



Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June/July 2025 Signals and Systems

hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

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

Module-1

- 1 a. Prove the following:
- Power of the energy signal is zero
 - Energy of the power signal is Infinite
 - Is signal shown in fig. (1.a) power or energy signal?
- Hence, compute energy or power as applicable.

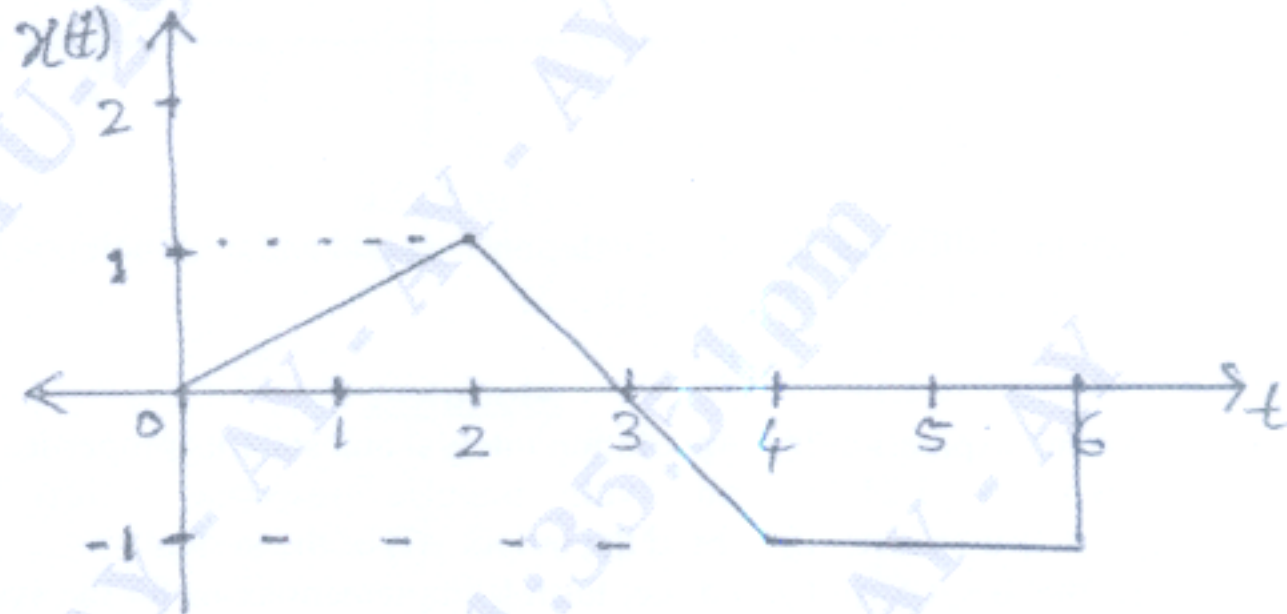


Fig. Q. 1(a)

(10 Marks)

- b. Express $x(t)$ in terms of $g(t)$. Refer fig. (1.b)

