

Ημερομηνία - 11-05-2012

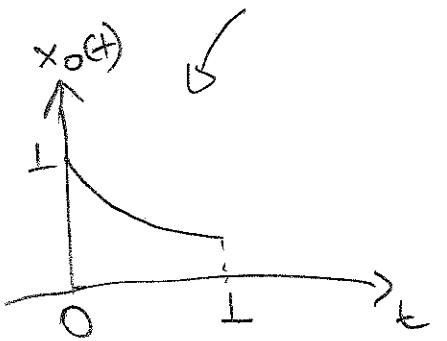
$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \quad \text{synthesis}$$

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \quad \text{analysis}$$

Άσκηση 1

Διέρρευση σύγχρονη.

$$x_0(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-t}, & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



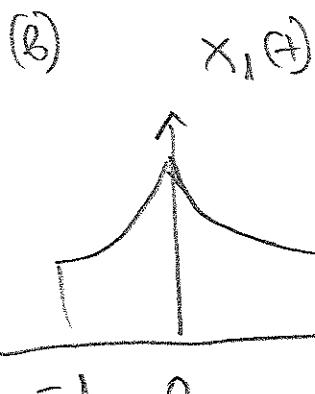
- (a) να βρεθεί ο ΝΤΣΧ Fourier των $x_0(t)$
 (b) να βρεθεί ο ΦΤ των ευθουών $x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t)$
 και $x_4(t)$ που απεικονίζονται παραπάνω και να διαπιστωθεί τη μορφή των εργατος (x).

ΠΛΟΥΤΟΣ

$$(a) \text{ από την εξίσωση της ωντόσης } e^{j\omega t} \\ X_0(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_0(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_0^1 e^{-t} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_0^1 e^{(-1-j\omega)t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{-1-j\omega} e^{(-1-j\omega)t} \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{1}{1+j\omega} (e^{-1-j\omega} - 1) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow X_0(\omega) = \frac{-1 - e^{-(1+j\omega)}}{1+j\omega}$$



$$x_1(t) = x_0(t) + x_0(-t) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow X_1(\omega) = X_0(\omega) + \frac{1}{|1|} X_0\left(\frac{\omega}{-1}\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow X_1(\omega) = \frac{1 - e^{-(1+j\omega)}}{1+j\omega} + \frac{1 - e^{-(1-j\omega)}}{1-j\omega} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow X_1(\omega) = \frac{1-j\omega - e^{-(1+j\omega)}}{1+\omega^2} \frac{e^{(1-j\omega)}}{(1-j\omega)} + \frac{1+j\omega - e^{-(1-j\omega)}}{1+\omega^2} \frac{e^{(1+j\omega)}}{(1+j\omega)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow X_1(\omega) = \frac{2 - e^{-1-j\omega}}{1+\omega^2} + \frac{j\omega e^{-1-j\omega}}{1+\omega^2} - \frac{e^{-1+j\omega}}{1+\omega^2} - \frac{j\omega e^{-1+j\omega}}{1+\omega^2} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 - e^{-1-j\omega}}{1+\omega^2} + \frac{j\omega e^{-1-j\omega}}{1+\omega^2} - \frac{e^{-1+j\omega}}{1+\omega^2} - \frac{j\omega e^{-1+j\omega}}{1+\omega^2} =$$

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

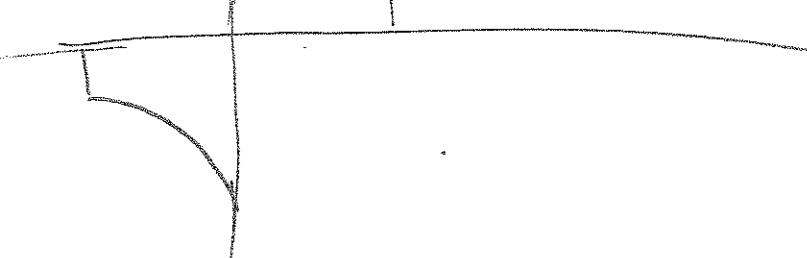
~~$$= \frac{2 - e^{-1}\cos\omega + j\omega e^{-1}\sin\omega + j\omega e^{-1}\cos\omega + \omega^2\sin\omega - e^{-1}\cos\omega - j\omega e^{-1}\sin\omega - j\omega e^{-1}\cos\omega + \omega^2\sin\omega}{1+\omega^2}$$~~

$$\frac{2 - 2e^{-1}\cos\omega + 2\omega e^{-1}\sin\omega}{1+\omega^2}$$

$\uparrow x_2(t)$

$$X_2(t) = X_0(t) - X_0(-t)$$

off



(3)

$$X_2(\omega) = \frac{1 - e^{-(1+j\omega)}}{1+j\omega} - \frac{1 - e^{-(1-j\omega)}}{1-j\omega} =$$

