

ΣΕΙΡΑ 2

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1 - e^{-2j\omega}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-4j\omega}}, \quad -\pi < \omega < \pi$$

a) $x[n] = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right)$

Τρόποι λύσης: i) εύρεση $h[n]$

$$y[n] = x[n] + h[n]$$

ii) $X(e^{j\omega})$

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) = X(e^{j\omega})H(e^{j\omega})$$

$$y[n] = F^{-1}\{Y(e^{j\omega})\}$$

iii) Το $x[n]$ μπορεί να γραφεί ως άθροισμα εκθετικών ή μιγαδικών συναρτήσεων. Αφού οι εκθετικές ή μιγαδικές συναρτήσεις είναι ιδιοσυναρτήσεις ενός ΓΧΑ συστήματος διαλαδή τυχούσε:

$$x[n] = e^{j\omega_0 n} \rightarrow \boxed{H(e^{j\omega})} \rightarrow y[n] = H(e^{j\omega_0})x[n]$$

Αρα

$$x[n] = \frac{e^{jn\frac{\pi}{4}} - e^{-jn\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2j} = \frac{1}{2j} e^{jn\frac{\pi}{4}} - \frac{1}{2j} e^{-jn\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$y[n] = \frac{1}{2j} H(e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}) \cdot e^{jn\frac{\pi}{4}} - \frac{1}{2j} H(e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}) \cdot e^{-jn\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$H(e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}) = \frac{1 - e^{-2j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-4j\frac{\pi}{4}}} = \frac{1 - e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\pi}} = \frac{1 + j}{1 + \frac{1}{2}(-1)} =$$

$$= \frac{1 + j}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 + 2j$$

$$H(e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}) = \frac{1 - e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{j\pi}} = 2 - 2j$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y[n] &= \frac{2+2j}{2j} e^{j\frac{\pi n}{4}} - \frac{2-2j}{2j} e^{-j\frac{\pi n}{4}} \\
 &= \frac{(1+j)}{j} e^{j\frac{\pi n}{4}} - \frac{(1-j)}{j} e^{-j\frac{\pi n}{4}} = \\
 &= (-j+1)e^{j\frac{\pi n}{4}} + (j+1)e^{-j\frac{\pi n}{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \eta \quad 2+2j &= 2(1+j) = 2\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \\
 &= 2\sqrt{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Αντίστοιχα $2-2j = 2\sqrt{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y[n] &= \frac{2\sqrt{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot e^{j\frac{\pi n}{4}} - 2\sqrt{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot e^{-j\frac{\pi n}{4}}}{2j} = \\
 &= 2\sqrt{2} \frac{e^{j(\frac{\pi n}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4})} - e^{-j(\frac{\pi n}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4})}}{2j} =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$b) \quad H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1 - e^{-2j\omega}}{1 + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega 4}}$$

Θέτουμε $e^{j\omega} = p$

$$H(p) = \frac{1 - p^{-2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2} p^{-4}}$$

Μπορώ να εφαρμόσω PFE στον βαθμό παραστάση > βαθμό αριθμητή

Εύρεση ρίζων ώστε να παραβουνοποιησω τον παρανομαστή

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} p^{-4} = 0 \Rightarrow p^4 + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow p^4 = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$p^4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{j\pi} \Rightarrow p_k = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2}} e^{j \frac{2k\pi + \pi}{4}} \text{ ρίζου}$$

$$z^v = a \Rightarrow z^v = \underbrace{|a|}_{a} e^{j\phi} \Rightarrow z = \sqrt[v]{|a|} e^{j \frac{2k\pi + \phi}{v}}, k=0, \dots, v-1$$

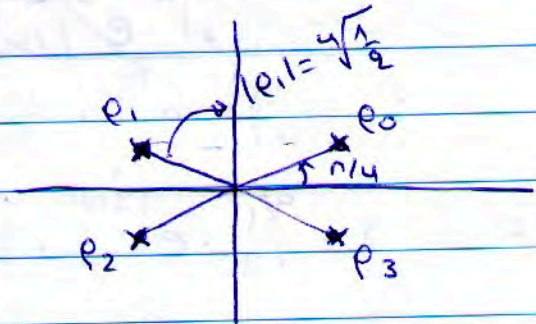
(βαθμιακά κλασμάτους ή άκρικού)

$$\text{Αρα } p_0 = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{j \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$p_1 = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{j \frac{3\pi}{4}}$$

$$p_2 = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{j \frac{5\pi}{4}}$$

$$p_3 = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{j \frac{7\pi}{4}}$$



Επομένως

$$H(p) = \frac{A}{1 - p_0 e^{-j\omega}} + \frac{B}{1 - p_1 e^{-j\omega}} + \frac{\Gamma}{1 - p_2 e^{-j\omega}} + \frac{\Delta}{1 - p_3 e^{-j\omega}}$$

