1. From the **log** plots, the gain and phase at DC ($\omega = 0$) and $\omega = 100$ are:
   ω**=0:** Gain=(0 dB)=1; Phase=0. ω**=100:** Gain=(-20 dB)=0.1; Phase=-45^o.

1a. (i) $0.1\cos(100t - 45^o)$; (ii) $7 + 0.3\cos(100t - 25^o)$.

1b. (i) $10\cos(100t + 45^o)$; (ii) $7 + 30\cos(100t + 65^o)$.

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2. Plotted below **left**. Approaching an **exponential** function ($e^{3-t}, 0 < t < 3$, in fact).
3. Gain at $\omega = 2$ is 15/3=5; Gain at $\omega = 8$ is 10/5=2. Solve 2 equations in 2 unknowns:
   B/$(2^2 + A^2)$=5→B-5A^2=20; B/$(8^2 + A^2)$=2→B-2A^2=128. Solving→**A=±6,B=200**.

4a. $x(t) = \begin{cases} 1-t, & \text{for } 0 < t < 1; \\ 1+t, & \text{for } -1 < t < 0 \end{cases}$. Period=T=2→ $\omega_o = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$.
Since $x(t)$ is an *even* function (symmetric about $t = 0$), we have b_n**=0**.

$a_n = \frac{2}{2}\int_{-1}^{0}(1+t)\cos(n\pi t)dt + \frac{2}{2}\int_0^1(1-t)\cos(n\pi t)dt = 2\int_0^1(1-t)\cos(n\pi t)dt$
$= 2\int_0^1 \cos(n\pi t)dt - 2\int_0^1 t\cos(n\pi t)dt = \frac{2}{n\pi}\sin(n\pi t)|_0^1 - 2\frac{\cos(n\pi t)}{\pi^2 n^2}|_0^1 - 2\frac{t\sin(n\pi t)}{n\pi}|_0^1$
$= \frac{2}{\pi^2 n^2}(1-(-1)^n) = \begin{cases} 4/(\pi^2 n^2), & \text{for n odd;} \\ 0, & \text{for n even} \end{cases}$. Only middle term above is non-zero.

$a_o = \frac{1}{2}\int_{-1}^{0}(1+t)dt + \frac{1}{2}\int_0^1(1-t)dt = \frac{2}{2}\int_0^1(1-t)dt = 1/2$ using symmetry.

$x(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{\pi^2}\cos(\pi t) + \frac{4}{9\pi^2}\cos(3\pi t) + \frac{4}{25\pi^2}\cos(5\pi t) + \frac{4}{49\pi^2}\cos(7\pi t) + ...$

4b. 2 Hertz⇔ $\omega = 4\pi$ →keep 1^{st} 3 terms of this series: $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{\pi^2}\cos(\pi t) + \frac{4}{9\pi^2}\cos(3\pi t)$.
Plotted below **right**. Attenuation of high freqs→round corners: can't change quickly.