

(1)

## אותות ומערכות - תשע"ב

[!!! נושא מבחן - 4]  
[טכני אקדמי]

1. פירסם נושא מבחן שבסבב ריבוי נושא מבחן (1)

. סדרן (+/-) ינו פירסם נושא מבחן  
הנושא מבחן הוא כפוף למספר ריבוי  
. מבחן בז'

. יתדי ש  $x_p(t)$  בפירסם נושא מבחן  $\Delta < \frac{\pi}{2\omega_m}$  (1c)

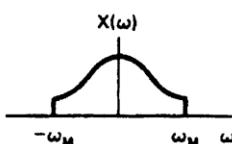
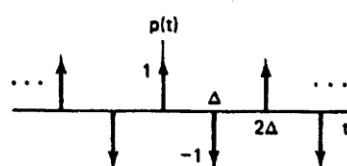
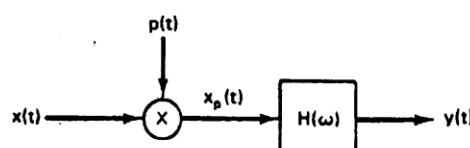
ו  $y(t)$  בפירסם נושא מבחן  $\Delta < \frac{\pi}{2\omega_m}$  (2)

.  $x_p(t) \approx x(t)$

ו  $y(t) \approx x(t)$  (3)

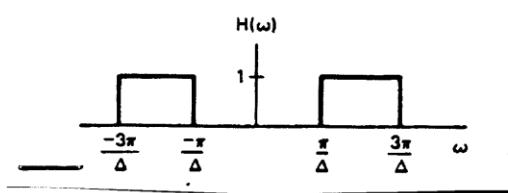
,  $\omega_m$  הוא גבול,  $\Delta$  הוא גודל נושא מבחן (3)

?  $y(t) \approx x_p(t)$  ו  $x(t) \approx x_p(t)$  נושא מבחן



ר' כהן

Oppenheim & Willsky  
טכני אקדמי



(2)

PAM = Pulse Amplitude Modulator

(2)

$\Rightarrow$  PAM ist ein Puls mit einer Amplitude von  $x(t)$ .  $\delta_{B3N} = \delta_{BN} = \frac{1}{T}$

"PAM  $\Rightarrow$ " losse  $g(t)$   $\Rightarrow$   $\delta_{BN} = \delta_{BN} = \frac{1}{T}$

$X(\omega) = 0$  (NFS)  $\Rightarrow$  frein  $\Rightarrow$   $X(t) = 0$

Über  $\delta_{BN} \Rightarrow (|\omega| \geq \frac{\pi}{T})$   $\Rightarrow$   $\text{Rausch}$

$Q(\omega)$  bei  $R(\omega)$   $\Rightarrow$  Rausch

$\Rightarrow$   $\Delta$   $\Rightarrow$   $\delta_{BN} = \mu_{ON} = \frac{1}{T}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\delta_{BN} = \frac{1}{T}$

$M(\omega)$   $\Rightarrow$   $\mu_{ON} = \mu_{ON}$   $\Rightarrow$   $M(\omega) = X(t)$

$M(\omega)$   $\Rightarrow$   $\mu_{ON} = \mu_{ON}$   $\Rightarrow$   $M(\omega) = X(t)$

$w(t) = x(t)$   $\Rightarrow$  (Compensating Filter)

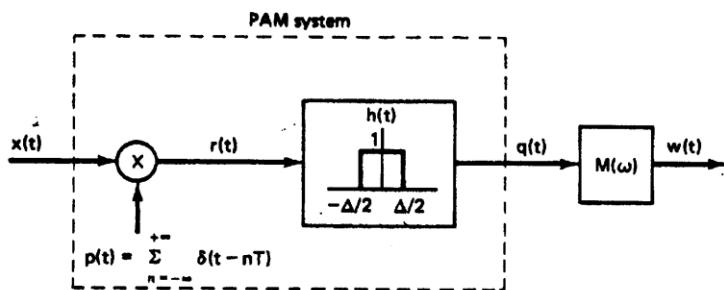
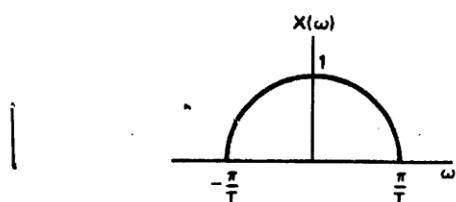
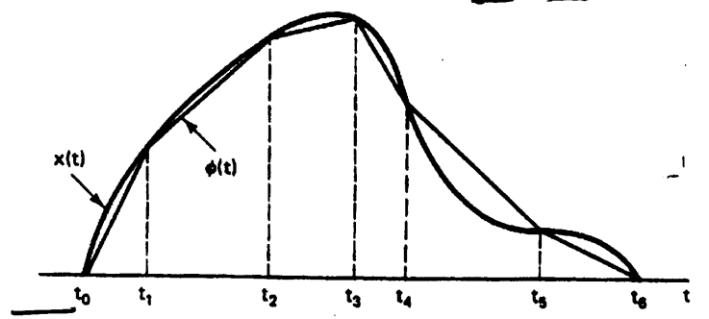


Figure P7.22-1





(4)

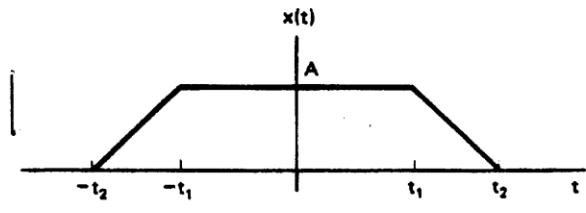
$$\Phi(\omega) \approx X(\omega) : \text{because } \phi(t) \approx x(t) !$$

Because  $X(\omega)$  is  $\int e^{-j\omega t} x(t) dt$

$$\Phi(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega^2} \sum_i k_i e^{-j\omega t_i}$$

$t_0, t_1, t_2 \dots$  points  $\Rightarrow$  points  $k_i$  are steps  
 $\Rightarrow$   $X(\omega)$  is a sum of  $\delta$ 's

then given  $\mu$  is  $\leq$  to  $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}$  (2)



!  $x(t)$  is  $\leq \mu$  because  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)| dt < \infty$ .

!  $X(\omega)$  is  $\leq \mu$  because  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega)| d\omega < \infty$ .

(3) Now we want to show  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega)| d\omega \leq \mu$  for  $\epsilon > 0$ ,  
 $\exists T$  such that  $|x(t)| \leq \mu$  for  $|t| > T$

$$x(t) = 0 \quad \text{for } |t| > T$$

we want to find  $T$  such that  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega)| d\omega \leq \mu + \epsilon$   
 $\int_{-T}^{T} |X(\omega)| d\omega \geq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega)| d\omega - \epsilon$   
 $\int_{-T}^{T} |x(t) - \phi(t)| dt \leq \epsilon$

$$E(t) = |x(t) - \phi(t)| \leq \epsilon \quad \text{for } |t| < T$$

$|t| > T \Rightarrow E(t) = 0$  because  $x(t) = 0$  for  $|t| > T$

(5)

... gena

zu zeigen, dass  $\|X(\omega) - \tilde{X}(\omega)\|_2^2 \leq 4\pi T \varepsilon^2$

d.h.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega) - \tilde{X}(\omega)|^2 d\omega \leq 4\pi T \varepsilon^2$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega) - \tilde{X}(\omega)|^2 d\omega \leq 4\pi T \varepsilon^2$$

Wegen  $\|X(\omega) - \tilde{X}(\omega)\|_2^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega) - \tilde{X}(\omega)|^2 d\omega$  ist zu zeigen (4)

$H(\omega) \rightarrow X(\omega)$  wenn  $\omega$  hat  $\rightarrow x(t)$  folgt

aus  $\|X(\omega) - \tilde{X}(\omega)\|_2^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega) - \tilde{X}(\omega)|^2 d\omega$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x(t) = t \cdot e^{-2t} \mu(t) \\ h(t) = e^{-4t} \mu(t) \end{array} \right\} \quad (1c)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x(t) = t \cdot e^{-2t} \mu(t) \\ h(t) = t \cdot e^{-4t} \mu(t) \end{array} \right\} \quad (2)$$

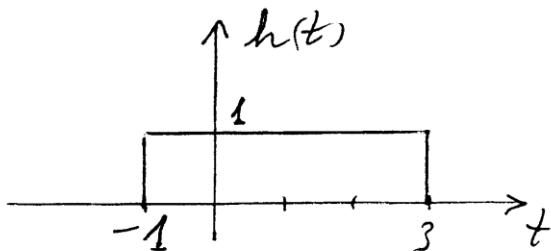
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x(t) = e^{-t} \mu(t) \\ h(t) = e^t \mu(-t) \end{array} \right\} \quad (3)$$

zu zeigen  $\|x(t) - \tilde{x}(t)\|_2^2 \leq 4\pi T \varepsilon^2$  (3)

aus  $x(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t \cdot e^{-t} \cdot e^{t-\tau} \cdot \mu(-\tau) d\tau$$

$$x(t) = e^{-(t-2)} \mu(t-2)$$



6

5

(frequency response)  $\Rightarrow$   $H(\omega)$   $\Rightarrow$   
 פונקציית התגובה אינטגרליתLTI  $\Rightarrow$   $H(\omega)$

$$\max_{\omega} \{H(\omega)\} = H(0) \quad \text{for } g \in L^2$$

ENN  $h(t)$  ရေးကြပ်ရေးပို့ဂျာများမှာ အမြတ်ဆုံး မြတ်ဆုံး  
 $\max\{h(t)\}_{t=h_0} \approx 100$  မှု မြတ်ဆုံး  
 e. (II)

پیشنهاد شده در اینجا  $f(t, \omega)$  را PK: SD

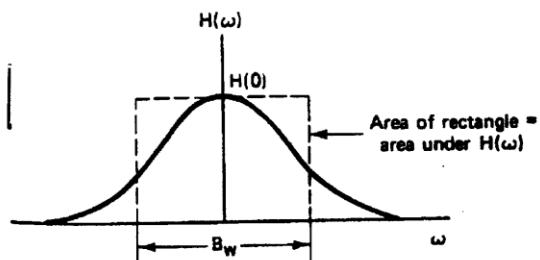
$$\left| \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t, w) dw \right| \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t, w)| dw \quad "SIC"$$

LTIN  $\omega$  be (bandwidth)  $\omega_c$   $\approx$   $\frac{1}{R}$   
 $\omega_c = \frac{1}{L} \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}$   $\text{rad/s}$   
 for  $G(\omega)$   $\approx$   $\frac{1}{1 + (\omega/\omega_c)^2}$   
 $\omega_c = \sqrt{\frac{L}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$   $\text{rad/s}$   
 $\omega_c = \sqrt{\frac{1}{L}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$   $\text{rad/s}$

7. Chlorophyll का अनुपात क्या है?

penas menores de 24h se eleva / 13  
 13h/N se observa mejoría de la  
 función renal y se reduce N<sub>U</sub>  
 35% entre 8h y 11h de N<sub>U</sub> se  
 eleva con mayor frecuencia que  
 H(u) 12h antes de la noche = 18%

