

Example: check if the following signal

x (+)= A cos (Wot + Ø) is perodic or a peirodic

$$2(t+T_0) = A \cos(w_0t + 2\pi T_0 + \phi)$$

$$2(t+T_0) = A \cos(w_0t + 2\pi T_0 + \phi)$$

$$2(w_0t + \phi) + 2\pi T_0$$

$$2(w_0t + \phi) + 2\pi T_0$$

$$=\cos(\omega_0 t + \emptyset) = \chi(t)$$

> Periodic Signals

Example 2: cheak if the following signal

$$\chi(t) = A \sin(\omega_0 t + d)$$

$$\chi(t+t_0) = A \sin(\omega_0 (t+t_0) + d)$$

$$= A \sin(\omega_0 t + 2tt) \cdot T_0 + d)$$

$$= A \sin((\omega_0 t + 2tt) \cdot T_0 + d)$$

$$= A \sin((\omega_0 t + 2tt) \cdot T_0 + d)$$

$$= A \sin((\omega_0 t + d) + 2tt)$$

$$= A \sin((\omega$$

Example: consider the following Signal x(+) = A + B cos(2 # fot)

check if x(+) is periodic or a periodic

COS(d+B)= COSXCOSB - SINDESSINB

to= 1

```
COS (2 Tfot+2T) = cos (2Tfot) cos (2T) - Sin(2776t) sin(2T1)
                    = cos(2\pi f_0 t)
7 (t+ To)= A+B cos (2πfot) -
= 2 (+)
                                        -> periodic Signal
Example: consider the following Signal
           7 (+) = Sin (15 t) check if x(+) is periodic or
a periodic ?
             21H = \text{Lin}(15t) \omega_0 = 15 = 2tt + T_0 = 2tt / 15
          x (++To) = Sin (15(++To)) = Sin(15t+15To) 0000
                                     = Sin(15t + 15, 217)
       دائماً اع ده ع ۱۵ کمایکون لحاله
                                     = Sin (15t) = 2 L+)
periodic Signal
```

Example: for the following signals

[I]  $\chi(t) = 3\cos(400 \text{ Hz})$ [I]  $\chi(t) = 2\cos(200 \text{ Hz}) + 3\cos(400 \text{ Hz})$ [I]  $\chi(t) = 2\sin(15t) + 3\cos(200 \text{ Hz})$ Find fundamental freq. for each signal

Ans: [I]  $\chi(t) = 3\cos(400 \text{ Hz})$ ;  $W_0 = 400 \text{ Hz} = 2 \text{ Hz}$ [I]  $\chi(t) = 2\cos(200 \text{ Hz}) + 3\cos(400 \text{ Hz})$ ;  $W_0 = 400 \text{ Hz} = 2 \text{ Hz}$ [I]  $\chi(t) = 2\cos(200 \text{ Hz}) + 3\cos(400 \text{ Hz})$ ;  $\psi_0 = 400 \text{ Hz}$ [I]  $\chi(t) = 2\cos(200 \text{ Hz}) + 3\cos(400 \text{ Hz})$ ;  $\psi_0 = 400 \text{ Hz}$ [I]  $\chi(t) = 2\cos(200 \text{ Hz}) + 3\cos(400 \text{ Hz})$ ;  $\chi(t) = 400 \text{ Hz}$ [I]  $\chi(t) = 2\cos(200 \text{ Hz}) + 3\cos(400 \text{ Hz})$ ;  $\chi(t) = 400 \text{ Hz}$ [I]  $\chi(t) = 2\cos(200 \text{ Hz}) + 3\cos(400 \text{ Hz})$ ;  $\chi(t) = 400 \text{ Hz}$ [I]  $\chi(t) = 2\cos(200 \text{ Hz}) + 3\cos(400 \text{ Hz})$ ;  $\chi(t) = 400 \text{ Hz}$ [II]  $\chi(t) = 2\cos(400 \text{ Hz}) + 3\cos(400 \text{ Hz})$ ;  $\chi(t) = 400 \text{ Hz}$ [II]  $\chi(t) = 2\cos(400 \text{ Hz}) + 3\cos(400 \text{ Hz})$ ;  $\chi(t) = 400 \text{ Hz}$ [II]  $\chi(t) = 2\cos(400 \text{ Hz}) + 3\cos(400 \text{ Hz})$ ;  $\chi(t) = 400 \text{ Hz}$ [III]  $\chi(t) = 2\cos(400 \text{ Hz}) + 3\cos(400 \text{ Hz})$ ;  $\chi(t) = 400 \text{ Hz}$ [III]  $\chi(t) = 2\cos(400 \text{ Hz}) + 3\cos(400 \text{ Hz})$ ;  $\chi(t) = 400 \text{ Hz}$ [III]  $\chi(t) = 2\cos(400 \text{ Hz}) + 3\cos(400 \text{ Hz})$ ;  $\chi(t) = 400 \text{ Hz}$ [III]  $\chi(t) = 2\cos(400 \text{ Hz}) + 3\cos(400 \text{ Hz})$ ;  $\chi(t) = 400 \text{ Hz}$ [III]  $\chi(t) = 2\cos(400 \text{ Hz}) + 3\cos(400 \text{ Hz})$ ;  $\chi(t) = 400 \text{ Hz}$ [III]  $\chi(t) = 2\cos(400 \text{ Hz}) + 3\cos(400 \text{ Hz})$ ;  $\chi(t) = 400 \text{ Hz}$ [III]  $\chi(t) = 400 \text{$ 

The step 
$$f_1 = 100 \, \text{Hz}$$
 $f_2 = 100 \, \text{Hz}$ 
 $f_3 = 100 \, \text{Hz}$ 
 $f_4 = 100 \, \text{Hz}$ 
 $f_5 = 100 \, \text{Hz}$ 
 $f_7 = 100 \, \text{Hz}$ 

