

**1. What is the primary decomposition method for representing discrete-time periodic signals? (Easy)**

- A) Laplace transform
- B) Discrete-Time Fourier Series (DTFS)
- C) Z-transform
- D) Hilbert transform

**\*\*Answer:\*\* B) Discrete-Time Fourier Series (DTFS)**

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**2. How many distinct complex exponentials are available to represent a periodic sequence with period  $N$ ?**

- A)  $\infty$
- B)  $N/2$
- C)  $N$
- D)  $\infty$

**\*\*Answer:\*\* C)  $N$**

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**3. What happens to the spacing of Fourier series coefficients as the period  $N$  of a signal increases?**

- A) Spacing becomes coarser
- B) Spacing remains constant
- C) Spacing becomes finer
- D) Spacing becomes random

**\*\*Answer:\*\* C) Spacing becomes finer**

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**4. Which property distinguishes the discrete-time Fourier transform (DTFT) from the continuous-time Fourier transform (CTFT)?**

- A) DTFT is aperiodic in frequency
- B) DTFT is periodic in frequency
- C) DTFT uses integrals for synthesis
- D) DTFT cannot represent aperiodic signals

**\*\*Answer:\*\* B) DTFT is periodic in frequency**

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**5. How are the Fourier series coefficients of a periodic signal related to the Fourier transform of one period of the signal?**

- A) Coefficients are identical to the Fourier transform
- B) Coefficients are  $(1/N)$  times samples of the Fourier transform
- C) Coefficients are the derivative of the Fourier transform
- D) Coefficients are unrelated to the Fourier transform

**\*\*Answer:\*\* B) Coefficients are  $(1/N)$  times samples of the Fourier transform**

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**6. What is the fundamental frequency  $\omega_0$  for a discrete-time periodic signal with period  $N$  samples?**

- A)  $\omega_0 = \pi/N$
- B)  $\omega_0 = 2\pi/N$
- C)  $\omega_0 = N/2\pi$
- D)  $\omega_0 = 1/N$

**\*\*Answer:\*\* B)  $\omega_0 = 2\pi/N$**

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**7. Which equation represents the synthesis step of the Discrete-Time Fourier Series (DTFS)? (Medium)**

- A)  $x[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 n}$
- B)  $a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] e^{-jk\omega_0 n}$
- C)  $X(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] e^{-j\omega n}$
- D)  $x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(\omega) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$

**\*\*Answer:\*\* A)  $x[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 n}$**

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**8. What is the analysis equation for the Discrete-Time Fourier Transform (DTFT)? (Hard)\*\***

- A)  $X(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] e^{-j\omega n}$
- B)  $x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(\omega) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$
- C)  $a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] e^{-jk\omega_0 n}$
- D)  $X(\omega) = \frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}}$

**\*\*Answer:\*\* A)  $X(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] e^{-j\omega n}$**

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**9. How are the Fourier series coefficients of a periodic sequence with period \*N\* typically interpreted? (Medium)**

- A) As a finite sequence of length  $N$
- B) As an aperiodic sequence
- C) As a periodic sequence with period  $N$
- D) As a random sequence

**\*\*Answer:\*\* C) As a periodic sequence with period  $N$**

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**10. What is the effect of an LTI system on a complex exponential input signal? (Easy)\*\***

- A) Time shift
- B) Amplitude scaling and phase shift
- C) Differentiation
- D) Frequency modulation

**\*\*Answer:\*\* B) Amplitude scaling and phase shift**

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