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Electronics & Communication Engineering

SIGNALS & SYSTEMS

Text Book:
Theory with worked out Examples and Practice Questions

Chapter 1 Introduction

(Solutions for Text Book Practice Questions)

01. Ans: (c)

Sol: The maximum value of

A. $x(n) + 2x(-n) = \{-1,-1,3,1,1\}$ is 3

The maximum value of

B. $5x(n)x(n-1) = \{0,5,5,-5,5,0\}$ is 5

The maximum value of

C. $x(n)x(-n-1) = \{0,-1,1,1,-1,0\}$ is 1

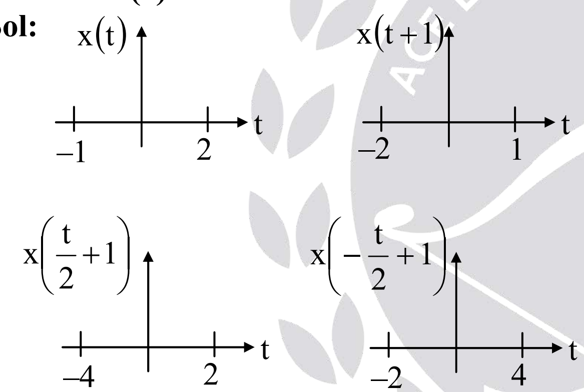
The maximum value of

D. $4x(2n) = \{4, 4, -4\}$ is 4

$B > D > A > C$

02. Ans: (a)

Sol:



Non zero duration = 6

03.

Sol: Sifting property of impulse is

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} x(t)\delta(t-t_0)dt = x(t_0) \quad t_1 \le t_0 \le t_2$$

$$= 0 \text{ other wise}$$

(a) $t_0 = 4$ is out of the limit so value = 0

(b) $(t + \cos\pi t)|_{t=1} = 0$

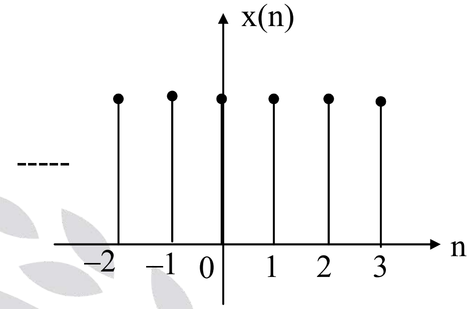
(c) $\cos t\, u(t-3)|_{t=0} = 1u(-3) = 0$

(d) $\left.\frac{1}{2}e^{t-2}\right|_{t=2} = \frac{1}{2}$

(e) $\left. t\sin t\right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

04.

Sol: $x(n) = 1 - [\delta(n-4) + \delta(n-5) + \text{-----}]$



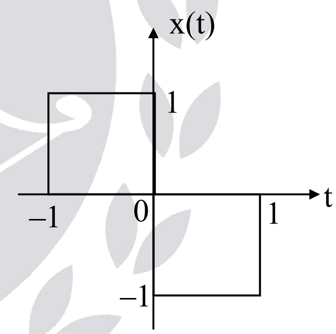
$x(n) = u(-n+3) = u(Mn - n_0)$

$M = -1 \qquad n_o = -3$

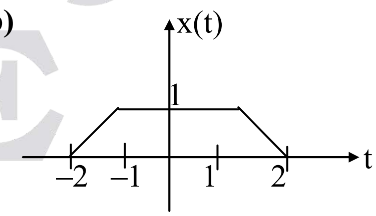
05.

Sol:

(a)



(b)



06.

Sol: (a) as $t \to \infty$, amp $\to 0$, Energy signal

(b) Constant amp – Power signal

(c) Power + energy = Power signal

(d) Periodic signal $\to$ Power signal

(e) as $t \to \infty$, amp$\to\infty$, NENP

(f) as $t \to\infty$, amp$\to \infty$, NENP

07.
Sol:

(i)

$$E_{x_1(n)} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}|x_1(n)|^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\left(\alpha(0.5)^n\right)^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\alpha^2(0.25)^n$$

$$= \alpha^2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(0.25)^n = \frac{\alpha^2}{1-0.25} = \frac{\alpha^2}{0.75}$$

$$E_{x_2(n)} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}|x_2(n)|^2 = 1.5+1.5 = 3$$

Given $E_{x_1(n)} = E_{x_2(n)}$

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{0.75} = 3$$

$$\alpha^2 = 2.25$$

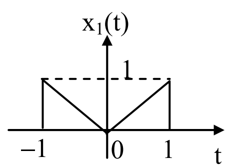
$$\alpha = 1.5$$

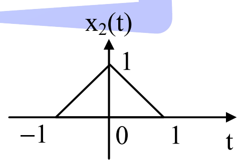
(ii) Ans: (a)

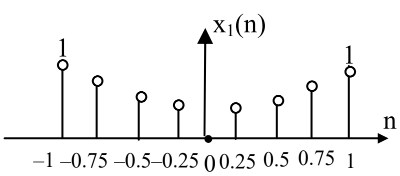
Sol: $x_1(t) = |t|; \quad -1 \le t \le 1$

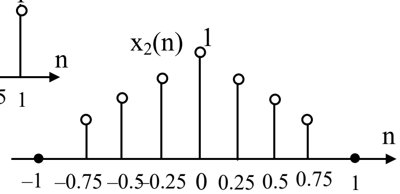
$x_2(t) = 1 - |t|; \quad -1 \le t \le 1$

$T = 0.25$ secs









Energy in $x(n) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}|x(n)|^2$

Energy of the first signal

$$= 2(1^2 + 0.75^2 + 0.5^2 + 0.25^2)$$

$$= 3.75$$

Energy of the secondary signal

$$= 1 + 2(0.75^2 + 0.5^2 + 0.25^2)$$

$$= 2.75$$

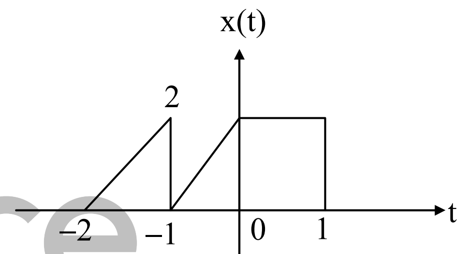
$$E_{x_1(n)} > E_{x_2(n)}$$

08.

Sol: $x_{oc}(n) = \dfrac{x(n) - x^*(-n)}{2}$

$$= \left[\frac{1+j7}{2}, \underset{\uparrow}{0}, \frac{-1+j7}{2}\right]$$

09.
Sol:



10.

Sol: (a) $T_1 = \dfrac{1}{9}, T_2 = \dfrac{1}{6}$

$\dfrac{T_1}{T_2} = \dfrac{2}{3}$ LCM = 3

$T_0 = \text{LCM} \times T_1 = 1/3$

(b) $T_1 = \dfrac{15}{11}, T_2 = 15$

$\dfrac{T_1}{T_2} = \dfrac{1}{11}$

LCM = 11

$T_0 = \text{LCM} \times T_1 = 15$

(c) $T_1 = \dfrac{2\pi}{3}, T_2 = \dfrac{2}{5}$

$\dfrac{T_1}{T_2} = \dfrac{5\pi}{3}$ irrational number

So a non-periodic.

(d) $T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{10} = \frac{\pi}{5}$

(e) It is extending from 0 to ∞
So non-periodic

(f) $x_e(t) = \frac{x(t)+x(-t)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\pi t$

$T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 1$

(g) $\frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{5}{6}$ - rational, so periodic

$N_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} m = \frac{6}{5} m$

$N_0 = 6$

(h) $N_1 = 8m \Rightarrow N_1 = 8$

$N_2 = 16m \Rightarrow N_2 = 16$

$N_3 = 4m \Rightarrow N_3 = 4$

$\frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{N_1}{N_3} = 2$

LCM = 2

$N_0 = \text{LCM} \times N_1 = 16$

(i) $\frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{7}{2}$ - rational, so periodic

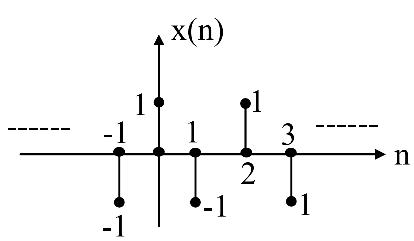
$N_o = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} m = \frac{2}{7} m$

$N_0 = 2$

(j) multiplication of one periodic & non-periodic is non-periodic

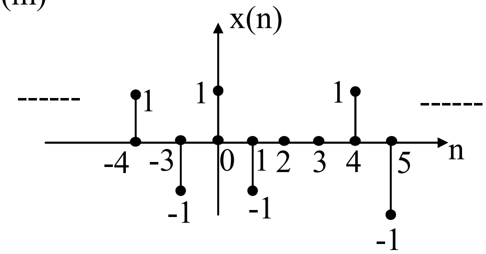
(k) $u(n) + u(-n) = 1 + \delta(n)$ is non-periodic

(l)



$N_0=2$

(m)



$N_0=4$

11.
Sol:

(A) $x(nT_s) = 2\cos(150\times\pi\times n\times T_s + 30°)$

$= 2\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}n + 30^\circ\right)$

$\omega_0 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

$N_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} m = \frac{8}{3} m$

$N_0 = 8$

(B) Ans: (a)

$N_1 = \frac{2}{3} m \Rightarrow N_1 = 2$

$N_2 = \frac{2}{7} m \Rightarrow N_2 = 2$

$N_3 = \frac{20}{25} m \Rightarrow N_3 = 4$

$\frac{N_1}{N_2} = 1, \frac{N_1}{N_3} = \frac{1}{2}$, LCM = 2

$N_0 = \text{LCM} \times N_1 = 4$

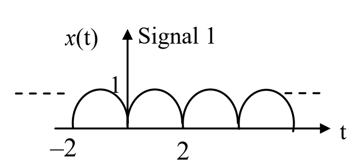
$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$x(n) = \cos(6\omega_0 n) + \sin(14\omega_0 n) + \cos(5\omega_0 n)$

so 14th harmonic.

(C)

→



T = 2 sec

$$x(t) = 1.\sin\frac{\pi}{2}t \qquad 0 \le t \le 2$$

$$\text{Average value} = \frac{\int_0^2 \sin\frac{\pi}{2}t\,dt}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{2}t\right)_0^2}{\frac{\pi}{2}(2)}$$

$$= -\frac{(\cos\pi - \cos 0)}{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$x_{avg} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

Energy in one period

$$= \int_0^2 \sin^2\frac{\pi}{2}t\,dt$$

$$= \int_0^2\left(\frac{1-\cos\pi t}{2}\right)dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2}t - \frac{\sin\pi t}{2\pi}\right]_0^2 = 1\text{J}$$

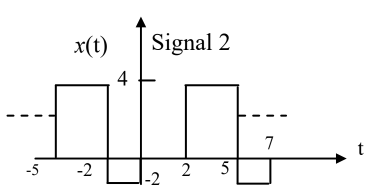
$$\text{Signal power} = \frac{\text{Energy in one period}}{\text{Time period}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\text{W}$$

$$\text{RMS value} = \sqrt{P_{avg}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$\rightarrow$



T = 7 sec

$$\text{Average value} = \frac{\int_0^2 0\,dt + \int_2^5 4\,dt + \int_5^7 -2\,dt}{7}$$

$$= \frac{12-4}{7}$$

$$= \frac{8}{7}$$

Energy in one period

$$= \int_0^2 0^2\,dt + \int_2^5 4^2\,dt + \int_5^7 (-2)^2\,dt$$

$$= 16 \times 3 + 4 \times 2$$

$$= 56\text{J}$$

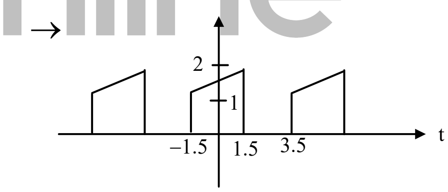
$$\text{Signal power} = \frac{\text{Energy in one period}}{\text{Time period}}$$

$$= \frac{56}{7}$$

$$= 8\text{W}$$

$$\text{RMS value} = \sqrt{P_{avg}} = \sqrt{8}$$

$\rightarrow$



T = 5 sec

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}(t+4.5), & -1.5 \le t \le 1.5 \\ 0, & 1.5 < t < 3.5 \end{cases}$$

Average value

$$= \frac{\text{Area of rectangle} + \text{Area of Triangle}}{5}$$

$$= \frac{3(1) + \frac{1}{2}(3)(1)}{5}$$

$$= 0.9$$

Energy in one period

$$= \int_{-1.5}^{1.5}\left(\frac{1}{3}(t+4.5)\right)^2 dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}\int_{-1.5}^{1.5}(t+4.5)^2 dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}\left[\frac{(t+4.5)^3}{3}\right]_{-1.5}^{1.5} = 7J$$

$$P_{avg} = \frac{7}{5} = 1.4W$$

RMS = $\sqrt{1.4}$

12.

Sol: (a) $[x_1(t)+x_2(t)][x_1(t-2)+x_2(t-2)]$
$\neq x_1(t)x_1(t-2)+x_2(t)x_2(t-2)$
is non linear

(b) $\sin[x_1(t)+x_2(t)] \neq \sin[x_1(t)]+\sin[x_2(t)]$
is non linear

(c) $\frac{d}{dt}[\alpha x_1(t)+\beta x_2(t)] = \frac{\alpha dx_1(t)}{dt}+\frac{\beta dx_2(t)}{dt}$
is linear

(d) $2[x_1(t)+x_2(t)]+3 \neq 2[x_1(t)+x_2(t)]+6$
is non linear

(e) $\int_{-\infty}^{t}[\alpha x_1(\tau)+\beta x_2(\tau)]d\tau$

$= \alpha\int_{-\infty}^{t}x_1(\tau)d\tau+\beta\int_{-\infty}^{t}x_2(\tau)d\tau$ is linear

(f) $[x_1(t)+x_2(t)]^2 \neq x_1^2(t)+x_2^2(t)$
is non linear

(g) $[\alpha x_1(t)+\beta x_2(t)]\cos\omega_0 t$
$= \alpha x_1(t)\cos\omega_0 t+\beta x_2(t)\cos\omega_0 t$ is linear

(h) $\log[x_1(n)+x_2(n)] \neq \log[x_1(n)]+\log[x_2(n)]$
is non linear

(i) $|x_1(n)+x_2(n)| \neq |x_1(n)|+|x_2(n)|$
is non linear

(j) $\alpha^* x^*(n) \neq \alpha x^*(n)$ is non linear

(k) non linear (median is a non linear operator)

(l) $\frac{x_1(n)+x_2(n)}{x_1(n-1)+x_2(n-1)} \neq \frac{x_1(n)}{x_1(n-1)}+\frac{x_2(n)}{x_2(n-1)}$
is non linear

(m) linear (no non linear operator is present)

(n) $e^{x_1(n)+x_2(n)} \neq e^{x_1(n)}+e^{x_2(n)}$ is non linear

13.

Sol: (a) $tx(t-t_o)+3 \neq (t-t_o)x(t-t_o)+3$
time variant

(b) $e^{x(t-t_o)} = e^{x(t-t_o)}$ time invariant

(c) $x(t-t_0)\cos 3t \neq x(t-t_0)\cos 3(t-t_0)$
time variant

(d) sin [x(t–t_0)] = sin[x(t–t_0)] time invariant

(e) $\frac{d[x(t-t_0)]}{d(t-t_0)} = \frac{dx(t-t_0)}{dt-dt_0} = \frac{d}{dt}[x(t-t_0)]$
time invariant

(f) $x^2(t-t_0) = x^2(t-t_0)$ time invariant

(g) x(2t – t_0) ≠ x(2t – 2t_0) time variant

(h) $2^{x(n-n_0)}x(n-n_0) = 2^{x(n-n_0)}x(n-n_0)$
time invariant

(i) time variant (time reversal operation is time variant)

(j) time variant(coefficient is time variable)

(k) all coefficients are constant
- time invariant

14.

Sol: $x_2(t) = x_1(t) - x_1(t-2)$

$y_2(t) = y_1(t) - y_1(t-2)$

$x_3(t) = x_1(t+1) + x_1(t)$

$y_3(t) = y_1(t+1) + y_1(t)$

15.

Sol: (a) Preset output depends on present input-causal

(b) preset output depends on present input-causal

(c) preset output depends on present input-causal

(d) preset output depends on future input-non causal $(y(-\pi) = x(0))$

(e) preset output depends on present input-causal

(f) preset output depends on present input-causal

(g) $n > n_0$ causal, $n < n_0$ non-causal

(h) non - causal(present output depends on future input)

(i) $y(0) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{0} x(k)$ present output depends on present input - causal

(j) $y(-1) = \sum_{k=0}^{-1} x(k)$ future input non causal

(k) non-causal for any value of 'm'

(l) $\alpha = 1$ causal, $\alpha \neq 1$ non causal

(m) causal(present output depends on past inputs)

(n) non causal(present output depends on future input)

16.

Sol: (a) present output depends on present input -static

(b) present output depends on present input -static

(c) present output depends on present input -static

(d) present output depends on present input -static

(e) $y(1) = x(3)$ present output depends on future input - dynamic

(f) dynamic (differentiation operation is dynamic)

(g) present output depends on past input - dynamic

17.

Sol: If a system expressed with differential equation then it is dynamic.

The coefficients of differential equation are function of time then it is time variant.

(a) linear, time variant, dynamic

(b) linear, time invariant, dynamic

(c) linear, time invariant, dynamic

(d) non linear, time variant, dynamic

18.

Sol: If a system expressed with differential equation then it is dynamic.

The coefficients of differential equation are function of time then it is time variant.

(a) linear, time invariant, dynamic $(a\rightarrow 2)$

(b) non linear, time variant, static $(b\rightarrow 5)$

(c) linear, time variant, dynamic $(c\rightarrow 1)$

(d)nonlinear, time invariant, dynamic$(d\rightarrow 4)$

19.

Sol: (a) $y(t) = u(t).u(t) = u(t)$ - stable

(b) $y(t) = \cos 3t\, u(t) \Rightarrow -1 < y(t) < 1$ stable

(c) $y(t) = u(t-3)$ stable

(d) $y(t) = \frac{du(t)}{dt} = \delta(t)$ unstable

(e) $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} u(\tau)d\tau \Rightarrow r(t)$ is unstable

(f) sin (finite) = finite. stable

(g) y(t) = tu(t) = r(t) unstable

(h) $y(n) = e^{\text{finite}}$ = finite stable

(i) y(n) = u(3n) bounded stable

(j) $x(n) = 1 \Rightarrow y(n) = n - n_0 + 1 \Rightarrow y(\infty) = \infty$

$\Rightarrow$ unstable

20.

Sol: Two different inputs produces same output then it is non invertible.

Two different inputs produces two different outputs then it is invertible.

(a) $x_1(t) = u(t) \Rightarrow y_1(t) = u(t)$

$x_2(t) = -u(t) \Rightarrow y_2(t) = u(t)$

So, non invertible

(b) $x_1(t) = u(t) \Rightarrow y_1(t) = u(t)$

$x_2(t) = -u(t) \Rightarrow y_2(t) = u(t)$

So, non invertible

(c) $x_1(t) = u(t) \Rightarrow y_1(t) = u(t-3)$

$x_2(t) = -u(t) \Rightarrow y_2(t) = -u(t-3)$

So, invertible

(d) $x_1(t) = A \Rightarrow y_1(t) = 0$

$x_2(t) = -A \Rightarrow y_2(t) = 0$

So, non invertible

(e) $x_1(n) = \delta(n) \Rightarrow y_1(n) = 0$

$x_2(n) = -\delta(n) \Rightarrow y_2(n) = 0$

So, non invertible

(f) $x_1(n) = \delta(n) \Rightarrow y_1(n) = 0$

$x_2(n) = -\delta(n) \Rightarrow y_2(n) = 0$

So, non invertible

(g) So, non invertible

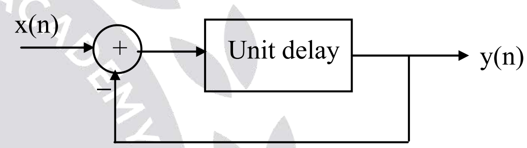
(h) $x_1(n) = \delta(n) \Rightarrow y_1(n) = u(n)$

$x_2(n) = -\delta(n) \Rightarrow y_2(n) = -u(n)$

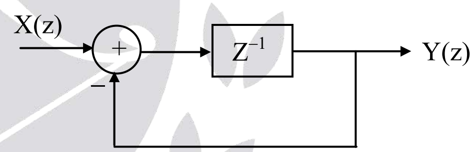
So, invertible

21.

Sol: Given



Convert to Z-domain



$$\frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}} = \frac{1}{z+1}$$

(i) $x(n) = \delta(n)$;

$$\Rightarrow Y(z) = \frac{1}{z+1}X(z)$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{1}{z+1}1 = \frac{1}{z+1}$$

$$Y(z) = z^{-1}\frac{z}{z+1}$$

Taking inverse Z - transform

$y(n) = (-1)^{n-1}\, u(n-1)$

if n = 0, 1, 2, 3…….

Then y(n) = [0, 1, –1, 1, –1…….]

(ii) $x(n) = u(n);$

$$\Rightarrow Y(z) = \frac{1}{z+1}X(Z)$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{1}{z+1}\frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{z} = \frac{1}{(z+1)(z-1)} = \frac{A}{z+1} + \frac{B}{z-1}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{z+1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{z-1}$$

$$Y(z) = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{z}{z+1} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$y(n) = -\frac{1}{2}(-1)^n u(n) + \frac{1}{2}u(n)$$

22. Ans: (a, b & d)

Sol: (a) True ex: $[e^{t}u(-t)]\,[e^{-t}u(t)] = 0$

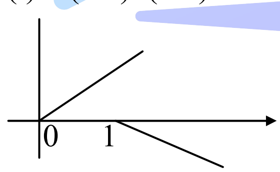
(b) True ex: $[u(t))][e^{-t}u(t)] = e^{-t}u(t)$

$[u(-t)][e^{t}u(t)] = 0$

(c) False

ex:

$tu(t) - (t-1)u(t-1)$



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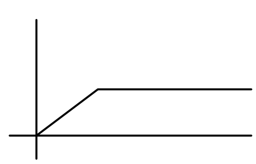


$\Rightarrow$ power

(d) True

23. Ans: (a, b & c)

Sol:

(a) True
(b) True
(c) True
(d) False - Nonlinear system

24. Ans: (b)

Sol: Constant added - non linear

So, statement-I is true.

Time varying term - time variant
So, statement-II is true.
Both Statement I and Statement II are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.

25. Ans: (d)

Sol: (S-I): $y(n) = 2\,x(n) + 4\,x(n-1)$
If x(n) is bounded, y(n) is bounded.

$\therefore$ Stable. (S-I) is false.

(S-II): $h(n) = 2\,\delta(n) + 4\,\delta(n-1)$

$$h(n) = \{\underset{\uparrow}{2}, 4\}$$

Impulse response h(n) has only two finite nonzero samples. This is the condition for stability.

$\therefore$ (S-II) is True.

Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

26. Ans: (a)

Sol: A system is memory less if output, y(t) depends only on x(t) and not on past or future values of input, x(t).

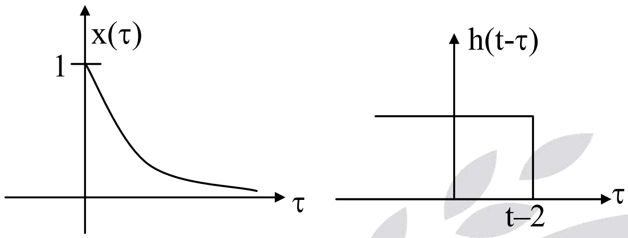
A system is causal if the output, y(t) at any time depends only on values of input, x(t) at that time and in the past.

Both (S-I) and (S-II) are true and (S-II) is the correct explanation of (S-I).
Both Statement I and Statement II are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.

Chapter 2 LTI (LSI) Systems

01.
Sol:

(a) $y(t)=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}x(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau$

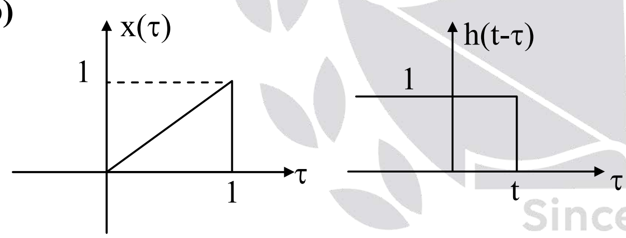


Case (i) t–2 <0 y(t) = 0, t < 2

Case (ii) t–2>0 $y(t)=\int_{0}^{t-2}e^{-3\tau}d\tau=\frac{1-e^{-3(t-2)}}{3}$, t >2

$$y(t)=\frac{1-e^{-3(t-2)}}{3}u(t-2)$$

(b)



Case (i) $t<0$ y(t) = 0

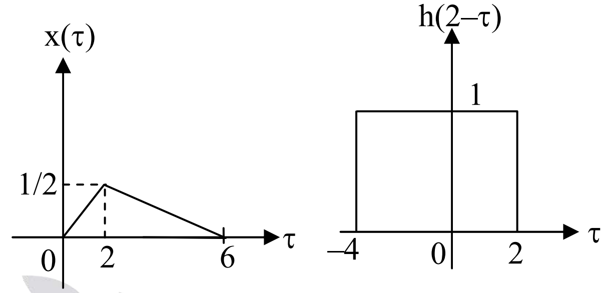
Case (ii) $0<t<1$ $y(t)=\int_{0}^{t}\tau d\tau=\frac{t^2}{2}$

Case (iii) $t>1$ $y(t)=\int_{0}^{1}\tau d\tau=\frac{1}{2}$

02. Ans: (b)

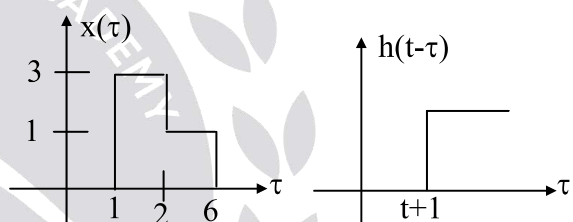
Sol: $x(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}x(\tau)h(t-\tau)dt = y(t)$

$$y(2) = \int_{\infty}^{\infty}x(\tau)h(2-\tau)d\tau$$



$$y(2) = \int_{0}^{2}\left(\frac{\tau}{4}\right).1d\tau = \frac{\tau^2}{8}\Big|_0^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

03.
Sol:



$$y(4) = \int_{6}^{5}1d\tau = 1$$

$$y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_{1.5}^{6}x(\tau)h\left(\frac{1}{2}-\tau\right)d\tau = \frac{3}{2}+4 = 5.5$$

04. Ans: (b)

Sol: $s(t)=\int_{-\infty}^{t}h(\tau)d\tau = u(t-1)+u(t-3)$

s(2) = 1

05.

