

TE sem V / CTSS

ETRX

2/6/2014

QP Code : MV-18523

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

- N.B. : (1) Questions No. 1 is compulsory.
(2) Solve any four out of remaining six.
(3) Assume suitable data wherever necessary.

1. Solve any four :-

20

- (a) Define ESD and PSD. What is the relation of ESD and PSD with autocorrelation ?
(b) State the conditions which are required to be satisfied by function $f(t)$ for Fourier series to exist.
(c) Find whether following signal is energy or power signal :-
 $x(t) = A e^{-at} u(t), a > 0$
(d) Explain the relationship between Fourier Transform and Laplace Transform of the signal.
(e) State initial and final value theorem in Laplace Transform. Also find initial and

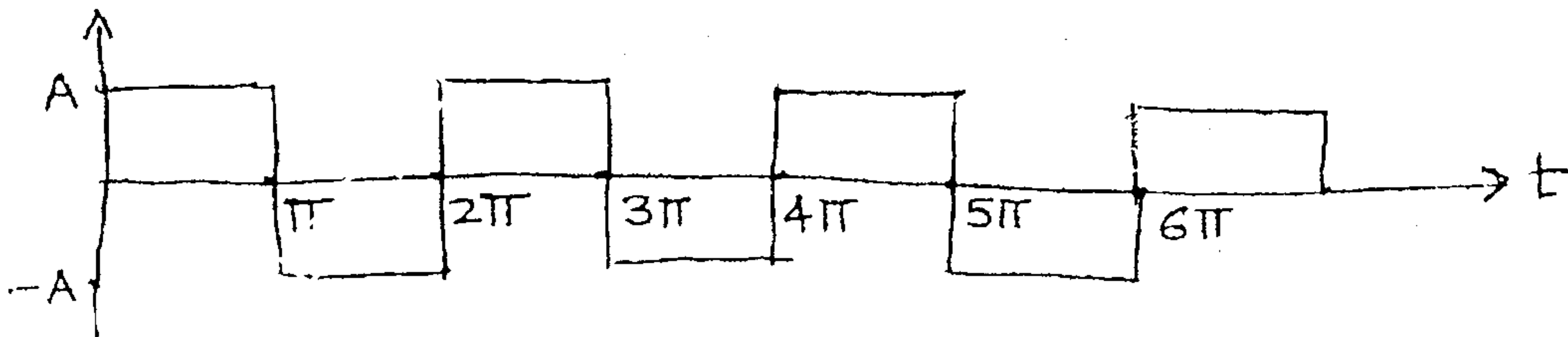
final value if :- $x(s) = \frac{s+10}{s^2+2s+2}$

2. (a) ALTI system is given by :-

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{5}{dt}y + 6y(t) = 2x(t) \text{ with } y(0) = 2, y'(0) = 4 \text{ and } x(t) = u(t)$$

Find :-

- (i) Zero Input Response 4
(ii) Zero State Response 4
(iii) Total Response. 2
(b) Find the trigonometric Fourier series of the following function :- 10



3. (a) Convolute the following signal :-

10

$$x(t) = e^{-t}u(t); h(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$$

- (b) What are random functions ? Explain moments of random functions with suitable example. 10

[TURN OVER

4. (a) $x(s) = \frac{2s^2 + 5s + 5}{(s+2)(s+1)^2}$ Find $x(t)$ for all possible ROC. 10

(b) Classify the system based on Linearity, Time variance, Causality, Stability, Static/Dynamic :- 10

(i) $y(t) = \sin t \cdot x(t)$, $\sin(t) \cdot x(t)$

(ii) $y(t) = e^{x(t)}$

5. (a) What is the PDF of Uniform, Exponential and Gaussian Distribution? 10

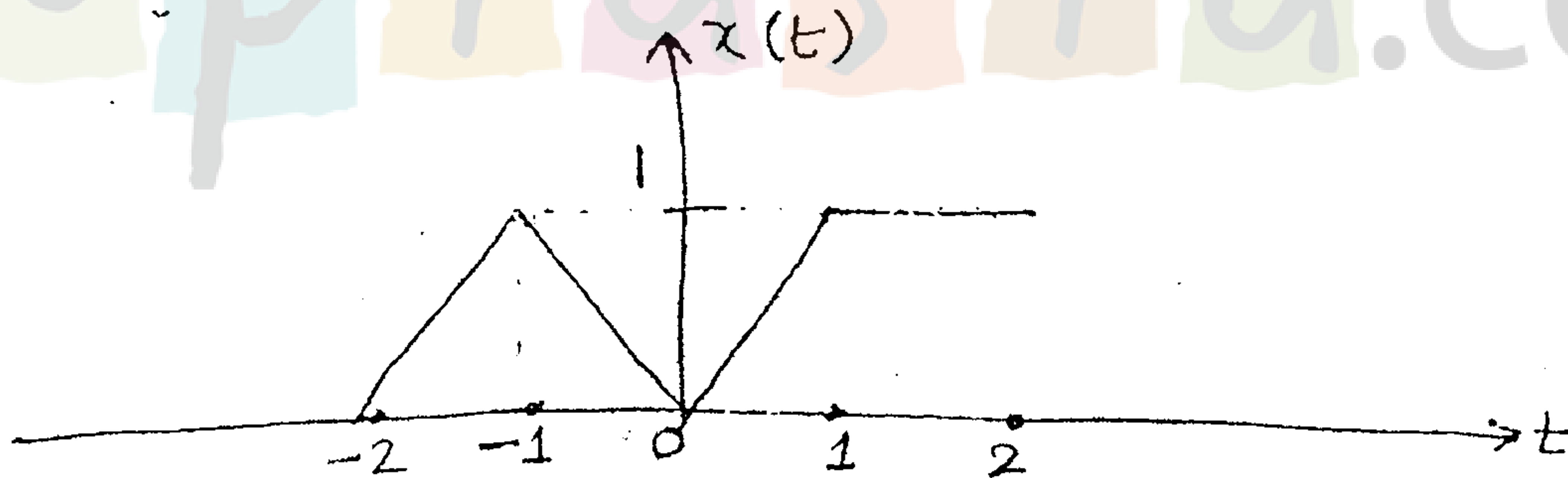
(b) Find the Fourier transform of signal function :- 10

Signum

6. (a) Obtain state variable model of continuous time LTI system described by differential equation :- 10

$$2 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} + 6y(t) = 2x(t)$$

(b) Determine even and odd components of the signal :- 10



7. Write short notes on any four :- 20

- BIBO Stability and ROC
- Properties of Fourier Transform
- Gibb's phenomenon
- Random processes
- Rayleigh's energy theorem.