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**Question Paper Code : 90465**

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2022.

Third Semester

Electronics and Communication Engineering

EC 8352 – SIGNALS AND SYSTEMS

(Common to: Biomedical Engineering/ Computer and Communication Engineering/  
Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering/ Medical Electronics)

(Regulations 2017)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

PART A — (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

1. Consider a discrete time signal  $x(n) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right)$ . If signal is periodic, calculate the fundamental time period.
2. Sketch the even and odd part of the given signal  $x(t)$ 

$$x(t) = \frac{t}{4}; \quad 0 \leq t \leq 4$$
3. Use the duality property to find the Fourier transform of the given signal
 
$$x(t) = \frac{1}{1 + (3t)^2}$$
4. Determine the inverse Laplace transform of  $x(s) = \log\left(\frac{S+5}{S+6}\right)$ .
5. Consider an LTI system with impulse response  $h(t) = e^{-5t}u(t)$ . If the output of the system is  $y(t) = e^{-3t}u(t) - e^{-5t}u(t)$ , then calculate the input of the system.
6. The differential equation  $\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + \frac{dy(t)}{dt} - 2y(t) = x(t)$  describe a system with an input  $x(t)$  and output  $y(t)$ . The system, which is initially relaxed, is excited by a unit step input. Find the impulse response of the system.

7. Determine the region of convergence (ROC) of the given discrete time signal

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

8. State the sampling theorem. A band-limited signal with a maximum frequency 5KHz is to be sampled. According to the sampling theorem calculate the minimum sampling frequency.

9. The system function of causal LTI system is  $H(z) = \frac{z-1}{(z-3)(z+1)}$ . Find the difference equation representation of system.

10. Let  $y[n]$  denotes the convolution of  $h[n]$  and  $g[n]$ , where  $h[n] = (0.5)^2 u[n]$  and  $g[n]$  is a causal sequence. If  $y[0] = 1$  and  $y[1] = 0.5$ , then find the value of  $g[1]$ ?

PART B — (5 × 13 = 65 marks)

11. (a) (i) A discrete time signal shown in Fig 11 (a), sketch and label each of the following signals: (8)

(1)  $x[n]u[3-n]$

(2)  $x[3n+1]$

(3)  $x[n-2]\delta[n-2]$

(4)  $\frac{1}{2}x[n] + \frac{1}{2}(-1)^n x[n]$

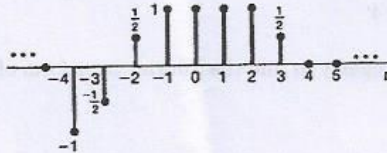


Fig. 11 (a)

- (ii) Determine the energy and power signals of the signals

$$x(t) = e^{j\left(2t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \quad (5)$$

Or

(b) (i) For the signal  $x(t)$  shown in Fig 11 (b), sketch an label each of the following signals: (8)

- (1)  $x(t) u(1-t)$
- (2)  $x(t) \{u(t) - u(t-1)\}$
- (3)  $x(-2t+2)$
- (4)  $x(t) \delta\left(t - \frac{3}{2}\right)$

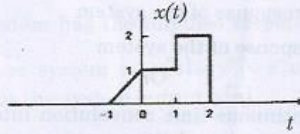


Fig. 11 (b)

- (ii) Determine the energy and power signals of the signals  $x(n) = 2e^{j4n}$  (3)
- (iii) Check whether the given system is causal or not  $y[n] = \text{Even}\{x[n-2]\}$  (2)

12. (a) (i) If a continuous time signal  $x(t)$  is defined as (8)

$$x(t) = \text{rect}\left(t \frac{1}{2}\right); \quad \left\langle \text{rect}(t) = \mathbb{1}\left(-\frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2}\right) \right\rangle$$

Calculate the Fourier transform of  $y(t)$ . If  $y(t)$  = Even part of  $x(t)$ .

