

$$1. (1) f(t) = \cos t + \cos \frac{t}{4}$$

$\cos(t+T) + \cos\left(\frac{t}{4} + \frac{T}{4}\right)$  を満たす  $T$  が存在する

いかんが  $m$  において  $\cos(\theta + 2\pi m) = \cos \theta$  が成立するので

$$T = 2\pi m, \quad \frac{T}{4} = 2\pi n \quad (m, n - \text{整数})$$

$$T = 2\pi m = 8\pi n \rightarrow T = m = 4n \rightarrow m = 4, n = 1$$

$$\therefore T = 2\pi m = 2\pi \times 4 = \underline{8\pi} \text{H}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{8\pi} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{T} = \underline{\frac{1}{8\pi} \text{H}}$$

$$(2) g(t) = \cos^2 t$$

$\cos^2(t+T)$  を満たす  $T$  が存在する

いかんが  $m$  において  $\cos^2(\theta + \pi m) = \cos^2 \theta$  と仮定から

$$T = \pi m \quad (m: \text{整数}) \rightarrow m = 1$$

$$\therefore T = \underline{\pi} \text{H}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} = \underline{2} \text{H}$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{T} = \underline{\frac{1}{\pi} \text{H}}$$

$$2. (1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [\delta(t+d) - \delta(t-d)] e^{-j\pi t} dt$$

$$= e^{-j\pi t} \Big|_{t=-d} - e^{-j\pi t} \Big|_{t=d} = \underline{e^{+j\pi d} - e^{-j\pi d}} //$$

$$(2) \int_{-\frac{d}{2}}^{\frac{d}{2}} e^{j\pi t} dt = \frac{1}{j\pi} [e^{j\pi t}]_{-\frac{d}{2}}^{\frac{d}{2}} = \frac{1}{j\pi} (e^{j\pi \frac{d}{2}} - e^{-j\pi \frac{d}{2}})$$

$$= \frac{2}{j\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\pi \frac{nd}{2}} - e^{-j\pi \frac{nd}{2}})$$

$$= \frac{2}{j\pi} \cdot j \sin\left(\frac{nd}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{nd}{2}\right) = d \cdot \frac{\sin\left(\frac{nd}{2}\right)}{\frac{nd}{2}} = \underline{d \cdot \text{sinc}\left(\frac{nd}{2}\right)} //$$

$$(3) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \pi t dt = \frac{1}{\pi} [\sin \pi t]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \sin\left(\frac{\pi\pi}{2}\right) - \sin\left(-\frac{\pi\pi}{2}\right) \right)$$

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

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} //$$

3. (1)  $f(t) = \cos t \cos 2t \rightarrow T = 2\pi, \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 1$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(t) + \cos(3t))$$

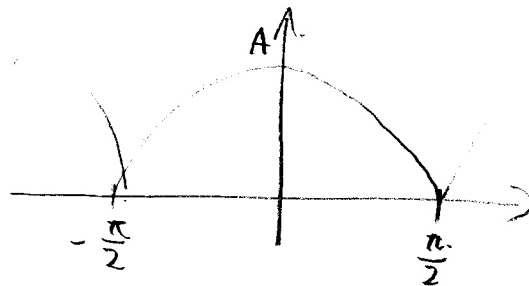
$$= \frac{1}{2} \cos(t) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(3t)$$

(2)  $g(t) = |A \cos t|$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} g(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} A \cos(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{2A}{\pi} \left[ \sin(t) \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4A}{\pi}$$



$$\rightarrow \frac{T}{2} \sim \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ and } A \cos t \geq 0$$

$$\frac{T - \pi}{\omega_0} = \frac{2\pi}{1} = \frac{2\pi}{1} = 2$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} A \cos(t) \cdot \cos(2nt) dt = \frac{A}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(t) + \cos(2nt) dt$$

$$= \frac{A}{\pi} \left[ \sin(t) + \sin(2nt) \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4A}{\pi} \cos(2nt)$$

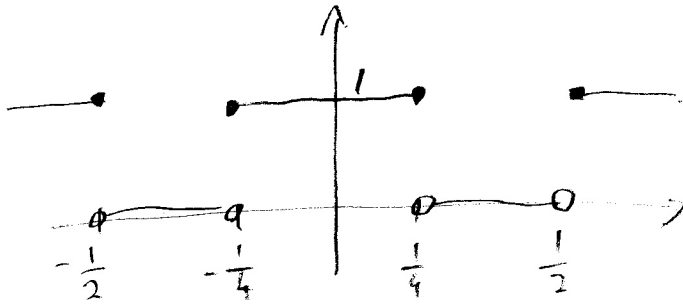
$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} A \cos(t) \cdot \sin(2nt) dt = \frac{2A}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(t) - \sin(2nt) dt$$

$$= \frac{4A}{\pi} \sin(2nt)$$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore g(t) = \frac{4A}{\pi} + \frac{4A}{\pi} \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos(2nt) \right)$$