Bw Gōn nō bē nō kōbō, bōdō, pōlōr  
 H(0) nōtō pōbō bē nōtō kōn bō nōtō bē  
 . H(w) nōtō kōfō nōtō nōtō kōtō  
 : pōbō dōtō pōbō nōtō



յսքը ըշտառ,  $H(0) = \max_{\omega} \{H(\omega)\}$  -ի անունը այս ամենից է և կոչվում է համապատասխան պահանջման օպերատոր:

1878 1882 1888 NFe Com 2010 10d (2)

$$H(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| < W \\ 0 & |\omega| > W \end{cases}$$

⑧ Bw 600 m/s  $\omega$  103 N/S e. ⑨  
 $H(\omega)$  be  $\rho_{\text{infl}}$

$s(t) = \frac{1}{M} \int u(t) dt$   $s(0) = 0$   
 $(u(t) \in \text{unit of } 103 \text{ N} \approx 10 \text{ rad/s})$

to  $s(t)$  be  $\text{rise time}$   $t_r$   $\approx 10 \text{ s}$   
 $t_r = \frac{s(\infty)}{\dot{s}(t)}$   $\text{where, } \dot{s}(t) = \frac{d}{dt}s(t) = u(t)$

$s(\infty) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} s(t)$   
 $\therefore t_r = \frac{s(\infty)}{\dot{s}(t)}$

$s(t) = \frac{1}{M} \int u(t) dt$ ,  $u(t) = \text{unit of } 10 \text{ rad/s}$   
 $\therefore t_r = \frac{s(\infty)}{\dot{s}(t)}$

$\therefore t_r = \frac{s(\infty)}{\dot{s}(t)}$

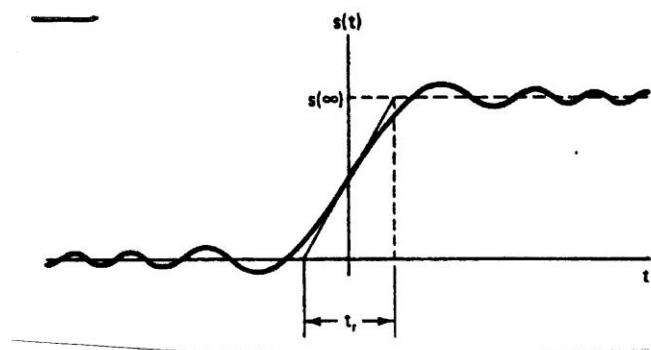
$$t_r = \frac{s(\infty)}{\dot{s}(t)}$$

$s(\infty) = \max_t \{s(t)\} \in \text{unit of } 10 \text{ rad/s}$

$\dot{s}(t) = \frac{ds}{dt} = h(t) \approx 10 \text{ rad/s}$   
 $\therefore t_r = \frac{s(\infty)}{h(t)}$

$t_r = \frac{s(\infty)}{h(t)}$

(3)



H(w) "yukz tr -& k'z 103Nfe" (3)

(3) 180, (2) 80 m163j ve 835e (2)

$$B_w \cdot t_r = 2\pi : \text{rge } m=81$$

101 180 = m5 ve r38g re26-16 1015

163j 1008N = 163j - 163j = 223j = 00 = C142

28 56 (163j t\_r) = 163j 1008N p.31 p/10 104135  
28 56 (163j t\_r) = 163j 1008N p.31 p/10 104135  
28 56 (163j t\_r) = 163j 1008N p.31 p/10 104135  
28 56 (163j t\_r) = 163j 1008N p.31 p/10 104135

(trade-off) 163j t\_r on de 1008N p.31 p/10 104135  
163j t\_r on de 1008N p.31 p/10 104135  
163j t\_r on de 1008N p.31 p/10 104135

⑩ प्रत्येक जूले के नियमों के लिए विद्युत वितरण

(6)

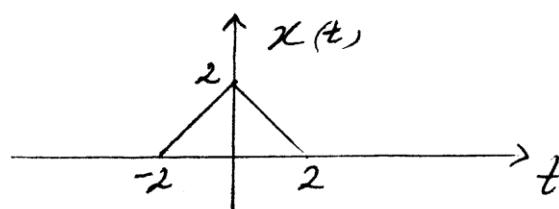
$$e^{2t} u(-t+1) \quad \text{(I)}$$

$$e^{-3t} [u(t+2) - u(t-3)] \quad \text{(II)}$$

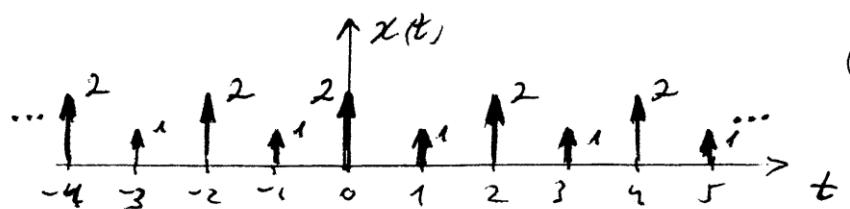
$$u(t) + 2\delta(3-2t) \quad \text{(III)}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha^k \cdot \delta(t-kT), |\alpha| < 1 \quad \text{(IV)}$$

$$\sin(t) + \cos(2\pi t + \pi/4) \quad \text{(V)}$$



(VI)



(VII)

(प्राप्ति के लिए अभी नियमों का लक्षण है : सम्भव)

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|t-2n|} \quad \text{(VIII)}$$

जबकि  $H(\omega)$  इस प्रकार होता है तो उसका ग्राफ़ (7)

जो  $x(t)$  पर लगता है वह एक LTI

नियम है  $H(\omega) = e^{j\omega}, \omega \in \mathbb{R}$

. यदि  $H(\omega)$  एक व्यापक तरीके से नियम है तो

वह एक व्यापक तरीके से नियम है जो व्यापक तरीके से नियम है

. real-part sufficiency

(11) real-part sufficiency  $\rightarrow$   $\text{Re } h(t) > 0$   $\forall t \geq 0$   
 ?  $h(t) = e^{\lambda t} \cos(\omega t)$   $\lambda > 0$   
 ?  $h(t) \geq 0$   $\forall t \geq 0$   
 $\rightarrow$   $h(t) \geq 0$   $\forall t \geq 0$   $\text{Re } h(t) \geq 0$   
 $\text{Re } \{H(\omega)\} = \cos(\omega)$

?  $h(t) = e^{\lambda t} \cos(\omega t)$   
 $t=0$   $\Rightarrow h(0) = 1$ ,  $h(t)$  even  $\Rightarrow \lambda > 0$   
 $\lambda > 0 \Rightarrow h(t) > 0$   
 $H(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$

moster  $\delta_t$   $\Rightarrow$   $h(t) = e^{\lambda t}$   $\forall t \geq 0$   
 $t=0$   $\Rightarrow h(0) = 1$

$H(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\lambda t} e^{-j\omega t} dt$

$\lambda > 0 \Rightarrow H(\omega) \neq 0$   
 $H(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + \lambda}$   $\Rightarrow H(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + \lambda}$   
 $(H(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + \lambda}) H(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + \lambda} \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega + \lambda} = \frac{1}{j^2\omega^2 + 2j\lambda\omega + \lambda^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2 + \omega^2}$

(12)  $h(t)$  : one of me,  $\delta$   $\pi$   $\omega$   $\sin$   $\cos$   
 $\frac{h(t) = h(t) \cdot u(t)}{}$

$(t=0 \text{ } \delta \text{ } \pi \text{ } \omega)$

1032-6)  $\delta$   $\pi$   $\omega$   $\sin$   $\cos$   $h(t)$   
 $\delta$   $\pi$   $\omega$   $\sin$   $\cos$   $h(t)$   $t=0$   
 $\delta$   $\pi$   $\omega$   $\sin$   $\cos$   $h(t)$   $t=0$

3813N =  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$   
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(\omega) e^{j\omega t} dt$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x(\tau)}{\omega - \tau} d\tau$$

W<sub>I</sub>  $\delta$   $\pi$   $\omega$   $\sin$   $\cos$   $x(t)$   $H_I(\omega)$   $H_R(\omega)$   
 $H_I(\omega) = \delta$   
 $H_R(\omega) = \text{hj}$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{j\omega} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x(\tau)}{t - \tau} d\tau \quad : \text{eigener } \textcircled{2}$$

(Hilbert) (Hilbert) Ergebnis

$y(t)$   $\delta$   $\pi$   $\omega$   $\sin$   $\cos$   $x(t)$   $LTI$   $y(t)$   $\delta$   $\pi$   $\omega$   $\sin$   $\cos$   $x(t)$   
 $y(t) = \frac{1}{j\omega} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x(\tau)}{t - \tau} d\tau$

$y(t)$   $\delta$   $\pi$   $\omega$   $\sin$   $\cos$   $x(t)$   $LTI$   $y(t)$   $\delta$   $\pi$   $\omega$   $\sin$   $\cos$   $x(t)$   
 $H(\omega) = \begin{cases} -j & ; \omega > 0 \\ +j & ; \omega < 0 \end{cases}$

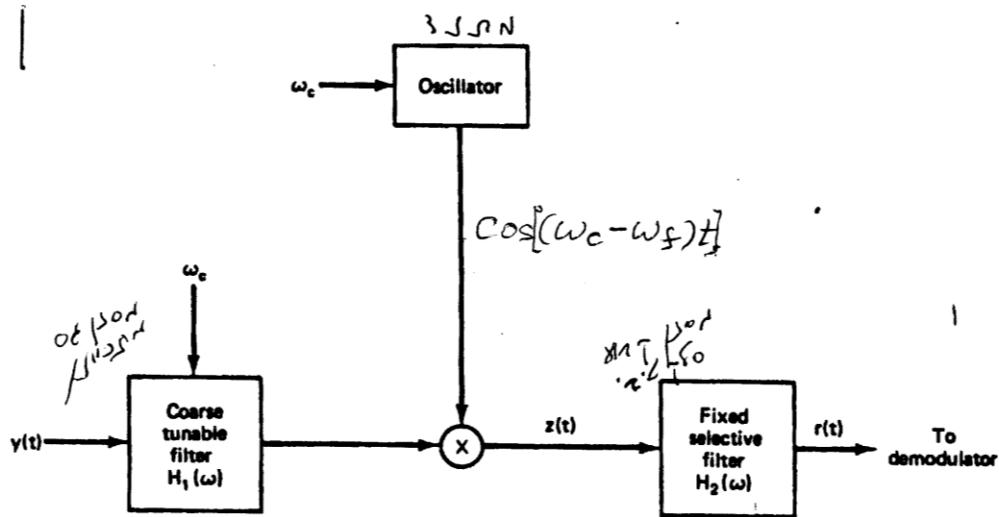
13

?  $x(t) = \cos(3t)$  fe Credia now an 11

...jedo

(demodulation + demultiplexing) '82. 1982  
de 05 20 1982 13:50:00 de  
مکانیزم انتخابی سه، همچوں پس  
آفرینشی "superheterodyne receiver"  
باشد.

part 200-55 N2015 gdp:



מתקנים מודולריים (multiplexed) משלבים נטול תקשורת (OTN)