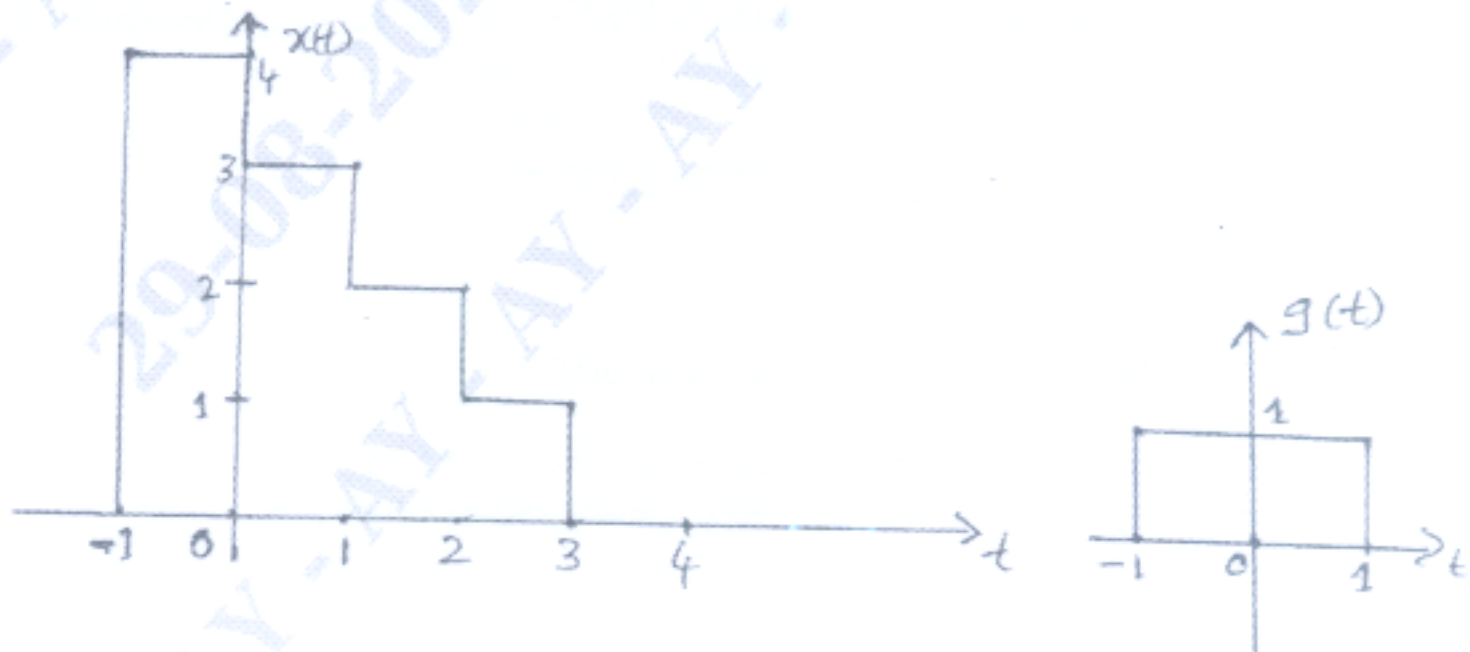


Fig. Q. 1 (b)

(05 Marks)

c. Find whether the following signals are periodic or not. If yes, find the periodicity.

i) $x(t) = 2 \cos t + 3 \cos \frac{t}{3}$

ii) $x[n] = \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{5}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{3}\right)$

(05 Marks)

OR

2 a. Briefly explain the properties of the discrete time LTI system.

b. For the signal shown in fig. 2(b), sketch the following :

i) $x(0.5t)$

ii) $x(3t + 2)$

iii) $x(-3(t - 1))$

(06 Marks)

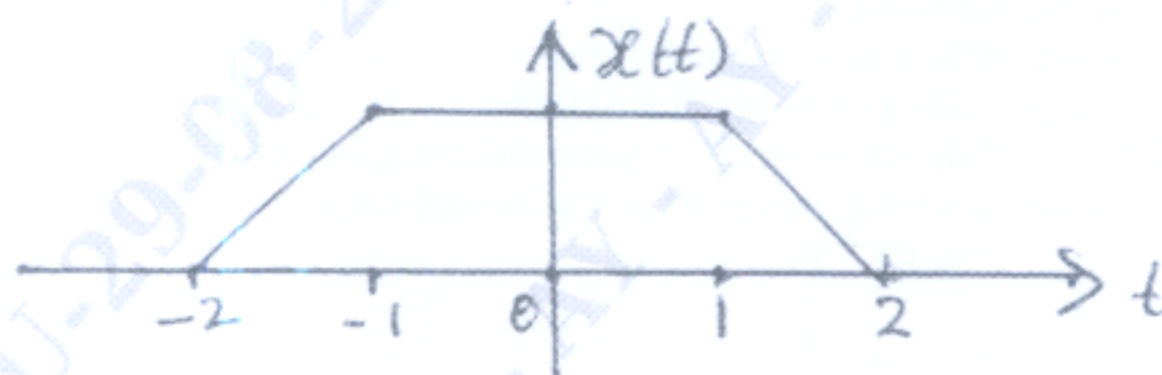


Fig. Q.2.b

(06 Marks)

c. Sketch the following signal and determine its odd and even components.

$$r(t+2) - r(t+1) - r(t-2) + r(t-3)$$

(08 Marks)

Module-2

3 a. Derive an expression for convolution integral and state its properties.