1 3 = n'n = - n

Example: find the fundamental frequency of the following Signals- $\square \chi(t) = \cos\left(\frac{\log t}{3}t\right) + \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}t\right)$   $w_1 = 2\pi f_1$   $w_2 = 2\pi f_2$ 

$$\frac{1}{3} = 2\pi f,$$

$$\boxed{f_1 = \frac{5}{3}}$$

$$\frac{5}{3} = \eta$$

$$\frac{5}{4}\pi = 2\pi f_2$$

$$\int_{2}^{2} \frac{5}{8}$$

$$f_2 = \Omega_2 f_0$$

$$\frac{5}{8} = n_2 f_0$$

$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{8}{3}$$

n, & nr are integer so periodic signal

Since XL+) rahnol number\_ periodic signel

$$f_0 = \frac{5}{24}$$

$$n_1 = 8$$

$$f_0 = \frac{5}{24}$$

$$n_2 = 3$$

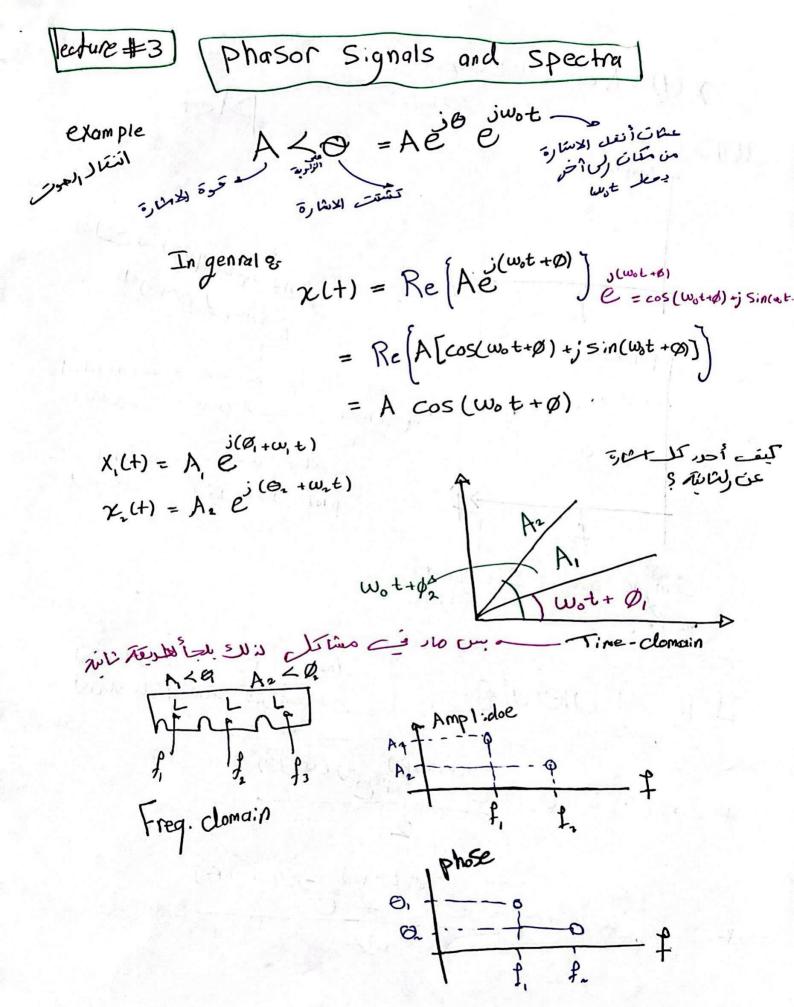
$$f_0 = \frac{5}{24}$$

$$e^{\mp iu} = \cos u \mp i\sin u$$
 $\cos = \frac{1}{2} (e^{iu} + e^{-iq})$ 

$$\cos^2 u = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2u)$$
  
 $\sin^2 u = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2u)$ 

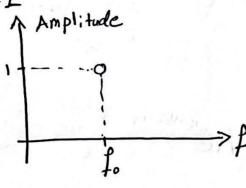
Sin(u + V) = Sinucosv + Sinv cosu cos(u ± V) = cosucosv = sinusinv

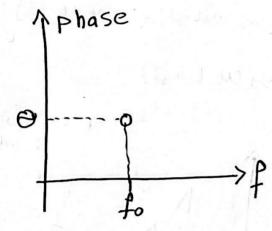
Sinu cosu = 左[sin (u-V)+Sin (u+V)] Uploaded By: Mariam Qadah



Plot

Methode 1





Single-Sided Spectral

هائ بمثل الامبليكود والعنز للفريكونسي راي عندي

ا اذا کان عند على ان ازم أحولها ( cos الدا کان عند على المان عند على الدونية من noice ( عثمان بكون فيوا محله م

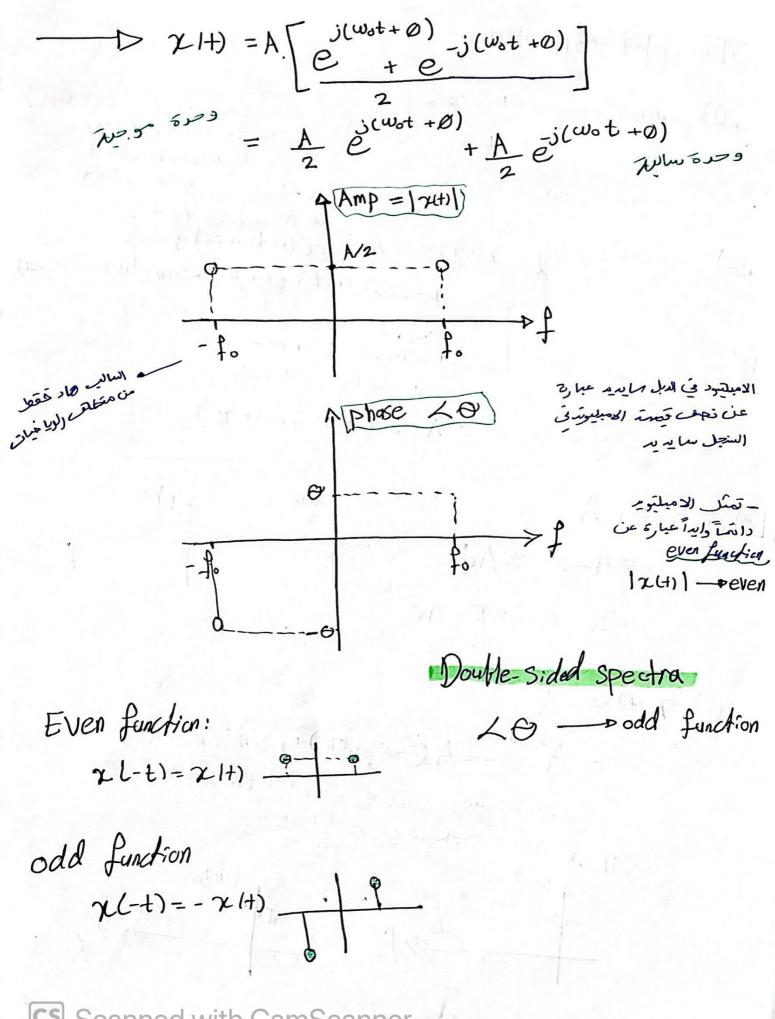
2- ازاكات عشي الاشارة سالب لازم اتخلص منها تيل لاسمل عام