Sol: Assume $-\tau+a = \lambda \Rightarrow -d\tau = d\lambda$

$$z(t)=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}x(\lambda)h(t+a-\lambda)d\lambda = y(t+a)$$

06.

Sol: (a) $x(t-7+5) = x(t-2)$

(b) $x(t)*\frac{1}{|a|}\delta\left(t+\frac{b}{a}\right)=\frac{1}{|a|}x\left(t+\frac{b}{a}\right)$

(c) $x(t)*[2\delta(t+3)+2\delta(t-3)]$
$= 2x(t+3)+2x(t-3)$

(d) Ans: (a)

$h(t) = \delta(t) + 0.5.\ \delta(t-4)$

$x(t) = \cos\left(\frac{7\pi t}{4}\right) \qquad x(t) * \delta(t - t_0) = x(t - t_0)$

o/p $y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{7\pi t}{4}\right) * \left[\delta(t) + \frac{1}{2}\delta(t-4)\right]$$

$\text{Cos}(180° - \theta) = -\cos\theta$

$\text{Cos}(180° + \theta) = -\cos\theta$

$$y(t) = \cos\left(\frac{7\pi t}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\cos\left[\frac{7\pi}{4}(t-4)\right]$$

$$+\frac{1}{2}\cos\left[\frac{7\pi t}{4} - 7\pi\right] + \frac{1}{2}\cos\left(\frac{7\pi t}{4} + \pi\right)$$

$$= 0.5\ \cos\left(\frac{7\pi t}{4}\right)$$

07.

Sol:

(a) $e^{-1}u(1)\delta(t-1) = e^{-1}\delta(t-1)$

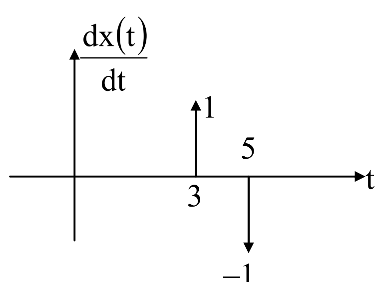
[From product property]

(b) $e^{-t}\Big|_{t=1} = e^{-1}$ [From sifting property]

(c) $e^{-(t-1)}u(t-1)$ [From convolution property]

08.

Sol:



$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \delta(t-3) - \delta(t-5)$$

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} * h(t) = h(t-3) - h(t-5)$$

09.

Sol: (a) $A_x\ A_h = A_y$, $\qquad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\delta(\alpha t)dt = \frac{1}{\alpha}$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha}.\frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{A}{\alpha}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

(b) $\frac{1}{\alpha}.\frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{A}{\alpha}$, $\qquad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\text{sinc}(\alpha t)dt = \frac{1}{\alpha}$

$$A = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

(c) $(1).(1) = A\sqrt{2}$ $\qquad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}e^{-at^2}dt = 1$

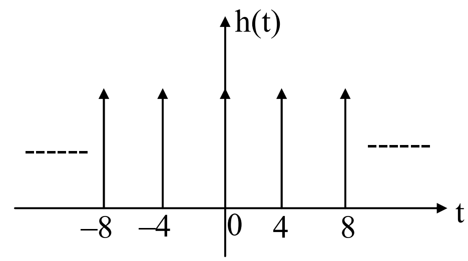
$$A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

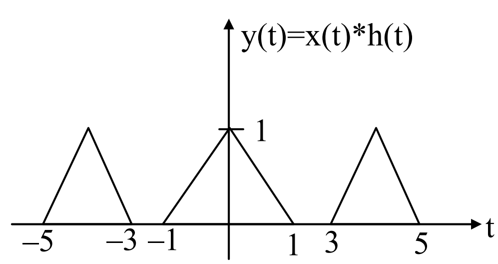
(d) $\pi \times \pi = 2A\pi$ $\qquad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{1}{1+t^2}dt = \pi$

$$A = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

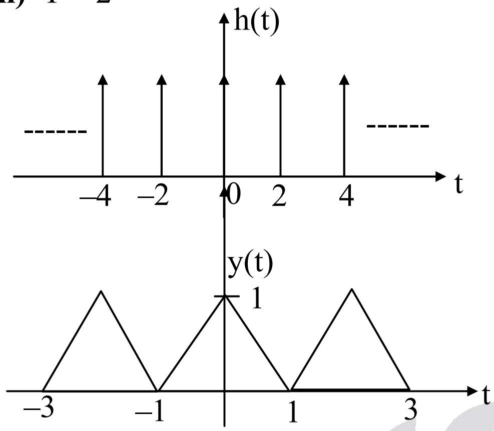
10.

Sol: (i) $T = 4$



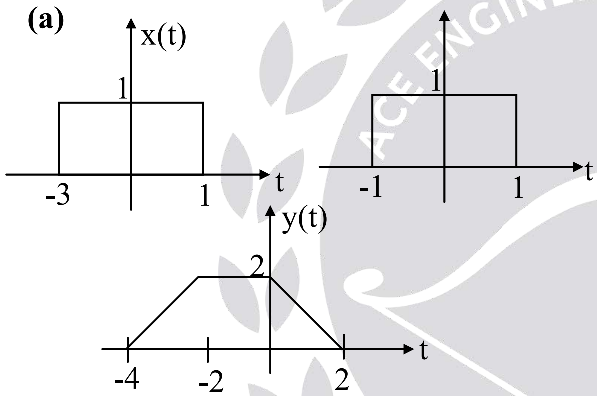


(ii) T = 2



11.
Sol:

(a)

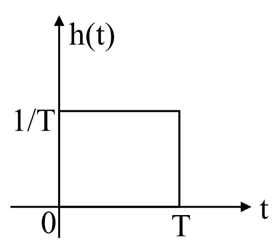


(b) Ans: (c)

$$tu(t)*u(t-1)\leftrightarrow\frac{1}{s^2}\frac{e^{-s}}{s}$$

$$=\frac{e^{-s}}{s^3}\leftrightarrow\frac{1}{2}(t-1)^2u(t-1)$$

(c)



$$h(t)=\frac{1}{T}[u(t)-u(t-T)]$$

x(t) = u(t)

$$y(t)=x(t)*h(t)=\frac{1}{T}[r(t)-r(t-T)]$$

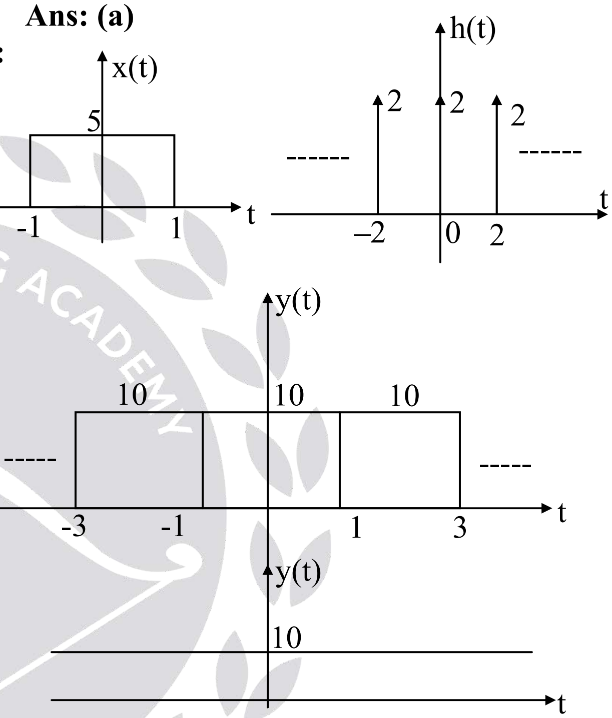
12. Ans: (a)

Sol: To get three discontinuities in y(t) both rectangular pause must be same width. To get equal width h(t) = x(t). It is possible only

$\alpha = 1$

13. Ans: (a)

Sol:



y(t) = 10 for all ‘t’

14. Ans: (d)

Sol:
$$x(t)*h(-t)=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}x(\tau)h(-(t-\tau))d\tau$$

$$=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}x(\tau)h(\tau-t)d\tau$$

15.

Sol:
$$y(n)=---+x(-2)g(n+4)+x(-1)g(n+2)$$
$$+x(0)g(n)+x(1)g(n-2)+x(2)g(n-4)+---$$

$x(n) = \delta(n-2) = 1 \qquad n = 2$

$\qquad\qquad\qquad = 0 \qquad$ otherwise

y(n) = g(n – 4)

16.

Sol: y(n) = x(n)*h(n)

$= 2(0.5)^n u(n) + (0.5)^{n-3}\, u(n-3)$

y(1) = 1, y(4) = 5/8

17. Ans: (a)

Sol: y(n) = [a, b, c, d, a, b, c, d---- N times]

y(n) is a periodic function with periodic '4'.

So h(n) must be $h(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \delta(n-4i)$

18. Ans: 31

Sol: x(n) = {1,2,1}

h(n) = {1,x,y}

$y(n) = x(n) * h(n)$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} & 1 & x & y \\ \hline 1 & 1 & x & y \\ 2 & 2 & 2x & 2y \\ 1 & 1 & x & y \end{array}$$

y(n) = { 1, 2+x, 2x + y + 1, x + 2y, y}

y(1) = 3 = 2+x ⇒ x = 1

y(2) = 4 = 2x+y+1 ⇒ y = 1

y(n) = {1, 3, 4, 3, 1}

10 y (3) + y(4) = 10×3 + 1 = 31

19. Ans: (d)

Sol: $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} b^n < \infty$

only when |a| < 1, |b|>1

20. Ans: (b)

Sol: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)dt| = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{\alpha t} dt + \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{\beta t} dt < \infty$ only when

$\alpha < 0, \beta > 0$

21.

Sol: **(a)** $h(n) = \alpha^n u(n) + \beta\, \alpha^{n-1}\, u(n-1)$

(b) h(n) = 0 n<0 causal

System stable for any value of 'β'

except $\beta \neq \infty$ and $|\alpha| < 1$, except $\alpha = 0$

22.

Sol: **(a)** $\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^n u(n) - A\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{n-1} u(n-1) = \delta(n)$

When n =1, A = 1/5

(b) $H(z) = \dfrac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{5} z^{-1}}$

$H_{inv}(z) = 1 - \frac{1}{5} z^{-1}$

$g(n) = \delta(n) - \frac{1}{5}\delta(n-1)$

23.

Sol: $h_1(n) = \delta(n) - \frac{1}{2}\delta(n-1)$

$$h_1(n) * h_2(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} .u(n-1)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \delta(n) = \delta(n)$$

24. Ans: (a)

Sol: $s(t) = u(t) - e^{-\alpha t} u(t)$

$h(t) = \dfrac{ds(t)}{dt} = \delta(t) - \left[e^{-\alpha t}\delta(t) - \alpha e^{-\alpha t} u(t)\right]$

$= \alpha e^{-\alpha t} u(t)$

25.

Sol: $s(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n} h(k) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k u(k)$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \quad n \ge 0$$

$$= 0 \qquad n < 0$$

$$s(n) = 2\left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}\right] u(n)$$

26.

Sol: $x(n) = u(n)$, $y(n) = \delta(n)$

$u(n) - u(n-1) = \delta(n)$

$y(n) = x(n) - x(n-1)$

$x(n) = nu(n)$

$y(n) = nu(n) - nu(n-1) + u(n-1)$

$\quad = n\delta(n) + n(n-1)$

$\quad = u(n-1)$

27.

Sol: $h_c(t) = h_1(t) * h_2(t)$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} h_c(\tau)d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{t} h_1(\tau)d\tau * h_2(\tau)$$

$$= h_1(\tau) * \int_{-\infty}^{t} h_2(\tau)d\tau$$

$s_c(t) = s'(t) * s_2(t) \; = s_1(t) * s'_2(t)$

$s_c(t) \neq s_1(t) * s_2(t)$

28.

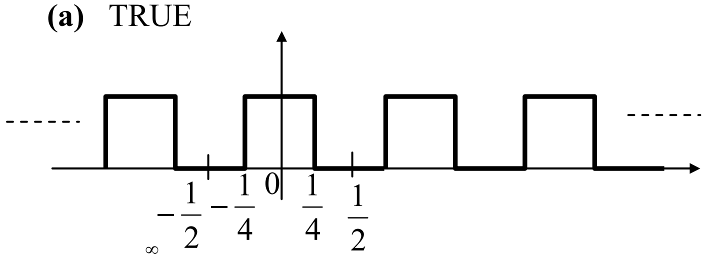
Sol: (a) True (b) False

(c) True (d) True

29.

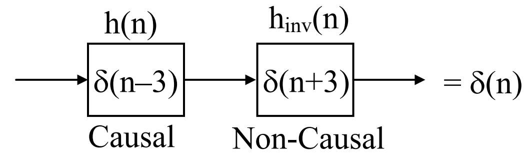
Sol:

(a) TRUE



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(\tau)| d\tau = \infty \quad \text{unstable}$$

(b) FALSE



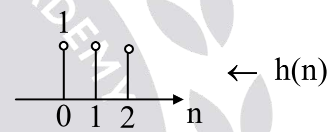
(c) FALSE

Stability of LTI system $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(n)| < \infty$

If $|h(n)| \le k$ $\quad \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |k| < \infty$ unstable

(d) TRUE

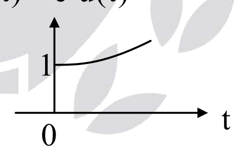
If h(n) is of finite duration with finite amplitude then it is stable



$$\sum_{n=0}^{2} |h(n)| = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

(e) FALSE

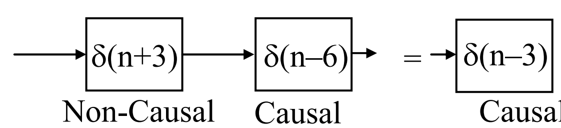
$h(t) = e^t u(t)$



Causal

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{\tau} d\tau = \infty \Rightarrow \text{unstable}$$

(f) FALSE



(g) FALSE

Impulse Response $h(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$

$$\rightarrow s(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} h(\tau)d\tau = \int_{0}^{t} e^{-\tau}d\tau = [1 - e^{-t}]u(t)$$

This step response is not absolutely integrable

(h) TRUE

$$u(n)=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\delta(n-k)$$

$$S(n)=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}h(n-k)$$

If $h(n) = 0$ for $n < 0$

Then $s(n) = 0$ for $n < 0$

So, LTI system is Causal

Chapter 3 Fourier Series

01. Ans: Zero

Sol: $T_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}, T_2 = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = 3,\ T_0 = \text{LCM} \times T_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\omega_0 = 4$

$x(t) = 3\sin(\omega_0 t + 30°) - 4\cos(3\omega_0 t - 60°)$

second harmonic amplitude = 0

02. Ans: (d)

Sol: (a) Given signal is periodic.
So, fourier series exists

(b) Given signal is periodic.
So, fourier series exists.

(c) Given signal is periodic.
So, fourier series exists.

(d) Given signal is non-periodic.
So, fourier series does not exists.

03.

Sol:

(P) **Ans: (b)**
Hidden symmetry a_0, b_n exists

(Q) **Ans: (b)**
Half wave symmetry a_n, b_n exists with odd harmonics

(R) **Ans: (b)**
Odd symmetry & HWS $\rightarrow$ sine terms with odd 'n'

(S) **Ans: (c)**
Even and odd HWS $\rightarrow$ a_0, cosine with odd 'n'

(T) **Ans: (d)**
a_0 =0 (because average value = 0)
Even & HWS as cosine with odd 'n'

04. Ans: (b)

Sol: $f_1 = 5\text{Hz}$, $f_2 = 15\text{Hz}$

The signal lying with in the frequency band 10Hz to 20 Hz is $4\sin\left(30\pi t + \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$

$p = \frac{(4)^2}{2} = 8$ Watts

05. Ans: (b)

Sol: At $\omega_0 t = \pi/2$

$x(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + - - -$

$= \tan^{-1}(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

06. Ans: (c)

Sol: $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}(2k),\ k = 1, 2, \ldots\ldots$

The above frequency terms are absent. The above frequency contains even harmonics and also gives that sin terms are absent. only cosine terms are present Finally odd harmonics with cosine terms are present so, x(t) it is a even and halfwave so,

$x(t) = x(T-t)$ even

$x(t) = -x(t-T/2)$ halfwave

07. Ans: (a)

Sol: $T_1 = 1$, $T_2 = 10\pi$, $T_3 = 8\pi$, $T_4 = \frac{20}{3}\pi$

$T_0 = 40\pi$

$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = 0.05\text{rad/sec}$

08. Ans: (a)

Sol: $$\text{Average value} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2)(1)+(1)(1)+(1)(3)}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

09. Ans: (a)

Sol: $$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} f(t)dt$$

a_0 = Average value = 0

10. Ans: (d)

Sol: $T_0 = 4\text{msec}$ $f_0 = \frac{1}{T_0} = 250\text{Hz}$

$5 f_0 = 1250$ Hz

11. Ans: (b)

Sol: Odd + HWS $\rightarrow$ sine terms with odd harmonics

12. Ans: (a)

Sol: $$(\text{RMS})^2 = \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T x^2(t)dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T}\left[\int_0^{T/2}\left(\frac{-12}{T}t\right)^2 dt + \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{T} 36dt\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{T}\left[\frac{144}{T^2}\cdot\frac{t^3}{3}\Big|_0^{T/2} + 36t\Big|_{T/2}^{T}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{T}\left[\frac{144}{T^2}\left[\frac{T^3}{24}\right] + 36\left(\frac{T}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{T}[6T + 18T]$$

$= 24$

RMS = $\sqrt{24} = 2\sqrt{6}$A

13. Ans: (c)

Sol: Average value $= \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi} 10\sin t dt = \frac{10}{\pi}$

$$a_1 = \frac{2}{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi} 10\sin t\cos t dt = 0$$

$$b_1 = \frac{2}{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi} 10\sin t\sin t dt = 5$$

$$d_1 = \sqrt{a_1^2 + b_1^2} = 5$$

14. Ans: (d)

Sol: $\omega_0 = \pi$

$$x(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n\cos(n\pi t) + b_n\sin(n\pi t)$$

$x(t) = A\cos(\pi t)$

$$A = a_1 = \int_0^2 x(t)\cos(n\omega_0)dt$$

$$= -\frac{4}{\pi^2}$$

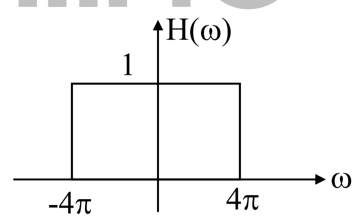
15.

Sol: $a_0 = 5$

$$b_n = \int_0^1 10\sin n\pi t\, dt = \frac{10[1-(-1)^n]}{n\pi}$$

$a_n = 0$

$$x(t) = 5 + \frac{20}{\pi}\sin\pi t + \frac{20}{3\pi}\sin 3\pi t + ---$$



$$y(t) = 5 + \frac{20}{\pi}\sin\pi t + \frac{20}{3\pi}\sin 3\pi t$$

16.

Sol: $\omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$x(t) = 2 + \cos(2\omega_0 t) + 4\sin(5\omega_0 t)$$

$$x(t) = 2 + \frac{1}{2}e^{j2\omega_0 t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j2\omega_0 t} + \frac{4}{2j}e^{j5\omega_0 t} - \frac{4}{2j}e^{-j5\omega_0 t}$$

$c_0 = 2$, $c_2 = 1/2$, $c_{-2} = \frac{1}{2}$, $c_5 = \frac{4}{2j}$, $c_{-5} = \frac{-4}{2j}$

17.

Sol: $c_n = \int_0^1 t\, e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt = \int_0^1 t e^{-jn2\pi t} dt = \frac{j}{2n\pi}$

$c_0 = 1/2$

$a_n = c_n + c_{-n} = 0$

$b_n = j(c_n - c_{-n}) = \frac{-1}{n\pi}$

18.

Sol: (i) $y(t) \Rightarrow d_n = e^{-jn\omega_o} c_n = e^{-jn\pi} c_n = c_n (-1)^n$

(ii) $f(t) = x(t) - y(t)$

$d_n = c_n - (-1)^n c_n = c_n\left[1-(-1)^n\right]$

(iii) $g(t) = x(t) + y(t)$

$d_n = c_n + (-1)^n c_n = c_n\left[1+(-1)^n\right]$

19. Ans: (b)

Sol: $d_n = e^{-jn\omega_0 t_0} c_n + e^{jn\omega_0 t_0} c_n = 2\cos(n\omega_0 t_0) c_n$

Assume $t_0 = \frac{T}{4}$

$d_n = 2c_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$

$d_n = 0$ for odd harmonics

20.

Sol: $y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$

$d_n = jn\omega_0 c_n$

$c_n = \frac{d_n}{jn\omega_0}$

$d_n = \frac{1}{T}\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left(\delta(t+d/2) - \delta(t-d/2)\right) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$

$= \frac{2j}{T}\sin\left(\frac{n\omega_0 d}{2}\right)$

$C_0 = \frac{d}{T}$

21.

Sol: 1. x(t) is neither even nor odd.

2. x(t) does not have half wave symmetry
$\Rightarrow$ option (b) is eliminated

3. If we take the time period as 6 sec then second half of its period is exactly same as the first half. As a result of this all odd harmonic coefficients vanish and only even harmonic terms are present in Fourier series.

22. Ans: (c)

Sol: W_1 is a periodic square waveform with period T and it is having odd symmetry and also odd harmonic symmetry (or Half-wave symmetry).

W_2 is a periodic triangular waveform with period T and it is having odd symmetry and also odd harmonic symmetry (or Half-wave symmetry).

$\therefore$ Only odd harmonics: nf_0, n = 1, 3, 5 etc of sine terms are present in wave forms W_1 and W_2 in their Fourier series expansion.

Note that waveform, W_2 can be obtained by integrating the waveform, W_1.

If c_n is the exponential FS coefficient of the n^{th} harmonic component, $c_n\, e^{jn\omega_0 t}$

$|c_n| \propto \left|\frac{1}{n}\right| = |n^{-1}|$ for wave form W_1

$|c_n| \propto \left|\frac{1}{n^2}\right| = |n^{-2}|$ for wave form W_2

23.

Sol:

(a) Polar form of TFS

$$= d_o + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \cos(n\omega_0 t + \phi_n)$$

$d_n = 2\,|c_n|$

$d_o = 2$, $d_1 = 4$, $d_2 = 4$, $d_3 = 4$

polar form = $2 + 4\cos(\omega_0 t + 30°)$
$+ 4\cos(2\omega_0 t + 60°)$
$+ 4\cos(3\omega_0 t + 90°)$

(b) $x(t) \leftrightarrow c_n$
$x(at) \leftrightarrow c_n$, $\omega_0 = a\omega_0$
$x(t) \leftrightarrow c_n$
$x(t - t_0) \leftrightarrow e^{-jn\omega_0 t_0} c_n$
$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \leftrightarrow (jn\omega_0)c_n$$

24.
Sol:

(a) $$C_n = \frac{1}{T_0}\int_0^{T_0} x(t)e^{-jn\omega_0 t}\,dt$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 1.e^{-jn\pi t}\,dt$$

$$C_n = \frac{1-(-1)^n}{2jn\pi}$$

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$C_{-1} = \frac{j}{\pi},\ C_1 = \frac{-j}{\pi},\ C_{-2} = 0,\ C_2 = 0$$

Power upto second harmonics is

$$P = \sum_{n=-2}^{2}|C_n|^2 = \frac{1}{\pi^2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{\pi^2} = 0.453\text{ W}$$

(b) $$c_K = \frac{1}{8}\left[\int_0^4 e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{4}t}dt + \int_4^8 -e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{4}t}dt\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}\left[\left.\frac{e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{4}t}}{-jk\frac{\pi}{4}}\right|_0^4 - \left.\frac{e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{4}t}}{-jk\frac{\pi}{4}}\right|_4^8\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{-jk2\pi}\left[e^{-jk\pi} - 1 - \left(e^{-jk2\pi} - e^{-jk\pi}\right)\right]$$

$$= \frac{-1}{jk2\pi}\left[(-1)^k - 1 - 1 + (-1)^k\right]$$

$$c_K = \frac{2}{jk2\pi}\left[1-(-1)^k\right]$$

$c_K = 0$ for ‘K’ even (K=10)
Power = 0

25.
Sol: Let us show that this information is sufficient to determine the signal x(t) to within a sign factor. According to Fact 3, x(t) has at most three nonzero Fourier series coefficients $a_k : a_0, a_1$ and a_{-1}. Then, since x(t) has fundamental frequency $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, it follows that

$$x(t) = a_0 + a_1 e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}t} + a_{-1}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}t}.$$

Since x(t) is real (Fact 1), we can use the symmetry properties to conclude that a_0 is real and $a_1 = a_{-1}^*$. Consequently,

$$x(t) = a_0 + a_1 e^{j\frac{\pi t}{2}} + \left(a_1 e^{-j\frac{\pi t}{2}}\right)^*$$

$$= a_0 + 2\,\text{Re}\left(a_1 e^{j\frac{\pi t}{2}}\right) \qquad \text{- - - - (1)}$$

Let us now determine the signal corresponding to the Fourier coefficients b_k given in Fact 4. Using the time-reversal property we note that a_{-k} corresponds to the signal x(–t). Also, the time-shift property in the table indicates that multiplication of the k^{th} Fourier coefficient by $e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{-jk\omega_0}$ corresponds to the underlying signal being shifted by 1 to the right (i.e., having t replaced by t − 1). We conclude that the coefficients by correspond to the signal x(–(t – 1)) = x(–t + 1), which, according to Fact 4, must be odd. Since x(t) is real, x(–t + 1) must also be real.
Fourier coefficients of x(–t + 1) must be purely imaginary and odd. Thus $b_0 = 0$ and $b_{-1} = -b_1$. Since time-reversal and time-shift operations cannot change the average power per period, Fact 5 holds even if x(t) is replaced by x(–t + 1).

i.e., $\frac{1}{4}\int_4 |x(-t+1)|^2 dt = 1/2$.

