



Sardar Patel Institute of Technology

Bhavan's Campus, Munshi Nagar, Andheri (West), Mumbai-400058,
India

(Autonomous College Affiliated to University of Mumbai)

End Semester Examination-August 2023

Max. Marks: 100

Class: T. Y. B. Tech

Course Code: IT303

Name of the Course: Foundation of Signal Processing

Duration: 3hrs

Semester: VI

Branch: Computer/IT

Instruction:

- (1) All questions are compulsory
- (2) Draw neat diagrams
- (3) Assume suitable data if necessary
- (4) If answers of explain or discuss are identical or appears to be copied, NO student gets marks for those questions

Q. No.		Marks	CO
Q. 1 (a)	State and Derive Sampling Theorem For an analog signal $x(t) = 3 \cos(50 \pi t) + 10 \sin(300 \pi t) - \cos(100 \pi t)$. Obtain DT signal $x[n]$ and Calculate first 10 samples of $x[n]$ sampled at 1000 Hz.	10	CO1
Q. 1 (b)	Let $h(n) = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^n$ for $n = 0, 1, 2, 3$ Find the response of the system when input $x(n) = u(n)$.	10	CO1
Q. 2 (a)	Given $x(n) = \{1, 0, 2, 0, 3, 0, 4, 0\}$. Find 8 Point $X[k]$. Let $p[n] = \{1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4\}$. Find $P[k]$ in terms of $X[k]$.	10	CO2
Q. 2 (b)	Derive the DFT of the sample data sequence $x(n) = \{1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3\}$ and compute the corresponding amplitude and phase spectrum (OR) The first five DFT points of real and even sequence $x(n)$ of length eight are given below. Find the remaining three points $X(k) = \{5, 1, 0, 2, 3, \dots\}$. Thus find the Inverse DFT of the sequence.	10	CO2
Q. 3 (a)	$x(n) = \{10, 20, 30, 40\}$, find DFT $X[k]$. Using results obtained above, and not otherwise, find the DFT of the following sequences $x_1[n] = \{40, 10, 20, 30\}$ $x_2[n] = \{20, 30, 40, 10\}$ $x_3[n] = \{30, 40, 10, 20\}$ $x_4[n] = \{60, 40, 60, 40\}$	10	CO2

Q. 3 (b)	Obtain the DFT of the the following using DIT-FFT $\{1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1, 2\}$	10	CO2
Q. 4 (a)	<p>Obtain Circular Convolution of $x[n] = \{1, 2, 2, 1\}$ and $h[n] = \{2, 1, 1, 2\}$ using FFT..</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Use DFT to compute the linear convolution of the signals given below</p> $x_1[n] = \delta(n) - 1 \delta(n-1) + \delta(n-2)$ $x_2[n] = \delta(n-2) + 2 \delta(n) + 2 \delta(n-1)$	10	CO3
Q. 4 (b)	<p>A 2nd order Low Pass FIR filter has causal impulse response $h[n] = \{1, 2, 3\}$.</p> <p>Determine the output sequence response to the following input sequence using Overlap Add Method.</p> <p>Given input sequence : $x[n] = \{10, 20, 10, 40, 30, 20, 30, 25, 10, 10, 20, 10\}$</p>	10	CO3
Q. 5 (a)	<p>A real-time Audio signal bandlimited to 3400 Hz is required to be processed for noise filtering using a fast Algorithm.</p> <p>(a) Draw block diagram of the complete DSP system. Explain the purpose and working of each block.</p> <p>(b) Write Algorithms/Flowchart to address the problem.</p>	10	CO4
Q. 5 (b)	<p>Calculate Carl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation of the following Discrete Time signals. Also comment on the type of correlation.</p> $x_1[n] = 10 \delta(n) - 13 \delta(n-1) - 16 \delta(n-2)$ $x_2[n] = 40 \delta(n-2) - 60 \delta(n) - 40 \delta(n-3)$	10	CO4

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