

Time: 3 Hours

**December – 2017 (Special)**

Max. Marks: 100

PLEASE WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE SPACE PROVIDED ON EACH PAGE IMMEDIATELY AFTER RECEIVING THE QUESTION PAPER.

NOTE: There are 9 Questions in all.

- Question 1 is compulsory and carries 20 marks. Answer to Q.1 must be written in the space provided for it in the answer book supplied and nowhere else.
- The answer sheet for the Q.1 will be collected by the invigilator after 45 minutes of the commencement of the examination.
- Out of the remaining EIGHT Questions answer any FIVE Questions. Each question carries 16 marks.
- Any required data not explicitly given, may be suitably assumed and stated.

Q.1 Choose the correct or the best alternative in the following: (2×10)

- The process of converting from continuous – time domain to discrete – time domain is called
  - sampling
  - quantization
  - fourier analysis
  - None of these
- Which system is non-causal system
  - $y(n) = x(n - 1)$
  - $y(n) = 2x(n)$
  - $y(n) = x(n) + A$
  - $y(n) = x(2n)$
- A band pass signal extends from 1 KHz to 4 KHz. The minimum sampling frequency needed to retain all information in the sampled signal is
  - 1 KHz
  - 6 KHz
  - 3 KHz
  - 4 KHz
- The discrete-time signal  $x(n]$  shown in Fig.1 is periodic with fundamental period

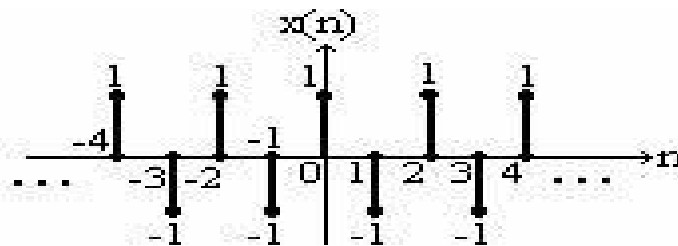


Fig.1

- 6
  - 4
  - 2
  - 0
- The transform of discrete time signal  $x(-n]$  will be
    - $X(e^{-j\omega})$
    - $X(e^{j\omega})$
    - $X(e^{-2j\omega})$
    - $X(e^{-3j\omega})$

- f. For a signal which is bandlimited to a frequency of 500 Hz, the Nyquist Rate will be  
 (A) 100 Hz (B) 1000 Hz  
 (C) 50 Hz (D) 150 Hz
- g. The unit step response of an LTI system with impulse response  $h(n) = \delta(n) - \delta(n - 1)$  is  
 (A)  $\delta(n - 1)$  (B)  $\delta(n)$   
 (C)  $u(n - 1)$  (D)  $u(n)$
- h. A system characterized by the system function  $H(z) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + z^{-1})$  is a  
 (A) lowpass filter (B) highpass filter  
 (C) bandpass filter (D) bandreject filter
- i. The impulse response of a system is given by  $h(n) = (1/2)^n u[n]$ . Then step response of the system is  
 (A)  $2 \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{n+1} u[n] \right]$  (B)  $2 \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1} u[n] \right]$   
 (C)  $2 \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n u[n] \right]$  (D)  $1 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1} u(n)$
- j. In filter, the width of the 'Transition Band' is Characteristics of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Fourier series (B) Fourier Transform  
 (C) Frequency domain (D) Time domain

**Answer any FIVE Questions out of EIGHT Questions.  
 Each question carries 16 marks.**

- Q.2** a. (i) Explain the transformations done on the independent variable (4)  
 (ii) Find out the power of the signal  $x(t) = A \sin t$  (4)
- b. Given  $x(t)$  as shown in Fig.2 (8)  
 Sketch the following  
 (i)  $x(-2t)$  (ii)  $x(t-3)$   
 (iii)  $x(t)u(t)$  (iv)  $x(-t+1)$

