## ECE-300, Quiz #1

1) If 
$$z = \frac{2-j}{3+2j}$$
, then the **magnitude** of  $z$ ,  $|z|$ , is a)  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{13}}$  b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}}$  c)  $\frac{\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{5}}$  d) 1

2) If 
$$z = \frac{1}{1+i}$$
, then the **phase** of z,  $\angle z$ , is a)  $0^{\circ}$  b)  $45^{\circ}$  c)  $-45^{\circ}$  d)  $-90^{\circ}$ 

Problems 3-5 refer to a system with transfer function  $H(s) = \frac{10}{s+3}$ . Assume the input to this system is  $x(t) = 2\cos(3t+30^\circ)$ 

- 3) In steady state, the **magnitude** of the output will be
- a)  $\frac{20}{3}$  b)  $\frac{20}{\sqrt{18}}$  c)  $\frac{20}{\sqrt{8}}$  d)  $\frac{20}{6}$
- 4) In steady state, the **phase** of the output will be a)  $30^{\circ}$  b)  $45^{\circ}$  c)  $-15^{\circ}$  d)  $-45^{\circ}$
- 5) The **bandwidth** (-3 dB point) of the system is
- a) 10 Hz b) 10 radians/sec c) 3 radians/sec d) 3 Hz
- 6) The integral  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t+1)u(t-2)e^{-t}dt$  can be simplified as

a) 
$$\int_{-1}^{\infty} e^{-t} dt$$
 b)  $\int_{2}^{\infty} e^{-t} dt$  c)  $\int_{-1}^{2} e^{-t} dt$  d) none of these

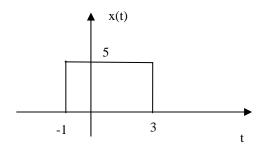
7) The integral  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(-1-\lambda)e^{-|\lambda|}d\lambda$  can be simplified as

a) 
$$\int\limits_{-\infty}^{-1} e^{-|\lambda|} d\lambda$$
 b)  $\int\limits_{-1}^{\infty} e^{-|\lambda|} d\lambda$  c)  $\int\limits_{1}^{\infty} e^{-|\lambda|} d\lambda$  d) none of these

8) The function x(t) below can best be represented by the function

a) 
$$x(t) = 5rect(\frac{t}{2})$$
 b)  $x(t) = 5rect(\frac{t-1}{2})$ 

c) 
$$x(t) = 5rect(\frac{t}{4})$$
 d)  $x(t) = 5rect(\frac{t-1}{4})$ 



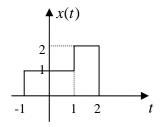
9) The function x(t) below can best be modeled by the function

a) 
$$x(t) = u(t+1) + u(t-1) - u(t-2)$$
 b)  $x(t) = u(t+1) + 2u(t-1) - 2u(t-2)$  c)  $x(t) = u(t+1) + u(t-1) - 2u(t-2)$  d)  $x(t) = u(t+1) + 2u(t-1) - 3u(t-2)$ 

b) 
$$x(t) = u(t+1) + 2u(t-1) - 2u(t-2)$$

c) 
$$x(t) = u(t+1) + u(t-1) - 2u(t-2)$$

d) 
$$x(t) = u(t+1) + 2u(t-1) - 3u(t-2)$$



10) The function  $x(t) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right)\delta(t-1) + t$  can be simplified as

a) 
$$x(t) = 2$$

b) 
$$x(t) = 1 + t$$

c) 
$$v(t) = \delta(t-1) \pm t$$

a) 
$$x(t) = 2$$
 b)  $x(t) = 1+t$  c)  $x(t) = \delta(t-1)+t$  d)  $x(t) = \delta(t-1)+1$ 

11) The integral  $\int_{0}^{10} \delta(\lambda - 1)\delta(\lambda - 2)d\lambda$  can be simplified as

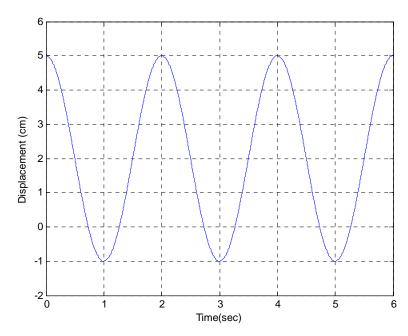
- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) none of these

12) The integral  $\int_{-1}^{5} t \delta(\lambda - 2) d\lambda$  can be simplified as a) 2 b) t c)  $2\delta(t-2)$  d)  $t\delta(t-2)$ 

- 13) The integral  $\int_{-1}^{2} \delta(t-3)dt$  can be simplified as
- a) 1 b) 0 c) 3 d)  $\delta(t-3)$

Problems 14-16 refer to the signal shown below, which we want to model as

$$x(t) = A + B\cos(\omega t)$$



- 14) Of the following, which is the best estimate of A?
- a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) 3
- 15) Of the following, which is the best estimate of B?
- a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) 3
- 16) Of the following, which is the best estimate of  $\omega$ ?
- a) 1 b) 2 c)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  d)  $\pi$