

ECE-205

Exam 2

Fall 2010

Calculators and computers are not allowed. You must show your work to receive credit.

Problem 1 _____/15

Problem 2 _____/20

Problem 3 _____/35

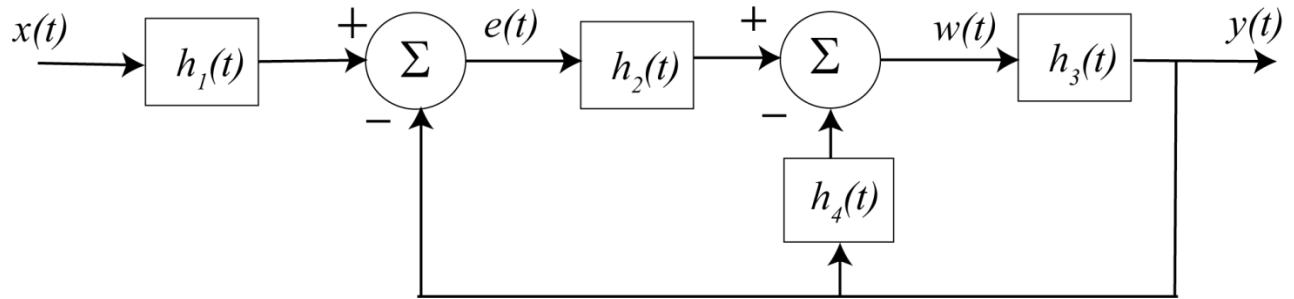
Problems 4-13 _____/30 (3 points each)

Total _____

1) (15 points) The input-output relationship for the following system can be written as

$$y(t) * A(t) = x(t) * B(t)$$

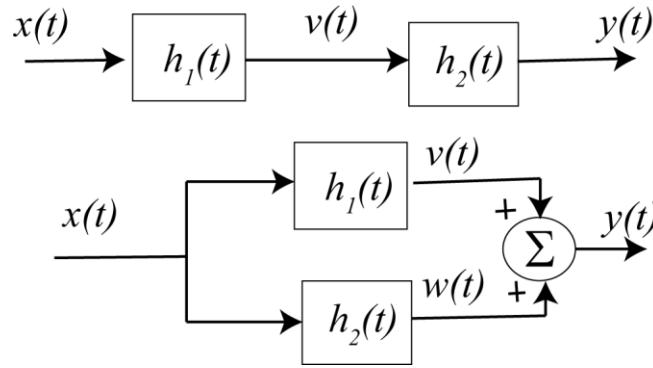
Determine $A(t)$ and $B(t)$



2) (20 points) For the following interconnected systems,

i) determine the overall impulse response (the impulse response between input $x(t)$ and output $y(t)$) and

ii) determine if the system is causal.



a) $h_1(t) = \delta(t-2), h_2(t) = \delta(t+1)$

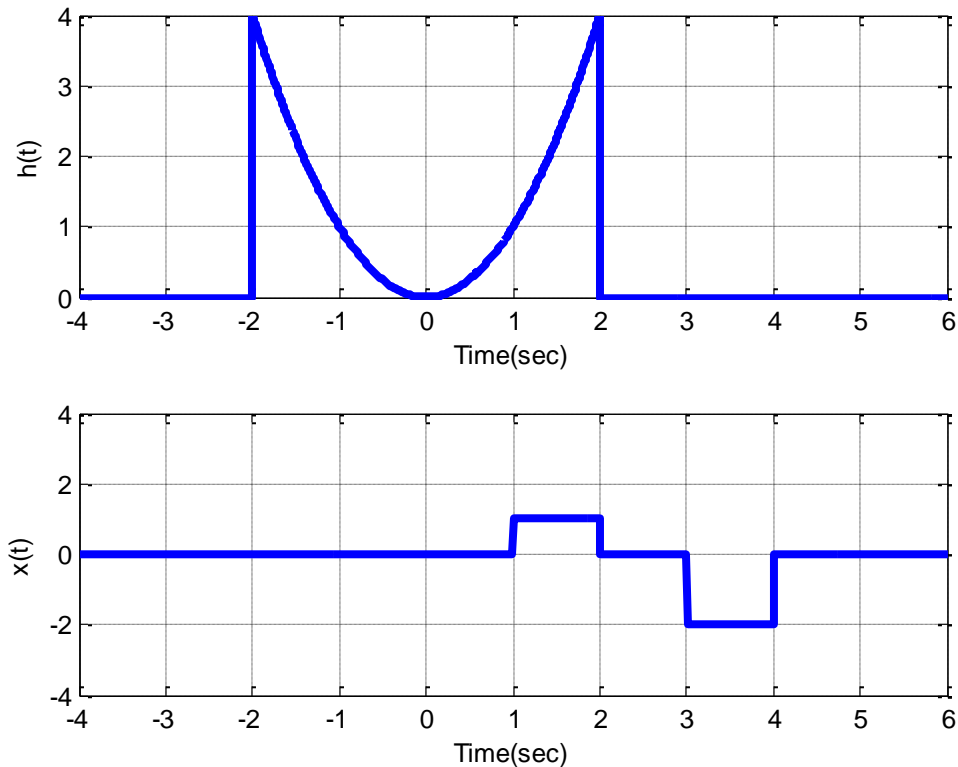
b) $h_1(t) = e^{-(t-2)}u(t-2), h_2(t) = u(t)$