In general 8-

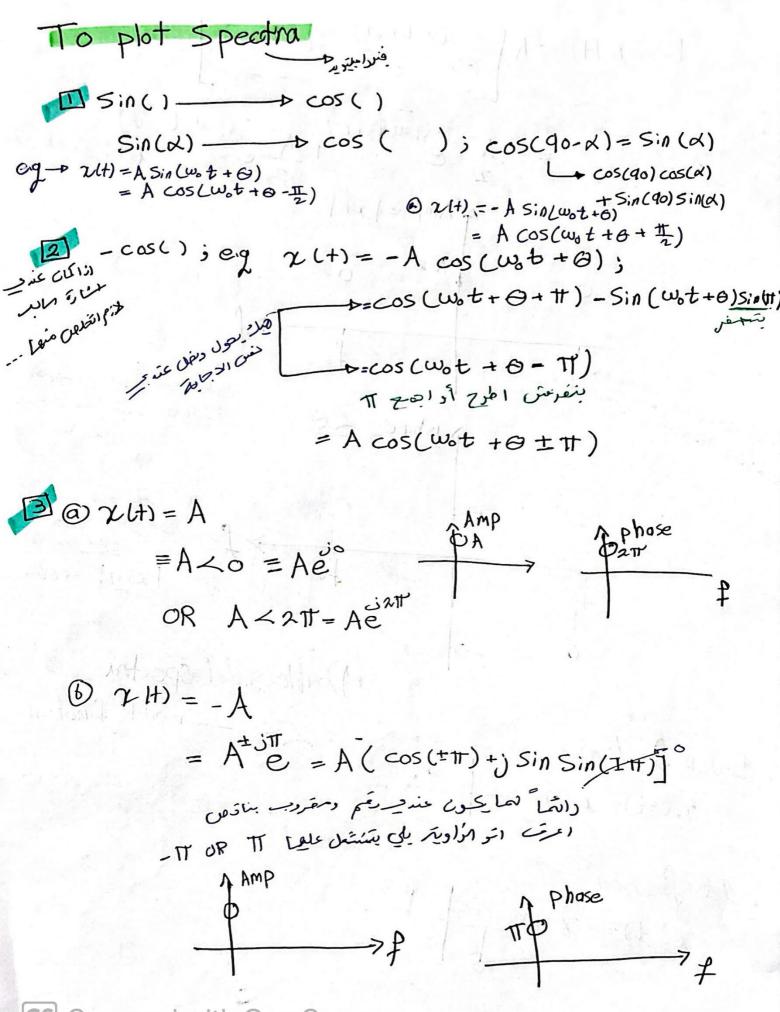
لكن بالريافيات يشل double لكن بالريافيات العلمية العلمية العلمة العلمة

$$* \cos(\omega_0 t + 0) = \underbrace{e}^{j(\omega_0 t + 0)} + \underbrace{e}^{-j(\omega_0 t + 0)}$$

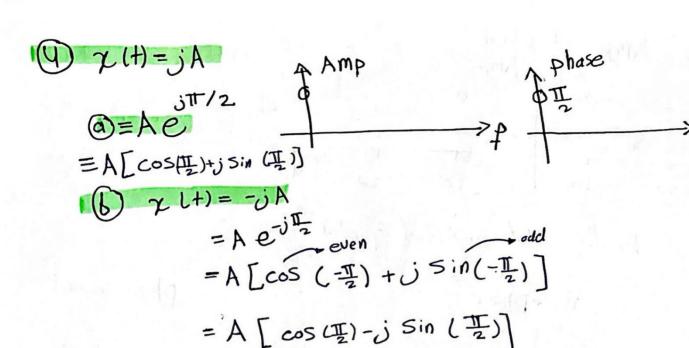
$$\# Sin (\omega_0 t + \theta) = \underbrace{\frac{j(\omega_0 t + \theta)}{-j(\omega_0 t + \theta)}}_{j(\omega_0 t + \theta)}$$



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a) Sketch its single-sided amplitude and phase spectra

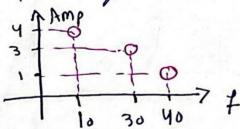
6) Sketch its double-sided amplitude and phase spectra

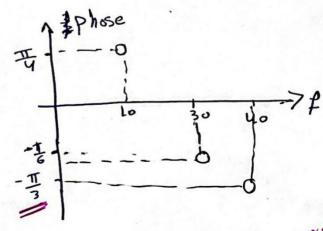
Answer) a) 
$$\gamma(t) = 4\cos(20\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}) + 3\cos(60\pi t - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos(80\pi f + \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$2\pi f_1 = 20\pi \qquad 2\pi f_2 = 60\pi \qquad 2\pi f_3 = 80\pi$$

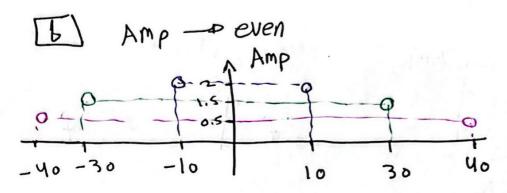
$$f_1 = 10H_2 \qquad f_2 = 30H_2 \qquad f_3 = 40H_2$$

To plot Single - Sided Spectra

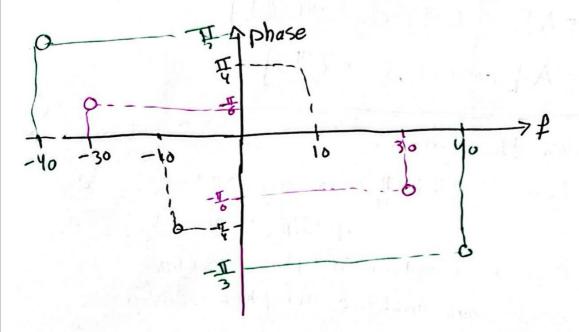




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Doudle-Sided Amplited spectra



phase odd

Example 8- Given the Signal

(a) Sketch its Single-sided amplitude and phase spectra

Anse-

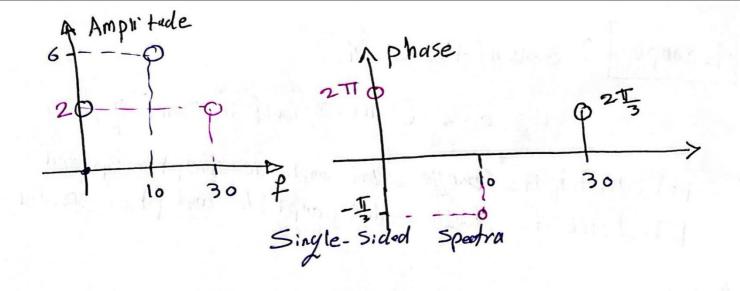
In generali-

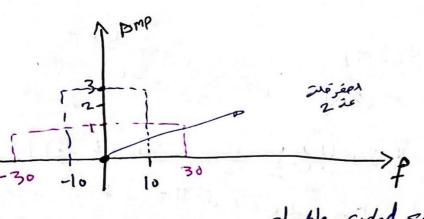
$$Sin^{2}(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} cos(2x)$$
  
