

1) The impulse response of an LTI system is

$$h(t) = 2 \exp(-2t) u(t) - 2 \exp(-t) \cos(2t) u(t)$$

- a) List the poles of the system
- b) Find the differential equation describing the system
- c) What is the dc gain of the system?
- d) Sketch the output signal produced by input $x(t) = 2$.

2) A causal LTI system is described by the differential equation

$$y''(t) + 2y'(t) + 10y(t) = x'(t) + 2x(t)$$

- a) Find the poles and zeros. Accurately sketch the pole/zero diagram.
- b) Write the form of the impulse response (you need not compute the residues).
- c) Find the transfer function $H(s)$

3) The impulse response of an LTI system is

$$h(t) = 3 \exp(-t) u(t-2)$$

Note: $u(t-2)$ not $u(t)$ in $h(t)$.

- a) Find the frequency response $H_f(w)$
- b) Find and sketch $|H_f(w)|$

4) The frequency response of an LTI system is

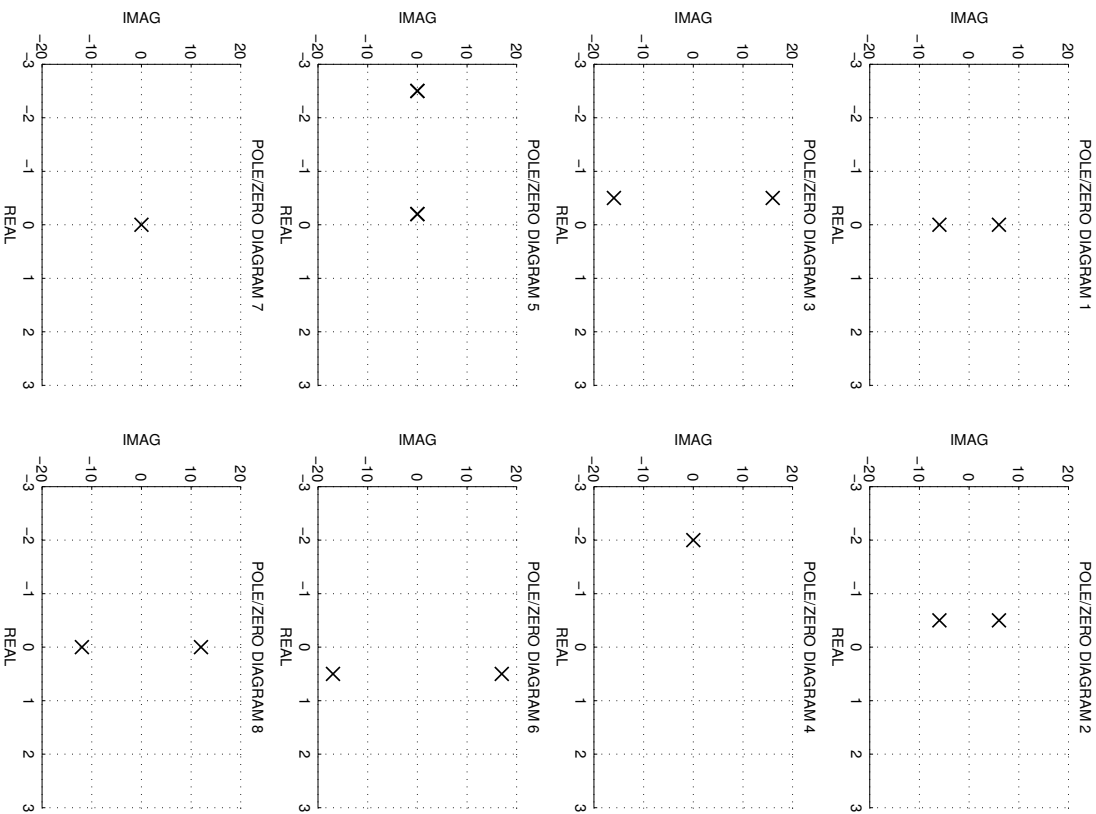
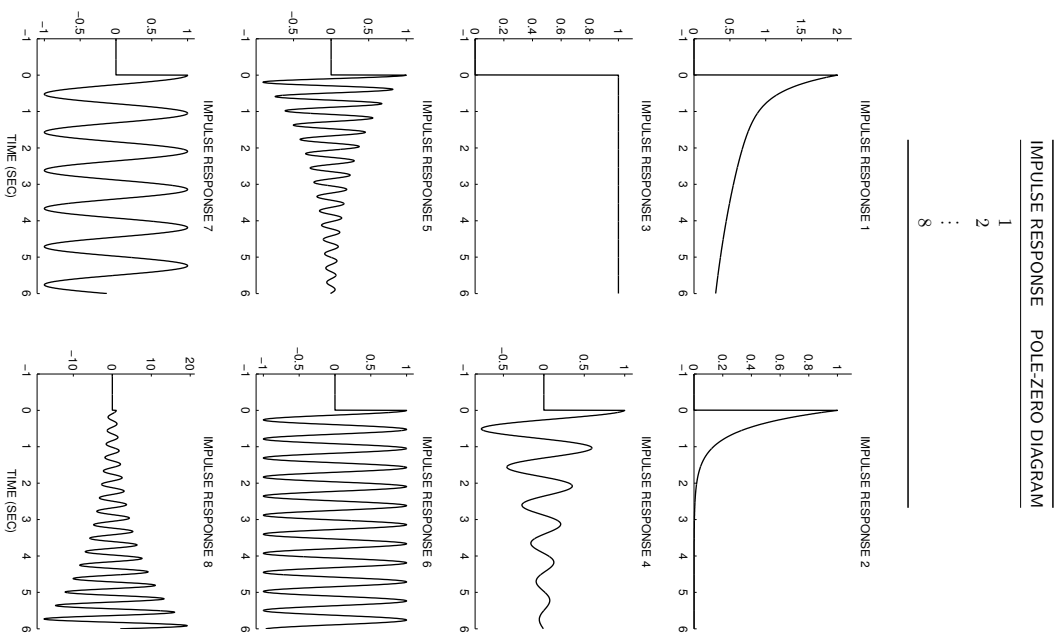
$$H_f(w) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } |w| < 3\pi \\ jw & \text{for } |w| > 3\pi \end{cases}$$

