

1. Consider the function

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \exp(-a t) && \text{for } t > 0 \text{ (} a > 0 \text{)} \\ x(t) &= 0 && \text{for } t < 0 \end{aligned}$$

- a. Find the *complex absolute value squared Fourier transform* $|X(f)|^2$;
 - b. Sketch out the distribution of $|X(f)|^2$ with frequency f . What is the maximum value of $|X(f)|^2$ and where would you expect to find it?
 - c. Find the frequency where reaches 1/2 of its maximum value;
 - d. Can you sample the function $x(t)$ without aliasing? If so, what is the appropriate sampling interval? If not, why?
2. Consider the above function $x(t)$. Assume you have a finite ($T=512$ seconds) and sampled version of $x(t)$, starting at time $t=0$. Please start with $\Delta t=1$ second and compute the *complex absolute value squared discrete Fourier transform* $|X(f)|^2$ of the finite, sampled time series x_k . Please plot and label the results. Then do the same for $\Delta t=0.5$ seconds and $\Delta t=0.25$ seconds. Compare your results with those you derived analytically above for the continuous transform $X(f)$. Comment and discuss on similarities and discrepancies. [Please provide source codes.]
3. Suppose that you are capable of taking infinite samples from a physical system that contains energy in the frequency range 0 to 1 Hz. You also know that somehow high frequency noise at 60 Hz was introduced into your system.
- a. Assuming you are only interested in studying the true physical process (from 0 to 1 Hz), what sampling rate would you use? Why?
 - b. Suppose you cannot sample faster than 5 Hz, do you expect aliasing to occur within the frequency range 0 to 1 Hz? Why? Is there anything you can do?