

Exo 1: Linearity Property of Fourier Transform:

we have: $x(t) \xrightarrow{F.T} X(f) \Rightarrow X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{-j2\pi ft} dt$

and $y(t) \xrightarrow{F.T} Y(f) \Rightarrow Y(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) \cdot e^{-j2\pi ft} dt$

15PTS

For $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$: $\alpha x(t) \xrightarrow{F.T} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \alpha x(t) \cdot e^{-j2\pi ft} dt = \alpha \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{-j2\pi ft} dt = \alpha X(f)$ (α real/cte)

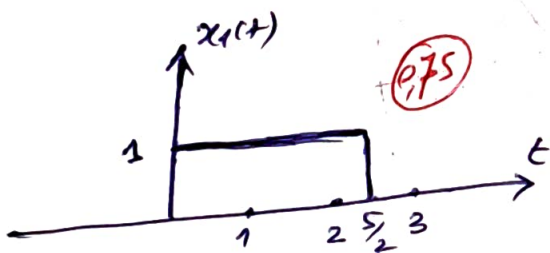
For $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$: $\beta y(t) \xrightarrow{F.T} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \beta y(t) \cdot e^{-j2\pi ft} dt = \beta \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) \cdot e^{-j2\pi ft} dt = \beta Y(f)$ (2)

Now! (1) and (2): $\alpha x(t) + \beta y(t) \xrightarrow{F.T} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\alpha x(t) + \beta y(t)) \cdot e^{-j2\pi ft} dt$

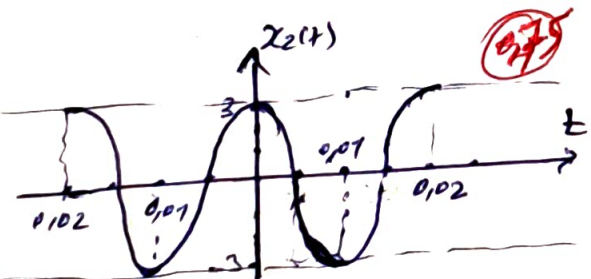
$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \alpha x(t) \cdot e^{-j2\pi ft} dt + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \beta y(t) \cdot e^{-j2\pi ft} dt = \alpha X(f) + \beta Y(f)$

Exo 2:

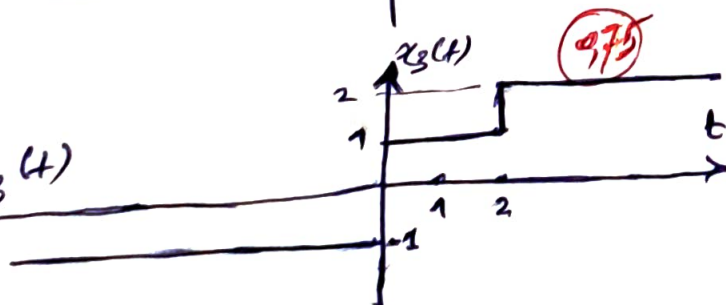
1 $x_1(t) =$



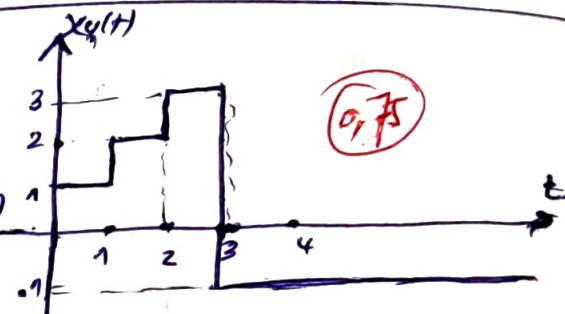
2 $x_2(t) =$
 $T = 0,025$



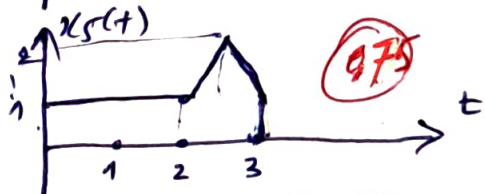
3 $x_3(t) =$



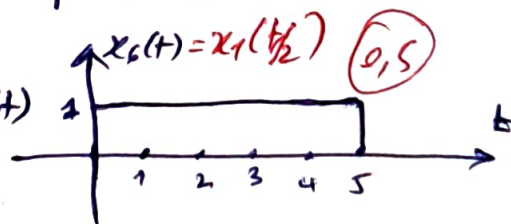
4 $x_4(t) =$



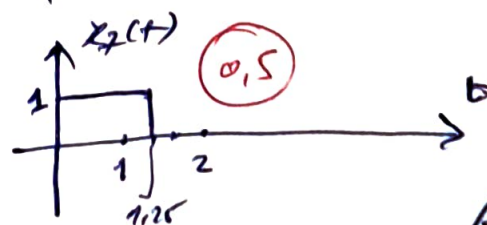
5 $x_5(t) =$



6 $x_6(t) =$



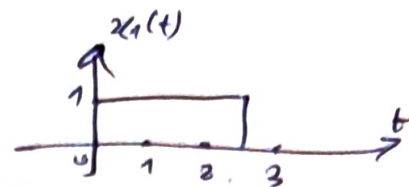
7 $x_7(t) =$



1/2

2) $x_1(t)$: Energy or power signal?

$$E = \int_{-T}^T x_1^2(t) dt = \int_0^{5/2} (1)^2 dt = t \Big|_0^{5/2} = \frac{5}{2} < \infty$$



$\Rightarrow x_1(t)$ is Energy signal, $P=0$ (1/10 pts)

3) Calculate: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t) \cdot \delta(t+1) dt = 0$ (1,5 pts)

4) FT($x_1(t)$)=? $X_1(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t) \cdot e^{-j2\pi ft} dt = \int_0^{5/2} 1 \cdot e^{-j2\pi ft} dt = \frac{-1}{j2\pi f} (e^{-j2\pi f \cdot 5/2} - 1)$

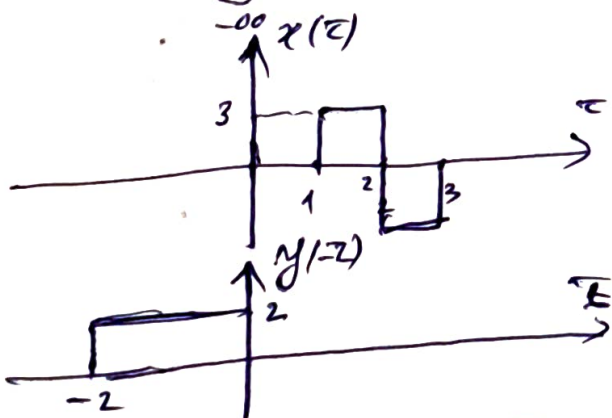
$$X_1(f) = \frac{5}{2} \frac{e^{-j\frac{5}{2}2\pi f} - 1}{-j2\pi f} = e^{-j\frac{5}{2}2\pi f} \frac{5}{2} \frac{1 - e^{j\frac{5}{2}2\pi f}}{-j2\pi f} = \frac{5}{2} \text{Sinc} \frac{5\pi f}{2} \cdot e^{-j\frac{5}{2}2\pi f}$$
 (2 pts)

* Exo 3 A) Analytical expression of $x(t)$ and $y(t)$

$$x_1(t) = \begin{cases} 3, & 1 \leq t \leq 2 \\ -3, & 2 \leq t \leq 3 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad (1 \text{ pt}), \quad y(t) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 \leq t \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (0,1 \text{ pt})$$

B) Calculate the convolution $x(t) * y(t) = z(t)$

$$z(t) = x(t) * y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) y(t-\tau) d\tau$$



- $t \in [0, 1[\rightarrow z(t) = 0$ (0,1)
- $t \in [1, 2] \rightarrow z(t) = 6(t-1)$ (0,5)
- $t \in [2, 3] \rightarrow z(t) = 6(3-t)$ (1)
- $t \in [3, 4] \rightarrow z(t) = 6(3-t)$ (1)
- $t \in [4, 5] \rightarrow z(t) = 6(t-5)$ (0,5)
- $t \in [5, +\infty[\rightarrow z(t) = 0$ (0,5)

- when! $t < 0, t \in]-\infty, 0[$
No intersection $\Rightarrow z(t) = 0$
- when! $t > 0 \rightarrow$ we have 0,5 cases

