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Max. Marks: 100

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

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

## Module-1

- a. Define signals and systems, briefly explain the classifications of signals. (08 Marks)
  - b. Determine whether the discrete time signal  $x(n) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{5}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{3}\right)$  is periodic, of periodic

find the fundamental period. Find and sketch the following signals and their derivatives.

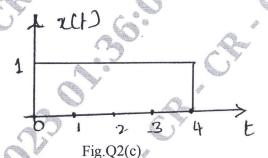
- i) x(t) = u(t) u(t a), a > 0
- ii) y(t) = t[u(t) u(t a)]; a > 0.

(06 Marks)

(06 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. Let  $x_1(t)$  and  $x_2(t)$  be the two periodic signals with fundamental periods  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  respectively. Under what conditions the sum  $x(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$  is periodic and what is the fundamental period of x(t), if it is periodic? (06 Marks)
  - b. Calculate the average power of the signal  $x(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta)$ ,  $-\infty < t < \infty$ . Also classify whether signal is power or energy. (06 Marks)
  - c. A continuous time m signal x(t) is shown in Fig.Q2(c). Sketch and label each of the following: i) x(t-2) ii) x(2t) iii) x(t/2) iv) x(-t).



(08 Marks)

Module-2

- a. For a system describe by  $T\{x(n)\} = ax + b$ , check for the following properties:
  - i) Stability ii) Causality iii) Linearity iv) Time Invariance.

(06 Marks)

- b. Given: x(t) = u(t) u(t-3), and h(t) = u(t) u(t-2) evaluate and sketch y(t) = x(t) \* h(t). (10 Marks)
- c. Find the convolution sum of x(n) and h(n) where x(n) = [0, 1, 2, 3] and h(n) = [1, 2, 1].

(04 Ma

(04 Marks)

OR

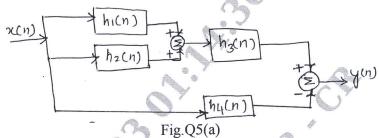
- 4 a. Find the integral convolution of the following two continuous time signals  $h(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$  and x(t) = u(t+2). Also sketch the output. (08 Marks)
  - b. Find the convolution sum of the following signals, where x(n) = u(n) and  $h(n) = (1/2)^n u(n)$ .

    (06 Marks)
  - c. State and prove the following properties of convolution sum:
    - i) Commutative ii) Associative iii) Distributive.

(06 Marks)

Module-3

5 a. Find the overall impulse response of the system shown in the Fig.Q5(a).



Where  $h_1(n) = u(n)$ ,  $h_2(n) = u(n+2) - u(n)$ 

$$h_3(n) = \delta(n-2)$$
 and  $h_4(n) = a^n u(n)$ .

(04 Marks)

(09 Marks)

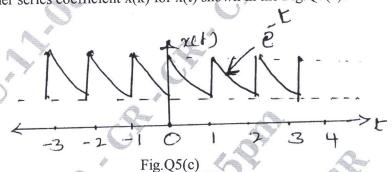
(07 Marks)

b. Check for memory, causal and stability of the following systems:

$$h(n) = (0.5)^n u(n)$$
 ii)  $h(n) = 3^n u(n+2)$ 

iii)  $h(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$ .

c. Find the Fourier series coefficient x(k) for x(t) shown in the Fig.Q5(c).



- OR

  a. Find the step response of a system whose impulse response is given by  $h(n) = (1/2)^n u(n-3)$ .

  (08 Marks)
  - b. Find the complex Fourier coefficients for x(t) given below:

$$x(t) = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi t}{3}\right) + 2\cos\left(\frac{5\pi t}{3}\right). \tag{06 Marks}$$

c. Find the step response of the system whose impulse response is given by  $h(t) = e^{-3t}u(t)$ .

(06 Marks)

Module-4

a. Find the DTFT of a signal  $x(n) = a^n u(n)$ . Also find the magnitude and phase angle. (08 Marks) b. Find the Fourier transform of a rectangular pulse described below:

$$x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1, & |t| < a \\ 0, & |t| > a \end{bmatrix}$$

Also find magnitude and phase spectrum.

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(12 Marks)

OR

- 8 a. Find the Fourier transform of a signal  $x(t) = e^{-at}u(t)$ . Also calculate its magnitude and phase angle. (06 Marks)
  - b. State and prove the following properties of DTFT

i) Linearity ii) Time - shift iii) Frequency differentiation.

(09 Marks)

c. Using the properties of Fourier transforms find the Fourier transform of the signal:

 $x(t) = \sin(\pi t) e^{-2t} u(t).$  (05 Marks)

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**Module-5** 

Find the z – transform or a signal  $x(n) = 3^n u(n)$ . Also plot RoC with poles and zeros.

(08 Marks)

Give the significance of the properties of RoC. b.

(06 Marks)

Using the properties of Z – transform find the Z – transform of the signal  $x(n) = n a^{n-1} u(n)$ .

(06 Marks)

State and prove the following properties of Z - transform

Linearity

Time - shift ii)

(06 Marks)

iii) Time – reversal. b. Find the inverse Z - transform of x(z) using partial fraction expansion approach,

$$x(z) = \frac{z+1}{3z^2 - 4z + 1}; \text{ RoC}|z| > 1.$$
 (06 Marks)

- Using power series expansion technique find the inverse Z transform of the following x(z):

(08 Marks)