

**Practice Quiz 1**  
(no calculators allowed)

- 1) If  $z = \frac{2-j}{3+2j}$ , compute the **magnitude** of  $z$ ,  $|z|$
- 2) If  $z = \frac{1}{1+j}$ , compute the **phase** of  $z$ ,  $\angle z$
- 3) If  $z = \frac{1+j}{1-j}$ , compute the **phase** of  $z$ ,  $\angle z$
- 4) If  $z = \frac{2-j}{3+2j}$ , compute the **complex conjugate** of  $z$ ,  $z^*$
- 5) If  $z = \frac{1}{1+j\omega} e^{j\theta}$ , compute the **complex conjugate** of  $z$ ,  $z^*$
- 6) If  $z = \frac{1}{1+j\omega} e^{j\theta}$ , compute the **magnitude** of  $z$ ,  $|z|$
- 7) We can write  $e^{jk\pi}$  as                      a) 1            b)  $(-1)^k$     c) 0
- 8) We can write  $j$  in polar form as        a)  $e^{j\pi}$         b)  $e^{-j\pi}$       c)  $e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}$         d)  $e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}$
- 9) We can write -1 in polar form as        a)  $e^{j\pi}$         b)  $e^{-j\pi}$       c)  $e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}$         d)  $e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}$
- 10) If we made the variable substitution  $\sigma = \lambda - 1$  in the integral  $\int_0^5 x(\lambda - 1)d\lambda$ , what is the new integral?
- 11) If we made the variable substitution  $\sigma = 1 - \lambda$  in the integral  $\int_{-\infty}^6 x(1 - \lambda)d\lambda$ , what is the new integral?
- 12) If we made the variable substitution  $\sigma = \frac{\lambda}{2}$  in the integral  $\int_{-\infty}^6 x\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)d\lambda$ , what is the new integral?
- 13) If we made the variable substitution  $\sigma = -\frac{\lambda}{2}$  in the integral  $\int_{-4}^6 x\left(\frac{-\lambda}{2}\right)d\lambda$ , what is the new integral?

Answers:

$$1) \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{13}} \quad 2) -45^\circ \quad 3) +90^\circ \quad 4) z^* = \frac{2+j}{3-2j} \quad 5) z = \frac{1}{1-j\omega} e^{-j\theta} \quad 6) |z| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\omega^2}}$$

$$7) b(-1)^k \quad 8) e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad 9) e^{j\pi} \text{ or } e^{-j\pi} \quad 10) \int_{-1}^4 x(\sigma) d\sigma \quad 11) \int_{-5}^{\infty} x(\sigma) d\sigma \quad 12) 2 \int_{-\infty}^3 x(\sigma) d\sigma$$

$$13) 2 \int_{-3}^2 x(\sigma) d\sigma$$