

Reg No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**  
**FIFTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION(R&S), DECEMBER 2019**

**Course Code: EE307**

**Course Name: SIGNALS AND SYSTEMS**

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

**PART A**

*Answer all questions, each carries 5 marks.*

Marks

- |   |  |     |
|---|--|-----|
| 1 | Define unit ramp function. Plot $r(t)$ and $x(t) = -4r(t)$   | (5) |
| 2 | Find the unilateral Laplace transform and ROC of $x(t) = e^{-t}u(t) + e^{-4t}u(t)$   | (5) |
| 3 | If Fourier transform of $x(t)$ is $X(\omega)$ , derive the Fourier transform of $\frac{dx(t)}{dt}$   | (5) |
| 4 | Plot a) $u[n]$ and b) $x[n] = u[n+2] \times u[-n+2]$   | (5) |
| 5 | Consider the sequence $x[n] = a^n$ , if $x[n]$ is a causal sequence prove that the ROC of $X(z)$ is the exterior of the circle of radius ' $a$ ', where $X(z)$ is the Z transform of $x[n]$ .                        | (5) |
| 6 | State and prove the linearity and time reversal properties of Z-transform  | (5) |
| 7 | Determine whether Fourier series representation is possible for the discrete time signals a) $x[n] = 2\cos\sqrt{5}\pi n$ and b) $x[n] = 4\cos\frac{n\pi}{2}$ . If possible find the fundamental period and frequency | (5) |
| 8 | Find the frequency response $H(\omega)$ given, $y[n] = \frac{1}{2}\{x[n] + x[n-2]\}$   | (5) |

**PART B**

*Answer any two full questions, each carries 10 marks.*

- |    |   |     |
|----|---|-----|
| 9  | a) Find whether the system $y(t) = at^2x(t) + bt(x(t-4))$ is a) static b) linear c) causal and d) time invariant  | (6) |
|    | b) Given $x(t) = e^{-3t}u(t)$ . Find the output of the system if the impulse response of the system is given by $h(t) = u(t+3)$   | (4) |
| 10 | a) A $1k\Omega$ resistor is connected in series with $200\mu F$ capacitor. Using Laplace transform find the voltage across the capacitor $y(t)$ if the voltage input is | (6) |

$$x(t) = \frac{3}{b} e^{-2t} u(t) \text{ with the initial condition } y(0) = -2$$

