

Faculty of Science
Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering
Main Examination 2015

Title of Paper : Signals and Systems I

University of Swaziland

Course Number : EE331

Time Allowed : 3 hrs

Instructions :

- 1. Answer all four (4) questions**
- 2. Each question carries 25 marks**

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BEEN GIVEN BY THE INVIGILATOR**

The paper consists of five (7) pages including the cover page

Question 1 [25]

a) Define the following terms:

- i. Signal [2]
- ii. System [2]
- iii. Deterministic signal [2]
- iv. Random signal [2]

b) For any arbitrary signal $x(t)$, which is an even signal, show that: [8]

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) dt = 2 \int_0^{\infty} x(t) dt$$

c) Using figure 1.1, write the mathematical expression of:

- i. $x(t)$ [3]
- ii. $\dot{x}(t)$ [3]
- iii. And plot $\dot{x}(t)$ [3]

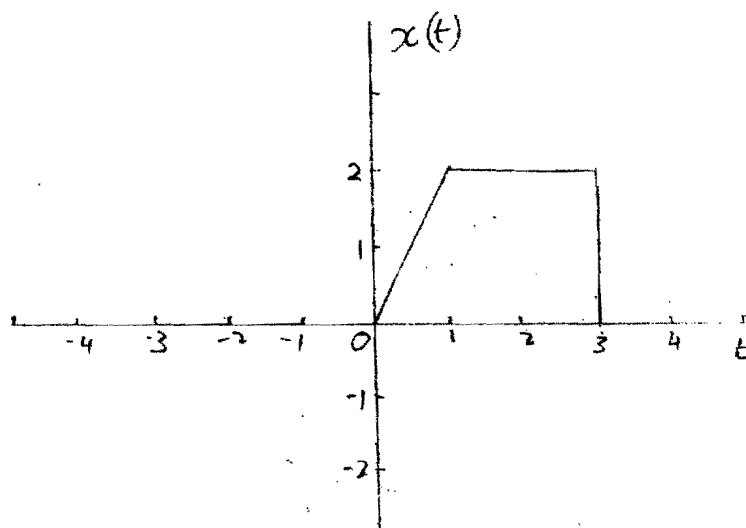


Figure 1.1

Question 2 [25]

- a) A continuous-time signal $x(t)$ is shown in figure 2.1, sketch and label each of the following signals.

i. $x\left(4 - \frac{t}{2}\right)$ [3]

ii. $[x(t) + x(-t)]u(t)$ [4]

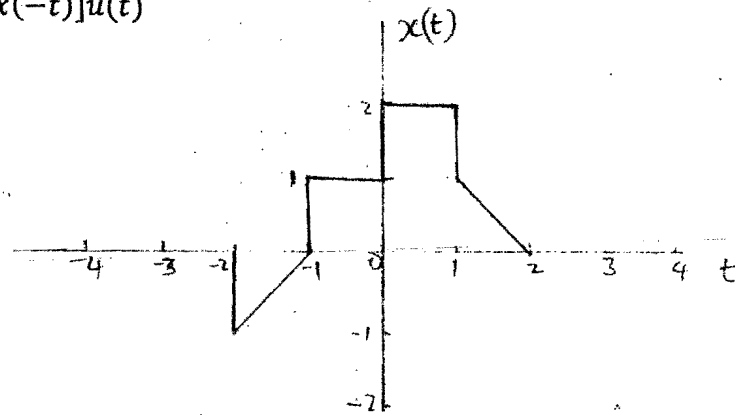


Figure 2.1

- b) Determine if the following signals are periodic; if periodic, give the period.

i. $x(t) = \cos(4t) + 2\sin(8t)$ [3]

ii. $x(t) = \cos(3\pi t) + 2\cos(4\pi t)$ [3]

iii. $x[n] = 10\cos(16\pi n)$ [2]

- c) Determine if the following systems are: (i) time-invariant, (ii) linear, (iii) causal, (iv) and (v) memoryless

i. $y[n+1] + 4y[n] = 3x[n+1] - x[n]$ [5]

ii. $y[n] = nx[2n]$ [5]