 $cos^{2}(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} cos(2x)$ 

ستغروای العلافار که مول خانه می می می کاری که مول

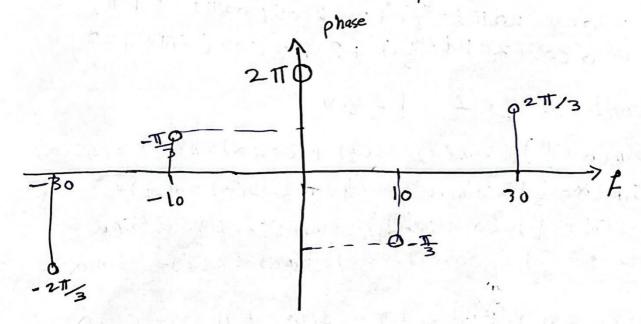
In generale

$$COS(A+TT) = COSACOSTT - BindSinTT = - COSACOSC-TT) + SindSinTT = - COSACOSC-TT) + SinTT = - COSACOSC-TT) + -$$





clouble - sided Spedra



$$6\cos(26\pi t - \frac{\pi}{3}) + 2 + 2\cos(60\pi t + 2\frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$W_{1} = 2\pi f_{1}$$

$$20\pi = 2\pi f_{1}$$

$$f_{1} = 10H_{2}$$

$$W_{2} = 2\pi f_{2}$$

$$60\pi = 2\pi f_{2}$$

$$f_{2} = 30H_{2}$$

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AnseIn general:

$$\cos(\alpha+\beta) = \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta)$$
 $\cos(\alpha-\beta) = \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta)$ 

$$\frac{1}{2} \chi(t) = 4 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos(600 \pi t) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(-200 \pi t) \right]$$

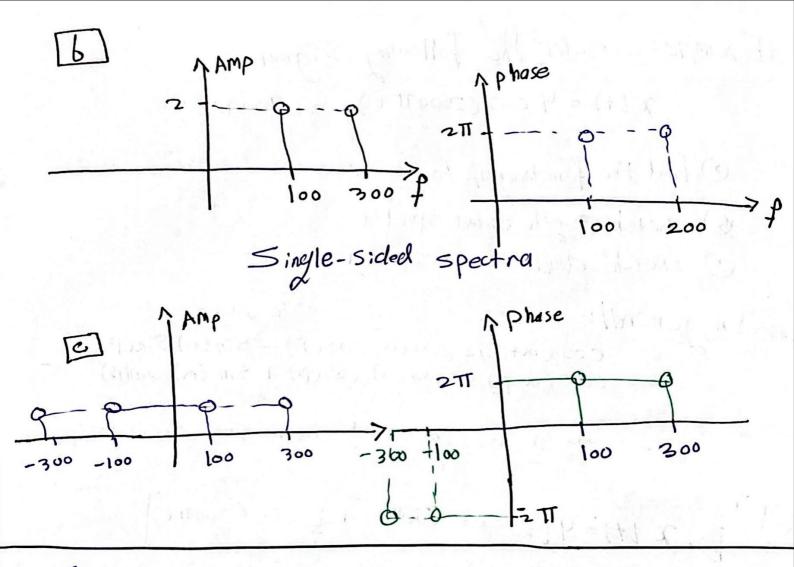
$$= 4 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos(600 \pi t) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(200 \pi t) \right]$$

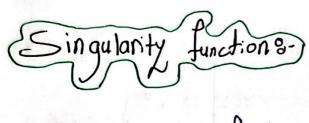
= 
$$2\cos(600 \text{ Tt}) + 2\cos(200 \text{ Tt})$$

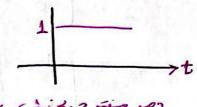
$$2 \pi f_1 = 600 \pi$$
 $f_1 = 300 H_2$ 
 $f_2 = 400 H_2$ 
 $f_3 = 000 H_2$ 
 $f_4 = 000 H_2$ 
 $f_5 = 000 H_2$ 
 $f_6 \to 0$ 

$$\frac{300}{100} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} \rightarrow n_1 = 3$$

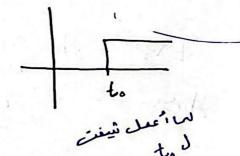
$$f_0 = 100 \frac{1}{2}$$







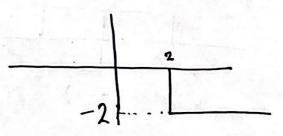
$$U(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

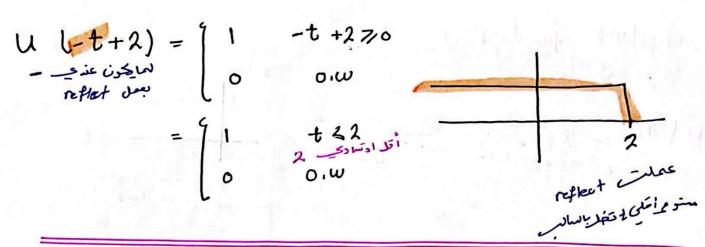


$$3ult+2)=\begin{cases} 3\\ 5tep function \end{cases}$$

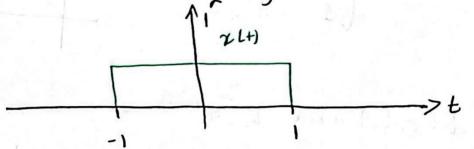
$$3ult+2)=93$$
  $tz-2$ 

Step function  $0$   $0.\omega$ 



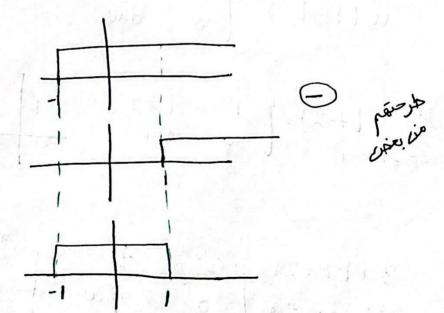


Examples- consider the following signal 24) show in Fig 1



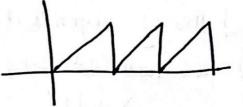
Express the signal 2 lt) in term of step function

Ans: 2 1+1 = u Lt +1) - u Lt-1)