We can now use Parseval's relation to conclude that

$|b_1|^2 + |b_{-1}|^2 = 1/2$ - - - - (2)

Substituting $b_1 = -b_{-1}$ in this equation, we obtain $|b_1| = 1/2$. Since b_1 is also known to be purely imaginary, it must be either j/2 or –j/2.

Now we can translate these conditions on b_0 and b_1 into equivalent statements on a_0 and a_1. First, since b_0 = 0, Fact 4 implies that a_0 = 0. With k = 1, this condition implies that $a_1 = e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} b_{-1} = -jb_{-1} = jb_1$. Thus, if we take $b_1 = \frac{j}{2}$, then $a_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$, and therefore, from equation (1), x(t) = $-\cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{2}\right)$. Alternatively, if we take $b_1 = -\frac{j}{2}$, then $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, and therefore x(t) = $\cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{2}\right)$.

26.
Sol:

(a) Power $= \frac{1}{T}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |C_n|^2$

$P = \sum_{x=-4}^{4} |C_n|^2$

$= (0.5)^2+(1)^2+(2)^2+(4)^2+(2)^2+(1)^2+(0.5)^2$

= 26.5 Watts

(b) $x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$

$$= C_{-4}e^{-j4\omega_0 t} + C_{-3}e^{-j3\omega_0 t}e^{-\frac{j\pi}{2}} + C_{-2}e^{-j2\omega_0 t}e^{-\frac{j\pi}{4}} + C_{-1}e^{-j\omega_0 t}$$

$$+ C_0 + C_1 e^{j\omega_0 t} + C_2 e^{j2\omega_0 t}e^{\frac{j\pi}{4}} + C_3 e^{j3\omega_0 t}e^{\frac{j\pi}{2}} + C_4 e^{j4\omega_0 t}$$

$$= 0.5e^{-j4\omega_0 t} + 1e^{-j3\omega_0 t - \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$+ 2e^{-j2\omega_0 t - \frac{\pi}{4}} + 0.5e^{j4\omega_0 t} + 1e^{j3\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{2}} + 2e^{j2\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{4}} + 4$$

$$= (0.5)\left[e^{-j4\omega_0 t} + e^{j4\omega_0 t}\right] + 2\left[e^{-j2\omega_0 t - \frac{\pi}{4}} + e^{j2\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{4}}\right]$$

$$\left[e^{-j3\omega_0 t - \frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{j3\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{2}}\right] + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \cos 4\omega_0 t + 4\cos\left(2\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$+ 2\cos\left(3\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 4$$

$x(t) \neq x(-t)$

$x(-t) \neq -x(t)$

So, neither even nor odd signal.

(c) f_0 = 10 Hz

$\omega_0 = 2\pi f_0 = 20\pi$ rad

$$x(t) = \cos(80\pi t) + 4\cos\left(40\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$+ 2\cos\left(60\pi t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 4$$

(d) Cut off frequency = 25 Hz

= 50 π rad

So output of the filter is

$$y(t) = 4\cos\left(40\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 4$$

27.

Sol: A. Fourier transform of periodic impulse train is also periodic impulse train

$A \rightarrow 2$

B. For a full wave rectified wave form

$c_n = \frac{2A}{\pi(1-4n^2)}$, n is even

$B \rightarrow 1$

$C \rightarrow 3$

D. Given signal satisfied half-wave symmetry so only harmonics are present

$D \rightarrow 4$

28. Ans: (b)

Sol: Frequency is constant. So, S_1 is LTI system, frequency is not constant. So, S_2 is not LTI system.

29. Ans: (d)

Sol: Fourier series expresses the given periodic waveform as a combination of d.c. component, sine and cosine waveforms of different harmonic frequencies as

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(n\omega_0 t) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin(n\omega_0 t)$$

$$= A_0 + A_n \cos(n\omega_0 t + \phi_n)$$

So, statement (1) is true.

A_n and ϕ_n (Amplitude and phase spectra) occur at discrete frequencies.

So, statement (2) is true.

Waveform symmetries (Even, odd, Half-wave) simplify the evaluation of FS coefficients.

So, statement (3) is true.

Statements 1, 2, 3 are correct.

30. Ans: (d)

Sol: For a real valued periodic function f(t) of frequency f_0

$C_n = C^*_{-n}$

Statement (I) is False but Statement (II) is True because the discrete magnitude spectrum of real function f(t) is even and phase spectrum is odd.

31. Ans: (d)

Sol: S_1, S_3 are not LTI.

Chapter 4 Fourier Transform

01.

Sol: $X(f)=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}x(t)e^{-j2\pi ft}dt$

x(t) units are volts and dt units are sec

So, Unit of X(f) is volt-sec (or) volt/Hz

02.
Sol:

(a) $X(0)=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}x(t)dt=\text{area}$

$$=(4\times 2)-\left(\frac{1}{2}\times 1\times 2\right)=7$$

(b) $2\pi x(0) = 2\pi\times 2 = 4\pi$

03.
Sol:

(i) $x(t)=e^{-at}u(t)+e^{at}u(-t)$

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

(ii) $e^{-at}u(t)-e^{at}u(-t)\leftrightarrow\frac{-2j\omega}{a^2+\omega^2}$

As $a\to 0$

$$u(t)-u(-t)\leftrightarrow\frac{2}{j\omega}$$

$$\text{sgn}(t)\leftrightarrow\frac{2}{j\omega}$$

04.

Sol: $G(\omega)=1+\frac{12}{\omega^2+9}$

Apply inverse Fourier Transform

$g(t)=\delta(t)+2e^{-3|t|}$

05. Ans: Zero

Sol: $x(t) = \text{rect}(t/2)$, $X(\omega) = 2\text{sa}(\omega)$

$y(t) = x(t)+x(t/2)$, $Y(\omega) = X(\omega) + 2X(2\omega)$

$$Y(\omega)=\frac{2\sin\omega}{\omega}+\frac{4\sin 2\omega}{\omega}$$

$f = 1 \Rightarrow \omega = 2\pi$, $Y(2\pi) = 0$

06. Ans: (d)

Sol: $Y(\omega) = 3X(2\omega)$

$$x(at)\leftrightarrow\frac{1}{|a|}X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

$$x\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)\leftrightarrow 2X(2\omega)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)\leftrightarrow X(2\omega)$$

$y(t) = 3/2\ x(t/2)$

07.

Sol: i) $1\leftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega)$

ii) $\frac{1}{a+jt}\leftrightarrow 2\pi e^{a\omega}.u(-\omega)$

iii) $\frac{2a}{a^2+t^2}\leftrightarrow 2\pi e^{-a|-\omega|}$

iv) $\frac{1}{\pi t}\leftrightarrow -j\ \text{sgn}(\omega)$

08.

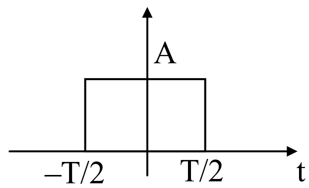
Sol: $Y(f) = \text{Sinc}\left(\frac{f}{4}\right)\cos(2\pi f)$

$$= X(f)\left[\frac{e^{j2\pi f} + e^{-j2\pi f}}{2}\right]$$

$$e^{j2\pi f} \to t_0 = -1$$

$$e^{-j2\pi f} \to t_0 = 1$$

$$x(t - t_0) \leftrightarrow e^{-j2\pi f t_0} X(f)$$



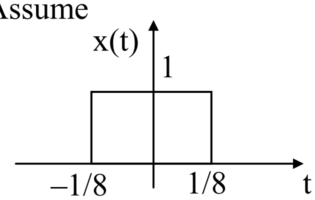
$\leftrightarrow$ AT $\text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right)$

$\Downarrow$

AT $\text{Sinc}\left(\frac{\omega T}{2\pi}\right)$

AT Sinc(fT)

Assume

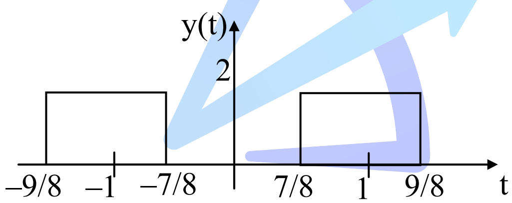


$\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4}\text{Sinc}\left(\frac{f}{4}\right) X(f)$

Assume $T = \frac{1}{4}$

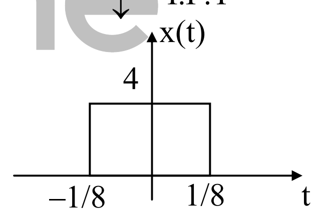
I.F.T

$$y(t) = \frac{x(t+1) + x(t-1)}{2}$$



$X(f) = \text{Sinc}\left(\frac{f}{4}\right)$

$\downarrow$ I.F.T



09.

Sol: $u(t) \leftrightarrow \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$

$$\frac{1}{jt} + \pi\delta(t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi u(-\omega)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\delta(t) - \frac{1}{j2\pi t} \leftrightarrow u(\omega)$$

10.

Sol:

i) $x(t) = e^{-3(t-1)}u(t-1)e^{-3}$

$$X(\omega) = e^{-j\omega}e^{-3}\frac{1}{3+j\omega}$$

ii) $\pi\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \leftrightarrow 2\text{Sa}(\omega)$

$$\pi\left(\frac{t-1}{2}\right) \leftrightarrow 2e^{-j\omega}\text{Sa}(\omega)$$

iii) $e^{-2|t|} \leftrightarrow \frac{4}{4+\omega^2}$

$$e^{-2|t-2|} \leftrightarrow \frac{4e^{-2j\omega}}{4+\omega^2}$$

11.

Sol:

(a) $f_1(t) = f(t - 1/2) + f(-t-1/2)$

$$F_1(\omega) = e^{-\frac{j\omega}{2}}F(\omega) + e^{\frac{j\omega}{2}}.F(-\omega)$$

(b) $f_2(t) = \frac{3}{2} f\left(\frac{t}{2} - 1\right)$

$$F_2(\omega) = 3e^{-2j\omega} F(2\omega)$$

12.

Sol: $Y(\omega) = \dfrac{\cos\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}}}{1 + j\omega}$

$$= \left[\frac{e^{j\frac{\omega}{2}} + e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}}}{2}\right] e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}} X(\omega)$$

$$Y(\omega) = \left[\frac{1 + e^{-j\omega}}{2}\right] X(\omega)$$

Assume, $X(\omega) = \dfrac{1}{1 + j\omega}$

$x(t) = e^{-t} u(t)$

By applying Inverse Fourier Transform

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2}\left[x(t) + x(t-1)\right]$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2}\left[e^{-t} u(t) + e^{-(t-1)} u(t-1)\right]$$

13.

Sol:

i) $\cos\omega_0 t = \frac{1}{2}\left[e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t}\right] \leftrightarrow \pi\left[\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)\right]$

ii) $\sin\omega_0 t \leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{j}\left[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) - \delta(\omega + \omega_0)\right]$

iii) $e^{-at} \sin\omega_c t u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2j}\left[\frac{1}{a + j(\omega - \omega_c)} - \frac{1}{a + j(\omega + \omega_c)}\right]$

iv) $A\text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)\cos\omega_0 t = \frac{AT}{2}\left[\text{Sa}\left[\frac{\omega + \omega_0}{2}\right]T + \text{Sa}\left[\frac{\omega - \omega_0}{2}\right]T\right]$

14.

Sol: Sinc(t) $\leftrightarrow$ rect (f)

$\text{Sin c}(t)\cos(10\pi t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}$[rect (f – 5)

+ rect (f + 5)]

15.

Sol: **(i)** $e^{-j3t} x(t) \leftrightarrow X(\omega + 3)$

(Frequency sifting property)

$e^{-j\frac{3}{4}t} x(t/4) \leftrightarrow 4X(4\omega + 3)$

(Time scaling property)

$\frac{1}{4} e^{-j\frac{3}{4}t} x(t/4) \leftrightarrow X(4\omega + 3)$

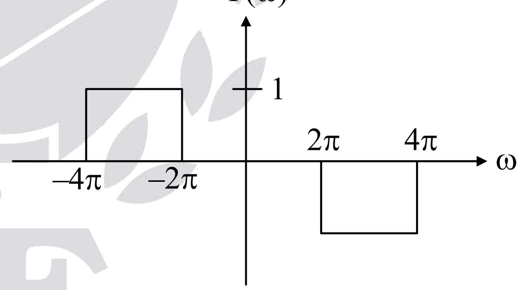
(ii) Ans: (a)

$X(\omega) = 2\pi\delta(\omega) + \pi\left[\delta(\omega - 4\pi) + \delta(\omega + 4\pi)\right]$

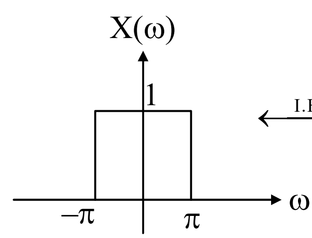
$x(t) = 1 + \cos(4\pi t)$

16.

Sol:



$Y(\omega) = X(\omega + 3\pi) - X(\omega - 3\pi)$



$\xleftrightarrow{\text{I.F.T}} \dfrac{\sin \pi t}{\pi t} = \text{Sinc}(t)$

By applying Inverse Fourier Transform

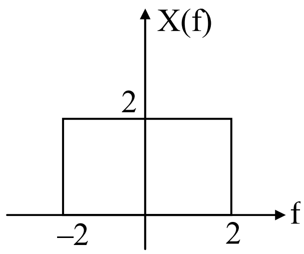
$y(t) = x(t)\, e^{j(-3\pi)t} - x(t)\, e^{j3\pi t}$

$$= -\left[\frac{e^{j3\pi t} - e^{-j3\pi t}}{2j}\right](2j)x(t)$$

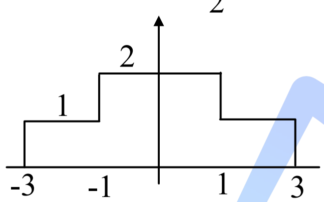
$$= -2j\ \text{Sinc}(t)\ \sin(3\pi t)$$

17. Ans: (b)

Sol:



$$x(t)\cos 2\pi t \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}[X(f-1)+X(f+1)]$$



18. Ans: (d)

Sol: Output of multiplier

$$= \frac{1}{2}x(t)\cos(2\omega_c t+\theta)+\frac{1}{2}x(t)\cos\theta$$

Output of the filter is $= \frac{1}{2}x(t)\cos\theta\times 2$

$$= x(t)\cos\theta$$

19. Ans: (b)

Sol: $y(t) = \dfrac{dx(t)}{dt}$

$$Y(\omega) = j\omega X(\omega)$$

If x(t) is even function, then y(t) is odd function.

If x(t) is triangular function $X(\omega)$ is Sinc^2 function, it is real.

y(t) is odd function, $Y(\omega)$ is imaginary.

20. Ans: $= \dfrac{-1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}$

Sol: $x(t) = \dfrac{1}{2\pi}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega)e^{j\omega t}d\omega\right]$

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} j\omega X(\omega).e^{j\omega t}d\omega$$

$$\left.\frac{dx(t)}{dt}\right|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} j\omega X(\omega)d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi}\left[\int_{-1}^{0} j\omega\left(-j\sqrt{\pi}\right)d\omega + \int_{0}^{1} j\omega\left(j\sqrt{\pi}\right)d\omega\right]$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}$$

21.

Sol: $te^{-a|t|} \leftrightarrow j\dfrac{d}{d\omega}\left[\dfrac{2a}{a^2+\omega^2}\right] = \dfrac{-4ja\omega}{(a^2+\omega^2)^2}$

$$te^{-|t|} \leftrightarrow \frac{-4j\omega}{(\omega^2+1)^2}$$

Apply duality property

$$\frac{4t}{(t^2+1)^2} \leftrightarrow -2\pi j\omega.e^{-|\omega|}$$

22.

Sol:

(i) $X_1(\omega) = e^{-2j\omega}X(-\omega)+e^{2j\omega}X(-\omega)$

(ii) $X_2(\omega) = \dfrac{1}{3}e^{-2j\omega}X\left(\dfrac{\omega}{3}\right)$

(iii) $X_3(\omega) = (j\omega)^2 e^{-3j\omega}.X(\omega)$

(iv) $X_4(\omega) = j\dfrac{d}{d\omega}[j\omega X(\omega)]$

23.

Sol: x(t) = rect (t/2)

$$X(\omega) = \frac{2\sin\omega}{\omega}$$

(a) $y_1(t) = x(t-1) \Rightarrow Y_1(\omega) = e^{-j\omega}X(\omega)$

(b) $\Rightarrow y_2(t) = x(t) * x(t)$

$$Y_2(\omega) = X(\omega)\, X(\omega) = \frac{2\sin\omega}{\omega}\frac{2\sin\omega}{\omega}$$

$$Y_2(\omega) = 4\frac{\sin^2\omega}{\omega^2}$$

(c) $y_3(t) = tx(t) \quad Y_3(\omega) = j\frac{d}{d\omega}[x(\omega)]$

(d) $y_4(t) = x(t)\sin\pi t \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2j}[X(\omega-\pi) - X(\omega+\pi)]$

(e) $y_5(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \leftrightarrow j\omega x(\omega)$

(f) $y_6(t) = (t+1)\, x(t) + 2u(t-1)$

(g) $y_7(t) = y_1\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \leftrightarrow 2Y_1(2\omega)$

(h) $y_8(t) = y_2(2(t+1)) - y_2(2(t-1))$

$$Y_8(\omega) = \frac{1}{2}Y_2\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)e^{-j\omega(-1)} - \frac{1}{2}Y_2\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)e^{-j\omega(1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}Y_2\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)e^{j\omega} - \frac{1}{2}Y_2\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)e^{-j\omega}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}Y_2\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)\left[e^{j\omega} - e^{-j\omega}\right]$$

(i) $y_9(t) = x\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2}y_2(t)$

$$Y_9(\omega) = 2X(2\omega) - \frac{1}{2}Y_2(\omega)$$

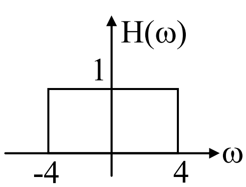
(j) $z(t) = \frac{1}{2}y_2(2t)$

$y_{10}(t) = z(t+1) + z(t) + z(t-1)$

$Y_{10}(\omega) = (1+2\cos\omega)\, Z(\omega)$

24. Ans: y(t) = cos 2t

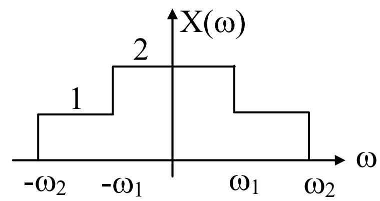
Sol: $h(t) = \frac{\sin 4t}{\pi t} \quad H(\omega) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{8}\right)$

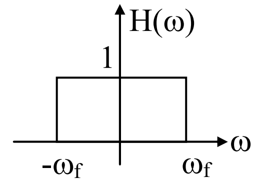


$y(t) = \cos 2t$

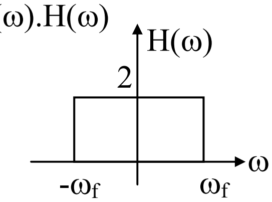
25.

Sol: $X(\omega) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\omega_1}\right) + \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\omega_2}\right)$



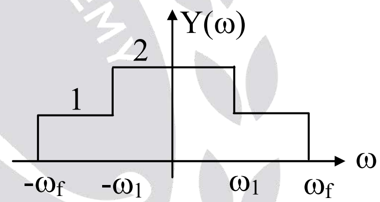


(a) $0 < \omega_f < \omega_1 \quad Y(\omega) = X(\omega).H(\omega)$



$$y(t) = \frac{2\sin\omega_f t}{\pi t}$$

(b) $\omega_1 < \omega_f < \omega_2$



$$y(t) = \frac{\sin\omega_1 t}{\pi t} + \frac{\sin\omega_f t}{\pi t}$$

(c) $\omega_f > \omega_2 \quad y(t) = \frac{\sin\omega_1 t}{\pi t} + \frac{\sin\omega_2 t}{\pi t}$

26.

Sol:

(a) $X(\omega) = \delta(\omega) + \delta(\omega-5) + \delta(\omega-\pi)$

$x(t) = 1 + e^{-j5t} + e^{-j\pi t}$

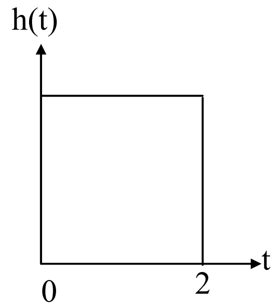
$$e^{-j\pi t} \Rightarrow T_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} = 2$$

$$e^{-j5t} \Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{2\pi}{5}$$

$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{5}{\pi}$ is irrational

So, non-periodic

(b) $h(t) = u(t) - u(t-2)$



$$\Rightarrow \; h(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2} - 0.5\right)$$

$$\text{rect}(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\sin\frac{\omega}{2}}{\frac{\omega}{2}}$$

$$\text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2} - 0.5\right) \leftrightarrow 2e^{-j\omega}\frac{\sin\omega}{\omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(\omega) = 2e^{-j\omega}\frac{\sin\omega}{\omega}$$

$x(t) * h(t) \leftrightarrow H(\omega)\, X(\omega)$

$$X(\omega)H(\omega) = [\delta(\omega) + \delta(\omega-5) + \delta(\omega-\pi)]\left[2e^{-j\omega}\frac{\sin\omega}{\omega}\right]$$

$$= \delta(\omega)\,\underset{x\to 0}{\text{Lt}}\, 2e^{-j\omega}\frac{\sin\omega}{\omega} + \delta(\omega-5)2e^{-j5}\frac{\sin 5}{5}$$

$$+ \delta(\omega)2e^{-j\pi}\frac{\sin\pi}{\pi}$$

$$= 2\delta(\omega) + 2e^{-j5}\frac{\sin 5}{5}\delta(\omega-5)\left[\underset{x\to\pi}{\text{Lt}}\frac{\sin x}{x} = 0\right]$$

$$X(\omega)H(\omega) = 2\delta(\omega) + 2e^{-j5}\frac{\sin 5}{5}\delta(\omega-5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \; x(t) * h(t) = 2 + 2e^{-j5}\frac{\sin 5}{5}e^{-j5t}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Periodic

(c) In above problem, convolution of two non periodic signals can be a periodic signal

27.

Sol:

(a) $y_1(t) = \text{rect}(t) * \cos\pi t$

$$\text{rect}(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{2}{\omega}\sin\frac{\omega}{2} \quad \left[\because Y(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt\right]$$

$$\text{rect}(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)}$$

$$\text{rect}(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\sin\left(\pi.\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right)}{\pi\frac{\omega}{2\pi}}$$

$$\text{rect}(t) \leftrightarrow \sin c\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right)$$

$\cos\pi \leftrightarrow \pi\,[\,\delta(\omega-\pi) + \delta\,(\omega+\pi)]$

$$Y_1(\omega) = \sin c\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right) \times \pi[\delta(\omega-\pi) + \delta(\omega+\pi)]$$

$$Y_1(\omega) = \frac{2}{\omega}\sin\frac{\omega}{2} \times \pi[\delta(\omega-\pi) + \delta(\omega+\pi)]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\omega}\sin\frac{\omega}{2} \times \pi\delta(\omega-\pi) + \frac{2}{\omega}\sin\frac{\omega}{2} \times \pi\delta(\omega+\pi)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}\sin\frac{\pi}{2}\pi\delta(\omega-\pi) + \frac{2}{-\pi}\sin\left(\frac{-\pi}{2}\right)\pi\delta(\omega+\pi)$$

$= 2\,\delta\,(\omega-\pi) + 2\delta\,(\omega+\pi)$

$$Y_1(\omega) = \frac{2}{\pi}\pi[\delta(\omega-\pi) + \delta(\omega+\pi)]$$

Taking inverse fourier transform

$$\therefore \; y_1(t) = \frac{2}{\pi}\cos\pi t$$

(b) $y_2(t) = \text{rect}(t) * \cos 2\pi t$

Similar to above

$$Y_2(\omega) = \frac{2}{\omega}\sin\frac{\omega}{2} \times \pi[\delta(\omega-2\pi) + \delta(\omega+2\pi)]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\omega}\sin\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)\pi\delta(\omega-2\pi) + \frac{2}{\omega}\sin\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)\pi\delta(\omega+2\pi)$$

$$= \frac{2}{2\pi}\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{2}\right)\pi\delta(\omega-2\pi) + \frac{2}{-2\pi}\sin\left(\frac{-2\pi}{2}\right).\pi\delta(\omega+2\pi) = 0$$

$\therefore y_2(t) = 0$

(c) $y_3(t) = \sin c(t) * \text{sinc}\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)$

$$\text{rect}(t) \leftrightarrow \text{sin c}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right)$$

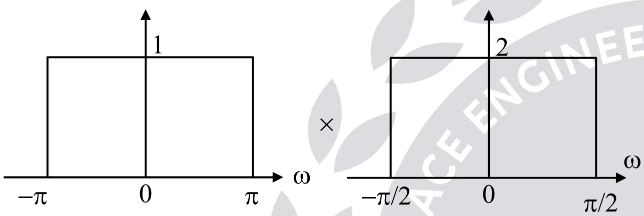
$$\text{sinc}\left(\frac{t}{2\pi}\right) \leftrightarrow 2\pi\,\text{rect}(-\omega)$$

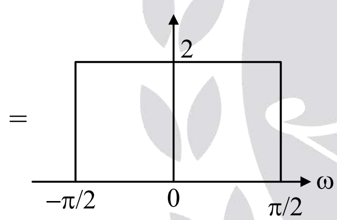
$$\text{sin c}\left(\frac{t}{2\pi}\right) \leftrightarrow 2\pi\,\text{rect}(\omega)$$

$$\text{sin c}(t) \leftrightarrow \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right)$$

$$\text{sin c}\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \leftrightarrow 2\,\text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{\pi}\right)$$

$$\therefore\ Y_3(\omega) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right) 2\,\text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{\pi}\right)$$





$$Y_3(\omega) = 2\,\text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{\pi}\right)$$

$$Y_3(\omega) \leftrightarrow 2\,\text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{\pi}\right)$$

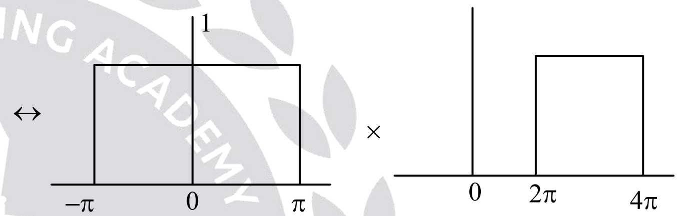
Taking inverse fourier transform

$$y_3(t) = \text{sin c}\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)$$

(d) $\text{sinc}(t) \leftrightarrow \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right)$

$$e^{j3\pi t}\,\text{sin c}(t) \leftrightarrow \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega - 3\pi}{2\pi}\right)$$

$$\text{sin c}(t) * e^{j3\pi t}\,\text{sin c}(t) \leftrightarrow \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right) \times \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega - 3\pi}{2\pi}\right)$$



$\leftrightarrow 0$

$\therefore\ Y_4(\omega) = 0$

$\Rightarrow y_4(t) = 0$

28.