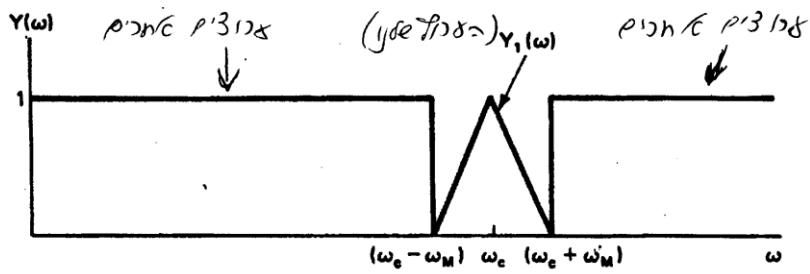
(frequency division multiplexing) FDM

• ၁၂။ ၂၃၂ ၈၀၈ ၁၁၂၅ ၅၄၁၁ ၁၁၂၅  
မာန် ၂၁၁၁ ၅၁၁၁ ၅၁၁၁ ၈၀၈၁၁ ၁၁၂၅

$$y_1(t) = x_1(t) \cos(\omega_c t) \quad \text{with} \quad f/N \sim k_{EN}$$

(14)

(14)  $\text{Pulse width } \tau = \frac{1}{Nf}$   
 : closer spacing  $X_1(\omega)$

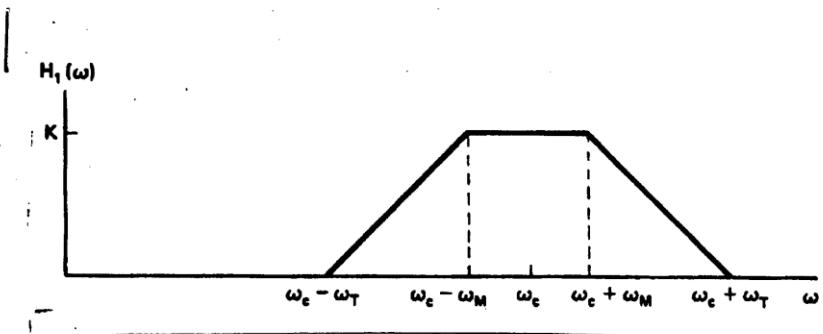


(demultiplex)  $\delta f_m = \sqrt{N} \approx \sqrt{3}$   $\approx 1.73$

(demodulate)  $\mu_{\text{DC}} = \sqrt{N} = \sqrt{3} \approx 1.73$

$\mu_{\text{AM}} = \sqrt{N} \approx 1.73$   $\approx 1.73$   $\approx 1.73$   
 $\mu_{\text{PSK}} = \sqrt{N} \approx 1.73$   $\approx 1.73$   $\approx 1.73$

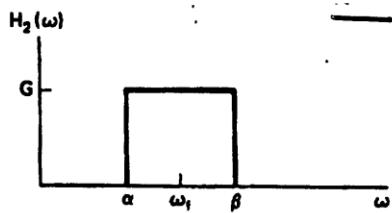
For 16QAM (Coarse)  $\mu_{\text{AM}} = \sqrt{16} = 4$   
 :  $\mu_{\text{AM}} = \sqrt{16} = 4$



$\delta f_m = Z(\omega)$   $\text{Pulse width } \tau = \frac{1}{Nf}$   $\approx 1.73$   
 (fixed selective filter)  $\approx 1.73$   $\approx 1.73$   $\approx 1.73$

$Z(\omega)$   $\text{Pulse width } \tau = \frac{1}{Nf}$   $\approx 1.73$   $\approx 1.73$   
 $\approx 1.73$   $\approx 1.73$   $\approx 1.73$   $\approx 1.73$   $\approx 1.73$

15 bandpass 160 200-400 Hz 160 200-400 Hz  
160 200-400 Hz 160 200-400 Hz



and  $H_2(\omega)$  upon cosine 0.312

$$r(t) = x_1(t) \cdot \cos(\omega_f \cdot t)$$

ј'збечујт си, чији-је то бе рушевина  
погодојаје низводи "з" чији је погод  
? чији је зијада 220 кг/т, бе навис-каф

$$r(t) = x_1(t) \cdot \cos(\omega_f t)$$

! 185cer. P1'0

①

4 סדרה סינוסית

1 נושא \*

אנו מודדים אוניברסליים ופיזיקליים כמו גזים  
בצורה של סינוסoids.

$$P(t) = P_1(t) - P_1(t-\Delta)$$

$$P_1(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - k \cdot 2\Delta) \quad : \text{מכוכ}$$

לפנינו נראה:

$$P(\omega) = P_1(\omega) - e^{-j\omega\Delta} P_1(\omega) =$$

$$= P_1(\omega) [1 - e^{-j\omega\Delta}]$$

$$= P_1(\omega) \left[ 1 - \cos(\omega\Delta) + j \sin(\omega\Delta) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{2\Delta} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi k}{2\Delta}) \left[ 1 - \cos(\omega\Delta) + j \sin(\omega\Delta) \right]$$

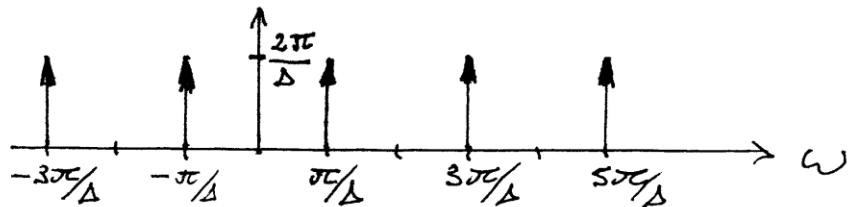
$$\begin{aligned} & \text{לפנינו נראה ש } T = 2\Delta \text{ ו } \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} \\ & = \frac{\pi}{\Delta} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \frac{\pi k}{\Delta}) \left[ 1 - \cos(\omega\Delta) + j \sin(\omega\Delta) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega\Delta = \pi k \quad \text{או } \omega = \frac{\pi k}{\Delta} \text{ סינוס}$$

לפנינו

$$1 - \cos(\pi k) + j \sin(\pi k) = 1 - (-1)^k$$

$$P(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{\Delta} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (1 - (-1)^k) \cdot \delta(\omega - \frac{\pi k}{\Delta})$$



(2)

כדי לתרגם מתחם מוגבל בזווית

$$2\omega_m < \frac{\pi}{\Delta} \text{ ו } \tan \delta \approx \Delta < \frac{\pi}{2\omega_m} \quad \text{אך לא} \quad (10)$$

המקרה שפונקציית האפקט היא קדמית  $\sin(\omega t) / \omega$

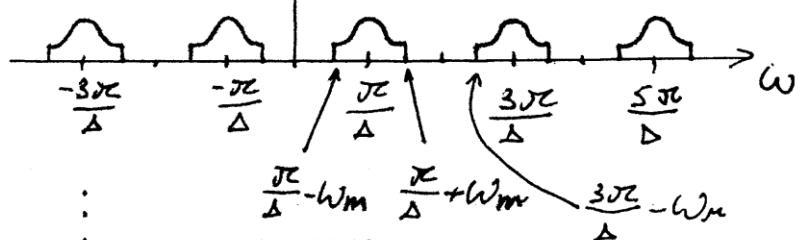
$$X_p(t) = X(t) \cdot p(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow X_p(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi\Delta} X(\omega) * P(\omega)$$

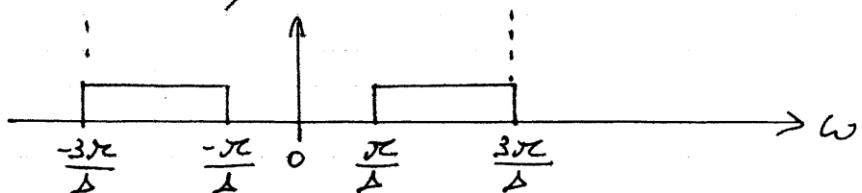
$\approx 3$  גל/ס  $\approx$  מילון פוטון  $\approx 3$  גל/ס  $\approx 3$  גל/ס

$\therefore \delta\omega \approx 1\text{ גל}$  פוטון  $\approx 1\text{ גל}$

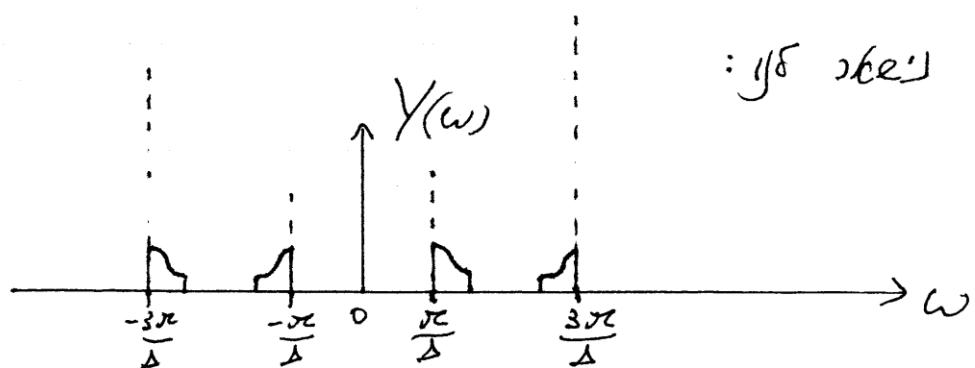
$$\uparrow X_p(\omega)$$



$\Rightarrow$  מטרת  $H(\omega)$  היא מוגבל בזווית

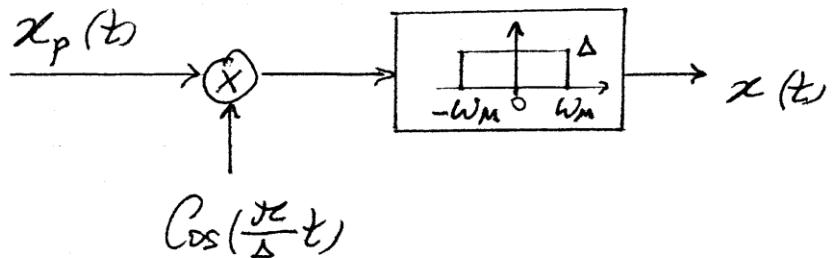


$\therefore$  יחס



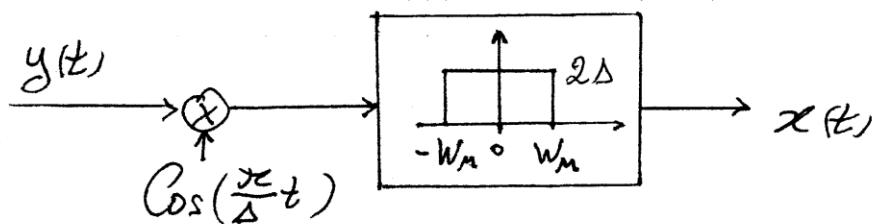
(3)

$x_p(t)$   $\rightarrow$   $x(t)$   $\rightarrow$   $\omega_m$   $\rightarrow$   $\Delta$   $\rightarrow$  ②  
 $\omega_m = \frac{\pi}{\Delta}$   $\rightarrow$   $\Delta = \frac{\pi}{\omega_m}$   $\approx 83.75$   
 $x_p(t) \approx \sqrt{3} \sin(\omega_m t)$   
 $\approx 0.866 \sin(83.75 t)$