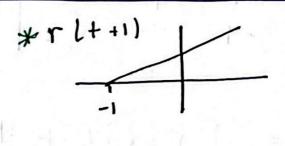
other Solutions-

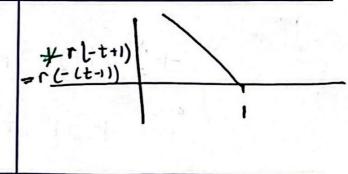


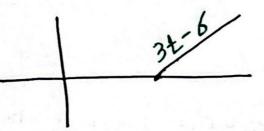




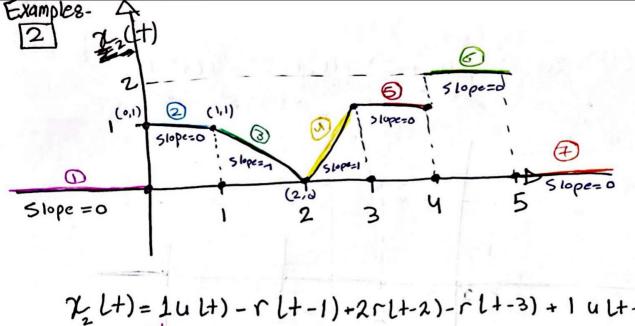






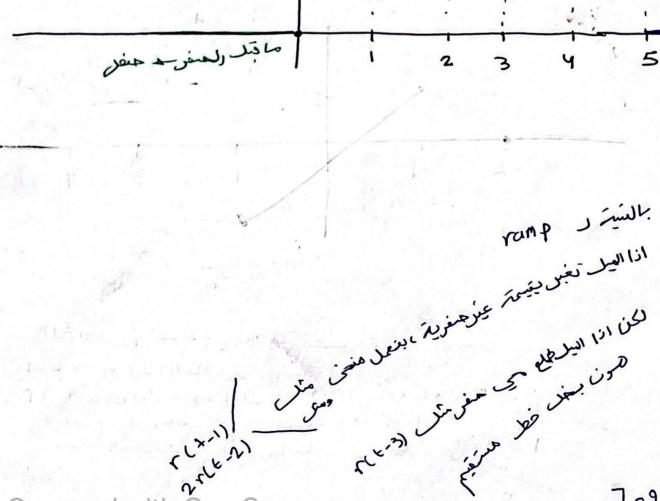


Example for the following Signal & L+) Shown in Fig 2.1 721+) in term at singularity function أقسم المككل الى سيمينس - أوجد السيرائل سيمنت - دكتب ومران وروح أسوين الحداما من كاسجنس → Slope=0 (5,0) Slope-\_-3 ملاً حيث على ٧- اخت اللوب يلى عيمنوا 2 1+)= r (++4) + -1(++2) الم ميسارها بلي عيسارها رزا طلع سعي ميكم عدد سر سي هر الميلين من بعن في ما ب العامة الدفة الله عند الله (١٠٤٠) -3 - المام (١١٤٠) -3 - المام (١١٤٠) (1-0) =1 3-4 (0-0) +31 4-5) ىيى رلعيت طلعت عدى بنن الملكون العلوب حسف peak is y. To. لذلا شعل على (464 علومت البين مهن البيرة 2

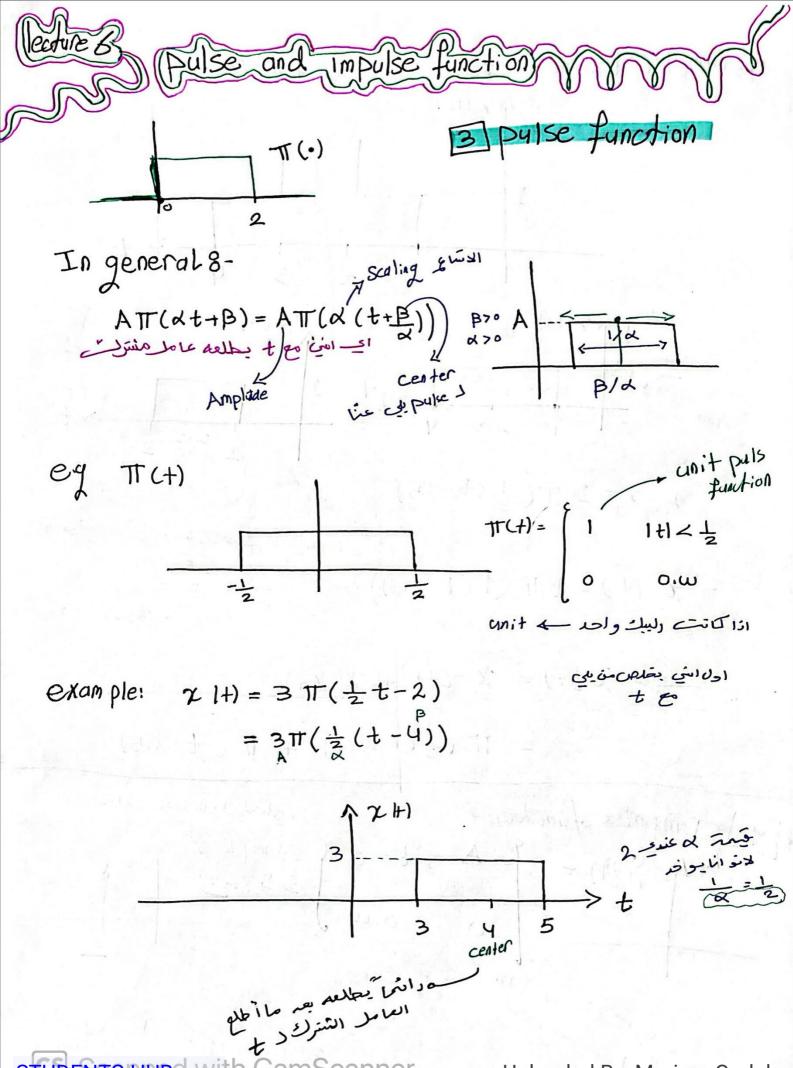


72 L+)=1ul+)-rl+-1)+2rl+-2)-rl+-3)+1ul+-4)-2ul+-5)

$$(4) = (4) + (4) + (4-1) - 2 + (4-2) + (4-3) + (4-4) - 2 + (4-5) + (4-3) + (4-4) - 2 + (4-5) + (4-3) + (4-4) - 2 + (4-5) + (4-3) + (4-4) - 2 + (4-5) + (4-3) + (4-3) + (4-4) - 2 + (4-5) + (4-3) + (4-3) + (4-4) - 2 + (4-5) + (4-3) + (4-3) + (4-3) + (4-4) - 2 + (4-5) + (4-3) + (4$$



