## ECE-320, Practice Quiz #7

For all of the following problems, assume we are using a two-sided z-transform.

1) The z-transform of a sequence x(n) is defined as

a) 
$$X(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k)z^{k}$$
 b)  $X(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k)z^{-k}$ 

2) The z-transform of the sequence  $x(n) = 3^n u(n)$  is

a) 
$$\frac{z}{3-z}$$
 b)  $\frac{1}{z-3}$  c)  $\frac{1}{3-z}$  d)  $\frac{z}{z-3}$  e) none of these

3) The z-transform of x(n) = u(n) is

a) 
$$\frac{z}{z-1}$$
 b)  $\frac{1}{z-1}$  c)  $\frac{1}{1-z}$  d)  $\frac{z}{1-z}$  e) none of these

4) The z-transform of x(n) = u(n-1) is

a) 
$$\frac{z}{z-1}$$
 b)  $\frac{1}{z-1}$  c)  $\frac{1}{1-z}$  d)  $\frac{z}{1-z}$  e) none of these

**5**) The z-transform of the sequence  $x(n) = \delta(n)$  is

a) 1 b) 
$$z$$
 c)  $z^{-1}$  d) 0 e) none of these

**6)** The z-transform of the sequence  $x(n) = \delta(n-1)$  is

a) 1 b) 
$$z$$
 c)  $z^{-1}$  d) 0 e) none of these

7) The z-transform of the sequence  $x(n) = 3^{n-1}u(n)$  is

a) 
$$\frac{3z}{z-3}$$
 b)  $\frac{1}{3}\frac{z}{z-3}$  c)  $\frac{1}{3}\frac{z^2}{z-3}$  d)  $\frac{3z^2}{z-3}$  e) none of these

- **8**) The z-transform of the sequence  $x(n) = 3^{n+1}u(n-1)$  is
- a)  $\frac{3}{z-3}$  b)  $\frac{3z}{z-3}$  c)  $\frac{9z}{z-3}$  d)  $\frac{9}{z-3}$  e) none of these
- **9**) The z-transform of the sequence  $x(n) = 3^{n-1}u(n+1)$  is
- a)  $\frac{3z^2}{z-3}$  b)  $\frac{1}{3}\frac{z}{z-3}$  c)  $\frac{1}{9}\frac{z^2}{z-3}$  d)  $\frac{1}{3}\frac{z^2}{z-3}$  e) none of these
- **10**) The z-transform of the sequence  $x(n) = 2^n u(n)$  converges provided
- a) 2 < |z| b) |z| < 2
- 11) The z-transform of the sequence  $x(n) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u(n-1)$  converges provided
- a)  $\frac{1}{2} < |z|$  b)  $|z| < \frac{1}{2}$
- 12) For z-transform  $Y(z) = \frac{1}{z-2}$ , the inverse z-transform is
- a)  $y(n) = 2^n u(n)$  b)  $y(n) = 2^{n-1} u(n-1)$  c)  $y(n) = 2^{n+1} u(n+1)$  d)  $y(n) = 2^{n-1} u(n)$  e) none of these
- 13) For z-transform  $Y(z) = \frac{1}{z-2}$ , the inverse z-transform is
- a)  $y(n) = \frac{1}{2}\delta(n) \frac{1}{2}2^n u(n)$  b)  $y(n) = -\frac{1}{2}\delta(n) + \frac{1}{2}2^n u(n)$
- 14) Which of the following transfer functions represents an (asymptotically) unstable systems? (circle all of them)
- a)  $G(z) = \frac{z}{z + 0.8}$  b)  $G(z) = \frac{z}{z 0.8}$  c)  $G(z) = \frac{z}{z + 1.2}$  d)  $G(z) = \frac{z}{z 1.2}$
- 15) Which of the following systems will have a smaller settling time?
- a)  $G(z) = \frac{z}{z 0.9}$  b)  $G(z) = \frac{z}{z 0.7}$  c)  $G(z) = \frac{z}{z + 0.5}$  d)  $G(z) = \frac{z}{z + 0.1}$

16) Which of the following systems will have a smaller settling time?

