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10EE52

Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2016/Jan.2017

Signals and Systems

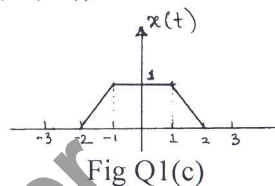
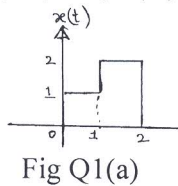
Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks:100

Note: Answer FIVE full questions, selecting at least TWO questions from each part.

PART – A

- 1 a. Explain about power and energy signal with example. Determine whether signal given in Fig Q1(a) is power or energy signal, find corresponding value. (06 Marks)
- b. Find out the even and odd component of the following signals. (06 Marks)
 - i) $x(t) = \cos t + \sin t + \sin t \cos t$
 - ii) $x(t) = 1 + t + 3t^2 + 6t^3 + 9t^4$
 - iii) $x(t) = 1 + t \cos t + t^2 \sin t + t^3 \sin t \cos t$
- c. For the given signal $x(t)$ shown in Fig Q1(c) sketch and label (08 Marks)
 - (i) $x(0.5t)$ (ii) $x(t+3)$ (iii) $x(3t+2)$ (vi) $x(-3(t-1))$



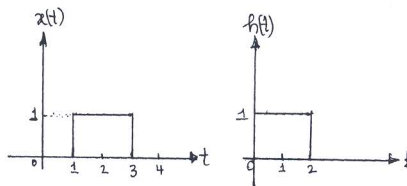
- 2 a. Impulse response of a system is given by $h[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0 \\ 1/2 & n = 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
- Input for the given system is $x[n] = \begin{cases} 2 & n = 0 \\ 4 & n = 1 \\ -2 & n = 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

Find out the output $y[n]$ of the system.

(06 Marks)

- b. Given impulse response of the system $h[n] = \left[\frac{1}{2}\right]^n u[n-2]$. Find out step response of the system. (08 Marks)
- c. Draw direct form – I and direct form – II implementation for the following difference equation. $y[n] + \frac{1}{4}y[n-1] - \frac{1}{8}y[n-2] = 2x[n] + 3x[n-1]$ (06 Marks)
- 3 a. Obtain the convolution integral for a system with input $x(t)$ and impulse response $h(t)$, as shown in Fig Q3(a). (08 Marks)

Fig Q3(a)



- b. For the given impulse response determine whether system is memory less, stable and causal, justify your answer. $h[n] = [2]^n u[-n]$. (04 Marks)

- c. Find out the complete solution for the system described by the following differential equation.

$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 5 \frac{d}{dt} y(t) + 6y(t) = x(t), \text{ Where } x(t) = e^{-t} u(t)$$

$$\text{With initial conditions } y(0) = -\frac{1}{2}, \left. \frac{d}{dt} y(t) \right|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(08 Marks)

- 4 a. Determine the Fourier series representation of the square wave shown in Fig Q4(a)

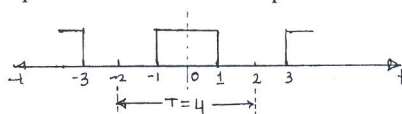


Fig Q4(a)

(08 Marks)

- b. Determine the discrete Fourier series representation for the following signal.

$$x[n] = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} n + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} n$$

(06 Marks)

- c. State and prove the time shift and frequency shift property of Fourier series.

(06 Marks)

PART - B

- 5 a. Using the properties of Fourier Transform find out Fourier transform of the following signals.

i) $x(t) = \sin(\pi t) e^{-2t} u(t)$ ii) $x(t) = e^{-3(t-2)}$

(12 Marks)

- b. Obtain the Fourier Transform of the following signals.

i) $x(t) = u(t)$

ii) $x(t) = e^{-at} u(t)$

iii) $x(t) = 1 \quad -0.5 \leq t \leq 0.5$
 $= 0 \quad \text{elsewhere.}$

(08 Marks)

- 6 a. Find DTFT of the following signal

i) $x[n] = \left[\frac{1}{2} \right]^{n+2} u[n]$ ii) $x[n] = n \left[\frac{1}{2} \right]^{2n} u[n]$ iii) $x[n] = -\left[\frac{1}{2} \right]^n u(-n-1)$ (12 Marks)

- b. An LTI causal system is having a frequency response as $H(e^{j\Omega}) = \frac{e^{j\Omega}}{1 + \cos \Omega}$. Obtain linear constant difference equation of the system.

(08 Marks)

- 7 a. Obtain z transform and the ROC and location of poles and zero's of $x(z)$, for the following $x[n]$.

i) $x[n] = \left[\frac{1}{2} \right]^n u[n] + \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right)^n u[n]$ ii) $x[n] = -\left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^n u(-n-1) + \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right)^n u[n]$ (10 Marks)

- b. Obtain inverse 'z' transform of the given $x(z)$ using partial fraction expansion

$x(z) = \frac{1 - z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 - 2z^{-1})(1 - z^{-1})}$ i) with ROC $1 < |z| < 2$ ii) with ROC $|z| < \frac{1}{2}$ (10 Marks)

- 8 a. Use convolution property of 'z' transform to obtain $x(z)$ for the given $x(n)$

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

(06 Marks)

- b. Obtain inverse z transform of $x(z) = \frac{2 + z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}$ with ROC $|z| > \frac{1}{2}$

(06 Marks)

- c. Solve the following linear constant coefficient difference equation using z transform method

$y[n] - \frac{1}{2}y[n-1] = x[n]$ with given input $x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^n$ and initial condition $y[-1] = 1$ (08 Marks)