$\omega_m + \frac{\pi}{\Delta} = \omega_m$   $\rightarrow$   $\omega_m = \frac{\pi}{\Delta}$   $\rightarrow$  ③  
 $\omega_m$   $\rightarrow$   $X(\omega)$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{rectangular}$   $\rightarrow$   $\Delta$   
 $\Delta = \frac{\pi}{\omega_m}$   $\rightarrow$   $\omega_m = \frac{\pi}{\Delta}$   
 $(\cos(\omega) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{j\omega} + e^{-j\omega}) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \text{ rect}(\omega/\pi))$

high resolution



high, ②  $\sin(\omega_m t)$   $\rightarrow$   $\omega_m$   $\rightarrow$  ③  
 $\omega_m$   $\rightarrow$   $\Delta$   $\rightarrow$   $\frac{3\pi}{\Delta} - \omega_m \geq \frac{\pi}{\Delta} + \omega_m$

$$\frac{3\pi}{\Delta} - \omega_m \geq \frac{\pi}{\Delta} + \omega_m$$

$$\omega_m \leq \pi/\Delta$$

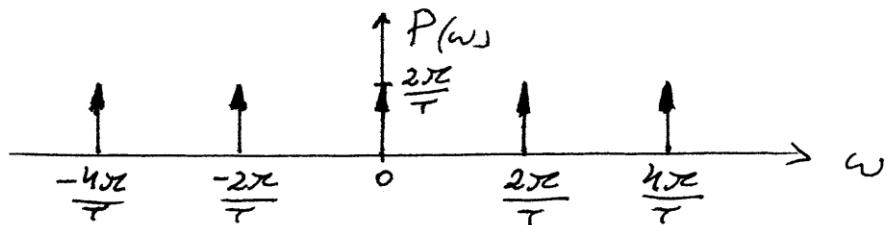
$$\boxed{\Delta \leq \Delta_{\max} = \frac{\pi}{\omega_m}} \Leftarrow$$

(4)

2. 信号

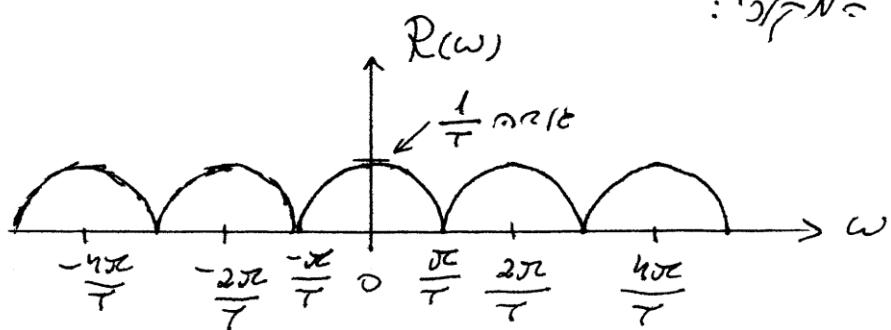
$$\text{SIC } p(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - n\tau) \quad : \quad \text{信号 (6)}$$

$$P(\omega) = \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \sum_{K=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi K}{\tau})$$



$$R(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * P(\omega) \quad (1) \text{ 信号 2N/3}$$

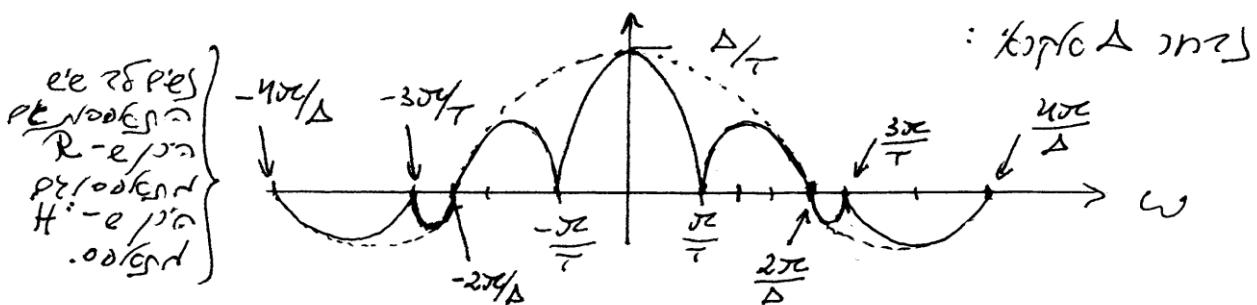
物理的説明: 1. 周波数領域で複数の正弦波が重なる。各周波数成分の強度は  $\frac{1}{2\pi}$  である。



物理的説明: 1. 周波数領域で複数の正弦波が重なる。各周波数成分の強度は  $\frac{1}{2\pi}$  である。

$$H(\omega) = \mathcal{F}\left\{\text{Rect}\left(\frac{t}{\Delta/2}\right)\right\} = 2 \frac{\sin(\omega\Delta/2)}{\omega}$$

$$Q(\omega) = H(\omega) * R(\omega)$$



5

3.  $H(\omega) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N h_n e^{j\omega n}$  ပေါ်မှု ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

$$\frac{2\pi}{\Delta} \geq \frac{\pi}{T}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta \leq \Delta_{\max} = 2T} \quad \Leftarrow$$

Hawson 1508 123 1300 Haw (E)  
make up sign more

$$|\omega| < \frac{\kappa}{T} \quad \text{implies} \quad M(\omega) \cdot H(\omega) = \text{Constant}$$

$\text{N}_C = \text{P}_1 / \gamma$  plus some  
 $= N_{IC}$ .

故  $\omega$  為  $N$  個根之和， $|\omega| \leq \frac{\pi}{T}$  時  $\omega$

$$P_{\text{F}} \approx \frac{1}{T} \approx \frac{1}{\Delta \omega} \approx \frac{1}{2\pi} \approx R(\omega) \approx G_d \approx X(\omega)$$

$$Q(\omega) = H(\omega) \cdot \frac{1}{\tau} X(\omega) \quad \text{for } |\omega| \leq \frac{\pi}{\tau}$$

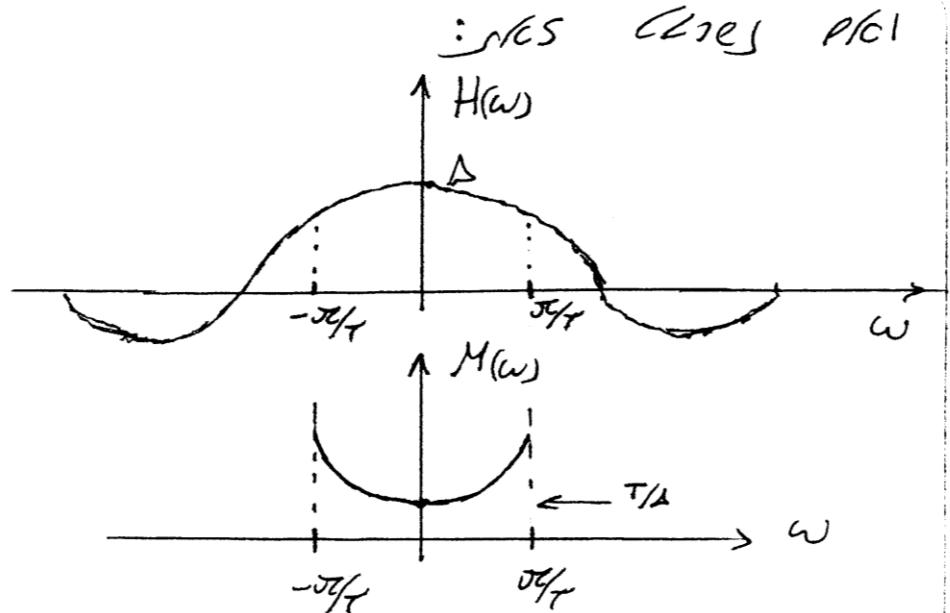
$$\delta \tau \rightarrow M(\omega) \approx \frac{\delta \omega}{\pi} \text{ sinc } \omega \delta$$

$$M(\omega) \cdot H(\omega) \cdot \frac{1}{T} X(\omega) = X(\omega)$$

↓  
1/Snē reč pēcīz

$$M(\omega) = \frac{T}{H(\omega)}.$$

⑥

3 adice \*

3.257 15/6 δit φ(t) κe p'3dn

,  $x(t_i) = x_i$  Noj smu preb

$t_{i-1} \leq t \leq t_i$  μs = php κh  
x(t) re t (t = n01)

$$\boxed{\phi_i(t) = \frac{x_i - x_{i-1}}{t_i - t_{i-1}} (t - t_{i-1}) + x_{i-1}}$$

16. 15/6 μs μs 15/6 2015 δit δ μs)

$x(t_i) = \phi_i(t_i)$  δit δ μs  $\phi_i(t) = at + b$  enjs  
 $(x(t_{i-1}) = \phi_i(t_{i-1}) \Rightarrow$

15/6 μs μs 15/6 2015 δit δ μs

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

$$\phi(t) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_i(t) [μ(t-t_i) μ(t-t_{i+1})] : \text{re/ce}$$

(7)

: 1081

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_i \phi_i(t) [\mu(t-t_{i-}) - \mu(t-t_i)] e^{j\omega t} dt \\
 &= \sum_i \int_{t_{i-}}^{t_i} \phi_i(t) e^{j\omega t} dt \\
 &= \sum_i \left[ \int_{t_{i-}}^{t_i} \left( x_{i-} - t_{i-} \frac{x_i - x_{i-}}{t_i - t_{i-}} \right) e^{j\omega t} dt + \int_{t_{i-}}^{t_i} \frac{x_i - x_{i-}}{t_i - t_{i-}} t e^{j\omega t} dt \right] = \\
 &= \sum_i \left[ \frac{x_{i-} t_i - t_{i-} x_i}{t_i - t_{i-}} \cdot \frac{e^{-j\omega t}}{-j\omega} \Big|_{t_{i-}}^{t_i} + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{x_i - x_{i-}}{t_i - t_{i-}} \left. e^{-j\omega t} \left( \frac{t}{-j\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega^2} \right) \right|_{t_{i-}}^{t_i} \right] = \\
 &= \sum_i \left[ \frac{x_{i-} t_i - t_{i-} x_i}{t_i - t_{i-}} \cdot \frac{e^{-j\omega t_i} - e^{-j\omega t_{i-}}}{-j\omega} + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{x_i - x_{i-}}{t_i - t_{i-}} \left( e^{-j\omega t_i} \left( \frac{t_i}{-j\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega^2} \right) - e^{-j\omega t_{i-}} \left( \frac{t_{i-}}{-j\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega^2} \right) \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

32) 5/6  $t_i$  8e PN372 7) 13/11 5/6  
 8e PN372 85. 11/10, PN150 "es  
 one for  $\phi_i e^{j\omega t_i}$

