## **TUTORIAL: SIGNALS & SYSTEMS**

1. Express each of the following complex numbers in a polar form

a. 
$$2+3j$$

b. 
$$(1+j)e^{j\pi/3}$$

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 c.  $(\sqrt{5}+j)^2e^{-j\pi/3}$  d.  $\frac{2-j}{1+j3}$ 

d. 
$$\frac{2-j}{1+j3}$$

2. Determine whether or not each of the following signals is periodic. If the signal is periodic, determine its fundamental period and fundamental frequency.

(a) 
$$x(t) = e^{j(2\pi t - \pi)}$$

(b) 
$$x(t) = 3[\cos(2t)]^2$$

(c) 
$$x(t) = cos(4t) . sin(8t)$$

(d) 
$$x(t) = 4u(t) + 2\sin(3t)$$

(e) 
$$x(t) = 2\cos(2\pi t/3) - 2\sin(\pi t/8) + 2\cos(2\pi t/7 + \pi/6)$$

3. Determine the values of Power and Energy for each of the following signals:

a. 
$$x(t) = e^{-j2t}u(t)$$

b. 
$$x(t) = \begin{cases} t, & 0 \le t \le 1 \\ 2+t, & 1 \le t \le 2 \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$C. \quad x(t) = \cos(4t + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

d. 
$$x(t) = (\cos(4t + \frac{\pi}{3}))^2$$

Find the even and odd parts of these functions.

(a) 
$$g(t) = 2t^2 - 3t + 6$$

(b) 
$$g(t) = 20\cos\left(40\pi t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

(c) 
$$g(t) = \frac{2t^2 - 3t + 6}{1 + t}$$

(d) 
$$g(t) = sinc(t)$$

5. Consider the Continuous-time signals is shown in fig 1 and fig. 2. Sketch and label carefully each of the following signals:

a. 
$$x(t-1)$$

b. 
$$x(3t-1)$$

c. 
$$-3x(2+t)$$

d. 
$$x(t)[\delta(t+1/2)-\delta(t-1/2)]$$

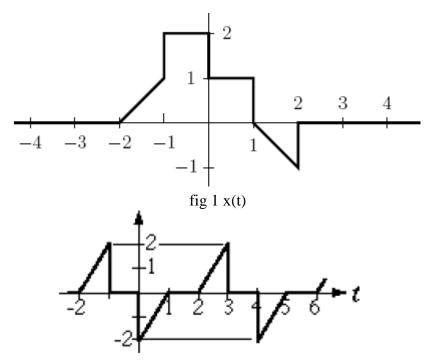


fig 2 (t) is a periodic signal with fundamental period 4

6. Sketch the waveforms of following signals:

a. 
$$x(t) = u(t) - u(t-2)$$

b. 
$$x(t) = r(t+1) - r(t) + r(t-2)$$

C. 
$$x(t) = u(t+1)-2u(t)+u(t-2)$$

d. 
$$x(t) = r(t+2) - r(t-2)$$

7. Determine the properties which hold and which do not hold for each of the following Continuous-time systems. Justify your answers. In each example y (t) denotes the system output and x (t) is the system input.

a. 
$$y(t) = x(t+2) - x(t-2)$$

b. 
$$y(t) = \sin[x(t)]$$

c. 
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} x(\tau) d\tau$$
  
e.  $y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$ 

d. 
$$y(t) = x(2t/5)$$

e. 
$$y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

f. 
$$y(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & x(t) < 0 \\ x(t) - x(t - 2), & x(t) \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

g. 
$$y(t) = tx(t)$$

h. 
$$y(t) = \sqrt{x(t)}$$