EEE2047S: Signals and Systems I

Class Test 1

14 August 2019

Name:

Student number:

Information

- The test is closed-book.
- This test has four questions, totaling 20 marks.
- There is an information sheet attached at the end of this paper.
- Answer *all* the questions.
- You have 60 minutes.

- 1. (5 marks) Plot the following signals:
- (a) $y_1(t) = \int_t^\infty \delta(\lambda) d\lambda$
- (b) $y_2(t) = \int_0^\infty \delta(\lambda t) d\lambda$
- (c) $y_3(t) = \frac{d}{dt} (t(u(t) u(t-1))).$

2. (5 marks) Suppose the output y(t) of a system is related to the input x(t) via the relation

$$y(t) = 3x(t+2) + 4x(t-1).$$

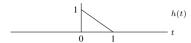
- (a) Is the system causal? Why?
- (b) Find and plot the output y(t) when the input is x(t) = u(t-1).
- (c) Is the system time invariant? Why?

3. (5 marks) Consider the signal y(t) = x(t) * v(t) for the signals given below:

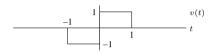


- (a) For what range of values of t is y(t) = 0?
- (b) Specify y(t) over the interval $1 \le t \le 2$.

4. (5 marks) Consider an LTI system with impulse response



- (a) Is the system causal? Why?
- (b) Find and sketch the step response of the system, i.e. the output g(t) when the input is x(t) = u(t).
- (c) Find the response of the system to the signal below:



Express the result in terms of the step response g(t) in (b), and sketch your solution.

INFORMATION SHEET

Fourier transform properties

Property	Transform Pair/Property
Linearity	$ax(t) + bv(t) \iff aX(\omega) + bV(\omega)$
Time shift	$x(t-c) \iff X(\omega)e^{-j\omega c}$
Time scaling	$x(at) \iff \frac{1}{a}X(\frac{\omega}{a}) a > 0$
Time reversal	$x(-t) \iff X(-\omega) = \overline{X(\omega)}$
Multiplication by power of t	$t^n x(t) \iff j^n \frac{d^n}{d\omega^n} X(\omega) n = 1, 2, \dots$
Frequency shift	$x(t)e^{j\omega_0 t} \iff X(\omega - \omega_0) \omega_0 \text{ real}$
Multiplication by $\cos(\omega_0 t)$	$x(t)\cos(\omega_0 t) \iff \frac{1}{2}[X(\omega + \omega_0) + X(\omega - \omega_0)]$
Differentiation in time domain	$\frac{d^n}{dt^n}x(t) \iff (j\omega)^n X(\omega) n = 1, 2, \dots$
Integration	$\int_{-\infty}^{t} x(\lambda)d\lambda \iff \frac{1}{j\omega}X(\omega) + \pi X(0)\delta(\omega)$
Convolution in time domain	$x(t) * v(t) \iff X(\omega)V(\omega)$
Multiplication in time domain	$x(t)v(t) \iff \frac{1}{2\pi}X(\omega) * V(\omega)$
Parseval's theorem	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)v(t)dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{X(\omega)}V(\omega)d\omega$
Parseval's theorem (special case)	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2}(t)dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) ^{2} d\omega$
Duality	$X(t) \iff 2\pi x(-\omega)$

Common Fourier Transform Pairs

$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$	$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt$
$1 (-\infty < t < \infty)$	$2\pi\delta(\omega)$
-0.5 + u(t)	$\frac{1}{i\omega}$
u(t)	$\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$
$\delta(t)$	1
$\delta(t-c)$	$e^{-j\omega c}$ (c any real number)
$e^{-bt}u(t)$	$\frac{1}{i\omega+b}$ $(b>0)$
$e^{j\omega_0 t}$	$2\pi\delta(\omega-\omega_0)$ (ω_0 any real number)
$p_{ au}(t)$	$\tau \operatorname{sinc} \frac{\tau \omega}{2\pi}$
$\tau \operatorname{sinc} \frac{\tau t}{2\pi}$	$2\pi p_{ au}(\omega)$
$\left(1 - \frac{2 t }{\tau}\right) p_{\tau}(t)$	$\frac{\tau}{2} \mathrm{sinc}^2 \left(\frac{\tau \omega}{4\pi} \right)$
$\frac{\tau}{2}$ sinc ² $\frac{\tau t}{4\pi}$	$2\pi \left(1 - \frac{2 \omega }{\tau}\right) p_{\tau}(\omega)$
$\cos(\omega_0 t + \theta)$	$\pi[e^{-j\theta}\delta(\omega+\omega_0)+e^{j\theta}\delta(\omega-\omega_0)]$
$\sin(\omega_0 t + \theta)$	$j\pi[e^{-j\theta}\delta(\omega+\omega_0)-e^{j\theta}\delta(\omega-\omega_0)]$
$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT)$	$\frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - k \frac{2\pi}{T})$
with $p_{-}(t) = u(t + \tau/2) - u(t - \tau/2)$	$\gamma/2$) and $\operatorname{sinc}(\lambda) = \sin(\pi \lambda)/(\pi \lambda)$.

