

Name: KEY

Section: _____

EE322 Fall 2008 Exam 1: Part 1

Problem		Possible Points	Score
Part 1	1	25	
	2	25	
	3	25	
	4	25	
Part 2	5	10	
	6	20	
Total		130	

- You will have the first 60 minutes of the lab period to take Part 1 of the exam.
- For this portion of the exam, you are allowed to use 1 page, single-side of notes or whatever you want to write on it, and a calculator.
- You **must show your work** to get full credit for problems. Expect to lose points if you don't.
- Label your sketches (axes and functions) carefully. Expect to lose points if you don't.
- Some potentially useful equations:

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x)$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x)$$

$$\cos(x+y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$$

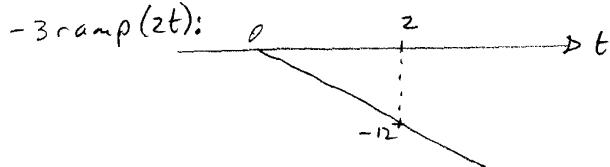
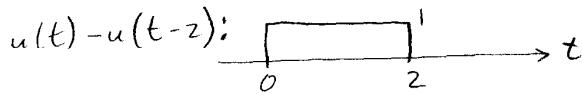
$$tri(t) = \begin{cases} 1-t, & t \geq 0 \\ 1+t, & t \leq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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

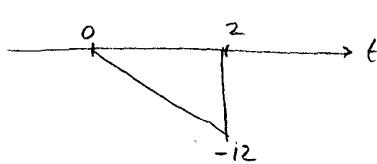
- If you finish Part 1 of the exam before it is called for, turn it in and pick up Part 2 (MATLAB).

1. (25 pts) Continuous-time.

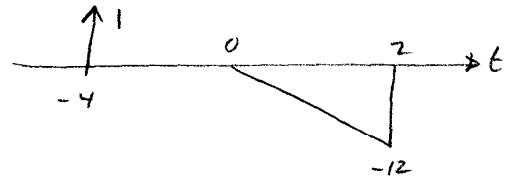
a. Graph $g(t) = -3ramp(2t)[u(t) - u(t-2)] + \delta(t+4)$.



$[u(t) - u(t-2)][-3ramp(2t)]$:



$g(t)$:



b. Determine the odd and even parts of $h(t) = (1+t^2)\sin(\pi t)$.

$$h_e(t) = \frac{h(t) + h(-t)}{2} = \frac{(1+t^2)\sin(\pi t) + (1+(-t)^2)\sin(\pi(-t))}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(\pi t)}{2} + \frac{t^2\sin(\pi t)}{2} + \frac{-\sin(\pi t)}{2} - \frac{t^2}{2}$$

$$\boxed{h_e(t) = 0}$$

$$h_o(t) = h(t) - h_e(t) = h(t)$$

$$\boxed{h_o(t) = (1+t^2)\sin(\pi t)}$$

c. Determine the fundamental period, if any, of $x(t) = 14\sin(400\pi t) - 6\cos(500\pi t)$

$$T_0 = LCM\left(\frac{1}{200}, \frac{1}{250}\right)$$

$$= LCM\left(\frac{1000}{200}, \frac{1000}{250}\right) = LCM\left(5, 4\right) = \frac{20}{1000}$$

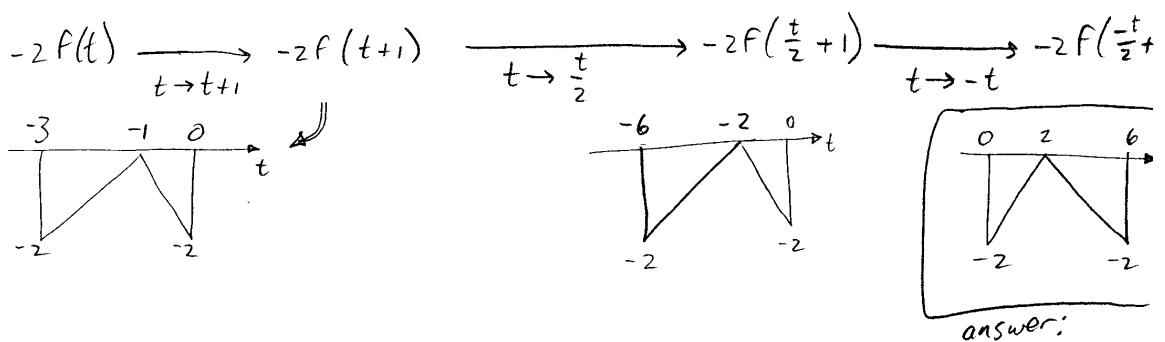
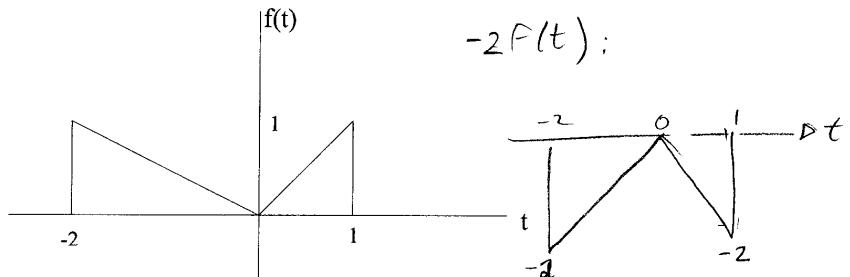
$$\begin{array}{l} 2\pi 200t \quad 2\pi 250t \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ f_1 = 200 \quad f_2 = 250 \\ T_1 = \frac{1}{200} \quad T_2 = \frac{1}{250} \end{array}$$

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$$\boxed{T_0 = 0.02 \text{ sec}}$$

2. (25 pts) Continuous-time.

- a. Given the signal below, graph $-2f\left(-\frac{t}{2} + 1\right)$.



- b. Calculate the energy or power associated with the following signals:

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(t) &= \text{tri}(2t) & |y(t)|^2 &= (1-2t)^2 & E_x &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |y(t)|^2 dt = 2 \int_0^{1/2} (1-2t)^2 dt \\
 &\quad \xrightarrow{2t+1} & (2t+1)^2 &= (1-2t)^2 & &= 2 \int_0^{1/2} (1-4t+4t^2) dt \\
 &&&&&= 2 \left[t - 2t^2 + \frac{4t^3}{3} \right] \Big|_0^{1/2} \\
 &&&&&= 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{3(8)} \right) = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$y(t) = \text{tri}(2t)$

$z(t) = 2 \sin(200\pi t)$.
sinusoid - Pow signal

$\frac{A^2}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = \boxed{2}$

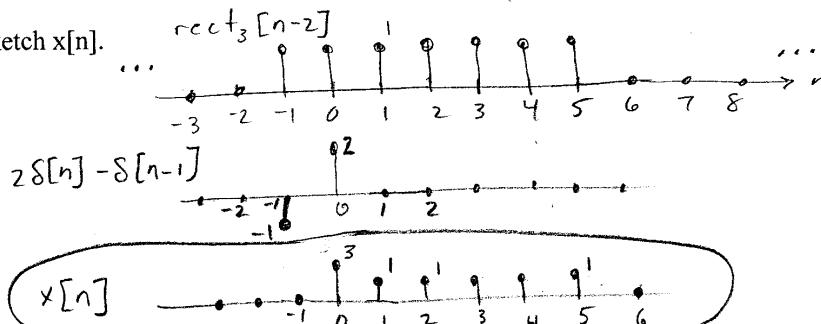
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3. (25 pts) Discrete-time.

Suppose you are given the following discrete-time function:

$$x[n] = \text{rect}_3[n-2] + 2\delta[n] - \delta[n+1].$$

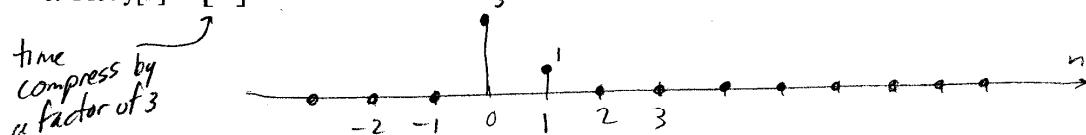
a. Sketch $x[n]$.



b. What is the energy in this signal? Is this an energy signal or a power signal?

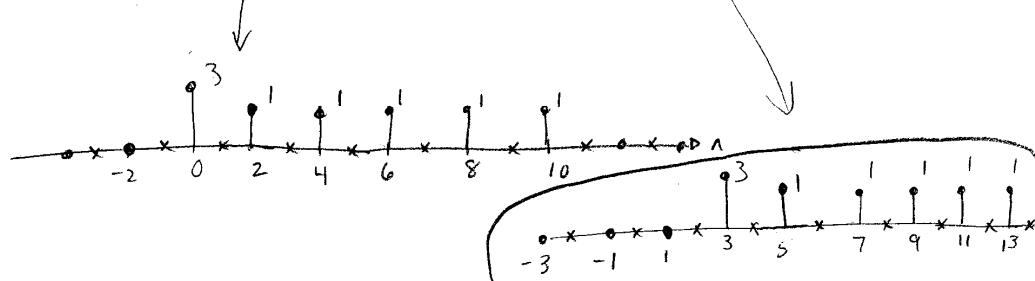
$$E_x = 3^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 = \boxed{14} \quad \text{Energy signal}$$

c. Plot $y[n] = x[3n]$.



d. Sketch $g[n] = x\left[\frac{n-3}{2}\right]$

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \frac{n}{2}} x\left[\frac{n}{2}\right] \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow n-3} x\left[\frac{n-3}{2}\right]$$



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answer: $g[n]$

4. (25 pts) Discrete-time.

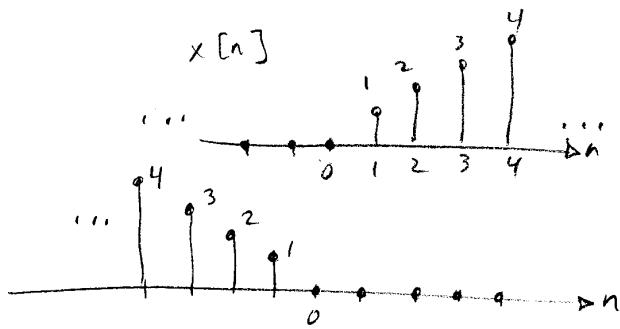
a. Determine the fundamental period of $y[n] = \cos\left(\frac{3\pi n}{2}\right) - 1.5 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi n}{3} + \frac{\pi}{7}\right)$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{2\pi \cancel{3}}{4}n\right) - 1.5 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi \cancel{1}}{3}n + \frac{\pi}{7}\right)$$

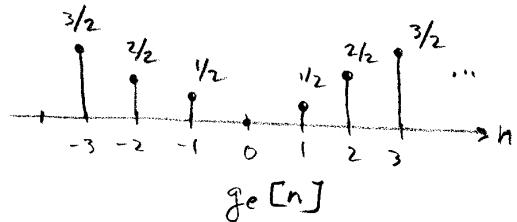
$N_1 \uparrow$ $N_2 \uparrow$

$$N_o = \boxed{12}$$

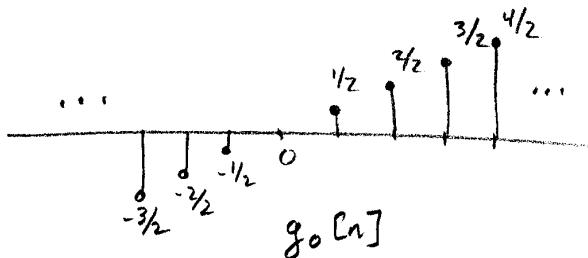
b. Find the even part of $x[n] = \text{ramp}[n]$.



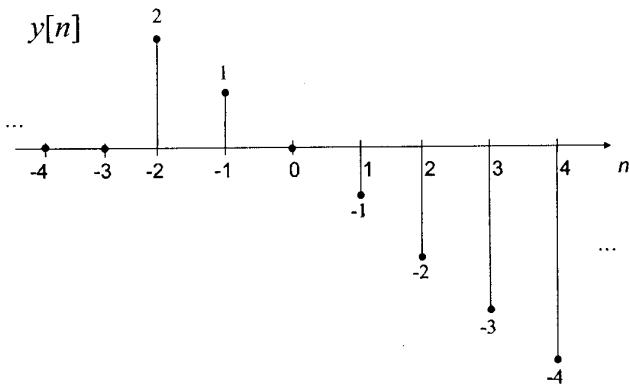
$$g_e[n] = \frac{x[n] + x[-n]}{2}$$



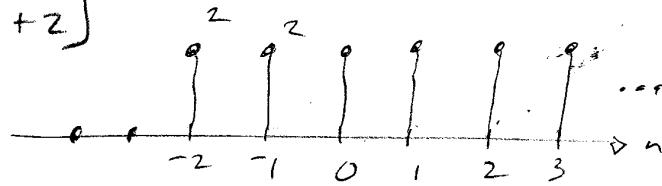
$$g_o[n] = g[n] - g_e[n]$$



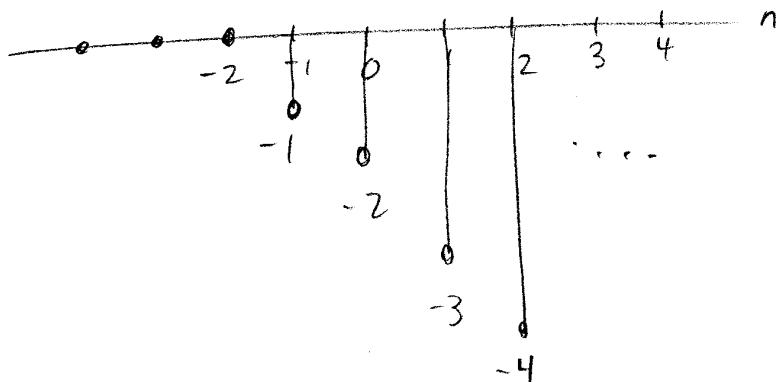
- d. Write a mathematical expression for the function $y[n]$ shown in the figure below. Your answer should NOT include delta functions.



$$2u[n+2]$$



$$-ramp[n+2]$$



$$y[n] = 2u[n+2] - ramp[n+2]$$

Also possible: $2u[n+2] - 2u[n+1] + u[n+1] - u[n] - ramp[n]$
 other answers may also be correct.