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

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

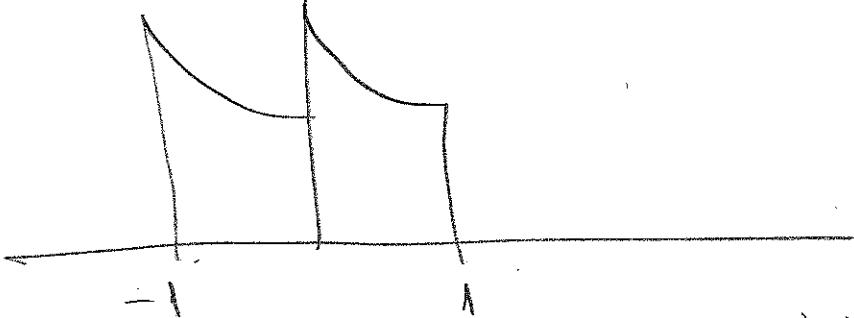
$$= \frac{-2j\omega - e^{-1}(\cos\omega - j\sin\omega) + j\omega e^{-1}(\cos\omega - j\sin\omega) + e^{-1}(\cos\omega + j\sin\omega) + j\omega e^{-1}(\cos\omega + j\sin\omega)}{1+\omega^2}$$

~~$$= \frac{-2j\omega - e^{-1}\cos\omega + j\omega^{-1}\sin\omega + j\omega e^{-1}\cos\omega + e^{-1}\sin\omega + j\omega^{-1}\sin\omega + j\omega e^{-1}\cos\omega - j\omega\sin\omega}{1+\omega^2}$$~~

~~$$= \frac{-2j\omega + 2j\omega e^{-1}\sin\omega + 2j\omega e^{-1}\cos\omega}{1+\omega^2} = 2j \frac{-\omega + e^{-1}\sin\omega + \omega e^{-1}\cos\omega}{1+\omega^2}$$~~

 $\stackrel{n}{X}_3(t)$

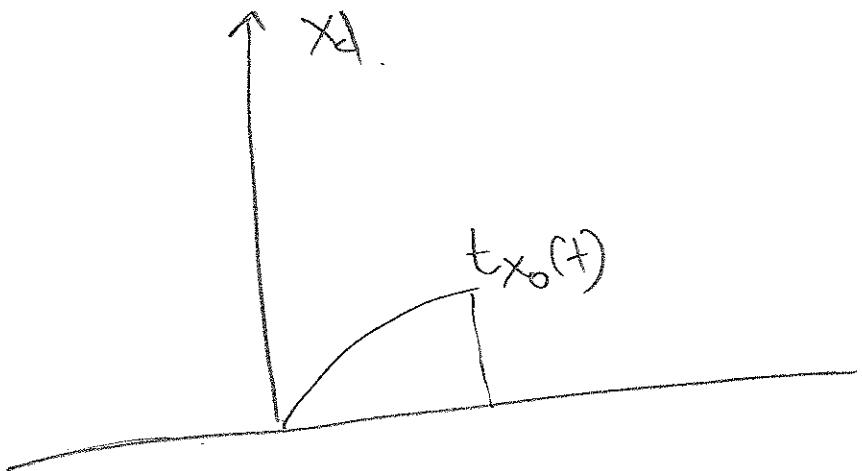
$$x_3(t) = x_o(t) + x_o(t+1)$$



$$\begin{aligned} X(\omega) &= X_o(\omega) + e^{-j\omega(-1)} X_o(\omega) = \\ &= \frac{1 - e^{-(1+j\omega)}}{1+j\omega} + e^{j\omega} \frac{1 - e^{-(1+j\omega)}}{1+j\omega} = \frac{1 - e^{-(1+j\omega)}}{1+j\omega} + e^{-j\omega} e^{-1} = \end{aligned}$$

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

(4)



$$x_1(t) = t x_0(t).$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{Fourier or}}$ $-j t x_0(t) \xleftarrow{\text{FT}} \frac{d}{d\omega} X(\omega) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha = j \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \right.$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{Fourier or}}$ $\alpha x_0(t) \xleftarrow{\text{FT}} \alpha X(\omega)$

