

ECE-205

Exam 2

Spring 2010

Calculators and computers are not allowed. You must show your work to receive credit.

Problem 1 _____/20

Problem 2 _____/20

Problem 3 _____/28

Problems 5-11 _____/32 (4 points each)

Total _____

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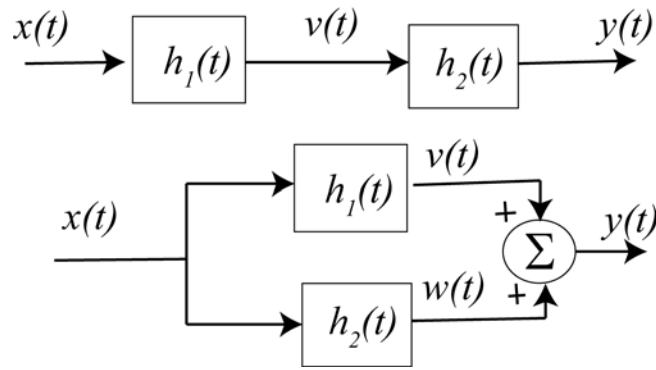
1) (20 points) Fill in the following table with a Y (yes) or N (no) for each of the system models given. Assume $-\infty < t < \infty$ for all of the systems and all initial conditions are zero.

System	System Model	Linear?	Time-Invariant?	Causal?	Memoryless?
1	$y(t) = \cos(t+1)x(t)$				
2	$y(t) = \frac{1}{1+x(t)}$				
3	$y(t) = x(1-t)$				
4	$\dot{y}(t) + y(t) = e^{-t}x(t+1)$				
5	$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t+1} e^{-(t-\lambda)}x(\lambda)d\lambda$				

2) (20 points) For the following interconnected systems,

i) determine the overall impulse response (the impulse response between input $x(t)$ and output $y(t)$) and

ii) determine if the system is causal.



a) $h_1(t) = u(t-2)$, $h_2(t) = u(t+1)$

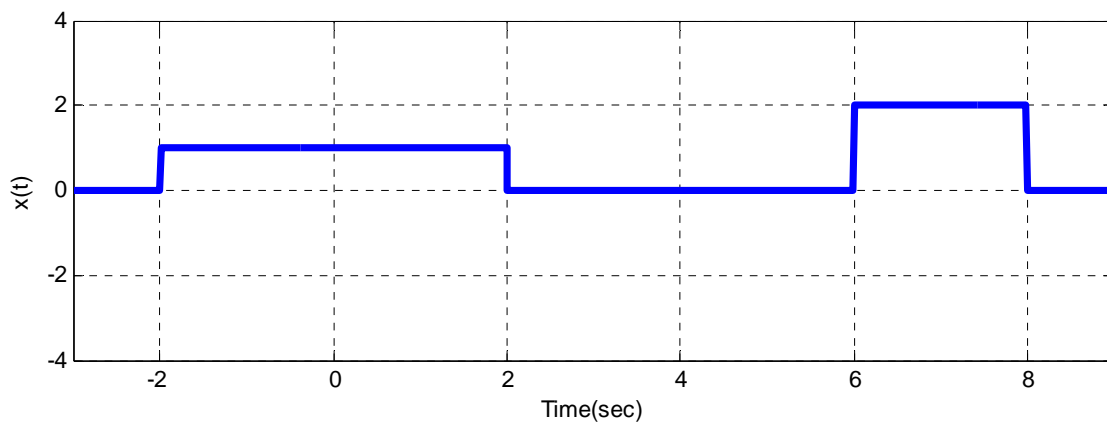
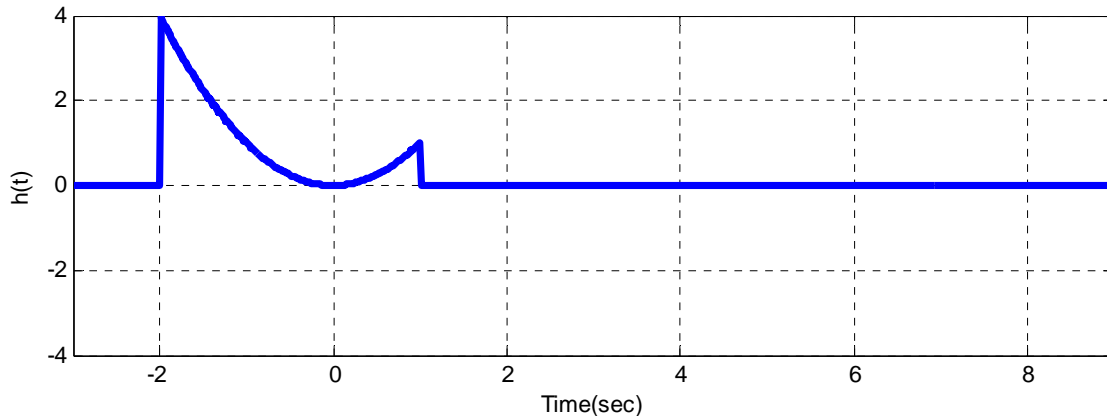
b) $h_1(t) = e^{-(t-2)}u(t-2)$, $h_2(t) = \delta(t+1)$

