

Reg. No. :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Question Paper Code : 73443

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2017.

Third Semester

Electronics and Communication Engineering

EC 2204/EC 35/EC 1202 A/080290015/10144 EC 305 — SIGNALS AND SYSTEMS

(Common to Biomedical Engineering)

(Regulations 2008/2010)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

PART A — (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

1. What are singularity functions?
2. What is an LTI system?
3. State Dirichlet conditions.
4. Define region of convergence of Laplace transform for a causal signal.
5. Define state variable and state equations.
6. State the condition for a continuous time system to be stable and causal.
7. What is aliasing?
8. Give the transform pair equations of DTFT.
9. Give the N^{th} order linear constant coefficient difference equation of discrete system.
10. Find the stability of the system whose impulse response is $h(n) = 2^n u(n)$.

PART B — (5 × 16 = 80 marks)

11. (a) (i) How are signals classified? Explain with example. (8)
- (ii) Determine fundamental period of the signal $x(t) = 2 \cos(10t + 1) - \sin(4t - 1)$. (4)
- (iii) Determine whether the signal $x(t) = \cos^2 \omega_0 t$ is energy signal or power signal. And calculate their energy and power. (4)

Or

- (b) (i) Check whether the system $y(n) = nx(n)$ is (5 × 2 = 10)
- (1) static or dynamic
 - (2) linear or nonlinear
 - (3) shift invariant or shift variant
 - (4) causal or noncausal
 - (5) stable or unstable.
- (ii) Sketch the signals
- (1) $u[n-2] - u[n-5]$
 - (2) $x[n] = \{1, 2, 6, 4, 8, 10\}$
↑
sketch $x[2n]$ (6)

12. (a) (i) Find the trigonometric Fourier series of the waveform shown in Fig.12 (a) (i). (8)

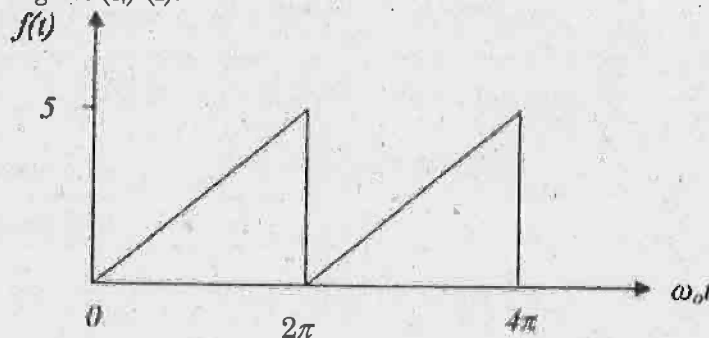


Fig. 12 (a) (i)

- (ii) Find the Fourier transform of $f(t) = t \cos at$. (8)

Or

- (b) (i) Find the Laplace transform of the waveform shown in Fig.12 (b)(i) (6)

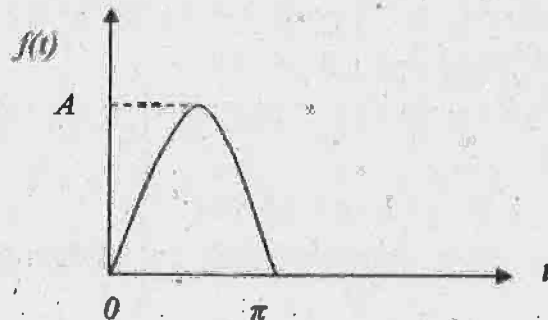


Fig. 12 (b) (i)

- (ii) Find the inverse Laplace transform of $F(s) = \frac{s-2}{s(s+1)^3}$. (10)

13. (a) (i) Derive an expression for convolution integral. (8)

- (ii) Determine the frequency response and impulse response of the system having following differential equation:

$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 3 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 2y(t) = 2 \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 4x(t). \quad (8)$$

Or

- (b) (i) Determine $H(s)$ for the following differential equation

$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} - \frac{dy(t)}{dt} - 2y(t) = x(t)$$

Also determine $h(t)$ for each of the following cases:

- (1) The system is stable
- (2) The system is causal
- (3) The system is neither stable nor causal. (10)

- (ii) Construct the state variable model for the transfer function

$$T(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{s+3}{s^3+5s^2+8s+3} \quad (6)$$

14. (a) (i) State and prove sampling theorem. (8)

- (ii) For the given signal $x(t) = \cos(200\pi t + \theta)$

- (1) If $x(t)$ is sampled at 250 Hz, 500 Hz and 100 Hz. At which frequency does aliasing phenomena take place?

- (2) What is the discrete time signal $x_d(n)$ if sampling frequency is 100 Hz? (4)

- (iii) State any four properties of DTFT. (4)

Or

- (b) (i) Find the z-transform of $x(n) = \cos \omega_0 n$ for $n \geq 0$. (8)

- (ii) Find the inverse z-transform of $X(Z) = \frac{1}{(z-0.25)(z-0.5)}$; $ROC |z| > 0.5$ (8)

15. (a) (i) A discrete time causal system has a transfer function

$$H(Z) = \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1-0.2z^{-1}-0.15z^{-2}}$$

- (1) Determine the difference equation of the system

- (2) Show pole zero diagram

- (3) Find impulse response of the system. (10)

- (ii) Compute $y(n) = x(n) * h(n)$, where

$$x(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & 3 \leq n \leq 8 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$h(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & 4 \leq n \leq 15 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

Or

- (b) (i) Draw direct form, cascade form and parallel form representations of the second order system function $H(z) = \frac{1}{(1+0.5z^{-1})(1-0.25z^{-1})}$. (8)

- (ii) Determine the system function for the causal LTI system with difference equation $y(n) - \frac{1}{2}y(n-1) + \frac{1}{4}y(n-2) = x(n)$. Also

determine $y(n)$ if $x(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n)$. (8)