

# EE361002 Signals and Systems - Midterm 1

1. (25%)

(a) (9%) Given a signal  $x(t) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}t + \frac{3}{2}, & \text{if } -1 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

Plot the following signals

(1)  $x(-t)$  (2) even part of  $x(t)$  (3) odd part of  $x(t)$  (4)  $3x(-2t + 1)$

(b) (8%) Given a system

$$y(t) = x(t-5) + x(5-t)$$

Determine whether the system is

(1) Memoryless (2) Time invariant (3) Linear (4) Causal (5) Stable

(c) (8%) If the system is  $y(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & x(t) < 0 \\ x(t) + x(t-5), & x(t) \geq 0 \end{cases}$

Repeat (b) (Note that you have to explain the details to get full credits.)

2. (25%)

Consider an LTI system:

(a) (8%) If the system input and output is  $x(t)$  and  $y(t)$  respectively, and the relation between the input and the output can be described by:

$$y(t) = \int_{t-T}^t x(\tau) \sin(\tau) d\tau, \text{ where } T > 0$$

Please show that the system is indeed an LTI system.

(b) (7%) Please find the unit impulse response of the system in (a) and determine whether or not the system is causal, memoryless, and stable.

(c) (10%) Consider another LTI system, where the system input  $x(t)$  and the unit impulse response  $h(t)$  is given by

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 2, & 1 < t < 3 \\ 1, & 0 < t \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \text{ and } h(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-t}, & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Derive the output  $y(t)$  of the system.

3. (25%)

Consider the CT/DT LTI system with the unit impulse response  $h(t)$  or  $h[n]$

(a) (5%) If the DT input is  $x[n] = e^{j\omega n}$ , show that the output can be expressed as  $y[n] = e^{j\omega n} H(e^{j\omega})$  and derive the expression of  $H(e^{j\omega})$ .

(b) (5%) If the CT input is  $x(t) = e^{j\omega t}$ , show that the output can be expressed as  $y(t) = e^{j\omega t} H(j\omega)$  and derive the expression of  $H(j\omega)$ .

(c) (7%) For a periodic signal  $x[n] = 3 + 2\cos((2\pi/N)n)$ , determine the output when the unit impulse response is  $h[n] = \alpha^n u[n]$ , where  $-1 < \alpha < 1$ .

(d) (8%) For a periodic signal  $x(t) = 3 + \cos^3(\pi t)$ , determine the output when the frequency response is  $H(j\omega) = 1 / (1 + j\omega)$

4. (25%)

Consider two discrete-time signals with period 8 and their Fourier series coefficients

$$x[n] \overset{FS}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k$$

$$y[n] = u[n] - u[n-3] \overset{FS}{\longleftrightarrow} b_k$$

(a) (7%) Suppose  $a_k = -a_{k-4}$ , show that  $x[0] = x[\pm 2] = x[\pm 4] = \dots = 0$ . [Hint: frequency shifting]

(b) (6%) According to (a), let  $x[2n+1] = (-1)^n$ . Sketch one period of  $x[n]$ .

(c) (6%) Find  $b_k$ , the Fourier coefficients of  $y[n]$ .

(d) (6%) Find Fourier series coefficients  $c_k$  of  $\sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} x[r]y[n-r]$ .