- (ii) Determine the Laplace transform of the continuous time signals  $x(t) = |t| e^{-2|t|}$  and sketch its region of convergence. (5)

Or

- (b) (i) Determine the Laplace transform of the continuous time signals  $x(t) = e^{-2t}u(t) + e^{5t}u(-t)$  and sketch its region of convergence. (5)
- (ii) A triangular pulse  $x(t)$  in the Fig. 12 (b) as the convolution of two rectangular pulses, determine the Fourier transform of  $x(t)$ . Also evaluate the Fourier transform of individual rectangular pulses. (8)

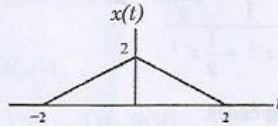


Fig. 12 (b)

13. (a) Consider a Continuous-time LTI system for which input  $x(t)$  and output  $y(t)$  is related by differential equation:  $\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + 3\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 2y(t) = x(t)$  with having the initial conditions  $y(0) = 0, \left. \frac{dy(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 4$ . If  $x(t) = 4e^{-2t}u(t)$ ,

Determine the following

- Zero input response of the system
- Zero state response of the system
- Overall Response of the system

Or

- (b) Evaluate the continuous-time convolution integrals between the signals  $x(t)$  and  $h(t)$  given below  $x(t) = \cos(2\pi t)[u(t+1) - u(t-1)]$  and  $h(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$

14. (a) (i) Find the Z-transform of the given sequence. Plot the pole-zero constellation diagram and also indicate the region of convergence (6)

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

- (ii) Use the Fourier transform Synthesis equation to determine the inverse Fourier transform  $X(e^{j\omega})$ : (7)

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq \omega \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 0, & \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \omega \leq \pi \end{cases} \text{ and } \angle X(e^{j\omega}) = -\frac{3\omega}{2}$$

Or

- (b) (i) Let  $X(e^{j\omega})$  denotes the Fourier transform of given signal  $x[n]$ . (7)

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-j\omega}} \left( \frac{\sin \frac{3}{2}\omega}{\sin \frac{\omega}{2}} \right) + 5\delta(\omega), \quad -\pi \leq \omega \leq \pi$$

Determine  $x[n]$ .

- (ii) Determine the inverse Z-transform of  $X(z)$ . (6)

$$x[z] = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{3}{2}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{2}z^{-2}}$$

For following cases:

- ROC:  $|z| < 0.5$
- ROC:  $0.5 < |z| < 1$ .

15. (a) (i) Consider a system consisting of the cascade of two LTI system with frequency responses. (5)

$$H_1(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{2 - e^{-j\omega}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega}} \text{ and } H_2(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-j2\omega}}$$

Find the difference equation describing the overall system.

- (ii) An LTI system has the impulse response  $h[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n+2]$ . The input to the system is  $x[n] = \gamma^{|n|}$ . Find the general closed form equation for the system output  $y[n]$ . (8)

Or

- (b) (i) An LTI system is described by the equation  $y[n] = x[n] + 0.8x[n-1] + 0.8x[n-2] - 0.49y[n-2]$ . Determine the Impulse response of the system. (5)
- (ii) An LTI system has the impulse response  $h[n] = \beta^n u[n]$  for  $|\beta| < 1$ . The input to the system is  $x[n] = \langle u[n+10] - 2u[n] + u[n-4] \rangle$  with no restriction on the value of  $\beta$ . Find the general closed form equation for the system output  $y[n]$ . (8)

PART C — (1 × 15 = 15 marks)

16. (a) (i) Suppose  $g(t) = x(t) \cos t$  and the Fourier transform of  $g(t)$  is (8)

$$G(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- (1) Determine  $x(t)$
- (2) Specify the Fourier transform  $X_1(j\omega)$  of a signal  $x_1(t)$  such that  $x(2t) = x_1(t) \cos\left(\frac{2}{3}t\right)$ .
- (ii) Suppose the following facts are given about the signal  $x(t)$  with Laplace transform  $X(s)$ : (7)
- (1)  $x(t)$  is real and even.
- (2)  $X(s)$  has four poles and no zeros in the finite s-plane.
- (3)  $X(s)$  has a pole at  $S = \frac{1}{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}$ .
- (4)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)dt = 4$

Determine  $X(s)$  and its ROC.

Or

(b) (i) Consider a discrete time signal  $x(n]$  with Z-transform  $X(Z)$ .

Following facts are given,

(1)  $x(n]$  is real and right sided

(2)  $X(z)$  has exactly two poles

(3)  $X(x)$  has two zeros at origin

(4)  $X(z)$  has one pole at  $z = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}}$

(5)  $x(1) = \frac{8}{3}$

Determine  $X(z)$  and region of convergence. (8)

(ii) Find the impulse response of a LTI system having frequency response.

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{(\sin^2(3\omega))\cos \omega}{\omega^2}. \quad (7)$$

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