University of Portland School of Engineering

<u>EE 262-Ågnals & Åystems-3 cr. hrs.</u> Spring 2011

Midterm Exam # 2 (Prepared by Professor A. S. Inan)



(Wednesday, March 30, 2011)

Signature:

"Honesty is the best policy." Aesop (~ 620B.C. -?)

"An honest mind possesses a kingdom." Lucius Annaeus Seneca (4B.C.–65A.D.)

"Honest people are the true winners of the universe." Anonymous

Select and do any 4 of the 5 problems assigned during class time. The fifth problem is a take-home problem due class time on Friday, April 1, 2011.

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(1) (20 points). **DT LTI system.** The unit impulse of a DT LTI system is given below. Find and sketch the zero-state response $y_{zs}[n]$ of this system due to input signal $x[n] = 2\delta[n] - 3\delta[n-2]$.



(2) (<u>Total:</u> 15 points) LTI system. For each of the following unit impulse responses corresponding to an LTI system, determine whether the system is (a) Memoryless, (b) Causal, and (c) BIBO stable. <u>Provide a clear justification for each answer.</u>



(a) (7.5 points) h[n] = (1-n)u[n-1]

(b) (7.5 points) $h(t) = 2\sin(\pi t)u(t-1)$

(3) (<u>Total:</u> 25 points) **Electric circuits.** For the electric circuit shown:



(a) (10 points) Find its transfer function H(s). Provide your work step by step.

(b) (10 points) Find the impulse response h(t). Show your work.

(c) (5 points) Find the unit step response $y_s(t)$. Provide your work.

(4) (<u>Total:</u> 20 points) **LTI system.** Consider an LTI system.



(a) (10 points) If the system is continuous time, given the unit-step response of the system to be

$$y_{s}(t) = (5te^{-t} + 11e^{-t} - 3)u(t)$$

Find the unit-impulse response h(t) of the system. What is h(2)?

(b)(10 points) If the system is discrete time, given the impulse response of the system to be

$$h[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]$$

Find the unit-step response $y_s[n]$ of the system. What is $y_s[2]$?

(5)(<u>Total:</u> 20 points) **Electric circuits.** In the circuit shown, assuming $v_C(0^-) = -3$ V and $y(0^-) = 0.5$ A, do the following:



(a) (10) Draw the Laplace domain circuit with all the numerical values provided.

(b)(10) Using part (a) circuit, obtain Y(s) and perform inverse Laplace on it to obtain y(t) for t > 0.