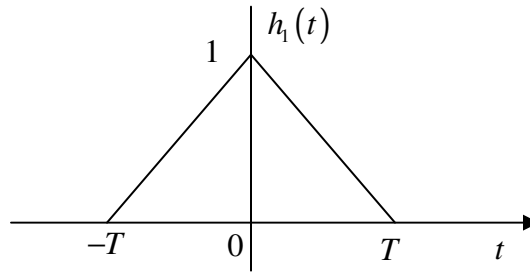


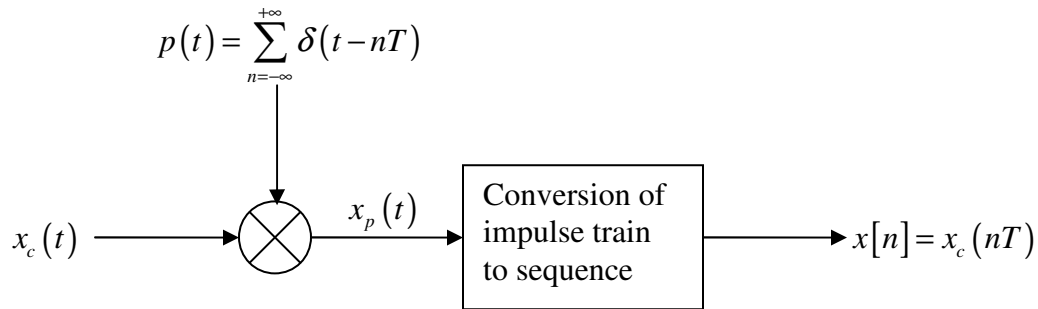
1. A signal $x(t)$ undergoes a zero-order hold operation with an effective sampling period T to produce a signal $x_o(t)$. Let $x_1(t)$ denote the result of a first-order hold operation on the samples of $x(t)$, i.e.,

$$x_1(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(nT) h_1(t-nT),$$

where $h_1(t)$ is the function shown below. Specify the frequency response of the filter that produces $x_1(t)$ as its output when $x_o(t)$ is the input.



2. Consider a band-limited signal $x_c(t)$ that is sampled at a rate higher than the Nyquist rate. The samples, spaced T seconds apart, are then converted to a sequence $x[n]$, as shown below.



Determine the relation between the energy E_d of the sequence $x[n]$, the energy E_c of the original continuous-time signal sequence $x_c(t)$ and the sampling interval T .

3. Consider the signal, $x(t) = e^{-5t}u(t-1)$
 - (a) Evaluate its Laplace transform, $X(s)$ and specify ROC.
 - (b) Determine the values of the finite numbers A and t_o such that the Laplace transform, $G(s)$ of

$$g(t) = A e^{-5t} u(-t - t_o)$$

has the same algebraic form as $X(s)$. What is the ROC corresponding to $G(s)$?

4. Consider the signal, $x(t) = e^{-5t}u(t) + e^{-\beta t}u(t)$,
And denote its Laplace transform by $X(s)$. What are the constraints placed on the real and imaginary parts of β if the region of convergence of $X(s)$ is $\text{Re}\{s\} > -3$?
5. Find the system function or transfer function, $H(s)$, of the causal and stable LTI systems which are modeled by second-order differential equations
 - $\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 3\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 2y(t) = x(t)$
 - $5\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 4\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 5y(t) = 7x(t)$
 - $\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 20\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = x(t)$
 - $5\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 4\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 5y(t) = 7x(t) + \frac{1}{3}\frac{dx(t)}{dt}$
6. From each of the system function derived in above problem, find the corresponding impulse response, $h(t)$, by using inverse Laplace transform method.