N/5$$

$$\text{信号 } \approx 3, \quad \omega \cdot \Delta = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{即 } 0.3 \approx \pi/2$$

$$a = -b = 1$$

(7) 3N8F 25nJ, A 137N≈ 10 163N≈ 25nJ  
 $X(\omega) \approx N^2 / 111\dot{\epsilon}$  eis3f1

$$\frac{W}{2\pi} (j(a+b)+2) = \frac{1}{A}$$

$$A = \frac{2\pi}{W} \cdot \frac{1}{2+j(a+b)} = \frac{\pi}{\underline{W}}$$

$$a+b=0 \text{ 且 } \omega \neq 0$$

(10)

3 notice \*

$$x(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} u(n-1) \quad (c)$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) z^{-j-n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} z^{-j-n}$$

$$= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega}\right)^n$$

$$\left|\frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega}\right| < 1 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega}} = \frac{e^{-j\omega}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega}}$$

no poles no zeros poles

$$x(n) = \delta(n+2) - \delta(n-2) \quad (2)$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} [\delta(n+2) - \delta(n-2)] z^{-j-n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(n+2) z^{-j-n} - \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(n-2) z^{-j-n}$$

$$\text{on } N \geq 3 \quad e^{j\omega} \stackrel{\pi}{=} e^{+j2\omega} - e^{-j2\omega}$$

$$= 2j \underline{\sin(2\omega)}$$

(11)

$$x(n) = 2 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}n + \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \quad (4)$$

$$x_1(n) = 2 - ? \text{ for } n \neq 0 *$$

Wissen wissen ob es ein Punkt an  $n=0$  ist

$$x_1(n) = 2 = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} a_k e^{j k \frac{2\pi}{N} n}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_0 = 2, \quad a_{k \neq 0} = 0 \quad k=0, 1, \dots N-1$$

$$\Rightarrow X_1(\omega) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} a_m \cdot 2\pi \cdot \delta\left(\omega - \frac{2\pi m}{N}\right)$$

$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Wissen} \\ \text{Wissen} \end{array} \right] \text{ oder } \text{eigene } a_0, a_N, a_{2N} \dots \quad \text{richtig}$

$$K = \frac{m}{N} \quad \text{richtig}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow X_1(\omega) &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{a_{k \cdot N}}_{2} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \delta \\ &= 4\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - 2\pi k) \end{aligned}$$

wissen  $N$  ist falsch für  $\delta$

$$\begin{aligned} X_1(\omega) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} 2 \cdot e^{-jn\omega} \\ &= 2 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-jn\omega} = 4\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - 2\pi k) \end{aligned}$$

Wissen  $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-jn\omega} = 2\pi$  wenn  $\omega$  richtig

(12)

$$j\omega = \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

$$x_2(n) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}n + \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_2(r) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x_2(n) e^{-jn\omega} = \\
 &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}n + \frac{\pi}{8}\right) e^{-jn\omega} \\
 &\stackrel{\text{using Euler's formula}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left( e^{j\left(\frac{\pi}{6}n + \frac{\pi}{8}\right)} + e^{-j\left(\frac{\pi}{6}n + \frac{\pi}{8}\right)} \right) e^{-jn\omega} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{8}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left( e^{j\left(\frac{\pi}{6}-r\right)n} \right) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{8}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left( e^{-j\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+r\right)n} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

↓                          ↓

: This is a sum of two periodic signals, one with frequency  $\frac{\pi}{6} - r$  and the other with frequency  $\frac{\pi}{6} + r$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{j\pi}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{8}} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta\left(r - 2\pi k - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{j\pi}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{8}} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta\left(r - 2\pi k + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$X(r) = X_1(r) + X_2(r) \quad : \text{since } r = n\pi$$

for  $-r < \Omega < r$  we have  $r \leq n\pi$   
 since  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X(r) &= j\pi \underbrace{\delta(r)}_{X_1(r)} + \pi \left[ \underbrace{e^{j\frac{\pi}{8}} \delta\left(r - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + e^{-j\frac{\pi}{8}} \delta\left(r + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}_{X_2(r)} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

(13)

$$x(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-n} u(-n-1)$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} X(z) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-n} e^{-jn\omega n} = \\ &\stackrel{n \leq -1 \Rightarrow n+1 \geq 0}{=} \sum_{k=-n}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k e^{j\omega k} = \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega}\right)^k \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega}} \end{aligned}$$

↓  
objektivität ist K↑

• objektivität ist K↑

$$x(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-n} u(-n-1)$$

$$x_1(n) = x(-n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n-1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} u(n-1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \underset{\text{objektiv}}{\overset{x_1(n)}{\uparrow}} u(n)$$

$$X_1(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{-j\omega}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega}} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$x(-n) \xleftrightarrow{F} X_1(z) \quad \text{objektivität ist K}$$

objektivität ist K

(14)

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

$$\left[ \frac{\frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega}} \right] = \text{WZ } \tilde{x}(j\omega) \text{ rechte Seite}$$

$$x(n) = \begin{cases} n & -3 \leq n \leq 3 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

(17)

$$\begin{aligned} X(\omega) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) e^{-jn\omega} = \sum_{n=-3}^3 n e^{-jn\omega} \\ &= -3e^{j3\omega} - 2e^{j2\omega} - e^{j\omega} + \cancel{0} + \\ &\quad + e^{-j\omega} + 2e^{-j2\omega} + 3e^{-j3\omega} = \\ &= -2j [ \sin(\omega) + 2 \sin(2\omega) + 3 \sin(3\omega) ] \end{aligned}$$

$$x(n) = n \cdot \tilde{x}(n) \quad : \text{3rd} \quad : \text{2nd} \quad \text{1st}$$

$$\tilde{x}(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & -3 \leq n \leq 3 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}\{\tilde{x}(n)\} &= \tilde{X}(\omega) = \sum_{n=-3}^3 1 \cdot e^{-jn\omega} = e^{j3\omega} + e^{j2\omega} + e^{j\omega} + 1 + e^{-j\omega} + e^{-j2\omega} + e^{-j3\omega} \\ &= 1 + 2[\cos(\omega) + \cos(2\omega) + \cos(3\omega)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}\{n \cdot \tilde{x}(n)\} &= j \frac{d \tilde{X}(\omega)}{d\omega} = j2[-\sin(\omega) - 2\sin(2\omega) - 3\sin(3\omega)] \\ &= -2j[\sin(\omega) + 2\sin(2\omega) + 3\sin(3\omega)] \end{aligned}$$

100% Tro