4.  $f(t) \begin{cases} 1 & \frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} < t < -\frac{1}{4}, \quad \frac{1}{4} < t < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$



$$T = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{8\pi}{3}$$

(1)  $\omega = 0$  or  $\omega = \frac{8\pi}{3}$

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) dt = \frac{4}{3} \int_{-\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{4}} 1 dt = \frac{4}{3} [t]_{-\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{3} \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{4} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$\omega \neq 0$  or  $\omega \neq \frac{8\pi}{3}$

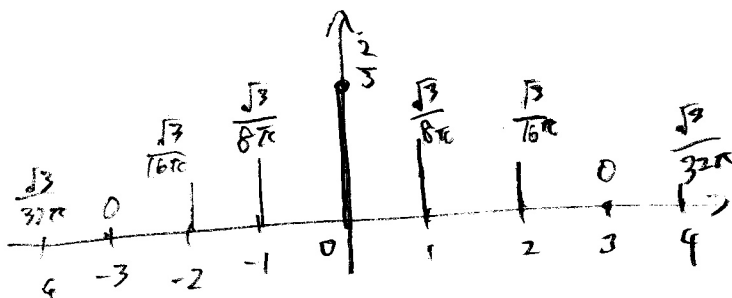
$$C_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) \cdot e^{jn\omega t} dt = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{jn\omega_0} \left[ e^{jn\omega_0 t} \right]_{-\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{8\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{jn} \cdot \left( e^{j\frac{8n\pi}{3}} - e^{-j\frac{8n\pi}{3}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{8\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{jn} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{8n\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4n\pi} \sin\left(\frac{8n\pi}{3}\right) //$$

(2)



5.

$$(1) g(t) = \frac{d}{dt} f(t)$$

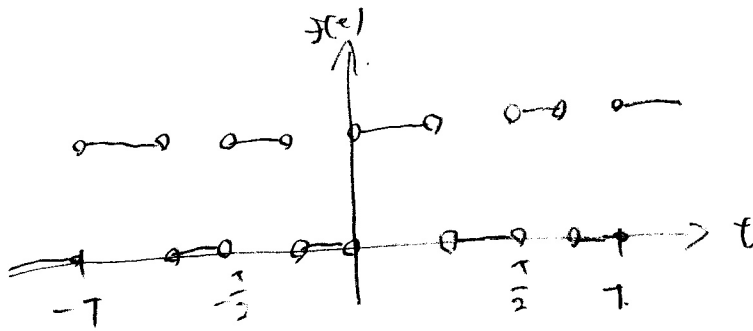
$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ 2\delta\left(2t - nT\right) 2\delta\left(2t - \frac{1+2n}{2}T\right) \right\} \quad \frac{T}{2}, T, \frac{3}{2}T$$

$$t = \frac{n}{2}T$$

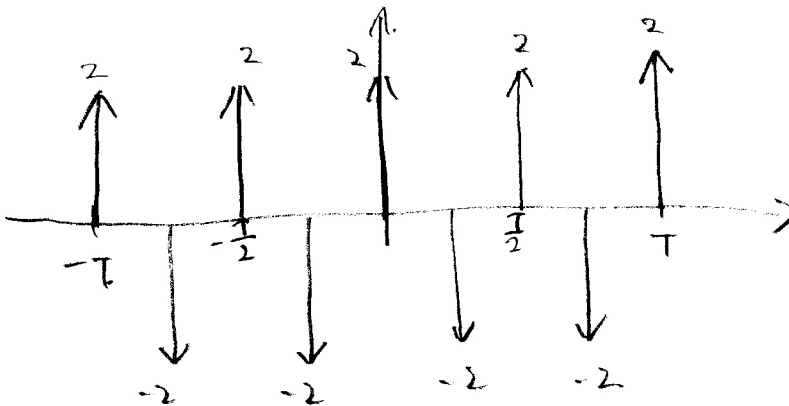
$$t = \frac{1+2n}{4}T$$

$$\frac{1}{4}T, \frac{3}{4}T, \frac{5}{4}T$$

(2)



(3)

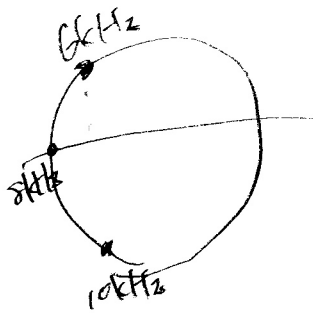


6. (1) 高速で回転するプロペラ等を撮るとき、そのカメラのサンプリング周波数  $f_s$  とプロペラの回転周波数  $f_m$  の関係を考える

ナイキストのサンプリング定理によると、 $f_s > 2f_m$  であれば、デジタル信号をアナログ信号に完全に復元することができる。

しかし、カメラのサンプリング周波数がプロペラの回転周波数の2倍ないときは、高周波成分がエイリアシングとして、低周波として表れてくる。  
そのため、回転が小さくみえてくる。

(2)



$6\text{kHz}$  //