3) (28 points) Consider a linear time invariant system with impulse response given by

$$h(t) = t^2[u(t+2) - u(t-1)]$$

The input to the system is given by

$$x(t) = [u(t+2) - u(t-2)] + 2[u(t-6) - u(t-8)]$$



Using **graphical convolution**, determine the output $y(t)$. Specifically, you must

- Flip and slide $h(t)$, **NOT** $x(t)$
- Show graphs displaying both $h(t - \lambda)$ and $x(\lambda)$ for each region of interest
- Determine the range of t for which each part of your solution is valid
- Set up any necessary integrals to compute $y(t)$. Your integrals must be complete, in that they cannot contain the symbols $x(\lambda)$ or $h(t - \lambda)$ but must contain the actual functions.
- Your integrals cannot contain any unit step functions
- **DO NOT EVALUATE THE INTEGRALS!!**

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Multiple Choice Problems (4 points each)

4) The **impulse response** for the LTI system $y(t) = 2x(t) + \int_{-\infty}^{t-2} e^{-(t-\lambda)} x(\lambda + 3) d\lambda$ is

a) $h(t) = 2u(t) + e^{-(t+3)}u(t+1)$ b) $h(t) = 2\delta(t) + e^{-(t+3)}u(t+1)$

c) $h(t) = 2\delta(t) + e^{-(t+3)}u(t)$ d) $h(t) = 2\delta(t) + e^{-(t+3)}u(t-2)$

e) $h(t) = 2\delta(t) + e^{-(t+3)}u(t+3)$ f) none of these

5) The **impulse response** for the LTI system $\dot{y}(t) + y(t) = x(t-1)$ is

a) $h(t) = e^t u(t)$ b) $h(t) = e^{-t} u(t)$ c) $h(t) = e^{-(t-1)} u(t)$

d) $h(t) = e^{-(t-1)} u(t-1)$ e) $h(t) = e^{(t-1)} u(t-1)$ f) none of these

6) Assume we have a first order system in standard form, and the input is a step. The usual form used to compute the response of the system is

a) $y(t) = [y(0) - y(\infty)]e^{-t/\tau} + y(0)$ b) $y(t) = [y(\infty) - y(0)]e^{-t/\tau} + y(0)$

c) $y(t) = [y(\infty) - y(0)]e^{-t/\tau} + y(\infty)$ d) $y(t) = [y(0) - y(\infty)]e^{-t/\tau} + y(\infty)$

