

1. (10%) Determine and sketch the convolution of the two signals in figure 1.

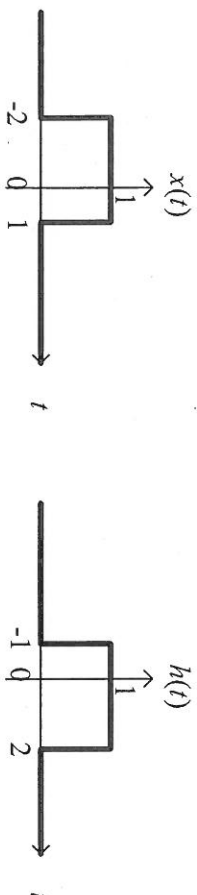


Figure 1.

2. (20%) Consider three systems with the following input-output relationships:

$$\text{System 1: } y[n] = \begin{cases} x[\frac{n}{4}], & n \text{ even} \\ 0, & n \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{System 2: } y[n] = x[n] + \frac{1}{2}x[n-1] + \frac{1}{4}x[n-2],$$

$$\text{System 3: } y[n] = x[5n],$$

Suppose that these systems are connected in series. Find the input-output relationship for the overall interconnected system. Is this system linear?

3. (15%) For the continuous-time periodic signal

$$x(t) = 1 + 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right) + 4\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}t\right)$$

determine the fundamental frequency  $\omega_0$  and the Fourier series coefficients  $a_k$  such that

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

4. (20%) A causal and stable LTI system  $S$  has the frequency response

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega + 1}{15 - \omega^2 + 8j\omega}$$

- (a) (10%) Determine a differential equation relating the input  $x(t)$  and output  $y(t)$  of  $S$ .  
(b) (5%) Determine the impulse response  $h(t)$  of  $S$ .  
(c) (5%) What is the output of  $S$  when the input is

$$x(t) = e^{-t}u(t) + 2te^{-t}u(t)$$

5. (20%) Consider a signal  $x[n]$  which is the product of two other signals; that is,

$$x[n] = x_1[n]x_2[n], \text{ where}$$

$$x_1[n] = \frac{\sin(\frac{3\pi n}{4})}{\pi n} \text{ and } x_2[n] = \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi n}{2})}{\pi n}$$

- (a) (10%) Determine and sketch the frequency response of  $x_1[n]$ .  
(b) (10%) Determine and sketch the frequency response of  $x[n]$ .

6. (15%) We have a disc rotating clockwise at a constant rate  $\omega_0$  with a single radial line marked on the disc, as shown in Figure 2. The flashing strobe acts as sampling system with frequency  $\omega_s$ . What are the observed rotating frequency and the rotating direction of the disc for three cases as below?

(a) (5%)  $\omega_s = 4\omega_0$ .

(b) (5%)  $\omega_s = \frac{7}{4}\omega_0$ .

(c) (5%)  $\omega_s = \frac{1}{3}\omega_0$ .

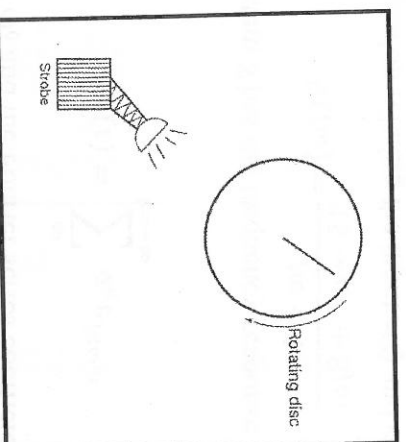


Figure 2.