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Fundamental frequency =  $\frac{200}{\pi}$  Hz

1.44 The RMS value of sinusoidal  $x(t)$  is  $A/\sqrt{2}$ . Hence, the average power of  $x(t)$  in a 1-ohm resistor is  $(A/\sqrt{2})^2 = A^2/2$ .

1.45 Let  $N$  denote the fundamental period of  $s(t)$ , which is defined by

$$N = \frac{2\pi}{\Omega}$$

The average power of  $s(t)$  is therefore

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |s[n]|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} A^2 \cos^2\left(\frac{2\pi n}{N} + \phi\right) \\ &= \frac{A^2}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \cos^2\left(\frac{2\pi n}{N} + \phi\right) \end{aligned}$$

1.46 The energy of the raised cosine pulse is

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \cos^2(\omega t) + \frac{1}{2} \right]^2 dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\cos^2(\omega t) + 2\cos(\omega t) + 1) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos(2\omega t) + \frac{1}{2} + 2\cos(\omega t) + 1 \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \frac{3}{2} + 2\cos(\omega t) \right) dt = 3\pi/4\omega \end{aligned}$$

1.47 The signal  $x(t)$  is even, its total energy is therefore

$$E = 2 \int_0^{\infty} x^2(t) dt$$

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