- a) Sketch the frequency response magnitude $|H_f(w)|$
- b) Sketch the frequency response phase $\angle H_f(w)$
- c) Find the output signal produced by the input signal

$$x(t) = 1 + \cos(\pi t) + \cos(4\pi t) + \sin(5\pi t)$$

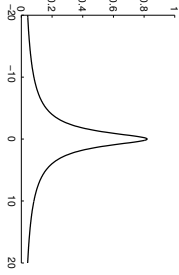
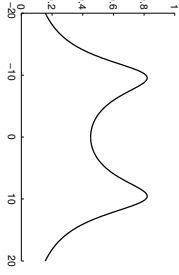
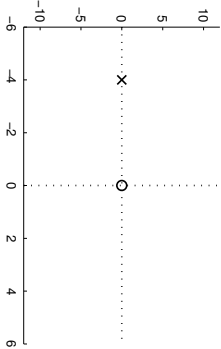
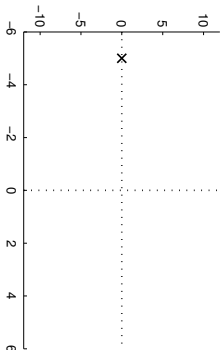
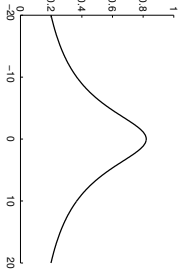
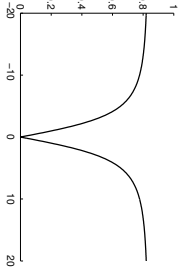
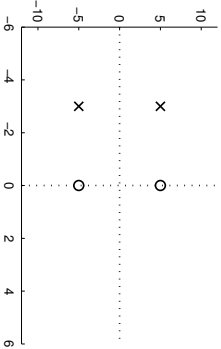
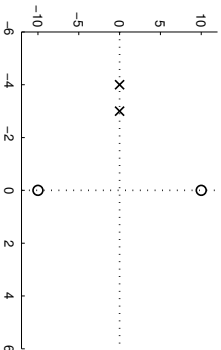
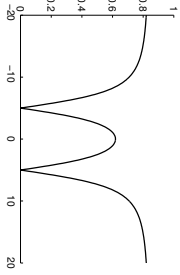
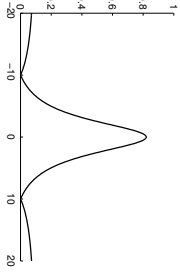
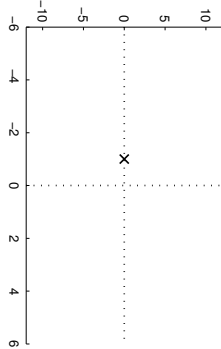
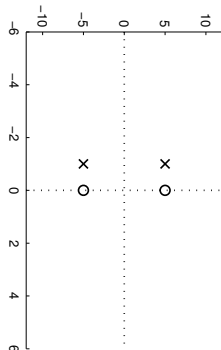
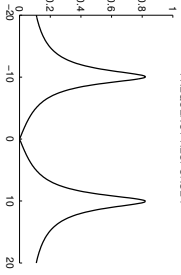
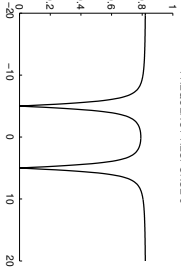
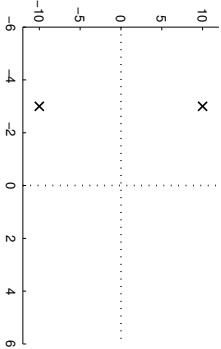
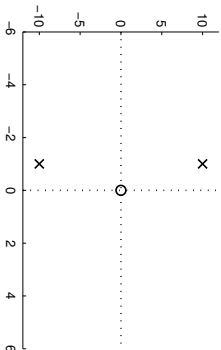
More problems on following pages.

