

Part 1 : Math reminders

Using Euler's formulas, linearize the following expressions:

- $A(\omega t) = \cos^3(\omega t)$
- $B(\omega t) = \sin^3(\omega t)$
- $C(\omega t) = \cos^5(\omega t / 2)$
- $D(\omega t) = \cos^3(\omega t)\sin^3(\omega t)$
- $E(\omega t) = 2(1+\sin^2(\omega t))\cos^2(\omega t)$
- $F(\omega t) = \cos(\omega t)\sin^2(\omega t)$
- $G(\omega t) = \cos(2 \omega t)\sin^2(\omega t)$

Partie2 : Signal analysis

Calculation of total energy and total average power

Exercice 1 : Are the following signals finite-energy, finite-average-power, or neither? Calculate the total energy and total average power in each case. ($a > 0$).

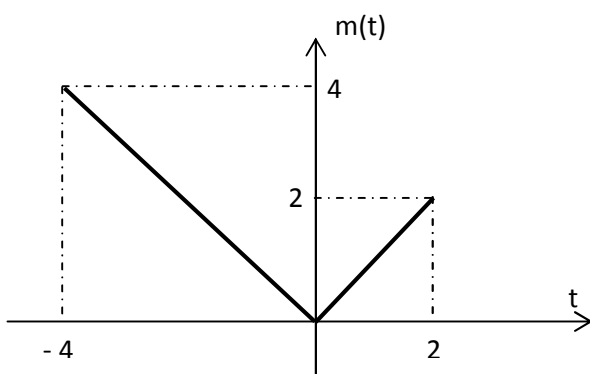
- $x_1(t) = A \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)$
- $x_2(t) = A \sin \check{S} t$
- $x_3(t) = A \sin \check{S} t \mathbf{u}(t)$
- $x_4(t) = \mathbf{u}(t)$
- $x_5(t) = t \mathbf{u}(t)$
- $x_6(t) = A \exp(-at) \mathbf{u}(t)$
- $x_7(t) = A \exp(-at)$
- $x_8(t) = A \text{tri}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)$

Exercice 2 : Calculate the total energy and average total power of the signals:

- $x_1(t) = A \cos\left(\frac{f}{a}t\right) \text{rect}\left(\frac{t-a}{2a}\right)$
- $x_2(t) = \text{tri}\left(\frac{t+a}{a}\right) + \text{tri}\left(\frac{t-a}{a}\right)$

Exercice 3 : Consider a signal with finite energy.

- Show that the energy of the following signals: $-m(t)$, $m(-t)$ et $m(t-T)$ est égale à E_m .
- Show that the energy of the following signals: $m(at)$ et $m(at-T)$ est égale à $\frac{E_m}{a}$.



- Consider the signal shown opposite.

Plot the waveform and calculate the total energy of each of the

- following signals: $m(t-4)$, $m\left(\frac{t}{1.5}\right)$, $m(2t-4)$ et $m(2-t)$