

EE2S11 SIGNALLEN EN SYSTEMEN

Part 1, 13 December 2016, 13:30 - 15:30

Closed book; two A4-size pages with handwritten notes permitted

This exam has four questions (40 points)

Question 1 (8 points)

Consider the standard triangular signal

$$\Lambda(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0, \\ t & 0 < t < 1, \\ 2 - t & 1 < t < 2, \\ 0 & t > 2. \end{cases}$$

a) Determine the signal

$$f(t) = \frac{d^2\Lambda(t)}{dt^2}.$$

The ramp signal is given by $r(t) = tu(t)$ where $u(t)$ is the unit step signal

- b) Write the triangular signal in terms of ramp signals.
- c) Determine the two-sided Laplace transform $L(s)$ of $\Lambda(t)$.
- d) Does $L(s)$ have a singularity at $s = 0$? (Motivate your answer.)
- e) Determine, now using the Laplace transform, again the signal

$$f(t) = \frac{d^2\Lambda(t)}{dt^2}.$$

Question 2 (10 points)

The transfer function of an LTI system with one input and one output is given by

$$H(s) = \frac{s^2}{(s+10)^2}, \quad \text{Re}(s) > -10.$$

- a) Determine the output signal $y(t)$ in case the input signal is given by $x(t) = u(t)$.
- b) Determine the impulse response $h(t)$ of the system.

Now suppose that the LTI system consists of two causal parts, connected in series (cascade), without loading each other. The transfer functions of the parts are denoted by $H_1(s)$ and $H_2(s)$. The transfer function of part 1 is given by

$$H_1(s) = \frac{s}{s+10}, \quad \text{Re}(s) > -10.$$

- c) Determine the transfer function $H_2(s)$ of part 2.
- d) Determine the response of part 1 on the non-causal input signal

$$x(t) = 3e^{-5|t|}.$$

Question 3 (11 points)

The complex Fourier series expansion of a periodic signal x is given by

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_k e^{jk2\pi t}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \text{where} \quad X_k = \frac{2(-1)^k}{\pi(1-4k^2)}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

- What is the fundamental period T_0 of x .
- What is the average value (DC component) of the signal?
- What is the energy of one period of the signal?
- By inspection of the Fourier coefficients, we conclude that the coefficients are both symmetric ($X_k = X_{-k}$) and real ($X_k = X_k^*$), where the superscript $*$ denotes complex conjugation. Show that this implies that the signal x is symmetric and real. That is, $x(t) = x(-t)$ and $x(t) = x^*(t)$.
- Given the Fourier series given above, what can you say about x in terms of continuity and differentiability? (Motivate your answer.)
- Indicate how the series converges to x (pointwise, in norm, etc). Motivate your answer.

The signal x is input to two LTI systems of which the input-output relations are given by

$$y_1(t) = 2 \frac{dx(t)}{dt}, \quad y_2(t) = x(t-1)e^{-j2\pi t}.$$

- Compute the Fourier series of the signals y_1 and y_2 and sketch the magnitude and phase spectrum as a function of the (angular) frequency Ω .

Question 4 (11 points)

Consider a causal LTI system of which the transfer function is given by

$$H(s) = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 2s + 5}, \quad s \in \text{ROC}$$

- Determine the poles and zeros of the transfer function and draw them in the complex s -plane.
- Specify the region of convergence (ROC).
- Is the system BIBO stable? Motivate your answer.
- Give an expression for the frequency, magnitude and phase response of the system.
- Sketch, based on the poles and zeros of $H(s)$, the magnitude and phase response of the system and give the values of $|H(j\Omega)|$ and $\angle H(j\Omega)$ for the (angular) frequencies $\Omega = 0, \Omega = \pm\sqrt{5}$ and $\Omega = \pm\infty$.

Consider the following input signal for the above mentioned LTI system

$$x(t) = \left(3 + \cos(\sqrt{5}t)\right) u(t).$$

- Give an expression for the steady-state response of the system.
- The LTI system described above is a high-pass filter. How can we modify the filter (by moving/adding/removing poles and zeros) such that the resulting filter has a low-pass characteristic with approximately the same cut-off frequency? Motivate your answer.