

**EECS20n, Mock Midterm 2, 11/17/00**

Please print your name and your TA's name here:

Last Name \_\_\_\_\_ First \_\_\_\_\_ TA's name \_\_\_\_\_

Problem 1:

Problem 2:

Problem 3:

Problem 4:

Problem 5:

Problem 6:

Problem 7:

Problem 8:

Total:

Read the questions carefully before you answer. Good luck.

1. **15 points** Write the following in Cartesian coordinates (i.e. in the form  $x + jy$ )

(a)  $j^3 - j^2 + j - 1 =$

(b)  $\sum_{k=0}^{11} e^{jk\pi/6} =$

(c)  $(1 + j1)/(1 - j1) =$

(d)  $\sqrt{\cos \pi/4 + j \sin \pi/4} =$

Write the following in polar coordinates (i.e. in the form  $re^{j\theta}$ )

(a)  $1 + j1 =$

(b)  $(1 + j1)^3 =$

(c)  $[\cos \pi/4 + j \sin \pi/4]^{1/2} =$

(d)  $(1 + j1)/(1 - j1) =$

2. **15 points** Which of the following discrete-time or continuous-time signals is periodic. Answer yes or no. If the signal is periodic, give its fundamental period and state the units. Suppose that for a discrete-time signal,  $n$  denotes **seconds**, and for a continuous-time signal,  $t$  denotes **minutes**.

(a)  $\forall n \in \text{Ints}, \quad x(n) = e^{j\sqrt{2}n}$     Periodic (Y/N)    Period =

(b)  $\forall t \in \text{Reals}, \quad x(t) = e^{j\sqrt{2}t}$     Periodic (Y/N)    Period =

(c)  $\forall n \in \text{Ints}, \quad x(n) = \cos 3\pi n + \sin(3\pi n + \pi/7)$     Periodic (Y/N)    Period =

(d)  $\forall t \in \text{Reals}, \quad x(t) = \cos 3t + |\sin 3t|$     Periodic (Y/N)    Period =

(e)  $\forall n \in \text{Ints}, \quad x(n) = |\cos 3\pi n| + \sin(3\pi n + \pi/7)$     Periodic (Y/N)    Period =

Find  $A, \theta, \omega$  in the following expression:

$$A \cos(\omega t + \theta) = \cos(2\pi \times 10,000t + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \sin(2\pi \times 10,000t + \frac{\pi}{4}).$$

