

# Signals & Transforms — TEST 2

## (part of AM module 4 — 201800138)

Date: 04-06-2019  
Place: Therm  
Time: 8:45–10:15 (till 10:45 for students with special rights)  
Course coordinator: G. Meinsma  
Allowed aids during test: NONE

The solutions of the exercises should be clearly formulated. Moreover, in all cases you should motivate your answer! You are not allowed to use a calculator.

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1. The *Hilbert transform* of a real signal  $f(t)$  is the signal  $g(t)$  whose Fourier transform equals  $-i\hat{f}(\omega) \operatorname{sgn}(\omega)$ . Here  $\operatorname{sgn}(\omega) = 1$  if  $\omega > 0$ , and  $\operatorname{sgn}(\omega) = -1$  if  $\omega < 0$ , and  $\operatorname{sgn}(0) = 0$ .
  - (a) Show that  $g(t)$  is a real signal if  $f(t)$  is a real signal.
  - (b) Determine the Hilbert transform of  $f(t) = \cos(t)$ .
  - (c) Suppose  $f(t)$  has finite energy. Express the energy of  $g(t)$  in terms of the energy of  $f(t)$ .
2. Determine the convolution of  $f(t) = \operatorname{sinc}(t - 1)$  and  $g(t) = \operatorname{sinc}(2t)$  via Fourier or Laplace transformation.
3. Given is the differential equation

$$y^{(2)}(t) + 4y^{(1)}(t) + 4y(t) = u^{(1)}(t) - u(t). \quad (1)$$

- (a) Determine the impulse response of (1).
- (b) Let  $u(t) = \mathbb{1}(t)$  and assume that  $y(t) = 0$  for all  $t \leq 0$ . Determine the solution  $y(t)$  of (1) for all  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ .
- (c) Suppose that  $u(t) = e^t \mathbb{1}(t)$ . Determine the solution  $y(t)$  for  $t > 0$  of (1) for the case that  $y(0^-) = 0$  and  $y^{(1)}(0^-) = -3$ .

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problem:	1	2	3
points:	4+4+3	6	3+4+3

Test grade is  $1 + 9p/p_{\max}$

Property	Time domain	Freq. domain	Condition
Linearity	$a_1 f_1(t) + a_2 f_2(t)$	$a_1 \hat{f}_1(\omega) + a_2 \hat{f}_2(\omega)$	
Duality	$\hat{f}(t)$	$2\pi f(-\omega)$	
Conjugation	$f^*(t)$	$\hat{f}^*(-\omega)$	
Time-scaling	$f(at)$	$\frac{1}{ a } \hat{f}\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$	$a \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0$
Time-shift	$f(t - \tau)$	$\hat{f}(\omega) e^{-i\omega\tau}$	
Frequency-shift	$f(t) e^{i\omega_0 t}$	$\hat{f}(\omega - \omega_0)$	
Modulation Thm.	$f(t) \cos(\omega_0 t)$	$\frac{\hat{f}(\omega - \omega_0) + \hat{f}(\omega + \omega_0)}{2}$	
Differentiation (time)	$f^{(1)}(t)$	$(i\omega) \hat{f}(\omega)$	$\lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(t) = 0$
Integration (time)	$\int_{-\infty}^t f(\tau) d\tau$	$\frac{\hat{f}(\omega)}{i\omega}$	$\hat{f}(0) = 0$
Differentiation (freq.)	$-it f(t)$	$\hat{f}'(\omega)$	

$f(t)$	$\hat{f}(\omega)$	Condition	$f(t)$	$\hat{f}(\omega)$
$\text{rect}_a(t)$	$a \text{sinc}(aw/2)$	$a > 0$	$\delta(t)$	1
$\text{trian}_a(t)$	$a \text{sinc}^2(aw/2)$	$a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0$	1	$2\pi\delta(\omega)$
$e^{-a t }$	$\frac{2a}{a^2 + \omega^2}$	$\text{Re}(a) > 0$	$\delta(t - b)$	$e^{-i\omega b}$
$\frac{t^n}{n!} e^{-at} \mathbb{1}(t)$	$\frac{1}{(a + i\omega)^{n+1}}$	$\text{Re}(a) > 0; n \in \mathbb{N}$	$e^{i\omega_0 t}$	$2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$
$-\frac{t^n}{n!} e^{-at} \mathbb{1}(-t)$	$\frac{1}{(a + i\omega)^{n+1}}$	$\text{Re}(a) < 0; n \in \mathbb{N}$	$\cos(\omega_0 t)$	$\pi(\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0))$
$e^{-at^2}$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\omega^2/(4a)}$	$a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0$	$\text{sgn}(t)$	$\frac{2}{i\omega}$
$a \text{sinc}(at/2)$	$2\pi \text{rect}_a(\omega)$	$a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0$	$\mathbb{1}(t)$	$\frac{1}{i\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)$

Property	$f(t)$	$F(s)$	$f(t), (t > 0^-)$	$F(s)$
Linearity	$a_1 f_1(t) + a_2 f_2(t)$	$a_1 F_1(s) + a_2 F_2(s)$		
Time-scaling	$f(at)$	$\frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$ (if $a > 0$ )		
Time-shift	$f(t - t_0) \mathbb{1}(t - t_0^-)$	$F(s) e^{-st_0}$ (if $t_0 > 0$ )		
Shift in $s$ -domain	$f(t) e^{s_0 t}$	$F(s - s_0)$		
Differentiation ( $t$ )	$f^{(1)}(t)$	$sF(s) - f(0^-)$		
	$f^{(2)}(t)$	$s^2 F(s) - sf(0^-) - f^{(1)}(0^-)$		
Integration ( $t$ )	$\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau$	$\frac{F(s)}{s}$		
Differentiation ( $s$ )	$-tf(t)$	$F'(s)$		
			$\delta(t)$	1