



PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

Roll No.																			
----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Make Up Examinations – December 2025

Date: 26 – 12- 2025

Time: 9:30am – 12:30pm

School: SOE	Program: B. Tech	
Course Code: ECE2003	Course Name: SIGNALS AND SYSTEMS	
Semester: MK	Max Marks: 100	Weightage: 50%

CO - Levels	C01	C02	C03	C04	C05
Marks	20	30	50	-	-

Instructions:

- (i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
- (ii) Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks.

10Q x 2M=20M

1	Plot the functions $x(n-1)$ and $x(2n)$ for the given $x(n)=\{1,2,1,2,1,2,1\}$ where $x(0)$ is the middle value which makes the signal even.	2 Marks	L1	C01
2	How are systems classified?	2 Marks	L1	C01
3	Determine whether the system $y(n) = Ax(n) + B$ is linear or nonlinear	2 Marks	L1	C01
4	Give the formula of Exponential Fourier series Coefficients 'a ₀ ' and 'a _k '	2 Marks	L2	C02
5	Dirichlet- Jordan, a Mathematician gives sufficient conditions for an existence of Fourier series. List the Dirichlet conditions for the existence of Fourier series.	2 Marks	L2	C02
6	Find the Fourier Transform of $e^{-4t}u(t)$	2 Marks	L2	C02
7	Identify the property and use it to Find the Fourier Transform of $x(t - 2)$, If $x(t) = e^{j3t}u(t)$	2 Marks	L2	C02
8	Find the unilateral Laplace Transform of Ramp function	2 Marks	L3	C03
9	Find the Z Transform of the Unit step sequence	2 Marks	L3	C03
10	List the properties of ROC of ZT	2 Marks	L3	C03

Part B

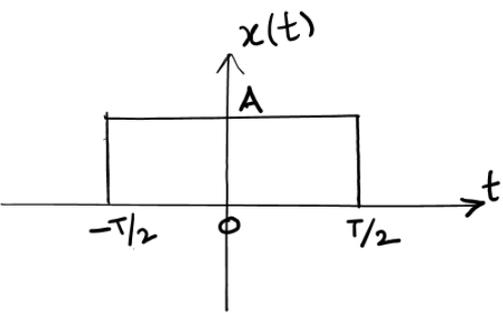
Answer the Questions

Total 80 Marks

11.	a.	The signal which has finite energy and zero average power is called as energy signal. Justify the given signal, $x(t) = e^{(-10t)}u(t)$ is energy or power signal.	10 Marks	L1	C01
------------	-----------	--	---------------------	-----------	------------

Or

12.	a.	Draw and verify whether the given signal is Even signal or Odd signal $x(n) = 2\delta(n + 2) + \delta(n + 1) + \delta(n) + \delta(n - 1) + 2\delta(n - 2)$	10 Marks	L1	C01
------------	-----------	---	---------------------	-----------	------------

13.	a.	<p>The Fourier transform is a generalization of the complex Fourier series in the limit $T \rightarrow \infty$.</p> <p>Find the Fourier transform of the signal $x(t)$ shown in figure.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	10 Marks	L2	C02
------------	-----------	---	---------------------	-----------	------------

Or

14.	a.	The Fourier transform is a generalization of the complex Fourier series in the limit $T \rightarrow \infty$. Find the Fourier transform of the signal $x(t) = e^{-a t }$.	10 Marks	L2	C02
------------	-----------	---	---------------------	-----------	------------

15.	a.	A very simple application of Laplace transform in the area of Physics is to find out the harmonic vibration of a beam which is supported at two ends. Find the Laplace transform of $x(t) = e^{at} \sin(\omega_0 t) u(t)$	10 Marks	L3	C03
------------	-----------	---	---------------------	-----------	------------

Or

16.	a.	State and prove Parseval's Energy theorem with respect to Fourier Transform.	10 Marks	L2	C02
------------	-----------	--	---------------------	-----------	------------

17.	a.	Fourier transform exists only when signal $x(t)$ is integrable. Find the Fourier transform for the given signal, $x(t) = e^{(-at)}u(t)$. Verify the results using Laplace transform and justify if the results are same.	15 Marks	L2	C02
------------	-----------	---	---------------------	-----------	------------

Or

18.	a.	Fourier transform exists, when signal $x(t)$ has finite number of discontinuities and finite number of maxima and minima in every finite time interval. Find the Fourier transform of Signum function, $sgn(t)$ and from the result of Signum function, find the Fourier transform of $e^{-at}u(t)$ and $e^{at}u(-t)$.	15 Marks	L2	C02
------------	-----------	---	---------------------	-----------	------------

19.	a.	State and prove Initial Value and Final value theorem for Laplace Transform. Also mention Properties of ROC of LT.	15 Marks	L3	C03
------------	-----------	--	---------------------	-----------	------------

Or

20.	a.	Find the convolution of the signals $x(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$ and $x(t) = e^{-4t}u(t)$ using the convolution property of Laplace Transform. Also verify the result by the time domain method (Hint: Convolution formula)	15 Marks	L3	C03
------------	-----------	---	---------------------	-----------	------------

21.	a.	The z-transform is a mathematical tool, which is used to convert the difference equations in time-domain into the algebraic equations in z-domain. Prove that the sequences $x_1(n) = a^n u(n)$ and $x_2(n) = -a^n u(-n - 1)$ have the same $X(z)$ and differ only in ROC. Also plot their ROCs	20 Marks	L3	C03
------------	-----------	---	---------------------	-----------	------------

Or

22.	a.	Laplace transform provides a unified approach in solving initial and boundary value problems. Find the inverse Laplace transform of the following. $X(S) = \frac{8S}{(S^2+3S+2)}$, with ROC $-2 < Re\{S\} < -1$	20 Marks	L3	C03
------------	-----------	--	---------------------	-----------	------------

******* BEST WISHES *******