

BT-4/J07

8650

Signals and Systems

Paper : ET-202

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Note :- Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. (a) Explain the difference between deterministic signal and random signal with suitable example. 6
- (b) Show that the signal given by $x(t) = t^{-1/4}, u(t-1)$ is neither an energy signal nor a power signal. 9
2. (a) Explain the linearity and time scaling properties of Fourier transform. 5
- (b) Find the trigonometric Fourier series representation for the rectified sine wave shown in fig. 1

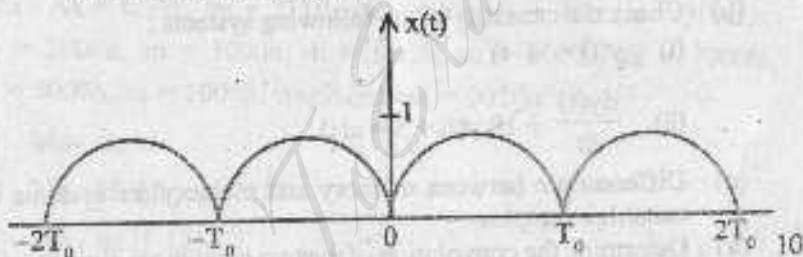
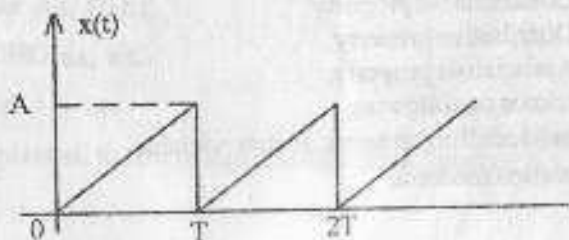


Fig-1

3. (a) Define probability density function (PDF). Explain different properties of PDF. 6
- (b) State and explain sampling theorem for continuous time signals. 9
4. (a) Obtain the Laplace transform of the periodic sawtooth waveform shown in fig.



5. (a) A causal discrete time LTI system is described by

$$y(n) - \frac{3}{4}y(n-1) + \frac{1}{8}y(n-2) = x(n)$$

where $x(n]$ and $y(n]$ are the input and output of the system respectively.

(i) Determine the system function $H(z)$.

(ii) Find impulse response $h(n]$ of system.

(iii) Find step response $s(n]$ of system.

9

(b) Explain scaling, differentiation and time-reversal property of z-transform.

6

6. (a) Determine whether the following system is linear or not :

$$5. \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = 5x(t).$$

5

(b) Check the causality of the following systems :

(i) $y(t) = x(-t)$

(ii) $\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 10y(t) + 5 = x(t).$

6

(c) Differentiate between memory and memoryless systems with suitable examples.

4

7. (a) Determine the convolution of the two continuous-time functions given below :

$$x(t) = 3 \cos 2t \text{ for all } t$$

$$\text{and } h(t) = e^{-t} = \begin{cases} e^t & \text{for } t < 0 \\ e^{-t} & \text{for } t \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

9

(b) Discuss the following properties of discrete time LTI systems in brief:

(i) Commutative property

(ii) Distributive property

(iii) Associative property.

6

8. Write short notes on following :

(i) System Modelling in terms of state variable

(ii) Convolution theorem.

7½+7½