⑧ 1981 Equation de réaction du jeu :  $n=2 \rightarrow$  est  $\underline{\text{obj}}\underline{\text{jac}}$   $\rightarrow$   $\underline{\text{jeu}}$

$$\phi(\omega) = \sum_i \left[ \frac{x_{i+1}t_i - t_{i+1}x_i}{t_i - t_{i+1}} \cdot \frac{e^{-j\omega t_i}}{-j\omega} + \frac{x_i - x_{i+1}}{t_i - t_{i+1}} e^{-j\omega t_i} \left( \frac{t_i}{-j\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega^2} \right) \right]$$

$$- \sum_{n \neq i} \left[ \frac{x_{n+1}t_n - t_{n+1}x_n}{t_{n+1} - t_n} \cdot \frac{e^{-j\omega t_n}}{-j\omega} + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{t_{n+1} - t_n} e^{-j\omega t_n} \left( \frac{t_n}{-j\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega^2} \right) \right]$$

Consequently, the first term in the expansion of  $\hat{S}$  is

$$\frac{x_{i+1} - x_i}{t_{i+1} - t_i} + \frac{x_i - x_{i-1}}{t_i - t_{i-1}} \cdot t_i =$$

$$\text{defn of } x_i = \frac{x_i(t_i - t_{i-1})}{t_i - t_{i-1}} = x_i.$$

• يَلْمَرْ بِلَوْزَنْ نَوْجَزْجِيْكْ بَلْ كِبِيرْ

$\infty$  is some  $N_3$  open set for  $n$  (II)

is INTENS pres  $\mu$ ij pres, +oo &

the  $x_i$ 's are not independent. (I)  $\sim x_i$  probably

*n = 2* 100.

$$\Phi(\omega) = \sum_i \frac{x_i - x_{i-1}}{t_i - t_{i-1}} e^{-j\omega t_i} \frac{1}{\omega^2} +$$

$$\sum_i \frac{x_{i+1} - x_i}{t_{i+1} - t_i} \ell^{-j w t_i} \frac{1}{w^2} =$$

$n \approx 13\mu^2$

(3)

PIN 100 3n/cj

$$\Phi(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega^2} \sum_i \underbrace{\left( \frac{x_{i+1} - x_{i-1}}{t_{i+1} - t_{i-1}} - \frac{x_{i+1} - x_i}{t_{i+1} - t_i} \right)}_{K_i} e^{-j\omega t_i}$$

in  $\omega$  گونه ای که  $x_i$  را در  $t_i$  می بینیم

که  $-\infty < i < \infty$  نیز دایجیکی  $i$  می باشد

$1 \leq i \leq N$  پس از  $t_N$  هم  $t_0$  است  $\sim 1/3N\pi$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N K_i \text{ که نمودار } \Phi(\omega) \text{ را در نظر می نماییم}$$

$n = i-1$  که  $t_{i-1} \leq t_i \leq t_i$  "نیز نماییم"

$$\Phi(\omega) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ \frac{x_{i-1} - x_i}{t_i - t_{i-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{-j\omega} + \frac{x_i - x_{i-1}}{t_i - t_{i-1}} \left( \frac{1}{-j\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega^2} \right) \right] e^{-j\omega t_i}$$

$$- \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left[ \frac{x_n - x_{n+1}}{t_{n+1} - t_n} \cdot \frac{1}{-j\omega} + \frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{t_{n+1} - t_n} \left( \frac{1}{-j\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega^2} \right) \right] e^{-j\omega t_n}$$

نحوی (8)  $\sin \omega N$  (II)-1 (I)  $\sin \omega$   $1 \leq i, n \leq N-1$  پس

که  $n$  که نمودار  $\sin \omega N$  نماییم  $i=N$  پس  $t_N$

چنانچه  $i$  که نمودار  $\sin \omega n$  نماییم  $n=0$

$$\Phi(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \underbrace{\left( \frac{x_{i+1} - x_{i-1}}{t_{i+1} - t_{i-1}} - \frac{x_{i+1} - x_i}{t_{i+1} - t_i} \right)}_{K_i} e^{-j\omega t_i} +$$

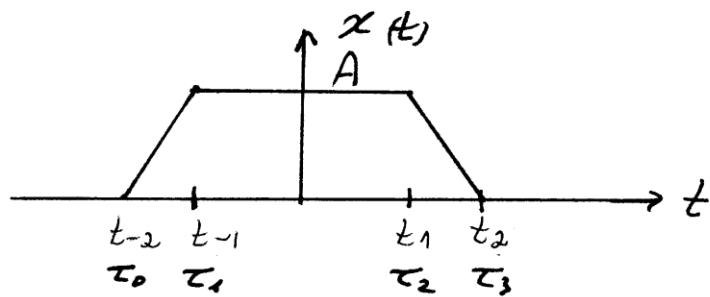
برای  $n \neq N$

$$i=N \text{ که نمودار} \rightarrow + \left( \frac{x_N - x_{N-1}}{t_N - t_{N-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega^2} - \frac{1}{j\omega} x_N \right) e^{-j\omega t_N}$$

$$n=0 \text{ که نمودار} \rightarrow - \left( \frac{x_1 - x_0}{t_1 - t_0} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega^2} - \frac{1}{j\omega} x_0 \right) e^{-j\omega t_0}$$

1c

②



پوگز جهانی دارای پیوند ۴ چند چند  
 $(N=3)$  باشد این سه کوکی های  $\frac{1}{j\omega}$  می باشند

$$\Phi(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega^2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \left( \frac{x_i - x_{i-1}}{\tau_i - \tau_{i-1}} - \frac{x_{i+1} - x_i}{\tau_{i+1} - \tau_i} \right) e^{-j\omega\tau_i}.$$

$$+ \left( \frac{x_3 - x_2}{\tau_3 - \tau_2} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega^2} - \frac{1}{j\omega} x_3 \right) e^{-j\omega\tau_3}$$

$$- \left( \frac{x_1 - x_0}{\tau_1 - \tau_0} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega^2} - \frac{1}{j\omega} x_0 \right) e^{-j\omega\tau_0} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\omega^2} \left[ \frac{A}{t_2 - t_1} - 0 \right] e^{-j\omega\tau_1} + \frac{1}{\omega^2} \left[ 0 - \frac{-A}{t_2 - t_1} \right] e^{-j\omega\tau_2} +$$

$$\tau_1 - \tau_0 = t_1 - t_0 = t_2 - t_1$$

$$\tau_3 - \tau_2 = t_2 - t_1$$

$$+ \left[ -\frac{A}{t_2 - t_1} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega^2} - 0 \right] e^{-j\omega\tau_3} - \left[ \frac{A}{t_2 - t_1} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega^2} - 0 \right] e^{-j\omega\tau_0} -$$

$$= \frac{A}{\omega^2 \cdot t_2 - t_1} \left[ e^{+j\omega t_1} + e^{-j\omega t_1} - e^{+j\omega t_2} - e^{-j\omega t_2} \right]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau_0 = t_{-2} = -t_2 \\ \tau_1 = t_{-1} = -t_1 \\ \tau_2 = t_1 \\ \tau_3 = t_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2A}{\omega^2(t_2 - t_1)} \left[ \frac{e^{j\omega t_1} + e^{-j\omega t_1}}{2} - \frac{e^{j\omega t_2} + e^{-j\omega t_2}}{2} \right]$$



⑩ : Cos - cosine 225° [Ans]

$$X(\omega) = \frac{2A}{\omega^2(t_2-t_1)} [\cos(\omega t_1) - \cos(\omega t_2)]$$

classical inscriptions from the period show some evidence of early English influence.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega) - \phi(\omega)|^2 d\omega = 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t) - \phi(t)|^2 dt$$

$\uparrow$   
5.0.0

$$= 2\pi \int_{-T}^T |x(t) - \phi(t)|^2 dt$$

$(-T, +T)$  ~~phys~~  $\approx N \approx 13$   $\mu$ A

$$\Rightarrow \omega \leq 2\pi \int_{-T}^T \varepsilon^2 dt =$$

King Edward 1118 AD  
• 5456

$$= 2\pi \cdot 2T \cdot E^2 = 4\pi T E^2$$

- 5.e.w

4 - office \*

$X(\omega) = x(\omega) \cdot H(\omega)$  only envelope portion for

$$j\omega \exp(j\omega) = j \frac{d}{d\omega} \cdot \frac{1}{2+j\omega} = j \frac{-j}{(2+j\omega)^2} = \frac{1}{(2+j\omega)^2}$$

(11)

$$H(\omega) = \int \{ e^{-\mu t} u(t) \} = \frac{1}{4+j\omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(\omega) = \frac{1}{(2+j\omega)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{4+j\omega} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{4+j\omega} + \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{2+j\omega} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(2+j\omega)^2}$$

pois que

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y(t) = \left[ \frac{1}{4} e^{-4t} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{2} t e^{-2t} \right] u(t)}$$

pois se  $\mu_N \neq \omega$  temos resolução  
 pois se  $\mu_N = \omega$  temos resolução  
 .  $\mu_N = \omega$  é a raiz dupla de multiplicidade 2.  
 nesse caso temos resolução da forma  
 $y(t) = C_1 e^{\omega t} + C_2 t e^{\omega t}$   
 (exemplo)

$$\boxed{S=j\omega : \text{raiz} \quad C_{2,K} = \frac{1}{(n_i-K)!} \lim_{s \rightarrow s_i} \frac{d^{n_i-K}}{ds^{n_i-K}} [(s-s_i)^{n_i} Y(s)]}$$

$$K=1, 2, \dots, n_i \quad \text{caso 1: } i=1 \Rightarrow K=1=n_i$$

$$n_i=2 \text{ raiz dupla} \quad (2+j\omega)^2 \text{ raiz dupla} \quad (i=1) \quad S=j\omega=-2 \quad \text{caso 2:}$$

$$C_{K=1} = \frac{1}{(2-1)!} \lim_{j\omega \rightarrow -2} \frac{d}{d(j\omega)} \left( \frac{1}{4+j\omega} \right)$$

$$\text{ou} \quad \frac{1}{(2+j\omega)^2} \text{ raiz dupla} \quad (2+j\omega)^2 \text{ é fator comum}$$

$$\lim_{j\omega \rightarrow -2} \frac{-\frac{1}{(4+j\omega)^2}}{(4+j\omega)^2} = -\frac{1}{2^2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$C_{K=2} = \frac{1}{(1-1)!} \lim_{j\omega \rightarrow -2} \frac{1}{4+j\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \quad : \text{caso 1}$$

$$(12) \quad X(\omega) = \frac{1}{(2+j\omega)^2} \quad \text{: rezipr. mit}$$

$$H(\omega) = \mathcal{F}\{t e^{-ut} u(t)\} = j \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} \frac{1}{4+j\omega} = \\ = \frac{1}{(4+j\omega)^2}$$

$$Y(\omega) = \frac{1}{(2+j\omega)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(4+j\omega)^2} = \\ = \frac{1/4}{2+j\omega} + \frac{1/4}{(2+j\omega)^2} + \frac{-1/4}{4+j\omega} + \frac{1/4}{(4+j\omega)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \frac{1}{4} [e^{-2t} + t e^{-2t} - e^{-4t} + t e^{-4t}] u(t)$$

$$X(\omega) = \mathcal{F}\{e^{-t} u(t)\} = \frac{1}{1+j\omega} \quad (e)$$

$$H(\omega) = \mathcal{F}\{e^t u(-t)\} = \frac{1}{1-j\omega}$$

$$Y(\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega} \cdot \frac{1}{1-j\omega} = \frac{1/2}{1+j\omega} + \frac{1/2}{1-j\omega} \\ = \frac{1}{2} [e^{-t} u(t) + e^t u(-t)] \\ = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} e^{-|t|}}}$$