Sol: $x(t) = 4 + \cos(4\pi t) - \sin(8\pi t)$

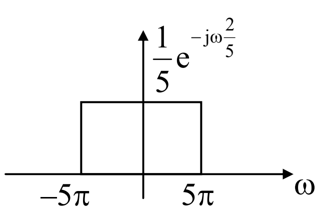
(a) (1) $h_1(t) = \text{sin c}(5t - 2)$

$$h_1(t) = \text{sin c}\left[5\left(t - \frac{2}{5}\right)\right]$$

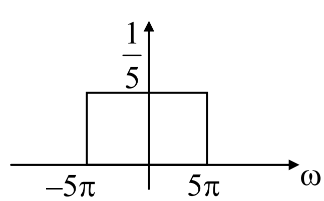
$$\downarrow$$

$$t_0 = \frac{2}{5}$$

By Applying Fourier Transform



$$\text{sin c}(5t) = \frac{\sin 5\pi t}{5\pi t}$$

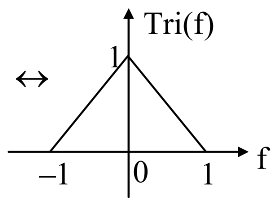


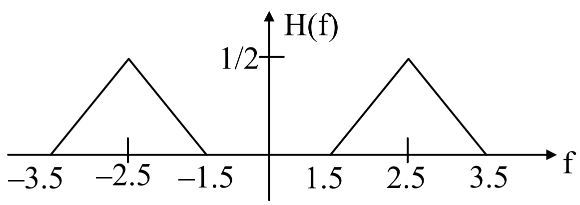
$$y(t) = \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{5}\cos(4\pi t - 1.6\pi)$$

(2) $h_2(t) = \text{Sinc}^2 t \cos(5\pi t)$

$$H(f) = \frac{\text{Tri}(f-2.5) + \text{Tri}(f+2.5)}{2}$$

$\text{Sinc}^2 t \leftrightarrow$





This filter compass only $\cos(4\pi t)$

Output = $0.25\cos(4\pi t)$

(b) Ans: (d)

$G(f) = e^{-\pi f^2}$ $\quad H(f) = e^{-\pi f^2}$

$Y(f) = G(f)H(f) = e^{-2\pi f^2}$

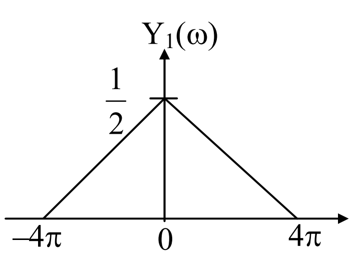
(c) $y_1(t) = (\text{Sinc}(2t))^2$

$$= \frac{\sin 2\pi t}{2\pi t} \cdot \frac{\sin 2\pi t}{2\pi t}$$

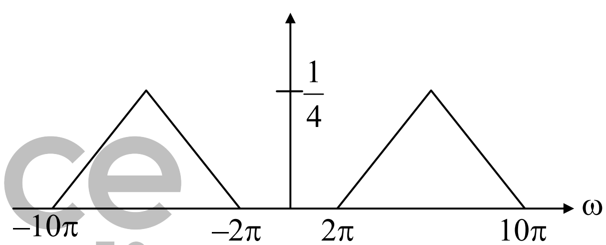
$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sin 2\pi t}{\pi t} \cdot \frac{\sin 2\pi t}{\pi t}$$

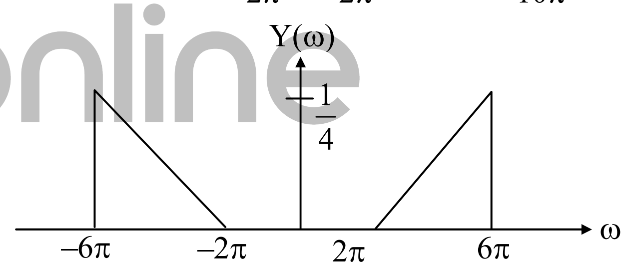
$$Y_1(\omega) = \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{4\pi}\right) * \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{4\pi}\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\text{Tri}\left(\frac{\omega}{4\pi}\right)$$



$$y_1(t)\cos 6\pi t \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}\left[Y_1(\omega - 6\pi) + Y_1(\omega + 6\pi)\right]$$





29. Ans: (c)

Sol: $e^{-\pi t^2} \leftrightarrow e^{-\pi f^2}$

From frequency shifting property

$x(t) = e^{j2\pi t} e^{-\pi t^2}$ $\qquad \because x^*(-t) = x(t)$

-conjugate even symmetry

30.

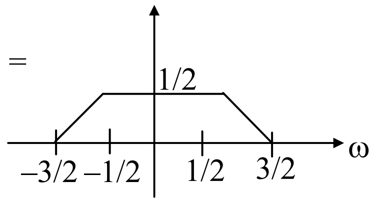
Sol:

(a) $Y(\omega) = \frac{1}{2}\left[X(\omega - \omega_0) + X(\omega + \omega_0)\right]$

(b) $x(t) = \dfrac{\sin t}{\pi t} \pi \dfrac{\sin(t/2)}{\pi t}$

$$X(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\left[\text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) * \pi \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{1}\right)\right]$$

$X(\omega) =$



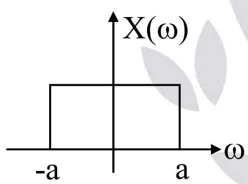
31.

Sol: $\int_{-\infty}^{t} x(t)dt \leftrightarrow \dfrac{X(\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi X(0)\delta(\omega)$

$$\leftrightarrow \frac{\text{rect}(\omega/4\pi)}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)$$

32.

Sol: $\dfrac{\sin(at)}{\pi t} \leftrightarrow \text{rect}\left(\dfrac{\omega}{2a}\right)$



$$E = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}|X(\omega)|^2 d\omega = \frac{2a}{\pi} = \frac{a}{\pi}$$

33.

Sol: $E = \dfrac{1}{2\pi}\left[\int_{-1}^{-1/2}\pi d\omega + \int_{-1/2}^{1/2}\dfrac{\pi}{4}d\omega + \int_{1/2}^{1}\pi d\omega\right] = \dfrac{5}{8}$

34.

Sol: $E_{x(t)} = 1/4$

$$|X(\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{4+\omega^2}$$

$$S_{YY}(\omega) = |X(\omega)|^2\,|H(\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{4+\omega^2}, -\omega_c < \omega < \omega_c$$

$$E_{y(t)} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_{yy}(\omega)d\omega \Rightarrow \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)\Bigg|_{-\omega_c}^{\omega_c}$$

$\omega_c = 2$ rad/sec

35.

Sol: $e^{-2|t|} \leftrightarrow \dfrac{4}{\omega^2+4}$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{8}{(\omega^2+4)^2}d\omega = 2\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\left(\frac{4}{\omega^2+4}\right)^2 d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(2\pi)\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\left|e^{-2|t|}\right|^2 dt$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}$$

36. **Ans:** $B = \dfrac{2.302}{a}$

Sol: $g(t) = \dfrac{2a}{a^2+t^2}$

We know $e^{-a|t|} \leftrightarrow \dfrac{2a}{a^2+\omega^2}$

By duality property $\dfrac{2a}{a^2+t^2} \leftrightarrow e^{-a|\omega|}$

Given $\int_{-B}^{B}\left|e^{-a|\omega|}\right|^2 d\omega = 0.99\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\left|e^{-a|\omega|}\right|^2 d\omega$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-B}^{0} e^{2a\omega}d\omega + \int_{0}^{B} e^{-2a\omega}d\omega = 0.99\left[\int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{2a\omega}d\omega + \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-2a\omega}d\omega\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{e^{2a\omega}}{2a}\right]_{-B}^{0} + \left[\frac{e^{-2a\omega}}{-2a}\right]_{0}^{B} = 0.99\left[\left[\frac{e^{2a\omega}}{2a}\right]_{-\infty}^{0} + \left[\frac{e^{-2a\omega}}{-2a}\right]_{0}^{\infty}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2a}\left[1 - e^{-2aB}\right] - \frac{1}{2a}\left[e^{-2aB} - 1\right] = \frac{0.99}{2a}[1+1]$$

$\Rightarrow 2 - 2e^{-2aB} = 2\times\ 0.99$

$\Rightarrow 1 - e^{-2aB} = 0.99$

$\Rightarrow 0.01 = e^{-2aB}$

$\Rightarrow ln\ (100) = 2aB$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{\ell n(100)}{2a} = \frac{4.605}{2a} = \frac{2.302}{a}$$

37. Ans: (a)

Sol: $E = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X_1(f)|^2 df = \frac{2}{3} \times 10^{-8}$

38. Ans: (c)

Sol: $\angle H(\omega) = \frac{-\omega}{60} \quad -30\pi < \omega < 30\pi$

$\omega_0 = 10\pi \;\; |H(10\pi)| = 2, \;\; \angle H(10\pi) = \frac{-\pi}{6}$

$\omega_0 = 26\pi \;\; |H(26\pi)| = 1, \;\; \angle H(26\pi) = \frac{-13\pi}{30}$

$y(t) = 4\cos\left(10\pi t - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \sin\left(26\pi t - \frac{13\pi}{30}\right)$

39.

Sol: $\theta(\omega) = -\omega t_0$

$t_p(\omega) = \frac{-\theta(\omega)}{\omega} = t_0$

$t_g(\omega) = \frac{-d\theta(\omega)}{d\omega} = t_0$

Both are constant

40.

Sol:

(i) Ans: (c)

$H(f) = \frac{1}{1 + j2\pi fRC}$

$|H(f)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 4\pi^2 f^2 R^2 C^2}}$

$|H(f_1)| \geq 0.95$

$f_1 = 52.2$ Hz

(ii) Ans: (a)

$\theta(f) = -\tan^{-1}(2\pi fRC)$

$t_g(f) = \frac{-d\theta(f)}{df} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\left[\frac{2\pi RC}{1 + (2\pi fRC)^2}\right]$

$t_g(100) = 0.71$ msec

41. Ans: (c)

Sol: $y(t) = \frac{1}{100}\cos(100(t - 10^{-8}))\cos(10^6(t - 1.56 \times 10^{-6}))$

$t_g = 10^{-8}, \;\; t_p = 1.56 \times 10^{-6}$

42.

Sol: The condition for distortion less transmission system is magnitude response is constant and phase response is linear function of frequency. These two conditions are satisfied in the frequency range 20 to 30 kHz. So, from 20 to 30kHz no distortion.

43. Ans: 8

Sol: Given input signal frequencies are 10Hz, 20Hz, 40Hz. Only 20Hz is allowed.

So, y(t) =

$\frac{1}{2} \times 8\cos\left(20\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4} - 20^\circ\right) = 4\cos\left(20\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4} - 20^\circ\right)$

Power in y(t) = $\frac{(4)^2}{2} = 8$

44.

Sol: The condition for distortion less transmission system is magnitude response is constant and phase response is linear function of frequency.

For $-200 < \omega < 200$, there is no amplitude distortion.

And For $-100 < \omega < 100$, there is no phase distortion

$x_1(t)$

$\omega = 20$ and $\omega = 60$

So no phase distortion and no amplitude distortion.

$x_2(t)$

$\omega = 20, \quad \omega = 140$

Amplitude distortion, do not occurs.

Phase distortion occurs.

$[\because \omega = 140]$

$x_3(t)$

$\omega = 20$, $\omega = 220$,
Phase distortion and amplitude distortion occurs
[$\because$ $\omega = 220$]

45.

Sol: $R_{xx}(\tau) = \int_0^T x(t)x(t-\tau)dt$

$R_{xx}(\tau) = \frac{A^2}{2}\cos(\omega_0\tau) = 18\cos(6\pi\tau)$

Power = $R_{xx}(0) = 18$

46.

Sol: $r_{xx}(\tau) = x(t) * x(-t) = e^{-3t}u(t) * e^{3t}.u(-t)$

$r_{xx}(\tau) \overset{F.T}{\leftrightarrow} S_{XX}(\omega) = \frac{1}{9+\omega^2} \quad \Rightarrow r_{xx}(\tau) = \frac{1}{6}e^{-3|\tau|}$

47.
Sol:

(a) $|H(\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1+\omega^2}$, $|X(\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{4+\omega^2}$

$S_{YY}(\omega) = |X(\omega)|^2 |H(\omega)|^2$

(b) $y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = [e^{-t} - e^{-2t}]u(t)$

$E_{y(t)} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |y(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{12}$

$E_{x(t)} = \frac{1}{4}$

$E_{y(t)} = \frac{1}{3}E_{x(t)}$

48.
Sol:

i) Ans: (b)

$x(t) = e^{-8t}u(t) * e^{-8t}u(t) = \frac{1}{16}e^{-8|t|}$

$x\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) = \frac{1}{16\sqrt{e}}$

ii) Ans: (c)

$S_{GG}(\omega) = |G(\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{64+\omega^2}$

$S_{GG}(0) = \frac{1}{64}$

iii) Ans: (b)

$y(\tau) = e^{-8t}u(t) * e^{8t}u(-t)$

$y(\tau) = \frac{1}{16}e^{-8|\tau|}$

$y(0) = \frac{1}{16}$

49.

Sol: $r_{xy}(\tau) = x(t) * y(-t) = e^{-t}u(t) * e^{3t}u(-t)$

$r_{xy}(\tau) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1+j\omega}\frac{1}{3-j\omega} = \frac{1/4}{1+j\omega} + \frac{1/4}{3-j\omega}$

$r_{xy}(\tau) = \frac{1}{4}e^{-\tau}u(\tau) + \frac{1}{4}e^{3\tau}u(-\tau)$

50.

Sol: Given x(t) = sinc 10t

Sinc t $\leftrightarrow$ rect $\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right)$

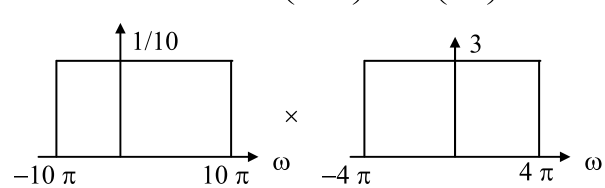
$\text{sinc}(10t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{10}\text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{20\pi}\right)$

$X(\omega) = \frac{1}{10}\text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{20\pi}\right)$

$H(\omega) = 3\text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{8\pi}\right)e^{-j2\omega}$

$\therefore$ Y(ω) = X(ω) H (ω)

$= \frac{1}{10}\text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{20\pi}\right)3\text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{8\pi}\right)e^{-j2\omega}$



$= \frac{3}{10}\text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{8\pi}\right)e^{-j2\omega}$

$\therefore$ output energy

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}|Y(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-4\pi}^{4\pi}\frac{9}{100}$$

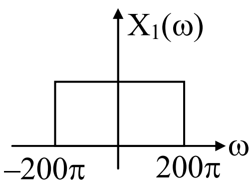
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi}.\frac{9}{100}\times 8\pi$$

Output energy $= \frac{36}{100}$ J

51.
Sol:

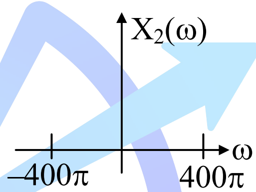
(a) $\omega_m = 200\,\pi$

$\omega_s = 400\,\pi$ rad/sec



(b) $\omega_m = 400\,\pi$

$\omega_s = 800\,\pi$ rad/sec



(c) $x_3(t) = \frac{5}{2}[\cos(500\pi t) + \cos(3000\pi t)]$

$\omega_m = 5000\,\pi$

$\omega_s = 10{,}000\,\pi$ rad/sec

(d) $X_4(\omega) = \frac{1}{6 + j\omega}.\text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2a}\right)$

$\omega_m = a$

$f_m = \frac{a}{2\pi}$

$f_s = 2f_m = \frac{a}{\pi}$ Hz

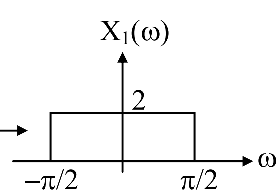
(e) $\omega_m = 120\,\pi$, $f_m = 60$Hz

$(f_s) = 2f_m = 120$ Hz

(f) **Ans: 0.4**

Sol:

$$x_1(t) = 2\frac{\sin\frac{\pi}{2}t}{\pi t} \longleftrightarrow$$



$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty}\delta(t - nT_s) \leftrightarrow f_s\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty}\delta(\omega - n\omega_s)$$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty}\delta(t - 10n) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{10}\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty}\delta\left(\omega - n\frac{\pi}{5}\right)$$

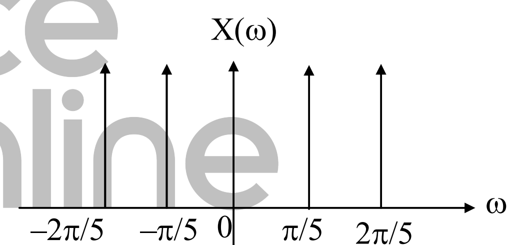
$$x_1(t) * \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}\delta(t - 10n) \leftrightarrow X_1(\omega)\frac{1}{10}\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty}\delta\left(\omega - n\frac{\pi}{5}\right)$$

$$X(\omega) = \frac{1}{10}\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty}X_1\left(\frac{n\pi}{5}\right)\delta\left(\omega - n\frac{\pi}{5}\right)$$

$$X(\omega) = \frac{1}{10}\left[---+X_1(0)\delta(\omega) + X_1\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right)\delta\left(\omega - \frac{\pi}{5}\right) + X_1\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)\delta\left(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + X_1\left(\frac{3\pi}{5}\right)\delta\left(\omega - \frac{3\pi}{5}\right) + ----\right]$$

$$X_1\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) = 2,\ X_1\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = 2,$$

$$X_1\left(\frac{3\pi}{5}\right) = X_1\left(\frac{4\pi}{5}\right) = ----- = 0$$



The maximum frequency in above signal is

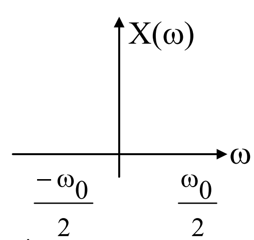
$\omega_m = 2\pi/5$

$2\pi f_m = 2\pi/5$

$f_m = 1/5$

Nyquist rate $= 2f_m = 2/5 = 0.4$

52.
Sol:

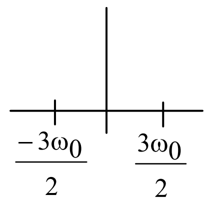


(a) $X(\omega) + e^{-j\omega}.X(\omega)$ no change in frequency axis

$(\omega_s)_{min} = 2\omega_m = \omega_0$

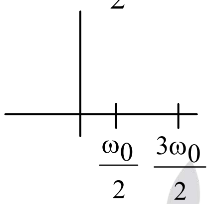
(b) $\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \leftrightarrow j\omega.X(\omega)$ $\quad \omega_s = \omega_0$

(c) $x(3t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3}.X\left(\frac{\omega}{3}\right)$



$$\omega_S = 2\times\frac{3\omega_0}{2} = 3\omega_0$$

(d) $\frac{1}{2}X(\omega+\omega_0)+\frac{1}{2}X(\omega+\omega_0)$



$$\omega_S = 2\times\frac{3\omega_0}{2} = 3\omega_0$$

53.
Sol:

(a) $x_1(2t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}X_1\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)$

In this operation maximum frequency becomes double. So, $f_m = 4k$, $f_s = 2f_m = 8k$

(b) $x_2(t-3) \leftrightarrow e^{-3j\omega}.X_2(\omega)$

In this operation maximum frequency does not change double. So, $f_m = 3k$, $f_s = 2f_m = 6k$

(c) $X_1(\omega)+X_2(\omega)$

In this operation maximum frequency is max(2k, 3k). So, $f_m = 3k$, $f_s = 2f_m = 6k$

(d) $X_1(\omega)*X_2(\omega)$

In this operation maximum frequency is 2k + 3k. So, $f_m = 5k$, $f_s = 2f_m = 10k$

(e) $X_1(\omega).X_2(\omega)$

In this operation maximum frequency is min(2k, 3k). So, $f_m = 2k$, $f_s = 2f_m = 4k$

(f) $\frac{1}{2}\left[X_1(\omega+1000\pi)+X_1(\omega-1000\pi)\right]$

$f_m = 2.5kHz$, $(f_s)_{min} = 2f_m = 5kHz$

54. Ans: 80

Sol: Given

$x(t) = 2\cos(180\pi t)\cos(60\pi t)$,

$f_s = 200Hz$

$x(t) = \cos(240\pi t) + \cos(120\pi t)$

$\omega_1 = 240\pi \qquad \omega_2 = 120\pi$

$f_1 = 120Hz \qquad f_2 = 60Hz$

The frequencies present in the sampled signal are

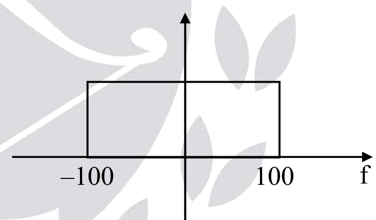
$n = 0 \Rightarrow \pm f_1, \pm f_2, = \pm 120, \pm 60$

$n = 1 \Rightarrow f_s \pm f_1, f_s \pm f_2, = 320, 80, 260, 140$

$n = 2 \Rightarrow 2f_s \pm f_1, 2f_s \pm f_2 = 520, 280, 460, 340$

.
.
.

The above frequencies are passed through an ideal LPF whose cutoff frequency is 100Hz.



The frequencies present at the output of LPF are 60 Hz, 80Hz.

So, the maximum frequency present at the output of low pass filter = 80Hz.

55. Ans: (a)

Sol: $f_m = 200Hz$, $f_s = 300Hz$

The frequency in sampled signals are = 200, 100, 500, 400, 800.

Cutoff frequency of filter is 100 Hz.

Output frequency = 100 Hz

56. Ans: (b)

Sol: The sampled signal spectrum is

$$X_\delta(f) = \frac{1}{T_s}\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X(f - nf_s)$$

If $f_s = f_m \rightarrow$ The spectrum is constant spectrum

57. Ans: (a)

Sol: $f_m < f_c < f_s - f_m \Rightarrow 5 < f_c < 9$

58. Ans: (c)

Sol: $f_m = 100,\ f_s - f_m = 150$

$f_s = 250$

$$T_s = \frac{1}{f_s} = 4\text{m sec}$$

59. Ans: (d)

Sol: $$f_s = \frac{1}{T_0} = \frac{1}{10^{-3}} = 10^3 = 1\text{kHz}$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{T_0}\int_{-\frac{T_0}{6}}^{\frac{T_0}{6}} 3.e^{-jn\omega_0 t}dt = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right)}{n\pi}$$

$\therefore C_n = 0$ for $n = 3, 6, 9$ …..

$C_n \neq 0$ for $n = 0, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10$……

$\therefore \pm f \pm 3f_s, \quad + f \pm 6 f_s$ ….

Are not present in signal

$\pm 400 \pm 3\ (1000) = \pm 3.4$ K, ± 2.6 K

So options with 3.4 K and 2.6 K are wrong

So (c) and (a) are wrong.

3.6 K is out of the given range [2.5 to 3.5]

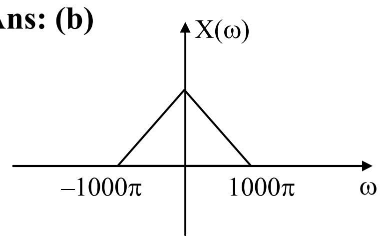
So (B) is wrong

So (D) is correct.

60.

