1. (10%) Compute and plot the convolution of the following two signals:

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < t < 3 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
$$h(t) = \begin{cases} t, & 0 < t < 6 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

2. (10%) Consider an LTI system whose response to the signal  $x_1(t)$  in Figure 1(a) is the signal  $y_1(t)$  illustrated in Figure 1(b). Determine and sketch the response of the system to the input  $x_2(t)$  shown in Figure 1(c).

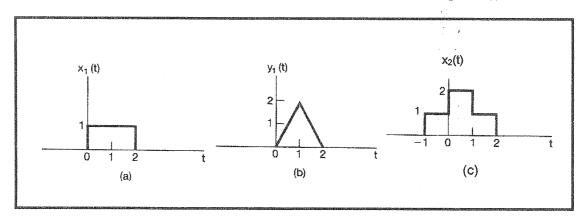


Figure 1.

3. (25%) Consider an LTI system whose response to the input

$$x(t) = [e^{-t} + e^{-3t}]u(t)$$

is

$$y(t) = [2e^{-t} - 2e^{-4t}]u(t)$$

- (A) (10%) Find the Fourier Transform of x(t) and y(t).
- (B) (10%) Determine the frequency response and impulse response of this system.
- (C) (5%) Find the differential equation relating the input and the output of this system.
- 4. (20%) Consider a causal LTI system, described by the difference equation

$$y[n] + \frac{1}{15}y[n-1] - \frac{2}{5}y[n-2] = x[n].$$

- (A)(10%) Find the impulse response of the system.
- (B) (5%) Determine the general form of the homogeneous solution to this equation.
- (C) (5%) Find a particular solution to the difference equation when  $x[n] = (3/5)^n u[n]$ .
- 5. (25%) Consider the signal

$$x[n] = 1 + \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)n + 3\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)n + \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{N}n + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

- (A)(10%) Determine the Fourier series coefficients of x[n].
- (B) (8%) Plot the magnitude and phase of each set of Fourier series coefficients  $a_k$ .
- (C) (7%) If x[n] is the input to a causal discrete-time LTI system, described by the following difference

## 國立中正大學 101 學年度碩士班招生考試試題系所別:電機工程學系-信號與媒體通訊組 科目:訊號與系統

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equation:

$$y[n] - \frac{1}{4}y[n-1] = \frac{1}{2}x[n]$$

Find the Fourier series representation of the output y[n]

6. (10%) Draw block diagram representations for causal LTI systems described by the following difference/differential equations:

(A)(5%) 
$$y[n] = \frac{1}{3}y[n-1] + \frac{1}{5}x[n-1]$$

(B) (5%) 
$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 3y(t) = \frac{1}{2}x(t)$$