

Course Title

Signal and System

Module

4th

Instructor

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Name

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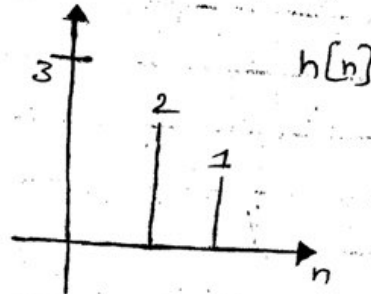
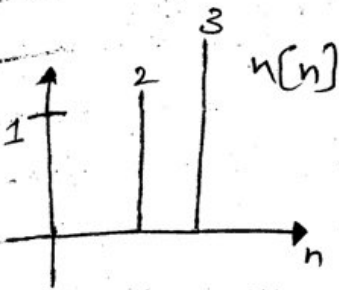
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Q No 2 Part (a)

Evaluate $Y[n]$ using Convolution Summation.

The summation is called the Convolution sum of the sequence $x[n]$ & $h[n]$ represented compactly as

$$Y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$$

As we know

$$x[n] = x[n] \delta[n] + 2x[n-1] \delta[n-1] + 3x[n-2] \delta[n-2]$$

and

$$Y[n] = 3x[n] + 2x[n-1] + x[n-2]$$

$$x[n] = x[0] \delta[n] + x[1] \delta[n-1] + x[2] \delta[n-2]$$

$$Y[n] = x[0] \delta[n] + x[1] \delta[n-1] + x[2] \delta[n-2]$$

$$u[n] = \sum_{k=0}^2 u[m] f[n-k]$$

For $y[n]$

$$Y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^2 u[m] f[n-k]$$

Q.N. 1 Part (b)

Sketch block diagram for the given system.

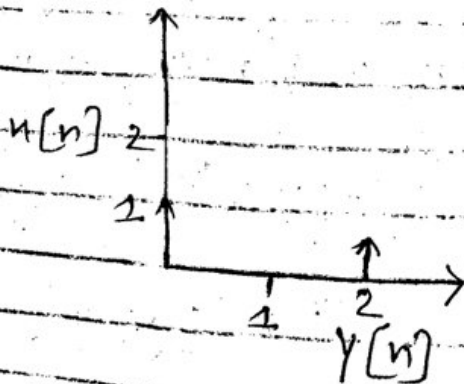
$$Y[n] = u[n] + u[n-2]$$

Answer:-

Given:-

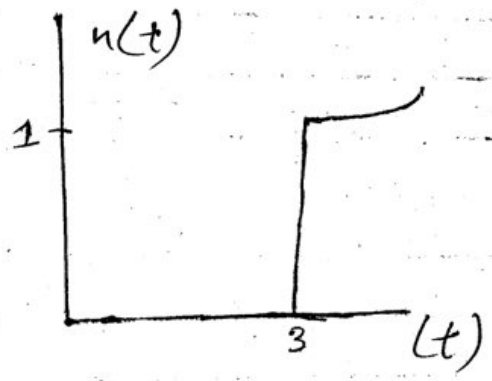
$$Y[n] = u[n] + u[n-2]$$

the graph is:-



Q2:- Part (a)
 Sketch the Transform version for
 signal $n(t)$ in

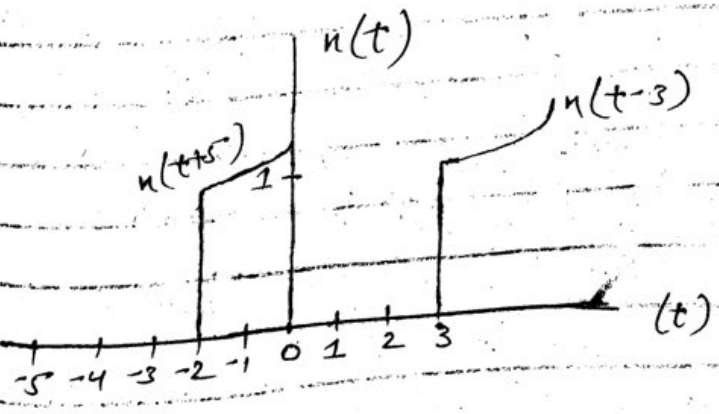
- (i) $n(t+5)$ and $n(3t)$
- (ii) $n(t/4)$ and $n(t-2)$



Answer:-

- (i) $n(t+5)$ and $n(3t)$

$y(t) = n(t-3), z(t) = n(t+5)$



The above figure shows translation which is from right to left.