Question 3 [25]

- a) Find the convolution integral of $x(t)$ and $h(t)$ and sketch the convolved signal. [12]
 $x(t) = (t - 1)\{u(t - 1) - u(t - 3)\}$ and $h(t) = [u(t + 1) - 2u(t - 2)]$
- b) Consider the Resistor-Inductance (RL) circuit in figure 3.1. Find the differential relating the output voltage $y(t)$ across R and the input voltage $x(t)$ [5]

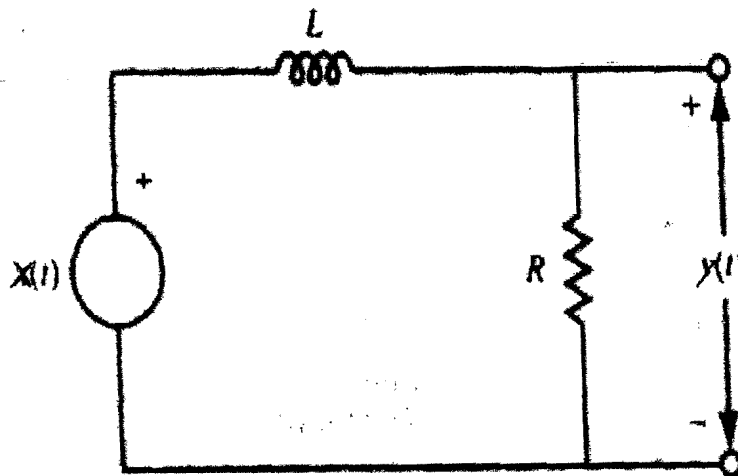


Figure 3.1

- c) Determine the discrete-time convolution sum of the given sequences: [8]
 $x[n] = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and $h[n] = \{1, 5, 1\}$

Question 4 [25]

a) Write the input-output equation for the system shown in figure 4.1.

[5]

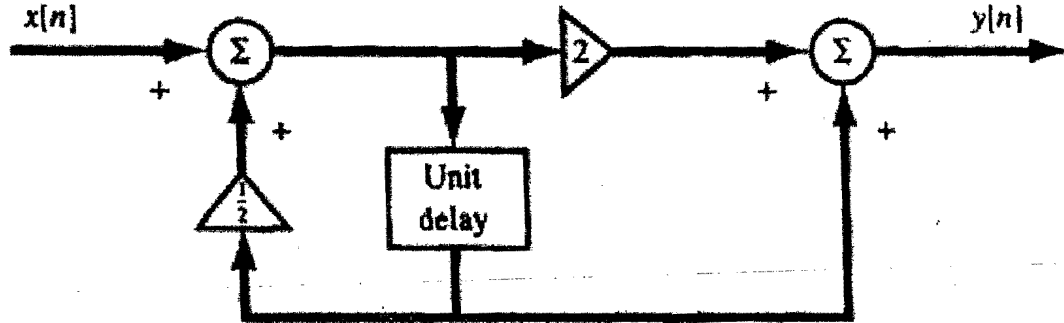


Figure 4.1

b) Find the total response of the system given by:

[10]

$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 3 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 2y(t) = 2x(t),$$

with $y(0) = -1$; $\left. \frac{dy(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 1$ and $x(t) = \cos(t) u(t)$

c) Compute the inverse Laplace Transforms of the following functions:

i. $X(s) = \frac{10(s+1)}{(s^2+4s+8)s}$

[3]

ii. $X(s) = \frac{10(s+1)}{s^2+4s+3} e^{-2s}$

[4]

d) Compute the Laplace Transforms of the following function:

i. $x(t) = u(t) - e^{-2t} \cos(10t) u(t)$

[3]