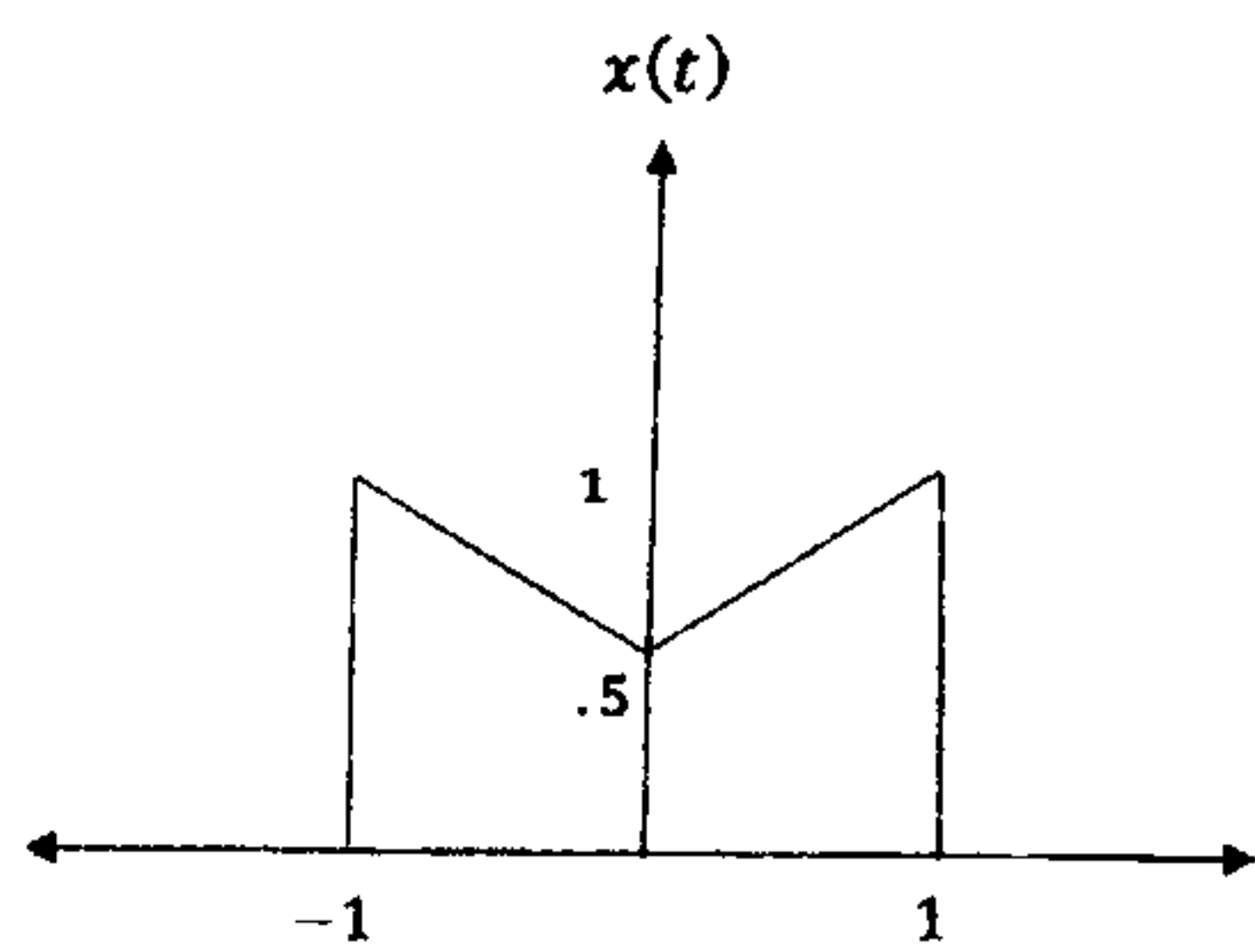
- b) Consider an LTI system described by the differential equation (4)

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 5y(t) = \frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2} + \frac{dx(t)}{dt} - 2x(t). \text{ Find the transfer function of the inverse system and find out whether a stable and causal inverse system exists.}$$

- 11 a) Using bilateral Laplace transform find the ROC of the signal  $x(t) = e^{-b|t|}$  for a) (6)