At $t=3$, $n(t)=1$

At $t+5=3$, $n(t)=1$

$t = -5 + 3$

$t = -2$

Compression $n(3t)$

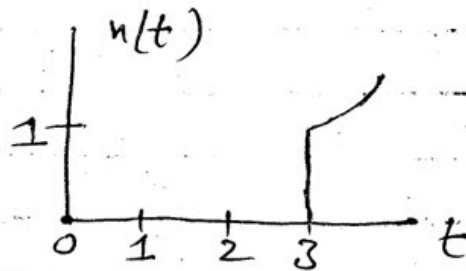
At $t=3$, $n(t)=1$

At $3t=3$, $n(3t)=1$

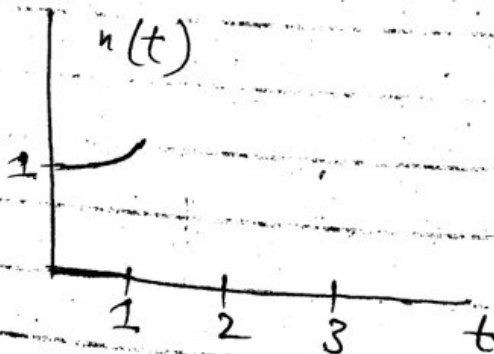
$3t=3$

$t=3/3$

$t=1$



So $x(t) = n(t-3)$, $z(t) = n(3t)$



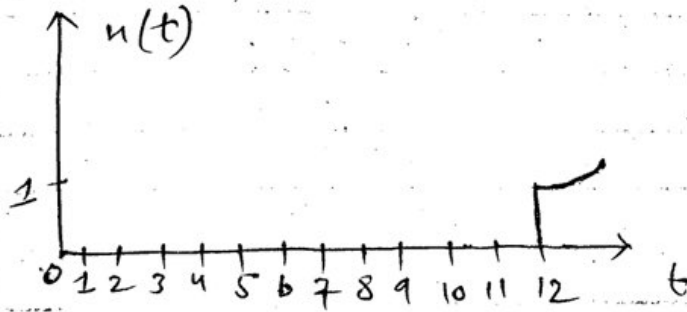
(ii) $n(t/4)$ and $n(t-2)$ $n(t/4)$:-

At $t=3$, $n(t)=1$

At $t/4=3$, $n(t/4)=1$

$t/4=3$

$t=12$



Time delay :-

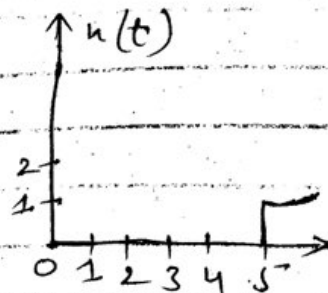
$n(t-2)$

At $t=3$, $n(t)=1$

At $t-2=3$, $n(t)=1$

$t=2+3$

$t=5$



Q2 Part (b)

outline the given system as invertible or non-invertible, linear or non-linear, causal or non-causal. Give the reason for your answer too.

$$(i) y[n] = x^2[n]$$

$$(ii) y[n] = x[n+2]$$

Ans: (i) $y[n] = x^2[n]$

the system is non-invertible because we cannot determine the sign of the input from knowledge of output.

$$(ii) y[n] = x[n+2]$$

the system is non-causal. its output involves future value of the input.

Q3:-

Fill in the blanks.

if a time shift in the input signal results in an identical time shift in the output signal, the system is said to be even.