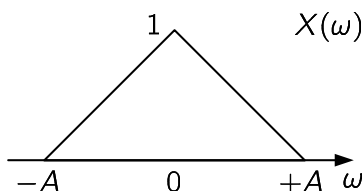


LAST Name \_\_\_\_\_ FIRST Name \_\_\_\_\_

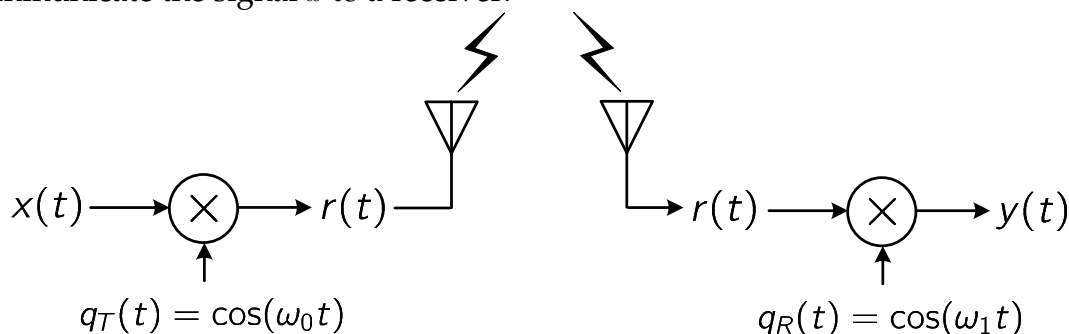
Discussion Time \_\_\_\_\_

- **(10 Points)** Print your name and discussion time in legible, block lettering above AND on the last page where the grading table appears.
- This exam should take up to 90 minutes to complete. You will be given at least 90 minutes, up to a maximum of 110 minutes, to work on the exam.
- **This exam is closed book.** Collaboration is not permitted. You may not use or access, or cause to be used or accessed, any reference in print or electronic form at any time during the exam, except **two** double-sided 8.5" × 11" sheets of handwritten notes having no appendage. Computing, communication, and other electronic devices (except dedicated timekeepers) must be turned off. Noncompliance with these or other instructions from the teaching staff—including, for example, commencing work prematurely or continuing beyond the announced stop time—is a serious violation of the Code of Student Conduct. Scratch paper will be provided to you; ask for more if you run out. You may not use your own scratch paper.
- **The exam printout consists of pages numbered 1 through 8.** When you are prompted by the teaching staff to begin work, verify that your copy of the exam is free of printing anomalies and contains all of the eight numbered pages. If you find a defect in your copy, notify the staff immediately.
- Please write neatly and legibly, because *if we can't read it, we can't grade it.*
- For each problem, limit your work to the space provided specifically for that problem. *No other work will be considered in grading your exam. No exceptions.*
- Unless explicitly waived by the specific wording of a problem, you must explain your responses (and reasoning) succinctly, but clearly and convincingly.
- We hope you do a *fantastic* job on this exam.

**MT2.1 (45 Points)** A bandlimited continuous-time signal  $x$  has the triangular spectrum shown below:



The following diagram shows an amplitude modulation-demodulation scheme to communicate the signal  $x$  to a receiver:



In this problem, you'll explore the effects of frequency mismatch between the transmitter and receiver carriers  $q_T$  and  $q_R$ , respectively. In particular, assume that

$$0 < \epsilon \ll A < \omega_0 = \omega_1 + \epsilon.$$

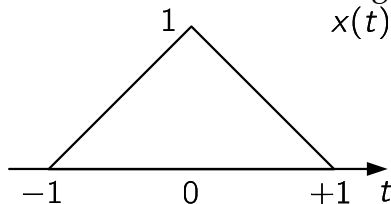
- (a) (15 Points) Determine reasonably simple expressions for the signals  $r$  and  $y$ . You may find the following trigonometric identity useful:

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)].$$

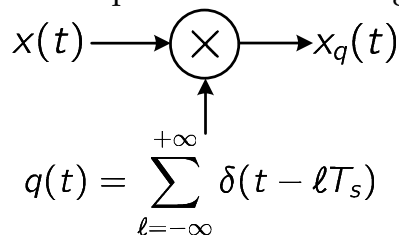
(b) (20 Points) Provide well-labeled plots of  $R(\omega)$  and  $Y(\omega)$ , the spectra of the signals  $r$  and  $y$ , respectively.

(c) (10 Points) Explain why the information-bearing signal  $x$  is irrecoverable, even if we send the signal  $y$  through an ideal low-pass filter.

**MT2.2 (60 Points)** A time-limited continuous-time signal  $x$  is shown below:



We sample the signal  $x$  with an impulse train according to the figure below:



Throughout this problem, let the sampling period be  $T_s = 1/N$  (seconds), where  $N \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ . The corresponding sampling frequency is  $\omega_s = 2\pi/T_s = 2\pi N$ .

(a) (15 Points) Prove that the continuous-time Fourier transform of  $x$  is

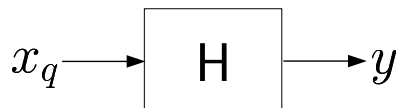
$$\forall \omega \in \mathbb{R}, \quad X(\omega) = \frac{4}{\omega^2} \sin^2\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right),$$

and provide a well-labeled plot of  $X(\omega)$ .

(b) (12 Points) Provide well-labeled plots of the signal  $x_q$  for each of the following cases:  $N = 1$ ,  $N = 2$ , and  $N = 3$ .

(c) (12 Points) Determine a reasonable expression for  $X_q(\omega)$ . Your expression must be in terms of  $N$ .

- (d) (16 Points) We pass the signal  $x_q$  through an ideal low-pass filter  $H$ , as shown below.



The frequency response of the filter is,

$$\forall \omega \in \mathbb{R}, \quad H(\omega) = \begin{cases} T_s = 1/N & |\omega| \leq \omega_s/2 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere.} \end{cases}$$

Determine a reasonably simple expression for each of  $Y(\omega)$  and  $y(t)$ , the spectral and temporal representations of the filtered output signal  $y$ , respectively.

- (e) (5 Points) Why is it that no matter how finely we sample  $x$ —that is, regardless of how large  $N$  becomes, or, equivalently, how small the sampling period  $T_s = 1/N$  becomes—we cannot recover  $x$  from its samples? Be succinct, but clear and convincing.

You may use this page for scratch work only.  
Without exception, subject matter on this page will *not* be graded.

LAST Name \_\_\_\_\_ FIRST Name \_\_\_\_\_

Discussion Time \_\_\_\_\_

Problem	Points	Your Score
Name	10	
1(a)	15	
1(b)	20	
1(c)	10	
2(a)	15	
2(b)	12	
2(c)	12	
2(d)	16	
2(e)	5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	