και επομένως

$$h[n] = A \cdot p_0^n u[n] + B p_1^n u[n] + \Gamma p_2^n u[n] + \Delta p_3^n u[n]$$

p_0, p_1, p_2, p_3 συσσωρευτά

Εύρεση συντελεστών:

$$A = H(p) (p - p_0) \Big|_{p=p_0} =$$

$$= \frac{1 - p^{-2}}{\cancel{(1 - p_0 p^{-1})} (1 - p_1 p^{-1}) (1 - p_2 p^{-1}) (1 - p_3 p^{-1})} \Big|_{p=p_0}$$

$$= \frac{1 - p_0^{-2}}{\underbrace{(1 - p_1 p_0^{-1})}_{a_1} \underbrace{(1 - p_2 p_0^{-1})}_{a_2} \underbrace{(1 - p_3 p_0^{-1})}_{a_3}}$$

$$a_1 = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{j3\pi/4} \cdot \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{j\pi/4} \right)^{-1} = 1 - e^{j\frac{3\pi}{4} - j\frac{\pi}{4}} =$$

$$= 1 - e^{j\frac{2\pi}{4}} = 1 - e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 - j$$

$$a_2 = 1 - p_2 p_0^{-1} = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{j5\pi/4} \cdot \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{j\pi/4} \right)^{-1} = 1 - e^{j(\frac{5\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4})}$$

$$= 1 - e^{jn} = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

$$a_3 = 1 - p_3 p_0^{-1} = 1 - e^{j(\frac{7\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4})} = 1 - e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{2}} = 1 - (-j) = 1 + j$$

$$1 - p_0^{-2} = 1 - \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{j\pi/4} \right)^{-2} = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{-1} \cdot e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} =$$

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

$$A = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2} j}{2(1 - j)(1 + j)} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2} j}{4}$$

Относительно B, r, Δ

$$d) H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1 - e^{-2j\omega}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j4\omega}}$$

Метод:

$$|H(e^{j\omega})| = \frac{|1 - e^{-2j\omega}|}{|1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j4\omega}|} = \frac{|1 - e^{-2j\omega}|}{|1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j4\omega}|} =$$

$$= \frac{|1 - \cos(-2\omega) - j\sin(-2\omega)|}{|1 + \frac{1}{2}\cos(-4\omega) + \frac{j}{2}\sin(-4\omega)|} =$$

$$= \frac{|1 - \cos 2\omega + j\sin 2\omega|}{|1 + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4\omega - \frac{j}{2}\sin 4\omega|} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{(1 - \cos 2\omega)^2 + \sin^2 2\omega}}{\sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4\omega)^2 + \frac{1}{4}\sin^2 4\omega}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 - 2\cos 2\omega}{\frac{5}{4} + \cos 4\omega}}$$

$$\neq H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1 - \cos 2\omega + j\sin 2\omega}{1 + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4\omega - \frac{j}{2}\sin 4\omega} \quad \text{но } |j\omega| \neq \text{го } \omega \text{ и}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \cos 2\omega + j\sin 2\omega)(1 + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4\omega + \frac{j}{2}\sin 4\omega)}{(1 + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4\omega - \frac{j}{2}\sin 4\omega)(1 + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4\omega + \frac{j}{2}\sin 4\omega)} =$$

↳ but p200 va jup16w n16w
 8000 8xw no1(6f0)

$$* \frac{(1 - e^{-2j\omega})(1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j4\omega})}{(1 + \frac{1}{2}(\cos 4\omega))^2 + \frac{\sin^2 4\omega}{4}} =$$

$$= * \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j4\omega} - e^{-2j\omega} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2j\omega}e^{-j4\omega}}{\frac{5}{4} + \cos 4\omega} =$$

$$= * \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j4\omega} - e^{-2j\omega} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j6\omega}}{\frac{5}{4} + \cos 4\omega} =$$

$$= * \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4\omega - \frac{j}{2}\sin 4\omega - \cos 2\omega + j\sin 2\omega - \frac{1}{2}\cos 6\omega + \frac{j}{2}\sin 6\omega}{\frac{5}{4} + \cos 4\omega}$$

$$= * \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4\omega - \cos 2\omega - \frac{1}{2}\cos 6\omega}{\frac{5}{4} + \cos 4\omega} + j \frac{-\frac{1}{2}\sin 4\omega + \sin 2\omega + \frac{1}{2}\sin 6\omega}{\frac{5}{4} + \cos 4\omega}$$

$$= \arctan \left(\frac{-\frac{1}{2}\sin 4\omega + \sin 2\omega + \frac{1}{2}\sin 6\omega}{1 + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4\omega - \cos 2\omega - \frac{1}{2}\cos 6\omega} \right)$$

$$8) H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{Y(e^{j\omega})}{X(e^{j\omega})} = \frac{1 - e^{-2j\omega}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j4\omega}} \Rightarrow$$

