

B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bengaluru-560019

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

October 2024 Supplementary Examinations

Programme: B.E.

Branch: Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

Course Code: 23EI4PCSAS

Course: Signals and Systems



Semester: IV

Duration: 3 hrs.

Max Marks: 100

Instructions: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each unit.
2. Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed.

Important Note: Completing your answers, ... draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages. Revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator will be treated as malpractice.		MODULE - I	CO	PO	Marks
	1	a) For the continuous-time signal $x(t)$ shown in fig1a. sketch the signal $y(t) = x(3t) + x(3t+2)$	CO1	PO3	06
		<p>Fig1a</p>			
		b) Determine the odd and even components of the signal, $x(t) = \cos(t) + \sin(t) + \sin(t)\cos(t)$	CO1	PO3	05
		c) Determine whether each of the following signals is periodic. If a signal is periodic, determine its fundamental period. i) $x(n) = 5\cos(0.2\pi n)$ ii) $x(n) = \sin(2n)$ iii) $x(t) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{3}t) + \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}t)$	CO1	PO3	09
		OR			
	2	a) A discrete-time sequence $h(n)$ is shown in Fig 2a. Sketch the signal, $x(n) = h(3n) \cdot \delta(n-1)$	CO1	PO3	06
		<p>Fig2a</p>			

	b)	A discrete-time signal $x(n)$ is described by $x(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n = 1, 2, 3 \\ -1, & n = -1, -2, -3 \\ 0 & n = 0, n > 3 \end{cases}$ Find $y(n) = x(2n + 2)$.	CO1	PO3	06
	c)	Determine the average power and the energy of the following sequences. i. $x_1(n) = nu(n)$ ii. $x_2(n) = A_0 e^{j\Omega_0 n}$	CO1	PO3	08
		MODULE - II			
3	a)	For the following system, $T\{x(n)\} = x(n) + u(n+1)$ determine whether the system is i. Linear ii. Time-invariant iii. Memoryless iv. Causal v. Stable	CO2	PO2	10
	b)	Find the overall operator of a system whose output signal $y(n)$ is given by $y(n) = \frac{1}{3}[x(n+1) + x(n) + x(n-1)]$ Also draw the block diagram representation.	CO2	PO3	05
	c)	Determine whether the following systems invertible. If it is invertible construct the inverse system. If it is not, find two input signals that give the same output. i. $y(t) = x(t-2)$ ii. $y(n) = nx[n]$	CO2	PO3	05
		MODULE - III			
4	a)	An LTI system is characterized by an impulse response $h(n) = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n u(n)$. Find the step response of the system.	CO3	PO3	06
	b)	Convolute the two continuous-time signals $x_1(t)$ and $x_2(t)$ given below. $x_1(t) = \cos \pi t [u(t+1) - u(t-3)]$ $x_2(t) = u(t)$	CO3	PO3	08
	c)	Find the natural response for the system described by the differential equation, $5 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 10y(t) = 2x(t) \quad : y(0) = 3$	CO3	PO3	06
		OR			
5	a)	Evaluate the step response of an LTI system represented by the impulse response, $h(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n)$	CO3	PO3	06
	b)	Solve the differential equation $\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 5 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 4y(t) = \frac{d}{dt} x(t)$ The initial conditions are $y(0) = 0$ and $y'(0) = 1$. The forcing equation $x(t) = e^{-2t} u(t)$.	CO3	PO3	08
	c)	Compute the convolution sum of the two sequences, $x_1(n)$ and $x_2(n)$, given below. $x_1(n) = (1, 2, 3) \quad \text{and} \quad x_2(n) = (1, 2, 3, 4)$ <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> </div>	CO3	PO3	06

		MODULE - IV			
6	a)	State and prove the following properties of discrete time Fourier series. i) Linearity property ii) Frequency shift	CO3	PO1	08
	b)	Determine the DTFS representation of $x(n) = \cos(n\frac{\pi}{3})$	CO3	PO2	06
	c)	Find the frequency and impulse response of the system described by the differential equation $\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 5\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 6y(t) = -\frac{dx(t)}{dt}$	CO3	PO2	06
		MODULE - V			
7	a)	Find the Z-transform of the following discrete-time signals. Also include the ROC for each: i. $x(n) = 2^n u(n) + 3(\frac{1}{2})^n u(n)$ ii. $x(n) = -a^n u(-n-1)$ iii. $x(n) = 2\delta(n-3) - 2\delta(n+3)$	CO2	PO2	09
	b)	Determine the inverse Z-transform of $X(z)$ using partial fraction expansion approach. $X(z) = \frac{z+1}{3z^2-4z+1} \quad \text{ROC: } z > 1$	CO2	PO2	05
	c)	A causal system has input $x(n]$ and output $y(n]$. Find the impulse response of the system if, $x(n) = \delta(n) + \frac{1}{4}\delta(n-1) - \frac{1}{8}\delta(n-2)$ $y(n) = \delta(n) - \frac{3}{4}\delta(n-1)$	CO2	PO3	06
