

**Elec 201  
FINAL**

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Duration: 2 hours 30 minutes.

Examination is CLOSED-BOOK and CLOSED-NOTES. Do not use any reference material other than that provided with this set.

NO CREDIT will be given for ANSWERS without PROPER JUSTIFICATION.

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**SIGNATURE:** \_\_\_\_\_

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
TOTAL	

You may or may not need the following formulas:

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}(e^{j\theta} + e^{-j\theta})$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2j}(e^{j\theta} - e^{-j\theta})$$

$$\sum_{k=M}^N \alpha^k = \frac{\alpha^M - \alpha^{N+1}}{1 - \alpha}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta)$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

Continuous-Time Fourier Series	$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}, \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0}$ $a_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$ $X(\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} 2\pi a_k \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)$
Continuous-Time Fourier Transform	$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$ $X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$
Discrete-Time Fourier Series	$x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}kn}$ $a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}kn}$ $X(\theta) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} 2\pi a_k \delta(\theta - \frac{2\pi}{N}k); a_{k+N} = a_k$
Discrete-Time Fourier Transform	$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\langle 2\pi \rangle} X(\theta) e^{j\theta n} d\theta$ $X(\theta) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] e^{-j\theta n}$

$$x(t) = \frac{\sin(\omega_0 t)}{\pi} \Leftrightarrow X(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| < \omega_0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| < T_1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow X(\omega) = \frac{2 \sin(\omega T_1)}{\omega}$$

$$x[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & |n| \leq N_1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow X(\Omega) = \frac{\sin(\Omega(N_1 + 1/2))}{\sin(\Omega/2)}$$

$$x[n] = \frac{\sin(a\pi n)}{\pi n} \Leftrightarrow X(\Omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\Omega| < a\pi \\ 0 & a\pi < |\Omega| < \pi \end{cases}$$

**PROBLEM 1: (20 points)** You must show all steps to receive credit.

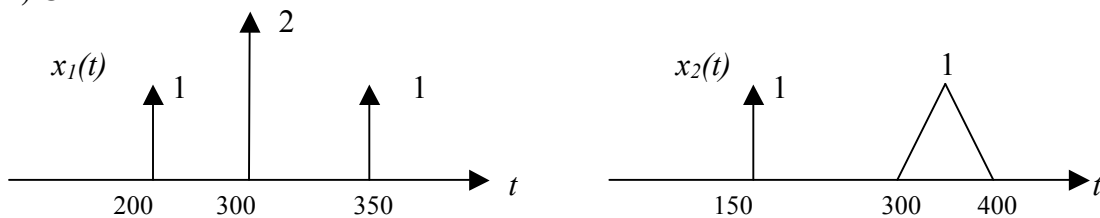
a) (2 pts) Simplify as much as possible:

$$f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-200t} \delta(3t - 6) dt$$

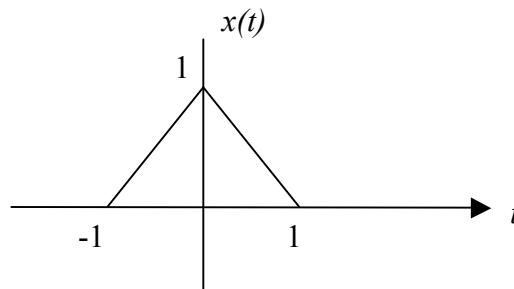
b) (2 pts) Evaluate the integral

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos(\pi t) [\delta(t/2 + 4) + \delta(t/2 - 1)] dt$$

c) (6 pts) Convolve



d) (10 pts) Convolve  $x(t)$  and  $h(t)$ , where



and

$$h(t) = u(-t) - u(-t - 1) - u(t) + u(t - 1)$$

**PROBLEM 2: (20 points)**

a) (15 pts) A signal  $x(t)$  has the CT Fourier transform

$$X(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega^2 - 5j\omega - 2}$$

Write the CTFT of the following:

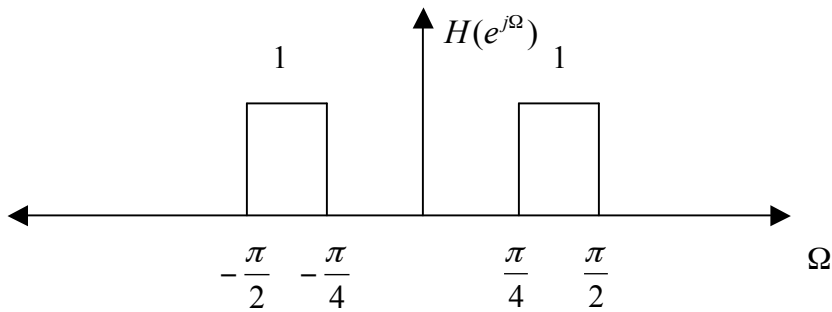
i)  $x(t)\sin(200\pi t)$

ii)  $\frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2}$

iii)  $jt x(t)$

iv)  $e^{j800\pi t}x(t)$

a) Write the impulse response  $h[n]$  of the following bandpass digital filter, given between  $[-\pi, \pi]$ : (5 Points)

