

**Department of Electrical Engineering**  
**Sessional Assignment**  
**Date: 05/05/2020**

**Course Details**

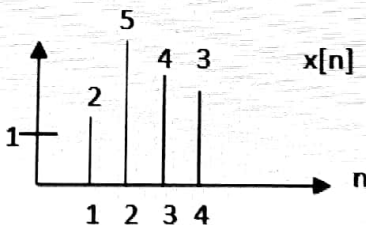
**Course Title:** Signals & Systems  
**Instructor:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Module:** 04  
**Total Marks:** 20

**Student Details**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Student ID:** \_\_\_\_\_

Q1.		<p><b>Evaluate</b> the even and odd components for the given function.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><math>x[n]</math></p>
Q2.		<p><b>Calculate</b> the inverse Laplace transform of the given equation.</p> $Y(s) = \frac{s + 4}{s^2 + 4s - 12}$
Q3.	i. ii.	<p><b>Discuss</b> the procedure of converting an analog signal into a digital one. Suppose an analog signal has a highest frequency of 60Hz. <b>Outline</b> the steps that will ensure</p>

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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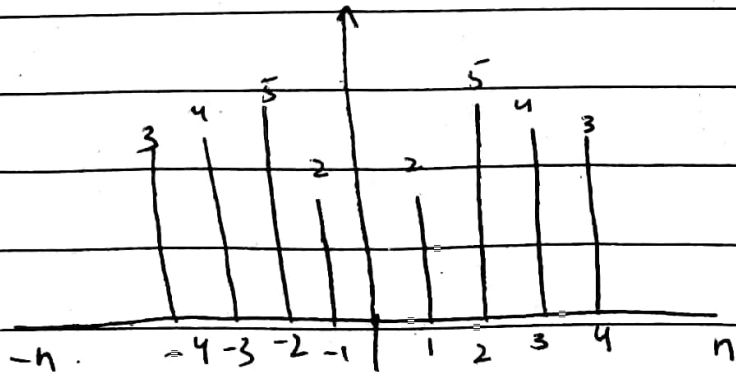
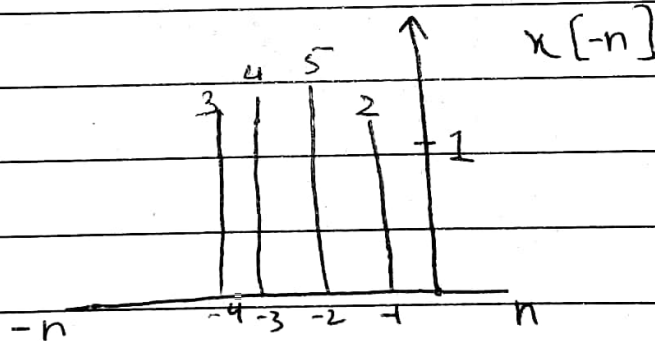
Subject:- Signals & Systems

(Question 1)

Sol:- We know that the even function can be written

$$x_e[n] = \frac{x[n] + x[-n]}{2}$$

Reflecting  $x[n] = x[-n]$



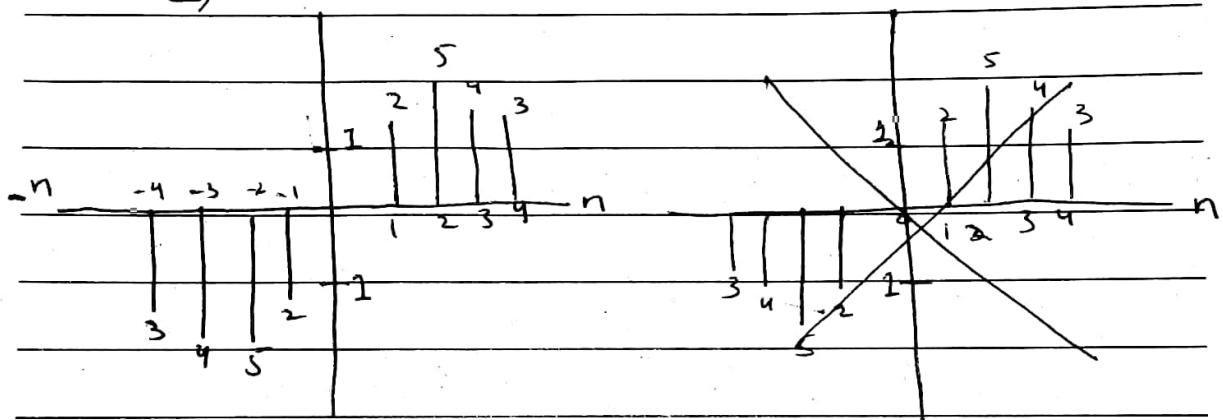
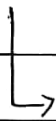
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