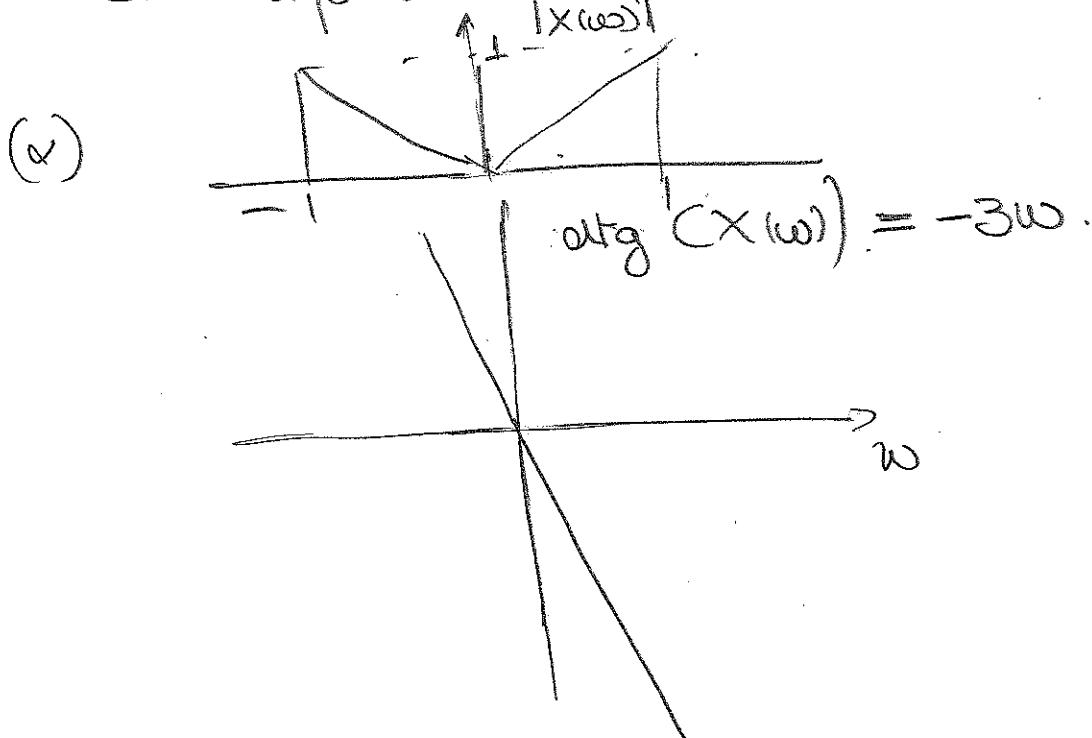
$\Rightarrow -j j t x_0(t) \xleftarrow{\text{FT}} j \frac{d}{d\omega} X(\omega) \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow t x_0(t) \xleftarrow{\text{FT}} j \frac{d}{d\omega} X(\omega).$

$\alpha x_0 \quad X_1(\omega) = j \frac{d}{d\omega} X_0(\omega) = j \frac{d}{d\omega} \cdot \left(\frac{1 - e^{-(1+j\omega)}}{1 + j\omega} \right) =$
 $= j \left(\frac{j e^{-(1+j\omega)} (1+j\omega) - [1 - e^{-(1+j\omega)}] j}{(1+j\omega)^2} \right) =$
 $= \frac{- (1+j\omega) e^{-(1+j\omega)} + 1 - e^{-(1+j\omega)}}{(1+j\omega)^2} = \frac{-e^{-(1+j\omega)} - j\omega e^{-(1+j\omega)} - (1+j\omega)}{(1+j\omega)^2} =$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1 - 2e^{-\alpha(j\omega)} - j\omega e^{-\alpha(j\omega)}}{(1+j\omega)^2}.$

(5)

Άσκηση 2

Bprice tα αντιστοίχω είσοδων στο πεδίο των χρόνων για
ταύτη είναι από τας ακολούθους NCΔΧ



$$|X(\omega)| = \begin{cases} -\omega & -1 \leq \omega \leq 0 \\ \omega & 0 \leq \omega \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Kατ $\arg(X(\omega)) = -3\pi$

$$\text{από όπιστο } X(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega =$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-1}^0 -\omega e^{-j3\omega} e^{j\omega t} d\omega + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^1 \omega e^{-j3\omega} e^{j\omega t} d\omega =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-1}^0 -\omega e^{j(t+3)\omega} d\omega + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^1 \omega e^{j(t+3)\omega} d\omega =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{j(t+3)} w e^{(jt+3)\omega} dw + \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{j(t+3)} \int_0^1 w e^{(jt+3)\omega} dw = \quad (6)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\pi j(t+3)} \left[w e^{jt+3}\omega \Big|_1^0 - \int_1^0 e^{jt+3}\omega dw \right] +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\pi j(t+3)} \left[w e^{jt+3}\omega \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^{jt+3}\omega dw \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\pi j(t+3)} \left[\frac{-j(t+3)}{e} - \frac{1}{j(t+3)} e^{jt+3}\omega \Big|_1^0 \right] +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\pi j(t+3)} \left[e^{jt+3} - \frac{1}{j(t+3)} e^{jt+3}\omega \Big|_0^1 \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{e^{-j(t+3)}}{2\pi j(t+3)} - \frac{1}{2\pi(t+3)^2} e^{jt+3}\omega \Big|_1^0 +$$

$$+ \frac{e^{jt+3}}{2\pi j(t+3)} + \frac{1}{2\pi(t+3)^2} e^{jt+3}\omega \Big|_0^1 =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{j(t+3)}{2\pi} - \frac{-j(t+3)}{2\pi}}{\pi(t+3)^2} - \frac{1}{2\pi(t+3)^2} [1 - e^{-j(t+3)}] +$$