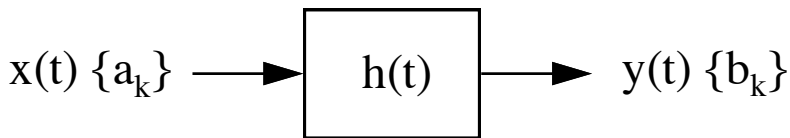


**PROBLEM 3: (20 points)**

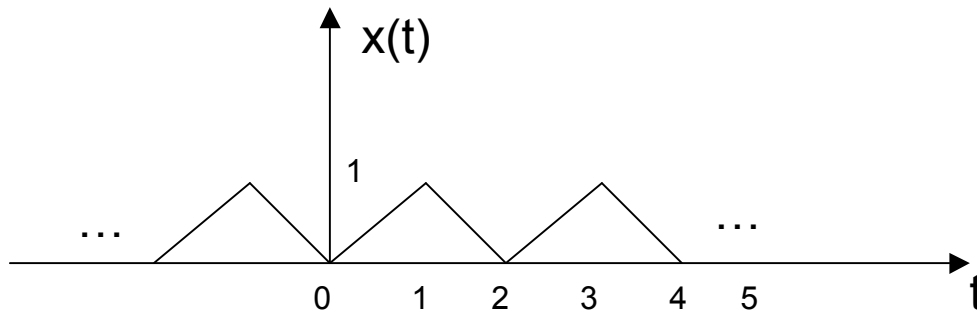
Let an LTI system be defined by

$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 5 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 6y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} - 2x(t)$$

where the input  $x(t)$  and output  $y(t)$  are periodic with the Fourier series coefficients  $\{a_k\}$  and  $\{b_k\}$ , respectively



- a. Find the Fourier series representation of the following  $x(t)$  in complex exponential form. Will the CTFS coefficients be real, purely imaginary, or neither? (5 Points)



- b. Find the Fourier series representation of  $x(t)$  in trigonometric form. (5 Points)
- c. (10 pts) Suppose we input  $x(t)$  to an analog filter with the impulse response

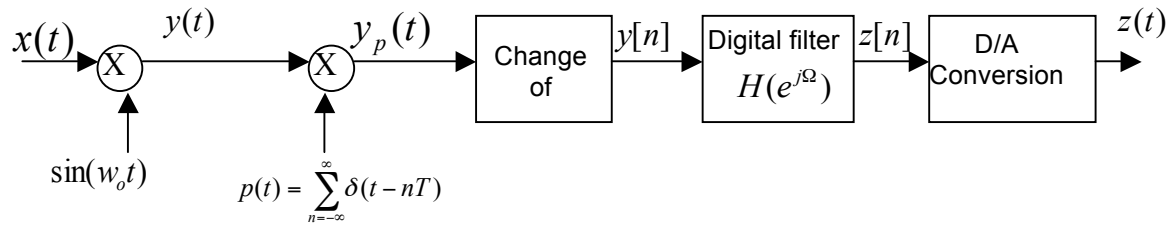
$$h(t) = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{18\pi}{5}t\right)}{\pi t}$$

Write the Fourier series for the output signal  $y(t)$ . How many harmonics will there be in the output signal  $y(t)$ ? (10 Points)

**PROBLEM 4: (20 points)**



Let  $x(t) = \frac{\sin(Wt)}{\pi t}$



- a) Suppose  $W=100$  and  $w_0 = 100$ . We sample  $y(t)$ .
- What should be the minimum sampling rate  $T_0$  of  $y(t)$  to avoid aliasing? (2 Points)
  - Compute and plot the CTFT of  $Y_p(\omega)$  if  $y(t)$  is sampled with the minimum sampling rate  $T_0$ . (3 Points)
  - If  $y(t)$  is sampled with the minimum sampling rate  $T_0$  and the digital filter has an impulse response  $h[n] = \cos(\pi n / 2)$ . What is the output  $z(t)$ ? (5 Points)
- b) Suppose  $W=100$  and  $w_0 = 150$ . We sample  $y(t)$ .
- What should be the minimum sampling rate  $T_0$  to avoid aliasing? (2 Points)
  - Compute and plot the CTFT of  $Y_p(\omega)$  if  $y(t)$  is sampled with the minimum sampling rate  $T_0$ . (3 Points)
  - If  $y(t)$  is sampled with the minimum sampling rate  $T_0$  and the digital filter has an impulse response  $h[n] = \frac{\sin(\pi n / 2)}{\pi n}$ . What is the output  $z(t)$ ? (5 Points)

**PROBLEM 5: (20 points)**

An LTI system is described the differential equation:

$$\frac{d^3 y(t)}{dt^3} + \frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} - 2y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

- a) Find the corresponding transfer function  $H(s)$  of this system (3 Points)
- b) What is the corresponding ROC, if the system is known to be causal? Find the impulse response  $h(t)$  that corresponds to this ROC. (8 points)
- c) Suppose for this part of the question, the system is again known to be a causal system.

Find the corresponding output  $y(t)$  of the system if the input is  $x(t) = \frac{d\delta(t)}{dt} - \delta(t)$ . (9 Points)