

Name \_\_\_\_\_ CM \_\_\_\_\_

**ECE 300**  
**Signals and Systems**

**Exam 3**  
**19 MAY, 2009**

This exam is closed-book in nature. You are not to use a calculator or computer during the exam. Do not write on the back of any page, use the extra pages at the end of the exam.

Problem 1 \_\_\_\_\_ / 45  
Problem 2 \_\_\_\_\_ / 25  
Problem 3 \_\_\_\_\_ / 30

Exam 3 Total Score: \_\_\_\_\_ / 100

**1. (45 points)** Random Fourier transform problems.

a) **(10 points)** If  $x(t) = \frac{2}{2 + j(t-2)}$ , determine  $X(\omega)$

b) **(10 points)** If  $X(\omega) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{2\omega-2}{3}\right)$ , determine  $x(t)$

c) **(10 points)** If  $x(t)$  and  $y(t)$  are related through the relationship  $\dot{y}(t) = x(t-b) \star e^{-t}u(t-c)$  determine the transfer function for the system.

- d) **(10 points)** If we have the Fourier transform pair  $x(t) \leftrightarrow X(\omega)$ , use the definition of the Fourier transform or inverse Fourier transform to show  $tx(t) \leftrightarrow j \frac{dX(\omega)}{d\omega}$  if the Fourier transform of  $tx(t)$  exists. In this problem you are to prove this relationship from the Fourier transform (or inverse Fourier transform) definitions.

- e) **(5 points)** If  $X(\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{2\omega T}{\pi}\right)$  determine the location of the first nulls.

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2. (25 points) The periodic function  $x(t)$  is defined over one period ( $T_0 = 4$  seconds) as

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 2 & -2 \leq t \leq 0 \\ 0 & 0 \leq t \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

Determine the complex Fourier series coefficients,  $c_k$ .

*Be sure to simplify your answer as much as possible and use a sinc function if appropriate. Recall that  $1 = e^0$ .*

**3. (30 points)** Assume  $x(t) = 4 \operatorname{sinc}\left[\frac{1}{\pi}(t-2)\right] \cos(4(t-2))$  is the input to an LTI system

with transfer function  $H(\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-j\omega 3} & |\omega| < 4 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$

- Determine the Fourier transform  $X(\omega)$  of  $x(t)$
- Accurately sketch the magnitude and phase of  $X(\omega)$
- Determine the system output  $y(t)$

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## Some Potentially Useful Relationships

$$E_{\infty} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-T}^T |x(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$P_{\infty} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$e^{jx} = \cos(x) + j \sin(x) \quad j = \sqrt{-1}$$

$$\cos(x) = \frac{1}{2} [e^{jx} + e^{-jx}] \quad \sin(x) = \frac{1}{2j} [e^{jx} - e^{-jx}]$$

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

$$\text{rect}\left(\frac{t-t_0}{T}\right) = u\left(t-t_0 + \frac{T}{2}\right) - u\left(t-t_0 - \frac{T}{2}\right)$$