(08 Marks)

b. Consider a LTI system with impulse response $h(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$ and input $x(t) = e^{-3t}\{u(t) - u(t-2)\}$. Find the output $y(t)$ of the system.

(08 Marks)

c. Draw the direct form I and direct form II implementations for the system.

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

(04 Marks)

OR

4 a. Impulse response of LTI system is $h[n] = \{1, -1, 1, -1\}$. Determine the response of the system to the input $x[n] = \{1, 2, 3, 1\}$

(06 Marks)

b. Find the total response of the system given by

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

With $y(0) = -1$; $\left.\frac{dy}{dt}\right|_{t=0} = 1$; $x(t) = \cos t u(t)$

(08 Marks)

c. The impulse response of a system is $h(t) = e^{2t} u(t-1)$.

Check whether the system is stable, causal and memory less.

(06 Marks)

Module-3

- 5 a. State and prove the following properties of Fourier Transform.
 i) Time differentiation
 ii) Convolution (08 Marks)
- b. Find Fourier Transform of $x(t) = e^{-a|t|}$; $a > 0$
 Draw its spectrum. (06 Marks)
- c. Find the inverse Fourier Transform of the following using appropriate properties. (06 Marks)

OR

- 6 a. Find the FT of the signal $x(t) = \cos \omega_0 t$ and draw its spectrum. (06 Marks)
- b. Find the frequency response and impulse response of the system described by the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + \frac{5dy(t)}{dt} + 6y(t) = -\frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$
 (06 Marks)
- c. Find the FT of the following.
 i) $x(t) = \frac{2}{t^2 + 1}$
 ii) $x(t) = te^{-2t}u(t)$ (08 Marks)

Module-4

- 7 a. State and Prove the following properties of DTFT.
 i) Frequency differentiation
 ii) Parseval's Theorem (08 Marks)
- b. Find DTFT of the following signal
 i) $x[n] = a^{|n|}$; $|a| < 1$
 ii) $x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \{u(n+3) - u(n-2)\}$ (08 Marks)
- c. Obtain frequency response and impulse response of the system described by the difference equation.

$$y[n] + \frac{1}{2}y[n-1] = x[n] - 2x[n-1]$$
 (04 Marks)

OR

- 8 a. State and prove the following properties of DTFT.
 i) Time shift
 ii) Frequency shift (08 Marks)
- b. A signal $x[n]$ has DTFT, $X(e^{j\Omega}) = 1/(1 - ae^{-j\Omega})$.
 Determine the DTFT of the following
 i) $x_1[n] = x[2n+1]$
 ii) $x_2[n] = x[-2n]$ (06 Marks)
- c. $x[n] = \{3, 0, 1, -2, -3, 4, 1, 0, -1\}$ with DTFT $X(e^{j\Omega})$.

↑
 Evaluate the following without computing $X(e^{j\Omega})$

- i) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |X(e^{j\Omega})|^2 d\Omega$
- ii) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left| \frac{dX(e^{j\Omega})}{d\Omega} \right|^2 d\Omega$ (06 Marks)

Module-5

- 9 a. List the properties of RoC (06 Marks)
 b. Using appropriate properties, find the z – transform of

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

(08 Marks)

- c. A causal system has input $x(n)$ and output $y(n)$. Find the impulse response $h(n)$ of

$$X(n) = \delta(n) + \frac{1}{4} \delta(n-1) - \frac{1}{8} \delta(n-2)$$

$$Y(n) = \delta(n) - \frac{3}{4} \delta(n-1)$$

(06 Marks)

OR

- 10 a. State and prove initial and final value theorem. (08 Marks)
 b. Solve the following difference equation using unilateral z – transform.

$$y[n] - \frac{3}{2} y[n-1] + \frac{1}{2} y[n-2] = x[n] \text{ for } n \geq 0$$

(06 Marks)

$$\text{With } y[-1] = 4, y[-2] = 10, \text{ and } x(n) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n x[n]$$

- c. Find the inverse z – transform of the following :

$$\text{i) } X(z) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}}{1 + \frac{3}{4} z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8} z^{-2}}$$

$$\text{ii) } X(z) = \cos(2z); |z| < \infty$$

(06 Marks)
