Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2018/Jan.2019 Signals and Systems

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

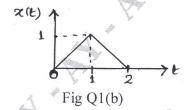
Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each module.

Module-1

- 1 Distinguish between
 - Continuous and Discrete time signals
 - Even and Odd signals
 - iii) Periodic and Non-periodic signals
 - iv) Deterministic and Random signals
 - v) Energy and Power signals.

(10 Marks)

Determine and sketch the even and odd parts of the signal shown in Fig Q1(b)



(06 Marks)

- Determine whether the following signals are periodic, if periodic determine the fundamental 2 ii) $x[n] = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{5}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right)$ period i) $x(t) = \cos 2t + \sin 3t$ (08 Marks)
 - Using convolution integral, determine and sketch output of LTI system whose input and impulse response is $x(t) = e^{-3t} \left[u(t) - u(t-2) \right]$ and $h(t) = e^{-t} u(t)$ (08 Marks)

Determine the convolution sum of two sequences

$$x[n] = \left\{ 3, 2, 1, 2 \right\} \text{ and } h[n] = \left\{ 1, 2, 1, 2 \right\}.$$

(08 Marks)

Find the step response of an LTI system, if impulse responses are

i)
$$h(t) = t^2 u(t)$$
 ii) $h[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]$

(08 Marks)

Find the output response of the system described by a differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + 6\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 8y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 2x(t)$$
. The input signal $x(t) = e^{-t} u(t)$ and initial conditions are $y(0) = 2$.

are y(0) = 2, $\frac{dy(0)}{dt} = 3$.

(06 Marks)

- b. Draw the direct form I and direct form II implementation of the following differential equation. $\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + 3\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 2y(t) = \frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2} + \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$ (06 Marks)
- Check whether the response of LTI system y[n] = 2x[n+1] + 3x[n] + x[n-1] is causal and stable? (04 Marks)

Module-3

- 5 State and prove the following properties in continuous time Fourier transform i) Linearity ii) Time shift iii) Time differentiation. (10 Marks) (06 Marks)
 - b. Find the Fourier Transformation of $x(t) = e^{-at} u(t)$, a > 0.

a. Using partial fraction expansion and linearity to determine the inverse Fourier transform of

$$x(j\omega) = \frac{-j\omega}{(j\omega)^2 + 3j\omega + 2}$$
 (08 Marks)

b. Find the frequency response and impulse response of the system described by the differential equation.

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

Module-4

- State and prove the following properties in Discrete time Fourier transform 7
 - i) Frequency shift ii) Parseval's theorem.

(10 Marks)

b. Find DTFT of the following signal

i)
$$x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+2} u[n]$$
 ii) $x[n] = 2(3)^n u[-n]$ (06 Marks)

- a. Using DTFT, find the total solution to the difference equation for discrete time $n \ge 0$. $5y(n+2) - 6y(n+1) + y(n) = (0.8)^n u(n)$
 - b. Determine the difference equation description for the system with the following impulse

response
$$h[n] = \delta[n] + 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) + \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^n u(n)$$
 (08 Marks)

Module-5

- What is region of convergence? List any 5 properties of ROC. (07 Marks)
 - b. Find the z-transform and ROC of the signal $x[n] = -b^n u[-n-1]$ (05 Marks)
 - c. State and prove time shift property. (04 Marks)

a. Determine the inverse z-transform of x(z)
$$x(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 1.5z^{-1} + 0.5z^{-2}} \text{ for ROC } |z| > 1; \frac{1}{2} < |z| < 1.$$
(06 Marks)

b. Consider a causal discrete time sequence whose output y(n) and x(n) are related by

$$y(n) - \frac{5}{6}y(n-1) + \frac{1}{6}y(n-2) = x(n)$$

i) Find its system function ii) Find its impulse response h[n]. (10 Marks)