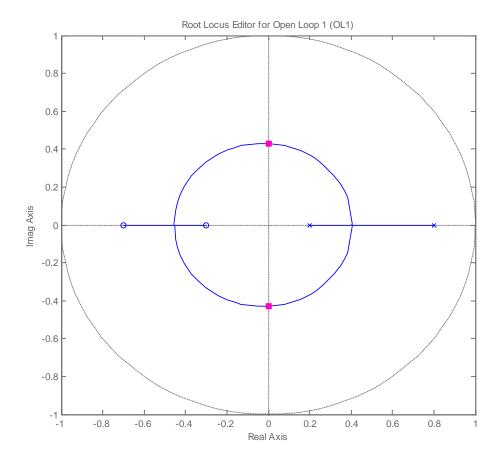
a) 
$$G(z) = \frac{1}{(z - 0.2 + j0.2)(z - 0.2 - j0.2)}$$
 b)  $G(z) = \frac{1}{(z - 0.1 + j0.5)(z - 0.1 - j0.5)}$  c)  $G(z) = \frac{1}{(z + 0.5)}$ 

17) Consider a continuous-time system with plant transfer function  $G_p(s) = \frac{1}{s+2}$ . If we sample the system and then convert it to a discrete-time transfer function, the equivalent discrete-time transfer will be

a) 
$$G_p(z) = \frac{z}{z - e^{-2T}}$$
 b)  $G_p(z) = \frac{z}{z + e^{-2T}}$  c)  $G_p(z) = \frac{z}{z + e^{+2T}}$  d)  $G_p(z) = \frac{z}{z - e^{+2T}}$  e) none of these

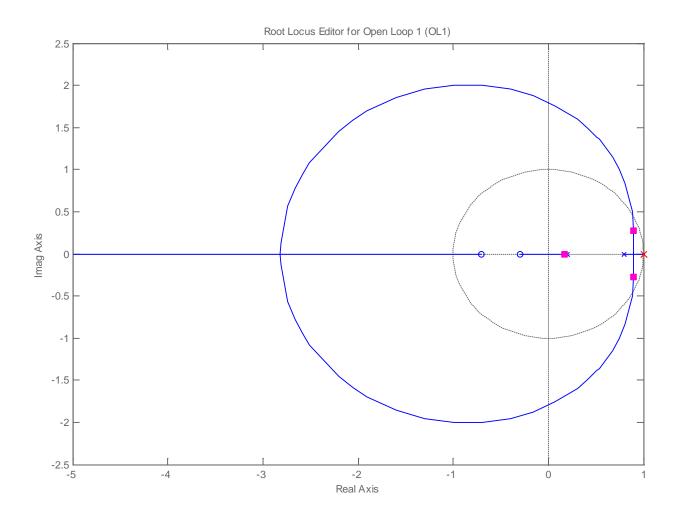
- **18**) Consider a continuous-time stable system with a plant transfer function  $G_p(s)$  that is modeled as a discrete-time transfer function  $G_p(z)$  assuming a zero order hold. As the sampling interval T gets smaller, the poles of  $G_p(z)$
- a) move closer to the unit circle (the system becomes less stable)
- b) move closer to the origin (the system becomes more stable)
- c) do not move

## Problems 19 and 20 refer to the following root locus plot for a discrete-time system



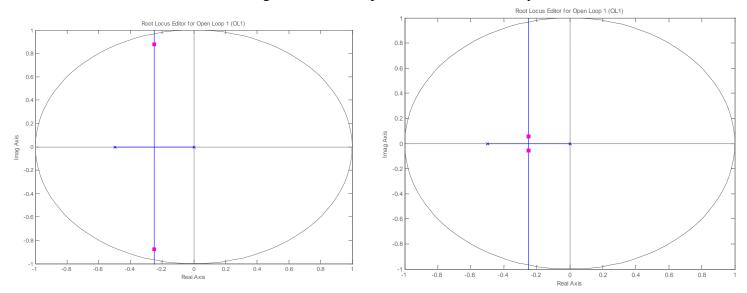
- 19) Are there any values of k (the variable parameter) for which the system is stable?
- a) yes b) no c) there is not enough information to answer
- **20)** As k increases, the close loop poles of the system
- a) move to the left b) move to the right c) do not move at all

Problems 21-23 refer to the following root locus plot for a discrete-time system



- 21) With the closed loop pole locations shown in the figure, is the closed loop system stable?
- a) yes b) no c) not enough information
- 22) Is there any value of k for which the closed loop system is stable?
- a) yes b) no c) not enough information
- 23) Is this a type one system?
- a) yes b) no c) not enough information

## Problems 24 and 25 refer to the following two root locus plot for a discrete-time system



- **24**) For which system is the settling time likely to be smallest?
- a) The system on the left b) the system on the right c) the settling time will be the same
- **25**) Is this a type 1 system?
- a) yes b) no c) not enough information

Answers: 1b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-a, 6-c, 7-b, 8-d, 9-c, 10-a, 11-a, 12-b, 13-b, 14-c,d, 15-d, 16-a, 17a, 18-a, 19-a, 20-a, 21-a, 22-a, 23-a, 24-b, 25-b