Started on Tuesday, 5 September 2023, 6:15 PM

State Finished

Completed on Tuesday, 5 September 2023, 7:00 PM

Time taken 44 mins 51 secs

**Grade 9.00** out of 15.00 (**60**%)

### Question 1

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 2.00

Let h(t) be given by

$$h(t) = egin{cases} rac{t}{2} & 0 \leq t \leq 2 \ 0 & Otherwise \end{cases}$$

Let y(t) = h(t) \* h(-t) (where \* denotes convolution).

y(t) has a maximum value of  $\boxed{ exttt{0.5}}$ 

The maximum value of y(t) occurs at t=iggle 2

Your answer is incorrect.

## Question 2

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

 $u_1(t)$  is defined as  $u_1(t)=rac{d\delta(t)}{dt},$  and  $f(t)=\exp(-2t)u(t)$  . Then  $\int_{-\infty}^\infty f( au)u_1(1- au)d au$  is

Select one:

- $\bigcirc$  -2 $e^{-2}$
- 0 1
- $\circ$   $-e^{-2}$
- Incomplete question or none of the options is correct.
- $\bigcirc$  2 $e^{-2}$

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:  $-2e^{-2}$ 

# Question 3

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Let y[n] denote the convolution of h[n] and g[n], where  $h[n]=(1/2)^nu[n]$  and g[n] is a causal sequence. If y[0]=1 and y[1]=1/2, then g[1] equals

#### Select one:

- Incomplete question or none of the options is correct.
- 3/2
- \_\_\_\_1
- 1/2
- 0

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 0

#### Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Let  $\omega_0$  denote an arbitrary frequency. Which one of the following is an eigen function of the class of all continuous-time, linear, (not necessarily real) time-invariant system (u(t) denotes unit-step function)?

#### Select one:

- $igcup \exp(j\omega_0 t)u(t)$  only
- More than one option is correct.
- $= \exp(j\omega_0 t)$  only
  - 4
- $-\cos(\omega_0 t)$  only
- $= \sin(\omega_0 t)$  only

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:  $\exp(j\omega_0 t)$  only

#### Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The result of the convolution

$$x(-t) * \delta(-t - t_0)$$

Select one:

- a.  $x(-t-t_0)$ 
  - **√**
- b. \(x(t-t\_0)\)
- c. \(x(t+t\_0)\)
- d. \(x(-t+t\_0)\)
- e. Incomplete question or none of the options is correct.

Your answer is correct.

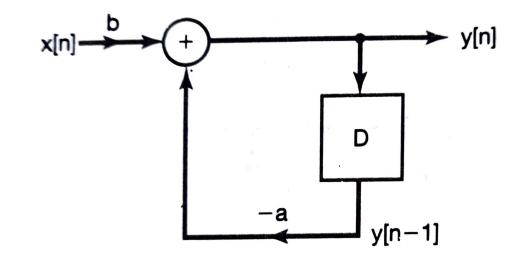
The correct answer is:  $(x(-t-t_0))$ 

### Question 6

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In the figure shown below, (b=1), (a=1) and (D) denotes a delay element. Further, (x[n]=u[n]) and (y[-1]=0) The output (y[n]) at (n=5) is



Answer: 0

The correct answer is: 0

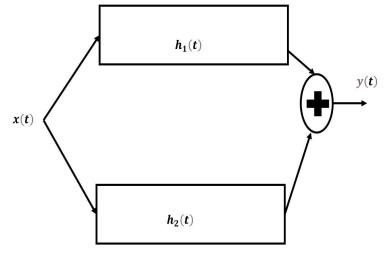
Question 7 Incorrect Mark 0.00 out of 2.00	Consider the difference equation (with zero initial conditions) relating input \(x[n]\) and output \(y[n]\) of a system as follows: \(y[n]-\frac{1}{2}y[n-1]=x[n]\). If \(x[n]=\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]\), then the particular solution (part of the output due to the input \(x[n]\)) alone) at \(n=3\) has a value (HINT: you must first find the homogenous component - the output due to zero input)  Answer: 0.5
	The correct answer is: 0.375
Question 8  Correct  Mark 1.00 out of 1.00	Consider a discrete -time signal \( x[n]=\begin{cases} n, & 0 \leq n \leq 10 \\ 0, \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \).  If \(y[n]\) is the convolution of \(x[n]\) with itself, the value of \(y[4]\) is  Answer:
	The correct answer is: 10
Question 9 Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00	Let $\(h(t)=u(t)-u(t-6)\)$ be the impulse response of an LTI system. Let $\(q(t)=u(t)-2u(t-3)+u(t-6)\)$ . If $\(x(t)=q(-t)\)$ is the input be the input to such a system, the output $\(y(t)\)$ at $\(t=6\)$ is
	The correct answer is: 0

# Question 10

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Consider the parallel combination of two LTI systems as shown in the figure. The impulse response of the systems are:



 $\hline (h_1(t)=2 \hline (t+2)-3\hline (t+1)\hline (t$ 

 $\hline (h_2(t) = \hline (t-2)\hline (t-2$ 

If the input (x(t)) is a unit-step signal, then the energy of (y(t)) is

Answer: 6

The correct answer is: 7

## Question 11

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

A linear time-invariant system with input (x[n]) and output (y[n]) and impulse response  $(h[n]=\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^nu[n])$  can not in reality be implemented because the convolution  $(y[n]=\left(\frac{n-0}{\infty}\right)^{\frac{n+1}{5}\right)^nu[n]}$  since it requires infinite number of products and summations to generate one sample of the output (y[n]).

Select one:

True

False

The correct answer is 'False'.

