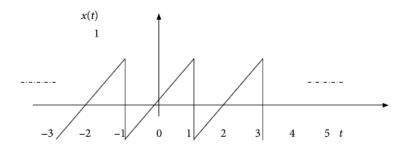
EE3210 Signals & Systems

Due on 11:59 PM, December 7th, 2021

Homework #2, 3

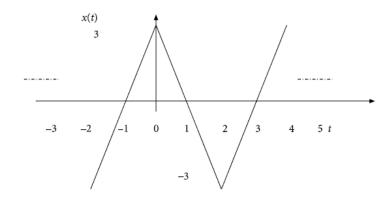
- 1. Total mark is 200 points (= 20 points per problem \times 10 problems)
- 2. Submission due by December 7th, Mid-night, 2021. We will not accept late submission.
- 3. Online submission through Canvas
 - Scan or taking a photo of your answer sheet, then upload to Canvas

Derive the complex and trigonometric FS representation of the following periodic signal x(t).



Problem 2

a) Derive the complex and trigonometric FS representation of the following periodic signal x(t).



b) Use the trigonometric FS representation of x(t) to prove the following equality

$$\frac{\pi^2}{8} = 1 + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{25} + \dots$$

a) Derive the FT of the following signal x(t), which is given by

$$x(t) = e^{(1+2t)}u(-t+2)$$

b) Find the inverse FT of X(f), which is given by

$$X(f) = \begin{cases} 2\cos(2\pi f) & \text{for } |f| \le \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{for } |f| > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

Problem 4

Consider a continuous time LTI systems described by the following differential equation.

$$\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + 5\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 6y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 4x(t)$$

Derive the frequency response H(f) and the corresponding impulse response h(t). Furthermore, derive the system output for input signal $x(t) = e^{-4t}u(t)$.

Problem 5

Consider the following filters with impulse response h(t).

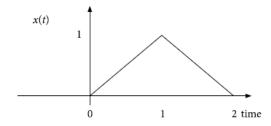
$$h(t) = w_0 e^{-w_0 t} u(t)$$

For the given filter, derive the 3-dB bandwidth $f_{3 \text{ dB}}$, equivalent bandwidth f_{eq} , and 80 percent energy containment bandwidth $f_{90\%}$, respectively.

a) Find the Laplace Transform (LT) and its corresponding ROC of the following signal.

$$x(t) = \cos^2(t) u(t)$$

b) Find the LT and its corresponding ROC of the following signal.



c) Find the LT of the following signal.

$$x(t) = e^{2t}u(t) * tu(t)$$

d) Find the inverse LT of the following X(s) for ROC given by -2 < Re(s) < -1.

$$X(s) = \frac{-5s - 7}{(s+1)(s-1)(s+2)}$$

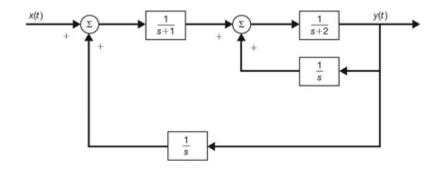
Problem 7

Consider a causal, stable LTI system described by the following expression.

$$\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + 5\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 6y(t) = \frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2} + 8\frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 13x(t)$$

Use LT to find the transfer function H(s) and its corresponding impulse response h(t).

Determine the overall transfer function H(s) for the system diagram illustrated below.



Problem 9

a) Find the Z-transform of the following sequence and its corresponding ROC.

$$x[n] = \left\{5, 3, -2, 0, 4, -3\right\}$$

b) Find the Z-transform and its corresponding ROC for the following sequences

$$x_1[n] = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n] + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[-n-1],$$

$$x_2[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[-n-1]$$

c) Find the inverse Z-transform of the following X(z)

$$X(z) = Z^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}\right) \left(1 - z^{-1}\right) \left(1 + 2z^{-1}\right), \quad 0 < |z| < \infty$$

a) Find the Z-transform of the following sequence and its corresponding ROC.

$$x[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } n < 0, \\ 0.5^n & \text{for } n \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

b) Calculate the convolution of the two sequences using Z-transform

$$x_1[n] = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1, -2, 1 \\ \uparrow \end{array}, \quad x_2[n] = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 \\ \uparrow \end{array} \right\}$$

c) Find the inverse Z-transform of the following X(z) for three different ROCs.

$$X(z) = \frac{Z+1}{3Z^2 - 4Z + 1}$$

- (i) Find x[n] if ROC is |Z| > 1
- (ii) Find x[n] if ROC is $|Z| < \frac{1}{3}$
- (iii) Find x[n] if ROC is $\frac{1}{3} < |Z| < 1$