(13)

$$e^{j\omega s} = \delta_{\omega s}$$

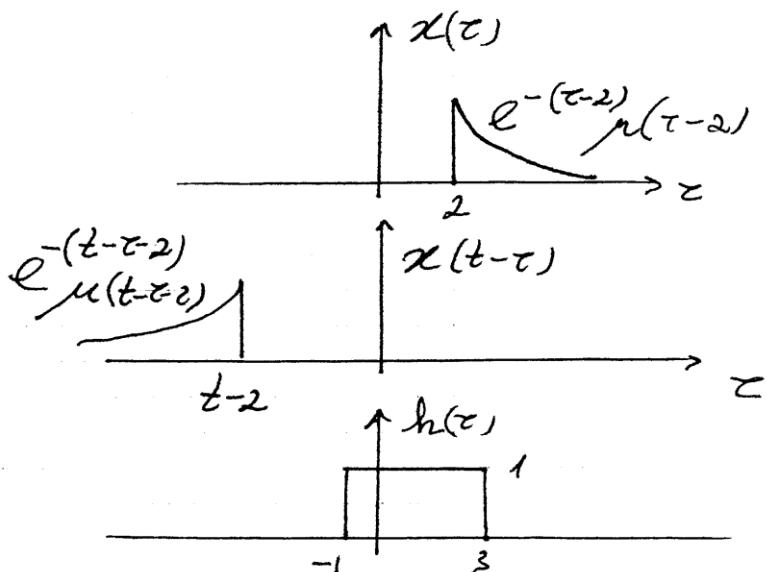
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$$X(\omega) = \tilde{F}\{x(t)\} = \frac{1}{1+j\omega} e^{-j\omega t} \quad \hookrightarrow \text{assumption}$$

$$H(\omega) = \tilde{F}\{h(t)\} = 2 \frac{\sin(2\omega)}{\omega} e^{-j\omega t}$$

for  $\delta \epsilon 1 \approx \text{assumption}$   
 $\cdot 2 \text{ to make sense}$

in case  $x(t) = 3 \mu_{t-2}(t) + \delta_{t-2}$   
 $\Rightarrow 3 \mu_{t-2}(t) = \sqrt{3} \sin \omega t \text{ for } \omega = \pi/2$   
 $\Rightarrow \delta_{t-2} \text{ is a small sine}$

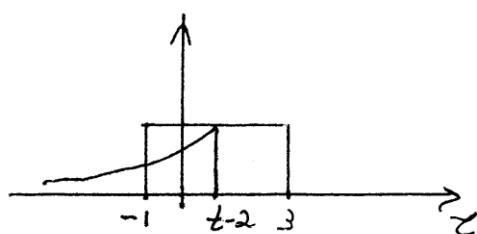


if  $t \leq 1$  (NFS)  $t-2 \leq -1$  so  $\delta_0$

$$\therefore 3 \mu_{t-2}(t) \approx 1$$

$(1 \leq t \leq 5)$  NFS  $t-2 \leq 3$   $\delta_{t-2}$   $t-2 \geq -1$   $\mu_{t-2}$

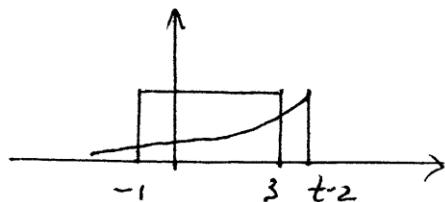
: note  $e^t$



(14)

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t-\tau) h(\tau) d\tau = \\
 &= \int_{-1}^{t-2} e^{-(t-\tau-2)} \cdot 1 d\tau = \\
 &= e^{2-t} \int_{-1}^{t-2} e^{\tau} d\tau = \\
 &= e^{2-t} \cdot [e^{t-2} - e^{-1}] = \\
 &= 1 - e^{t-1} = \underline{1 - e^{-(t-1)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

( $t \geq 5$  INF)  $t-2 \geq 3$  için bu da püntü -



$$\begin{aligned}
 y(t) &= \int_{-1}^3 e^{-(t-\tau-2)} \cdot 1 d\tau = e^{2-t} \int_{-1}^3 e^{\tau} d\tau \\
 &= e^{2-t} [e^3 - e^{-1}] = \underline{e^{-(t-5)} - e^{-(t-1)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \leq 1 \\ 1 - e^{-(t-1)} & 1 \leq t \leq 5 \\ e^{-(t-5)} - e^{-(t-1)} & t \geq 5 \end{cases} \quad \text{POJ}$$

(15)

$$y(t) \text{ no poles } \Rightarrow \text{no } \omega = 2378 \text{ "3"} \\ \Rightarrow 2378 \text{ is a pole} \Rightarrow \omega = 2378 \text{ "3"}$$

14.11

$$y(t) = [1 - e^{-(t-1)}] \cdot [\mu(t-1) - \mu(t-5)] +$$

$$+ [e^{-(t-5)} - e^{-(t-1)}] \cdot \mu(t-5) =$$

$$= \mu(t-1) - \mu(t-5) - e^{-(t-1)} \mu(t-1) +$$

$$+ e^{-(t-1)} \cancel{\mu(t-5)} + e^{-(t-5)} \mu(t-5) -$$

$$\cancel{- e^{-(t-1)} \mu(t-5)} =$$

$$= \mu(t-1) - \mu(t-5) - e^{-(t-1)} \mu(t-1) + e^{-(t-5)} \mu(t-5)$$

misses value at  $\omega = 2378$

$$Y(\omega) = (\underbrace{\sigma \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}}_{\text{no poles}}) e^{-j\omega} - (\underbrace{\sigma \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}}_{\text{no poles}}) e^{-j\omega s} -$$

$\omega = 0$  is a pole

$$- \frac{1}{1+j\omega} e^{-j\omega} + \frac{1}{1+j\omega} e^{-j\omega s} =$$

$$= \cancel{\sigma \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}} e^{-j\omega} - \cancel{\sigma \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}} e^{-j\omega s} -$$

$\omega = 0 \Rightarrow \text{pole}$

$$- \frac{1}{1+j\omega} e^{-j\omega} + \frac{1}{1+j\omega} e^{-j\omega s} =$$

$$= e^{-j\omega} \left[ \frac{1}{j\omega} - \frac{1}{1+j\omega} \right] - e^{-j\omega s} \left[ \frac{1}{j\omega} - \frac{1}{1+j\omega} \right]$$

$$⑯ Y(\omega) = [e^{-j\omega} - e^{-j\omega_5}] \frac{1+j\omega - j\omega}{j\omega(1+j\omega)} =$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{Teilen durch}}$

$$= [e^{-j\omega} - e^{-j\omega_5}] \frac{1}{j\omega(1+j\omega)}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\approx 3\% \approx 6.3\%} = e^{-j\omega_3} [e^{j\omega_2} - e^{-j\omega_2}] \frac{1}{j\omega(1+j\omega)}$$

$$e^{-j\omega_3} = \frac{e^{-j\omega_3} \cdot 2 \sin(2\omega)}{\omega(1+j\omega)} =$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{e^{-2j\omega}}{1+j\omega} \cdot \frac{e^{-j\omega} \cdot 2 \sin(2\omega)}{\omega} = X(\omega) \cdot H(\omega)$$

$$e^{-j\omega} = e^{-j\omega} e^{-2j\omega}$$

. d.e.r

(17)

5 since \*

$$100 \approx 2\delta \quad \text{this is result } H(\omega) \text{ (I)(C)}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{H}(\omega) e^{-j\omega t} d\omega$$

this H

$$\text{open ife} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{=} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(\eta) e^{-j\eta t} d\eta$$

result H

$$\stackrel{\rightarrow}{=} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{H}^*(\eta) e^{-j\eta t} d\eta =$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{H}(\eta) e^{+j\eta t} d\eta \right]^* = h^*(t)$$

result h(t) IN(δ)

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{H}(\omega) e^{-j\omega t} d\omega$$

open ife

$$\stackrel{\rightarrow}{=} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{H}(\eta) e^{-j\eta t} d\eta$$

this H

$$\stackrel{\rightarrow}{=} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{H}(\eta) e^{+j\eta t} d\eta = h(t)$$

this pt h(t) IN(δ)

(18)

(II)

$$|h(t)| = \left| \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |H(\omega) e^{j\omega t}| d\omega =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |H(\omega)| d\omega =$$

$$|e^{j\omega t}| = 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |H(\omega)| d\omega =$$

प्र० निम्न एवं  $H(\omega)$   
के लिये जून 3/10

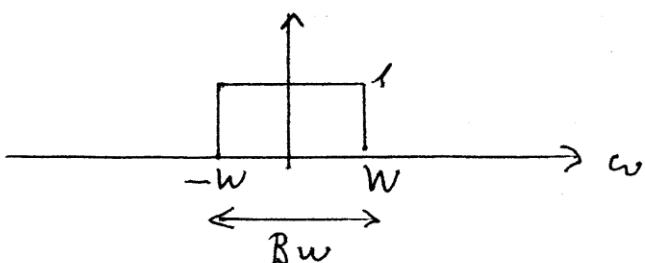
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(\omega) \underbrace{e^{j \cdot 0 \cdot \omega}}_1 d\omega$$

$$= h(0)$$

$$\approx 1/2 - 1/3 \approx 0.8$$

. s.e. ~  $|h(t)| \leq h(0)$  IN/5

$$H(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| < W \\ 0 & |\omega| > W \end{cases}$$



मात्रा पर्याप्त नहीं होना वे अवधि  
3N तक पर्याप्त होना

$$B.W. = B_N = 2W$$

Band Width (B.W.)

