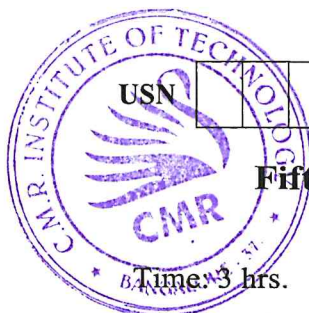


CBCS SCHEME



Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, July/August 2022 Signals and Systems

15EE54

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

Module-1

- 1 a. Explain the signals and systems with the help of examples. (04 Marks)
- b. For the trapezoidal pulse $x(t)$ shown in Fig.Q1(b), find the total energy.

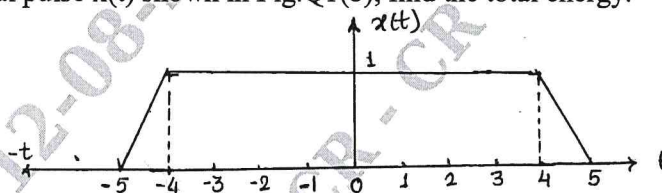


Fig.Q1(b)

(06 Marks)

- c. Obtain the even and odd parts of the discrete signal $x(n)$ shown in Fig.Q1(c).

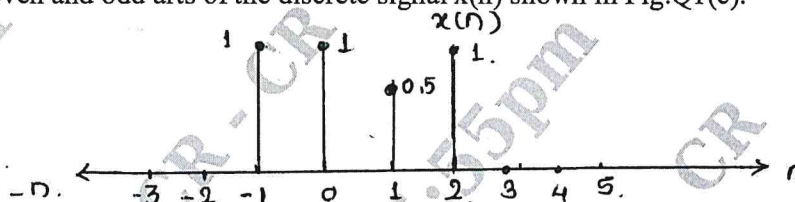


Fig.Q1(c)

(06 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. Explain the classification of the signal. (04 Marks)
- b. For the following system, determine whether the system is linear, time-invariant, memoryless, causal or stable.
 - (i) $y(t) = x(t/2)$ (ii) $y(n) = 2x(n) \cdot u(n)$ (06 Marks)
- c. Sketch the signal $x(t) = r(t+1) - r(t) + r(t-1)$, $x(t) = 2U(t+1) - 2U(t-2)$ (06 Marks)

Module-2

- 3 a. Consider a continuous time LTI system with unit impulse response $h(t) = u(t)$ and input $x(t) = e^{-at} \cdot u(t)$. Find the output $y(t)$ of the system. (06 Marks)
- b. For the impulse response given below, determine whether the corresponding system is (i) memoryless (ii) causal (iii) stable, $h(n) = 2u(n) - 2u(n-1)$ (05 Marks)
- c. Draw the direct form I and II for the system described below:

$$y(n) + 2y(n-1) + 3y(n-2) = x(n) + x(n-1) + 2x(n-2)$$
 (05 Marks)

OR

- 4 a. Determine the forced response for the system given by $5 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 10y(t) = 2x(t)$ with input $x(t) = 2u(t)$. (08 Marks)
- b. Find the convolution sum given below $y(n) = x(n) * h(n)$ where $x(n) = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]$ and $h(n) = [1, 1, 1]$. (05 Marks)
- c. List the different properties of convolution sum or integral (impulse response representation). (03 Marks)

Important Note : 1. On completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages.
2. Any revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator and/or equations written eg, 42+8 = 50, will be treated as malpractice.

Module-3

- 5 a. State and prove the following properties of CTFT:
 (i) Frequency shift (ii) convolution in time (09 Marks)
 b. Obtain the Fourier transform of the signal $x(t) = e^{-at} \cdot u(t)$, $x(t) = \delta(t)$. (07 Marks)

OR

- 6 a. Determine the time domain signal corresponding the following Fourier transform:
 (i) $X(j\omega) = e^{-2\omega} \cdot u(\omega)$ (ii) $X(j\omega) = \frac{5j\omega + 12}{(j\omega)^2 + 5j\omega + 6}$ (09 Marks)
 b. Find the frequency response and the impulse response of the system described by the differential equation:

$$\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + 5 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 6y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$
 (07 Marks)

Module-4

- 7 a. State and prove the following properties of Discrete Time Fourier transform.
 (i) Time shift property (ii) Parseval's theorem (08 Marks)
 b. Find the DTFT for the following signals:
 (i) $x(n) = a^n u(n)$ (ii) $x(n) = u(n)$ (iii) $x(n) = \delta(n + n_0)$ (08 Marks)

OR

- 8 a. Find the time domain signal corresponding to the following DTFT shown in Fig.Q8(a).

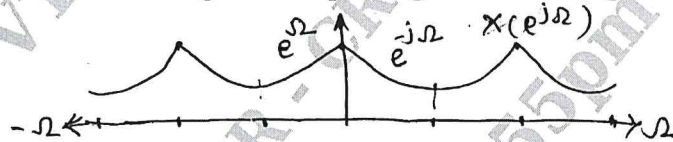


Fig.Q8(a)

- (05 Marks)
 b. Obtain the frequency response of a discrete time LTI represented by the impulse response:

$$h(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n)$$
 (04 Marks)
 c. Obtain frequency response and the impulse response of the system described by the difference equation $y(n) + \frac{1}{2}y(n-1) = x(n) - 2x(n-1)$. (07 Marks)

Module-5

- 9 a. List the properties of ROC. (04 Marks)
 b. Find the Z-transform of the following signal:
 (i) $x(n) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \cdot u(n)$ (ii) $x(n) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) \cdot U(n)$ (06 Marks)
 c. State and prove the following Z-transform property:
 (i) Differentiation in the Z-domain (ii) Initial value theorem (06 Marks)

OR

- 10 a. A system has impulse response $h(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cdot u(n)$. Determine the input to the system if the output is given by $y(n) = \frac{1}{3}u(n) + \frac{2}{3}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cdot u(n)$ (08 Marks)
 b. Solve the following difference equation for the given initial conditions and input $y(n) - \frac{1}{9}y(n-2) = x(n-1)$ with $y(-1) = 0$, $y(-2) = 1$ and $x(n) = 3 \cdot u(n)$. (08 Marks)