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j4\omega}Y(e^{j\omega}) = X(e^{j\omega}) - X(e^{j\omega})e^{-2j\omega}$$

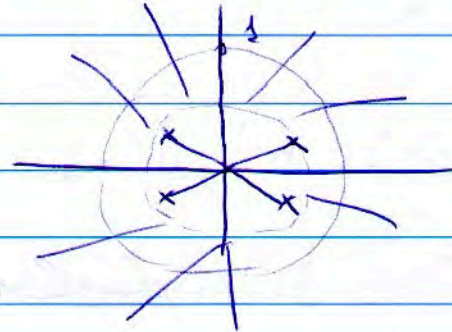
$$y[n] + \frac{1}{2}y[n-4] = x[n] - x[n-2]$$

$$\epsilon) h[n] = A\rho_0^n u[n] + B\rho_1^n u[n] + \Gamma\rho_2^n u[n] + \Delta\rho_3^n u[n] \quad (1)$$

$$\text{όπου } |\rho_i| = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2}} < 1$$

Ολες οι ριζες βρίσκονται εσωτερικώς του μοναδιαίου κύκλου

- Επειδή \exists ο Μ.Φ. το σύστημα είναι ευσταθές δηλ. περιλαμβάνει τον μοναδιαίο κύκλο



- Βάσει της (1) είναι δεξιόημιόμορφο και αυθαρό. Αυτό φαίνεται

$$\text{και από το κελί συστήματος } (|z| > |\rho_i| = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2}})$$

$$2] X_1[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{|n|}$$

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{|n|} \cdot e^{-j\omega n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-n} \cdot e^{-j\omega n} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cdot e^{-j\omega n} - 1$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cdot e^{j\omega n} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cdot e^{-j\omega n} - 1 =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega}\right)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega}\right)^n - 1 =$$

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

συγκλίνει επειδή

$$\left|\frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega}\right| < 1$$

συγκλίνει επειδή

$$\left|\frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega}\right| = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

$$b) x_1[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, \quad -M \leq n \leq M$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(e^{j\omega}) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n e^{-j\omega n} = \sum_{n=-M}^M \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n e^{-j\omega n} \\ &= \sum_{n=-M}^M \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega}\right)^n = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega}\right)^{-M} - \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega}\right)^{M+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega}} \end{aligned}$$

$$d) x_2[n] = n a^n u[n], \quad |a| < 1$$

Χρησιμοποιώ την ιδιότητα της παραγώγου:

$$x[n] \leftrightarrow X(e^{j\omega})$$

$$n x[n] \leftrightarrow j \frac{dX(e^{j\omega})}{d\omega}$$

$$\text{Άρα } a^n u[n] \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - a e^{-j\omega}}, \quad |a| < 1$$

$$n a^n u[n] \leftrightarrow j \frac{d}{d\omega} \left\{ \frac{1}{1 - a e^{-j\omega}} \right\}$$

$$X_1(e^{j\omega}) = j \frac{d}{d\omega} \left\{ \frac{1}{1 - a e^{-j\omega}} \right\} = j \cdot \frac{-(1 - a e^{-j\omega})'}{(1 - a e^{-j\omega})^2} =$$

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

$$e) x_3[n] = a^n u[n-3], \quad |a| < 1$$

από τον ορισμό

$$\begin{aligned} X_3(e^{j\omega}) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a^n u[n-3] e^{-j\omega n} = \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} a^n e^{-j\omega n} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a e^{-j\omega})^n - (1 + a e^{-j\omega} + a^2 e^{-2j\omega}) \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - a e^{-j\omega}} - (1 + a e^{-j\omega} + a^2 e^{-2j\omega}) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \frac{1 - 1 + ae^{-j\omega} - ae^{-j\omega} + a^2 e^{-2j\omega} - a^2 e^{-2j\omega} + a^3 e^{-3j\omega}}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}} =$$

$$= \frac{a^3 e^{-3j\omega}}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}}$$

