

**Analog Signal Processing****Thursday, April 21, 8:45-10pm****Exam III**

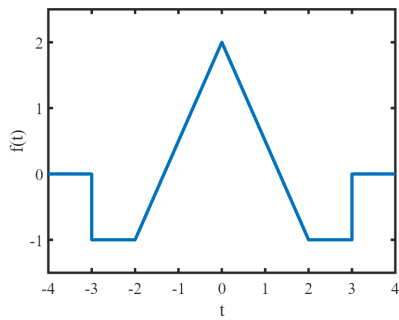
<b>Last Name:</b>			
<b>First Name:</b>			
<b>UIN:</b>		<b>netID:</b>	

**instructions :**

- Clearly PRINT your name in CAPITAL LETTERS.
- Clearly write your UIN and netID.
- This is a closed book and closed notes exam.
- Calculators are not allowed.
- To get credit, you must SHOW ALL your work and/or reasoning. Answers without any work or reasoning may receive no credit.
- To get full credit, simplify your answers.
- Write your final answers in the spaces provided or points may be deducted.
- All answers should INCLUDE UNITS whenever appropriate.
- The exam is printed **double-sided**.

1. (25 pts) The three parts of this problem can be solved independently of each other.

(a) [15 pts] Find the Fourier Transform of the signal  $f(t)$  plotted below. Full credit is awarded only if your solution is expressed as the sum of two terms.



$$F(\omega) = \underline{\hspace{15cm}}$$

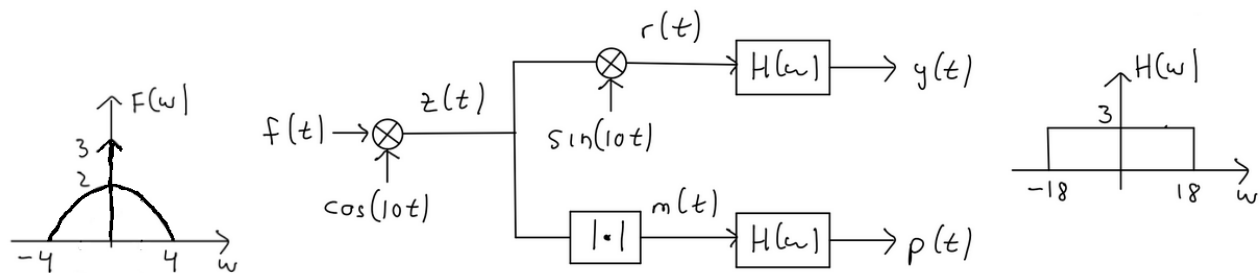
- (b) [5 pts] A filter has an impulse response  $h(t)$  with Fourier transform  $H(\omega)$ , whose amplitude is given by  $|H(\omega)| = \sqrt{3}e^{-\frac{|\omega|}{2}}$ . Find its 3-dB energy bandwidth,  $\Omega_{3dB}$ . If convenient, you may leave your answer as a function of the natural logarithm (base-e),  $\ln(x)$ .

$$\Omega_{3dB} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

- (c) [5 pts] A filter has an impulse response  $h(t)$  with Fourier transform  $H(\omega)$ , whose amplitude is given by  $|H(\omega)| = \sqrt{3}e^{-\frac{|\omega|}{2}}$ . Find its 95% energy bandwidth,  $\Omega_{95\%}$ . If convenient, you may leave your answer as a function of the natural logarithm (base-e),  $\ln(x)$ .