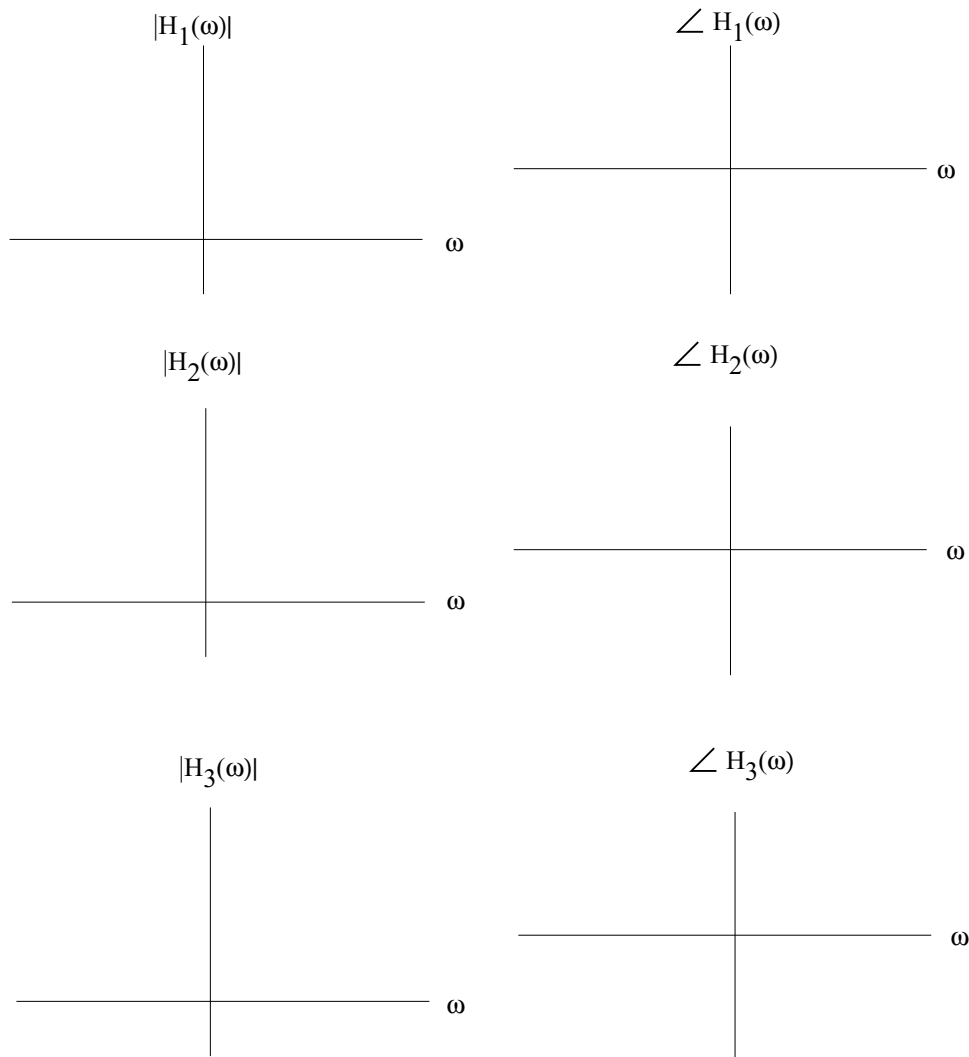


Figure 1: Plots for Problem 3

3. **15 points** On Figure 1 plot the amplitude and phase response of the following frequency responses. On your plots carefully mark the values for  $\omega = 0$  and for one other non-zero value of  $\omega$ .

- (a)  $\forall \omega \in \text{Reals}, H_1(\omega) = 1 + j\omega$
- (b)  $\forall \omega \in \text{Reals}, H_2(\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega}$
- (c)  $\forall \omega \in \text{Reals}, H_3(\omega) = 1 + \cos \omega$

Which of  $H_1, H_2, H_3$  can be the frequency response of a discrete-time system?

4. **15 points** A discrete-time system  $H$  has impulse response  $h : \text{Ints} \rightarrow \text{Reals}$  given by

$$h(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n = -2, -1, 0, 1, 2 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- (a) Sketch  $h$ .
- (b) What is the step response of  $H$ , i.e. the output signal when the input signal is  $step$ , where  $step(n) = 1, n \geq 0$ , and  $step(n) = 0, n < 0$ ? You can give your answer as a plot or as an expression.
- (c) What is the frequency response of  $H$ ?
- (d) What is the output signal of  $H$  for the following input signals?
  - i.  $\forall n, x(n) = \cos n$
  - ii.  $\forall n, x(n) = \cos(n + \pi/6)$
  - iii.  $\forall n, x(n) = \sin 100n$

**5. 15 points**

- (a) Find the frequency response for the LTI systems described by these differential equations (input is  $x$ , output is  $y$ )
- i.  $\dot{y}(t) - 0.5y(t) = x(t)$
  - ii.  $\ddot{y}(t) - 0.5\dot{y}(t) + 0.25y(t) = \dot{x}(t) + x(t)$
- (b) What is the response of the second system above for the input  $\forall t, x(t) = e^{j(100t+\pi/4)}$ ?
- (c) Find the frequency response for the LTI systems described by these difference equations (input is  $x$ , output is  $y$ )
- i.  $y(n) - 0.5y(n-1) = x(n)$
  - ii.  $y(n) - y(n-1) + 0.25y(n-2) = x(n) + x(n-1)$

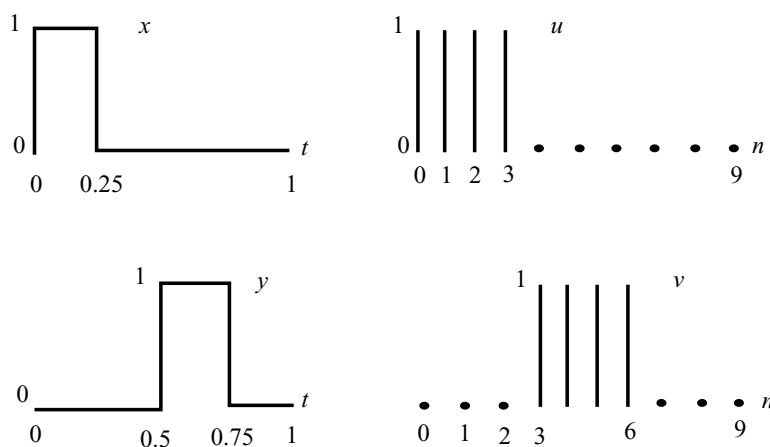


Figure 2: Periodic signals for Problem 6

6. **15 points** Figure 2 plots two continuous-time periodic signals  $x$  and  $y$  both with period 1 second, and two discrete-time signals  $u$  and  $v$  both with period 10 samples. The plots are given only for one period. Suppose the exponential Fourier Series representations of these signals are given as:

$$\forall t \in \text{Reals}, \quad x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_k e^{jk\omega_x t}$$

$$\forall t \in \text{Reals}, \quad y(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} Y_k e^{jk\omega_y t}$$

$$\forall n \in \text{Ints}, \quad u(n) = \sum_{k=0}^9 U_k e^{jk\omega_u n}$$

$$\forall n \in \text{Ints}, \quad v(n) = \sum_{k=0}^9 V_k e^{jk\omega_v n}$$

- Give the values of  $\omega_x =$  ,  $\omega_y =$  ,  $\omega_u =$  ,  $\omega_v =$  . State the units of these frequencies.
- Calculate the values of the coefficients  $X_0 =$  ,  $Y_0 =$  ,  $U_0 =$  ,  $V_0 =$  .
- Suppose the signals  $x$  is measured in Volts. What is the unit of  $X_0$ ?
- Calculate the values of the coefficients  $X_1 =$  ,  $Y_1 =$  ,  $U_1 =$  ,  $V_1 =$  .
- Express  $y$  as a delayed version of  $x$  and  $v$  as a delayed version of  $u$ .
- Express the FS coefficients  $\{Y_k\}$  in terms of  $\{X_k\}$  and  $\{V_k\}$  in terms of  $\{U_k\}$ .

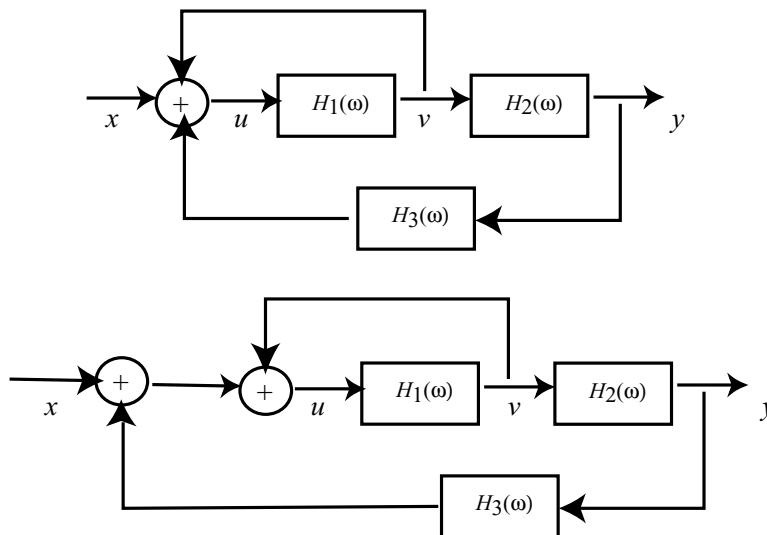


Figure 3: Feedback systems for Problem 7

7. **15 points** Figure 3 shows two feedback systems. In these figures,  $H_k(\omega)$ ,  $k = 1, 2, 3$  is the frequency response of the three LTI systems.
- Calculate the closed-loop frequency response  $H(\omega)$  of the first feedback system in terms of the  $H_k$ . Hint: Use the fact that the two systems are the same.
  - Suppose  $H_k(\omega) = 1/(1+j2\omega)$  for all  $k = 1, 2, 3$ . Calculate  $H(0)$ ,  $H(1)$  and  $\lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} H(\omega)$ .



8. **15 points** A continuous-time LTI system has the impulse response

$$\forall t \in \mathbf{Reals}, \quad h(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| < 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- (a) Sketch the impulse response, and mark carefully the relevant points on your plot.
- (b) Is this system causal? Answer yes or no.
- (c) What is the step response of this system, i.e. the response to  $step(t) = 1, t \geq 0$  and  $= 0, t < 0$ ?
- (d) What is the ramp response of this system, i.e. the response to  $ramp(t) = t, t \geq 0$ , and  $= 0, t < 0$ ?
- (e) What is the response of this system to the input signal  $impulsetrain$ , where

$$\forall t \in \mathbf{Reals}, \quad impulsetrain(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - 2k).$$