



FIFTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2011

**AI 09 502 - SIGNALS & SYSTEMS
(2009 Admission)**

Time : Three Hours

Maximum: 70 Marks

**Part A (5x 2 Marks = 10 Marks)
Answer All questions**

1. State the difference between energy and power signals.
2. Find the area under the signal $x(t) = 10 \delta(t-2)$.
3. Find the Fourier Transform of $x(t) = 1/t$.
4. What is the significance of power spectral density?
5. State the initial value theorem.

**Part B (4 x 5 Marks = 20 Marks)
Answer any four questions**

6. Determine and sketch the even and odd components of the continuous -time signal $x(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$.
7. State and prove convolution theorem.
8. State and explain Dirichlet's condition for the convergence of Fourier Series.
9. Determine the DTFT of $y_1(n) = x(2n)$ given that DTFT of $x[n] = X(e^{j\omega})$.
10. Find the Laplace transform of $x(t) = e^{-3t} \cos(2\pi 100t)u(t)$.
11. Find the unilateral Z-transform of $n^2 u(n)$.

Part C (4x 10 Marks = 40 Marks)

Module I

12. Explain the classification of signals with suitable examples.

(or)

13. (a) What is a Linear Time Invariant System? Explain. (4)
 (b) A particular LTI system has $h(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$. Determine its output signal $y(t)$ corresponding to an input signal $x(t) = u(t)$. (10)

Module II

14. State and Prove Parseval's theorem.

(or)

15. If $x(t) = [t^{n-1}/(n-1)!] e^{-at}u(t)$, where $a > 0$, Show that $X(f) = 1/(a+j\omega)^n$.

Module III

16. Find the circular convolution of the two causal sequences $\{x(n)\} = \{1,2,3,4\}$ and $y(n) = \{4,3,2,1\}$ by using DFT and IDFT.

Or

17. Using Laplace Transform method, solve the following differential equation for the initial conditions

$$(d^2x(t)/dt^2) + (5dx(t)/dt) + 6x(t) = \delta(t) + 6u(t)$$

with $x(0^-) = 1$ and $x'(0^-) = 2$.

Module IV

18. Find the unilateral Z-transform of $x(n) = [a^n \cos \omega_0 n] u(n)$.

Or

19. For the Discrete time system described by the following difference equation, determine

- (i) the unit sample response sequence $h(n)$ (3)
- (ii) the step response sequence $g(n)$ and (3)
- (iii) whether it is BIBO stable (2)

$$y(n) = 0.6 y(n-1) - 0.08 y(n-2) + x(n)$$