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Examples- Express 21+) in term of puls function 个でけ 7. (+) = 1 Tr (= (+-2.5) 2 H)=1T(1(+-2.51) > x(+) = x (+) + x2 (+) = T (= (+-2.5)) + T (t-2.5) pulse function 3 polotacled By: Mariam

$$\delta(at) = \frac{1}{191} \delta(t)$$
even vixa 191

examples- 
$$\delta(3t)=\frac{1}{3}\delta(t)$$

$$\int \delta(at) dt$$

$$8l-t) = \frac{1}{4}S(t) \qquad \text{even function}$$

$$example = S(-3t) = S(3t) = \frac{1}{3}S(t)$$

عدد اشارة واوض مند مصوعة من العامبل بعد بن أوطل ينهم بعد ين أوطل ينهم بعد الله ينهم معروس الله ينهم الله ينهم

عند المحمد الموجه ولي دين

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Sifting theorem  $\int_{1}^{t_{2}} t_{1} dt = \int_{1}^{t_{2}} \frac{1}{2} \int$  $= \begin{cases} \chi \ 1 + 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{st} \leq t_0 \leq t_2$   $0 \quad , \quad 0 \cdot \omega$ فئى متكل مئة الاطراف

Evalute the 
$$\int \frac{3t}{x(t)} \delta t + \int \frac{3t}{t_0} \delta t = 3 t + \int \frac{3t}{x(t)} \delta t = 3 t + \int \frac{3t}{x(t)} \delta t + \int \frac{3t}{t_0} \delta t + \int \frac$$

ادل إلى بسالحالي مل محمورة بين بالحالي مل ادل إلى اذا اه بدوح على الاقترات رائعطى ديمو في قيمة مل

$$\int_{0}^{2} 3t \delta t + 1 dt = 0$$

مش محمورة بين راحفر و 2 لذلك الجواب قيمم حق

$$\frac{2t^{2}}{\chi(t+1)} = \chi(t+1) = \chi(t+3)$$

 $S(-2l+-\frac{1}{2})) = S(2(+-\frac{1}{2})) = \frac{1}{2}S(t-\frac{1}{2})$   $S(-2l+-\frac{1}{2})) = \frac{1}{2}S(t-\frac{1}{2})$ 

$$2 + \frac{1}{2} \delta \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{2}) = (\frac{1}{2})^2 \delta \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \delta \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{2}) \longrightarrow Sompling$$

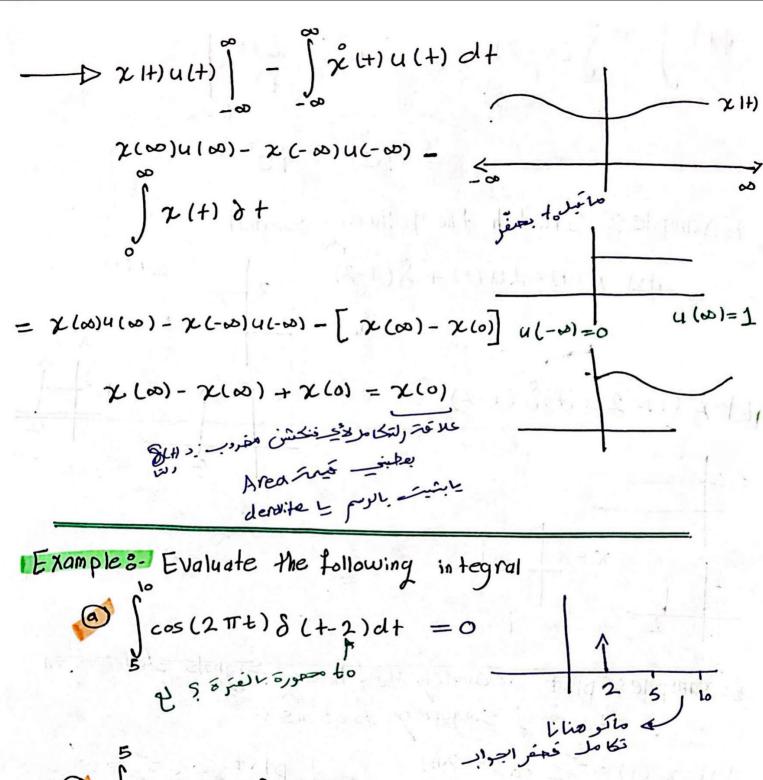
+herom

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$$\begin{aligned}
& = \int_{0}^{2} 2t^{2} \delta(-2t+1) dt = \int_{0}^{2} 2t^{2} \delta(-2(t-\frac{1}{2})) dt \\
& = \int_{0}^{2} 2t^{2} \delta(2(t-\frac{1}{2})) dt \\
& = \int_{0}^{2} 2t^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \delta(t-\frac{1}{2}) dt \\
& = \int_{0}^{2} 2t^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \delta(t-\frac{1}{2}) dt \\
& = \int_{0}^{2} 2t^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \delta(t-\frac{1}{2}) dt \\
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& = \int_{0}^{2} 2t^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \delta(t-\frac{1}{2}) dt \\
& = \int_{0}^{2} 2t^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \delta(t-\frac{1}{2}) dt \\
& = \int_{0}^{2} 2t^{2} \delta(t-\frac{1}{2}) dt \\$$

example: evaluate 
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty}$$

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الموهانا المحال فهفرابوابر  $\int cos(2\pi t) \delta(t-2) dt = cos(2\pi (2)) = 1$ د المربعون و محارة بين و و و حدر و محارة و من و و حدر و محارة و من و حدر و حدد و ح

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \underbrace{e^{3t} \cos(2\pi t)}_{\chi(t)} \right] \delta(t) dt = \underbrace{(-1) \partial_{\chi(t)}}_{\partial t}$$

$$\underbrace{t = t_0 = 0}_{\partial t}$$

CS Scanned (-1) -3 e - (2π) Sin(2πα))

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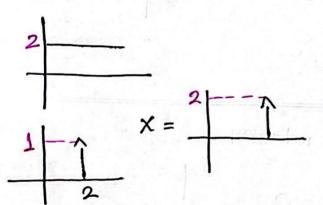
= 2

3

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{-\infty}^{2t} \int_{-\infty}^{t} (t+-2) dt = (-1)^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} \chi(1+)}{\partial t^{2}} \Big|_{t=2}^{t}$$

$$= 9e^{3(2)} = 9e^{6}$$

Example 8- Sketch the following signal



Examples plot accurately the following signals defeined in terms of singularity functions :-

where  $\gamma_a(t) = r(t)u(2-t)$ 

when n=0

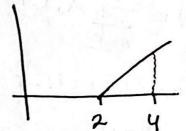
$$\chi(t) = \chi_{a}(t) = r(t)u(2-t)$$

٨ أوجدنا عشه ٥٠٥ وعملنا رستها

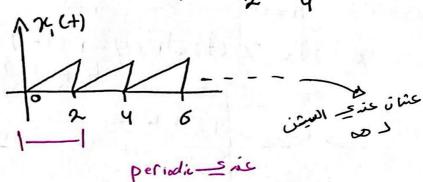
when 
$$n=1$$

$$\gamma'_{1}(t+) = \gamma_{0}(t+-2)$$

$$\gamma_{1}(t+) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \gamma_{0}(t+-2n)$$