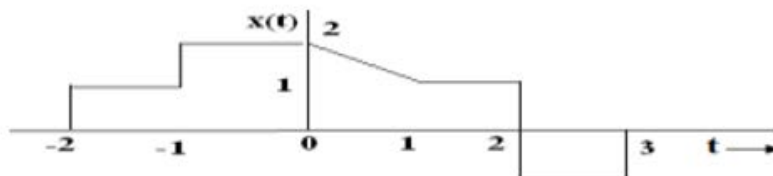
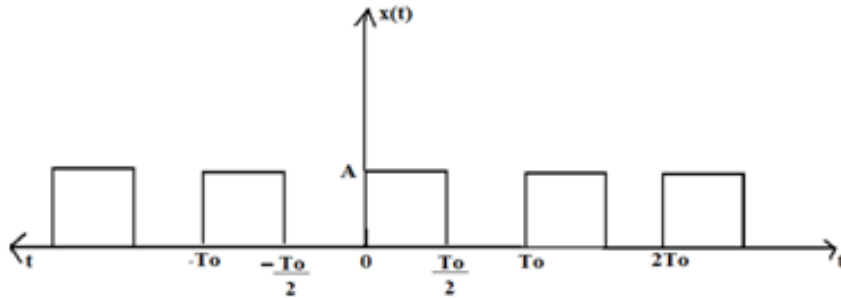


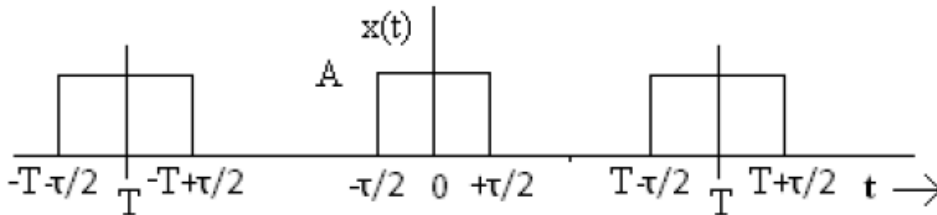
Fig. 2

- Q.3** a. Determine the complex exponential fourier series of a square wave  $x(t)$  shown in Fig.3 (6)



**Fig. 3**

- b. Let  $X[k]$  represent the DTFS coefficients of the periodic sequence  $x(n)$  with period  $N$ . Find the DTFS coefficients of  $(-1)^n x(n)$  (5)
- c. Find the Fourier Series representation of the signal  $x(t)$  shown in fig.4 (5)



**Fig.4**

- Q.4** a. State and prove the following properties of continuous time Fourier transform:  
 (i) Time shifting (ii) Frequency differentiation (4+4)

- b. (i) Verify the integration property, that is (4)

$$\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \leftrightarrow \pi X(\omega) \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} X(\omega)$$

- (ii) Prove the frequency convolution theorem, that is (4)

$$x_1(t)x_2(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} X_1(\omega) * X_2(\omega)$$

- Q.5** a. For signal  $x(n) = \cos \omega_0 n$  with  $\omega_0 = 2\pi/5$ , obtain and plot  $X(e^{j\omega})$ . (4)

- b. State and prove following properties for discrete time Fourier transforms:

- (i) Time shifting (ii) Frequency shifting (2+2)

- c. State and Prove convolution property of Discrete Time Fourier Transform.

Using it, determine the convolution  $x(n) = x_1(n) * x_2(n)$  of the sequences,

where  $x_1(n) = x_2(n) = \delta(n+1) + \delta(n) + \delta(n-1)$  (8)

- Q.6** a. State and explain Nyquist sampling theorem. Derive the expression for spectrum of a sampled signal. (8)
- b. Explain the following with suitable example: (8)
- Response of LTI system with Linear and non-linear phase
  - Group delay in LTI system
- Q.7** a. Give the properties of ROC of Laplace Transforms. (10)
- b. Show that for an LTI system, when the input is  $x(t) = e^{s_0 t} u(t)$ , the output is of the form  $y(t) = H(s_0) e^{s_0 t} u(t)$ . How is  $H(s_0)$  related to the impulse response of the system? (6)
- Q.8** a. Find the Z-transform of the following sequences and find their ROC (8)
- $x[n] = \left[\frac{1}{2}\right]^{n-2} (\sin \Omega_0(n-2)) u[n-2]$
  - $x[n] = (5)^n u[-n-1] - (3)^n u[n]$
- b. Find Inverse Z-Transform of following: (4×2)
- $X(z) = 1/(1 - az^{-1}), |z| > |a|$
  - $X(z) = \log(1 + az^{-1}), |z| > |a|$
- Q.9** a. Discuss the following: (4×2)
- Random processes
  - Stationary processes
- b. A random variable X has the uniform distribution given by
- $$f_x(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
- Determine its mean and variance (8)