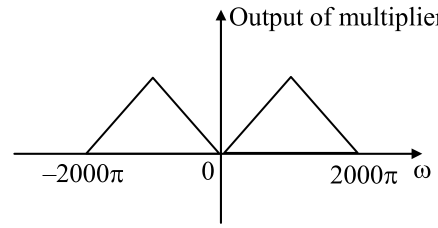
(i) Ans: (b)

Sol:

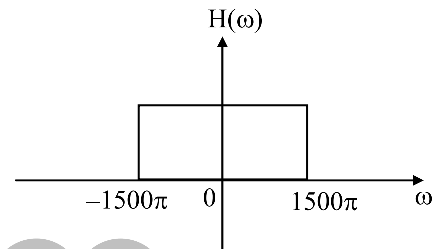


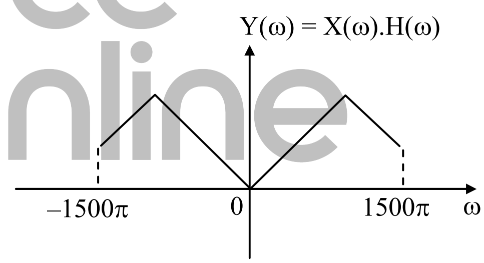
Output of multiplier is = $x(t)$. $\cos(1000\pi t)$

$$= \frac{1}{2}X(\omega - 1000\pi) + \frac{1}{2}X(\omega + 1000\pi)$$



$$h(t) = \frac{\sin(1500\pi t)}{\pi t}$$





The maximum frequency in $y(t) = 1500\ \pi$

$\omega_m = 1500\ \pi$

$f_n = 750$

$(f_s)_{min} = 2f_n = 1500$ Hz

$= 1500$ samples/sec

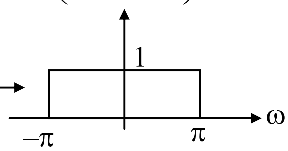
(ii) Ans: (a)

Sol: $$x(t) = \cos\left(10\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$f_s = 15$ Hz, $\omega_s = 2\pi f_s = 30\ \pi$Hz

$$h(t)=\left(\frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi t}\right).\cos\left(40\pi t-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

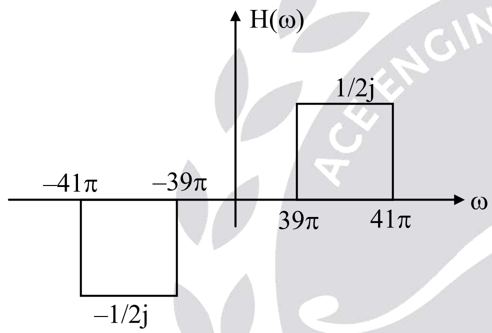
$$\frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi t} \longleftrightarrow$$



$$h(t)=\frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi t}\left[\cos(40\pi t)\cos\frac{\pi}{2}+\sin 40\pi t\,\sin\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$h(t)=\frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi t}.\sin 40\pi t$$

$$=\frac{1}{2j}\left[\frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi t}.e^{j40\pi t}-\frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi t}.e^{-j40\pi t}\right]$$



$$x(t)=\cos(10\pi t)\cos\frac{\pi}{4}-\sin(10\pi t)\sin\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$X(\omega)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left[\pi(\delta(\omega+10\pi)+\delta(\omega-10\pi))\right]$$
$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left[\frac{\pi}{j}(\delta(\omega-10\pi)-\delta(\omega+10\pi))\right]$$

Sampled signal spectrum

$$X_\delta(\omega)=f_s\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}X(\omega-n\omega_s)$$

$n = 0$, ω_m, $-\omega_m = -10\pi$, 10π

$n = 1$, $\omega_s - \omega_m$, $\omega_s + \omega_m = 20\pi$, 40π

$n = 2$, $2\omega_s - \omega_m$, $2\omega_s + \omega_m = 50\pi$, 70π

only 40π frequency is allowed output of filter is

$$Y(\omega)=\frac{15}{\sqrt{2}}\left[\frac{-\pi}{2j}\delta(\omega+40\pi)+\frac{\pi}{2j}\delta(\omega-40\pi)\right]$$
$$-\frac{15}{\sqrt{2}}\left[\frac{\pi}{j}\times\frac{1}{2j}\delta(\omega-40\pi)-\frac{\pi}{j}\left(\frac{-1}{2j}\right)\delta(\omega+40\pi)\right]$$

$$=\frac{15}{\sqrt{2}}\left[-\frac{\pi}{2j}\delta(\omega+40\pi)+\frac{\pi}{2j}\delta(\omega-40\pi)\right]$$
$$-\frac{15}{\sqrt{2}}\left[\frac{-\pi}{2}\delta(\omega-40\pi)-\frac{\pi}{2}\delta(\omega+40\pi)\right]$$

$$=\frac{15}{\sqrt{2}}\left[-\frac{\pi}{2j}\delta(\omega+40\pi)+\frac{\pi}{2j}\delta(\omega-40\pi)\right.$$
$$\left.+\frac{\pi}{2}\delta(\omega-40\pi)+\frac{\pi}{2}\delta(\omega+40\pi)\right]$$

$$Y(\omega)=\frac{15}{\sqrt{2}}\left[\frac{\pi}{2}[\delta(\omega+40\pi)+\delta(\omega-40\pi)]\right.$$
$$\left.+\frac{\pi}{2j}[\delta(\omega-40\pi)-\delta(\omega+40\pi)]\right]$$

$$y(t)=\frac{15}{\sqrt{2}}\left[\frac{1}{2}\cos 40\pi t+\frac{1}{2}\sin 40\pi t\right]$$

$$y(t)=\frac{15}{2}\left[\cos 40\pi t\cos\frac{\pi}{4}+\sin 40\pi t\sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right]$$

$$y(t)=\frac{15}{2}\cos\left(40\pi t-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

61. Ans: (c)

Sol: $x(t) = m(t)\,c(t)$

Where $c(t)$ is carrier signal and $m(t)$ is a base band signal and $f_c > f_H$ (where f_c is carrier frequency, f_H is the highest frequency component of $m(t)$)

$$\hat{x}(t)=m(t).\hat{c}(t)$$

Where $\hat{f}(t)$ is Hilbert transform of $f(t)$.

For the above problem $c(t) = \sin\left(\pi t-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

and $m(t) = -\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{\sin(\pi t/5)}{\pi t/5}\right)$

Complex envelope

$$=\left[x(t)+j\hat{x}(t)\right]e^{-j2\pi f_c t}$$

$$=-\sqrt{2}\left[m(t)\sin\left(\pi t-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)-jm(t)\cos\left(\pi t-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right]e^{-j2\pi f_c t}$$

$$=-\sqrt{2}m(t)\left[\cos\left(\pi t-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)+j\sin\left(\pi t-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right]e^{-j2\pi f_c t}$$

$$= -\sqrt{2}m(t)e^{+j\left(\pi t-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}\cdot e^{-j2\pi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)t}$$

$$= j\sqrt{2}m(t)\,e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2}m(t)e^{-\frac{j\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}\left(\frac{\sin(\pi t/5)}{\pi t/5}\right)e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

62. Ans: (b)

Sol: Given $s(t) = e^{-at}\cos[(\omega_c+\Delta\omega)t]u(t)$

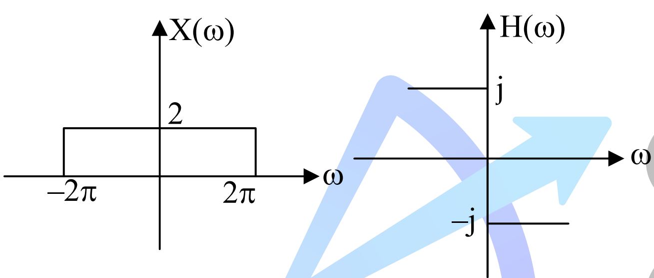
Complex Envelope $\tilde{s}(t) = s_+(t)e^{-j\omega_c t}$

$\tilde{s}(t) = [e^{-at}e^{j(\omega_c+\Delta\omega)t}\ u(t)]e^{-j\omega_c t}$

Complex Envelope $= e^{-at}\ \ e^{j\Delta\omega t}\ \ u(t)$

63. Ans: 8

Sol: $Y(\omega) = X(\omega)\ H(\omega)$



$Y(\omega) = -2j \quad 0 < \omega < 2\pi$

$\quad\ = 2j \quad -2\pi < \omega < 0$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}|y(t)|^2dt = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}|y(\omega)|^2d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi}\left[\int_0^{2\pi}4\,d\omega + \int_{-2\pi}^{0}4\,d\omega\right]$$

$$= \frac{4}{2\pi}[2\pi+2\pi]$$

$$= \frac{16\pi}{2\pi}$$

$$= 8$$

64. Ans: 10 kHz

Sol: $m(t) \to$ band limited to 5kHz

$m(t)\ \cos(40000\pi t) \to$ modulated signal we require least sampling rate to recover $m(t) \to 2\times5\text{kHz} = 10$ kHz.

65. Ans: (c)

Sol: Aliasing occurs when the sampling frequency is less than twice the maximum frequency in the signal, and it is irreversible process.

So, Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

66. Ans: (b)

Sol: Sampling in one domain makes the signal to be periodic in the other domain. It is true.

Multiplication in one domain is the convolution in the other domain.

Both statements are correct and statement (II) is not the correct explanation of statement (I).

Chapter 5 # Laplace Transform

01.

Sol: $e^{-at}u(t) \leftrightarrow \dfrac{1}{s+a}, \sigma > -a$

$e^{at}u(-t) \leftrightarrow \dfrac{-1}{s-a}, \sigma < a$

$e^{-at}u(-t) \leftrightarrow \dfrac{-1}{s+a}, \sigma > -a$

(1) $X_1(s) = \dfrac{1}{s+1} + \dfrac{1}{s+3}, \sigma > -1$

(2) $X_2(s) = \dfrac{1}{s+2} - \dfrac{1}{s-4}, -2 < \sigma < 4$

(3) no common ROC so no laplace transform for $x_3(t)$.

(4) no common ROC, no laplace transform

(5) no common ROC, no laplace transform

(6) $X_6(s) = \dfrac{1}{s+1} - \dfrac{1}{s-1}, \ -1 < \sigma < 1$

02.

Sol: ROC = $(\sigma > -5) \cap (\sigma > \text{Re}(-\beta)) = \sigma > -3$

Imaginary port of 'β' any value, real part of 'β' is 3.

03.

Sol: The possible ROC's are

$\sigma > 2, \sigma < -3, -3 < \sigma < -1, -1 < \sigma < 2$

04.

Sol: $Y(s) = \dfrac{e^{-3s}}{s+1} - \dfrac{e^{-3s}}{s+2}$

$y(t) = e^{-(t-3)}.u(t-3) - e^{-2(t-3)}.u(t-3)$

05.

Sol:

(a) $x(t) = e^{-5(t-1)}.u(t-1).e^{-5} \leftrightarrow X(s) = \dfrac{e^{-s}.e^{-5}}{s+5}, \sigma > -5$

(b) $g(t) = Ae^{-5t}.u(-t-t_0)$

$G(s) = \dfrac{-A.e^{(s+5)t_0}}{s+5}, \sigma < -5$

$A = -1, t_0 = -1$

06.

Sol:

(a) $x(t) = 5r(t) - 5r(t-2) - 15u(t-2) + 5u(t-4)$

$X(s) = \dfrac{5}{s^2} - \dfrac{5e^{-2s}}{s^2} - \dfrac{15e^{-2s}}{s} + \dfrac{5e^{-4s}}{s}$

(b) Ans: (a)

Sol: $x(t) = r(t)-r(t-1)-r(t-4)+1.5r(t-6)-0.5r(t-8)$

$X(s) = \dfrac{1}{s^2} - \dfrac{e^{-s}}{s^2} - \dfrac{e^{-4s}}{s^2} + \dfrac{3}{2}\dfrac{e^{-6s}}{s^2} - \dfrac{1}{2}\dfrac{e^{-8s}}{s^2}$

So, $D = -\dfrac{1}{2} = -0.5$

07.

Sol: $Y(s) = \dfrac{4(s^2 - e^{-s})}{(s+1)(s+2)}$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} s^2+3s+2 & s^2 \ (1 \\ & \underline{s^2+3s+2} \\ & -3s-2 \end{array}$$

$= 4\left[1 + \dfrac{(-3s-2)}{(s+1)(s+2)}\right] - \dfrac{4e^{-s}}{(s+1)(s+2)}$

$Y(s) = 4\left[1 + \dfrac{1}{s+1} - \dfrac{4}{s+2}\right] - 4e^{-s}\left[\dfrac{1}{s+1} - \dfrac{1}{s+2}\right]$

$\downarrow$ I.L.T

$y(t) = 4\delta(t) + 4e^{-t}u(t) - 16e^{-2t}u(t) - 4e^{-(t-1)}u(t-1) + 4e^{-2(t-1)}u(t-1)$

08. Ans: (c)

Sol: $X(s) = \dfrac{1}{(s+1)(s+3)}$

$$G(s) = X(s-2) = \frac{1}{(s-1)(s+1)}$$

$G(\omega)$ converges means ROC include $j\omega$ axis $-1 < \sigma < 1$.

09.

Sol: $G(s) = X(s) + \alpha X(-s)$, where $X(s) = \dfrac{\beta}{s+1}$

$$G(s) = \frac{\beta s - \beta - \alpha\beta s - \alpha\beta}{s^2 - 1} = \frac{s}{s^2 - 1}$$

$\alpha\beta - \beta = -1,\ -\beta - \alpha\beta = 0$

$\alpha = -1,\ \beta = ½$

10.

Sol: $\dfrac{dy(t)}{dt} = -2y(t) + \delta(t) \qquad \dfrac{dy(t)}{dt} = 2x(t)$

$sY(s) = -2Y(s)+1$ ----- (1)

$sY(s) = 2X(s)$ ------ (2)

solving (1) and (2)

$$Y(s) = \frac{2}{s^2+4},\ X(s) = \frac{s}{s^2+4}$$

11.

Sol: (a) $X(s) = \dfrac{-4}{s+2} + \dfrac{4}{(s+1)^3} - \dfrac{4}{(s+1)^2} + \dfrac{4}{s+1}$

$$x(t) = -4e^{-2t}.u(t) + 4\frac{t^2}{2}e^{-t}.u(t)$$
$$-4te^{-t}.u(t) + 4e^{-t}.u(t)$$

(b) $X(s) = -\dfrac{e^{-2s}}{(s+1)^3}$

$$x(t) = -(t-2)^2.e^{-(t-2)}.u(t-2)$$

$$\frac{t^2}{2}e^{-t}u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{(s+1)^3}$$

12.

Sol: $y(t) + y(t) * x(t) = x(t) + \delta(t)$

$Y(s) + Y(s)X(s) = X(s)+1$

$Y(s) = 1$

$y(t) = \delta(t)$

13.

Sol: $x_1(t-2) \leftrightarrow \dfrac{e^{-2s}}{s+2}, \sigma > -2$

$$x_2(-t+3) \leftrightarrow \frac{e^{-3s}}{-s+3}, \sigma < 3$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{e^{-2s}}{s+2}.\frac{e^{-3s}}{-s+3}, -2 < \sigma < 3$$

14.

Sol: $sY(s) + 4Y(s) + 3\dfrac{Y(s)}{s} = X(s)$

$$H(s) = \frac{s}{(s+1)(s+3)} = \frac{\frac{-1}{2}}{s+1} + \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{s+3}$$

$$h(t) = \frac{-1}{2}e^{-t}.u(t) + \frac{3}{2}e^{-3t}.u(t)$$

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s} + 1 = \frac{s+1}{s}$$

$$Y(s) = X(s).H(s) = \frac{1}{s+3}$$

$$y(t) = e^{-3t}.u(t)$$

15. Ans: (d)

Sol: $X(s) = \dfrac{1}{s+2} + e^{-6s}, H(s) = \dfrac{1}{s}$

$$Y(s) = X(s).H(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+2)} + \frac{e^{-6s}}{s}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2}\left[u(t) - e^{-2t}.u(t)\right] + u(t-6)$$

16. Ans: (b)

Sol: $H(s) = \dfrac{1}{s+5}$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s+3} - \frac{1}{s+5} = \frac{2}{(s+3)(s+5)}$$

$$X(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{H(s)} = \frac{2}{s+3}$$

$x(t) = 2\, e^{-3t}\, u(t)$

17. Ans: (b)

Sol: $\frac{V(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{1}{s+1}$ $\qquad \frac{Y(s)}{V(s)} = \frac{1}{s+1}$

$$H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{1}{s+1}.\frac{1}{s+1} = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2}$$

$h(t) = t\, e^{-t}\, .\, u(t)$

18.

Sol: $y(t) = x(t)*h(t) = e^{-t}\, u(t)*\sin t\, u(t)$

$$\downarrow \text{L.T}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{(s^2+1)(s+1)} = \frac{A}{s+1} + \frac{Bs+C}{s^2+1}$$

$$= \frac{1/2}{s+1} + \frac{-1/2\, s + 1/2}{s^2+1}$$

$$\downarrow \text{I.L.T}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-t}u(t) - \frac{1}{2}\cos t\, u(t) + \frac{1}{2}\sin t\, u(t)$$

19.

Sol: $s^2Y(s) + \alpha sY(s) + \alpha^2Y(s) = X(s)$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + \alpha s + \alpha^2}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{\alpha^2}{s}H(s) + sH(s) + \alpha H(s)$$

$$G(s) = \left[\frac{\alpha^2 + s^2 + s\alpha}{s}\right]\left[\frac{1}{s^2 + \alpha s + \alpha^2}\right] = \frac{1}{s}$$

Number of poles = 1.

20. Ans: (d)

Sol: Change the initial condition to $-2y(0)$ and the forcing function to $-2x(t)$

21.

Sol: (a) $x(0) = \underset{s\to\infty}{\text{Lt}}\, sX(s) = 2$

$x(\infty) = \underset{s\to 0}{\text{Lt}}\, sX(s) = 0$

(b) $X(s) = \frac{4s+5}{2s+1}$ improper function

$$X(s) = 2 + \frac{3}{2s+1} = \frac{3}{2s+1}$$

neglect the constant '2' in the above function.

$$x(0) = \underset{s\to\infty}{\text{Lt}}\, s.\frac{3}{2s+1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x(\infty) = \underset{s\to 0}{\text{Lt}}\, sX(s) = \underset{s\to 0}{\text{Lt}}\, \frac{4s^2+5s}{2s+1} = 0$$

(c) $x(0) = 0$

Final value theorem not applicable, because poles on imaginary axis.

(d) $x(0) = 0$

$x(\infty) = -1$

22.

Sol: $H(s) = \frac{k(s+1)}{(s+2)(s+4)}$ $\qquad X(s) = \frac{1}{s}$

$$Y(s) = H(s).X(s) = \frac{k(s+1)}{s(s+2)(s+4)}$$

$$y(\infty) = \underset{s\to 0}{\text{Lt}}\, sY(s) = \frac{k}{8} = 1 \Rightarrow k = 8$$

$$H(s) = \frac{-4}{s+2} + \frac{12}{s+4}$$

$$h(t) = -4e^{-2t}u(t) + 12e^{-4t}.u(t)$$

23.

Sol: $H(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega - 2}{(j\omega)^2 + 4j\omega + 4}$

$x(t) = 8\cos 2t$, $\omega_0 = 2$

$$H(j\omega_0)=\frac{j-1}{4j}=\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}j$$

$$|H(\omega_0)|=\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}},\angle H(\omega_0)=\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$y(t)=\frac{8}{2\sqrt{2}}\cos\left(2t+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)=2\sqrt{2}\cos\left(2t+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

24. Ans: (a)

Sol: $H(j\omega)=\dfrac{-\omega^2+1}{-\omega^2+2j\omega+1}$

$\omega_0 = 1$ rad/sec

$H(\omega_0) = 0$

$y(t) = 0$ for all ω_s

25.

Sol:

(i) Ans: (d)

$$H(s)=\frac{2}{s^2-s-2} \qquad X(s)=\frac{1}{s}$$

$$Y(s)=X(s).H(s)=\frac{2}{s(s+1)(s-2)}$$

S = 2 pole lies right side of s-plane

$y(\infty) = \infty$ unbounded

(ii) Ans: 0.5

$$H(s)=\frac{1}{s}$$

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

$$\sin t\ u(t)\leftrightarrow\frac{1}{s^2+1}$$

$$\frac{\sin t\ u(t)}{t}\leftrightarrow\int_s^\infty\frac{1}{s^2+1}ds=\tan^{-1}(s)\Big|_s^\infty$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{2}-\tan^{-1}(s)$$

$$X(s)=\frac{1}{\pi}\left[\frac{\pi}{2}-\tan^{-1}(s)\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{\pi}\tan^{-1}(s)$$

$$H(s)=\frac{Y(s)}{X(s)}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s)=X(s)H(s)=\left[\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{\pi}\tan^{-1}(s)\right]\frac{1}{s}$$

$$y(\infty)=\lim_{s\to0}sY(s)=\lim_{s\to0}\left[\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{\pi}\tan^{-1}(s)\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}$$

26. Ans: (d)

Sol: For an LTI system input and output frequencies must be same, there may be change in phase.

Given that input is $a_1\sin(\omega_1 t+\phi_1)$ and corresponding output is $a_2F(\omega_2 t+\phi_2)$.

From the above condition F may be sin or cos and $\omega_1=\omega_2$.

27.

Sol: Given $X(s)=\dfrac{s+2}{s-2}$

$$y(t)=-\frac{2}{3}e^{2t}u(-t)+\frac{1}{3}e^{-t}u(t)$$

$$Y(s)=\frac{2}{3}.\frac{1}{s-2}+\frac{1}{3}e^{-t}u(t)$$

$$Y(s)=\frac{2}{3}.\frac{1}{s-2}+\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$\Downarrow \qquad \Downarrow$$

$$\sigma<2 \qquad \sigma>-1$$

(a) $\therefore\ H(s)=\dfrac{Y(s)}{X(s)}$

$$=\frac{\frac{1}{3}\left[\frac{2(s+1)+s-2}{(s-2)(s+1)}\right]}{\left[\frac{s+2}{s-2}\right]} \quad \sigma<2,\sigma>-1,\sigma>0$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\sigma>-1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\frac{3s}{(s+1)(s+2)}$$

$$= \frac{s}{(s+1)(s+2)}, \sigma > -1$$

(b) The input is e^{3t} $\forall t$

$\therefore$ the output $= H(3) \times$ input

$$= \frac{3}{4\times 5}e^{3t}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{3}{20}e^{3t}$$

28.

Sol: $H(s) = \frac{s^2+s-2}{s+3}$

$$H_{inv}(s) = \frac{1}{H(s)} = \frac{s+3}{(s+2)(s-1)}$$

$\sigma > +1$ causal unstable

Does not exist in this case a causal & stable system.

29. Ans: (c)

Sol:

(a) A system to be stable & causal all the poles of the system should lie in the left half of s-plane.

(b) Any system property like causality, stability doesn't depend on the location of zero's. It depends only on poles location.

(c) There is no necessity that the poles lie within |s| = 1

All the roots of characteristic equation means all the poles of the system should lie in left half of s-plane.

30. Ans: (a)

Sol: $Y(s) = \frac{1}{s+2}, H(s) = \frac{s-1}{s+1}$

$$X(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{H(s)} = \frac{s+1}{(s-1)(s+2)} = \frac{2/3}{s-1} + \frac{1/3}{s+2}$$

Stable input $-2 < \sigma < 1$

$$x(t) = -\frac{2}{3}e^{t}u(-t) + \frac{1}{3}e^{-2t}.u(t)$$

31. Ans: –2.19

Sol: $Y(s) = 1 - \frac{4}{s+6}$

$y(t) = \delta(t) - 4\,e^{-6t}.u(t)$

$y(0.1) = -4\,e^{-0.6}$

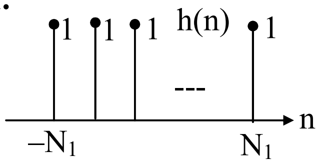
$= -2.19$

32. Ans: (a, c & d)

Chapter 6 Discrete Time Fourier Transform

01.

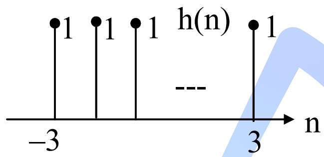
Sol:



$$\leftrightarrow \frac{\sin\left(\omega\left(N_1+\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)}{\sin\frac{\omega}{2}}$$

(a) $$H(\omega)=\frac{\sin\left(\frac{7\omega}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)}$$

Here $N_1 = 3$

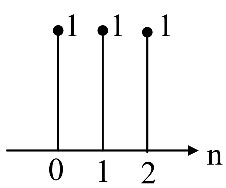


$h(n) \neq 0$ $n < 0$ – non – causal

(b)

Here $N_1 = 1$

After applying time shifting property



$h(n) = 0$ $n < 0$ causal

(c) $h(n) = \delta(n-3) + \delta(n+2)$ - non causal

02.

Sol: (a) $a^n u(n) \leftrightarrow \dfrac{1}{1-ae^{-j\omega}}$

$$y(n)=\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u(n)$$

$$Y\left(e^{j\omega}\right)=\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{4}e^{-j\omega}}$$

$$Y\left(e^{j0}\right)=\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{4}}=\frac{4}{3}$$

(b) $$X\left(e^{j\omega}\right)=\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}x(n)e^{-j\omega n}$$

$\omega = \pi$

$$X\left(e^{j\pi}\right)=\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}x(n)(-1)^n = \cos^3(3\pi) = -1$$

(c) $H\left(e^{j\omega}\right)=1+2e^{-j\omega}+3e^{-2j\omega}+4e^{-3j\omega}$

DC gain $H(e^{j\omega}) = 1+2+3+4 = 10$

HF gain $H(e^{j\pi}) = 1-2+3-4=-2$

03.

