**Name_____ CM_____**

# Quiz 2
# (no calculators)

**1)** The integral $\int_{-t+2}^{\infty} \delta(\lambda-5)d\lambda$ is equal to

a) $u(t-5)$ b) $u(-t+2)$ c) 0 d) $u(t+3)$ e) $u(t-3)$ f) none of these

**2)** The integral $\int_{-\infty}^{t+3} \delta(\lambda+2)d\lambda$ is equal to

a) $u(t+2)$ b) $u(t+3)$ c) 0 d) $u(t+5)$ e) $u(t-5)$ f) none of these

**3)** The integral $\int_{-\infty}^{t} e^{-\lambda}\delta(\lambda-2)d\lambda$ is equal to

a) $e^{-2}u(t-2)$ b) $e^{-2}u(t)$ c) $e^{-t}u(t)$ d) $e^{-t}u(t-2)$ e) $e^{2}u(t-2)$ f) none of these

**4)** The integral $\int_{2}^{t-1} \delta(\lambda-1)d\lambda$ is equal to

a) 0 b) $-u(1-t)$ c) $-u(2-t)$ d) $-u(3-t)$ e) $u(t-3)$ f) none of these

**5)** The function $x(t)=\cos(t)+3e^{j3t}$ is

a) not periodic
b) periodic with period $2\pi$
c) periodic with period $3\pi$
d) periodic with period $2$

**6)** The function $x(t) = \cos(3\pi t + 45^o) + j\sin(\pi t)$ is

a) not periodic
b) periodic with period $2\pi$
c) periodic with period 2
d) periodic with period 1

**7)** The function $x(t) = 2\cos(t) + \cos(\sqrt{2}t + 30^o)$ is

a) not periodic
b) periodic with period 1
c) periodic with period 2
d) periodic with period $2\pi$

**8)** If $z = \dfrac{j}{1+j}$, the **magnitude** of $z$, $|z|$ is

a) 1 b) $\dfrac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$ c) $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ d) none of these

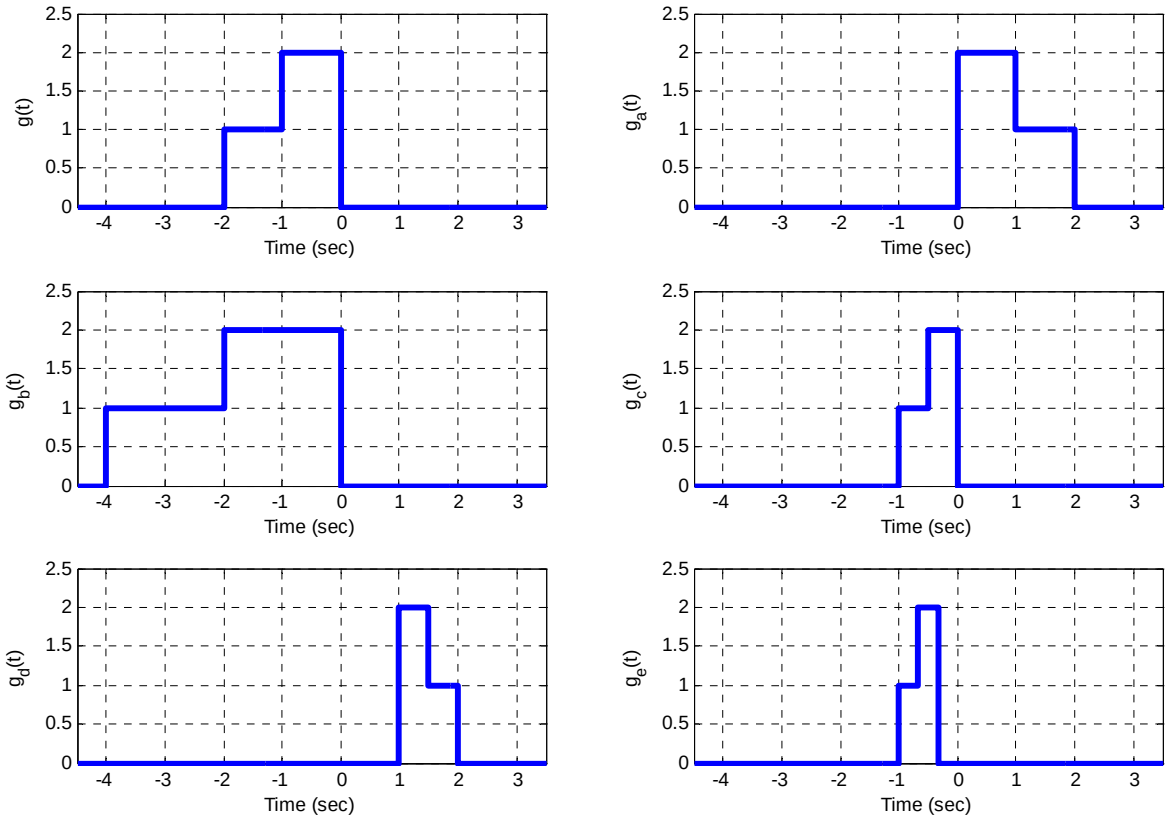
**9)** If $z = \dfrac{1-j}{1+j}$, the **phase** of $z$, $\angle z$ , is

a) $45^o$ b) $-45^o$ c) $90^o$ d) $-90^o$ e) none of these

**10)** If we made the variable substitution $\sigma = \dfrac{\lambda}{2}$ in the integral $\int_0^4 e^{\lambda} x\left(\dfrac{\lambda}{2}\right) d\lambda$, the new integral is

a) $2\int_0^2 e^{2\sigma} x(\sigma) d\sigma$ b) $\dfrac{1}{2}\int_0^2 e^{\frac{\sigma}{2}} x(\sigma) d\sigma$ c) $2\int_0^4 e^{2\sigma} x(\sigma) d\sigma$ d) $\dfrac{1}{2}\int_0^4 e^{\frac{\sigma}{2}} x(\sigma) d\sigma$ f) none of these

In the figure below, $g(t)$ is the original signal (in the upper left corner)




**11)** Which signal represents $g(1+3t)$? $g_a(t)$ $g_b(t)$ $g_c(t)$ $g_d(t)$ $g_e(t)$

**12)** Which signal represents $g\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)$? $g_a(t)$ $g_b(t)$ $g_c(t)$ $g_d(t)$ $g_e(t)$

**13)** Which signal represents $g(2t)$? $g_a(t)$ $g_b(t)$ $g_c(t)$ $g_d(t)$ $g_e(t)$

**14)** Which signal represents $g(2(1-t))$ ? $g_a(t)$ $g_b(t)$ $g_c(t)$ $g_d(t)$ $g_e(t)$

**15)** Which signal represents $g(-t)$? $g_a(t)$ $g_b(t)$ $g_c(t)$ $g_d(t)$ $g_e(t)$

**16)** Which signal represents a purely **compressed** $g(t)$? $g_a(t)$ $g_b(t)$ $g_c(t)$ $g_d(t)$ $g_e(t)$

**17)** Which signal represents a purely **expanded** $g(t)$? $g_a(t)$ $g_b(t)$ $g_c(t)$ $g_d(t)$ $g_e(t)$