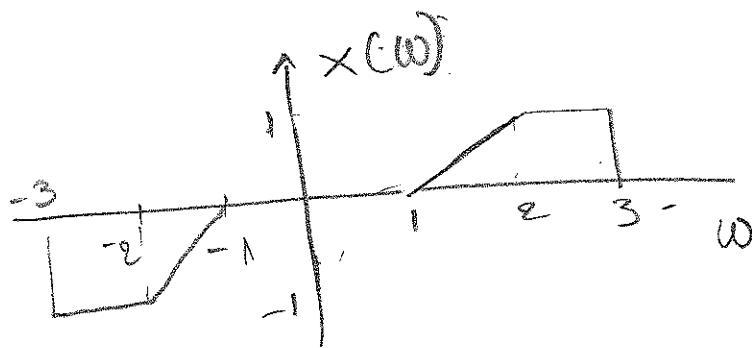
$$+ \frac{1}{2\pi(t+3)^2} [e^{jt+3} - 1] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi(t+3)} \sin(t+3) - \frac{1}{2\pi(t+3)^2} + \frac{e^{-j(t+3)} + e^{jt+3}}{2\pi(t+3)^2} - \frac{1}{2\pi(t+3)^2} =$$

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

(b)

(d)



Properties $\arg X(j\omega) = 0$ $X(w)$ $\pi \text{ pas } \propto \underline{\cos}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{defn} \quad x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(w) e^{j\omega t} dw = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{-3}^{-2} -e^{j\omega t} dw + \int_{-2}^{-1} (w+1) e^{j\omega t} dw + \int_{-1}^2 (w-1) e^{j\omega t} dw + \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \int_2^3 e^{j\omega t} dw \right] = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{jt} e^{j\omega t} \Big|_{-3}^{-2} + \int_{-2}^{-1} we^{j\omega t} dw + \frac{1}{jt} e^{j\omega t} \Big|_{-2}^{-1} + \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \int_{-1}^2 we^{j\omega t} dw - \frac{1}{jt} e^{j\omega t} \Big|_{-1}^2 + \frac{1}{jt} e^{j\omega t} \Big|_2^3 \right] = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{jt} [e^{-j2t} - e^{-j3t}] + \frac{1}{jt} [we^{j\omega t} \Big|_{-2}^{-1} - \int_{-2}^{-1} e^{j\omega t} dt] + \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{1}{jt} [e^{-j1t} - e^{-j2t}] + \frac{1}{jt} [we^{j\omega t} \Big|_1^2 - \int_1^2 e^{j\omega t} dw] - \frac{1}{jt} (e^{j1t} - e^{j2t}) + \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{1}{jt} (e^{j3t} - e^{j2t}) \right] = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[-\frac{e^{-j2t}}{jt} + \frac{e^{-j3t}}{jt} - \cancel{\frac{e^{-j1t}}{jt}} + \cancel{\frac{2e^{-j2t}}{jt}} - \frac{e^{j3t}}{(jt)^2} + \frac{\cancel{e^{j2t}}}{(jt)^2} + \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \cancel{\frac{e^{-j1t}}{jt}} - \cancel{\frac{e^{-j2t}}{jt}} + \cancel{\frac{2e^{j1t}}{jt}} - \cancel{\frac{e^{j2t}}{jt}} - \frac{e^{j3t}}{(jt)^2} + \frac{e^{j1t}}{(jt)^2} - \cancel{\frac{e^{j1t}}{jt}} + \cancel{\frac{e^{j2t}}{jt}} - \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \cancel{\frac{e^{j3t}}{jt}} - \cancel{\frac{e^{j2t}}{jt}} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{e^{-j3t}}{jt} - \frac{e^{-j1t}}{(jt)^2} + \frac{e^{-j2t}}{(jt)^2} - \frac{e^{j3t}}{(jt)^2} + \frac{e^{j1t}}{(jt)^2} + \frac{e^{j2t}}{jt} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

