

Exercise 1

Given a signal with continuous time:

$$s(t) = \begin{cases} t+1 & \text{for } -1 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- a) draw signal $s(t)$.
- b) draw signals $s(t-2)$, $s(t+2)$, $s(-t-2)$, $s(-t+2)$, $s(3t)$, $s(t/3)$.
- c) draw instantaneous power $p(t)$ graph.
- d) calculate the signal's energy in the interval $t \in [-1, 1]$.
- e) calculate the signal's overall energy E_∞ and the mean power P_∞ .
- f) answer: has the signal finite energy ?

Exercise 2

Given a discrete signal:

$$s[n] = \begin{cases} 3 & \text{for } n = 0 \\ 2 & \text{for } n = 1 \\ 1 & \text{for } n = 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- a) draw signal $s[n]$.
- b) draw signals $s[n-3]$, $s[n+3]$, $s[-n-3]$, $s[-n+3]$.
- c) draw instantaneous power $p[n]$ graph.
- d) calculate the signal's overall energy E_∞ and overall mean power P_∞ .

Exercise 3

Given a periodic signal:

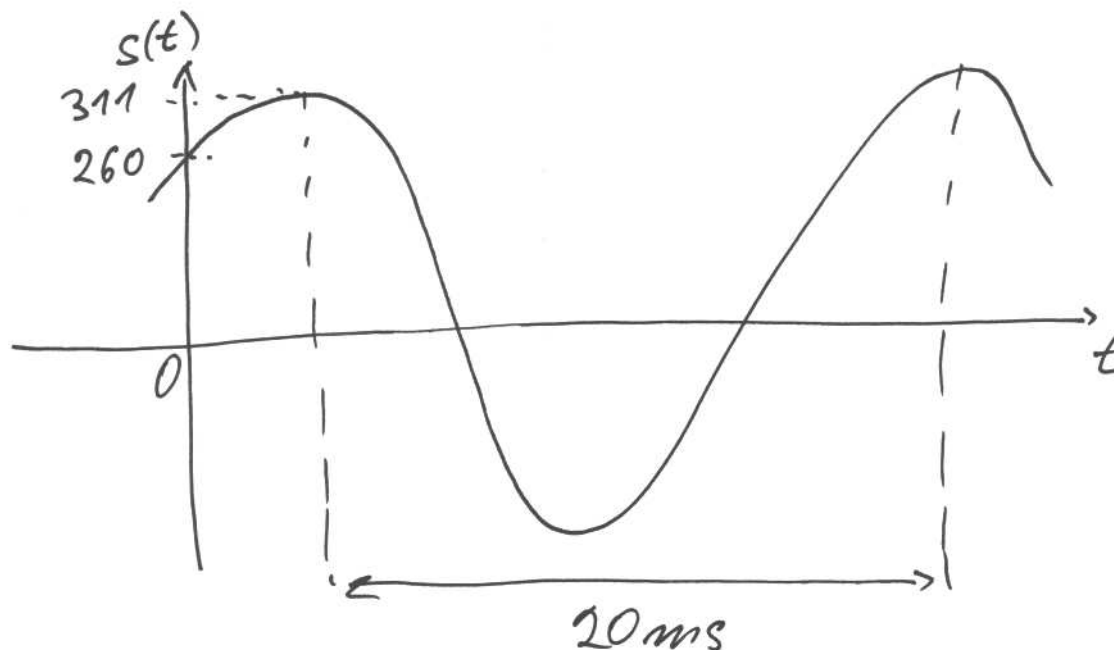
$$s(t) = \begin{cases} 4 & \text{for } 0 < t \leq 1 \\ -1 & \text{for } 1 < t \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

with the fundamental period $T_1 = 3$.

- a) draw signal $s(t)$.
- b) draw signal $s(t-1)$.
- c) calculate mean value of the signal.
- d) draw instantaneous power $p(t)$ graph.
- e) calculate mean power P_s .
- f) calculate the signal's effective value C_{ef} .
- g) calculate the signal's overall energy E_∞ .

Exercise 4

In the picture, there is a harmonic signal with continuous time $s(t) = C_1 \cos(\omega_1 t + \phi_1)$:



- calculate C_1 , ω_1 and ϕ_1 and express the signal by the equation $s(t) = C_1 \cos(\omega_1 t + \phi_1)$.
- an alternative form is $s(t) = C_1 \cos[\omega_1(t + \tau_1)]$, where τ_1 is the initial shift. Calculate τ_1 .

Exercise 5

draw signal $s(t) = 5 \cos(4\pi t + 1)$.

Exercise 6

Harmonic signals with discrete time have general definition:

$$s[n] = C_1 \cos(\omega_1 n + \phi_1)$$

. Given a signal with discrete time: $s[n] = 5 \cos(\frac{\pi}{6}n)$.

- find initial period N_1 .
- draw signal $s[n]$. You can use an auxiliary function $\cos(\frac{\pi}{6}t)$.

Exercise 7

Given a harmonic signal with discrete time: $s[n] = \cos(\frac{3\pi}{16}n)$.

- find initial period N_1 .
- draw signal $s[n]$. You can use an auxiliary function $\cos(\frac{3\pi}{16}t)$.