

S&S QUIZ-1 SOLUTIONS

SOL(1) :

(5X1) POINTS

Energy of signal $x(t)$, $E = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt$

Power of signal $x(t)$, $P = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} |x(t)|^2 dt & \text{For Periodic Signal} \\ \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |x(t)|^2 dt & \text{For Non-Periodic Signal} \end{cases}$

- (a) No evaluation
- (b) Infinite extension signals with amplitude/Peak amplitude decreasing in nature. $\rightarrow x(t) = e^{-a|t|}$, $a > 0$
Energy Signal
- (c) Infinite extension signals with Peak amplitude decreasing in nature. Hence Energy Signal
 $x(t) = \text{Sa}(t)$ OR $x(t) = \text{sinc}(t)$
- (d) Infinite extension signals with Peak amplitude decreasing in nature. Hence Energy Signal
 $x(t) = -e^{-at} \cdot u(t)$; $a > 0$
- (e) Infinite extension signals with constant Peak amplitude/constant amplitude. Hence Power Signal
 $x(t) = \sin(t)$
- (f) Infinite extension signals with Peak amplitude increasing in nature. Hence Neither Energy Nor Power Signal

SOL(2):

(4 POINTS)

Given signal, $x(t) = \sin^2(4\pi t)$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{\cos(8\pi t)}{2}$$

↓
Periodic
Signal
(DC signal)

↓
Periodic
Signal
 $\omega_0 = 8\pi$

$$\therefore \text{FTP of signal } x(t) = T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} = \frac{2\pi}{8\pi} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \text{ sec}$$