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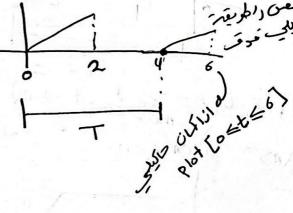
T= 2

البيريود هيلائم المفردب د

لله دایما گاجی أعمل رسم کا یا سجنال بهلاله کے اول اللی بطلع رسم د د مه بن بتون مرسی مدی معدار البریودیلی عدی و بحیرا عمل عملیم الشندی

B) 2 (+) = = 2 76 (+-4n);

Ans n = 0  $\chi_{2}^{\circ}(+) = \chi_{a} + (t-0)$  $= \Gamma(+) + (t-2)$ 



1 2

when n=1 1/(+) = 2/2 L+-4) 2/(+)= 2/2 2/2 (+-4n)

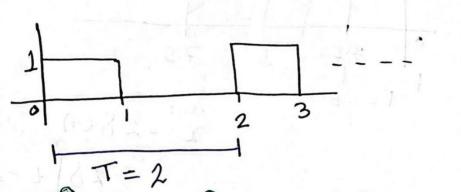
T = 4

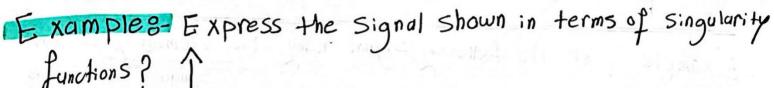
کل ادبع حقواری النکتنز ith, Samscanne

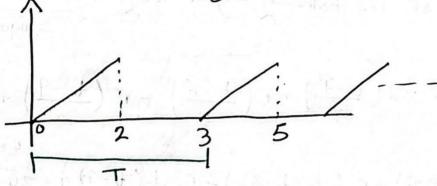


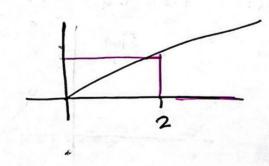
Sketch the signal 
$$y(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u(t-2n)u(1+2n-t)$$