b>0 and b) b<0

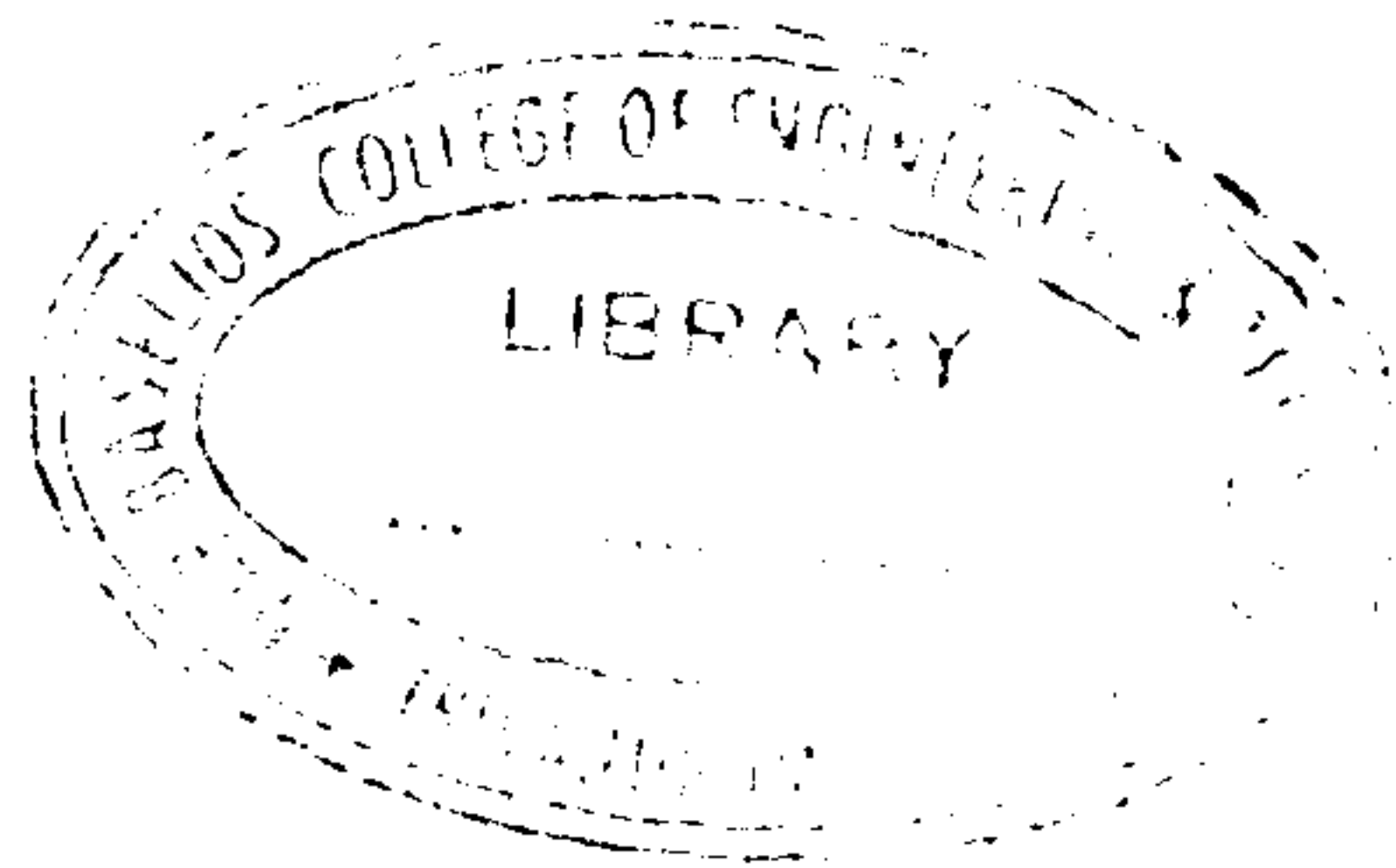
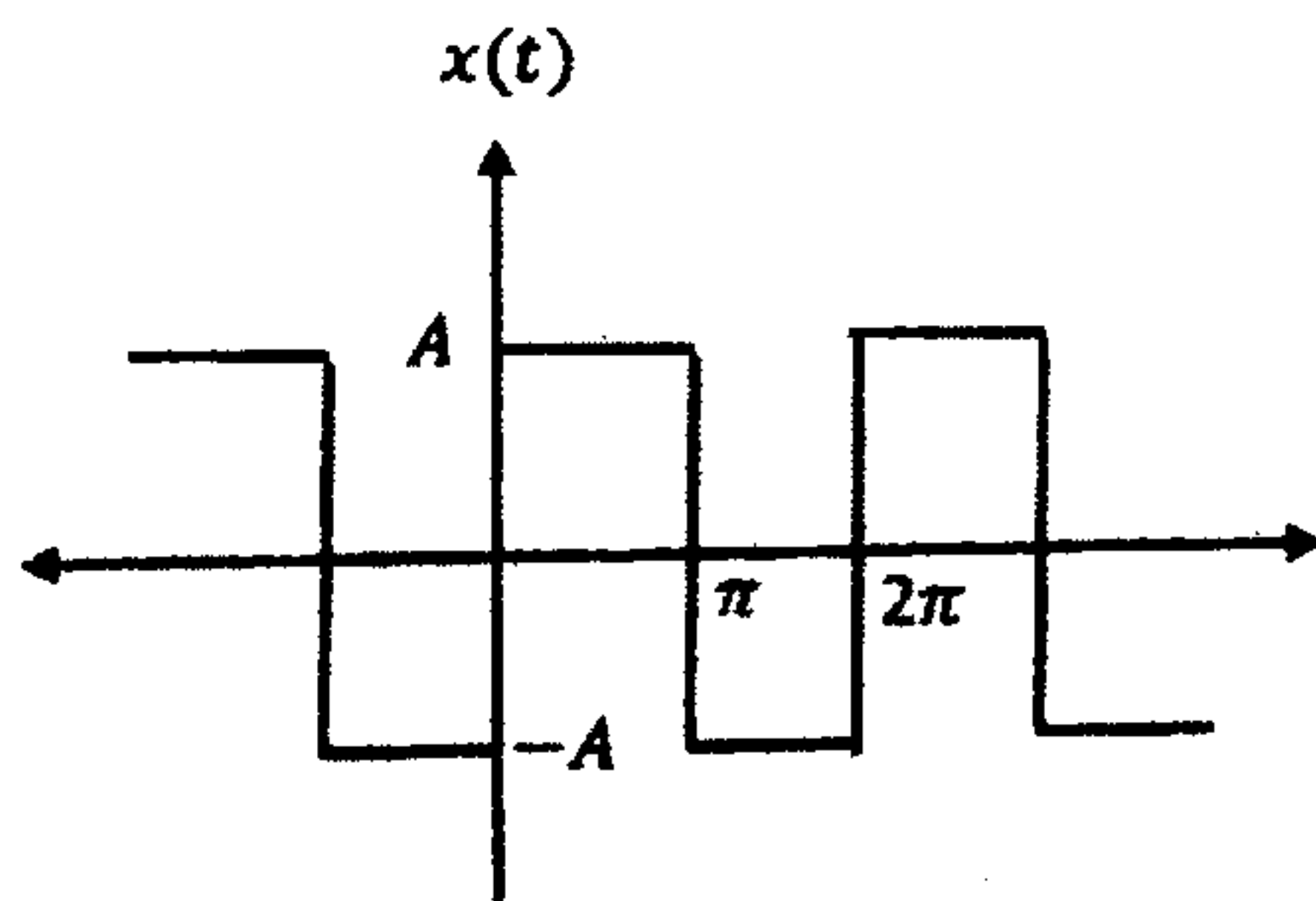
- b) For  $x(t)$  given below, plot  $x(-2t - 1)$  (4)



