Solution of 315 Test 10 F07

1. (a) Write a functional description of the time-domain signal below as the product of two functions of t.

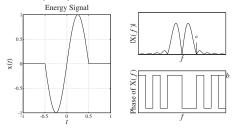
$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \operatorname{rect}(t)\sin(2\pi t)$$

(b) Write a functional description of the frequency-domain signal below as the sum of two functions of *f*.

$$X(f) = \operatorname{sinc}(f) * (j/2) [\delta(f+1) - \delta(f-1)]$$

$$X(f) = (j/2) \operatorname{sinc}(f+1) - (j/2) \operatorname{sinc}(f-1)$$

(c) Find the numerical values of *a* and *b*. *a* is at the first positive-frequency null of $\operatorname{sinc}(f-1)$ which occurs at f = 2. Therefore a = 2. The phase values are all either $\pi/2$ or $-\pi/2$ because of the (j/2) factor. Therefore $b = \pi/2$.



2. (a) Write a functional description of the time-domain signal below as the convolution of two functions of *t*.

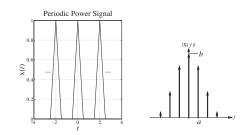
$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \operatorname{tri}(2t) * \delta_2(t)$$

(b) Write a functional description of the frequency-domain signal below as the product of two functions of f.

$$X(f) = (1/2)\operatorname{sinc}^{2}(f/2) \times (1/2)\delta_{1/2}(f)$$

$$X(f) = (1/4)\operatorname{sinc}^{2}(f/2)\delta_{1/2}(f)$$

(c) Find the numerical values of *a* and *b*. *a* is the location of the first positive-frequency impulse which is at f = 1/2. Therefore a = 1/2. *b* is the strength of the impulse at zero. Therefore b = 1/4.



Solution of 315 Test 10 F07

1. (a) Write a functional description of the time-domain signal below as the product of two functions of *t*.

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \operatorname{rect}(t/2)\sin(2\pi t)$$

(b) Write a functional description of the frequency-domain signal below as the sum of two functions of *f*.

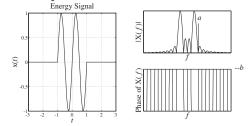
$$X(f) = 2 \operatorname{sinc}(2f) * (j/2) [\delta(f+1) - \delta(f-1)]$$

$$X(f) = j \operatorname{sinc}(2(f+1)) - j \operatorname{sinc}(2(f-1))$$

(c) Find the numerical values of *a* and *b*.

a is at the second positive-frequency null of $\operatorname{sinc}(2(f-1))$ which occurs at f = 3/2. Therefore a = 3/2.

The phase values are all either $\pi/2$ or $-\pi/2$ because of the *j* factor. Therefore $b = \pi/2$.



2. (a) Write a functional description of the time-domain signal below as the convolution of two functions of t.

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \operatorname{tri}(t) * \delta_2(t)$$

(b) Write a functional description of the frequency-domain signal below as the product of two functions of f.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{X}(f) &= \operatorname{sinc}^{2}(f) \times (1/2) \boldsymbol{\delta}_{1/2}(f) \\ \mathbf{X}(f) &= (1/2) \operatorname{sinc}^{2}(f) \boldsymbol{\delta}_{1/2}(f) \end{aligned}$$

(c) Find the numerical values of *a* and *b*. *a* is the location of the first positive-frequency impulse which is at f = 1/2. Therefore a = 1/2. *b* is the strength of the impulse at zero. Therefore b = 1/2.