3) (35 points) Consider a linear time invariant system with impulse response given by

$$h(t) = t^2[u(t+2) - u(t-2)]$$

The input to the system is given by

$$x(t) = [u(t-1) - u(t-2)] - 2[u(t-3) - u(t-4)]$$



Using **graphical evaluation**, determine the output $y(t)$. Specifically, you must

- Flip and slide $h(t)$, **NOT** $x(t)$
- Show graphs displaying both $h(t - \lambda)$ and $x(\lambda)$ for each region of interest
- Determine the range of t for which each part of your solution is valid
- Set up any necessary integrals to compute $y(t)$. Your integrals must be complete, in that they cannot contain the symbols $x(\lambda)$ or $h(t - \lambda)$ but must contain the actual functions.
- Your integrals cannot contain any unit step functions
- **DO NOT EVALUATE THE INTEGRALS!!**

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Multiple Choice Problems (30 points, 3 points each)

4) The **impulse response** for the LTI system $y(t) = 2x(t) + \int_{-\infty}^{t-2} e^{-(t-\lambda)} x(\lambda + 2) d\lambda$ is

a) $h(t) = 2u(t) + e^{-(t+2)}u(t+1)$ b) $h(t) = 2\delta(t) + e^{-(t+2)}u(t+1)$

c) $h(t) = 2\delta(t) + e^{-(t+2)}u(t)$ d) $h(t) = 2\delta(t) + e^{-(t+2)}u(t-2)$

