



Assignment 5

Deadline : 1401 / 03 / 16

Email : signalspring2022@gmail.com

1. Calculate the discrete Fourier transform of the following signals.

a) $x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n-2] + n \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{|n|}$

b) $x[n] = 2 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n u[n]$

2. Find $x[n]$ if it has the following Fourier transform as:

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^k \pi \delta\left(\omega - \frac{k\pi}{2}\right)$$

3. The response of a discrete LTI system to input $x_1[n]$ is $y_1[n]$. Find the response of this system to $x_2[n]$.

$$x_1[n] = 1 + \cos \frac{2\pi n}{3}$$

$$y_1[n] = 2 + \sin \frac{2\pi n}{3}$$

$$x_2[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta[n-3m]$$

4. A system with the following frequency response is given.

- a) Derive the Impulse response of the system.
- b) Derive the differential equation of the system.
- c) Find the response of the system to unit step in time domain.

$$H(\Omega) = \frac{1}{(1 - 0.3e^{-j\Omega})(1 - 0.5e^{-j\Omega})(1 - 0.7e^{-j\Omega})}$$

5. Find the Laplace transform and ROC of the following signals.

- a) $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \delta(t + kT), a_k = cte$
- b) $t \sin(t) u(t)$
- c) $t^2 u(t - 2)$
- d) $te^{-at} u(t + 1)$

6. Find the inverse Laplace transform of the following signals.

$$X(s) = \frac{e^{-2s}}{(s-1)^2}, \Re[s] > 1$$
$$a > 0, X(s) = \frac{s+a}{s-a}, \Re[s] < a$$
$$a > 0, X(s) = \frac{s-a}{s+a}, \Re[s] > -a$$
$$X(s) = 1 + \frac{s^2 - 1}{s^2 + 1}, \Re[s] < 0$$

7. Consider a signal $y(t)$ which is related to two signals $x_1(t)$ and $x_2(t)$ by

$$y(t) = x_1(t - 2) * x_2(-t + 3)$$

where

$$x_1(t) = e^{-2t}u(t) \text{ and } x_2(t) = e^{-3t}u(t).$$

use properties of the Laplace transform to determine the Laplace transform $Y(s)$ of $y(t)$.

8. The input $x(t) = \begin{cases} 4, & t \geq 0 \\ 1, & t < 0 \end{cases}$ is applied to a LTI, stable system with $H(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 - 1}$.

Derive the output of the system in time domain ($y(t)$).

9. The following information about a signal is given. Derive the Laplace transform and ROC of the signal.

$X(s)$ has two poles and $X(t)$ is real.

$X(s)$ has no zeros in S-plane

$X(s)$ has a pole in $s = -1 + j$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |e^{2t}x(t)|dt < \infty$$

$$X(0) = 8$$