

S&S ASSIGNMENT-1 SOLUTIONS

SOL(1): Given $x[n] = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

(4x2 POINTS)

(a) $y[n] = x[-2n]$
 $= \{5, 3, 1\}$

(b) $y[n] = x[-n+1]$
 $= \{5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$

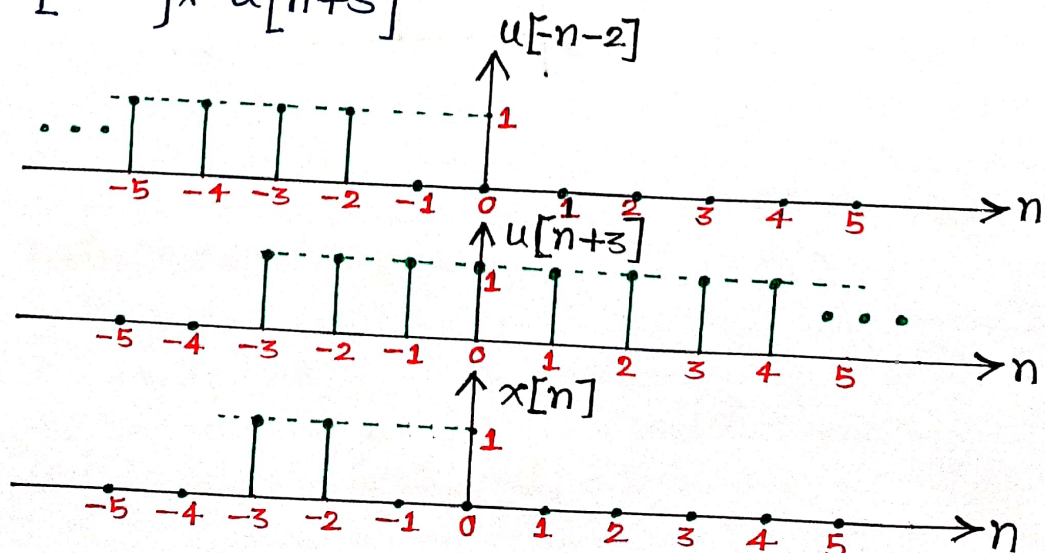
(c) $y[n] = x[\frac{2n}{3}]$
 $= \{1, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 5\}$

(d) $y[n] = x[2n-1]$
 $= \{2, 4\}$

SOL(2):

(4x5 POINTS)