e) $h(t) = 2\delta(t) + e^{-(t+2)}u(t+2)$ f) none of these

5) The **impulse response** for the LTI system $\dot{y}(t) - y(t) = x(t-1)$ is

a) $h(t) = e^t u(t)$ b) $h(t) = e^{-t} u(t)$ c) $h(t) = e^{-(t-1)} u(t)$

d) $h(t) = e^{-(t-1)} u(t-1)$ e) $h(t) = e^{(t-1)} u(t-1)$ f) none of these

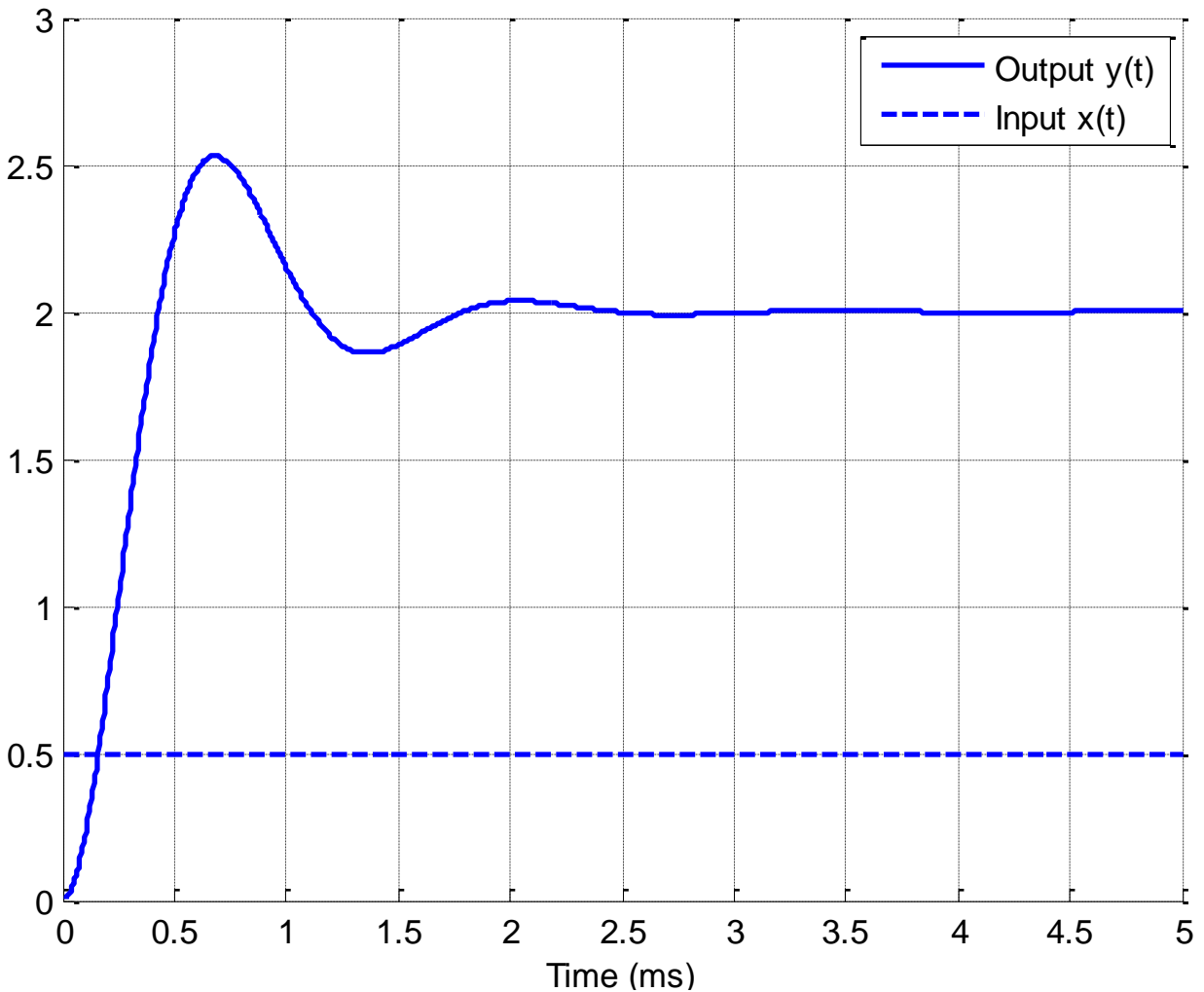
6) For a system with input $x(t)$ and output $y(t)$, is it necessary for $y(t_0) = 0$ in order for the system to be **linear**?

a) Yes b) No

7) For a system with input $x(t)$ and output $y(t)$, is it necessary for $y(t_0) = 0$ in order for the system to be **time-invariant**?

a) Yes b) No

Problems 8-11 refer the following graph showing the response of a second order system to a step input.



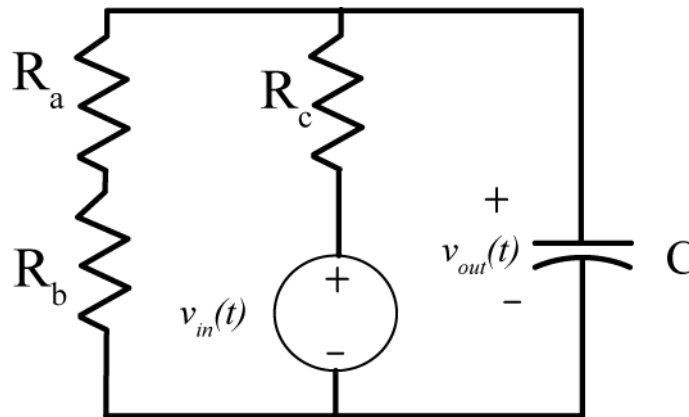
- 8) The percent overshoot for this system is best estimated as
 a) 400% b) 250 % c) 200% d) 150 % e) 100 % f) 25%
- 9) The (2%) settling time for this system is best estimated as
 a) 1.5 ms b) 2.5 ms c) 4 ms d) 5 ms
- 10) The static gain for this system is best estimated as
 a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

11) Assume we have a first order system in standard form, and the input is a step. The usual form used to compute the response of the system is

a) $y(t) = [y(0) - y(\infty)]e^{-t/\tau} + y(0)$ b) $y(t) = [y(\infty) - y(0)]e^{-t/\tau} + y(0)$

c) $y(t) = [y(\infty) - y(0)]e^{-t/\tau} + y(\infty)$ d) $y(t) = [y(0) - y(\infty)]e^{-t/\tau} + y(\infty)$

Problems 12 and 13 refer to the following circuit:



12) The Thevenin resistance seen from the ports of the capacitor is

a) $R_{th} = R_a + R_b$ b) $R_{th} = R_c$ c) $R_{th} = R_c \parallel (R_a + R_b)$ d) $R_{th} = R_a + R_b + R_c$ e) none of these

13) The static gain for the system is

a) $K = 1$ b) $K = \frac{R_c}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$ c) $K = \frac{R_a + R_b}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$ d) $K = \frac{R_c}{R_a + R_b}$ e) none of these

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