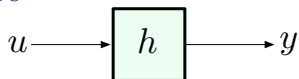


## Frequency Response



$$u(t) = A \cos(\omega t) \quad \longrightarrow \quad y(t) = \frac{A}{2} \left( H(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} + H(-j\omega) e^{-j\omega t} \right)$$

$$H(j\omega) \in \mathbb{C} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} H(j\omega) &= M(\omega) e^{j\varphi(\omega)} \\ H(-j\omega) &= M(\omega) e^{-j\varphi(\omega)} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= \frac{A}{2} M(\omega) \left[ e^{j(\omega t + \varphi(\omega))} + e^{-j(\omega t + \varphi(\omega))} \right] \\ &= AM(\omega) \cos(\omega t + \varphi(\omega)) \quad (\text{only true in } \textit{steady state}) \end{aligned}$$

The (steady-state) response to a cosine signal with amplitude  $A$  and frequency  $\omega$  is still a cosine signal with amplitude  $AM(\omega)$ , same frequency  $\omega$ , and phase shift  $\varphi(\omega)$