



(Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book)

PAPER ID : 912303

Roll No.

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B. Tech.

(SEM. III) (ODD SEM.) THEORY EXAMINATION, 2014-15 SIGNALS & SYSTEMS

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

Note : Attempt all questions.

SECTION - A

- 1 Attempt all parts of this question : (2×10=20)
- (a) Determine the Nyquist rate for the continuous time signal $x(t) = 5\cos 50 \pi t + 20 \sin 300 \pi t$.
 - (b) Find $f(0)$ if $F(s) = (s+8)/s^2+6s+13$, using initial value theorem.
 - (c) Find the Fourier transform of $x(t) = \text{sgn}(t)$ or $u(t)$
 - (d) Find the Z transform of the following sequence $x(n) = 3 \delta(n) + \delta(n-3) + \delta(n+3)$.
 - (e) Determine and sketch the even and odd components of the continuous time signal $x(t) = 10e^{-2t} u(t)$.
 - (f) Determine the energy of signal $u(n) - u(n-1)$.
 - (g) Write time scaling and differentiation in s domain property of Laplace transform.

- (h) Determine the final value of $x(z) = (8Z-7)Z/4Z^2-7Z+3$
- (i) State the condition of existence: convergence of Laplace transform.
- (j) Is the signal $2\cos t + 3\cos(t/3)$ periodic or not. If periodic, determine fundamental period.

SECTION - B

2 Attempt any **three** parts : (3×10=30)

- (a) Define signal. Classify the different type of signal in detail using time domain technique.
- (b) For discrete time system $y(n) = x(-n+2)$ and $y(n) = x(n) + nx(n+1)$, check whether the system are static or dynamic, linear or non linear, shift invariant or shift varying, causal or non causal
- (c) (i) Explain the relation between Laplace and Fourier transform.
(ii) Find the DTFT of $x(n) = (1/2)^{n-1}u(n-1)$.
- (d) Determine the CTFT of a Continuous time signal $x(t) = e^{-At}u(t)$.

SECTION - C

Attempt **all** questions of this section : (5×10= 50)

3 Attempt any **one** part :

- (a) An LTI system is described by the difference equation $d/dt y(t) + \alpha y(t) = x(t)$. Evaluate the impulse response and plot the magnitude and phase spectrum.

4 Attempt any **one** part :

- (a) Discuss any two property of z transform and determine the z transform, region of convergence of the discrete time signal given as $x(n) = a^n$ for n is greater than or equal to zero, otherwise x(n) zero
- (b) A system is described by the following difference equation, $y(n) = 1/2y(n-1) + x(n)$. Input given to the system is $(1/3)^n u(n)$ and initial condition is $y(-1) = 1$. Determine (i) Zero input response (ii) Zero state response (iii) Total response.

5 Attempt any **one** part :

- (a) Determine the inverse Z-transform of the following $X(z)$ by the partial fraction expansion method :

$$X(z) = \frac{(Z+2)}{(2Z^2-7Z+2)}$$

If the ROC are (i) $|Z| > 3$ (ii) $|Z| < \frac{1}{3}$ (iii) $\frac{1}{2} < |Z| < 3$

- (b) Prove initial value theorem and final value theorem.

6 Attempt any **one** part :

- (a) Solve the differential equation using Laplace method $dy(t)/dt + 5y(t) = x(t)$, with initial condition $y(0+) = -2$ and $x(t) = 3e^{-2t} u(t)$.
- (b) Determine the system response $y(t)$ for a system given below to input $x(t) = e^{-3t} u(t)$ and

7 Attempt any **one** part :

- (a) (i) Explain any two properties of continuous time fourier transform
- (ii) Explain any two properties of discrete time fourier transform
- (b) Solve the following differential equation $d^2y(t)/dt^2 + 4dy(t)/dt + 5y(t) = 5x(t)$ with $y(0^-) = 1$ and $y'(0^-) = 2$ and input $x(t) = u(t)$ using laplace method.

Time : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 100

Note : Attempt all questions

SECTION - A

1. Attempt all parts of the question.

- (a) Determine the Fourier series for the continuous time signal $x(t) = 2\cos(50\pi t) + 2\sin(300\pi t)$.
- (b) Find $x(t)$ if $X(s) = (s-3)/(s^2+13s+3)$, using initial value theorem.
- (c) Find the Fourier transform of $x(t) = \sin(t)$ or $\cos(t)$.
- (d) Find the Z transform of the following sequence $x(n) = 3\delta(n) + \delta(n-3) + \delta(n+3)$.
- (e) Determine and sketch the even and odd components of the continuous time signal $x(t) = 10e^{-t}u(t)$.
- (f) Determine the energy of signal $x(n) = 1/n^2$.
- (g) Write time scaling and differentiation as a duality property of Laplace transform.