

Assignment 1 (Unit 1)

1. A continuous-time signal $x(t)$ is shown in fig.1. Sketch and label carefully each of the following signals:
 - a. $x(t - 1)$
 - b. $x(2 - t)$
 - c. $x(2t + 1)$
 - d. $x(4 - \frac{t}{2})$
 - e. $[x(t) + x(-t)]u(t)$
 - f. $x(t)[\delta(t + \frac{3}{2}) - \delta(t - \frac{3}{2})]$
2. A discrete-time signal is shown in fig.2. Sketch and label carefully each of the following signals:
 - a. $x[n - 4]$
 - b. $x[3 - n]$
 - c. $x[3n]$
 - d. $x[3n + 1]$
 - e. $x[n]u[3 - n]$
 - f. $x[n - 2]\delta[n - 2]$
 - g. $\frac{1}{2}x[n] + \frac{1}{2}(-1)^2x[n]$
3. Determine whether or not each of the following signals is periodic. If a signal is periodic, specify its fundamental period.
 - a. $x_1(t) = je^{j10t}$
 - b. $x_2(t) = e^{(-1+j)t}$
 - c. $x_3[n] = e^{j7\pi n}$
 - d. $x_4[n] = 3e^{j3\pi(n+1/2)/5}$
 - e. $x_5[n] = 3e^{j3/5(n+1/2)}$
4. Determine the fundamental period of the signal $x(t) = 2\cos(10t + 1) - \sin(4t - 1)$
5. Determine the values of P_∞ and E_∞ for each of the following signals:
 - a. $x_1(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$
 - b. $x_2(t) = e^{j(2t + \frac{\pi}{4})}$
 - c. $x_3(t) = \cos t$
 - d. $x_1[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$
 - e. $x_2[n] = e^{j(\frac{\pi}{2n} + \pi/8)}$
 - f. $x_3[n] = \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}n)$
6. For each of the systems given below, determine which of the systems are linear and which are non-linear.
 - a. $y(t) = tx(t)$
 - b. $y(t) = x^2(t)$
 - c. $\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 3y(t) = x(t)$
 - d. $y[n] = 2x[n] + 1$
 - e. $y[n] = n^2x[n - 2]$
 - f. $y[n - 1] + n^2y[n] = (2n + 3)x[n]$
7. For each of the systems given below, check whether systems are time-variant or not.
 - a. $y(t) = tx(t)$
 - b. $y(t) = x(t) \cos \omega_c t$

- c. $y[n] = x[n + 1] - x[n - 1]$
- d. $y[n] = x[kn]$
- 8. Check whether given systems are instantaneous or not.
 - a. $5x^3(t) + 2x(t)$
 - b. $y(t) = 2x(t) - x(t - 1)$
 - c. $y(t) = 2x(t - 1)$
 - d. $y[n] = 4x[n + 1]$
 - e. $y[n] = 4x^2[n]$
 - f. $y[n] = x[n] + x[n - 1]$
- 9. Check whether given systems are causal or not.
 - a. $y(t) = 2x(t) - x(t - 1)$
 - b. $y(t) = x^3(t) - x(t - 1)$
 - c. $y(t) = x(t) - x(t + 1)$
 - d. $y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n x[k]$
 - e. $y[n] = x[n] \cos \omega_c n$
 - f. $y[n] = nx[n]$
- 10. Check whether given systems are invertible or not.
 - a. $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau$
 - b. $y(t) = x(t)x(t - 1)$
 - c. $y(t) = x\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)$
 - d. $y[n] = 2x^2[n]$
 - e. $y[n] = x[n] + 3$
 - f. $y[n] = nx[n]$
- 11. Check whether given systems are stable or not.
 - a. $y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$
 - b. $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau; x(t) = u(t)$
 - c. $y(t) = Kx\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)$
 - d. $y[n] = x[n] \cos \omega_c n$
 - e. $y[n] = x[2n]$
 - f. $y[n] = x^2[n]$

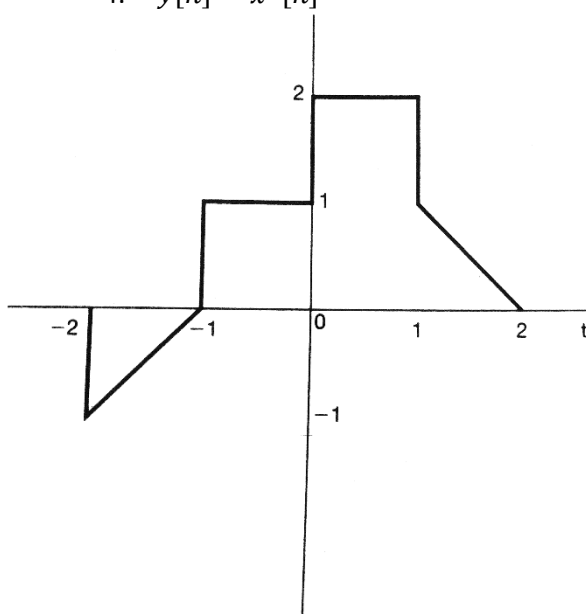


Fig.1

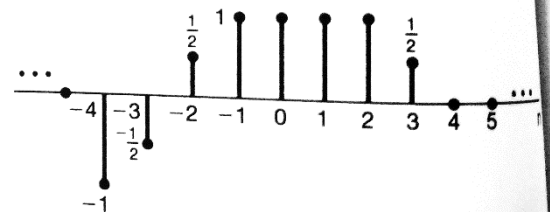


Fig.2

Answers

1. Do yourself.
2. Do yourself.
3. .
 - a. $T = \pi/5$
 - b. Not periodic
 - c. $N=2$.
 - d. $N=10$.
 - e. Not periodic
4. π
5. .
 - a. $P_{\infty} = 0 \quad E_{\infty} = 1/4$
 - b. $P_{\infty} = 1 \quad E_{\infty} = \infty$
 - c. $P_{\infty} = 1/2 \quad E_{\infty} = \infty$
 - d. $P_{\infty} = 0 \quad E_{\infty} = 4/3$
 - e. $P_{\infty} = 1 \quad E_{\infty} = \infty$
 - f. $P_{\infty} = 1/2 \quad E_{\infty} = \infty$
6. .
 - a. Linear
 - b. Non-linear
 - c. Linear
 - d. Non-Linear
 - e. Linear
 - f. Linear
7. .
 - a. Time varying
 - b. Time varying
 - c. Time invariant
 - d. Time varying
8. .
 - a. Instantaneous
 - b. Not-Instantaneous
 - c. Not-Instantaneous
 - d. Not-Instantaneous
 - e. Instantaneous
 - f. Not-Instantaneous
9. .
 - a. Causal
 - b. Causal
 - c. Non-causal
 - d. Causal
 - e. Causal
 - f. Causal
10. .
 - a. Invertible
 - b. Non-invertible
 - c. Invertible

- d. Non-invertible
- e. Invertible
- f. Non-invertible

11. .

- a. Stable
- b. Unstable
- c. Stable
- d. Stable
- e. Stable
- f. Stable