β τρονος: (διδουμτο χρονικis ιεραζονιου)

$$x[n] \leftrightarrow X(e^{j\omega})$$

$$x[n - n_0] \leftrightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) \cdot e^{-j\omega n_0}$$

$$a^n u[n-3] = a^{n-3} \cdot a^3 u[n-3] = a^3 a^{n-3} u[n-3]$$

$$a^n u[n] \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}}$$

$$a^{n-3} u[n-3] \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}} \cdot e^{-j\omega 3}$$

$$a^3 \cdot a^{n-3} u[n-3] \leftrightarrow \frac{a^3 \cdot e^{-j\omega 3}}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}}$$

$$\varepsilon) \quad x_4[n] = na^n u[n+2]$$

Παράγωγοι: $na^n u[n] \leftrightarrow \frac{ae^{-j\omega}}{(1-ae^{-j\omega})^2}$

και $x_6[n] = a^{n+2} u[n+2] \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1-ae^{-j\omega}} \cdot e^{j\omega 2} = X_6(e^{j\omega})$

Από αυτές τους γνωστούς ΜΦ πρέπει να βρούμε $X_4(e^{j\omega})$

Επίσης

$$x_5[n] = (n+2)a^{n+2} u[n+2] = (n+2)a^n a^2 u[n+2] = a^2 (na^n u[n+2] + 2a^{n+2} u[n+2])$$

$$x_4[n] = \frac{1}{a^2} (x_5[n] - 2a^{n+2} u[n+2]) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} ((n+2)a^{n+2} u[n+2] - 2a^{n+2} u[n+2])$$

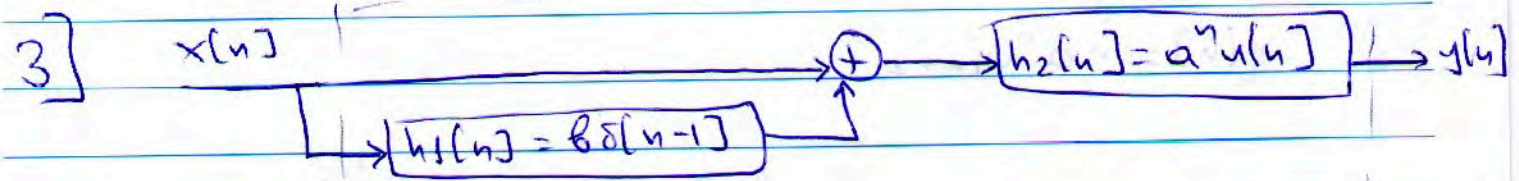
Οπότε

$$x_5[n] = (n+2)a^{n+2} u[n+2] \leftrightarrow \frac{ae^{-j\omega}}{(1-ae^{-j\omega})^2} \cdot e^{j\omega 2}$$

DFT $na^n u[n] +$ χρονική μετατόπιση
κατά -2

Από

$$X_4(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{a^2} \underbrace{\frac{ae^{-j\omega}}{(1-ae^{-j\omega})^2} e^{j\omega 2}}_{X_5(e^{j\omega})} - 2 \underbrace{\frac{1}{1-ae^{-j\omega}} e^{j\omega 2}}_{X_6(e^{j\omega})}$$



Από το σχήμα :

$$(x[n] * h_1[n] + x[n]) * h_2[n] = y[n]$$

$$\begin{aligned} y[n] &= h_2[n] * x[n] + h_2[n] * h_1[n] * x[n] = \\ &= \underbrace{(h_2[n] + h_2[n] * h_1[n])}_{h[n]} * x[n] = \\ &= h[n] * x[n] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Αρα } h[n] = h_1[n] * h_2[n] + h_2[n] =$$

$$\begin{aligned} h[n] &= (b\delta[n-1] + a^n u[n]) + a^n u[n] = \\ &= a^{n-1} b u[n-1] + a^n u[n] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } H(e^{j\omega}) &= F\{a^{n-1} b u[n-1]\} + F\{a^n u[n]\} = \\ &= b F\{a^{n-1} u[n-1]\} + F\{a^n u[n]\} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= b \cdot F\{a^{n-1} u[n-1]\} + F\{a^n u[n]\} =$$

$$= b \frac{e^{-j\omega}}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}} + \frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}}, \text{ Έπίσης } |a| < 1$$

$$\text{γ) } \frac{Y(e^{j\omega})}{X(e^{j\omega})} = \frac{b e^{-j\omega} + 1}{1 - a e^{-j\omega}} \Rightarrow$$