$$\Omega_{95\%} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

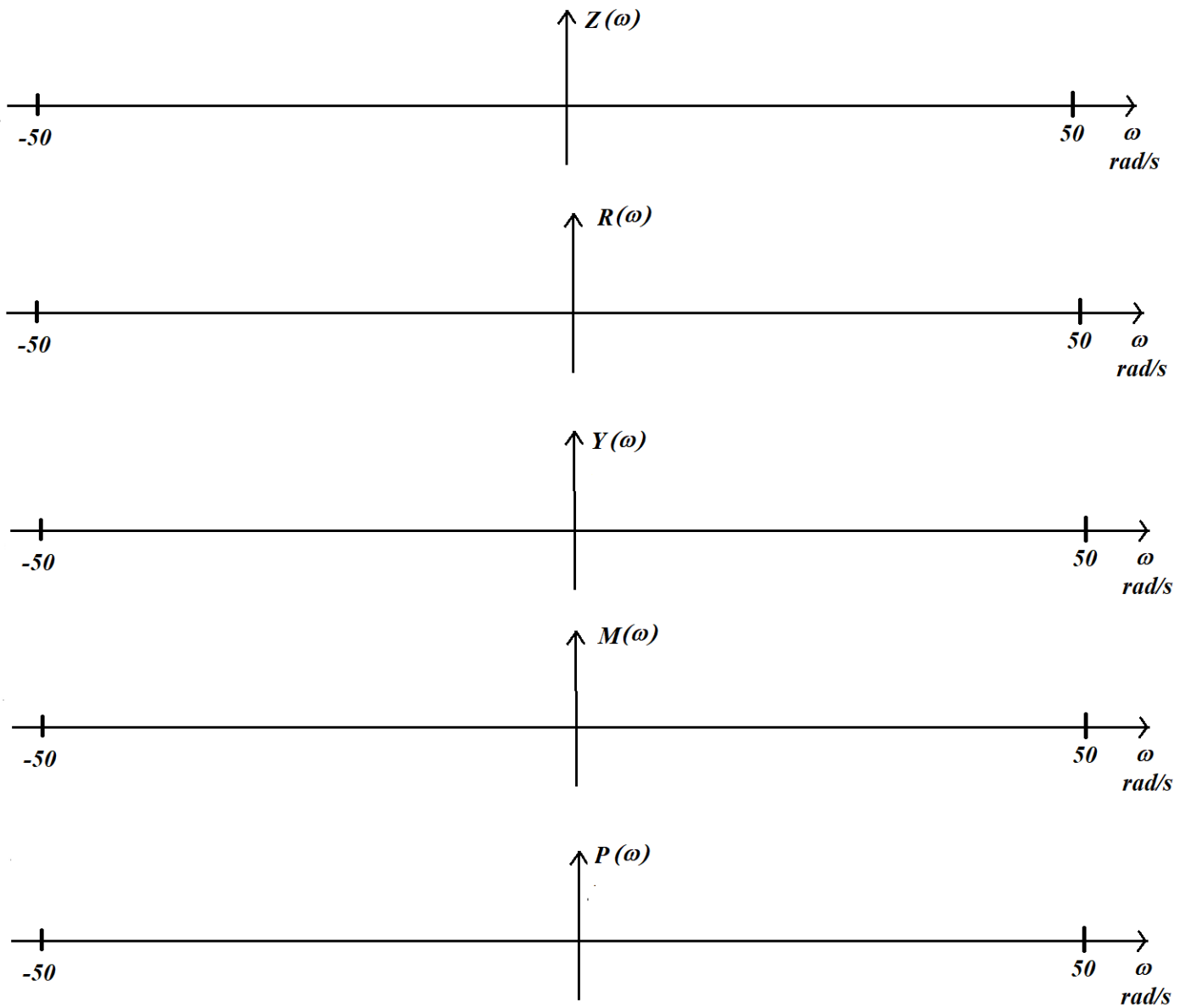
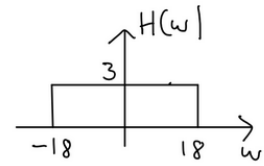
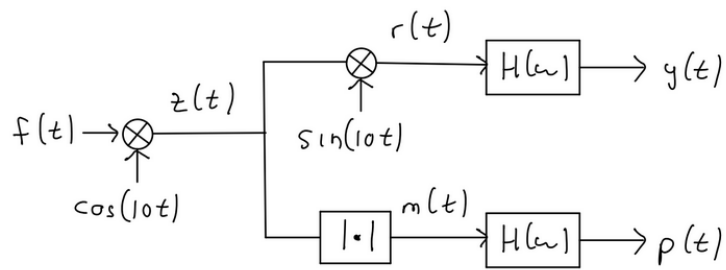
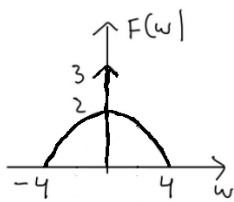
2. (25 pts) The input  $f(t)$  with the frequency spectrum  $F(\omega)$  goes through the system below.



