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Question Paper Code : 40436

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2021.

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. Evaluate the following integral

$$\int_{-3}^5 e^{-t} \delta(2t-2) dt$$

2. Consider a discrete time signal $x(n) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{8}n\right)$. If signal is periodic, calculate the fundamental time period.
3. If $x(j\omega)$ is the fourier transform of a signal $x(t)$. What is the fourier transform of the signal $x(5t-3)$ in terms of $x(j\omega)$?
4. Find the initial and final value of the function $F(S) = \frac{2(s+1)}{s^2+4s+7}$.
5. Consider two continuous time signals $x(t) = e^{-t}$ and $y(t) = e^{-2t}$ which exist for $t > 0$, Find the convolution of $z(t) = x(t) * y(t)$.
6. The impulse response of a system is $h(t) = tu(t)$. If input of the system is $u(t-1)$, Find the output of system.
7. Determine the fourier transform of $x[n] = u[n] - u[n-N]$.
8. State the sampling theorem.

9. The system function of LTI system is $H(z) = \frac{z}{(z-2)^2}$. Find the difference equation representation of system.
10. Two discrete time systems with impulse responses $h_1[n] = \delta[n-1]$ and $h_2[n] = \delta[n-3]$ are connected in cascade. Find overall impulse response of the cascaded system.

PART B — (5 × 13 = 65 marks)

11. (a) (i) For the signal $x(t)$ shown in Fig 11 (a), sketch and label each of the following signals: (9)
- (1) $x(3t-1)$
 - (2) $x(t)\{u(t)-u(t-1.5)\}$
 - (3) $x(t)\delta\left(t-\frac{8}{5}\right)$

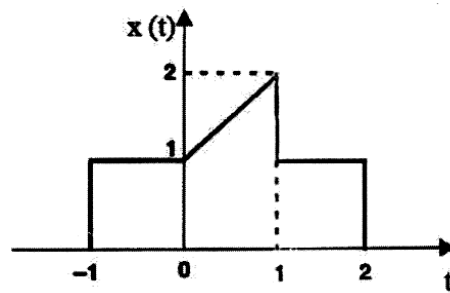


Fig 11 (a)

- (ii) Determine the energy and power signals of the signals $x[n] = (-0.4)^n u[n]$. (2)
- (iii) Check whether the given system is linear or not $y[n] = x[n] + 7$. (2)

Or

- (b) (i) A discrete-time signal $x[n]$ is shown in Fig. 11 (b). Sketch and label each of the following signals (6)
- (1) $x[n]u[1-n]$
 - (2) $x[n]\{u[n+2]-u[n]\}$
 - (3) $x[n]\delta[n+1]$

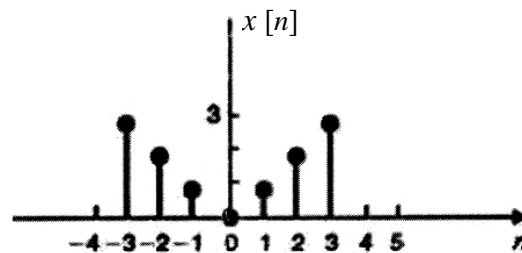


Fig. 11 (b)

(ii) Consider the continuous time signal $x(t) = \delta(t+5) - \delta(t-5)$.

Calculate the Energy for the signal $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau$. (4)

(iii) Check whether the given system is time invariant or not

$y(t) = [6 + 2 \sin t]x(t)$. (3)

12. (a) Consider a continuous time signal $f(t)$ shown in Figure 12 (a). Determine the fourier transform of signal. Also plot the magnitude and phase spectrum. (13)

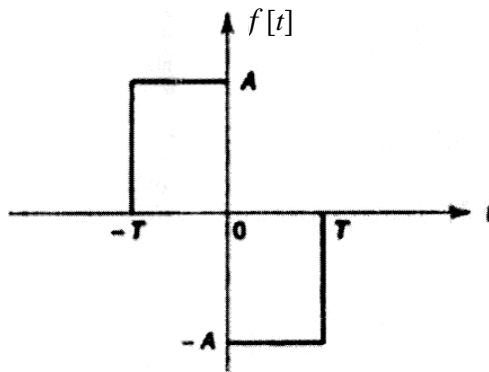


Figure 12 (a)

Or

- (b) (i) Determine the laplace transform of the continuous time signals $x(t) = e^{-4|t|}$ and sketch its ROC. (6)

