

1. (1)

$$h(t) = \mathfrak{I}\left[H(\omega)\right] = \mathfrak{I}\left[\frac{100}{100 + j\omega}\right] = 100e^{-100t}u(t)$$

(2)

$$H(\omega) = \frac{100}{100 + j\omega} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{100^2 + \omega^2}} e^{-j \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega}{100}}$$

$$f(t) = 2 \cos^2 50t = 1 + \cos 100t = \operatorname{Re}\left[1 + e^{j100t}\right]$$

入力が 1 のとき

$$H(0) = 1$$

入力が e^{j100t} のとき

$$H(100) = \frac{100}{\sqrt{100^2 + 100^2}} e^{-j \tan^{-1} \frac{100}{100}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-j \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

よって

$$g(t) = \operatorname{Re}\left[H(0) + H(100)e^{j100t}\right] = \operatorname{Re}\left[1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{j\left(100t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}\right] = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos\left(100t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

2. (1)

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{(j\omega)^2 + 3j\omega + 2} = \frac{1}{(j\omega + 1)(j\omega + 2)} = \frac{1}{j\omega + 1} - \frac{1}{j\omega + 2}$$

$$h(t) = \mathfrak{I}^{-1}\left[H(\omega)\right] = (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t)$$

(2)

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{(j\omega)^2 + 3j\omega + 2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2 - \omega)^2 + (3\omega)^2}} e^{-j \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3\omega}{2 - \omega}\right)}$$

$$H(1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} e^{-j \tan^{-1}(3)}$$

$$g(t) = \operatorname{Re}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} e^{-j \tan^{-1}(3)} e^{jt}\right] = \operatorname{Re}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} e^{j(t - \tan^{-1}(3))}\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \cos(t - \tan^{-1}(3))$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} g(t) &= h(t) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [(e^{-x} - e^{-2x})u(x)] \cdot u(t - x) dx \\ &= \left[\int_0^t [(e^{-x} - e^{-2x})] dx \right] \cdot u(t) = \left[\left(-e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \right) \right]_0^t \cdot u(t) \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{-2t} - e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2} \right] \cdot u(t) \end{aligned}$$