The first six seconds of the impulse responses of eight causal continuous-time systems are illustrated below, along with the pole/zero diagram of each system. But they are out of order. Match the figures with each other by completing the table.



The frequency responses of eight causal continuous-time systems are illustrated below, along with the pole/zero diagram of each system. But they are out of order. Match the figures with each other by completing a table.

FREQUENCY RESPONSE		POLE-ZERO DIAGRAM	
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

 <p>FREQUENCY RESPONSE 1</p>	 <p>FREQUENCY RESPONSE 2</p>	 <p>POLE-ZERO DIAGRAM 1</p>	 <p>POLE-ZERO DIAGRAM 2</p>
 <p>FREQUENCY RESPONSE 3</p>	 <p>FREQUENCY RESPONSE 4</p>	 <p>POLE-ZERO DIAGRAM 3</p>	 <p>POLE-ZERO DIAGRAM 4</p>
 <p>FREQUENCY RESPONSE 5</p>	 <p>FREQUENCY RESPONSE 6</p>	 <p>POLE-ZERO DIAGRAM 5</p>	 <p>POLE-ZERO DIAGRAM 6</p>
 <p>FREQUENCY RESPONSE 7</p>	 <p>FREQUENCY RESPONSE 8</p>	 <p>POLE-ZERO DIAGRAM 7</p>	 <p>POLE-ZERO DIAGRAM 8</p>

7)

The figure shows the impulse responses and frequency responses of four continuous-time LTI systems. But they are out of order. Match the impulse response to its frequency response magnitude, and *explain* your answer.

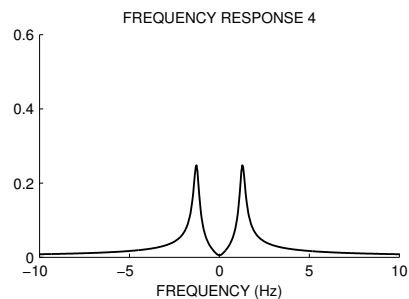
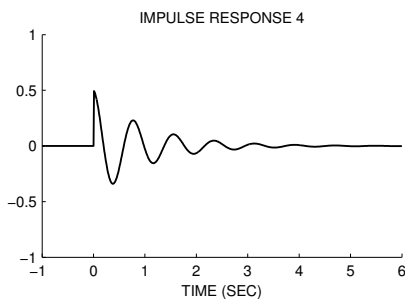
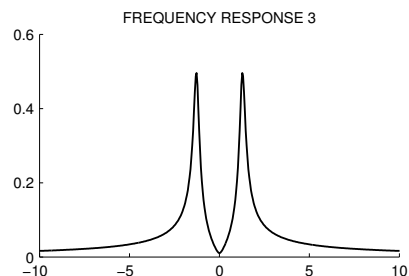
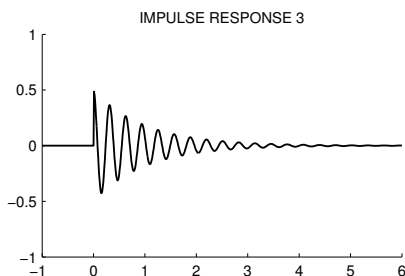
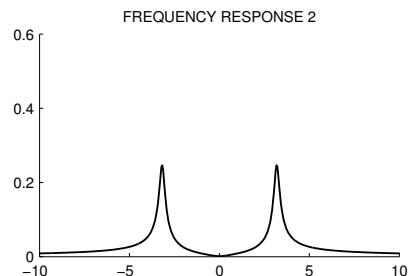
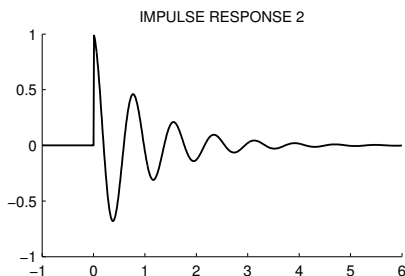
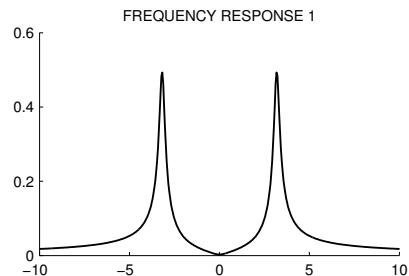
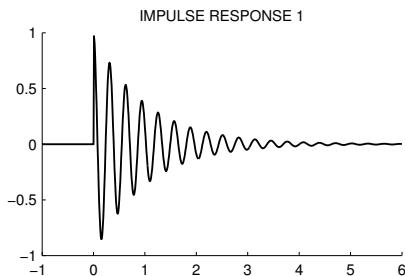
IMPULSE RESPONSE	FREQUENCY RESPONSE
1	
2	
3	
4	

