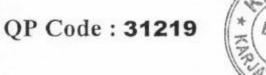
TE/IL/INST/CBGS/IL/SS 8ystems 02.16.16 Signals & systems





[Total Marks: 80

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N.B.: (1) Question no. 1 is compulsory

- (2) Solve any three questions from question no. 2 to question no. 6.
- (3) Assume suitable data if required.

1. Solve any four questions.

- State the properties of Laplace transform and derive differentiation property of (a) Laplace transform.
- $\int x(t)dt = oif x(t) is odd$ (b) Prove that
- (c) Find Z -Transform of given signal and Sketch ROC $x(n) = 2^n u(n) + 3^n u [-n-1]$
- (d) Find the Fourier transform of two sided exponential signal.
- (e) Find the odd and even part of given signal $x(t) = (1+t^3) (\cos^3 10t)$
- 2. (a) Determine whether following Systems are static, linear, time variant, causal and stable
 - (i) $y(t) = x(t+10) + x^2(t)$
 - (ii) $y[n] = x[n^2]$
 - (b) If x₁ [n] and x₂ [n] are two periodic sequences given below. Find the convolution between them

$$x_1[n] = [1, -2, 0, 1] \text{ and } x_2[n] = [2, 1, 1, 0]$$

- 3. (a) Find inverse Laplace transform for all possible Rocs.
 - $x(s) = \frac{5s-10}{9s^2-16}$
 - (b) Find out z of the following signal.

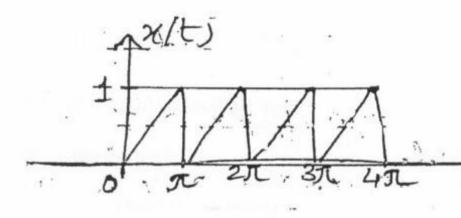
$$x(z) = \frac{16z^2 - 4z + 1}{8z^2 + 2z - 1} R.O.C.is$$

$$|z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

[TURN OVER]







(b)
$$H(s) = \frac{1}{(s^2 - 16)(s^2 - 9)}$$

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Determine h (t) if

- (i) System is stable
- (ii) System is causal
- (iii) System is neither stable nor causal

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$$x(t) = u(t) - r(t-1) + 2 r(t-2) - r(t-3) + u(t-4) - 2 u(t-5)$$

(b) Find Laplace transform of following and draw R.O.C

(i) $x(t) = \sin(\omega t) u(t)$

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(ii) $x(t) = t u(t) * e^{-3t} u(t)$

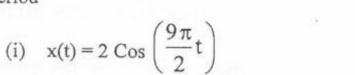
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- 6. (a) Find whether given signals are energy or power signals
 - (i) $x(n) = n \quad n \ge 0$ =0 n < 0

- (ii) $x(t) = Ae^{-5t}u(t)$
- (b) State the Diricellet conditions for the existence of Fourier series.

[TURN OVER]

(c) Determine whether following signals are periodic or not. It Periodic find Fundamental period



(ii)
$$x(n) = Cos(0.01 \pi n)$$

(d) Carry out the following operations on the signal shown in figure below.

(i) x (1-t)

(ii) [x(t)+x(1-t)]u(t-1)

