

CPE 381: Fundamentals of Signals and Systems for Computer Engineers

Homework #2

Due: Monday, February 20 at 9:35 am

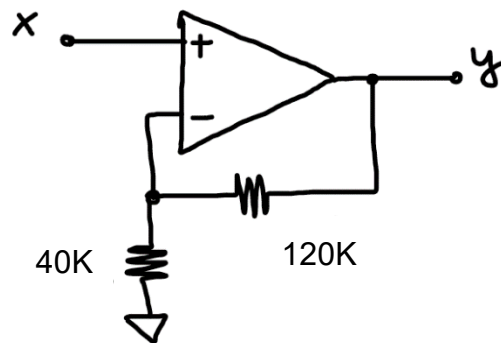
Please upload softcopy of your work and published Matlab scripts to Canvas

Student name:

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1 10	2 20	3 20	4 10	5 10	6 20	7 10	Total

1. (10 points) What is the transfer function of the following circuit:



2. (20 points) Simulate the effect of multipath in wireless communication. Generate damped sine wave $x(t)$ with amplitude $A=1$ and frequency $f=400\text{Hz}$ sampled at $F_s=11,025\text{Hz}$ with the time constant of 0.5 seconds (i.e. $e^{-t/\tau}$). Assume that the signal is transmitted over three paths, so that the received signal is

$$y(t) = x(t) + 0.5x(t-0.2) + 0.25x(t-0.5)$$

Determine the number of samples corresponding to delay using sampling frequency F_s from the file. Plot the function $x(t)$ and output $y(t)$. Save the results as WAV file (*audiowrite*) and use *sound* function in Matlab to listen to original and received signals.

3. (20 points) Consider the signal $x(t) = \cos(0.4\pi \cdot t) + 4 \cdot \cos(2\pi \cdot t / 7)$, $-\infty < t < \infty$.

(5 points) Is $x(t)$ periodic? If it is, what is the period T_0 of $x(t)$? $T_0 =$ _____

(15 points) What is the average power of $x(t)$? $P_{ave} =$ _____

Verify that the power P_x is the sum of powers of two components $P_1(\cos(0.4\pi \cdot t))$ and $P_2(4 \cdot \cos(2\pi \cdot t / 7))$.

Note: you have to prove that the power of the sum is equal to the sum of powers; therefore, the power of $x(t)$ must be calculated, not substituted.

4. (10 points)

a) Plot the signal

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

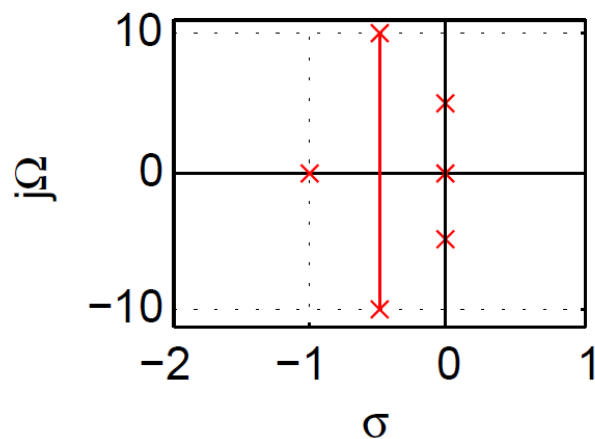
What are the energy and the power of $x(t)$?

5. (10 points)

Find and use the Laplace transform of $e^{j(\Omega_0 t + \theta)} u(t)$ to obtain the Laplace transform of $x(t) = \cos(\Omega_0 t + \theta) \cdot u(t)$

Consider the special cases for $\theta = 0$ and $\theta = -\pi/2$.

6. (20 points) Represent time domain signals corresponding to the poles in the s plane below:



7. (10 points) Describe the basic properties of the one sided Laplace transform.