- (ii) Determine the fourier series of the square wave shown in Fig 12 (b). (7)

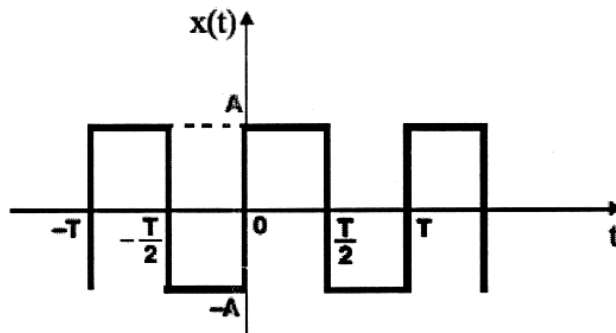


Fig 12 (b)

13. (a) Consider a continuous-time LTI system for which input $x(t)$ and output $y(t)$ is related by differential equation:

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

Find the impulse response $h(t)$ for each of the following cases:

- (i) The system is causal
- (ii) The system is stable
- (iii) The system is neither stable nor causal (13)

Or

- (b) Determine the convolution integral for the given signal.

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 0; & t < 0 \\ \frac{t}{4}; & 0 \leq t \leq 4 \\ 0; & t > 4 \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad h(t) = \begin{cases} 0; & t < -1 \\ 1; & -1 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 0; & t > 1 \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

14. (a) (i) Determine the Z transform and ROC of the given sequence $x[n]$. (6)

$$x[n] = (0.5)^n u[n] - (0.8)^n u[-n-1].$$

- (ii) Use parseval's property to calculate the energy of given signal

$$x[n] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2(4n)}{\pi^2 n^2} \quad (7)$$

Or

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

$$x[n] = (-1, 0, 1, \underset{\uparrow}{2}, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0, -1)$$

(1) Evaluate $X(e^{j\omega})$ (2)

(2) Evaluate $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |X(e^{j\omega})|^2 d\omega$ (3)

- (ii) Consider a discrete time signal

$$x[n] = \begin{cases} a^n, & 0 \leq n \leq N-1 \quad a > 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Find the $X(z)$ and plot the pole zero constellation diagram. (8)

15. (a) (i) Consider a LTI system with impulse response, $h_1[n] = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n]$ is connected in parallel with another causal LTI system with impulse response $h_2[n]$. The resulting parallel interconnections has the frequency response,

$$H[e^{j\omega}] = \frac{-12 + 5e^{-j\omega}}{12 - 7e^{-j\omega} + e^{-j2\omega}}$$

Determine $h_2[n]$. (8)

- (ii) Consider a causal LTI system that is characterized by the difference equation:

$$y[n] - 3/4 y[n-1] + 1/8 y[n-2] = 2x[n]$$

Determine the impulse response of the system. (5)

Or

- (b) (i) For the system described by the difference equation:

$$3y[n] - 4y[n-1] + y[n-2] = x[n]$$

Find the frequency response of the system. (3)

- (ii) An LTI system has the impulse response $h[n] = a^n u[n]$ with $|a| < 1$. The input to the system is $x[n] = \beta^n (u[n] - u[n-7])$ with no restriction on the value of β . Find the general closed form equation for the system output $y[n]$. (10)

PART C — (1 × 15 = 15 marks)

16. (a) The following facts are given facts about an LTI system with impulse response $h[n]$ and frequency response $H(e^{j\omega})$:

- (i) For the input $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]$ the corresponding output is $g[n]$, where

$$g[n] = 0 \text{ for } n < 0 \text{ and } n \geq 2.$$

- (ii) $H\left(e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}\right) = 1$

- (iii) $H(e^{j\omega}) = H(e^{j(\omega-\pi)})$

Determine $h[n]$ (15)

Or

(b) (i) Consider a signal $x(t)$ with fourier transform $X(j\omega)$. Following facts are given,

(1) $x(t)$ is real and non-negative.

(2) $IFT\{(1 + j\omega)X(j\omega)\} = Ae^{-2t}u(t)$ where A is independent of t , and IFT denotes inverse fourier transform

$$(3) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega = 2\pi$$

Determine the closed-form expression of $x(t)$ (9)

(ii) Consider a system with impulse response

$$h[n] = \left[(1/2)^n \cos \pi n / 2 \right] u[n]$$

If $x[n] = \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right)$. Determine that system output $y[n]$. (6)