

به نام خدا

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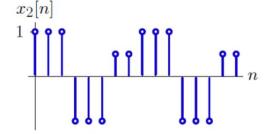
(1

$$\frac{x_1[n]}{1/\sqrt{2}} \stackrel{1}{=} \frac{1}{1/\sqrt{2}} \frac{1$$

$$x_{1}[n] = \sin\left[\frac{n\pi}{4}\right] = \frac{e^{j\frac{n\pi}{4}} - e^{-j\frac{n\pi}{4}}}{2j} = \frac{1}{2j}e^{j\frac{n\pi}{4}} - \frac{1}{2j}e^{-j\frac{n\pi}{4}}$$
(1)
$$x_{1}[n] = \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}.s} \sum_{k=-4}^{3} a_{k} \times e^{j\frac{n2\pi k}{8}}$$
(2)

(1) and (2)
$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=-4}^{3} a_k \times e^{j\frac{n2\pi k}{8}} = \sum_{k=-4}^{3} a_k \times e^{j\frac{n\pi k}{4}} = \frac{1}{2j} e^{j\frac{n\pi}{4}} - \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\frac{n\pi}{4}}$$

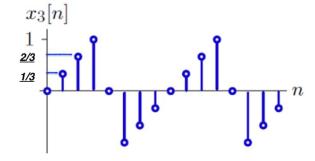
$$\Rightarrow a_k = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2j} & k = 1\\ -\frac{1}{2j} & k = -1\\ 0 & k = 0, \pm 2, \pm 3, -4 \end{cases}$$



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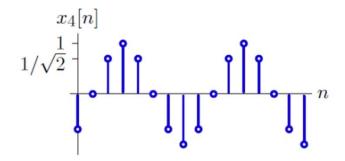
$$a_k = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{n=0}^{7} x_2[n] \times e^{-j\frac{n2\pi k}{8}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left(1 + e^{\frac{-j\pi k}{4}} + e^{\frac{-j\pi k}{2}} - e^{\frac{-3j\pi k}{4}} - e^{-j\pi k} - e^{\frac{-j5\pi k}{4}} + \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{-j6\pi k}{4}} + \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{-j7\pi k}{4}} \right)$$



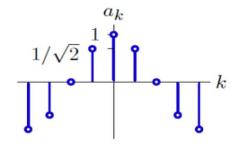
$$a_k = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{n=0}^{7} x_3[n] \times e^{-j\frac{n2\pi k}{8}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{3} \left(e^{-\frac{jk\pi}{4}} + 2e^{\frac{-jk\pi}{2}} + 3e^{\frac{-j3k\pi}{4}} - 3e^{\frac{-j5k\pi}{4}} - 2e^{\frac{-j6k\pi}{4}} - e^{\frac{-j7k\pi}{4}} \right)$$



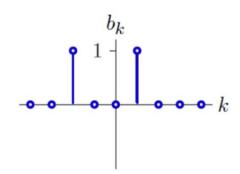
It is evident: $x_4[n] = x_1[n-1]$; so we can use the shift property: $\Rightarrow x_4[n] = \stackrel{\mathcal{F}.s}{\to} b_k = \left\{ a_k e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{8}} \right\} \to a_k' s$ are Fourier series coefficient of $x_1[n]$

$$\Rightarrow b_k = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{8}} & k = 1\\ -\frac{1}{2j} e^{j\frac{2\pi}{8}} & k = -1\\ 0 & k = 0, \pm 2, \pm 3, -4 \end{cases}$$



$$a_k = \cos\left[\frac{k\pi}{4}\right] = \frac{e^{j\frac{k2\pi}{8}} + e^{-j\frac{k2\pi}{8}}}{2} = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{n=-4}^{3} x[n] \times e^{-j\frac{n2\pi k}{8}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x[-1] = x[1] = \frac{8}{2} = 4 \\ x[n] = 0 \text{ for } n = 0, \pm 2, \pm 3, -4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x[n] = x[n+8]$$



$$x[n] = \sum_{k=-4}^{3} b_k \times e^{jrac{n2\pi k}{8}} = b_{-2} \ e^{-jrac{n\pi}{8}} + b_1 \ e^{jrac{n\pi}{4}} = e^{-jrac{n\pi}{8}} + e^{jrac{n\pi}{4}}; \ x[n] = x[n+8]$$
 دوره تناوب سیگنال $T=3$ ، $x(t)$ است و یک دوره تناوب آن به شکل زیر میباشد:

$$x(t)|_{m=0} = \delta(t) + \delta(t-1) - \delta(t-2)$$

: اگر ضرایب سری فوریه این سیگنال را a_k بنامیم

$$a_k = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^3 \left(\delta(t) + \delta(t-1) - \delta(t-2) \right) e^{\frac{-j2\pi kt}{3}} dt = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + e^{\frac{-j2\pi k}{3}} - e^{\frac{-j4\pi k}{3}} \right)$$