Sol:

(i) $$X(e^{j\omega})=1+e^{j\omega}+e^{-j\omega}+\frac{3}{2}[1+\cos 2\omega]$$

$$X(e^{j\omega})=1+e^{-j\omega}+e^{j\omega}+\frac{3}{2}\left[1+\frac{e^{2j\omega}+e^{-2j\omega}}{2}\right]$$

$$X(e^{j\omega})=1+e^{-j\omega}+e^{j\omega}+\frac{3}{2}+\frac{3}{4}e^{2j\omega}+\frac{3}{4}e^{-2j\omega}$$

$$X(e^{j\omega})=\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}x(n)e^{-j\omega n}$$

$x(0)=1+\frac{3}{2}=\frac{5}{2}$, $x(1) = 1$, $x(-1) = 1$,

$x(2) = \frac{3}{4}$, $x(-2) = \frac{3}{4}$

$$x(n)=\left[\frac{3}{4},1,\underset{\uparrow}{\frac{5}{2}},1,\frac{3}{4}\right]$$

(ii) $x(n) = 2\delta(n+3) - 3\delta(n-3)$

$X(e^{j\omega}) = 2e^{3j\omega} - 3e^{-3j\omega} = 2[e^{3j\omega} - e^{-3j\omega}] - e^{-3j\omega}$

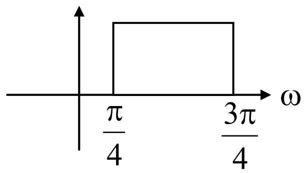
$X(e^{j\omega}) = 4j\sin(3\omega) - e^{-3j\omega}$

Given $X(e^{j\omega}) = a\sin(b\omega) + ce^{jd\omega}$

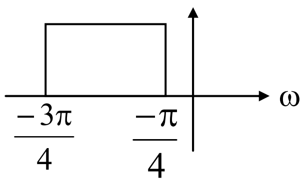
$a = 4j$, $b = 3$, $c = -1$, $d = -3$

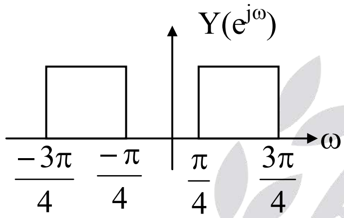
04.

Sol: $\dfrac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right)}{\pi n}.e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}n} \leftrightarrow$



$\dfrac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right)}{\pi n}.e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}n} \leftrightarrow$



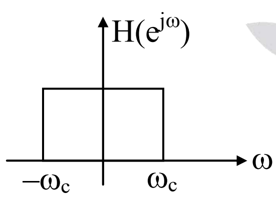


$$Y(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{4}\right)}{n\pi}\left[e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}n} + e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}n}\right]$$

$$y(n) = 2\frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{4}\right)}{n\pi}\cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right)$$

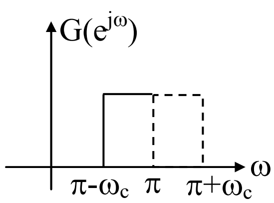
05.

Sol: (a)



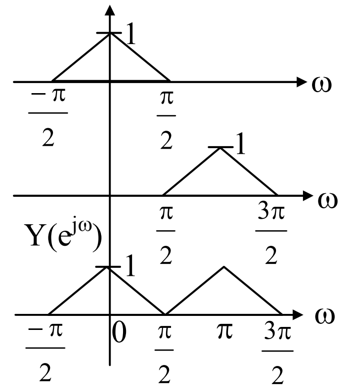
$$g(n) = (-1)^n.h(n)$$

$$G(e^{j\omega}) = H(e^{j(\omega-\pi)})$$



Ideal HPF

(b) $Y(e^{j\omega}) = X(e^{j\omega}) + X(e^{j(\omega-\pi)})$



$Y(e^{j0}) = 1$, $Y(e^{j\pi}) = 1$

06.

Sol: $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) \leftrightarrow \dfrac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega}}$

From time scaling property

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{10}} u\left(\frac{n}{10}\right) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}e^{-j10\omega}}$$

07. Ans: (b)

Sol: $x(2n) = \{1, \underset{\uparrow}{3}, 1\}$

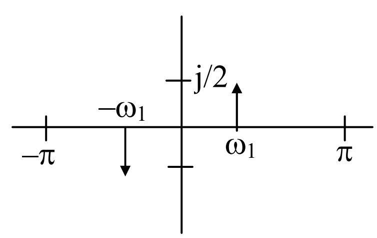
$x(2n) = \delta(n+1) + 3\delta(n) + \delta(n-1)$

$\delta(n-n_0) \leftrightarrow e^{-j\omega n_0}$

FT $[x(2n)] = 3 + 2\cos\omega$

08.

Sol:



$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{-j}{2}\delta(\omega+\omega_1) + \frac{j}{2}\delta(\omega-\omega_1)$$

$$1 \leftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega)$$

$$1.e^{j\omega_0 n} \leftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega-\omega_0)$$

By applying inverse DTFT

$$x(n)=\frac{1}{2\pi}\left[\frac{-j}{2}e^{j(-\omega_1)n}+\frac{j}{2}e^{j\omega_1 n}\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi}\left[\frac{1}{2j}e^{-j\omega_1 n}-\frac{1}{2j}e^{j\omega_1 n}\right]$$

$$=-\frac{1}{2\pi}\sin\omega_1 n$$

09.

Sol: $\alpha^n u(n) \leftrightarrow \dfrac{1}{1-\alpha e^{-j\omega}}$

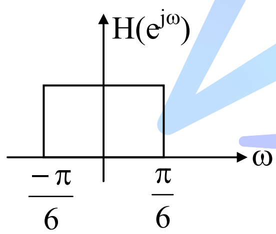
$$\alpha^{n-3}u(n-3) \leftrightarrow \frac{e^{-3j\omega}}{1-\alpha e^{-j\omega}}$$

$$e^{jn\frac{\pi}{8}}\alpha^{n-3}.u(n-3)\leftrightarrow\left[\frac{e^{-3j(\omega-\pi/8)}}{1-\alpha e^{-j(\omega-\pi/8)}}\right]$$

$$ne^{jn\frac{\pi}{8}}\alpha^{n-3}.u(n-3)\leftrightarrow j\frac{d}{d\omega}\left[\frac{e^{-3j(\omega-\pi/8)}}{1-\alpha e^{-j(\omega-\pi/8)}}\right]$$

10.

Sol:



Input signal frequencies are $\dfrac{\pi}{8},\dfrac{\pi}{4}$

Then the output is $y(n)=\sin\left(\dfrac{\pi}{8}n\right)$

11.

Sol: For an LTI system input is $x(n)=e^{j\omega_0 n}$

then output is $y(n)=e^{j\omega_0 n}.H\left(e^{j\omega_0}\right)$

$$H(e^{j\omega})=\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}h(n)e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$H\left(e^{j\omega}\right)=8\sqrt{2}\cos 2\omega-4\sqrt{2}\cos\omega$$

$$\omega_0=\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$H\left(e^{j\omega_0}\right)=-4 \qquad y(n)=-4e^{jn\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

12.

Sol: (a) $y_1(n)=x_1^2(n)$ it is not an LTI system.

(b) Input frequency and output frequency are same. So, it is LTI system.

$H(e^{j\omega}) = 2$

(c) $y_3(n) = x_3(2n)$ it is not an LTI system.

13.

Sol: $H(e^{j\omega}) = 2\ \alpha\ \cos\omega + \beta$

$$H\left(e^{j\omega}\right)\Big|_{\omega=\frac{2\pi}{3}}=0 \quad H\left(e^{j\omega}\right)\Big|_{\omega=\frac{2\pi}{8}}=1$$

$\alpha = \beta$ $\qquad$ $\alpha\sqrt{2}+\beta=1$

$$\beta=\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}$$

DC gain = $H(e^{j0}) = 3\alpha = \dfrac{3}{1+\sqrt{2}}$

14.

Sol: $H\left(e^{j\omega}\right)=\dfrac{b+e^{-j\omega}}{1-ae^{-j\omega}}$

$|H(e^{j\omega})|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow H(e^{j\omega}).H^*(e^{j\omega}) = 1$

$$\left[\frac{b+e^{-j\omega}}{1-ae^{-j\omega}}\right]\left[\frac{b+e^{j\omega}}{1-ae^{j\omega}}\right]=1$$

Only when $a = -b$

15. **Ans: (a)**

Sol: $H\left(e^{j\omega}\right)=1+\alpha e^{-j\omega}+\beta e^{-2j\omega}$

$x(n) = 1+4\cos n\pi$

$x_1(n) = 1 \quad \omega = 0$

$|H(e^{j0})| = 1+\alpha+\beta \quad \angle H(e^{j0}) = 0$

$y_1(n) = 1 + \alpha + \beta$

$x_2(n) = 4\cos n\pi \quad \omega = \pi$

$|H(e^{j\pi})| = 1 - \alpha + \beta \quad \angle H(e^{j\pi}) = 0$

$y_2(n) = 4\ (1-\alpha+\beta)\cos n\pi$

$y(n) = (1 + \alpha + \beta) + 4(1 - \alpha + \beta)\cos n\pi$

$y(n) = 4$ only when $\alpha = 2$, $\beta = 1$

16. Ans: (a)

Sol: $Y\left(e^{j0}\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{2} x(n) . \sum_{n=0}^{4} h(n) = 15\text{LB}$

17.

Sol: y(n) = x(n) + 2x (n–1) + x(x–2)

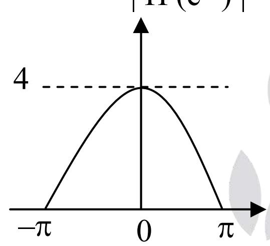
$Y(e^{j\omega}) = X(e^{j\omega})\ [\ 1+2e^{-j\omega} + e^{-2j\omega}]$

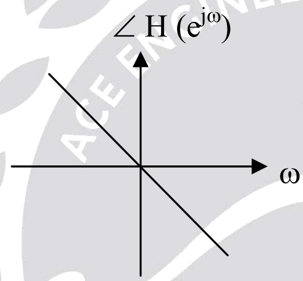
$H(e^{j\omega}) = [\ 1+e^{-j\omega}\ ]^2$

$= [\ 1+ \cos\omega - j \sin\omega]^2$

(a) $|H(e^{j\omega})| = |\ 2 + 2\cos\omega|$

$\angle H (e^{j\omega}) = -\omega$





(b) Output of given input $10 + 4\cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ is

$x(n) = 10, H(e^{j\omega}) = 4$

$y(n) = 40$

$= 40 + 4(2)\cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$= 40 + 8\cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

18. Ans: (b)

Sol: Anti symmetric, k = –2

θ(ω) = –2ω

Slope = –2

19. Ans: (b)

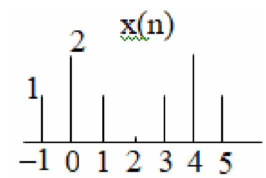
Sol: $x(n) = \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{2} n\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} n\right) \qquad \omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$|H(e^{j\omega})| = 1 \quad \angle H\left(e^{j\omega_0}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{8}$

$y(n) = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$

20. Ans: (b)

Sol:



x(n) is symmetric about n = 2

$\angle X(e^{j\omega}) = -2\omega$

$\angle X(e^{j\pi/4}) = -2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{-\pi}{2}$

21. Ans: 3

Sol: $X\left(e^{j\omega}\right) = \frac{6}{4 - 2e^{-j\omega}} = \frac{6/4}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega}}$

$\downarrow$ I.F.T

$x(n) = \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n)$

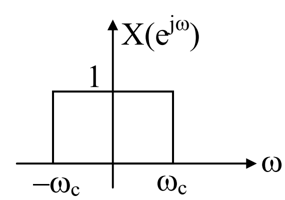
$E_{x(n)} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(n)|^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n}$

$= \frac{9}{4}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n$

$= \frac{9}{4}\left[\frac{1}{1 - 1/4}\right] = 3$

22.

Sol:



$E = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\omega_c}^{\omega_c} 1 d\omega = \frac{\omega_c}{\pi}$

23.
Sol:

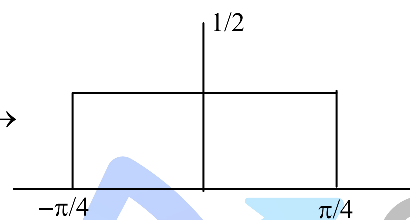
(a) **Ans:** $\dfrac{1}{40}$

By plancheral's relation

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)y(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\omega})Y(e^{j\omega})d\omega$$

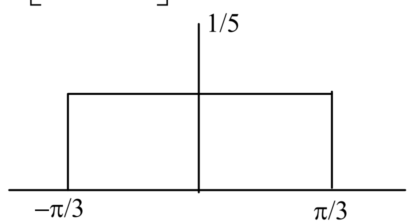
$$x(n) = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right)}{2\pi n} = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right)}{\pi n}\right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right)}{\pi n}\right] \leftrightarrow$$



$$y(n) = \frac{1}{5}\left[\frac{\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right)}{\pi n}\right]$$

y(n)



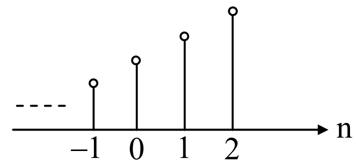
$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\frac{n\pi}{4}}{2\pi n} \times \frac{\sin\frac{n\pi}{3}}{5\pi n} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{40}$$

(b) **Ans: 8**

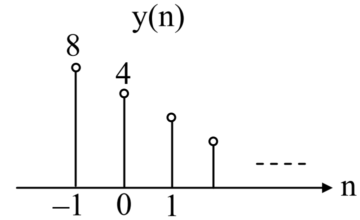
$$x(n) = 2^{n-1}u\underbrace{(-n+2)}_{n\le 2}$$

x(n)



$$y(n) = 2^{-n+2}\,u(n+1)$$

y(n)



Use Plancheral's theorem

$$\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega})Y(e^{-j\omega})d\omega = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n)y(n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=-1}^{2} 2^{n-1}.2^{-n+2}$$

$$= \sum_{n=-1}^{2} 2 = 2+2+2+2$$

$$= 8$$

24.
Sol:

(a) $X(e^{j0}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) = 6$

(b) $X(e^{j\pi}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^n x(n) = 2$

(c) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\omega})d\omega = 2\pi x(0) = 4\pi$

(d) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\omega})e^{2j\omega}d\omega = 2\pi x(2) = 0$

(e) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |X(e^{j\omega})|^2 d\omega = 2\pi\left[\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}|x(n)|^2\right] = 28\pi$

(f) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left|\frac{d}{d\omega}X(e^{j\omega})\right|^2 d\omega = 2\pi\left[\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}|nx(n)|^2\right]$

$= 158\times 2\pi = 316\pi$

(g) $\angle X(e^{j\omega}) = -\alpha\omega = -2\omega \qquad (\alpha = 2)$

25. Ans: (d)

Sol: f(n) = h(n) * h(n)

	1	2	2
1	1	2	2
2	2	4	4
2	2	4	4

f(n) = $\{\underset{\uparrow}{1}, 4, 8, 8, 4\}$ $\Rightarrow$ causal

g(n) = h(n) * h(−n)

h(−n) = $\{2 \;\; 2 \;\; \underset{\uparrow}{1}\}$

$\uparrow$

h(−n) ranges from n = −2 to n = 0

h(n) ranges from n = 0 to n = 2

$\therefore$ g(n) ranges from n = −2 to n = 2

	1	2	2
2	2	4	4
2	2	4	4
1	1	2	2

g(n) = $\{2, 6, \underset{\uparrow}{9}, 6, 2\}$

$\Rightarrow$ g(n) is non causal and maximum value is 9.

26.

Sol: $\frac{2\pi\times 5k}{40k} \le \omega \le \frac{2\pi\times 10k}{40k}$

$F_S = 2f_m$

$= 2\times 20k$

$= 40kHz$

$\frac{\pi}{4} \le \omega \le \frac{\pi}{2}$

27. Ans: (a)

Sol: $x(t) = \cos(\Omega_0 t)$

$x(nT_s) = \cos(\Omega_0 nT_s) = \cos\left(\frac{\Omega_0 n}{1000}\right)$ ------- (1)

Given $x(n) = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{9\pi n}{4}\right)$ ------ (2)

By comparing (1) & (2)

$\frac{\Omega_0}{1000} = \frac{\pi}{4}$; $\frac{\Omega_0}{1000} = \frac{9\pi}{4}$

$\Omega_0 = 250\pi$, $\quad 2250\pi$

28. Ans: 2.25 kHz

Sol: $H(e^{j\omega}) = 0.5 + 0.5e^{-j\omega}$

$\omega = \frac{\pi}{2}$ is 3 - dB cutoff frequency

$\omega = \frac{2\pi f}{f_s} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\frac{2\pi f}{9kHz} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

f = 2.25kHz

Chapter 7 Z - Transform

01.

Sol: $a^n u(n) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-a}, |z| > |a|$

$-a^n u(-n-1) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-a}, |z| < |a|$

ROC = $(|z| > 1) \cap (|z| < |\alpha|) = 1 < |z| < 2$

Only when $\alpha = \pm 2$, 'n_0' any value

02.

Sol: (a) finite duration both sided signal $0 < |z| < \infty$

(b) finite duration right sided signal $|z| > 0$

(c) infinite duration right sided signal

$(|z| > 1/2) \cap (|z| > 3/4) = |z| > 3/4$

(d) $(|z|>1/3) \cap (|z|< 3) \cap (|z| > 1/2) = 1/2 < |z| < 3$

03. Ans: (a)

Sol: ROC = $(|z| > |a|) \cap (|z| < |b^2|)$ common ROC exists only when $|a| < |b^2|$

04. i) Ans: (b)

Sol: ROC = $(|z| > |a|) \cap (|z| > |b|) \cap (|z| < |c|)$
$= |b| < |z| < |c|$

ii) ROC = $(|Z| > |\alpha|) \cap (|Z| < |\beta|)$

$$X(Z) = \frac{Z}{Z-\alpha} - \frac{Z}{Z-\beta}$$

(a) $\alpha > \beta$ no Z.T

(b) $\alpha < \beta$ Z.T is exist

(c) $\alpha = \beta$ no Z.T

05. Ans: (c)

Sol: $$X(z) = \frac{-1/2}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{3/2}{1+\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}$$

$$x(n) = -\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) + \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^n .u(n)$$

$x(2) = ¼$

06. Ans: (d)

Sol: poles = j, –j, zeros = 0, 0

$$X(z) = \frac{kz^2}{z^2+1}$$

$X(1) = 1 \Rightarrow k = 2$

$$X(z) = \frac{2z^2}{z^2+1}$$

Given right sided sequence so ROC is $|z| > |\pm j| \Rightarrow |z| > 1$

$$X(z) = \frac{2z^2}{z^2+1}, \text{ ROC is } |z| > 1$$

07. Ans: (b)

Sol: $$X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{2+n} z^{2n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + z^2 + \frac{9}{4} z^4 + \text{-----}$$

$$x(n) = \left\{ \text{-----}, \frac{9}{4}, 0, 1, 0, \underset{\uparrow}{\frac{1}{2}} \right\}$$

Now consider (a) option

$$Y_1(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n z^{-n}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{2}{3}z^{-1} + \frac{9}{4}z^{-2} + \text{-----}$$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)\, y_1(n) \neq 0$$

Now consider option (b)

$Y_2(z) = z^{-1} + 4z^{-3} + \text{------}$

$y_2(n) = \{0, 1, 0, 4, \text{------}\}$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)\, y_2(n) = 0$$

08. Ans: r = –1/2

Sol: $H(z) = \dfrac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \dfrac{r}{1+\frac{1}{4}z^{-1}} = \dfrac{1+\frac{1}{4}z^{-1} + r(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})}{(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1+\frac{1}{4}z^{-1})}$

Consider the numerator

$1+\frac{1}{4}z^{-1} + r\left(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}\right)$

$(1+r) + \left(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{r}{2}\right)z^{-1}$

zero = $\dfrac{-\left(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{r}{2}\right)}{1+r}$

If zero = 1

$\dfrac{\frac{1}{4}-\frac{r}{2}}{1+r} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4}-\frac{r}{2} = 1+r$

$\dfrac{-3r}{2} = \dfrac{3}{4} \Rightarrow r = -1/2$

If zero = –1

$\dfrac{\frac{1}{4}-\frac{r}{2}}{1+r} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4}-\frac{r}{2} = -1-r$

$\dfrac{r}{2} = \dfrac{-5}{4} \Rightarrow r = -5/2$ is not valid

Because given as $|r| < 1$

09. Ans: (a)

Sol: $H(z) = \dfrac{z^4}{z^4+\frac{1}{4}}$

$H(z) \neq H(z^{-1})$

$h(n) \neq h(-n)$

$\therefore$ h(n) is not even.

$x\left(\dfrac{n}{m}\right) \leftrightarrow X(z^m)$

$\dfrac{z^4}{z^4+\frac{1}{4}} \leftrightarrow \left(-\dfrac{1}{4}\right)^{n/4} u\left(\dfrac{n}{4}\right)$

So h(n) is real for all ‘n’

10.

Sol: $(-3)^n.u(n-2) \leftrightarrow \dfrac{9z^{-1}}{z+3}, |z| > 3$

$(-3)^{-n}.u(-n-2) \leftrightarrow \dfrac{9z}{z^{-1}+3}, |z| < \dfrac{1}{3}$

11.

Sol: $g(n) = \delta(n) - \delta(n-6)$

$G(z) = 1-z^{-6}$, $|z| > 0$

12.

Sol: $X(z) = z^2 + 2z + \dfrac{2z}{z-2}$

$x(n) = \delta(n+2) + 2\delta(n+1) - 2\,(2)^n u(-n-1)$

13. Ans: 0.097

Sol: The poles of H(z) are

$P_k = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\exp\left(\dfrac{j(2k-1)\pi}{4}\right) k = 1, 2, 3, 4$

$P_1 = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{\frac{j\pi}{4}} = \dfrac{1}{2} + \dfrac{j}{2} = \dfrac{1+j}{2}$

$P_2 = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{\frac{j3\pi}{4}} = \dfrac{-1}{2} + \dfrac{j}{2}$

$P_3 = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{\frac{j5\pi}{4}} = -\dfrac{1}{2} - \dfrac{j}{2}$

$P_4 = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{\frac{j7\pi}{4}} = \dfrac{1}{2} - \dfrac{j}{2}$

$H(z) = \dfrac{kz^4}{(z-P_1)(z-P_2)(z-P_3)(z-P_4)}$

$= \dfrac{kz^4}{z^4+\frac{1}{4}}$

Given H(1) = 5/4

$\dfrac{5}{4} = \dfrac{k}{5/4}$

$k = \frac{25}{16}$

$H(z) = \dfrac{\frac{25}{16}z^4}{z^4 + \frac{1}{4}}$

Given $g(n) = (j)^n h(n)$

$G(z) = H(z/j)$

$G(z) = \dfrac{\frac{25}{16}\left(\frac{z}{j}\right)^4}{\left(\frac{z}{j}\right)^4 + \frac{1}{4}} = \dfrac{\frac{25}{16}z^4}{z^4 + \frac{1}{4}}$

$G(z) = \frac{25}{16} - \frac{25}{64}z^{-4} + \frac{25}{256}z^{-8} + ...$

$g(8) = \frac{25}{256} = 0.097$

14.

Sol: $x(n) = \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^n u(n) + \left(\frac{10}{7}\right)^n u(-n)$

$\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^n u(n) \leftrightarrow \dfrac{z}{z - \frac{5}{4}}, \quad |z| > 5/4$

$\left(\frac{7}{10}\right)^n u(n) \leftrightarrow \dfrac{z}{z - \frac{7}{10}} \quad |z| > \frac{7}{10}$

$\left(\frac{7}{10}\right)^{-n} u(-n) \leftrightarrow \dfrac{z^{-1}}{z^{-1} - \frac{7}{10}} \quad |z^{-1}| > \frac{7}{10}$

$\left(\frac{10}{7}\right)^n u(-n) \leftrightarrow \dfrac{\frac{1}{z}}{\frac{1}{z} - \frac{7}{10}} \quad |z| < \frac{10}{7}$

$X(z) = \dfrac{z}{z - \frac{5}{4}} + \dfrac{\frac{1}{z}}{\frac{1}{z} - \frac{7}{10}}$ ROC

$\left(|z| > \frac{5}{4} \cap |z| < \frac{10}{7}\right)$

$\text{ROC} = \frac{5}{4} < |z| < \frac{10}{7}$

15.

Sol: $X(z) = z^4 + z^2 - 2z + 2 - 3z^{-4}$

$H(z) = 2z^{-3}$

$Y(z) = X(z).H(z) = 2z + 2z^{-1} - 4z^2 + 4z^{-3} - 6z^{-7}$

$y(4) = 0$

16.

Sol: $x_1(n+3) \leftrightarrow \dfrac{z^3}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}, |z| > \frac{1}{2}$

$x_2(-n+1) \leftrightarrow \dfrac{z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z}, |z| < 3$

$Y(z) = \dfrac{z^2}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}z\right)}, \frac{1}{2} < |z| < 3$

17.

Sol: Causal system $H(z) = \dfrac{1 - z^{-1}}{1 + \frac{3}{4}z^{-1}}; \quad |z| > \frac{3}{4}$

Input z-transform

$X(z) = \dfrac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} - \dfrac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}; \frac{1}{3} < |z| < 1$

$Y(z) = X(z)H(z)$

$$= \frac{-\frac{2}{3}z^{-1}}{\left(1-\frac{1}{3}z^{-1}\right)\left(1+\frac{3}{4}z^{-1}\right)} \;;\; |z| > \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= -\frac{\frac{8}{13}}{1-\frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} + \frac{\frac{8}{13}}{1+\frac{3}{4}z^{-1}}$$

$\downarrow$ I.Z.T

$$y(n) = -\frac{8}{13}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u(n) + \frac{8}{13}\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^n u(n)$$

18.