(19)  $B_w \cdot H(0)$  の値が 0 である事実を示す  
 例題 12 の解説で述べたように、  
 : "S/C = 88" が意味する

$$B_w \cdot H(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(\omega) d\omega$$

$$\boxed{B_w = \frac{1}{H(0)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(\omega) d\omega} \quad (108)$$

$$t_r = \frac{S(\infty)}{h(0)} = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} h(t) dt}{h(0)} =$$

$S(t) = \int_0^t h(t') dt'$  (109)

$$e^{j\omega t} = 1 : e^{j\omega t} = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} h(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt}{h(0)} =$$

$$\text{ここで } e^{j\omega t} = \frac{H(0)}{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(\omega) d\omega} \uparrow B_w = \frac{2\pi}{B_w}$$

$\rho_{3/4} T_{80} \text{ と } \rho_{80} \text{ は } \uparrow$

$$t_r = \frac{2\pi}{B_w} \quad (110)$$

$$\underline{t_r \cdot B_w = 2\pi} \quad (108)$$

Q3)

(20)

6 -delta

$$x(t) = e^{2+t} \mu(-t+1) = \quad \textcircled{I}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= e^{3+t-1} \mu(-t+1) = e^3 e^{-(-t+1)} \mu(-t+1) \\ &\text{Ansatz: } e^{3+j\omega t} \mu(-t+1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{e^{-(-t+1)} \mu(-t+1)\} = \frac{1}{1+j\omega} e^{j\omega}$$

:  $\mathcal{F}\{e^{-(-t+1)} \mu(-t+1)\} = \frac{1}{1+j\omega} e^{j\omega}$

$$\mathcal{F}\{g(t)\} = G(\omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow X(\omega) = e^3 \frac{e^{-j\omega}}{1-j\omega}$$

$$x(t) = e^{-3t} [\mu(t+2) - \mu(t-3)] \quad \textcircled{II}$$

$$= e^{-3(t+2)+6} \mu(t+2) - e^{-3(t-3)-9} \mu(t-3)$$

$$= e^6 \cdot e^{-3(t+2)} \mu(t+2) - e^{-9} \cdot e^{-3(t-3)} \mu(t-3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow X(\omega) &= e^6 \frac{1}{3+j\omega} e^{j2\omega} - e^{-9} \frac{1}{3+j\omega} e^{-j3\omega} \\ &= \frac{1}{3+j\omega} (e^6 e^{j2\omega} - e^{-9} e^{-j3\omega}) \end{aligned}$$

(21)

$$x(t) = u(t) + 2 \delta(3-2t)$$

(III)

$$\mathcal{F}\{u(t)\} = \pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{2 \delta(3-2t)\} = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(3-2t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\eta) e^{-j\omega(\frac{3}{2}-\frac{\eta}{2})} \cdot \frac{1}{2} d\eta$$

$$\eta = 3-2t$$

$$t = \frac{3-\eta}{2}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\eta) e^{-j\omega \frac{3}{2}} e^{j\omega \frac{\eta}{2}} d\eta$$

$$= \underline{e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\omega}}$$

$$X(\omega) = \pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} + \underline{e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\omega}}$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{K=0}^{\infty} \alpha^K \cdot \delta(t-K\tau), \quad |\alpha| < 1$$

(IV)

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{K=0}^{\infty} \alpha^K \delta(t-K\tau) e^{-j\omega t} dt =$$

$$= \sum_{K=0}^{\infty} \alpha^K \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-K\tau) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \sum_{K=0}^{\infty} \alpha^K e^{-j\omega K\tau} = \sum_{K=0}^{\infty} (\alpha e^{-j\omega \tau})^K$$

जो पर्यावरण से प्रभावित है तो  $|\alpha e^{-j\omega \tau}| < 1$  ! नहीं

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \alpha e^{-j\omega \tau}}$$

(22)

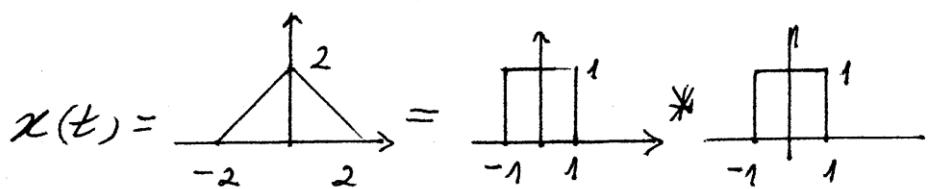
$$x(t) = \sin(t) + \cos(2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

(V)

$$X(\omega) = j\omega \delta(\omega+1) - j\omega \delta(\omega-1) +$$

$(\frac{1}{j} = -j)$

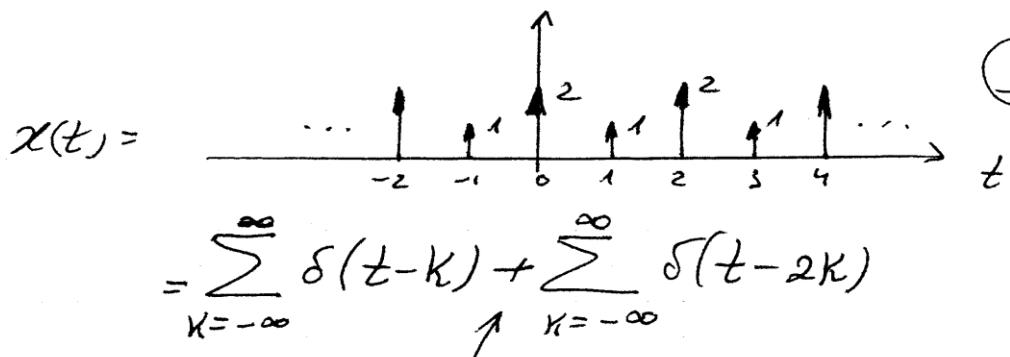
$$+ \pi e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} \delta(\omega - 2\pi) + \pi e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} \delta(\omega + 2\pi)$$



(VI)

$$\Rightarrow X(\omega) = \frac{2 \sin(\omega)}{\omega} \cdot \frac{2 \sin(\omega)}{\omega}$$

$$= 4 \frac{\sin^2(\omega)}{\omega^2}$$



(VII)

$$\text{Periode } T_0 = 8 \text{ s. } P_{\text{max}} = 12.5 \text{ W}$$

PNF = PNFS + PNFD + PNFD = PNFS + PNFD

$$X(\omega) = \frac{2\pi}{1} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi k}{1}) + \frac{2\pi}{2} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi k}{2})$$

$$= \pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} [\delta(\omega - \pi k) + 2\delta(\omega - 2\pi k)]$$

Pulse width  $\Rightarrow$  PMS /& PMS /& PMS /& PMS = 5 K de PMS PMS

$$\text{"PMS"} = \pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \pi k) \cdot [2 + (-1)^k]$$

(23)

VIII

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-1t-2n}$$

$T=2$  15nd for  $\omega/2\pi \approx 3$   $\text{rad/s}$

$\omega/2\pi \approx 3$   $\text{rad/s}$  for  $x(t)$  is

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

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

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-j k \omega_0 t} dt \quad \text{def}$$

$\uparrow$   
33rd nsh  $\approx j\omega_0 t$

$$X(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k \delta(\omega - \omega_0 k) \quad : \text{SCF}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-1t-2n} \cdot e^{-jk\pi t} dt \quad \text{reh}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^2 e^{-(t-2n)} e^{-jk\pi t} dt + \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^2 e^{+t-2n} e^{-jk\pi t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{2n} \int_0^2 e^{-t(1+jk\pi)} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-2n} \int_0^2 e^{t(1-jk\pi)} dt$$

(24)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_K &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (e^{-\omega})^m \cdot \left. \frac{e^{-t(1+jK\omega)} - 1}{-(1+jK\omega)} \right|_0^2 + \\
 &\quad \text{open j's} \\
 &\quad \text{from } m \text{ to } n \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (e^{-\omega})^n \left. \frac{e^{t(1-jK\omega)} - 1}{(1-jK\omega)} \right|_0^2 = \\
 &\quad \text{from } n \text{ to } m \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-e^{-2}} \cdot \left. \frac{e^{-2(1+jK\omega)} - 1}{-(1+jK\omega)} \right|_0 + \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{-2}}{1-e^{-2}} \cdot \left. \frac{e^{2(1-jK\omega)} - 1}{1-jK\omega} \right|_0 = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2(1-e^{-2})} \left[ \frac{(1-e^{-2(1+jK\omega)})}{1+jK\omega} + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{e^{-2}(e^{2(1-jK\omega)} - 1)}{1-jK\omega} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$X(\omega) = 2\pi \cdot \sum_{K=-\infty}^{\infty} Q_K \cdot \delta(\omega - \pi K)$$

$\uparrow$   
 $\omega_0$

25

7. zweite

$$\boxed{h(t) = h_e(t) + h_o(t)} \quad (C)$$

↑                      ↑  
zts            zts

$$: (-t) \rightarrow 3)$$

$$h(-t) = h_e(-t) + h_o(-t)$$

$$\boxed{h(-t) = h_e(t) - h_o(t)} \leftarrow$$

↑                      ↑  
zts            zts

Suppose  $\text{DINNA} \rightarrow \text{allen} = 2 \text{ sec pros}$

$$\text{zts} \rightarrow \text{zts} \quad h_e(t) = \frac{1}{2} [h(t) + h(-t)]$$

$$: \text{zts} = \text{zts} \rightarrow \text{e/c. e.}$$

$$\underline{H_e(\omega)} = \frac{1}{2} [H(\omega) + H^*(\omega)] =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} [\Re\{H(\omega)\} + j\Im\{H(\omega)\} + \\ &\text{H le setup zts pros} \nearrow \\ &+ \Re\{H(\omega)\} - j\Im\{H(\omega)\}] = \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\Re\{H(\omega)\}}}$$

$\text{zts} \rightarrow \text{zts} \rightarrow \text{zts} \rightarrow \text{zts} \rightarrow \text{zts} \rightarrow \text{zts}$   
 $\text{zts} \rightarrow \text{zts} \rightarrow \text{zts} \rightarrow \text{zts} \rightarrow \text{zts} \rightarrow \text{zts}$

$$\boxed{h(-t)=0, t>0} \rightarrow \text{zts} \rightarrow \text{zts} \rightarrow \text{zts} \rightarrow \text{zts}$$

$$\text{zts} \quad h(t) = h_e(t) - h_o(t) = 0 \quad \text{zts} \rightarrow \text{zts}$$

$\leftarrow \text{allen} \approx 1 \quad t>0 \quad \text{für } h_e(t) = h_o(t)$

(26)

$$f_{T \rightarrow j25} \text{ bins } \leftarrow$$

$$h(t) = 2 h_e(t), \quad t > 0$$

$$h(0) = h_e(0) : \text{p81} \text{ is zero at } t=0 \quad \text{why}$$

giving  $\text{Re}\{H(\omega)\} = \frac{1}{2} [h_e(\omega) + h_e(-\omega)]$   
 $\text{Im}\{H(\omega)\} = \frac{1}{j2\pi} [h_e(\omega) - h_e(-\omega)]$   
 $\text{Im}\{H(\omega)\} = \frac{1}{j2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h_e(\omega') \sin(\omega - \omega') d\omega'$   
 $\text{Im}\{H(\omega)\} = \frac{1}{j2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h_e(\omega') \sin(\omega - \omega') d\omega' = \frac{1}{j2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h_e(\omega') \delta(\omega - \omega') d\omega' = h_e(\omega)$

$$\text{Re}\{H(\omega)\} = \cos(\omega) = H_e(\omega) \quad (2)$$

$\uparrow$   
 p317 Eq 20.25

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

:  $t > 0$  since

$$\begin{aligned} h(t) &= 2 h_e(t) \\ &= \delta(t+1) + \delta(t-1) \\ &\stackrel{t > 0}{=} \underline{\delta(t-1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$t = 0 \Rightarrow \delta(t+1)$$

(27) 25 Sinus erfüllt schwankend verschoben per (E)

$$\text{für } \tilde{h}(s) = \frac{1}{2} [h(s) + h(-s)]$$

215-10 78n 
$$h_o(t) = \frac{1}{2} [h(t) - h(-t)]$$

zwei reelle  $\rho \delta$

$$H_o(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} [H(\omega) - H^*(\omega)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\operatorname{Re}\{H(\omega)\} + j \cdot \operatorname{Im}\{H(\omega)\}] -$$

$$- \operatorname{Re}\{H(\omega)\} + j \cdot \operatorname{Im}\{H(\omega)\} =$$

↑  
(-)

$$= j \cdot \operatorname{Im}\{H(\omega)\}$$

zurück  $h(t) = 0 \quad t > 0 \quad \text{und}$

sinus erfüllt nur  $\rho \delta$

$$h_o(t) = \frac{1}{2} h(t)$$

$$h(t) = 2 h_o(t), \quad t > 0 \quad : 215$$

215-16 23 gilt für  $t = 0$   $\Rightarrow$

$$h_o(0) = 0 \quad \text{NFS}$$

$\Rightarrow$   $\tilde{h}(s) = h(s) \Rightarrow$

$$H(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0^-} h(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_{0^+}^{0^+} h(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_{0^+}^{\infty} h(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