(a) $x[n] = u[-n-2] \times u[n+3]$

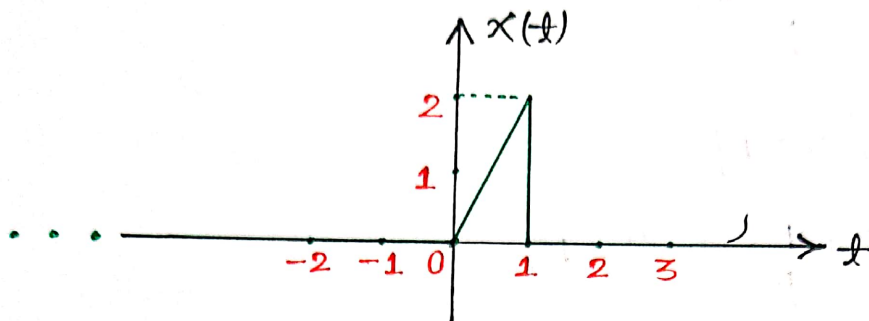


$$(b) \quad x(t) = 2t [u(t) - u(t-1)]$$

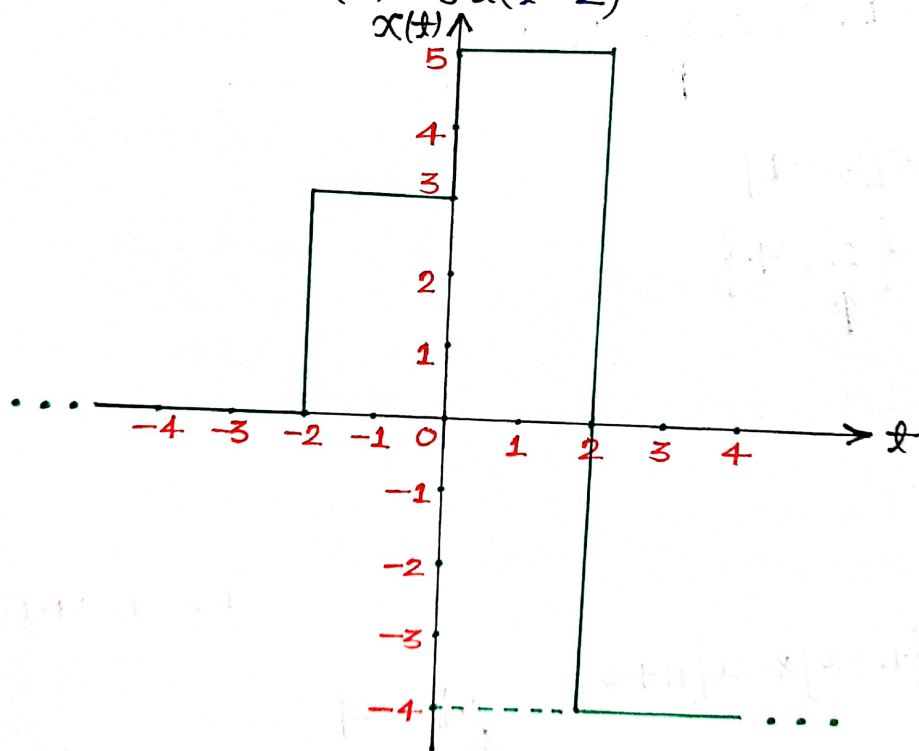
$$= 2t u(t) - 2t u(t-1)$$

$$= 2t u(t) - 2(t-1) u(t-1) - 2 u(t-1)$$

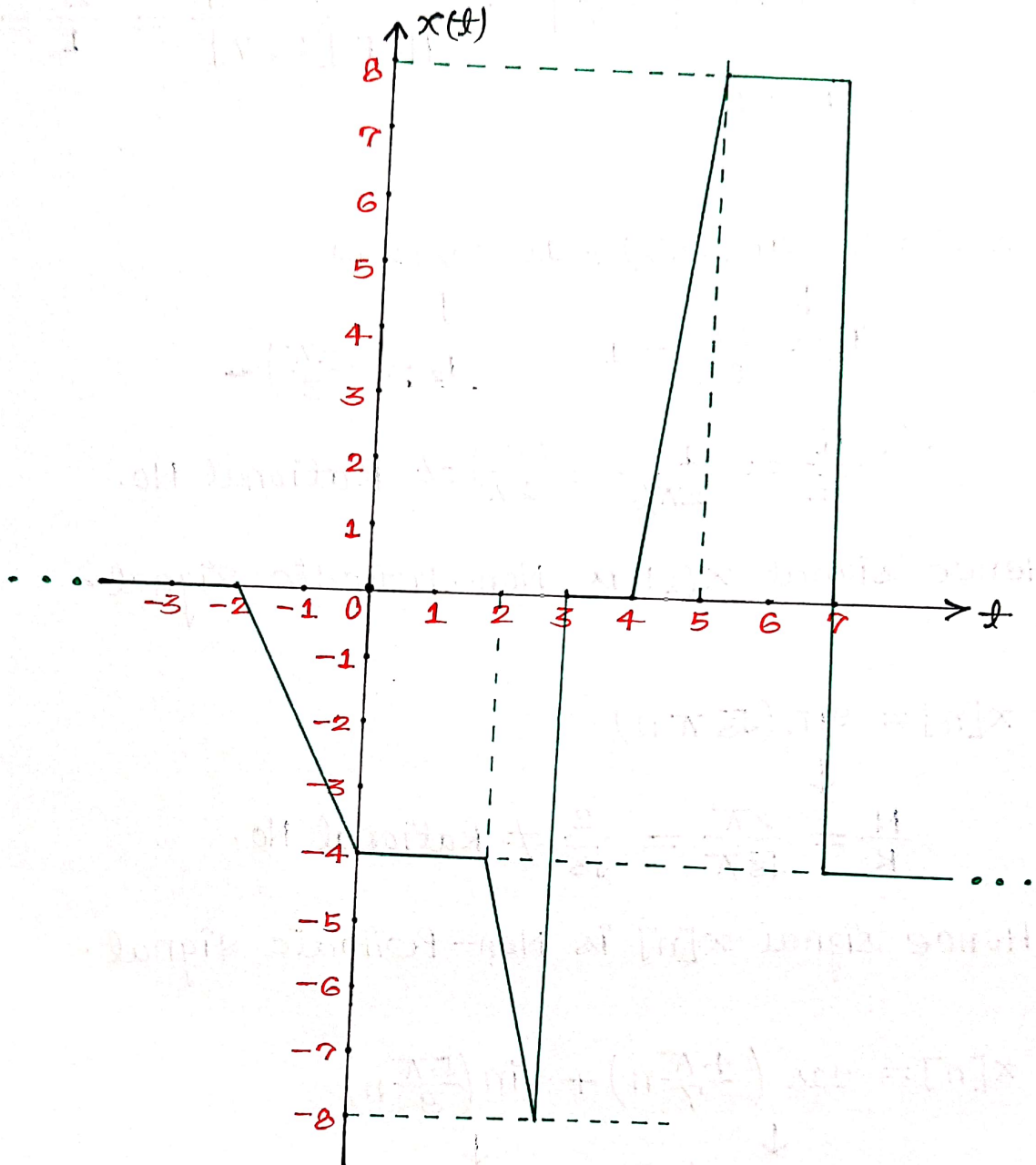
$$= 2 \pi(t) - 2 \pi(t-1) - 2 u(t-1)$$



$$(c) \quad x(t) = 3u(t+2) + 2u(t) - 9u(t-2)$$



$$(d) x(t) = -2\pi(t+2) + 2\pi(t) - 4\pi(t-2) + 4\pi(t-3) + 0u(t-3) + 0\pi(t-4) - 0\pi(t-5) - 12u(t-7)$$



SOL(3):

(4X2 POINTS)

$$(a) x(t) = 0 \sin(4\pi t) + 7 \cos(7\pi t)$$

$$\downarrow \\ T_1 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{4\pi} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\downarrow \\ T_2 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{7\pi} \right) = \left(\frac{2}{7} \right)$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{T_1}{T_2} \right) = \left(\frac{7}{4} \right) = \text{Rational No.}$$

Hence signal $x(t)$ is Periodic signal with FTP,

$$T_0 = \text{LCM} \left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{7} \right] = \frac{\text{LCM} [1, 2]}{\text{HCF} [2, 7]} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$\therefore T_0 = 2$$

