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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

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{1}{N} \int_0^N s^2(t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \int_0^N A^2 \cos^2\left(\frac{2\pi t}{N} + \phi\right) dt \\ &= \frac{A^2}{N} \int_0^N \cos^2\left(\frac{2\pi t}{N} + \phi\right) dt \end{aligned}$$

1.46 The energy of the raised cosine pulse is

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} (\cos(2\pi t) + 1)^2 dt \\ &= \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} (\cos^2(2\pi t) + 2\cos(2\pi t) + 1) dt \\ &= \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} \left(\frac{1}{2}\cos(2\pi t) + \frac{1}{2} + 2\cos(2\pi t) + 1\right) dt \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} \left(\frac{2}{3}\cos(2\pi t) + 1\right) dt \end{aligned}$$

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

$$E = 2 \int_0^1 x^2(t) dt$$

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