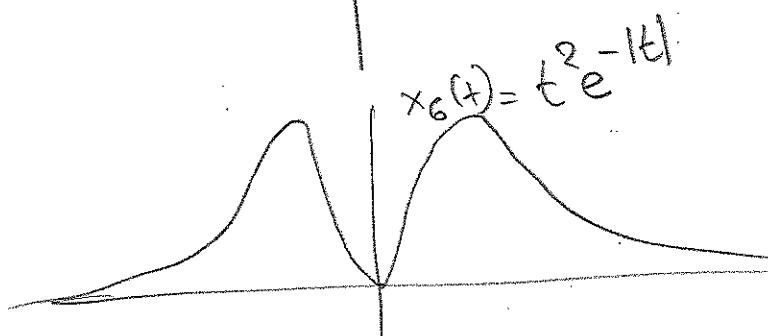
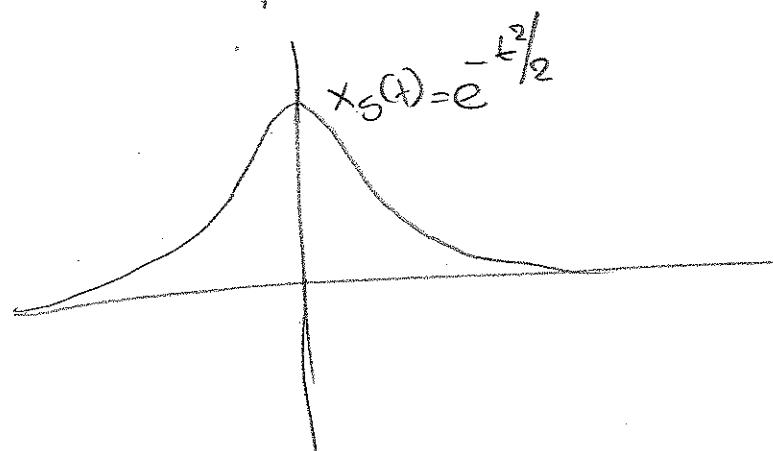
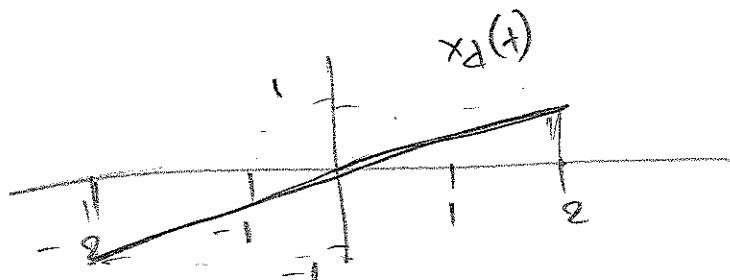
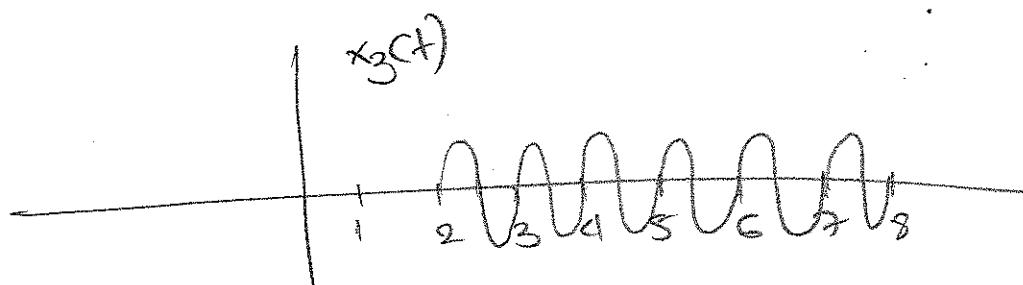
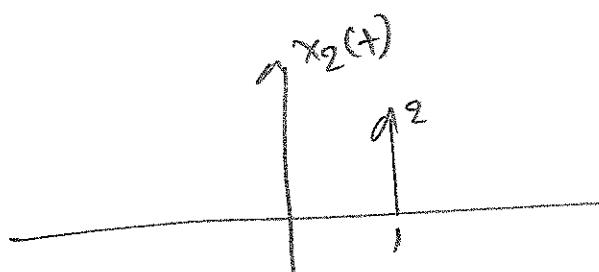
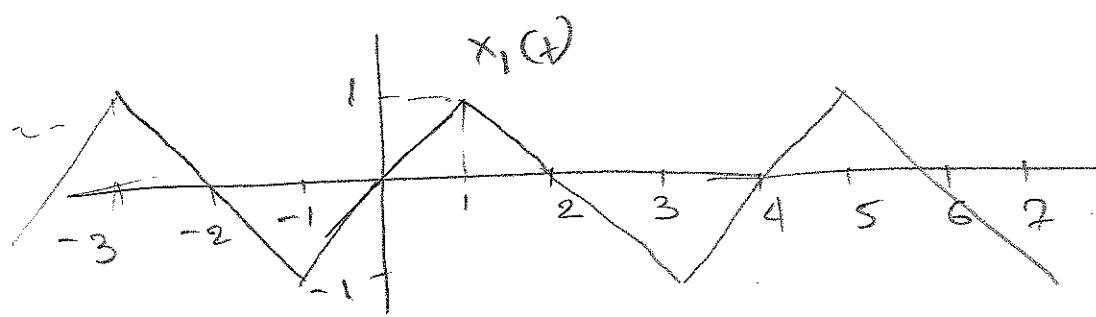
(8)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{e^{j\beta t} - e^{-j\beta t}}{j + } + \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{e^{jt} - e^{-jt}}{(jt)^2} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{e^{2jt} - e^{-2jt}}{(jt)^2} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi jt} \frac{e^{j\beta t} + e^{-j\beta t}}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi j t^2} \frac{e^{jt} - e^{-jt}}{2j} - \frac{1}{\pi j t^2} \frac{e^{2jt} - e^{-2jt}}{2j} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{j\pi t} \cos(\beta t) + \frac{1}{\pi j t^2} \sin(t) - \frac{1}{\pi j t^2} \sin(2t) = \\
 &= \frac{\cos(\beta t)}{j\pi t} + \frac{\sin t - \sin 2t}{\pi j t^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Aktivität 3

Divisive vs. akkulative

9



THESE PODEMOS DEDUCIR SE SISTEMA EXISTE FT \Rightarrow PO

2) $\operatorname{Re}\{X(\omega)\} = 0$

3) $\operatorname{Im}\{X(\omega)\} = 0$.