$$(b) \quad x(t) = 26 \sin(2\pi t) + 15 \cos(3t)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ T_1 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{2\pi} \right) = 1 & & T_2 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{1}{2\pi/3} = \left(\frac{3}{2\pi} \right) \neq \text{Rational No.}$$

Hence signal $x(t)$ is Non-Periodic signal.

$$(c) \quad x[n] = \sin(\sqrt{3} \pi n)$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\frac{N}{K} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}\pi} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \neq \text{Rational No.}$$

Hence signal $x[n]$ is Non-Periodic signal.

$$(d) \quad x[n] = \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{7}n\right) + \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{9}n\right)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \omega_1 = \left(\frac{4\pi}{7} \right) & & \omega_2 = \left(\frac{5\pi}{9} \right) \end{array}$$

$$N_1 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega_1} \right) K_1$$

$$N_2 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega_2} \right) K_2$$

$$= \left(\frac{2\pi}{4\pi/7} \right) K_1$$

$$= \left(\frac{2\pi}{5\pi/9} \right) K_2$$

$$N_1 = ? \text{ for } K_1 = 2$$

$$N_2 = 18 \text{ for } K_2 = 5$$

$$\therefore \text{FTP of } x[n] = N = \text{LCM}(N_1, N_2) = \text{LCM}(7, 18) \\ = 126$$

