CBCS SCHEME

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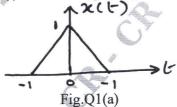
Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June/July 2023 Signals and Systems

Max. Marks: 100

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

Module-1

For the continuous time signal x(t) shown in Fig.Q1(a), draw y(t) = x(-2t - 1). 1



A discrete-time signal x(n) is shown in Fig.Q1(b), sketch the signal y(n) = x(n)u(2 - n).

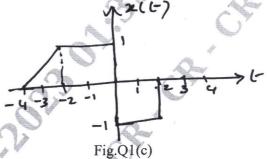


Fig.Q1(b)

(05 Marks)

(05 Marks)

Sketch the even and odd component of the signal shown in Fig.Q1(c).



(10 Marks)

OR

- Determine whether the given discrete-time signal is periodic or not. If periodic, find its 2 (05 Marks) fundamental period $x(n) = (-1)^n$.
 - Find the average power of the triangular wave shown in Fig.Q2(b).

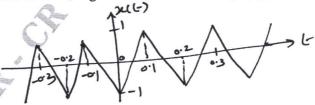


Fig.Q2(b)

(05 Marks)

(10 Marks)

- c. For the following discrete-time system, determine whether the system is: (v) Stable
 - (iii) Memoryless (iv) Causal (i) Linear (ii) Time-invariant

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

Module-2

- Consider a continuous-time LTI system with unit impulse response h(t) = u(t) and input 3 (10 Marks) $x(t) = e^{-at} u(t)$; a > 0. Find the output y(t) of the system.
 - Find the natural response of the system described by difference equation $y(n) - \frac{1}{4}y(n-1) - \frac{1}{8}y(n-2) = x(n) + x(n-1)$ with y(-1) = 0 and y(-2) = 1. (10 Marks)

- The output and the input of an LTI system is related by 4 y(n) = 0.8x(n+1) + 0.8x(n) - 0.4x(n-1)
 - Find the impulse response of the system (i)
 - Is the system memoryless?
 - (iii) Is the system causal?
 - (iv) Is the system stable?
 - (12 Marks) (v) Find the output if x(n) = u(n+1) - u(n-3).
 - b. Draw direct form I and direct form II implementation of the system

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2}y(t) + 5\frac{d}{dt}y(t) + 4y(t) = \frac{d}{dt}x(t)$$
(08 Marks)

Module-3

- Find the frequency response of a continuous-time LTI system represented by the impulse 5 response $h(t) = e^{-|t|}$.
 - Evaluate the Fourier transform for the signal, $x(t) = e^{-3t}u(t-1)$, find the expression for b. (08 Marks) magnitude and phase spectra. (06 Marks)
 - What are the properties of CTFT? Briefly explain.

- Find the frequency response and the impulse response of the system described by the differential equation $\frac{d^2}{dt^2}y(t) + 5\frac{d}{dt}y(t) + 6y(t) = -\frac{d}{dt}x(t)$. (10 Marks)
 - Obtain the difference equation for the system with the frequency response

$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = 1 + \frac{e^{-j\Omega}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\Omega}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\Omega}\right)}$$
(10 Marks)

Module-4

Determine the time-domain signal corresponding to the spectra shown in Fig.Q7(a) (i) and (ii) respectively.

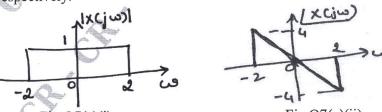


Fig.Q7(a)(i)

Fig.Q7(a)(ii) (10 Marks)

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Compute the DTFT of the signal $x(n) = 2^{n}u(-n)$. (10 Marks) OR

- 8 a. Obtain the frequency response and impulse response of the system having the output y(n) for the input x(n) as given below $x(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n)$; $y(n) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u(n)$. (10 Marks)
 - b. Find the differential equation that represents the system with the frequency response

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{2 + 3j\omega - 3(j\omega)^2}{1 + 2j\omega}$$
 (10 Marks)

Module-5

- 9 a. Find the Z-transform of the sequence $x(n) = 7\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \cos\left[\frac{2\pi n}{6} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right] u(n)$. Plot the ROC. (10 Marks)
 - b. Find the convolution of the signals $x_1(n) = \{1, -2, 1\}$, $x_2(n) = u(n) u(n-6)$. Use convolution property of Z-transform. (10 Marks)

OR

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10 a. Find the inverse Z-transform of

$$x(z) = \frac{z^3 + z^2 + \frac{3}{2}z + \frac{1}{2}}{z^3 + \frac{3}{2}z^2 + \frac{1}{2}z}; \text{ ROC}: |z| < \frac{1}{2}$$

by partial fraction expansion method.

(10 Marks)

b. Determine the step response of the system (n) = $\alpha y(n-1) + x(n)$; $-1 < \alpha < 1$ with the initial condition y(-1) = 1.