### PART C

*Answer any two full questions, each carries 10 marks.*

- 12 a) Find the exponential Fourier series and plot the magnitude and phase spectrum of (10)  
the following waveform.



- 13 a) Define sampling theorem. With the help of frequency spectrum explain signal (6)  
reconstruction is possible only if sampling frequency is  $f_s \geq 2f_m$

- b) Using Fourier transform property find the Fourier transform of (4)  
 $x(t) = e^{-3t} u(t - 2)$

- 14 a) Using graphical method find the convolution of  $x[n] = \{1, 3, 3, 2\}$  and (6)  
 $h[n] = u[n] - u[n - 4]$

- b) The impulse response of a system is given by  $h[n] = 3^n u[-n]$ . Find whether the system is causal, stable and dynamic (4)

**PART D**

*Answer any two full questions, each carries 10 marks.*

- 15 a) Determine the causal signal  $x[n]$ , if the Z-transform of the signal is given by (6)

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{(1+z^{-1})(1+z^{-1})^2}$$

- b). An LTI system has the impulse response  $h[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]$ . Determine the input (4)  
of the system if the output is  $y[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] + \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^n u[n]$

- 16 a) Find the Z-transform and ROC of  $x[n] = n \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^n u[n] * \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-n} u[-n]$ . Symbol \* (6)  
represents convolution

- b) If a discrete time periodic signal has periodicity N, write its Fourier series representation. Write down any three differences between continuous time and discrete time Fourier series (4)

- 17 The impulse response of a discrete time system is given by (10)  
 $h[n] = \frac{1}{2} \delta[n] + \delta[n-1] + \frac{1}{2} \delta[n-2]$ . Find the system frequency response  $H(\omega)$  and plot the magnitude and frequency spectra

