

Let  $\varphi: [-\pi, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$\varphi(t) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } -\pi \leq t \leq 0 \\ +1 & \text{if } 0 < t \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

Then  $\hat{T}a(t) = \hat{\omega}(t) \cdot \varphi(t)$ .

Also  $|\varphi(t)| \leq 1 \forall t \in [-\pi, \pi]$ .

Then  $\varphi$  is bounded and

$$\mathcal{L}^2(\mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{T'} \mathcal{L}^2(\mathbb{Z})$$

is linear, stable (because  $\varphi$  is bounded)

and time-invariant.

Moreover

$$T a = a * b$$

where  $b = T \delta_0$  and  $\hat{b}(t) = \varphi(t) \forall t \in [-\pi, \pi]$

I have to compute

$$b(n) = \varphi(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(t) e^{int} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \int_{-\pi}^0 e^{int} dt - \int_0^{\pi} e^{int} dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ \left[ \frac{e^{int}}{in} \right]_{t=0}^{t=\pi} - \left[ \frac{e^{int}}{in} \right]_{t=0}^{t=\pi} \right\}$$

if  $n \neq 0$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi in} \cdot [(1 - e^{-in\pi}) - (e^{in\pi} - 1)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi in} \cdot [2 - 2(-1)^n]$$

$$\mathcal{R} e^{in\pi} = (e^{i\pi})^n = (-1)^n = e^{-in\pi} = e^{-in\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi in} [1 - (-1)^n] = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ \frac{2}{\pi in} & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

Also,  $b(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(t) dt = 0$

Then:  $b(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \text{ even} \end{cases}$

$$b(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi in} & \text{if } n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

T is not realizable because

there are  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  such that

$n < 0$  and  $b(n) \neq 0$ .

$$T a(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a(n-k) b(k) =$$

~~$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a(n-k) \frac{2}{\pi i(2k+1)}$$~~

$$= \sum_{h=-\infty}^{+\infty} a(n-2h-1) \frac{2}{\pi i(2h+1)}$$

Then:  $T \delta_3(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi i(n-3)} & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ 0 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$

$n$  is odd  
 $\Leftrightarrow k = 2h+1$   
 for some  $h \in \mathbb{Z}$