## Solver: Jesslyn Chew

1 a) It is not memoryless as the output at time  $t_0$ ,  $y(t_0)$ , depends on input other than  $t = t_0$  such as  $t = t_0 - 2$  and  $t = 3 - t_0$ .

It is not causal as the output at time  $t_0$ ,  $y(t_0)$ , does not only depend on input for  $t \le t_0$ . At  $t_0 = 0$ ,  $x(3 - t_0) = x(3)$ . This indicates that the input depends 3 seconds before the current time. Hence, it is not causal as it depends on future information.

b) 
$$h(t) = u(t) - u(t - 4)$$

$$x(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$$

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

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (u(\tau) - u(\tau - 4))e^{-2(t - \tau)}u(t - \tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(\tau)e^{-2(t - \tau)}u(t - \tau) d\tau - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(\tau - 4)e^{-2(t - \tau)}u(t - \tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t} e^{-2t + 2\tau} d\tau - \int_{4}^{t} e^{-2t + 2\tau} d\tau$$

$$= e^{-2t} \left(\frac{1}{2}e^{2\tau}\Big|_{0}^{t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{2\tau}\Big|_{4}^{t}\right)$$

$$= e^{-2t} \left(\frac{1}{2}e^{2t}u(t) - \frac{1}{2}u(t) - \frac{1}{2}e^{2t}u(t - 4) + \frac{1}{2}e^{8u(t - 4)}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}u(t) - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}u(t) - \frac{1}{2}u(t - 4) + \frac{1}{2}e^{8-2t}u(t - 4)$$

c) 
$$h(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$x(t) = u(t) - u(t - 4)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s} - e^{-4s} \left(\frac{1}{s}\right)$$

$$Y(s) = H(s)X(s)$$

$$= \frac{1}{s(s+2)} (1 - e^{-4s})$$

$$\frac{1}{s(s+2)} = \frac{k_1}{s} + \frac{k_2}{s+2}$$

$$k_1 = \left[s \cdot \frac{1}{s(s+2)}\right]_{s=0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k_2 = \left[(s+2) \cdot \frac{1}{s(s+2)}\right]_{s=-2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}u(t) - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}u(t) - \frac{1}{2}u(t - 4) + \frac{1}{2}e^{8-2t}u(t - 4)$$

- 2 a) x(t) = x(t+T) for all t. T is a constant and must be more than 0.
  - b)  $Z_{in} = \infty$   $Z_{out} = 0$  $A_0 = \infty$

## 21st CSEC - Past Year Paper Solution 2019-2020 Sem 1 CE 2004 - Circuits and Signal Analysis

- c) i] Yes, there is negative feedback, R<sub>3</sub> provides the negative feedback.
  - Using superposition, first consider only  $V_1$  and set  $V_2 = 0$ ii]

$$V_{IN} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} V_1$$

$$A_v = 1 + \frac{R_3}{R_4} = \frac{R_3 + R_4}{R_4}$$

$$V_{OUT} = \left(\frac{R_3 + R_4}{R_4}\right) \left(\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}\right) V_1$$

Then, consider only  $V_2$  and set  $V_1 = 0$ 

Then, consider only 
$$V_2$$
 and set  $V_1 = 0$ 

$$V_{IN} = V_2$$

$$A_V = -\frac{R_3}{R_4}$$

$$V_{OUT} = -\frac{R_3}{R_4}V_2$$

$$\therefore V_{OUT} = \left(\frac{R_3 + R_4}{R_4}\right) \left(\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}\right) V_1 - \frac{R_3}{R_4}V_2$$

- (1) Inverting amplifier  $V_1 = 0$ iii]
  - (2) Non-inverting amplifier  $V_2 = 0$
  - (3) Unity gain amplifier  $V_2 = 0$ ,  $R_3 = 0$ ,  $R_4 = \infty$