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) - aY(e^{j\omega}) \cdot e^{-j\omega} = b e^{-j\omega} X(e^{j\omega}) + X(e^{j\omega})$$

$$y[n] - a y[n-1] = b x[n-1] + x[n]$$

δ) $h[n] = a^{n-1} b u[n-1] + a^n u[n]$ βιβλία αυταρξ
 (ωστε οξεία εφόσον $|a| < 1$)

$$4) X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] \cdot e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$a) X(e^{j\omega}) \Big|_{\omega=0} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] = -1 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 1 + (-1) = 6$$

$$b) X(e^{j\omega}) \Big|_{\omega=\pi} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] \cdot e^{-j\pi n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] \cdot (-1)^n$$

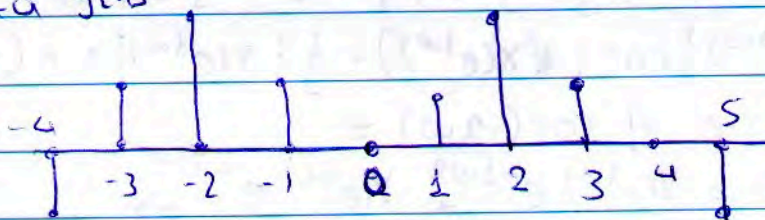
αλλα η συνθήκη

ηρίζεται πάντα
 η ποσότητα

$$1 + (-1) + 2 + (-1) + (-1) + 2 + (-1) + 1 = 2$$

$$δ) \nexists X(e^{j\omega}) = 0$$

Ζητήματα σχετικά με ποσότητες στην ζωνή αζόνων
 έχουν τη δεικτική βάση. Αρα αν έχουμε το παρακάτω
 σήμα $y[n]$



$$\nexists Y(e^{j\omega}) = 0$$

Παρωρω ότι $y[n-2] = x[n]$

οτws $Y(e^{j\omega}) \cdot e^{-2j\omega} = X(e^{j\omega})$

$$\nexists X(e^{j\omega}) = \nexists Y(e^{j\omega}) - 2\omega \quad \nexists X(e^{j\omega}) = -2\omega$$

οτws $\nexists Y(e^{j\omega}) = 0$

$$\delta) \int_{-n}^n X(e^{j\omega}) d\omega$$

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2n} \int_{-n}^n X(e^{j\omega}) \cdot e^{j\omega n} d\omega \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} n=0 \\ \Rightarrow \end{array}$$

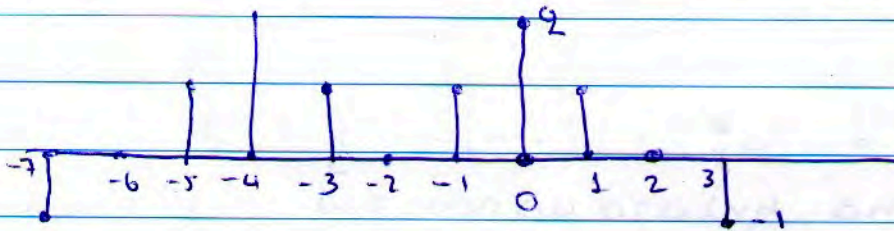
$$x[0] = \frac{1}{2n} \int_{-n}^n X(e^{j\omega}) d\omega \Rightarrow \int_{-n}^n X(e^{j\omega}) d\omega = 2n x[0] \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_{-n}^n X(e^{j\omega}) d\omega = 2n \cdot 2 = 4n$$

$$\varepsilon) X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] \cdot e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$X(e^{-j\omega}) \xrightarrow{\omega \rightarrow -\omega} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] \cdot e^{j\omega n} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{change} \\ n \rightarrow -n}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-\infty} x[-n] \cdot e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[-n] \cdot e^{-j\omega n} \quad \text{Αρα το } \underline{x[-n]} \text{ εστὶ Μ.Φ } X(e^{j\omega})$$



$$6z) X(e^{j\omega}) = \operatorname{Re} \{ X(e^{j\omega}) \} + j \operatorname{Im} \{ X(e^{j\omega}) \} = |X(e^{j\omega})| \cdot e^{j \angle X(e^{j\omega})}$$

$$= |X(e^{j\omega})| \cos(\angle X(e^{j\omega})) + j |X(e^{j\omega})| \sin(\angle X(e^{j\omega}))$$

$$\text{Αρα } \operatorname{Re} \{ X(e^{j\omega}) \} = |X(e^{j\omega})| \cdot \cos(-2\omega) =$$

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

$$X_r[n] = \frac{1}{2} y[n-2] + \frac{1}{2} y[n+2]$$