3) Vamos a ver si los coeficientes de $e^{j\omega \omega}$ son nulos
nose que son:

4) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) d\omega = 0$.

5) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega X(\omega) d\omega = 0$

4) $\operatorname{Re}\{X(\omega)\} = 0$ implica $x(t)$ es real y par.
o sea $x_1(t)$ es $x_4(t)$.

2) $\operatorname{Im}\{X(\omega)\} = 0$ implica $x(t)$ es real e impar.
o sea $x_5(t)$ es $x_6(t)$.

3) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j\omega \omega} X(\omega) d\omega = e^{-j\omega t} X(\omega)$ para $t \in \mathbb{R}$
para $x(t+\alpha)$ es igual en absoluto a $x(t)$.
implica $x(t+\alpha) = x(t)$ para $\alpha \neq 0$.
o sea $x_1(t), x_2(t), x_5(t), x_6(t)$.

4) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) d\omega = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\omega) e^{j\omega \omega} d\omega = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega \omega} d\omega = 0$
o sea $x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t), x_4(t), x_6(t)$

5) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega X(\omega) d\omega = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} j\omega x(\omega) e^{j\omega \omega} d\omega = 0 \Rightarrow \left. \frac{d x(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 0$
o sea $x_2(t), x_3(t), x_5(t), x_6(t)$

Agrupu 4

11

$$\Delta \text{VERX} \text{ ou } y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$$

$$\text{com } g(t) = x(\underline{3t}) * h(\underline{3t}).$$

ΔFETE ou $\sim \text{DFT}$ n' 6xegu. $g(t) = A y(Bt)$ ja
kn A, B , Benz $\propto A$ e $\propto B$.

$$\text{exw} \quad y(t) = x(t) * h(t) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(\omega) = X(\omega) H(\omega) \Rightarrow y(\omega_3) = X(\omega_3) H(\omega_3)$$

$$G(\omega) = \frac{1}{3} X(\omega_3) \frac{1}{3} H(\omega_3) \Rightarrow$$

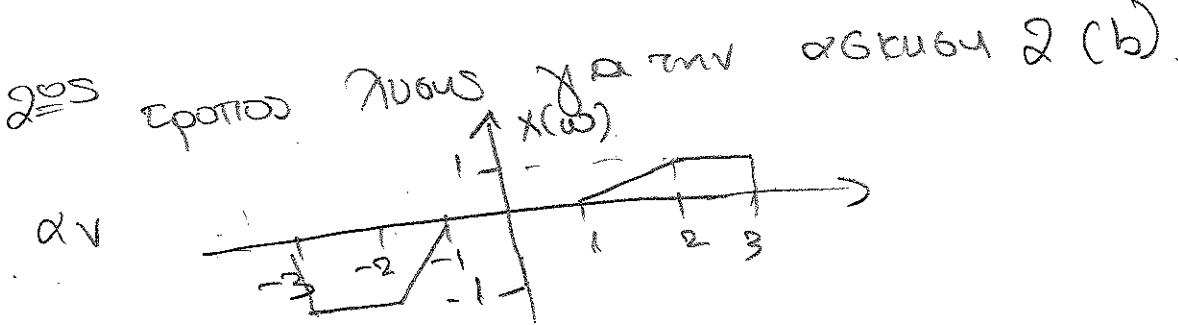
$$\Rightarrow G(\omega) = \frac{1}{9} X(\omega_3) H(\omega_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow G(\omega) = \frac{1}{9} Y(\omega_3) \Rightarrow$$

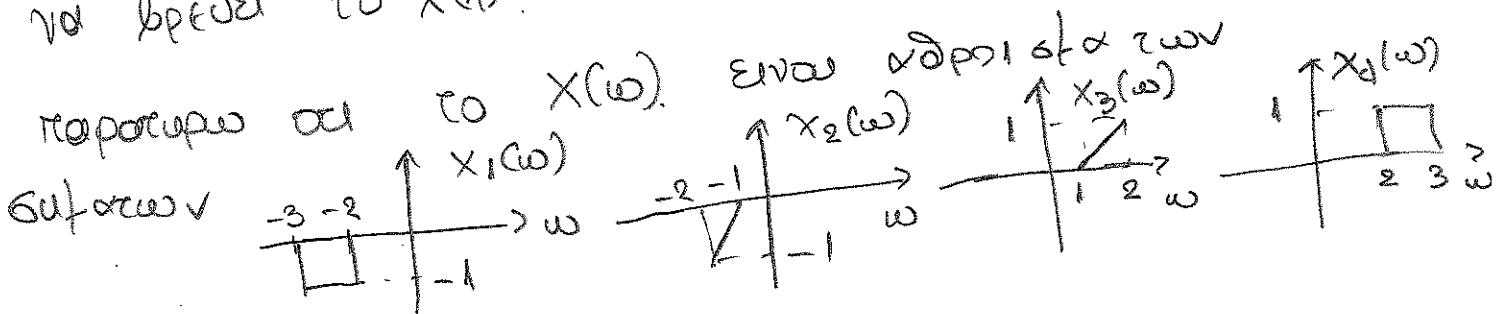
$$\Rightarrow G(\omega) = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{3} Y(\omega_3) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{g(t) = \frac{1}{27} g(3t)}.$$

$$\text{exp} \propto A = 1/3 \quad \text{com } B = 3$$



を $x(t)$ に変換する



$X(\omega)$ の複素平面上の表現を用いて Fourier 变換

$X_1(\omega), X_2(\omega), X_3(\omega), X_4(\omega)$ は $x(t)$ の各成分である

つまり $x(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t) + x_3(t) + x_4(t)$