طبق خواص سیگنال های ویژه داریم:

$$b_k = a_k \times H\left(\frac{j2\pi k}{3}\right)$$

در نتیجه:

$$b_3 = a_3 \times H(j2\pi) = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + e^{-j2\pi} - e^{-j4\pi} \right) \times \left(e^{\frac{j2\pi}{4}} - e^{\frac{-j2\pi}{4}} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \times 2j = \frac{2j}{3}$$

(۴

$$\sum_{n=-6}^{3} x[n] = 20 \Rightarrow \sum_{\text{e.c. s. Tiley}} x[n] = \frac{20}{2} = 10 \Rightarrow \frac{a_0}{2} = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{\text{e.c. s. Tiley}} x[n] = \frac{10}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

x[n] = |x[n]| یک سیگنال حقیقی میباشد بنابراین x[n]

$$\sum_{n=4}^{8} x[n]^2 = \sum_{\text{e.g. 2D vales}} x[n]^2 = 110 \xrightarrow{parseval} \sum_{n=-2}^{2} |a_n|^2 = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{\text{e.g. 2D vales}} |x[n]|^2 = 22$$

$$\Rightarrow |a_{-2}|^2 + |a_{-1}|^2 + 2^2 + |a_1|^2 + |a_2|^2 = 22$$

 a_2 فو کانس های مربوط به ضرایب از فیلتر گفته شده فقط a_2 به ترتیب a_{-2} ، به ترتیب a_{-2} ، a_{-3} به ترتیب a_{-2} ، a_{-1} به ترتیب a_{-2} ، a_{-1} به ترتیب a_{-2} به ترتیب

$$-6\sin\left(\frac{4\pi n}{5}\right) = -6\left(\frac{e^{j\frac{4\pi n}{5}} - e^{-j\frac{4\pi n}{5}}}{2j}\right) = a_2 e^{j\frac{4\pi n}{5}} + a_{-2} e^{-j\frac{4\pi n}{5}} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} a_2 = 3j\\ a_{-2} = -3j \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow |-3j|^2 + |a_{-1}|^2 + 2^2 + |a_1|^2 + |3j|^2 = 22 \Longrightarrow |a_{-1}|^2 + |a_1|^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{-1} = a_1 = 0$$

(Δ

$$x(t) = -x(t-3) \to a_k = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^6 x(t)e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{6}t} dt = -\frac{1}{6} \int_0^6 x(t-3)e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{6}t} dt \xrightarrow{t-3=t'}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \int_0^6 x(t')e^{-j\frac{\pi k}{3}(t'+3)} dt' = -\frac{1}{6} \int_0^6 x(t')e^{-j\frac{\pi k}{3}t'} \times e^{-j\pi k} dt' = -a_k \times e^{-j\pi k}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_k = -a_k \times e^{-j\pi k} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = a_{-2} = a_2 = 0 \\ a_1, a_{-1}, a_3, a_{-3} \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a_{-3}^* = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^6 x^*(t)e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{6}t} dt \xrightarrow{x(t)=x^*(t)} \frac{1}{6} \int_0^6 x(t)e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{6}t} dt = a_3$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 a_{-3}^* = 25 = a_3^2 \Rightarrow a_{-3}^* = a_3 = \pm 5 \Rightarrow a_{-3} = a_3 = \pm 5$$

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$$\frac{1}{6} \int_{-3}^{3} |x(t)|^2 dt = 50 \xrightarrow{parseval} \sum_{k=-3}^{3} |a_k|^2 = 50 \implies a_1 = a_{-1} = 0$$

$$x(t) = \pm 5(e^{-j\pi t} + e^{j\pi t}) = \pm 10\cos(\pi t)$$

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$$a_k = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=0}^{5} x[n] e^{-\frac{j\pi k}{3}n}$$
; $y(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] \delta(t-2k)$

با توجه به رابطه ی y(t) ، این سیگنال ضربه هایی در لحظات t=2k به اندازه x[n] دارد؛ بنابراین دوره تناوب y(t) ، و ۱۲ میباشد.

$$\begin{split} b_k &= \frac{1}{12} \int_0^{12} y(t) e^{-\frac{j\pi k}{6}t} dt = \frac{1}{12} \int_0^{12} \left\{ \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} x[n] \delta(t - 2n) \right\} e^{-\frac{j\pi k}{6}t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} x[n] \int_0^{12} \delta(t - 2n) e^{-\frac{j\pi k}{6}t} dt \xrightarrow{if \ 0 \le 2n < 12} = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{n = 0}^{5} x[n] e^{-\frac{j\pi k}{6}2n} \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \sum_{n = 0}^{5} x[n] e^{-\frac{j\pi k}{3}n} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{6} \sum_{n = 0}^{5} x[n] e^{-\frac{j\pi k}{3}n} \right) = \frac{1}{2} a_k \implies b_k = \frac{1}{2} a_k \end{split}$$