Laplace transform properties

Property	Transform Pair/Property
Linearity	$ax(t) + bv(t) \iff aX(s) + bV(s)$
Time shift	$x(t-a)u(t-a) \iff e^{-as}X(s) a \ge 0$
Time scaling	$x(at) \iff \frac{1}{a}X(\frac{s}{a}) a > 0$
Frequency differentiation	$t^n x(t) \iff (-1)^n X^{(n)}(s)$
Frequency shift	$e^{at}x(t) \iff X(s-a)$
Differentiation	$x'(t) \iff sX(s) - x(0^-)$
	$x''(t) \iff s^2 X(s) - sx(0^-) - x'(0^-)$
	$x^{(n)}(t) \iff s^n X(s) - s^{n-1} x(0^-) - \dots - x^{(n-1)}(0^-)$
Integration	$\int_{0^{-}}^{t} x(\lambda) d\lambda \iff \frac{1}{s} X(s)$
	$\int_{-\infty}^{t} x(\lambda)d\lambda \iff \frac{1}{s}X(s) + \frac{1}{s}\int_{-\infty}^{0-} x(\lambda)d\lambda$
Time convolution	$x(t) * v(t) \iff X(s)V(s)$
Frequency convolution	$x(t)v(t) \iff \frac{1}{2\pi i}X(s) * V(s)$
Initial values $f(0^{+}) = \lim_{n \to \infty} aF(n)$	*

Initial value: $f(0^+) = \lim_{s \to \infty} sF(s)$

Final value: $f(\infty) = \lim_{s\to 0} sF(s)$ with all poles in left-hand plane

Common Unilateral Laplace Transform Pairs

$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{c-j\infty}^{c+j\infty} X(s) e^{st} ds$	$X(s) = \int_{0^{-}}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-st}dt$
$\delta(t)$	1
u(t)	$\frac{1}{s}$
tu(t)	$\frac{1}{s^2}$
$t^n u(t)$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
$e^{\lambda t}u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s-\lambda}$
$te^{\lambda t}u(t)$	$\frac{1}{(s-\lambda)^2}$
$t^n e^{\lambda t} u(t)$	$\frac{n!}{(s-\lambda)^{n+1}}$
$\cos(bt)u(t)$	$\frac{s}{s^2+b^2}$
$\sin(bt)u(t)$	$\frac{b}{s^2 + b^2}$
$e^{-at}\cos(bt)u(t)$	$\frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2+b^2}$
$e^{-at}\sin(bt)u(t)$	$\frac{b}{(s+a)^2+b^2}$
$re^{-at}\cos(bt+\theta)u(t)$	$\frac{(r\cos\theta)s + (ar\cos\theta - br\sin\theta)}{s^2 + 2as + (a^2 + b^2)}$ $\frac{0.5re^j\theta}{s + a - j\theta} + \frac{0.5re^{-j\theta}}{s + a + jb}$
$re^{-at}\cos(bt+\theta)u(t)$	$\frac{0.5re^{j\theta}}{s+a-jb} + \frac{0.5re^{-j\theta}}{s+a+jb}$
$re^{-at}\cos(bt+\theta)u(t)$	$\frac{As+B}{s^2+2as+c}$
	$r = \sqrt{\frac{A^2c + B^2 - 2ABa}{c - a^2}}, \ b = \sqrt{c - a^2}, \ \theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{Aa - b}{A\sqrt{c - a^2}}$

Trigonometric identities

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\begin{split} \sin(-\theta) &= -\sin(\theta) & \cos(-\theta) = \cos(\theta) & \tan(-\theta) = -\tan(\theta) & \sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1 \\ \sin(2\theta) &= 2\sin(\theta)\cos(\theta) & \cos(2\theta) = \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta) = 2\cos^2(\theta) - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) &= \sin(\theta_1)\cos(\theta_2) + \cos(\theta_1)\sin(\theta_2) & \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) = \cos(\theta_1)\cos(\theta_2) - \sin(\theta_1)\sin(\theta_2) \\ e^{j\theta} &= \cos(\theta) + j\sin(\theta) \end{split}
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