Plot  $Z(\omega)$ ,  $R(\omega)$ ,  $Y(\omega)$ ,  $M(\omega)$ , and  $P(\omega)$  between  $-50 < \omega < 50$  rad/s, labeling all important points. You may plot with complex-valued amplitudes, or plot real and imaginary parts separately, or plot magnitude and phase separately. If needed,

$$|\cos(\omega_0 t)| = \frac{2}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi \left( n^2 - \frac{1}{4} \right)} \cos(2n\omega_0 t + (1-n)\pi)$$

There is space for the plots on the next page.



3. (25 pts) The four parts of this problem are unrelated.

(a) [5 pts] Simplify the following expression:  $f(t) = (1 + t)(\delta(t) - 2\delta(4 - t))$

$$f(t) = \underline{\hspace{15cm}}$$

(b) [10 pts] Find  $g(t) = e^{-|t|} * \cos(2t)$

$$g(t) = \underline{\hspace{15cm}}$$

- (c) [5 pts] Consider a superheterodyne AM receiver. If we want to listen to the radio station with carrier frequency  $f_c = 600\text{kHz}$ , what is the required local oscillator frequency and the resulting image station frequency, assuming that the intermediate frequency is  $455\text{kHz}$ ?

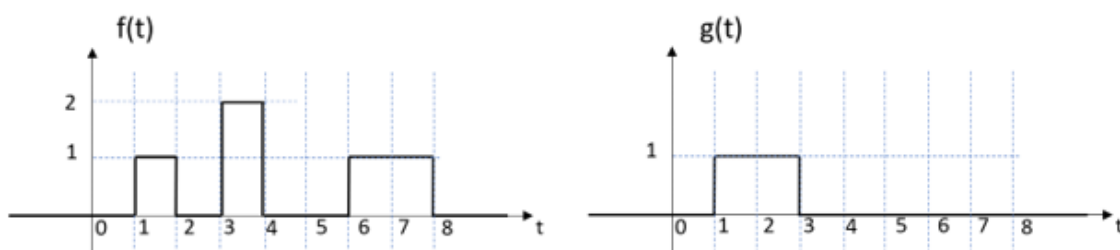
$$f_{LO} = \text{_____} \quad f_{IM} = \text{_____}$$

- (d) [5 pts] Let signal  $x(t)$  be a low-pass signal with a bandwidth of  $500 \text{ rad/s}$ . Determine the minimum sampling frequency in Hz needed to sample signal  $z(t) = x(t)\cos(500t)$  without causing aliasing error.

$$f_s > \text{_____}$$

4. (25 pts) The two parts of this problem are not related. Although you are welcome to use a Fourier-based solution to check your answers, all graded calculations and plotting (if needed) must be clearly performed in the time domain.

(a) Functions  $f(t)$  and  $g(t)$  are given below and  $y(t) = f(t) * g(t)$ .



- i. [6 pts] Determine  $y(4.5)$

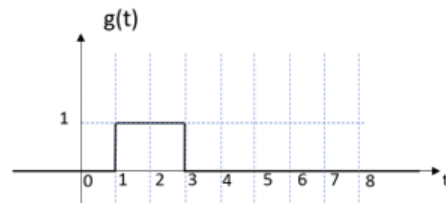
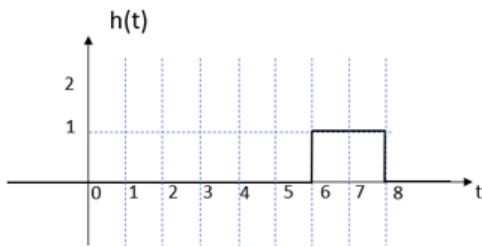
$$y(4.5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

- ii. [10 pts] Find a mathematical expression for  $y(t)$  for  $0 < t < 7$ . You may leave your answer as a piecewise function.

$$y(t) = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$



- (b) [9 pts] Functions  $h(t)$  and  $g(t)$  are given below and  $z(t) = h(t) * g(t)$ . Plot  $z(t)$  for  $7 < t < 12$  and indicate all critical points of the graph. It is not necessary to write a mathematical expression for  $y(t)$ .



You may use this sheet for additional calculations but **do not** separate this sheet from the rest of the exam.

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