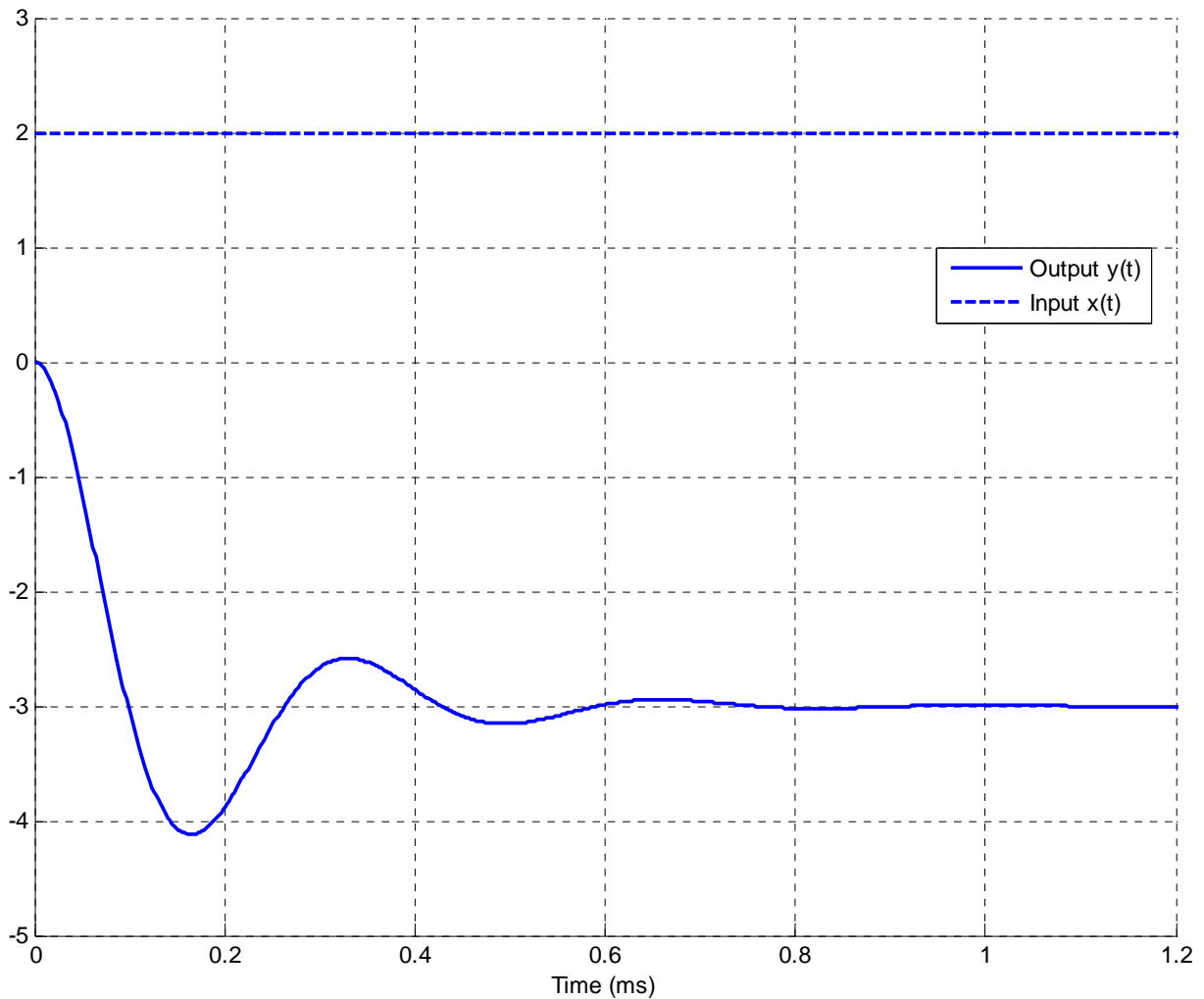
7) Is the system $y(t) = \sin\left(\frac{1}{1-2x(t)}\right)$ bounded input-bounded output (BIBO) stable?

a) yes b) no

8) Is the LTI system with impulse response $h(t) = e^t u(t)$ BIBO stable?

a) yes b) no

Problems 9-11 refer the following graph showing the response of a second order system to a step input.



9) The percent overshoot for this system is best estimated as

- a) 400% b) -400 % c) 300% d) -300 % e) -33% f) 33%

10) The (2%) settling time for this system is best estimated as

- a) 0.3 ms b) 0.6 ms c) 1.0 ms d) 1.2 ms

11) The static gain for this system is best estimated as

- a) 1.5 b) 3 c) -1.5 d) -3

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