

University of Kentucky
Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

EE421G: Signals and Systems I – Fall 2007

Problem Set 1

Issued: August 22, 2007

Due: August 31, 2008 (In class)

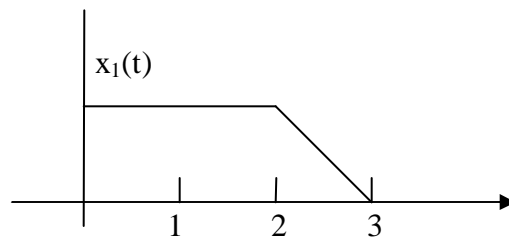
Reading Assignments:

Read Chapter 1 of Chen

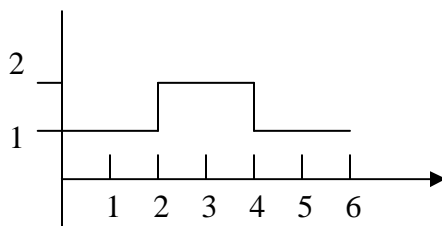
Paper and Pencil Assignments:

Please do the following problems at the end of chapter 1:

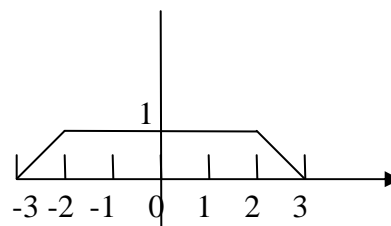
- 1) Problem 1.3: Consider the signal $x_1(t)$ shown in the following figure. Plot $x_1(t-1)$, $x_1(-t+2)$, $x_1(t-1)+x_1(-t+2)$, $x_1(t-1)-x_1(-t+2)$, and $x_1(t-1)x_1(-t+2)$.



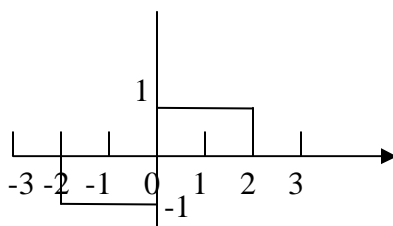
- 2) Problem 1.6: Express the signals in the following figures in terms of step and ramp functions.



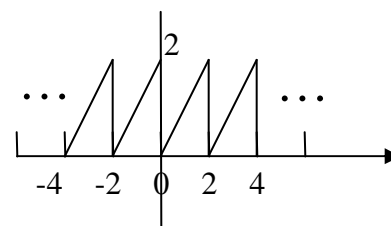
(a)



(b)

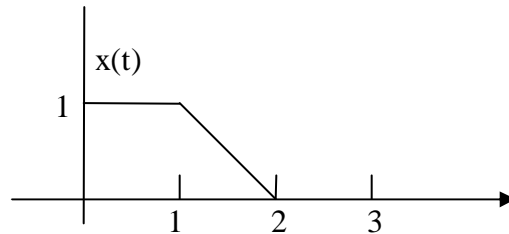


(c)



(d)

- 3) Problem 1.7: Consider the signal in the following figure. It starts from $t=0$ and ends at $t=2$ and is said to have time duration 2.
- Plot $x(2t)$. What is its time duration?
 - Plot $x(0.5t)$. What is its time duration?
 - Show that if $a>1$, then the time duration of $x(at)$ is smaller than that of $x(t)$. This speeds up the signal and is called time compression.
 - Show that if $0<a<1$, then the time duration of $x(at)$ is larger than that of $x(t)$. This slows down the signal and is called time expansion.



- 4) Problem 1.9: Consider a signal $x(t)$. Define

$$x_e(t) = \frac{x(t) + x(-t)}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad x_o(t) = \frac{x(t) - x(-t)}{2}$$

Show that $x_e(t)$ is even and $x_o(t)$ is odd. Note: a signal $x(t)$ is even if $x(t)=x(-t)$ and is odd if $x(t)=-x(-t)$.

- 5) Problem 1.13: Sketch the signal in Figure a in Problem 2 modulated by $\cos 2\pi t$.

- 6) Problem 1.14: Compute

a. $\int_0^9 [\cos \pi \tau] \delta(\tau - 3) d\tau$

b. $\int_5^9 [\cos \pi \tau] \delta(\tau - 3) d\tau$

c. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [\cos(t - \tau)] \delta(\tau + 3) d\tau$

d. $\int_0^{\infty} [\cos(t - \tau)] \delta(\tau + 3) d\tau$

e. $\int_{-\infty}^0 [\cos(t - \tau)] \delta(\tau + 3) d\tau$

- 7) Problem 1.20: Show

$$x[n] \delta[n - n_0] = x[n_0] \delta[n - n_0]$$

where n_0 is a fixed integer, and

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] \delta[n - n_0] = x[n_0]$$

They are the DT counterparts of the sifting property.

- 8) ~~Problem 1.22: Consider the CT signal~~

~~$$x(t) = 2 + \sin 1.4t - 4 \cos 2.1t$$~~

~~— Is it periodic? If yes, find its fundamental period. (a) Express it using exclusively sine functions. What are their frequencies, corresponding magnitudes, and phases? (b) Express it using exclusively cosine functions. — What are their frequencies, corresponding magnitudes, and phases?~~

- 9) ~~Problem 1.31: Consider $\cos \omega_k n$ with $T=1$ and~~

$$\omega_k = \frac{2\pi k}{N}$$

— where N is a given positive integer and k is an integer ranging from $-\infty$ to ∞ . How many different $\cos \omega_k n$ are there? What are their frequencies?

10) Problem 1.34: Consider the CT signal $x(t) = \sin 50t + 2\sin 70t$. Verify that its sampled sequence $x(nT)$ is $\sin(50nT)$ if T is selected as $T = \pi/60$. Can you determine the two frequencies of $x(t)$ from $x(nT)$? What is the sampled sequence of $x(t)$ if $T = \pi/45$? Can you determine the two frequencies of $x(t)$ from this sampled sequence? Repeat the question for $T = \pi/180$.