Sol:

$h(n) = \delta(n) - \delta(n-1)$ $\quad$ $x(n) = (-1)^n u(n)$

$H(z) = 1 - z^{-1}$ $\quad$ $X(z) = \frac{1}{1+z^{-1}}$

$$Y(z) = X(z)H(z) = \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}$$

$\downarrow$ I.Z.T

$$y(n) = (-1)^n u(n) - (-1)^{n-1} u(n-1)$$

19.

Sol: $y(n) - 0.25\, y(n-2) = x(n)$

$\downarrow$ Z.T

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1}{1-0.25z^{-2}}$$

$$x(n) = \underbrace{2}_{\substack{\omega=0\\ \downarrow \\ z=1}} + \underbrace{\cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)}_{\substack{\omega=\frac{\pi}{2}\\ \downarrow z=j}} \rightarrow H(z) = \frac{1}{1-0.25z^{-2}}$$

$$H(z)\big|_{z=1} = \frac{1}{1-0.25} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$H(z)\big|_{z=j} = \frac{1}{1+0.25} = \frac{1}{\frac{5}{4}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore\; y(n) = 2\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) + \frac{4}{5}\cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$$

20.

Sol: (1) $x(n) = z_0^n$, $y(n) = z_0^n H(z_0)$

$y(n) = (-2)^n \,.\, H(-2) = 0$

$H(-2) = 0$

$$(2)\; H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1 + a.\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{4}z^{-1}}}{\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}}$$

(a) $H(-2) = 0$

$$a = \frac{-9}{8}$$

(b) $y(n) = (1)^n \,.\, H(1)$

$H(1) = -1/4$

$$y(n) = \frac{-1}{4}(1)^n$$

21. Ans: (a)

Sol: $y(n) = h(n) * g(n)$

$Y(e^{j\omega}) = H(e^{j\omega})\, G(e^{j\omega})$

$$\Rightarrow Y(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{G(e^{j\omega})}{\left[1-\frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega}\right]}$$

$$\Rightarrow G(e^{j\omega}) = Y(e^{j\omega}) - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega}\, Y(e^{j\omega})$$

$$\Rightarrow g(n) = y(n) - \frac{1}{2}y(n-1)$$

Put n = 1

$$\Rightarrow g(1) = y(1) - \frac{1}{2}\, y(0) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$g(1) = 0$$

22. Ans: (c)

Sol: $H(e^{j\omega}) = 1 - e^{-6j\omega} = 0$ only when

$6\omega = 2\pi n\ (n = 1)$

$$\omega = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{2\pi \times f}{9k} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$f = 1.5k$

23.

Sol: $X(z) = \dfrac{0.5}{1-2z^{-1}}, |z| < 2$

$x(n) = -0.5\ (2)^n\ .\ u(-n-1)$

$x(0) = 0$

24.

Sol: $x(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n \text{ even} \\ 0 & n \text{ odd} \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow X(z) = 1 + z^{-2} + z^{-4} + \ldots$

$$= \frac{1}{1-z^{-2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1-z^{-1})(1+z^{-1})}$$

$$x(\infty) = \underset{z\to 1}{\text{Lt}}(1-z^{-1})X(z)$$

$$= \underset{z\to 1}{\text{Lt}}(1-z^{-1})\frac{1}{(1+z^{-1})(1-z^{-1})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

25.

Sol:

(a) $h(n) = \dfrac{\delta(n) + \delta(n-1) + \delta(n-2)}{10}$

$$H(z) = \frac{1+z^{-1}+z^{-2}}{10} = \frac{z^2+z+1}{10z^2}$$

2 finite poles, 2 finite zeros

(b) Given $x(n) = u(n)$

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$$

$$Y(z) = H(z)\,X(z) = \frac{(1+z^{-1}+z^{-2})}{10(1-z^{-1})}$$

$$y(\infty) = \underset{z\to 1}{\text{Lt}}(1-z^{-1})Y(z)$$

$$= \underset{z\to 1}{\text{Lt}}(1-z^{-1})\left[\frac{1+z^{-1}+z^{-2}}{10}\right]\left[\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}\right]$$

$$y(\infty) = \frac{1+1+1}{10} = \frac{3}{10}$$

26. Ans: (a)

Sol: The output of the sampling process is

$x(nT_s) = 2 + 5\sin(100\times\pi\times n\times T_s)$

$$T_s = \frac{1}{400}$$

$$x(n) = 2 + 5\sin\left(100\times\pi\times n\times\frac{1}{400}\right)$$

$$x(n) = 2 + 5\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right), \qquad \omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$N_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}m = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{\pi}{4}}m$$

$N_0 = 8$ m

$N_0 = 8$ is the No. of samples per cycle

$$\frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1}{N}\left[\frac{1-z^{-N}}{1-z^{-1}}\right]$$

$N = 8$

$$Y(z) = \frac{1}{8}\left[\frac{1-z^{-8}}{1-z^{-1}}\right].X(z)$$

Final value theorem

$$y(\infty) = \underset{z\to 1}{\text{Lt}}(1-z^{-1})Y(z)$$

$$y(\infty) = \underset{Z\to 1}{\text{Lt}}(1-z^{-1})\frac{1}{8}\left[\frac{1-z^{-8}}{1-z^{-1}}\right]X(z)$$

$$y(\infty) = \underset{Z\to 1}{\text{Lt}}\frac{1-z^{-8}}{8}X(z)$$

$y(\infty) = 0$

27. Ans: (c)

Sol: $Y(z) = H(z).X(z)$

$$= \frac{A}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{\left(1-\frac{1}{3}z^{-1}\right)\left(1-z^{-1}\right)}$$

$$y(\infty) = \underset{z\to 1}{\text{Lt}}\left(1-z^{-1}\right)Y(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow A + \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

$$A = \frac{-3}{2}$$

28. Ans: (c)

Sol: $H(z) = \dfrac{\beta z - 2z^2}{2z^2 - \alpha}$

Pole = $\pm\sqrt{\dfrac{\alpha}{2}}$

$\left|\sqrt{\dfrac{\alpha}{2}}\right| < 1 \;\; \Rightarrow |\alpha| < 2$, any value of '$\beta$'

29.

Sol:

(a) An LTI system is stable if and only if ROC includes unit circle.

$0.5 < |z| < 2$

(b) For an LTI system to be causal & stable, all the poles must lie inside the unit circle.

$z = 2$ is the pole lying outside the unit circle.

So it is not possible.

(c) $|z| > 3$

$|z| < 0.5$

$0.5 < |z| < 2$

$2 < |z| < 3$ are the four possible ROC's

30. Ans: (d)

Sol: $H(z) = \dfrac{\left(z - \frac{3}{4}e^{j\theta}\right)\left(z - \frac{3}{4}e^{-j\theta}\right)}{z - \frac{4}{3}}$

Numerator order > denominator order so, anti-causal system & $|z| < \dfrac{4}{3}$ - stable

31. Ans: (d)

Sol: Poles $\Rightarrow 1 - 0.5\,z^{-1} = 0 \Rightarrow z = 0.5$

Zeros $\Rightarrow 1 - 2z^{-1} = 0 \Rightarrow z = 2$

If all zeros and poles are inside the unit circle [$|z| = 1$] then it is a minimum phase system.

So given system is Non minimum phase system if all poles are inside unit circle then we can say system is causal and stable. So given system is stable.

32. Ans: (a)

Sol: $H(z) = -\dfrac{1}{2} + \dfrac{1}{2}\dfrac{z}{z-2}$

Given stable system. So, ROC includes unit circle. ROC is $|z| < 2$

$$h(n) = \frac{-1}{2}\delta(n) - \frac{1}{2}(2)^n u(-n-1)$$

33. Ans: (c)

Sol: Poles $z = \pm 2j$

$|\text{poles}| = 2$

ROC $= |z| < 2$ because system is stable (ROC includes unit circle).

In this case system is non-causal.

34. Ans: (d)

Sol: $y(n) - 0.8y(n-1) = x(n) + 1.25x(n+1)$

$$\downarrow Z.T$$

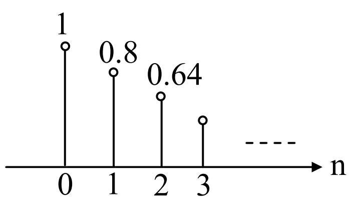
$$Y(z)\,(1 - 0.8z^{-1}) = X(z)\,(1 + 1.25z)$$

$$\text{T.F } H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1+1.25z}{1-0.8z^{-1}}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1-0.8z^{-1}} + \frac{1.25z}{1-0.8z^{-1}}$$

$$\downarrow I.Z.T$$

$$h(n) = (0.8)^n u(n) + 1.25(0.8)^{n+1} u(n+1)$$



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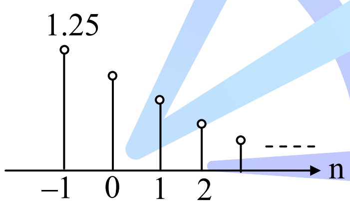


Non-negative samples of impulse response.

35. Ans: (c)

Sol: $$H(z) = \frac{z^2+1}{(z+0.5)\,(z-0.5)}$$

(1) The system is stable because poles $z = \pm\ 0.5$ are inside the unit circle.

(2) $h(0) = \underset{z\to\infty}{\text{Lt}}\ H(z) = 1$

$$(3)\ \omega = \frac{2\pi f}{f_s} = \frac{2\pi\times\frac{f_s}{4}}{f_s} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{e^{2j\omega}+1}{(e^{j\omega}+0.5)(e^{j\omega}-0.5)} \text{ at } \omega = \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

36. Ans: (c)

Sol: A causal LTI system is stable if and only if all of poles of H(z) lie inside the unit circle.
So, Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

37. Ans: (b)

Sol: $$H(z) = \frac{z^3 - 2z^2 + z}{z^2 + \frac{1}{4}z + \frac{1}{8}} = \frac{N(z)}{D(z)}$$

As N(z) is of higher order than D(z), the system is not causal, as $\delta(n+1)$ is one of the terms in the output for the input $\delta(n)$.
If the N(z) is of lower order than the denominator, the system
(i) may be causal or
(ii) may not be causal as it depends upon the ROC of the given H(z).
So, Both Statement I and Statement II are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I

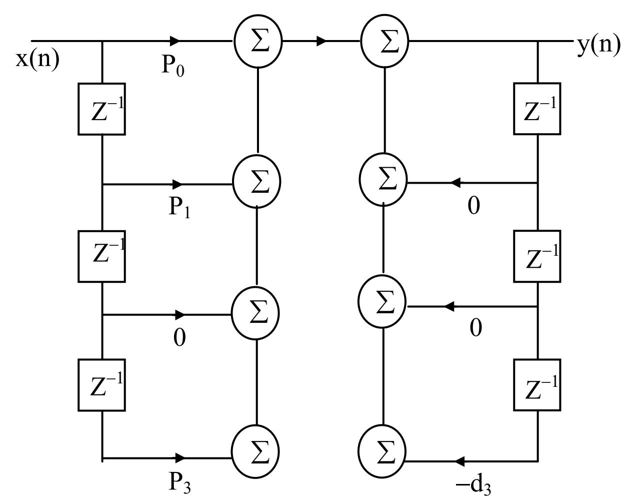
38. Ans: (a)

Sol: Both Statement I and Statement II are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I

39. Ans: (b)

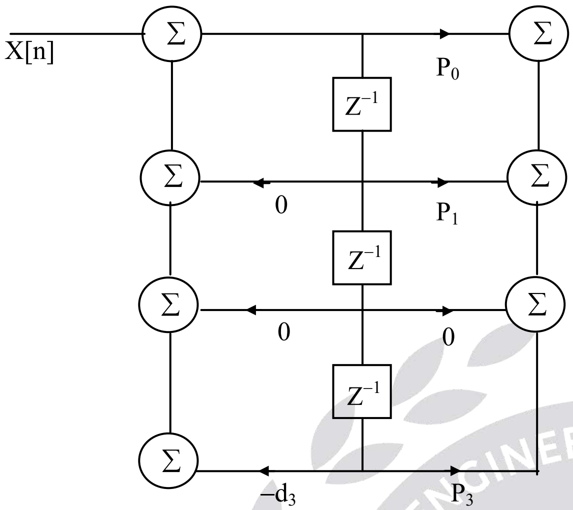
Sol: $$H(Z) = \frac{P_0 + P_1Z^{-1} + P_3Z^{-3}}{1 + d_3Z^{-3}}$$

Direct Form – I



No. of delays = 6

Direct Form – II



No. of delay's = 3

40.

Sol: $y(n) = x(n-1) \Rightarrow Y(z) = z^{-1} X(z)$

$H(z) = z^{-1} = H_1(z)\, H_2(z)$

$$H_2(z) = z^{-1}\left[\frac{1-0.6z^{-1}}{1-0.4z^{-1}}\right]$$

41. Ans: (a)

Sol: $$H(z) = \frac{1}{1-0.7z^{-1}+0.13z^{-2}} \text{ ------ (1)}$$

From the given plot

$$H(z) = \frac{a_0}{1-a_1z^{-1}-a_2z^{-2}} \text{ ------- (2)}$$

By comparing (1) & (2)

$a_0 = 1$, $a_1 = 0.7$, $a_2 = -0.13$

42.

Sol: $$H(z) = \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}$$

$h(n) = (a)^n u(n)$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h(n)| < \infty \text{ stable}$$

$$= \infty \text{ unstable}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a)^n = \frac{1}{1-a}, |a| < 1$$

$$= \infty, |a| \geq 1$$

For b, c cases system transit from stable to unstable system.

43.

Sol: From signal flow graph

$$H(z) = \frac{1-\frac{k}{4}z^{-1}}{1+\frac{k}{3}z^{-1}}$$

$$\text{Pole} = \left|\frac{-k}{3}\right| < 1$$

$|k| < 3$

44. Ans: (c)

Sol: From signal below graph reduction

$$H(z) = \frac{2+z^{-1}}{1+2z^{-1}} = \frac{2z+1}{z+2}$$

45. Ans: (b)

Sol: $$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{2e^{j\omega}+1}{e^{j\omega}+2}$$

$|H(e^{j0})| = 1$

$|H(e^{j\pi/2})| = 1$

$|H(e^{j\pi})| = 1$

So, All pass filter

46. Ans: (a)

Sol: $1 - k[z^{-1} + z^{-2}] = 0$

$z^2 - zk - k = 0$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{+k \pm \sqrt{k^2 + 4k}}{2}$$

For causal & stable $|\text{poles}| < 1$

$$k = 1 \Rightarrow z_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 2.236}{2}$$

(outside the unit circle)

$$k = 2 \Rightarrow z_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

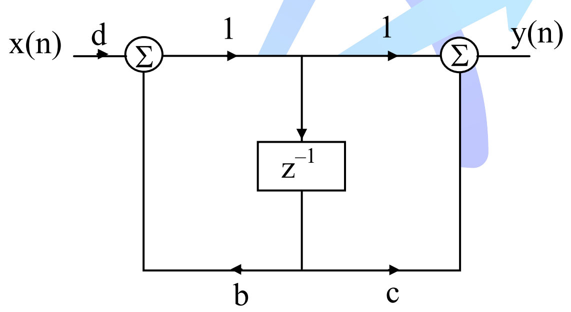
$$= 1 \pm 1.732$$

outside the unit circle

Here k = [–1, 1/2]

47.

Sol: $H(z) = \dfrac{-0.54 + z^{-1}}{1 - 0.54z^{-1}}$



From the above block diagram

$$H(z) = \frac{d + dcz^{-1}}{1 - bz^{-1}}$$

By comparing

$$d = -0.54,\ c = -\frac{1}{0.54},\ b = 0.54$$

48.

Sol: (a) All the finite poles of an FIR filter must lie at z = 0. True

(b) An FIR filter is always linear phase. False

(c) An FIR filter is always stable. True

(d) A causal IIR filter can never display linear phase. True

(e) A linear phase sequence is always symmetric about is midpoint. True

(f) A minimum phase filter (poles, zeros inside unit circle) is not linear phase. True

(g) An allpass filter can never display linear phase. True

Chapter 8 Digital Filter Design

01.
Sol:

(a) $H(s) = \dfrac{1}{s+2}$

$H(s) = \dfrac{1}{s+a} \Rightarrow H(z) = \dfrac{1}{1-e^{-aT_S}z^{-1}}$

Where $T_S = \dfrac{1}{F_s} = \dfrac{1}{2}$

$a = 2$

$H(z) = \dfrac{1}{1-e^{-1}z^{-1}} = \dfrac{z}{z-e^{-1}}$

(b) $h(t) = e^{-2t}.u(t)$

$h(nT_s) = e^{-2nTs}\ u(nT_s) = e^{-n}.u\left(\dfrac{n}{2}\right)$

(c) $Y(s) = H(s).X(s) = \dfrac{1}{s(s+2)} = \dfrac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{s} - \dfrac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{s+2}$

$y(t) = \dfrac{1}{2}\left[1-e^{-2t}\right].u(t)$

$y(nT_S) = \dfrac{1}{2}\left[1-e^{-n}\right].u\left(\dfrac{n}{2}\right)$

04.

Sol: $H(s) = \dfrac{1}{s+a} \Rightarrow H(z) = \dfrac{1}{1-e^{-aT_S z^{-1}}}$

$f_s = 200$ Hz , $f_c = 50$ Hz

$\omega_c = \dfrac{2\pi f_c}{f_s} = \dfrac{\pi}{2}$

$H'(s) = H(s)\Big|_{s\to\frac{s}{\omega_c}} = \dfrac{s}{1.57}$

$H'(s) = \dfrac{1.57}{s+1.57}$

$H(z) = \dfrac{1.57}{1-e^{-1.57(1)}z^{-1}} = \dfrac{1.57}{1-0.208z^{-1}}$

If we want to match the gains of H(s) at s = 0 and H(z) at z = 1, the digital transfer function is extra multiplied by

$\dfrac{1}{1.98}\left[H(z)\,|_{z=1} = 1.98\right]$

$H(z) = \dfrac{1.57\left(\frac{1}{1.98}\right)}{1-0.208z^{-1}}$

05.
Sol:

(a) $H(z) = H(s)\Big|_{S\to\frac{2}{T}\left[\frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}\right]}$

$T = \dfrac{1}{F_s} = \dfrac{1}{2}$

$H(z) = H(s)\Big|_{S=4\left[\frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}\right]}$

$$H(z) = \frac{3}{\left[4\left[\frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}\right]\right]^2 + 3\left[4\left[\frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}\right]\right] + 3}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{3\left[1+z^{-1}\right]^2}{16\left[1-z^{-1}\right]^2 + 12\left[1-z^{-2}\right] + 3\left[1+z^{-1}\right]^2}$$

(b) Gain of H(s) at ω = 3 is

$H(j\omega) = \dfrac{3}{(j\omega)^2 + 3j\omega + 3}$

$|H(j\omega)| = \dfrac{3}{\sqrt{(3-\omega^2)^2 + (3\omega)^2}}$

$|H(j\omega)|_{\omega=3} = \dfrac{3}{\sqrt{(3-9)^2+(6)^2}} = \dfrac{3}{\sqrt{(6)^2+(6)^2}}$

$= \dfrac{3}{\sqrt{72}} = \dfrac{3}{6\sqrt{2}} = \dfrac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = 2.828$

Given f = 20 Hz

$\omega = \dfrac{2\pi\times f}{fs} = \dfrac{2\pi\times 20\,kHz}{80\,kHz} = \dfrac{\pi}{2}$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{3(1+e^{-j\omega})^2}{16(1-e^{-j\omega})^2 + 12(1-e^{-2j\omega}) + 3(1+e^{-j\omega})^2}$$

$$H(e^{j\omega})\Big|_{\omega=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3(1-j)^2}{16(1+j)^2+12(2)+3(1-j)^2}$$

$$= \frac{3(-2j)}{16(2j)+24+3(-2j)} = \frac{-6j}{26j+24}$$

$$\left|H(e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}})\right| = \frac{6}{\sqrt{(26)^2+(24)^2}} = \frac{6}{35.38} = 0.169$$

06.

Sol:

(a) $H(s) = \dfrac{s}{s^2+s+1}$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega}{-\omega^2+j\omega+1} = \frac{j\omega}{1-\omega^2+j\omega}$$

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{(1-\omega^2)^2+\omega^2}}$$

ω	$\lvert H(j\omega)\rvert$
0	0
∞	0

Band pass filter

07.

Sol: $\alpha_p = 1$ db , fp = 4 kHz

$\alpha_s = 40$ db , fs = 6 kHz

FS = 24 kHz

Butterworth filter :

(1) order $N \geq \dfrac{\log\left[\sqrt{\dfrac{10^{0.1\alpha_s}-1}{10^{0.1\alpha_p}-1}}\right]}{\log\left[\dfrac{\Omega_S}{\Omega_P}\right]}$

$$\omega_p = \frac{2\pi\times f_p}{F_s} = \frac{2\pi\times 4}{24} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\omega_s = \frac{2\pi\times f_s}{F_s} = \frac{2\pi\times 6}{24} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\Omega_S}{\Omega_P} = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\omega_S}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{\omega_P}{2}\right)} = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$N \geq \frac{\log\left[\sqrt{\frac{10^{0.1(40)}-1}{10^{0.1(1)}-1}}\right]}{\log\left(\sqrt{3}\right)} = \frac{\log\left[\sqrt{\frac{10^4-1}{10^{0.1}-1}}\right]}{\log\left(\sqrt{3}\right)}$$

$$N \geq \frac{\log\left[\sqrt{\frac{9999}{1.258}}\right]}{\log\left(\sqrt{3}\right)} = \frac{\log\left[\sqrt{7948.33}\right]}{\log\left(\sqrt{3}\right)}$$

$$N \geq \frac{\log[89.15]}{\log(1.732)}$$

$$N \geq \frac{1.950}{0.238}$$

$N \geq 8.19$

$N = 9$

Chebyshev filter:

$$N \geq \frac{\cosh^{-1}\left[\sqrt{\frac{10^{0.1\alpha_S}-1}{10^{0.1\alpha_P}-1}}\right]}{\cosh^{-1}\left[\frac{\Omega_S}{\Omega_P}\right]}$$

$$N \geq \frac{\cosh^{-1}[89.15]}{\cosh^{-1}[1.732]} = \frac{5.183}{1.146}$$

$N \geq 4.52$

$N = 5$

08.

Sol: $\alpha_p = 0.5$ dB, $f_p = 1.2$ kHz

$\alpha_s = 40$ dB, $f_s = 2$ kHz

$F_S = 8$ kHz

Butterworth filter:

$$\omega_P = \frac{2\pi f_p}{F_s} = \frac{2\pi\times 1.2}{8} = \frac{3\pi}{10}$$

$$\omega_S = \frac{2\pi f_p}{F_S} = \frac{2\pi\times 2}{8} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$N \geq \frac{\log\left[\sqrt{\frac{10^{0.1\alpha_S}-1}{10^{0.1\alpha_P}-1}}\right]}{\log\left[\frac{\Omega_S}{\Omega_P}\right]}$$

$$\frac{\Omega_S}{\Omega_P}=\frac{\tan\left(\frac{\omega_P}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{\omega_S}{2}\right)}=\frac{\tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{20}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}=0.509$$

$$N\ge\frac{\log\left[\sqrt{\frac{10^{0.1(40)}-1}{10^{0.1(1)}-1}}\right]}{\log(1.964)}$$

$$N\ge\frac{3.949}{0.293}$$

$N \ge 13.47$

$N = 14$

Chebyshev filter:

$$N\ge\frac{\cosh^{-1}\left[\sqrt{\frac{10^{0.1\alpha_S}-1}{10^{0.1\alpha_P}-1}}\right]}{\cosh^{-1}\left[\frac{\Omega_S}{\Omega_P}\right]}$$

$$N\ge\frac{\cosh^{-1}[8911]}{\cosh^{-1}[1.964]}=\frac{9.788}{1.295}$$

$N \ge 7.55$

$N = 8$

09.
Sol:

$\alpha_p = 1$ dB, $\omega_p = 0.3\pi$

$\alpha_s = 60$ dB, $\omega_s = 0.35\pi$

Butter worth filter:

$$\text{order}\quad N\ge\frac{\cosh^{-1}\left[\frac{10^{0.1\alpha_S}-1}{10^{0.1\alpha_P}-1}\right]}{\cosh^{-1}\left[\frac{\Omega_S}{\Omega_P}\right]}$$

$$\frac{\Omega_S}{\Omega_P}=\frac{\tan\left(\frac{0.35\pi}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{0.3\pi}{2}\right)}=\frac{0.612}{0.509}=1.202$$

$$N=\frac{\cosh^{-1}\left[\frac{10^{6}-1}{10^{0.1}-1}\right]}{\cosh^{-1}[1.202]}$$

$$N=\frac{15.85}{0.625}=25.36$$

$N = 26$

11.

Sol: $z_1=\frac{1}{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}}$

$$z_2=z_1^*=\frac{1}{2}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$z_3=z_1^{-1}=2e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$z_4=\left[z_1^*\right]^{-1}=2e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

12. Ans: (a)

Sol: $H(z) = [1+2z^{-1}+2z^{-2}]\,G(z)$

Liner FIR has symmetry (or) anti symmetry

So, $G(z) = 3 + 2z^{-1} + z^{-2}$

$H(z) = [1+2z^{-1}+2z^{-2}]\,[3+2z^{-1}+z^{-2}]$

$= 3+8z^{-1}+10z^{-2}+8z^{-3}+3z^{-4}$

13.