1

2

3

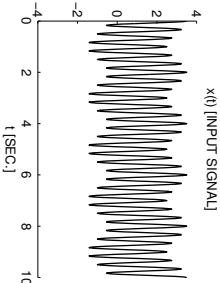
4



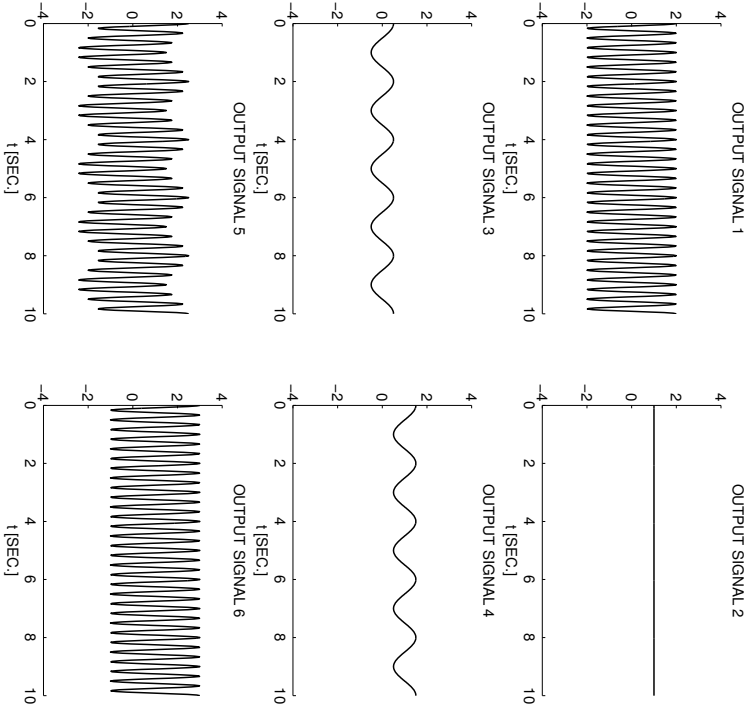
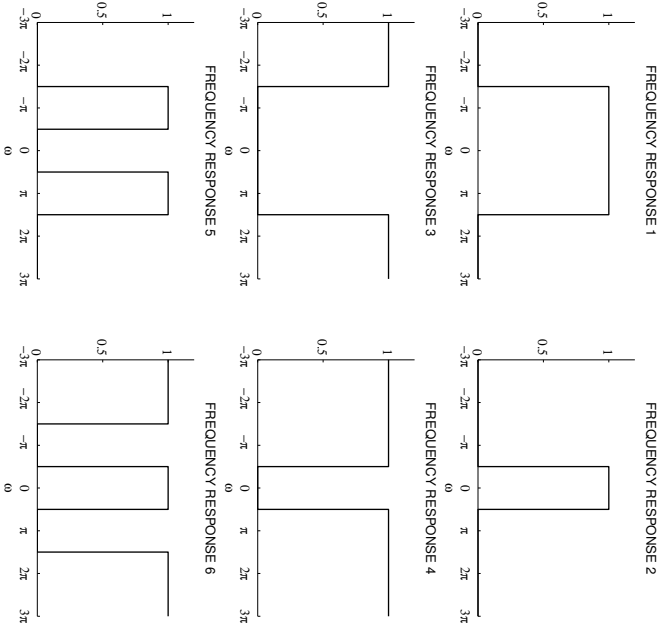
A signal $x(t)$, comprised of three components,

$$x(t) = 1 + 0.5\cos(\pi t) + 2\cos(6\pi t)$$

is illustrated here:



This signal, $x(t)$, is filtered with each of six different continuous-time LTI filters. The frequency response of each of the six systems are shown below. (For $|\omega| > 3\pi$, each frequency response has the value it has at $|\omega| = 3\pi$.)



Match each output signal to the system that was used to produce it by completing the table.

System	Output signal
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

The six output signals are shown below, but they are not numbered in the same order.