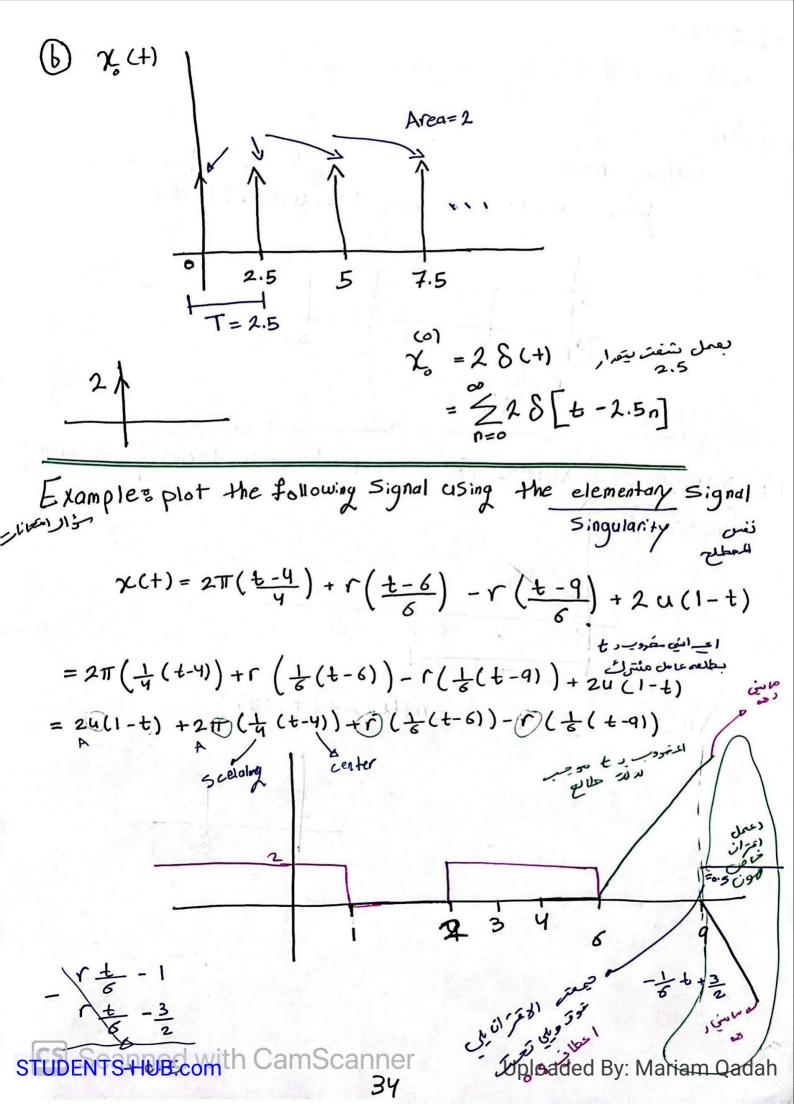
Anse-

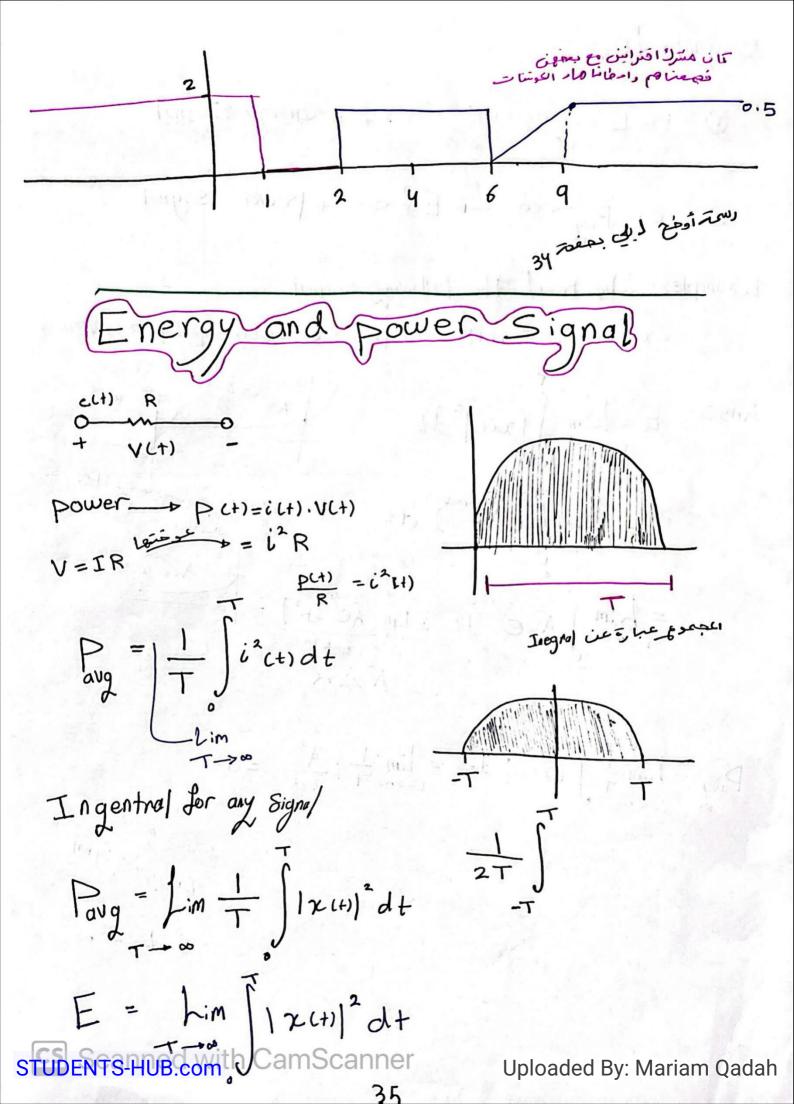












Signal dasses 3-

Examples- check if the following signal

x (+) = Ae u(+) is power or energy signal? verfy ur answer

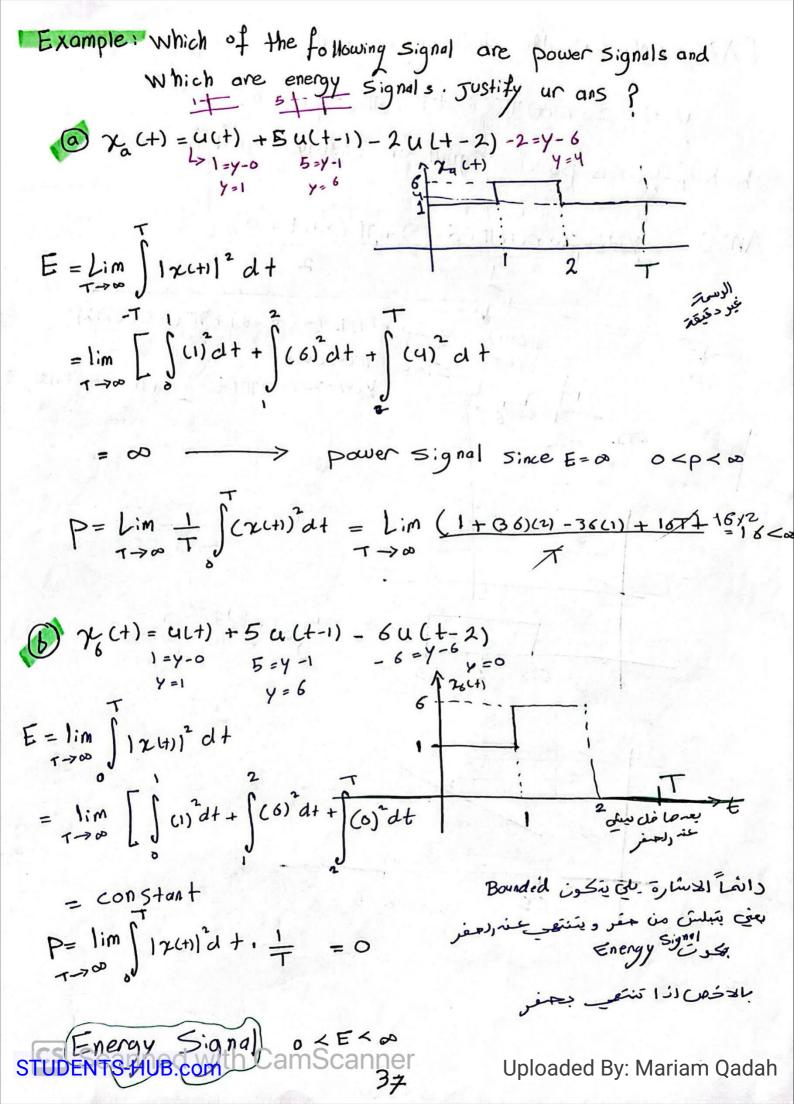
$$= \lim_{T \to \infty} \int_{A}^{2} \frac{-2\alpha t}{e^{2\alpha t}} = \lim_{T \to \infty} \left( \frac{2-2\alpha T}{Ae^{-x^{2}}} \right) + \frac{Ae^{-\alpha t}}{Ae^{-\alpha t}}$$

$$= \lim_{T \to \infty} \int_{A}^{2} \frac{-2\alpha t}{e^{2\alpha t}} = \lim_{T \to \infty} \left( \frac{Ae^{-x^{2}}}{-2\alpha} \right) = \frac{A^{2}}{2\alpha}$$

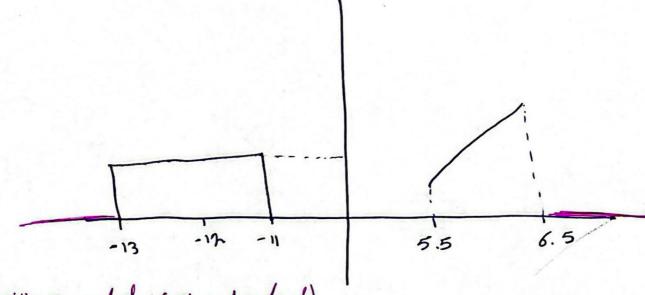
$$P_{avg} = him \frac{1}{T} \int |\chi(t)|^2 dt = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \cdot \frac{A^2}{2A} = 0$$

Energy Signal

0< E < 2



EX2- consider the following Signal Y(+) = 2014) T(6-t) + T(0.5t+6) check if - y(+) is power signal or energy signal? ANSS Y(+)=20 r(+) T(6-+)+ T(0.5++6) = 20 r(+) Tr (-(t-6)+Tr (0.5(t+12)) Since IT() even Y(+)=20r6+) T(t-6)+T(0.5(++12)) 6.5



Since YHI: Bounded (Time Limetied)

= 14.44 K Joule