



Important Instructions:

- Assume suitable data wherever required.
 - Support your answers with steps, elaborate explanation, calculations.

1. Consider a CT system with input output relation $y(t) = x(\sin(t))$. Is the system (i) causal ? (ii) linear? [CO-1]

2. Let $x[n]$ be a periodic signal with period $N = 8$ and Fourier series coefficients $c_k = -c_{k-4}$. A signal $y[n] = \left(\frac{1+(-1)^n}{2}x[n-1]\right)$ with period $N = 8$ is generated. If d_k denotes the Fourier series coefficients for signal $y[n]$, find $f(k)$ such that $d_k = f(k)c_k$. [CO-3]

3. [CO-2] A signal $x(t)$ has period $T = 2$ and is defined over one period by $x(t) = \begin{cases} e^t, & -1 < t < 1, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

- (a) If the Fourier series coefficients take the form,

$$a_k = \frac{(A)^k \sinh(B)}{1 - C} \quad \text{for all integers } k \neq 0,$$

determine the values of A, B, C .

(b) Compute the value of DC component a_0 .

4. [CO-3] Consider the signal

$$x(t) = \frac{\sin(200\pi t)}{2\omega\pi t} + \cos(100\pi t) \cdot \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{0.01}\right)$$

where quiet

$$\text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| \leq \frac{T}{2}, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(a) Determine the Fourier Transform $X(\Omega)$ of $x(t)$.

(b) Plot the magnitude and phase spectra of $X(f)$.

5. [CO-4] Answer the following.

(a) Verify Parseval's theorem

(b) Verify property of Fourier series for convolution in time.

(b) Verify property of Fourier series for convolution in time domain for the sequences $x_1[n] = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, $x_2[n] = \{5, 6, 7, 8\}$, $n = 0, 1, 2, 3$.

Wish you all the best!

periodic

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |e^{2\pi f_0 t}|^2 dt = \text{energy}$$



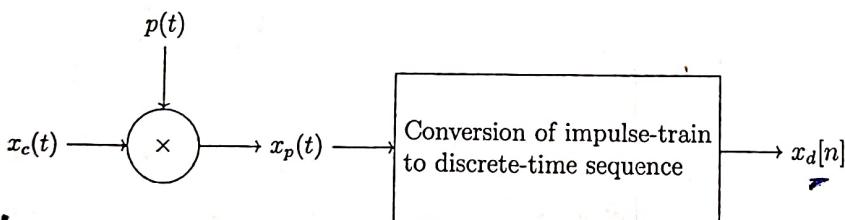
~~ST24 SEC 10~~

Time: 03 Hours

B.Tech. (ECE) Semester-3

Marks: 60

1. (a) Why are sinusoidal signals given such importance in engineering? (b) Give an example of a useful unstable system. [CO-2], {1 + 1}
2. Find inverse Laplace transform of $X(s) = \frac{-5s-7}{(s+1)(s-1)(s+2)}$ if the region of convergence is given by (i) $\mathcal{R}(s) > 1$, (ii) $\mathcal{R}(s) < -2$, (iii) $-1 < \mathcal{R}(s) < 1$ and (iv) $-2 < \mathcal{R}(s) < -1$. [CO-4], {2.5 × 4 = 10}
3. Consider a continuous-time linear time invariant system for which input $x(t)$ and output $y(t)$ are related by $\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} - \frac{dy(t)}{dt} - 2y(t) = x(t)$.
1. Determine the system transfer function and plot its pole zero pattern. [CO-4], {3}
 2. Determine the impulse response if the system is (i) stable, (ii) causal and (iii) neither stable nor causal. [CO-4], {3}
4. A causal discrete-time linear time invariant system for which input $x[n]$ and output $y[n]$ are related by $y[n] - \frac{3}{4}y[n-1] + \frac{1}{8}y[n-2] = x[n]$.
1. Determine the system transfer function. [CO-5], {3}
 2. Determine the impulse response of the system. [CO-5], {3}
5. The signals $x_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t)$ and $x_2(t) = 10\cos(50\pi t)$ are both sampled with $f_s = 75$ Hz. Show that two sequences so obtained are identical. [CO-4], {6}
6. Find the Fourier transform of CT unit step function. [CO-3], {6}
7. Find the final value of signals corresponding to z -transforms (i) $X_1(z) = \frac{1+z^{-1}}{1-0.25z^{-2}}$ and $X_2(z) = \frac{1}{1+2z^{-1}-3z^{-2}}$. [CO-5], {3 × 2 = 6 }
8. Determine $x(0)$ and $x(\infty)$ if $X(s) = \frac{10(2s+3)}{s(s^2+2s+5)}$. [CO-5], {6}
9. If $x_p(t)$ represents an impulse train for any $x_c(t)$, obtain equations for $X_c(\Omega)$, $P(\Omega)$, $X_p(\Omega)$, and $X_d(\omega)$. In addition, neatly sketch and label them. [CO-4], {6}



10. Neatly sketch and label the magnitude spectra after upsampling by 2 and downsampling by 9 for $x[n]$ whose spectrum is $X(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{|\omega|}{\omega_0}, & |\omega| \leq \omega_0, \\ 0, & |\omega| > \omega_0. \end{cases}$. Here $\omega_0 = 2\pi/9$. [CO-5], {6}

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