



**PROBLEM SPR-02-Q.1.1:**

For each of the following signals, pick one of the representations below that defines *exactly* the same signal. Write your answer ((a), (b), (c), (d), (e), or (f)) in the box next to each signal.

$$\text{ANS} = \boxed{\phantom{000}} \quad -\cos(44\pi t + 3\pi/4)$$

$$\text{ANS} = \boxed{\phantom{000}} \quad \Re \left\{ \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) e^{j44\pi t} \right\}$$

$$\text{ANS} = \boxed{\phantom{000}} \quad \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\pi/4}e^{j44\pi t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{j\pi/4}e^{-j44\pi t}$$

$$\text{ANS} = \boxed{\phantom{000}} \quad \Re \left\{ |j e^{j3\pi/4} e^{j44\pi t}| \right\}$$

$$\text{ANS} = \boxed{\phantom{000}} \quad \cos(44\pi t + 5\pi/4)$$

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS:**

Your answer will be one of the following choices.

**Please note: some of the following signals could be used more than one time to match the above signals.**

(a)  $x_a(t) = 0$

(b)  $x_b(t) = \cos(44\pi t + 7\pi/4)$

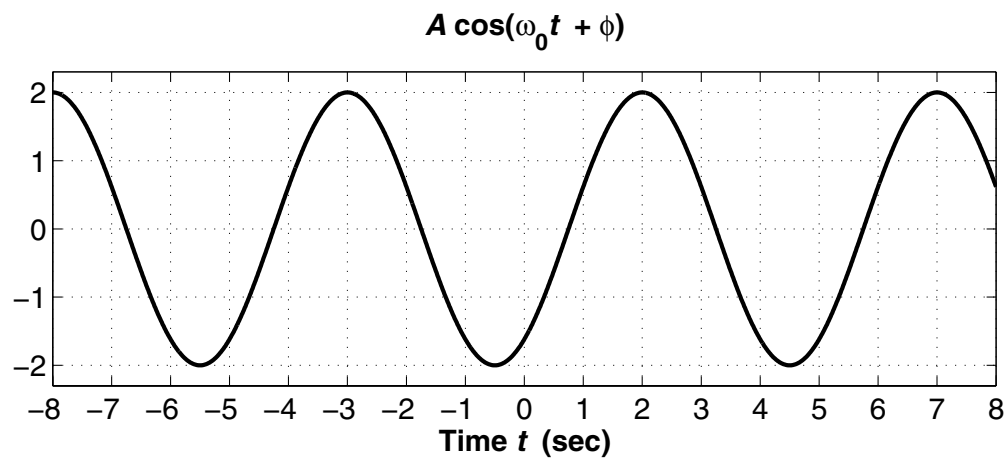
(c)  $x_c(t) = \Re \left\{ e^{-j3\pi/4} e^{j44\pi t} \right\}$

(d)  $x_d(t) = \sin(44\pi t + 3\pi/4)$

(e)  $x_e(t) = 1$

(f)  $x_f(t) = \Re \left\{ e^{j3\pi/4} e^{j44\pi t} \right\}$

**PROBLEM SPR-02-Q.1.2:**



The above graph is a plot of a sinusoidal signal  $x(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$ .

- (a) Determine numerical values for  $A$ ,  $\omega_0$  and  $\phi$  with  $-\pi < \phi \leq \pi$ . Include units for  $\omega_0$  and  $\phi$ .

$A =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\omega_0 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\phi =$  \_\_\_\_\_

- (b) Using  $x(t)$  from above, define a new signal as  $y(t) = 3x(t - 2) - 3$ . Make a plot of  $y(t)$  over the same time interval as above. Label everything carefully.

**PROBLEM SPR-02-Q.1.3:**

The following MATLAB code defines several signals that are then multiplied and summed:

```
tt = -10:0.001:10;  
xxe = exp(-2*abs(tt));  
xx1 = 8*cos( pi*(tt + 1/3) );  
xx2 = 6*cos( pi*tt - 7*pi/6 );  
xx = xxe.*xx1 + xxe.*xx2;
```

(a) If the signal  $x_1(t)$  corresponds to the MATLAB vector `xx1`, determine the complex amplitude of  $x_1(t)$ .

(b) If the signal  $x(t)$  corresponds to the MATLAB vector `xx`, then it is possible to express  $x(t)$  in the form

$$x(t) = Ae^{-\beta|t|} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

Determine the numerical values of  $A$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\omega$ , and  $\phi$ . *Hint:* Use phasor addition.

$$A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\beta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

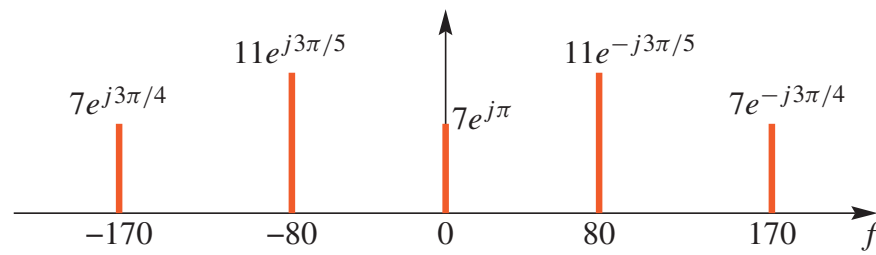
$$\omega = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\phi = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

**PROBLEM SPR-02-Q.1.4:**

This problem involves the relationship between the time domain  $x(t)$  and the frequency domain (spectrum).

(a) The spectrum of a signal  $x(t)$  is shown in the following figure:



*Note: the frequency axis is cyclic frequency ( $f$ ) in Hz.*

Write an equation for  $x(t)$  in terms of cosine functions.

(b) Make a plot of the spectrum of the signal  $y(t)$  defined as follows:

$$y(t) = (-3 + 3 \cos(20\pi t))^2$$