Sol: (a) $H(z)=1+z^{-2}$

$H(z)\big|_{z=1}=2$ Band stop filter type – I

$H(z)\big|_{z=-1}=2$

(b) $H(z) = 1+2z^{-1}+2z^{-2}+z^{-3}$

$H(z)\big|_{z=1}=6$ low pass filter type – II

$H(z)\big|_{z=-1}=0$

(c) $H(z) = 1-z^{-2}$

$H(z)\big|_{z=1}=0$ Band pass filter type – III

$H(z)\big|_{z=-1}=0$

(d) $H(z) = -1+2z^{-1}-2z^{-2}+z^{-3}$

$H(z)\big|_{z=1}=0$ High pass filter of type-IV

$H(z)\big|_{z=-1}=-6$

14.

Sol: (a) h(n) = [2, –3, 4, 1, 4, –3, 2]

(b) h(n) = [2, –3, 4, 1, 1, 4, –3, 2]

(c) h(n) = [2, –3, 4, 1, 0, 1, 4, 3, – 2]

(d) h(n) = [2, –3, 4, 1, –1, –4, 3, –2]

16.

Sol: $h_d(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-3j\omega}.e^{j\omega n}d\omega = \frac{\sin\frac{\pi}{4}(n-3)}{\pi(n-3)}$

n	$h_d(n)$	$\omega(n) = 0.54 - 0.48\cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{6}\right)$	$H(n) = h_d(n).\omega(n)$
0	0.075	0.08	$a = 6\times10^{-3}$
1	0.159	0.31	b = 0.049
3	1/4	1	c = 0.173
4	0.225	0.77	d = 0.25
5	0.159	0.31	c = 0.173
6	0.075	0.08	b = 0.049 $a = 6\times10^{-3}$

$$H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{6} h(n)z^{-4}$$

$$= a[1+z^{-6}] + b[z^{-1}+z^{-5}] + c[z^{-2}+z^{-4}] + dz^{-3}$$

Chapter 9 DFT & FFT

01.

Sol: $\Delta F = \frac{F_S}{N} = \frac{10\times 10^3}{1024}$

02.

Sol: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -j & -1 & j \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & j & -1 & -j \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -2+2j \\ -2 \\ -2-2j \end{bmatrix}$

$X(k) = \{6, -2+2j, -2, -2-2j\}$

03.

Sol: i) $X(K) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}nk}$

$X(0) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)$

Given x(n) = –x(N–1–n)

n = 0 ⇒ x(0) = – x(N–1)

n = 1 ⇒ x(1) = – x(N–2)

X(0) = x(0) + x(1) +…..+ x(N–3)

+ x(N–2) + x(N–1)

From the given condition x(0) and x(N−1) Cancel each other. In the same way x(1) and x(N–2) cancel each other.

So finally all the terms will cancel and becomes zero.

ii) x(n) = x(N–1–n)

$X\left(\frac{N}{2}\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}\cdot\frac{N}{2}n}$

$= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{j\pi n}$

$= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)(-1)^n$

$= x(0) - x(1) + x(2) + ... - x(N-3) + x(N-2) - x(N-1)$

Given condition is x(n) = x(N −1– n)

n = 0 ⇒ x(0) = x(N–1)

n = 1 ⇒ x(1) = x(N–2)

From given condition, x(0), x(N−1) cancel each other.

x(1), x(N–2) cancel each other. Finally all the terms vanishes and becomes zero.

04.

Sol: x(n) = {6, 5, 4, 3}

a. $x([n–2])_4$ = {4, 3, 6, 5}

b. $x([n+1])_4$ = {5, 4, 3, 6}

c. $x([–n])_4$ = {6, 3, 4, 5}

05.

Sol: If x(n) is real X(k) = X*(N–k)

X(5) = X*(3) = 0.125 + j0.0518

X(6) = X*(2) = 0

X(7) = X*(1) = 0.125 + j0.3018

06. Ans: (a)

Sol: [p q r s] = [a b c d] Ⓝ [a b c d]

DFT of [p q r s] = [α β γ δ]. [α β γ δ]

DFT of [p q r s] = [$\alpha^2\ \beta^2\ \gamma^2\ \delta^2$]

07.

Sol: (a) $X(0) = \sum_{n=0}^{5} x(n) = -3$

(b) Nx(0) = 6×1 = 6

(c) $\sum_{n=0}^{5} (-1)^n x(n) = 21$

(d) $N\left[\sum_{n=0}^{5} |x(n)|^2\right] = 546$

(e) Nx(3) = 6 (–4) = –24

08. Ans: (a)

Sol: $X(k) = X^*(N-k)$

$X(1) = X^*(5) = 1 + j1$

$X(4) = X^*(2) = 2 - j2$

$$x(0) = \frac{1}{6}\sum_{k=0}^{5} X(k) = \frac{18}{6} = 3$$

09.

Sol:

(i) According to given signals we can say

$x_2(n) = x_1(n-4)$

$$X_2(K) = X_1(K)e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{8}.4K}$$

$$X_2(K) = e^{-j\pi K}X_1(K)$$

$$X_2(K) = (-1)^K X_1(K)$$

(ii) $Y(k) = e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{6}4k}$

$y(n) = x((n-4))_6 = \{2, 1, 0, 0, 4, 3\}$

10.

Sol: $x(n) = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k)e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}nk}, \quad n = 0 \text{ to } N-1$

11.

Sol: (a) $\Delta f = \frac{f_s}{N} = \frac{20\times10^3}{10^3} = 20$

(b) For k = 150, f = 20×150 = 3kHz

For k = 800, f = (16 – 20) kHz = –4 kHz

12. Ans: (a)

Sol: Q(K) – 3 point DFT

$$q(n) = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{K=0}^{N-1} Q(K)e^{\frac{j2\pi nK}{N}}$$

$n = 0$

$$q(0) = \frac{1}{3}\sum_{K=0}^{2} Q(K) = \frac{Q(0)+Q(1)+Q(2)}{3}$$

Q(0) = X(0), Q(1) = X(2), Q(2) = X(4)

$$Q(0) = X(0) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{5} x(n) = 4+3+2+1 = 10$$

$$Q(1) = X(2) = \sum_{n=0}^{5} x(n).e^{\frac{-j2\pi n(2)}{6}}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{5} x(n)e^{\frac{-j2\pi}{3}n}$$

$$= x(0)+x(1)e^{\frac{-j2\pi}{3}}+x(2)e^{\frac{-j4\pi}{3}}+x(3)e^{-j2\pi}$$

$$= 4+3\left[\frac{-1}{2}-j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right]+2\left[\frac{-1}{2}+\frac{j\sqrt{3}}{2}\right]+1$$

$$= 4-\frac{3}{2}-\frac{j3\sqrt{3}}{2}-1+\frac{2j\sqrt{3}}{2}+1$$

$$Q(1) = \frac{5}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}j$$

$$Q(2) = X(4) = \sum_{n=0}^{5} x(n)e^{\frac{-j2\pi n(4)}{6}}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{5} x(n)e^{\frac{-j4\pi n}{3}}$$

$$Q(2) = x(0)+x(1)e^{\frac{-j4\pi}{3}}+x(2)e^{\frac{-j8\pi}{3}}+x(3)e^{\frac{-j4\pi(3)}{3}}$$

$$= 4+3\left[\frac{-1}{2}+\frac{j\sqrt{3}}{2}\right]+2\left[\frac{-1}{2}-\frac{j\sqrt{3}}{2}\right]+x(3).(1)$$

$$= 4-\frac{3}{2}+\frac{j\sqrt{3}(3)}{2}-1-j\frac{2}{2}\sqrt{3}+1$$

$$= \frac{5}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}j$$

$$q(0) = \frac{10+\frac{5}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}j+\frac{5}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}j}{3} = \frac{15}{3} = 5$$

13.

Sol: $X(0) = \sum_{n=0}^{7} x(n) = A + B + 27 = 20$

$A+B = -7$ ------(1)

$$X(4) = \sum_{n=0}^{7} (-1)^n x(n)$$

$$X(4) = A - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5 - 6 + 7 - B = 0$$

$A-B = -3$-------(2)

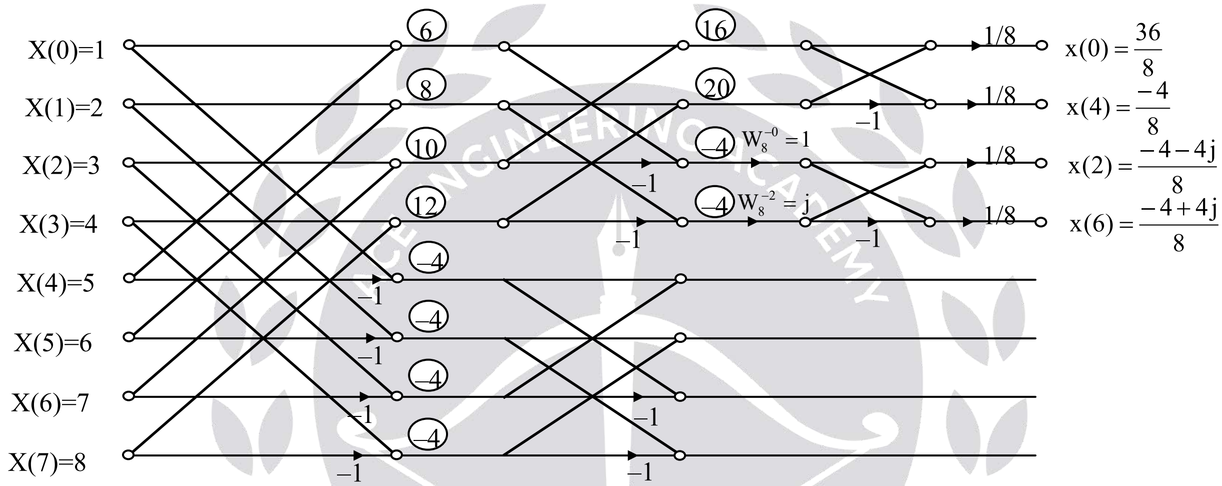
From (1) and (2)

$A = -5$, $B = -2$

14. Ans: 3

Sol: $X(k) = k + 1$ for $0 \le k \le 7 \rightarrow$ 8pt DFT of $x(n)$

Using Signal Flow Graph of IDFT based on inverse radix-2 DIT-FFT



$$\text{Value of } \sum_{n=0}^{3} x(2n) = x(0) + x(2) + x(4) + x(6) = \frac{36 - 4 - 4 - 4j - 4 + 4j}{8} = \frac{24}{8} = 3$$

OR

$X(k) = k + 1 \quad 0 \le k \le 7$

$$X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}nk} \quad X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} x(2n) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}(2n)k} + \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} x(2n+1) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}(2n+1)k}$$

$$X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} x(2n) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}(2n)k} + e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}k} \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} x(2n+1) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}(2n)k}$$

Given N = 8

$$X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{3} x(2n) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{8}(2n)k} + e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}k} \sum_{n=0}^{3} x(2n+1) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{8}(2n)k}$$

$$X(0) = \sum_{n=0}^{3} x(2n) + \sum_{n=0}^{3} x(2n+1)$$

$$X(4) = \sum_{n=0}^{3} x(2n)e^{-j2\pi n} + e^{-j\pi}\sum_{n=0}^{3} x(2n+1)e^{-j2\pi n}$$

$$X(4) = \sum_{n=0}^{3} x(2n) - \sum_{n=0}^{3} x(2n+1)$$

$$X(0) + X(4) = 2\sum_{n=0}^{3} x(2n)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{3} x(2n) = \frac{X(0)+X(4)}{2} = \frac{1+5}{2} = \frac{6}{2}$$

$$= 3$$

15.

Sol: (A) For 8 point DFT , value at

$n = 9$ means value at $n = 1$

we know

$$x(n) = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{K=0}^{N-1} X(K)e^{j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)Kn}$$

$$\frac{1}{8}\sum_{K=0}^{7} X(K)e^{j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)K.1} = x(1)$$

(B) $W(K) = X(K) + X(K+4)$

$$W(K) = X(K) + X\left(K + \frac{N}{2}\right)$$

$$w(n) = x(n) + (-1)^n x(n)$$

(C) $Y(K) = 2\,X(K) \quad K = 0, 2, 4, 6$

$= 0 \quad K = 1, 3, 5, 7$

$\Rightarrow Y(K) = X(K) + (-1)^K X(K)$

$$\Rightarrow y(n) = x(n) + x\left(n - \frac{N}{2}\right)$$

16. Ans: (a)

Sol: $W(k) = X(k).Y(k) = [176, 12+4j, 0, 12-4j]$

$$w(2) = \frac{-1}{N}\sum_{k=0}^{3}(-1)^k.W(k) = \frac{152}{4} = 38$$

17.

Sol:

(i) $f_s = 10\text{Hz}$

Sampling Period $(T_s) = \frac{1}{f_s} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1\text{sec}$

Time index for x(3) is 3

Sampling instant for $x(3) = 3(0.1) = 0.3$ sec

(ii) Frequency Resolution $= \frac{f_s}{N} = \frac{10}{4} = 2.5\,\text{Hz}$

Frequency bin number for X(1) and X(3) are 1 and 3 respectively.

Frequency for X(1) and X(3) are 2.5 Hz and 7.5 Hz

18.

Sol: $f_m = 100$ Hz

$f_s = 200$ Hz

$\Delta f \le 0.5$ Hz

(a) DFT $\Delta f = \frac{f_s}{N}$

$$N = \frac{f_s}{\Delta f} = \frac{200}{0.5} = 400$$

(b) radix – 2FFT

$N = 2^9 = 512$ samples (at $N = 400$)

$$\Delta f = \frac{200}{512} = 0.39 \text{ Hz}$$

19.

Sol:

$f_1 = 25$, $f_2 = 100$, $f_s = 800\text{Hz}$

(a) N = 100 samples

$\Delta f = \frac{f_s}{N} = \frac{800}{8} = 8\text{Hz}$

25Hz corresponding to $\frac{25}{8} = 3.125$

100 Hz corresponding to $\frac{100}{8} = 12.5$

Both frequencies are not relating.

(b) N = 128

$\Delta f = \frac{800}{128} = 6.25\text{Hz}$

$25\text{Hz} \rightarrow \frac{25}{6.25} = 4$

$100\text{ Hz} \rightarrow \frac{100}{6.25} = 16$

20.

Sol: $X(k) = [\underset{\downarrow}{1}, -2, 1-j, j2, 0, \text{-----}]$

(a) $X(k) = X^*(N-k)$

$X(5) = X^*(8-5) = X^*(3) = -j2$

$X(6) = X^*(2) = 1 + j$

$X(7) = X^*(1) = -2$

(b) $y(n) = (-1)^n x(n)$

$Y(k) = X(k-4)$ last four sample will shifted to beginning

(c) $g(n) = x\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$

Zero interpolation in time domain corresponds to replication of the DFT spectrum

21. Ans: 6

Sol: Interpolation in time domain equal to replication in frequency domain.

$x_1(n) = x\left(\frac{n}{3}\right)$

$X_1(k) = [12, 2j, 0, -2j, 12, 2j, 0, -2j, 12, 2j, 0, -2j]$

$X_1(8) = 12$, $X_1(11) = -2j$

$\left|\frac{X_1(8)}{X_1(11)}\right| = \left|\frac{12}{-2j}\right| = 6$

22.

Sol:

(a) $t = 1\mu s$

N = 1024, total time to perform multiplication using DFT directly

$= (1024)^2 \times 1\mu s = 1.05$ sec

(b) by FFT, $T = \left[\frac{N}{2}\log_2 N\right]1\mu s$

$= \left[\frac{1024}{2}\log_2 1024\right]1\mu s$

= 5.12 msec

23. Ans: 61.44 ms

Sol: $f_s = 10$ kHz, N = 1024, $\Delta f = \frac{f_s}{N}$

Over all time required for processing the entire data $= \frac{N}{f_s} = \frac{1024}{10\times10^3} = 102.4$ msec

Complex multiplications = 4 times real multiplications

With a radix - 2 FFT, the number of complex multiplications for a 1024 point DFT is approximately $512\log_2 1024 = 5120$. this means we have to perform $5120\times4 = 20480$ real multiplications for the DFT and the same number of for IDFT. With $1\mu s$ per multiplication, this will take $t = 2\times20480\times10^{-6} = 40.96$ ms.

The time remaining after DFT and IDFT is $102.4 - 40.96 = 61.44$ ms.

Chapter 11 Discrete-Time Processing of Continuous-Time Signals

01. Ans: (a)

Sol: Assume $x(t) = \text{Cos}(2\pi f_0 t)$

$$= \text{Cos}(2\pi(21)t) \qquad f_0 = \frac{1}{T_0} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{21}} = 21$$

$$= \text{Cos}(42\pi t)$$

$$f_s = 200\text{ Hz} \downarrow \quad T_S = \frac{1}{f_s}$$

$$x(nT_S) = x\left(\frac{n}{200}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{42\pi n}{200}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{21\pi n}{100}\right)$$

For discrete signal periodicity condition is

$$\frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{m}{N}$$

$$\frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{21\pi}{200} = \frac{m}{N}$$

$\therefore N = 200$

02. Ans: (c)

Sol: $H(e^{j\omega}) = 10j\omega\ ;\ -\pi \le \omega < \pi$

$x(t) = \text{Cos}(6\pi t)$

Sampler $t = nT = \frac{n}{10}$

$$x(nT) = x\left(\frac{n}{10}\right) = \text{Cos}\left(\frac{6\pi n}{10}\right) = \text{Cos}\left(\frac{3\pi n}{5}\right)$$

$$\text{Output } y(n) = \left|H\left(e^{j\frac{3\pi}{5}}\right)\right| \text{Cos}\left(\frac{3\pi n}{5} + \angle H\left(e^{j\frac{3\pi}{5}}\right)\right)$$

$$= 6\pi\text{Cos}\left(\frac{3\pi}{5}n + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \qquad \left|H\left(e^{j\frac{3\pi}{5}}\right)\right| = \left|10j\left(\frac{3\pi}{5}\right)\right| = 6\pi$$

$$= -6\pi\text{Sin}\left(\frac{3\pi n}{5}\right)$$

$$\text{Continuous output } y(t) = -6\pi\text{Sin}\left(\frac{3\pi}{5}(10t)\right)$$

$$= -6\pi\text{Sin}(6\pi t)$$

Chapter 12 Discrete-Time Fourier Series

01. Ans: (b)

Sol: $x(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{2} a_k e^{jk\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)n} = a_0 + a_1 e^{\frac{j2\pi}{3}(n)(1)} + a_2 e^{\frac{j2\pi}{3}(2)(n)}$

$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{6}$ $\qquad = 2 + 1e^{\frac{j2\pi n}{3}}$

$a_k = a_{k+3}$ $\qquad = 1 + \ 1 \ + e^{\frac{j4\pi n}{6}}$ $\qquad \because 1 = e^{\frac{j2\pi n}{6}}.e^{-\frac{j2\pi n}{6}}$

$a_{-3} = a_{-3+3} = a_0 = 2$

$a_4 = a_1 = 1$ $\qquad = 1 + e^{\frac{j2\pi n}{6}}\left[e^{\frac{-j2\pi n}{6}} + e^{\frac{j2\pi n}{6}}\right]$

$= 1 + 2e^{\frac{j2\pi n}{6}} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{6}\right)$

02. Ans: (b)

Sol: Given

$$x(n) = 1 + 2\text{Sin}\left(\frac{4\pi}{5}n + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + 4\text{Sin}\left(\frac{8\pi}{5}n + \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$= 1 + 2\text{Cos}\left(\frac{4\pi}{5}n + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 4\text{Cos}\left(\frac{8\pi}{5}n + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= 1 + e^{-j2\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)n}.e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} + e^{-j2\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)n}.e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} + 2e^{-j4\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)n}.e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}} + 2e^{j4\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)n}.e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

The value of $C_{-2} = e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}$

03.

Sol:

$$x(nT_s) = x\left[\frac{n}{1000}\right] = A\cos\left[\frac{\pi n}{5}\right] + B\cos\left[\frac{\pi n}{2}\right]$$

$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow$

$N_1 = 10 \qquad N_2 = 4$

$\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} C_k e^{jk\omega_0 n}$ $\qquad N = 20 \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{10}$

$$x(n) = \frac{A}{2}e^{j(2)\left(\frac{\pi}{10}\right)n} + \frac{A}{2}e^{j(-2)\left(\frac{\pi}{10}\right)n} + \frac{B}{2}e^{j(5)\left(\frac{\pi}{10}\right)n} + \frac{B}{2}e^{j(-5)\left(\frac{\pi}{10}\right)n}$$

$C_2 = \frac{A}{2} = C_{2+20}$	$C_5 = C_{-5} = \frac{B}{2}$
$C_{-2} = \frac{A}{2} = C_{18}$	$C_{-5} = C_{-5+20}$

04.

Sol: $C_{15} = C_{14+1} = C_1 = j$

$C_{16} = C_{14+2} = C_2 = 2j$

$C_{17} = C_{14+3} = C_3 = 3j$

$C_k = C_{k+N}$

$= C_{k+7}$

$= C_{k+14}$

$\because$ Signal is real & odd, Fourier series C_k will be imaginary & odd $C_0 = 0$

$C_1 = -C_{-1} \Rightarrow C_{-1} = -j$

$C_2 = -C_{-2} \Rightarrow C_{-2} = -2j$

$C_3 = -C_{-3} \Rightarrow C_{-3} = -3j$

05.

Sol: $x(n) = (-1)^n \to N = 2 \to \omega_0 = \pi$ $\quad x(n) = \{1, -1\}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_0 \\ C_1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Input coefficient $\to C_k$

Output coefficient $\to C_k H(e^{jn\omega_0}) = d_k$

$d_0 = C_0 = 0$

$d_1 = C_1 H(e^{jn\pi}) = (1)(0) = 0$

06.

Sol: $x(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} C_k e^{jk\omega_0 n}$ $\quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{5}$ $\quad C_k = C_{k+5}$

$= \sum_{k=0}^{4} C_k e^{jk\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)n}$

$C_{-2} = C_3 = 2e^{-j\frac{\pi}{6}}$

$C_{-4} = C_1 = e^{-\frac{j\pi}{3}n}$

$$= C_0 + C_2 e^{j2\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)n} + C_{-2} e^{-j2\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)n} + C_4 e^{j4\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)n} + C_{-4} e^{-j4\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)n}$$

$$= 2 + 2e^{\frac{j\pi}{6}} e^{\frac{j4\pi}{5}n} + 2e^{-\frac{j\pi}{6}} e^{-\frac{j4\pi}{5}n} + e^{\frac{j\pi}{3}} e^{\frac{j8\pi}{5}n} + e^{-\frac{j\pi}{3}} e^{-\frac{j8\pi}{5}n}$$

$$= 2 + 4\cos\left[\frac{4\pi}{5}n + \frac{\pi}{6}\right] + 2\cos\left[\frac{8\pi}{5}n + \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$$

$$4\sin\left[\frac{4\pi}{5}n + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right] + 2\sin\left[\frac{8\pi}{5}n + \frac{5\pi}{6}\right]$$

07.

Sol: $H(e^{j\omega}) = -e^{j2\omega} - e^{j\omega} + 1 + e^{-j\omega} + e^{-j2\omega}$

$N = 4 \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow C_k = \frac{1}{4} \quad \forall k$

Output coefficient = $C_k H(e^{jk\omega_0}) = \frac{1}{4}[1 - e^{jk\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{-jk\frac{\pi}{2}}]$

08.

Sol: $e^{j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)\left(\frac{N}{2}\right)n} \leftrightarrow C_{k-k_0}$

$\leftrightarrow C_{k-\frac{N}{2}}$

$$y(n) = \frac{x(n) + (-1)^n x(n)}{2}$$

$$\to \frac{C_k + C_{k-\frac{N}{2}}}{2}$$

09.

Sol: $x(n) = -(-1)^n x(n)$

$x(0) = x(\pm 2) = x(\pm 4) = 0$

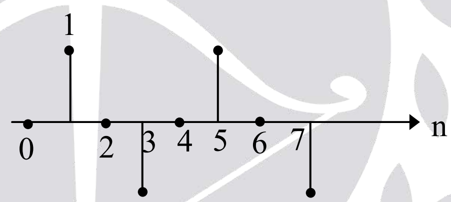
$n = 0,\ x(1) = +1 \qquad x(2) = -1$

$x(3) = -1 \qquad n = 3$

$n = 2,\ \ 2(5) = 1$

$x(n)\, e^{jk\omega_0 n} \leftrightarrow C_{k-k_0}$

$x(n)\, e^{jn\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)\left(\frac{N}{2}\right)} \leftrightarrow C_{k-4}$



10.

Sol: $x(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{2} a_k e^{jk\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)n} = a_0 + a_1 e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}(n)(1)} + a_2 e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}(2)(0)}$

$= 2 + 1e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}n}$

$= 1 + 1 + e^{j\frac{4\pi}{6}n}$

$\downarrow$

$e^{j\frac{2\pi}{6}n} . e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{6}n}$

$= 1 + e^{j\frac{2\pi}{6}n}\left[e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{6}n} + e^{j\frac{2\pi}{6}n}\right]$

$= 1 + 2e^{j\frac{2\pi n}{6}} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{6}\right)$

$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{6}$

$a_k = a_{k+3}$

$a_{-3} = a_{-3+3} = a_0 = 2$

$a_4 = a_1 = 1$

11. Ans: 0.038

Sol: $a_k = \dfrac{X(k)}{N}$ $\qquad\qquad \omega_k = \dfrac{2\pi k}{N} = \dfrac{2\pi k}{5}$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{5}\left[1+\cos\left(\frac{2\pi k}{5}\right)\right]e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{5}}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{5}\left|1+\cos\frac{6\pi}{5}\right| = \left|\frac{1-0.809}{5}\right| = 0.0382$$

12.

Sol: Example:

x(n)

$\downarrow$

Period N = 3

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{N} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

Possible frequencies of the input are

$$k\omega_0 = k\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= 0, 1\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) 2\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right).........$$

This is passed through filter with cut-off frequency $\omega_c = \dfrac{\pi}{8}$, So output can have only one non-zero coefficient.