

Faculty of Engineering

End Semester Examination May 2025

EC3CO23 Signals & Systems

Programme	:	B.Tech.	Branch/Specialisation	:	EC
Duration	:	3 hours	Maximum Marks	:	60

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Assume suitable data if necessary.
 Notations and symbols have their usual meaning.

Section 1 (Answer all question(s))				Marks CO BL
Q1. Signal can be defined as:		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Information	<input type="radio"/> Data	1 1 1
		<input type="radio"/> Both (A) and (B)	<input type="radio"/> None of these	
Q2. The signal $x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi) u(t)$ is-		<input type="radio"/> An energy signal	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A power signal	1 2 2
		<input type="radio"/> An energy as well as a power signal	<input type="radio"/> Neither an energy nor a power signal	
Q3. If a function $f(t).u(t)$ is shifted to left side by t_0 , then the function can be expressed as:		<input type="radio"/> $f(t-t_0) u(t)$	<input type="radio"/> $f(t) u(t-t_0)$	1 1 2
		<input checked="" type="radio"/> $f(t-t_0) u(t-t_0)$	<input type="radio"/> $f(t+t_0) u(t+t_0)$	
Q4. What are the two types of fourier series?		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Trigonometric and exponential	<input type="radio"/> Trigonometric and logarithmic	1 2 1
		<input type="radio"/> Exponential and logarithmic	<input type="radio"/> Trigonometric only	
Q5. A system which is linear is said to obey the rules of-		<input type="radio"/> Scaling	<input type="radio"/> Additivity	1 3 1
		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Both scaling and additivity	<input type="radio"/> Homogeneity	
Q6. Convolution of any signal with impulse function results-		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Signal itself	<input type="radio"/> Unity	1 3 2
		<input type="radio"/> Impulse	<input type="radio"/> Zero	
Q7. Response generated by any system to impulse signal is known as-		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Impulse response	<input type="radio"/> Step response	1 2 2
		<input type="radio"/> Ramp response	<input type="radio"/> None of these	
Q8. Convolute integral is-		<input type="radio"/> Commutative	<input type="radio"/> Associative	1 2 2
		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Distributive	<input checked="" type="radio"/> All of these	
Q9. What is the ROC of the signal $x(n)=\delta(n-k)$, $k>0$?		<input type="radio"/> $Z=0$	<input type="radio"/> $Z=\infty$	1 4 2
		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Entire z-plane, except at $z=0$	<input type="radio"/> Entire z-plane, except at $z=\infty$	
Q10. What is the ROC of the z-transform of the signal $x(n)=a^n u(n)+b^n u(-n-1)$?		<input checked="" type="radio"/> $ a < z < b $	<input type="radio"/> $ a > z > b $	1 5 3
		<input type="radio"/> $ a > z < b $	<input type="radio"/> $ a < z > b $	

Section 2 (Answer all question(s))

Marks CO BL

Q11. Distinguish between (i) Energy signal & Power Signal (ii) Even & Odd signal

3 2 1

Rubric	Marks
(a) Energy signal & Power Signal	1.5
(b) Even & Odd signal	1.5

Q12. (a) Explain orthogonality of signals. What is the importance of orthogonal signals in approximation theory?

7 3 3

Rubric	Marks
Explain orthogonality of signals.	3.5
What is the importance of orthogonal signals in approximation theory?	3.5

(OR)

(b) What is a different between mean square convergence and point wise convergence?

Rubric	Marks
What is a different between mean square convergence and point wise convergence. .	7

Section 3 (Answer all question(s))

Marks CO BL

Q13. Write down the Dirichlet's conditions for Fourier Series.

3 2 1

Rubric	Marks
Write down the Dirichlet's conditions for Fourier Series.	3

Q14. (a) Find the exponential Fourier series for-

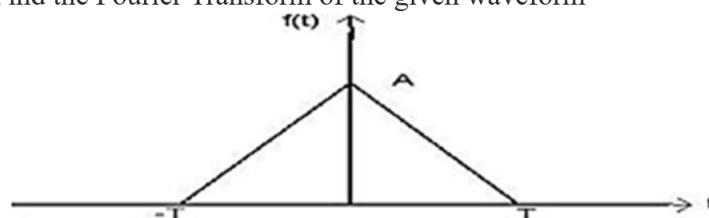
7 3 4

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{\pi}t & 0 \leq t < \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ \frac{-4}{\pi}t & \frac{-\pi}{2} \leq t \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Rubric	Marks
expression wise marking, complete solution full marks	7

(OR)

(b) Find the Fourier Transform of the given waveform-



Rubric	Marks
expression wise marking, complete solution full marks	7

Section 4 (Answer all question(s))

Marks CO BL

Q15. Explain the following properties of continuous time linear time invariant systems

2 2 1

- Stability
- Time invariance

Rubric	Marks
Explain the following properties of continuous time linear time invariant systems a. Stability	1
Explain the following properties of continuous time linear time invariant systems b. Time invariance	1

Q16. (a) Determine the output of a continuous time LTI system defined by the following linear constant coefficient differential equation.

8 4 3

$$(d^2y)/(dt^2) + 5dy/dt + 6y = u(t)$$

System is initially relaxed.

Rubric	Marks
expression wise marking, complete solution full marks	8

(OR)

(b) Determine the response of a continuous time linear time invariant system with impulse response: $h(t) = u(t)$
input applied: $x(t) = \exp(-t)u(t)$

Rubric	Marks
Determine the response of a continuous time linear time invariant system with impulse response: $h(t)=u(t)$ input applied: $x(t)=\exp(-t)u(t)$	8

Section 5 (Answer all question(s))

Marks CO BL

Q17. Explain the following properties of discrete time linear time invariant systems-

3 3 2

- Causality
- Linearity

Rubric	Marks
a. Causality	1.5
b. Linearity	1.5

- Q18. (a)** Determine the response of a discrete time linear time invariant system with impulse response: $h(n) = u(n)$
 input applied: $x(n) = [1, 0, -1]$
 (input signal starts at n=0)

Rubric	Marks
expression wise marking, complete solution full marks	7

(OR)

- (b)** Determine the output of a discrete time LTI system defined by the following linear constant coefficient difference equation.
 $y(n) + y(n - 2) + 6y(n - 4) = 2^n u(n)$
 Initial conditions: $y(-1)=1; y(-2)=-1$

Rubric	Marks
CF	3
PI	4

Section 6 (Answer all question(s))

Marks CO BL

4 2 2

- Q19.** Find the Z transform of following functions

- $n u(n)$
- $\frac{1}{n} u(n)$
- $u(n - 4)$
- $u(n) - u(n - 10)$

Rubric	Marks
one number for each	4

- Q20. (a)** Explain the linearity and differential properties of Z transform.

6 5 3

Rubric	Marks
Linearity	3
differential properties	3

(OR)

- (b)** Determine the step response of a linear systems with following impulse function.

$$H(z) = \frac{z}{z^2 + 2z + 4}$$

Rubric	Marks
$Y(z) = X(z) * H(z)$	4
invers of $Y(Z)$	2