したがって $X_2(\omega)$ と $X_3(\omega)$ の表現を求める

そのため、おおむね

$$X_2(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_2(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-2}^{-1} (j\omega t) e^{j\omega t} d\omega =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{-2}^{-1} j\omega t e^{j\omega t} d\omega + \int_{-2}^{-1} e^{j\omega t} d\omega \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{-2}^{-1} j\omega e^{j\omega t} d\omega + \frac{1}{j\omega} e^{j\omega t} \Big|_{-2}^{-1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{j\omega} [we^{j\omega t}] \Big|_{-2}^{-1} - \int_{-2}^{-1} e^{j\omega t} d\omega \right] + \frac{e^{-jt}}{jt} + \frac{-e^{-j2t}}{j2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[-\frac{e^{-jt}}{jt} + \frac{2e^{-j2t}}{j2} - \frac{1}{(jt)^2} e^{j\omega t} \Big|_{-2}^{-1} + \frac{e^{-jt}}{jt} + \frac{e^{-j2t}}{j2} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[-\cancel{\frac{e^{-jt}}{jt}} + \cancel{\frac{2e^{-j2t}}{j2}} - \frac{e^{-jt}}{(jt)^2} + \frac{-e^{-j2t}}{(j2)^2} + \cancel{\frac{e^{-jt}}{jt}} + \cancel{\frac{e^{-j2t}}{j2}} \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow X_2(t) = \frac{-e^{-j2t}}{2\pi jt} - \frac{e^{-jt}}{2\pi(jt)^2} + \frac{e^{-j2t}}{2\pi(j2)^2}$$

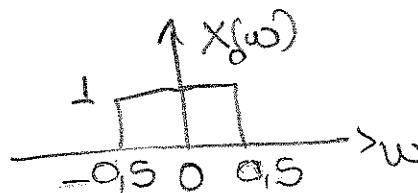
(B)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{kai} \\
 x_3(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_3(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\omega - 1) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_1^{\infty} \omega e^{j\omega t} d\omega - \int_1^{\infty} e^{j\omega t} d\omega \right] = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{j\tau} \omega e^{j\omega t} \Big|_1^{\infty} - \frac{1}{(j\tau)^2} e^{j\omega t} \Big|_1^{\infty} - \frac{1}{j\tau} e^{j\omega t} \Big|_1^{\infty} \right] = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\cancel{\frac{e^{j\omega t}}{j\tau}} - \cancel{\frac{e^{j\omega t}}{j\tau}} - \frac{e^{j2\tau}}{(j\tau)^2} + \frac{e^{j\tau}}{(j\tau)^2} - \cancel{\frac{e^{j\omega t}}{j\tau}} + \cancel{\frac{e^{j\omega t}}{j\tau}} \right] \\
 &= \frac{e^{j2\tau}}{2\pi(j\tau)} - \frac{e^{j\tau}}{2\pi(j\tau)^2} + \frac{e^{j\tau}}{2\pi(j\tau)^2} = x_3(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

για το $X_1(\omega)$ και $X_4(\omega)$

προτείνεται να το $X_1(\omega)$ είναι ημιτονιστής περιόδου
μόλις και αληθινές τα $X_3(\omega)$ είναι ημιτονιστής
περιόδου μόλις.

αν σημαδύεται ως

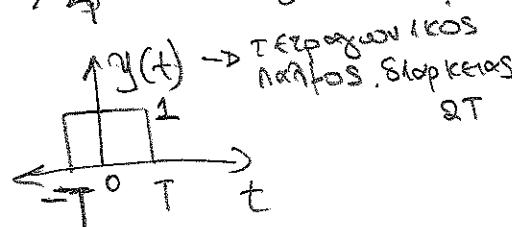


τότε το $X_1(\omega) = -X_0(\omega + 2\pi)$. και $X_4(\omega) = X_0(\omega - 2\pi)$.

γνωρίζεται οι μεσαχ Fourier των γεφυρών

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| \leq T \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \xleftrightarrow{\text{FT}} \frac{2 \sin(\omega t)}{\omega}$$

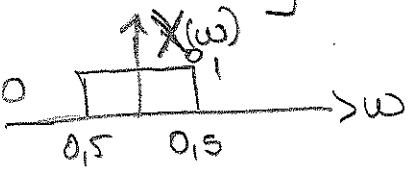
και (b) γνωρίζεται την ιδιότητα (δύναμη).



$$y(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{FT}} 2\pi Y(-\omega)$$

(c) και είναι για $\xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X_0(\omega)$ για να δημιουργήσει $x(t)$?

