

Chapter 27

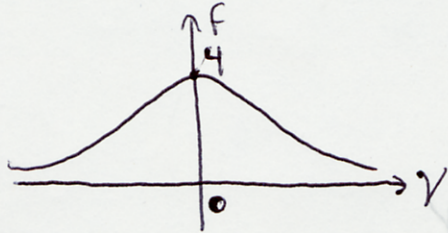
1.  $m(t) = e^{-|t|}$

$$a(\nu) = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|t|} \cos 2\pi \nu t dt = \frac{2}{\tau(1+4\pi^2\nu^2)}$$

$$b(\nu) = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|t|} \sin 2\pi \nu t dt = 0$$

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{\tau} \quad f(\nu) = \frac{4}{\tau(1+4\pi^2\nu^2)^2}$$

When  $\tau=1$ ,



$f(\nu)$  reaches maximum at  $\nu=0$

2.  $m(t) = e^{-|t+a|}$

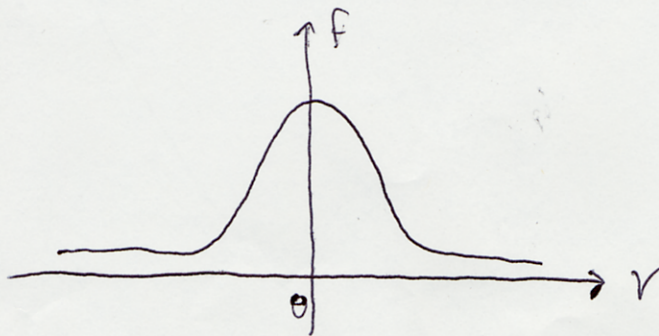
$$a(\nu) = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|t+a|} \cos 2\pi \nu t dt$$

$$= \frac{2e^a (\cos(2\pi \nu a) + 2\pi \sin(2\pi \nu a))}{\tau(1+4\pi^2\nu^2)}$$

$b(\nu) = 0$ ,  $\sigma = 1/\tau$

$$f(\nu) = \frac{a(\nu)^2 + b(\nu)^2}{\sigma} = \frac{4e^{2a} (\cos(2\pi \nu a) + 2\pi \sin(2\pi \nu a))^2}{\tau(1+4\pi^2\nu^2)}$$

when  $\tau=a=1$ ,



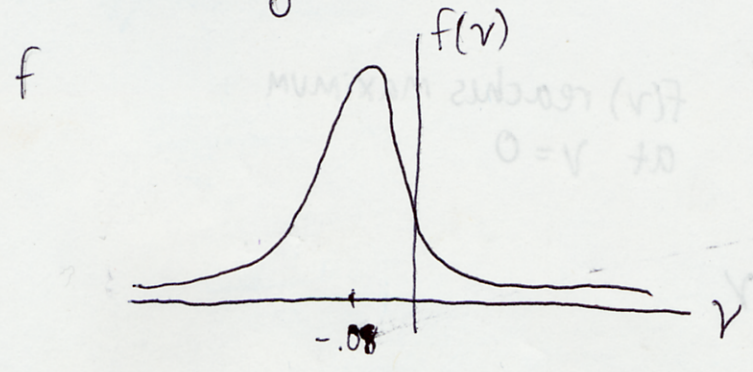
$f(\nu)$  reaches maximum at  $\nu=0$

$$3. m(t) = e^{-|t+1|} + e^{-|t|} + e^{-|t-1|}$$

$$a(v) = \frac{2e(\cos(2\pi v) + 2\pi \sin(2\pi v))}{\sqrt{1+4\pi^2 v^2}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+4\pi^2 v^2}} + \frac{2e^{-1}(\cos(-2\pi v) + 2\pi \sin(-2\pi v))}{\sqrt{1+4\pi^2 v^2}}$$

$$b(v) = 0 \quad \sigma = \frac{1}{\tau}$$

$$f(v) = \frac{a(v)^2 + b(v)^2}{\sigma} \quad \text{when } \tau = 1,$$



f(v) reaches maximum at v ≈ .08



4. See #3

$$f(v) = \frac{2e^{\sigma}(\cos(2\pi v) + 2\pi \sin(2\pi v)) + 2 + 2e^{-\sigma}(\cos(-2\pi v) + 2\pi \sin(-2\pi v))}{\sqrt{1+4\pi^2 v^2}}$$

f(v) reaches maximum at v = 0

