

EE3900-Gate Assignment

W Vaishnavi
AI20BTECH11025

Download all latex-tikz codes from

<https://github.com/vaishnavi-w/EE3900/blob/main/Gate3/latex3.tex>

where

$$\text{sinc}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t = 0 \\ \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi t} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (0.0.8)$$

$$\text{rect}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } |t| \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{if otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (0.0.9)$$

GATE EC - 2001 Q1.21

If a signal $f(t)$ has energy E , the energy of the signal $f(2t)$ is equal to

- A) E
- B) $\frac{E}{2}$
- C) $2E$
- D) $4E$

SOLUTION

The energy of the signal $f(t)$ is given as.

$$E = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)|^2 dt \quad (0.0.1)$$

The energy of signal $f(2t)$,

$$E' = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(2t)|^2 dt \quad (0.0.2)$$

Putting $u = 2t$,

$$du = 2dt \quad (0.0.3)$$

$$E' = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(u)|^2 \frac{du}{2} = \frac{E}{2} \quad (0.0.4)$$

Answer: Option B

EXAMPLE

Lemma 0.1. Parseval's theorem states that there is no loss of information in Fourier transform and the amount of energy remains the same in time and frequency domains.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(f)|^2 df \quad (0.0.5)$$

Consider a signal

$$f(t) = \text{sinc}(t) \quad (0.0.6)$$

$$\text{sinc}(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}}{\Leftrightarrow} \text{rect}(f) \quad (0.0.7)$$

Energy of the signal using Parseval's theorem,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{sinc}^2(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\text{rect}(f))^2 df \quad (0.0.10)$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} df = 1 \quad (0.0.11)$$

Consider a signal,

$$f(2t) = \text{sinc}(2t) \quad (0.0.12)$$

When a time signal $g(t)$ is time scaled by α , the resulting Fourier transform is given by:

$$g(\alpha t) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}}{\Leftrightarrow} \frac{1}{|\alpha|} G\left(\frac{f}{\alpha}\right) \quad (0.0.13)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{sinc}(2t) \stackrel{\mathcal{F}}{\Leftrightarrow} \frac{1}{2} \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2}\right) \quad (0.0.14)$$

Energy of signal,

$$E' = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{sinc}^2(2t) dt \quad (0.0.15)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2}\right) \right)^2 df \quad (0.0.16)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 df = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{E}{2} \quad (0.0.17)$$