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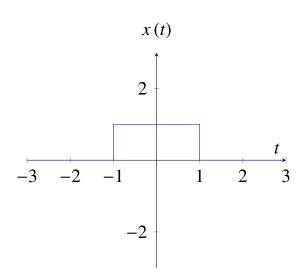
Gate EE 2023 EE1205 Signals and Systems

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Question Gate 2023 EE: For the signals x(t) and y(t) shown in the figure, z(t) = x(t) * y(t) is maximum at $t = T_1$. Then T_1 in seconds is (Round off to the nearest integer)

Variable	values	Description
x(t)	u(t+1) - u(t-1)	signal 1
y(t)	$y(t) = \begin{cases} t - 3 & ; 1 \le n \le 5 \\ 0 & ; otherwise \end{cases}$	signal 2
X(s)	$\int_0^\infty x(t) e^{-st} dt$	Laplace transform of $x(t)$
Y(s)	$\int_0^\infty y(t) e^{-st} dt$	Laplace transform of $y(t)$
$\mathscr{L}^{-}\{Z(s)\}$	$f(t-c) u(t-c) = $ $\mathcal{L}^{-}(e^{-cs}F(s)) = $	Inverse Laplace trans-
	$\mathcal{L}^{-}(e^{-cs}F(s))$	form

TABLE 1 Input Parameters



Using laplace transform,

$$z(t) = x(t) * y(t)$$
 (1)

$$Z(s) = X(s)Y(s)$$
 (2)

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s} (e^s - e^{-s})$$
 (3)

$$Y(s) = \frac{2s+1}{s^2} \left(e^{-s} - e^{-5s} \right) \tag{4}$$

$$Z(s) = \frac{2s+1}{s^3} \left(1 - e^{-4s} - e^{-2s} + e^{-6s} \right)$$
 (5)

Now taking inverse laplace transform for each terms, $\mathcal{L}^{-}\{Z(s)\}$

$$z(t) = \left(2t + \frac{t^2}{2}\right)u(t)$$

$$-\left(2(t-4) + \frac{(t-4)^2}{2}\right)u(t-4)$$

$$-\left(2(t-2) + \frac{(t-2)^2}{2}\right)u(t-2)$$

$$+\left(2(t-6) + \frac{(t-6)^2}{2}\right)u(t-6)$$
(6)

Solution:

From the plot it is clear that $T_1 = 4$.

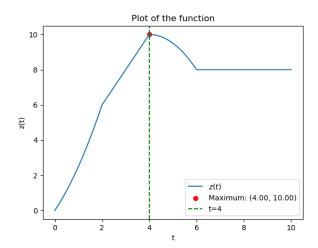


Fig. 1. z(t) vs. t

Now in time domain,

$$z(t) = x(t) * y(t) = y(t) * x(t)$$
 (7)

$$z(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y(\tau) x(t - \tau) d\tau$$
 (8)

 $x(\tau)$ is an even signal,

$$x(\tau) = x(-\tau) \tag{9}$$

$$x(-\tau) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; -1 \le -\tau \le 1 \\ 0 & ; \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 (10)

$$x(-\tau) \stackrel{\text{Time shifting}}{\longleftrightarrow} x(t-\tau)$$
 (11)

$$x(t-\tau) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; t-1 \le t-\tau \le t+1 \\ 0 & ; \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 (12)

For z(t) to be maximum both $y(\tau)$ and $x(t-\tau)$ must be maximum,

$$\implies t - 1 = 3 \quad \text{or} \quad t + 1 = 5$$
$$t = T_1 = 4$$