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الف)

$$a_{k} = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{n=0}^{11} x[n] e^{-\frac{j\pi k}{6}n} \xrightarrow{k=k'+6} = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{n=0}^{11} x[n] e^{-\frac{j\pi (k'+6)}{6}n} = 0 \qquad \text{for } 0 \le k' \le 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \sum_{n=0}^{11} x[n] e^{-\frac{j\pi k'}{6}n} \times e^{-jn\pi} = \sum_{n=0}^{11} x[n] e^{-\frac{j\pi k'}{6}n} \times (-1)^{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{5} x[2m] e^{-\frac{j\pi k'}{6}2m} = \sum_{m=0}^{5} x[2m+1] e^{-\frac{j\pi k'}{6}(2m+1)} \qquad \text{for } 0 \le k' \le 5$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{n=0}^{11} x[n] e^{-\frac{j\pi k}{6}n} = \frac{1}{12} \left\{ \sum_{m=0}^{5} x[2m] e^{-\frac{j\pi k}{6}2m} + \sum_{m=0}^{5} x[2m+1] e^{-\frac{j\pi k}{6}2m+1} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_k = \frac{1}{12} \left(2 \times \sum_{m=0}^{5} x[2m] e^{-\frac{j\pi k}{6}2m} \right) = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{m=0}^{5} x[2m] e^{-\frac{j\pi k}{3}m} \qquad \text{for } 0 \le k' \le 5$$

با توجه به رابطه y[n] متوجه میشویم که دوره تناوب آن ۶ میباشد:

$$y[n] = x[2n] \to \mathbf{b}_{k} = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=0}^{5} y[n] e^{-\frac{j2\pi k}{6}n} = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=0}^{5} x[2n] e^{-\frac{j\pi k}{3}n} = \mathbf{a}_{k}$$

ب)

$$a_k = a_{k+6} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{12} \sum_{n=0}^{11} x[n] e^{-\frac{j\pi k}{6}n} = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{n=0}^{11} x[n] e^{-\frac{j\pi(k+6)}{6}n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \sum_{n=0}^{11} x[n] e^{-\frac{j\pi(k+6)}{6}n} = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{n=0}^{11} x[n] e^{-\frac{j\pi k}{6}n} \times (-1)^n \Rightarrow \cdots$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{5} x[2m+1] e^{-\frac{j\pi k}{6}(2m+1)} = 0 \Rightarrow a_k = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{m=0}^{5} x[2m] e^{-\frac{j\pi k}{6}2m}$$

با توجه به رابطه y[n] متوجه میشویم که دوره تناوب آن ۶ میباشد:

$$y[n] = x[2n] \to \mathbf{b}_{k} = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=0}^{5} y[n] e^{-\frac{j2\pi k}{6}n} = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=0}^{5} x[2n] e^{-\frac{j\pi k}{3}n} = \mathbf{2}a_{k}$$

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الف) ضرایب سری فوریه سیگنال y(t) به صورت زیر میباشند:

$$b_{k} = \int_{0}^{8} (\beta + \delta(t)) e^{-\frac{j2\pi}{8}kt} dt = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8} + \beta & \text{for } k = 0\\ \frac{1}{8} & \text{for } k > 0 \end{cases}; b_{k} = a_{k} H \left(j \frac{2\pi}{8} k \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{0} = a_{0} \times H \left(j \frac{2\pi}{8} k \right) \xrightarrow{a_{0} = 0} b_{0} = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{1}{8} + \beta \Rightarrow \beta = -\frac{1}{8}$$

ب) بله میتوان سیگنال خروجی را استخراج کرد. با توجه به پاسخ قسمت اول:

0 k	ω	$H(j\omega) = \frac{b_k}{a_k} = \frac{j\pi k}{8}$
1	$\frac{2\pi}{8}$	$\frac{j\pi}{8}$
2	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{j\pi}{4}$
3	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{j3\pi}{8}$
4	π	$\frac{j\pi}{2}$
5	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	<u>j5π</u> 8
6	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{j3\pi}{4}$
7	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$\frac{j7\pi}{8}$

حال فقط فرکانس هایی که ضریب $\frac{2\pi}{4}$ دارند را لازم داریم:

k	ω	$H(j\omega)$
0	0	0
1	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	<u>jπ</u>
	2	4
2	π	$\frac{j\pi}{2}$
	_	2
3	3π	j3π
	2	4
4	2π	0

5	5π	jπ
	2	4
6	3π	jπ
		2
7	7π	j3π
	2	4

بنابراین سیگنال جدید به شکل زیر خواهد بود:

