

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT  
Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering  
**EECE340 Signals and Systems -Summer 2011**

**Lecturer:** Prof. Fadi N Karamneh

**Quiz 2, July 28, 2011**

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**Directions:**

- Write down your name *in ink* below and your initials on all the pages. DO IT NOW!
- You have 1.5 hours to complete the quiz.
- Enter ALL your work and your answers on the answer booklet. You can use the back of these pages for scratch. I will ONLY grade the work you neatly transfer to the booklet.
- Answers must be explained or derived. DO NOT just write down an answer, unless otherwise indicated.
- It is a good idea to read the whole test before you begin. Problems are divided into several parts with percentages indicated. You might be able to solve different parts independently.
- DO NOT talk to any of your colleagues under any circumstances. You will be penalized without warning.

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**YOUR NAME HERE:**

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**PROBLEM 1** (32%)

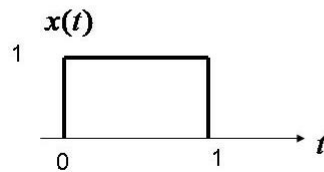
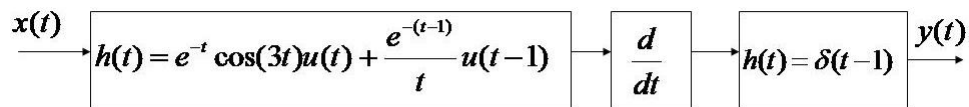
DIFFERENT PARTS OF THIS PROBLEM ARE INDEPENDENT

a) A CT LTI system with input  $x(t)$  and output  $y(t)$  is described by the following relationship

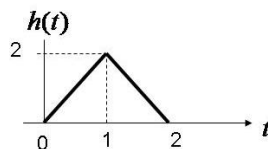
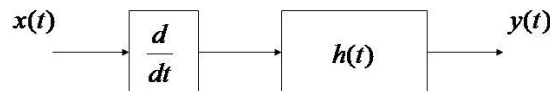
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-4(t-\lambda)} x(\lambda - 1) d\lambda$$

- Is this system causal? explain.
- Is this system stable? explain.
- If an input of  $x(t) = u(t)$  is applied to this system find  $y(t = t_o)$  when  $t_o = \frac{1}{2}$ .

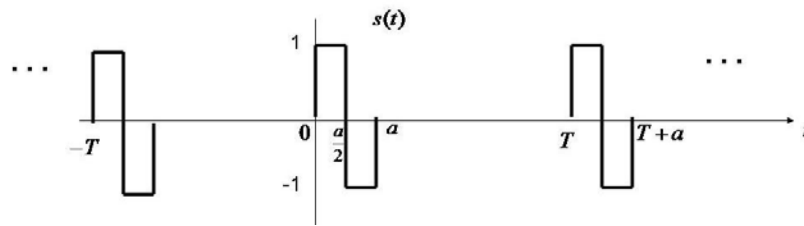
b) Consider the CT causal LTI system shown in figure below. Find the output  $y(t)$  for the input  $x(t)$  shown.



c) Consider the CT causal LTI system shown in figure below. Find the ENERGY in the output signal  $y(t)$  for the input  $x(t) = 2 + \cos(4\pi t)$ .



d) Find the CTFT of the following signal. Assume  $a = T/4$



**PROBLEM 2** (10%)

Consider a causal unit sample response  $h[n]$ .

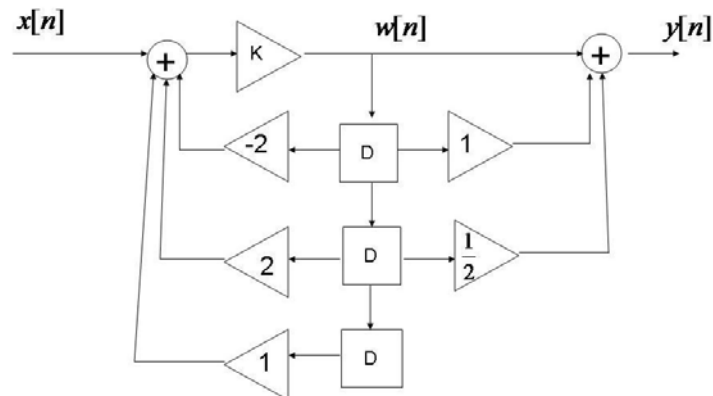
- What can you say about the Z- transform of  $h[n]$  when  $z \rightarrow +\infty$ ?
- Consider the following transfer function

$$H(z) = \frac{\left(z - \frac{1}{3}\right)^4}{\left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)^3}$$

- Find the Region of convergence of  $H(z)$  if the corresponding system is stable.
- based on part a), can this system be causal?

**PROBLEM 3** (15%)

Consider the block-diagram representation of a DT causal LTI system shown below. D represents the unit delay operator.



- Find the transfer function between the input  $x[n]$  and output  $y[n]$  denoted by  $H(z)$ .
- Find the constant gain  $K$  such that the system has one of its pole at  $z = -\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Is this system stable? explain.

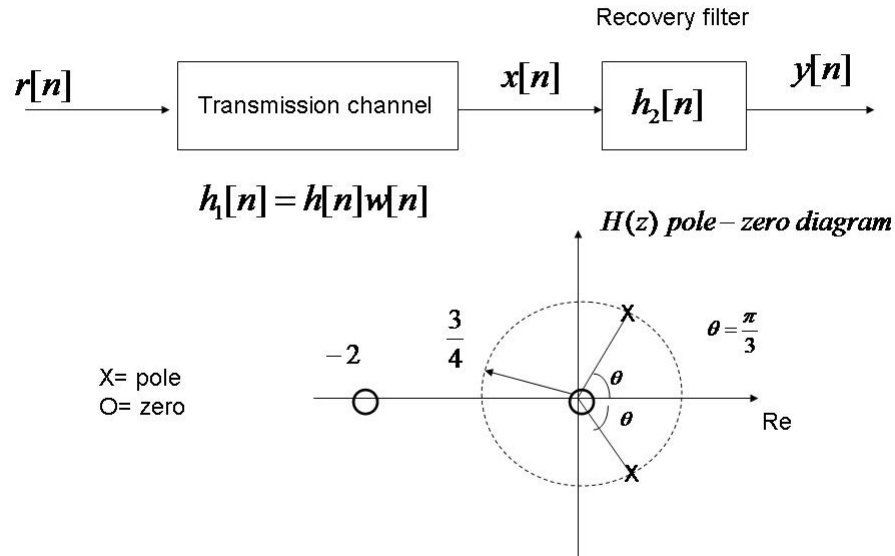
**PROBLEM 4** (23%)

Consider the problem of transmitting a signal  $r[n]$  through some transmission channel. The channel is assumed to be a causal LTI CT system which can be described by

- (i) A transfer function  $H(z)$  whose pole-zero diagram is as shown in the figure (2 poles and 2 zeros).
- (ii) A multiplicative high frequency signal  $w[n] = (-1)^n, \forall n$

such that the over all model of the channel is given by

$$h_1[n] = h[n]w[n] = (-1)^n h[n]$$

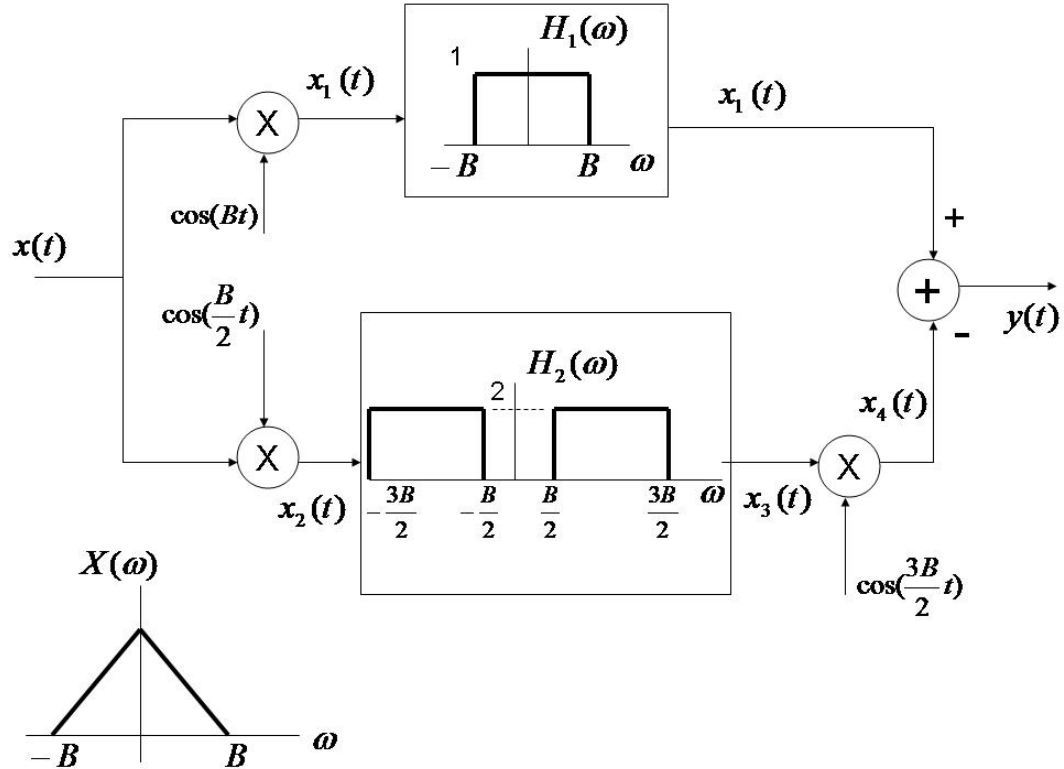


In this problem you will attempt to design a causal LTI "recovery" filter  $h_2[n]$  which, when applied to the received signal  $x[n]$  will recover the input signal  $r[n]$  at its output.

- a) Find the transfer function of the overall channel  $H_1(z)$
- b) Find the transfer function of the recovery filter  $H_2(z)$ .
- c) Is the design of  $h_2[n]$  implementable, explain?
- d) Now assume that the multiplicative signal  $w[n]$  is actually of the form  $w[n] = (a)^n, \forall n$ . Is there a value (or range) of  $a$  such that you can recover the signal  $r[n]$ ? If so, find this  $a$ .

**PROBLEM 5** (20 %)

Consider the AM modulation scheme shown in figure below. The input signal  $x(t)$  is bandlimited to  $B$  rad/sec and assumed to have the CTFT  $X(\omega)$  shown.



- Sketch the Fourier transform of the various signals  $x_1(t)$  through  $x_4(t)$  and  $y(t)$
- Describe the function of this system. Does it have any advantages over regular DSB-AM?
- Devise a demodulating system to recover the signal  $x(t)$  from  $y(t)$ . You can use multipliers, oscillators, gains and filters.