SOL(4):

(4X3 POINTS)

$$(a) \quad x[n] = \{ \underset{\uparrow}{1+j}, 1-j, -1, 2 \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Energy of signal } x[n] = E &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |x[n]|^2 \\ &= (\sqrt{1^2+1^2})^2 + (\sqrt{1^2+(-1)^2})^2 + (-1)^2 + (2)^2 \\ &= 9 \text{ Unit} \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \quad x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n] = \left\{ \underset{\uparrow}{1}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, \dots \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore E &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |x[n]|^2 \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{1-(1/3^2)} = \frac{9}{8} \text{ Unit} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (c) \quad x[n] &= 3^{(-2n-3j)} \cdot u[n] \\ &= 3^{-2n} \cdot 3^{-3j} u[n] = \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^n u[n] \cdot 3^{-3j} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |x[n]|^2 = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left| \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^n u[n] \right|^2 |3^{-3j}|^2$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left| \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^n u[n] \right|^2 \times 1$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^0 + \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^4 + \dots$$

$$= \left(\frac{01}{00}\right) \text{ Unit}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \therefore a^n &= e^{n \log a} \\ a^j &= e^{j \log a} \\ \therefore (3^{-3})^j &= e^{j \log 3^{-3}} \end{aligned} \right.$$

Hence -

$$\begin{aligned} |(3^{-3})^j| &= |e^{j \log 3^{-3}}| \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (d) \quad x(t) &= e^{-a|t|}, \quad a > 0 \\
 &= \begin{cases} e^{at} & , t < 0 \\ e^{-at} & , t > 0 \end{cases} \\
 &= e^{at} u(-t) + e^{-at} u(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

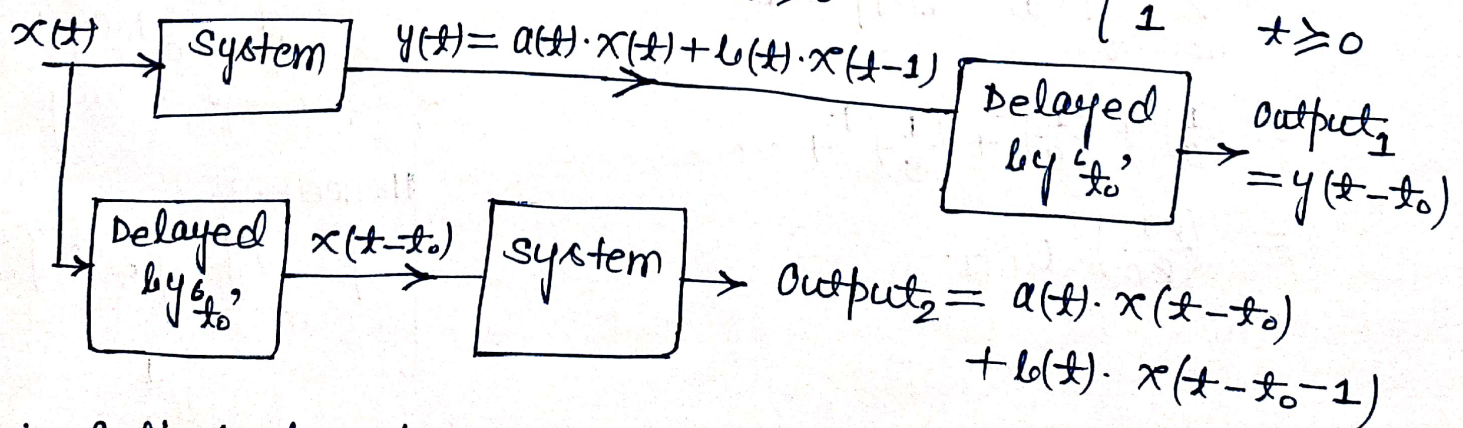
$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore E &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |e^{at} u(-t)|^2 dt + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |e^{-at} u(t)|^2 dt \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{2at} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2at} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{2a} = \left(\frac{1}{a}\right) \text{ Unit}
 \end{aligned}$$