Table of Laplace Transforms

delta function	$\delta(t)$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	1
shifted delta function	$\delta(t-a)$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	e^{-as}
unit step	$u(t)$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$\frac{1}{s}$
ramp	$tu(t)$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$\frac{1}{s^2}$
parabola	$t^2u(t)$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$\frac{2}{s^3}$
n-th power	t^n	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
exponential decay	e^{-at}	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$\frac{1}{s+a}$
two-sided exponential decay	$e^{-a t }$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$\frac{2a}{s^2-a^2}$
	te^{-at}	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$\frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$
	$(1-at)e^{-at}$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$\frac{s}{(s+a)^2}$
exponential approach	$1-e^{-at}$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$\frac{a}{s(s+a)}$
sine	$\sin(\omega t)$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2+\omega^2}$
cosine	$\cos(\omega t)$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$\frac{s}{s^2+\omega^2}$
hyperbolic sine	$\sinh(\omega t)$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2-\omega^2}$
hyperbolic cosine	$\cosh(\omega t)$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$\frac{s}{s^2-\omega^2}$
exponentially decaying sine	$e^{-at} \sin(\omega t)$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$\frac{\omega}{(s+a)^2+\omega^2}$
exponentially decaying cosine	$e^{-at} \cos(\omega t)$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$\frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2+\omega^2}$
frequency differentiation	$tf(t)$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$-F'(s)$
frequency n-th differentiation	$t^n f(t)$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$(-1)^n F^{(n)}(s)$
time differentiation	$f'(t) = \frac{d}{dt} f(t)$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$sF(s) - f(0)$
time 2nd differentiation	$f''(t) = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} f(t)$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$s^2 F(s) - sf(0) - f'(0)$
time n-th differentiation	$f^{(n)}(t) = \frac{d^n}{dt^n} f(t)$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$s^n F(s) - s^{n-1}f(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$
time integration	$\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau = (u * f)(t)$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$\frac{1}{s} F(s)$
frequency integration	$\frac{1}{t} f(t)$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$\int_s^\infty F(u) du$
time inverse	$f^{-1}(t)$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$\frac{F(s)-f^{-1}}{s}$
time differentiation	$f^{-n}(t)$	$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$	$\frac{F(s)}{s^n} + \frac{f^{-1}(0)}{s^{n-1}} + \frac{f^{-2}(0)}{s^{n-2}} + \dots + \frac{f^{-n}(0)}{s}$

Properties of Laplace Transforms

- i) Time-shift (delay): $f(t-t_0) \xleftrightarrow{L} F(s)e^{-st_0}, t_0 > 0$
- ii) Time differentiation: $\frac{df(t)}{dt} \xleftrightarrow{L} sF(s) - f(0)$
- iii) Time integration: $\int_0^t f(t)dt \xleftrightarrow{L} \frac{F(s)}{s}$
- iv) Linearity: $af(t) + bg(t) \xleftrightarrow{L} aF(s) + bF(s)$
- v) Convolution Integral: $x(t) * h(t) \xleftrightarrow{L} X(s)H(s)$
- vi) Frequency-shift: $e^{at}f(t) \xleftrightarrow{L} F(s-a)$
- vii) Multiplying by t : $tf(t) \xleftrightarrow{L} -\frac{dF(s)}{ds}$
- viii) Scaling: $f(at) \xleftrightarrow{L} \frac{1}{a}F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right), a > 0$
- ix) Initial Value Theorem: $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \{sF(s)\} = f(0)$
- x) Final Value Theorem: $\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \{sF(s)\} = f(\infty)$

Standard Table of Forced Response or Particular Solutions

	Input	Particular Solution
1	$cx^n(t)$	$a_0 + a_1x(t) + \dots + a_nx^n(t)$
2	$cx^n(t)e^{ax(t)}$	$(a_0 + a_1x(t) + \dots + a_nx^n(t))e^{ax(t)}$
3	$cx^n(t)\cos(bx(t))$	$(a_0 + a_1x(t) + \dots + a_nx^n(t))\cos(bx(t)) + (c_0 + c_1x(t) + \dots + c_nx^n(t))\sin(bx(t))$
4	$cx^n(t)\sin(bx(t))$	$(a_0 + a_1x(t) + \dots + a_nx^n(t))\sin(bx(t)) + (c_0 + c_1x(t) + \dots + c_nx^n(t))\cos(bx(t))$

where $c, a_0, a_1, a_n, c_0, c_1, c_n$ are constants.