(2)

odd component can be written

$$x_o[n] = \frac{x[n] - x[-n]}{2}$$

$x_o[n]$



(Question 2)

Sol: -  $y(s) = \frac{s+4}{s^2+4s-12}$

$$= \frac{s+4}{s^2+6s-2s-12}$$

$$= \frac{s+4}{s(s+6)-2(s+6)}$$

$$= \frac{s+4}{s(s+6)-2(s+6)}$$

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

(3)

$$= \frac{s+4}{(s-2)(s+6)}$$

~~$$= \frac{s+4}{(s-2)(s+6)}$$~~

$$= \frac{A}{(s-2)} + \frac{B}{(s+6)}$$

Multiplying it by both sides

$$\Rightarrow y(s) = (s+4) = A(s+6) + B(s-2) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Let  $s = -6$  in eq (1)

$$(-6+4) = A(-6+6) + B(-6-2)$$

$$-2 = A(0) + B(-8)$$

$$-2 = B(-8) = B = \frac{-2}{-8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Let  $s = 2$  in eq (1)

$$s+4 = A(s+6) + B(s-2)$$

$$2+4 = A(2+6) + B(2-2)$$

$$6 = A(8) + B(0)$$

$$6 = A(8) + 0$$

$$6 = A(8)$$

$$A = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}$$

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

(4)

$$y(s) = \frac{1}{(s-2)} + \frac{4}{(s+6)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} L^{-1} \frac{1}{s-2} + 4 L^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{s+6} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} + 4e^{-6t}$$

$$y(s) = \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} + 4e^{-6t} \quad \text{Ans}$$

### Question 3 (i)

Ans) Following is the procedure of converting analog signal into digital one.

i) Sampling :-

Sampling converts a continuous time amplitude signal to discrete time continuous amplitude signal.

ii) Quantization :-

it converts the discrete time continuous amplitude signal to set of ~~finite~~ finite values so that it can be represented by finite bits and can be stored on computer.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

(5)

Part (ii)

Sol:-

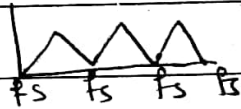
$$F = 60 \text{ Hz}$$

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

$$f_s \geq 2 f_m$$

$$f_s \geq 2 \times 60$$

$$f_s = 120$$



If  $f_s = 120 \text{ Hz}$  there will be no aliasing occurring.

(Question 4)

$$\text{Sol:- } x[n] * [h_1[n] * h_2[n]] = [x[n] * h_1[n]] * h_2[n]$$

Consider

$$y[n] = [x[n] * h_1[n]] * h_2[n]$$

$$x[n] * h_1[n] = w[n]$$

Now

$$y[n] = [x[n] * h_1[n]] * h_2[n]$$

$$y[n] = w_1[n] * h_2[n]$$

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

(6)

$$x[n] \longrightarrow h_1[n] \longrightarrow h_2[n] \longrightarrow y[n]$$

Now

$$w_2[n] = h_1[n] \times h_2[n]$$

$$y[n] = x[n] \times [h_1[n] \times h_2[n]]$$

$$y[n] = x[n] \times w_2[n]$$

$$x[n] \longrightarrow w_2[n] \longrightarrow y[n]$$

Both block diagram give the same response  
 $x[n] \times [h_1[n] \times h_2[n]] = [x[n] \times h_1[n]] \times h_2[n]$