πώς θα γινούνται τα (a), (b), (c)



gekennzeichnet und zu (a) und (b).

(14)

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| \leq T \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} Y(\omega) = \frac{2\sin(\omega T)}{\omega} \Rightarrow$$

$$Y(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{FT}} 2\pi y(-\omega)$$

\Rightarrow Gleichung $Y(\omega)$ und $y(t)$ bestimmt

Kai sinnt $y(t)$ und t bestimmen $-\omega$ und ω aus $Y(\omega)$

Also zu untersuchen

$$Y(t) = \frac{2\sin(tT)}{t}$$

$$y(-\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |-w| \leq T \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2\pi y(-\omega) = \begin{cases} 2\pi & |\omega| \leq T \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Kai erkennt $\int w \cos$

Stirbt $w t \in 2\pi$

$$\frac{2\sin(tT)}{t} \xleftrightarrow{\text{FT}} 2\pi, \quad |\omega| \leq T.$$

$$\frac{\sin(tT)}{\pi t} \xleftrightarrow{\text{FT}} 1, \quad |\omega| \leq T.$$

\Rightarrow

$$X_0(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| \leq 0,5 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 0,5 \quad \text{aus}$$

$$\frac{\sin(t-0,5)}{\pi t} \xleftrightarrow{\text{FT}} 1, \quad |\omega| \leq 0,5$$

$$\alpha \propto \gamma \propto \omega \quad X(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| \leq 0,5 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \text{zu } (15)$$

$$X_0(t) = \frac{\sin(t/2)}{\pi t}$$

$$\alpha \propto \omega \quad X_1(\omega) = -X_0(\omega + 2,5)$$

folgende Periodizierung gewünscht.

$$e^{j\omega t} X(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{FT}} X(\omega - \omega)$$

folgende Spektralstruktur

$$\alpha X(t) \xleftrightarrow{} \alpha X(\omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow X_1(t) = -e^{j(-2,5)t} X_0(t) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow X_1(t) = -e^{-j\frac{5}{2}t} \frac{\sin(t/2)}{\pi t}$$

$$\text{fertig! 100% zu } X(t) = e^{j\frac{5}{2}t} \frac{\sin(t/2)}{\pi t}$$

alpha

$$X(t) = X_1(t) + X_2(t) + X_3(t) + X_4(t) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow X(t) = -e^{-j\frac{5}{2}t} \frac{\sin(t/2)}{\pi t} + \frac{e^{-j2t}}{2\pi jt} - \frac{e^{-jt}}{2\pi(jt)^2} + \frac{e^{-j2t}}{2\pi(jt)^2} +$$

$$+ \frac{e^{j2t}}{2\pi jt} - \frac{e^{j2t}}{2\pi(jt)^2} + \frac{e^{jt}}{2\pi(jt)^2} + e^{j\frac{5}{2}t} \frac{\sin(t/2)}{\pi t} =$$

$$= \frac{\sin(t/2)}{\pi t} \frac{e^{j\frac{5}{2}t} - e^{-j\frac{5}{2}t}}{2j} + \frac{e^{j2t} - e^{-j2t}}{2\pi jt} - \frac{e^{jt} - e^{-jt}}{2\pi(jt)^2} +$$

$$+ \frac{e^{jt} - e^{-jt}}{2\pi(jt)^2} = \frac{\sin(t/2)}{\pi t} \sin\left(\frac{5}{2}t\right) - \frac{1}{\pi t j} \cos(2t) - \frac{1}{\pi j t^2} \sin(2t) +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\pi j t^2} \sin t. \quad X_{\text{periodisiert}} \text{ zu zeigen.}$$

$$\sin(\theta) \sin(\phi) = \frac{\cos(\theta - \phi) - \cos(\theta + \phi)}{2} \Rightarrow$$

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$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \frac{\cos\left(\frac{t}{2} - \frac{5\pi}{2}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{5\pi}{2}\right)}{nt^2} + \frac{1}{\pi t j} \cos 2t - \\ - \frac{1}{\pi j t^2} \sin(2t) + \frac{1}{\pi j t^2} \sin t \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = j \frac{\cos(-2t)}{\pi t} - j \frac{\cos(3t)}{\pi t} + \frac{1}{\pi t j} \cos(2t) -$$

$$- \frac{1}{\pi j t^2} \sin(2t) + \frac{1}{\pi j t^2} \sin t \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = - \frac{\cos(-2t)}{j \pi t} + \frac{\cos 3t}{j \pi t} + \frac{\cos(2t)}{j \pi t} -$$

$$- \frac{\sin(2t)}{\pi j t^2} + \frac{\sin t}{\pi j t^2} \quad \text{cos}(-x) = \cos x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \frac{\cos(3t)}{j \pi t} + \frac{\sin t - \sin(2t)}{\pi j t^2}$$