2.30) There are several possible solutions.

2.34) 
   a) \( h(t) = u(t) - u(t - T_s) \)
   
   b) \( H(f) = 2T_s \text{sinc}(2\pi T_sf) e^{-j\pi T_s f} \)

   The first zero is at \( f = 1/T_s \). An ideal low pass would filter out all frequencies above \( 1/(2T_s) \).

2.35) 
   a) There are frequency components at 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5.5, 6, 6.5, 7, 8, 8.5, 9, and 9.5 Hz in the received waveform.

   b) \( s_1(t) = a_0 \cos(2\pi t) \), \( s_2(t) = a_0 \cos(\pi t) + 2a_0 \cos(2\pi t) \)

   c) \( \tilde{s}_1(t) = a_0 \cos(1.9\pi t) \)

2.2) 

NRZ - M

NRZ - L
The inverter can also be located at the other input of the XOR. An XNOR could also be used instead of an XOR.