

Total No. of Questions—8]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—4+2

Seat No.	
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[4657]-542

S.E. (E&TC/Electronics) (First Semester) EXAMINATION, 2014

SIGNALS AND SYSTEMS

(2012 PATTERN)

Time : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 50

- N.B. :—** (i) Attempt four questions as Q. No. 1 or Q. No. 2, Q. No. 3 or Q. No. 4, Q. No. 5 or Q. No. 6, Q. No. 7 or Q. No. 8.
- (ii) Answer any *three* questions from each Section.
- (iii) Neat diagrams must be drawn wherever necessary.
- (iv) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- (v) Use of calculator is allowed.
- (vi) Assume suitable data, if necessary.

SECTION I

1. (a) Perform the following operations on the given signal $x(t)$ which is defined as : [4]

$$x(t) = u(t) - u(t - 4)$$

- (i) Sketch $z(t) = x(-t - 1)$
- (ii) Sketch $y(t) = x(t) + z(t)$.

P.T.O.

(b) Determine whether the following signals are Energy or Power, and find energy or time averaged power of the signal : [4]

(i) $x(t) = 5 \cos(\pi t) + \sin(5\pi t) ; -\infty \leq t \leq \infty$

(ii) $x[n] = n, \quad 0 \leq n < 5$
 $= 10 - n, \quad 5 \leq n \leq 10$
 $= 0, \quad \text{otherwise}$

(c) Determine whether the following system is Static/Dynamic, Causal/Non-causal and Stable/Unstable and justify : [4]

$$h(t) = e^{-5t}u(t).$$

Or

2. (a) Compute the convolution integral by graphical method and sketch the output for the following signals : [6]

$$x(t) = u(t) - u(t - 2)$$

$$h(t) = e^{-2t} u(t)$$

(b) Evaluate the following integrals : [4]

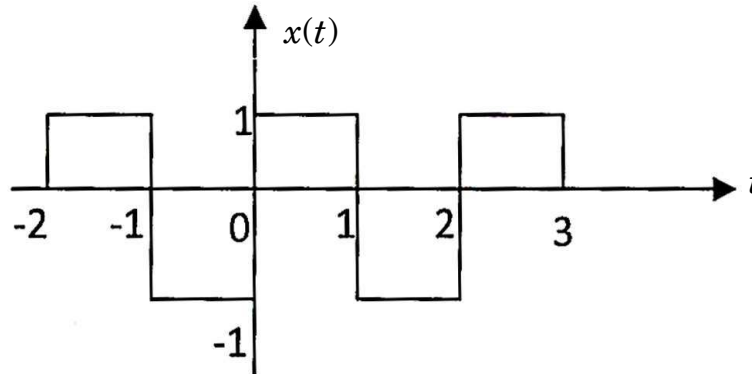
(i) $\int_0^{\infty} t^2 \delta(t - 10) dt$

(ii) $\int_0^{10} \delta(t) \sin(2\pi t) dt .$

- (c) Determine whether the following signal is periodic or not, if periodic, find the fundamental period of the signal : [2]

$$x(t) = \cos^2(2\pi t).$$

3. (a) Find the trigonometric Fourier series for the periodic signal $x(t)$ shown in the following figure and sketch the amplitude and phase spectra : [6]



- (b) Find the inverse Laplace transform of : [6]

$$X(s) = \frac{2}{(s+4)(s-1)}.$$

If the Region of convergence is :

- (i) $-4 \leq \text{Re}(s) < 1$
- (ii) $\text{Re}(s) > 1$
- (iii) $\text{Re}(s) < -4$.

Or

4. (a) Find the Fourier transform of the following signals : [6]

(i) $x(t) = \text{sng}(t)$

(ii) $x(t) = u(t)$

(iii) $x(t) = e^{-at} \sin(\omega_0 t) u(t)$.

(b) Find the initial and final value of the following signal : [4]

$$X(s) = \frac{2s + 3}{s^2 + 5s - 7}$$

(c) State the relationship between Fourier transform and Laplace transform. [2]

SECTION II

5. (a) Find the following for the given signal $x(t)$: [6]

(i) Autocorrelation

(ii) Energy from Autocorrelation

(iii) Energy Spectral Density.

$$x(t) = e^{-10t}u(t)$$

(b) Determine the cross-correlation between two sequences which are given below : [4]

$$x_1(n) = \{1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4\}$$

$$x_2(n) = \{3 \ 2 \ 1 \ 0\}$$

(c) State and describe any *three* properties of Power Spectral Density (PSD). [3]

Or

6. (a) Prove that autocorrelation function and energy spectral density form Fourier transform pair of each other and verify the same for : [9]

$$x(t) = e^{-10t}u(t).$$

- (b) State and describe any *four* properties of Energy Spectral Density (ESD). [4]
7. (a) Explain Exponential probability model with respect to its density and distribution function. [4]
- (b) Two cards are drawn from a 52 card deck successively without replacing the first : [4]
- (i) Given the first one is heart, what is the probability that second is also a heart ?
- (ii) What is the probability that both cards will be hearts ?
- (c) A coin is tossed three times. Write the sample space which gives all possible outcomes. A random variable X, which represents the number of heads obtained on any double toss. Draw the mapping of S on to real line. Also find the probabilities of X and plot the C.D.F. [5]

Or

8. (a) PDF of a random variable X is : [6]

$$f_x(x) = ke^{-10x}, \quad x > 0 \text{ and}$$

$$f_x(x) = 0, \quad x \leq 0.$$

Find :

(i) value of k

(ii) $P(1 \leq X \leq 2)$

(iii) $P(X \geq 3)$.

(b) State the properties of Cumulative probability distribution function. [3]

(c) Find the mean standard deviation and variance of the uniform random variable. [4]