### Department of Electrical Engineering Mid term exam

Date: 19/08/2020

#### **Course Details**

Course Title:Signals & SystemsModule:04Instructor:Engr. Mujtaba IhsanTotal Marks:30

#### **Student Details**

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Q1.	(a)	<b>Differentiate</b> between systems with & without memory using examples.	Marks				
	/L-X	I describe the heads difference between a determinated to and a mandam structure.	05+04 CLO 1				
	(b)	<b>Identify</b> the basic difference between a deterministic and a random signal.					
Q2.	(a)	<b>Sketch</b> the transformed versions for the signal x (t) mentioned in i. and ii.	Marks				
		- A (c)	08+06				
			CLO 1				
		1					
		3 t					
	i.	x (t + 4) and $x (2t)$					
	ii.						
	(b)	non-causal. Give the reason for you answers too.					
	i.	$y[n] = x^2[n]$					
	ii.	y[n] = x[n+2]					
Q3.		Let x[n] be a signal with x [n] = 0 for n < 1 and n>4. For the signal given below,	Marks				
QS.		determine value of "n" for which the signal is guaranteed to be zero.	04				
		determine value of 11 for which the signal is guaranteed to be zero.	CLO 1				
		5	OLO 1				
		↑ 4 3 x[n]					
		2					
		1 4 3 x[n] 1					
		1 2 3 4					
	.	V[n   F]					
	I.	x[n+5]					

Q4.		State the correct answer.  If a time shift in the input signal does not result in an identical time shift in the output	
		signal, the system is said to be	CLO 1

### Que # 01 (a)

Answer

Sjstem with Memory:

memory in a System Corresponds
to the Presence of a mechanism in the
Statem that retains or Stores information
about input values at times other than
the Current time.

Example

\* Accumulator or Summer:

Accumulator or Summer is a discrete time System with memory

$$\mathcal{G}[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n} \times [k]$$

An Accumulator must semember 08 Store the information about Part input. The Accumulator computes the running Sum of all input up to the Current time and thus at each instant of time.

Memory Less System:

A System is Said to be memory

less if its output for lach value of the

independent variable at a fiven time

is defendentent only on the input at

that Same time.

\* Exemples:

O  $\mathcal{J}[n] = \mathcal{J}(n[n] - n^2[n])^{\frac{1}{2}}$ The Above System is a memory less System as the Value of  $\mathcal{J}[n]$  at any particular time no depends only on the Value of  $\mathcal{I}[n]$  at that time.

A Resistor Is A memoryless System;-Let x(t) = Input taken as the Current d(t) = valtage taken as output The input-output relation of Resistor is d(t) = Rx(t)

# Oue # 01 (B)

Answer :-

Deterministic and Random Signal:

A Signed is deterministic is it is completely known and can be described mathematically.

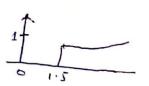
\* Random Signed Can only be described by means of Probablistic description.

Eg mean, Vaxiance, Standard Derivation

At 
$$t=3$$
,  $x(t)=1$   
 $t+4=3$ ,  $x(t+4)=1$   
 $t=3-4$   
 $t=-1$ 

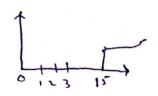
\* x(2+)

At 
$$t=3$$
,  $x(t)=1$   
 $t=3$ ,  $x(at)=1$   
 $t=3$ ,  $t=1.5$ 



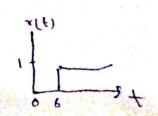
( x ( t/s)

At 
$$t=3$$
,  $\pi(t)=1$   
 $\frac{t}{5}=3$ ,  $\pi(\frac{t}{5})=1$   
 $t=15$ 



\* x (t-3)

At 
$$t=3$$
,  $x(t)=1$   
 $t-3=3$ ,  $x(t-3)=1$ 



Q2 (B)

(i) y[n] = x2 [n] -> (Non Linear)

Lot xi(n) be an imput to the giving

y, (x) = x1, (x)

Another input x1(n) to the System will give

y, (n)= x, (n)

let x3(n) be the Sum of x1(n) and x1(n)

Such that

73(n) = axi(n)+bx2(n)

This will give y3(n) = 23(h)

Y3(n) = [axi(n) + 6xi(n)]

Y3(n)= a xi (n)+6 xi (n)+ dab xi(n) xx (n)

It is obvious that the Superposition does not apply here.

Hence the given System is Non Linear.

-> Non Casual

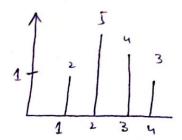
=> Reason:-

A System is Said to be Non Causal is it anticipates the Juture Value of the Imput.

Y(n) = x [n+2]

## Que # 3

Answer :-



x (n+5)

This Signal can be Shown as

$$h = -5 - 1$$

Similarly

At n=4,2[n]=3

The Signal is guaranteed

/h=-9/

n=-5-4 to be zero 700 nc-6 and

AX(n+s)

#### Answer:

if a time Shift in the input Signal does not sesult in an identical time Shift in the output Signal the System 15

Said to be Time Variant

