

JAYPEE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, WAKNAGHAT

TEST -2 EXAMINATIONS-2022

B.Tech - IV Semester (ECE)

COURSE CODE: 10B11EC301

MAX. MARKS: 25

COURSE NAME: Signals & Systems

COURSE CREDITS: 04

MAX. TIME: 1.5 Hour

Note: All questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question in square brackets.

- Q1. a)** The step response of the system of an LTIC system is $s(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$. [2] [CO2]
Determine the unit impulse response of the system.

- b)** Solve the differential equation [3]

$$\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + 3\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 2y(t) = 3x(t)$$

if the input $x(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$ and the initial conditions are $y(0) = \dot{y}(0) = 0$.

- Q2. a)** Find correlation between $f(t)$ and $g(t)$ where $f(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$ and [3] [CO2]
 $g(t) = \delta(t-1) + \delta(t+1)$.

- b)** The following are the impulse responses of LTI systems. Determine whether [2]
each system is causal and/or stable. Justify your answers.

i. $h[n] = u[n-1]$

ii. $h[n] = (5)^n \delta[-n+3]$

iii. $h(t) = e^{-6t} \cos(20\pi t) u(t)$

iv. $h(t) = (t+1)e^{-t}u(t)$

- Q3. a)** For the continuous-time periodic signal [2] [CO3]

$$x(t) = \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}t\right) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}t\right),$$

determine the fundamental frequency ω_0 and the Fourier series coefficients D_n .

[3]

- b) Calculate the coefficients for the continuous-time periodic signal

$$x[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq n < 10 \\ -1 & 10 \leq n < 20 \end{cases}$$

with fundamental frequency $f_0 = 1$.

- Q4. a) Calculate the Fourier transforms of:

[2] [CO3]

$$\cos\left(\frac{5n}{2}\right)$$

Sketch and label the magnitude of Fourier transform.

- b) Determine the inverse Fourier transforms of:

[3]

$$X(\Omega) = 2\pi\delta(\Omega - \pi) + 5\pi\delta(\Omega + \pi)$$

- Q5. a) Given that $x(t)/x[n]$ has the Fourier transform $X(w)/X(\Omega)$, express the Fourier transforms of the signals listed below in terms of $X(w)/X(\Omega)$. You may find useful the Fourier transform properties. [2] [CO3]

i. $y(t) = \int x(t - 1)dt$

ii. $z[n] = x[2n] - x[n - 1]$

- b) Derive convolution property of Fourier series.

[3]