28

$$\text{sk } t=0 \rightarrow \text{constant } / \text{tC part}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{0^+} h(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{0^+}^{\infty} \text{Constant} \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt = 0$$

↑   ↑  
no real sign for  $\mu(t)$  for  $t < 0$        $\mu(t) = 0$  for  $t > 0$   
onion

$$\text{de } \mu(t) \text{ in term of } H(\omega) \text{ for } t=0$$

$\therefore t=0 \Rightarrow \mu(t) = h(t)$

$$\text{for } H(\omega), h(t) \text{ for } t > 0 \text{ is } \text{not yet}$$

$\text{Im}\{H(\omega)\}$  is part of  $h(t)$  and when we  
 just ignore  $\text{Im}\{H(\omega)\}$  we get  $H(\omega)$  is  
 $\text{real part of } h(t)$  at  $t > 0$

.3

$$h(t) = h(t) \cdot \mu(t)$$

$$\tilde{F}\{h(t)\} = \tilde{F}\{h(t) \cdot \mu(t)\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \tilde{F}\{h(t)\} * \tilde{F}\{\mu(t)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(\omega) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} H(\omega) * \left[ \frac{1}{j\omega} + j\omega \delta(\omega) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ H(\omega) * \frac{1}{j\omega} + j\omega H(\omega) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(\eta) \cdot \frac{1}{\omega - \eta} d\eta + \frac{1}{2} H(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

:  $2\pi$  for  $\delta(\omega)$  yes since  $\omega$  is real  $\Rightarrow$

$$(29) \quad H(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi j} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{H(\eta)}{\omega - \eta} d\eta \quad \Leftarrow$$

תדרי ג'ינס יוצרים  $H$  וקטור כרע

$$H(\omega) = H_R(\omega) + jH_I(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi j} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{H_R(\eta) + jH_I(\eta)}{\omega - \eta} d\eta$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{H_I(\eta) - jH_R(\eta)}{\omega - \eta} d\eta$$

הרכיבים יוצרים וקטור

3.3 גורם פולריטציית ג'ינס וקטור כרע  
: מילוי

$$\boxed{H_R(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{H_I(\eta)}{\omega - \eta} d\eta} \quad : \text{מילוי}$$

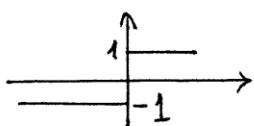
$$\boxed{H_I(\omega) = \frac{-1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{H_R(\eta)}{\omega - \eta} d\eta} \quad : \text{ג'ינס כרע}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x(\tau)}{t - \tau} d\tau = x(t) * \frac{1}{\pi t} \quad (2)$$

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{\pi t} \quad \text{הרכיבים נקראים כפונקציית ג'ינס}$$

הרכיבים כפונקציית ג'ינס יוצרים וקטור כרע ג'ינס

$$\mathcal{F}\{\text{sgn}(t)\} = \frac{2}{j\omega} \quad : \text{פונקציית}$$



(30)

: 15/6/31 p 581

$$2\pi \operatorname{sgn}(-\omega) = F\left\{\frac{2}{j\cdot t}\right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow F\left\{\frac{1}{\pi t}\right\} = \frac{j}{2\pi} \cdot F\left\{\frac{2}{j\cdot t}\right\} = \\ = \frac{j}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi \operatorname{sgn}(-\omega)$$

$$= j \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(-\omega) = -j \operatorname{sgn}(\omega)$$

$$= \begin{cases} -j & \omega > 0 \\ +j & \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(3t)}{t-\tau} d\tau = \underline{\cos(3t) * \frac{1}{\pi t}} \quad (1)$$

15/6/31 p 581 3. W 68 25 Preise der  
2. 1/2/2 1/2/2

$$Y(\omega) = \pi [\delta(\omega-3) + \delta(\omega+3)] \cdot (-j \operatorname{sgn}(\omega))$$

$$= -j\pi [\delta(\omega-3) \cdot 1 - \delta(\omega+3) \cdot 1] \quad \text{Sgn}(-3) \text{ für } \omega < 0$$

$$= -j\pi [\delta(\omega-3) - \delta(\omega+3)]$$

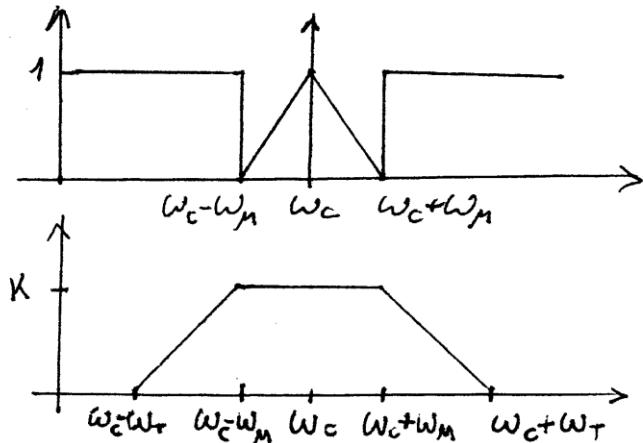
: 0/10 für 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

$$\underline{y(t) = \sin(3t)}$$

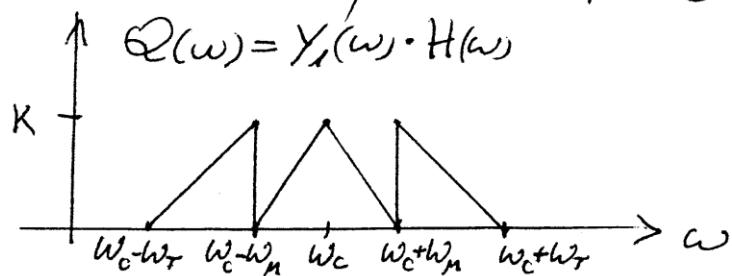
(31)

: 8 page

ans e' is a filter with corner frequencies  
 $H_1(\omega)$  and passband  $\gamma_1(\omega)$  not shown



Now open this filter to receive speech  
 : clear noise problem = high gain



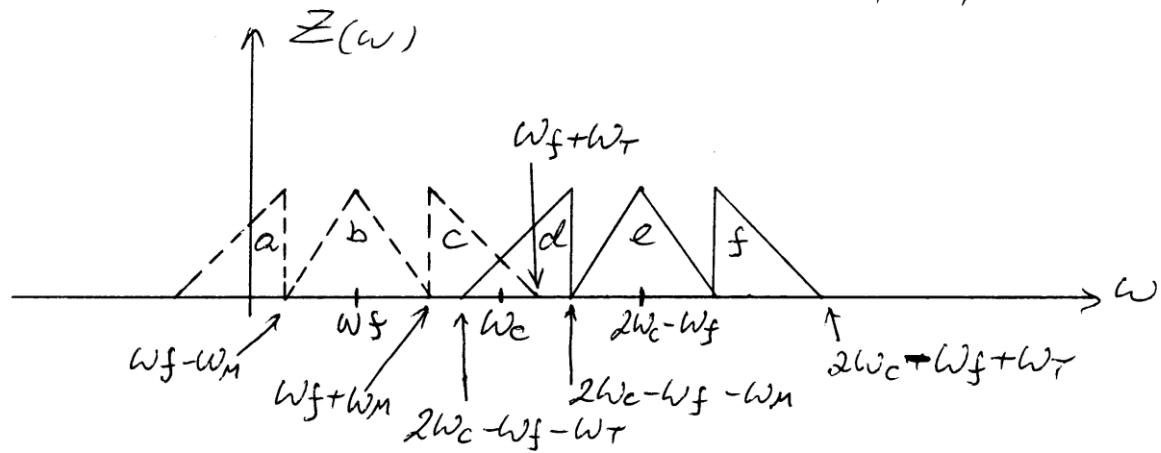
Now  $\cos(\omega_c - \omega_f)t \rightarrow \sqrt{N}$  as  $\sqrt{C}$   
 : as  $\approx 3.14159265359$

So as  $\propto \delta \left[ \delta(\omega - [\omega_c - \omega_f]) + \delta(\omega + [\omega_c - \omega_f]) \right]$   
 $0.3\sqrt{3}/N \approx 0.125 \cdot 25 \frac{1}{2\pi} \approx \sqrt{C}$

So  $\propto \delta(\omega - \omega_f) + \delta(\omega + \omega_f)$  as  
 and also  $2\omega_c - \omega_f \leq \omega_c + (\omega_c - \omega_f) - \delta$   
 $\omega_f \leq \omega_c - (\omega_c - \omega_f)\delta$  so  $\omega_f \leq \omega_c - \delta$

(32)

18/2



SDNE FIDEE N'KNAF E' ALL'8 ADO KFE "32 (2)  
N'DU LE PONA FE K'KNAPNUF G'D' LE 2ω\_c - ω\_f  
· ω\_f IS DNE FIDEE FIDEE JFE ADO

SDNE PNUF 23N' K'KNAF IN (2) Y'S'E V'V'O P'D'  
P'D' (5) T'V'S'E

$$2\omega_c - \omega_f - \omega_r \geq \omega_f + \omega_m$$

$$\boxed{\omega_r \leq 2\omega_c - 2\omega_f - \omega_m} \text{ MIFG}$$

$\omega_f > \omega_c$  P'D',  $\omega_c \geq \omega_f$  K'E X'N K'D' JE P'Z'N  
SDI (P'Z'N K'KNAF 23 F'D')  $\omega_f > 2\omega_c - \omega_f$  SD  
D'J'E Y'Z'N K'D'  $\omega_f$  X'N K'KNAF 1C'V'V'  
SDNE ALL'8 P'D'E E'V'J'E SDI O'P'V' A'D'E  
: (5) K'E P'Z'N K'D' Y'Z'N K'D' (f) K'E J'F'X'

$$2\omega_c - \omega_f + \omega_r \leq \omega_f + \omega_m$$

$$\boxed{\omega_r \leq 2\omega_f - 2\omega_c - \omega_m} \text{ MIFG}$$

MIFG

$$\boxed{\omega_r \leq 2|\omega_c - \omega_f| - \omega_m}$$

(33)

$$\text{für } \frac{k}{2} \text{ ist } \mu \text{ für } j \geq 3 \text{ } G$$

(34)

$$G = \frac{2}{k} \leftarrow \text{ist } \mu \text{ für } j \geq 3 \text{ } G$$

ellen. Sie sind es nicht? d

aber nur mit  $\mu$  ohne  $\mu$   $\Rightarrow$

d

$$\text{für } \alpha \quad \alpha = \omega_f - \omega_n$$

$$\text{für } \beta \quad \beta = \omega_f + \omega_n$$

! aber das ist falsch