SOL(5):

(2X2 POINTS)

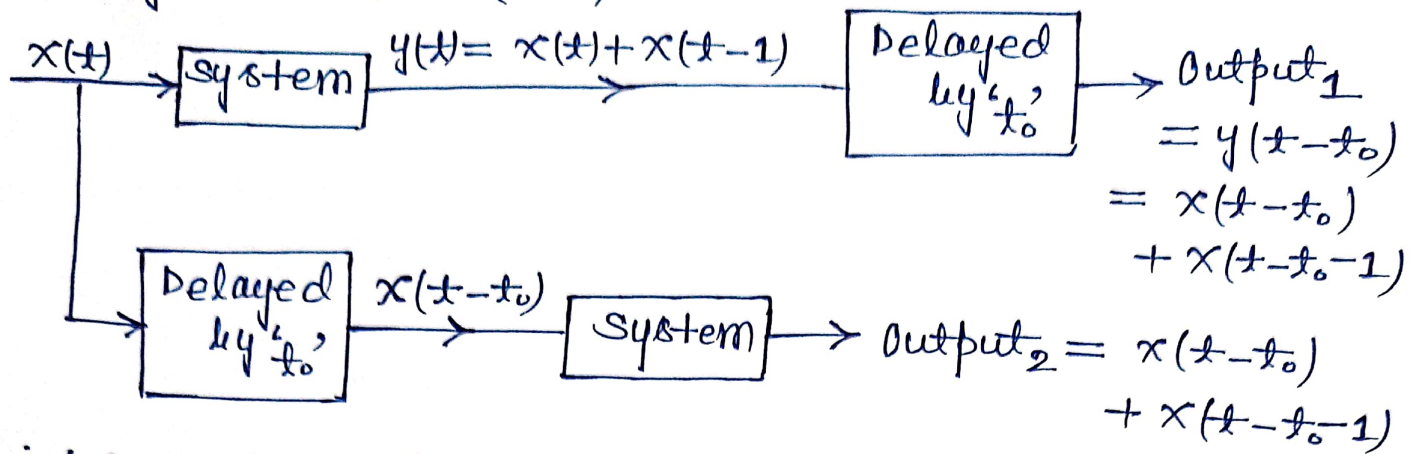
$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) \quad y(t) &= x(t) \text{ for } t < 0 \quad \& \quad y(t) = x(t-1) \text{ for } t \geq 0 \\
 y(t) &= a(t) \cdot x(t) + b(t) \cdot x(t-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{where, } a(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t < 0 \\ 0 & t \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \& \quad b(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



\therefore Output_1 & Output_2 are not same Hence **Time Variant**

(b) $y(t) = x(t) + x(t-1)$



\therefore Both the output are same hence **Time Invariant**

SOL(6):

(2X3 POINTS)

(a) $N=7$

$$\therefore P = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^6 |x[n]|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} [3 \times 2^2 + 2 \times 1^2 + 2 \times 0] = 2 \text{ Unit}$$

(b) $P = \frac{1}{T_0} \left[\int_0^{T_0/2} |x(t)|^2 dt + \int_{T_0/2}^T |x(t)|^2 dt \right]$

$$= \frac{2}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0/2} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0/2} \left(\frac{2A_0}{T_0} \right)^2 t^2 dt$$

$$= \left(\frac{4A_0^2}{T_0^3} \right) \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^{T_0/2} = \left(\frac{4A_0^2}{T_0^3} \right) \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \left(\frac{T_0^3}{8} \right) = \left(\frac{A_0^2}{3} \right) \text{ Unit}$$