

1- Tick right (✓) or false (x) as appropriate (16 marks)

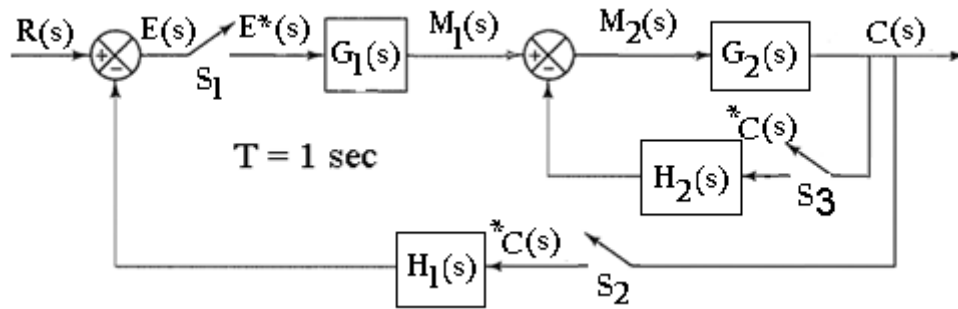
a) The z transform of $x(k) = (-1)^{2-k}$, $k \geq 0$ is $X(z) = \frac{-z}{z+1}$ () (4 marks)

b) If $y(n) - y(n - 1) - 2y(n - 2) = u(n) - u(n - 1)$; then
 $y(n) = \frac{1}{3}[1 + (-2)^{n+1}]$ () (4 marks)

c) The sampler converts an analog signal into a series of pulses, and mathematically can be represented as z transformer. () (4 marks)

2- For the discrete data system shown below:

(24 marks)



- Continues time and pulse transfer functions. (8 marks)
- The system output when it is subjected to a Kronecker delta input (8 marks)
- Use the initial and final value theorems to find $c(0)$ and $c(\infty)$ when it is subjected to a Kronecker delta input $\delta(kT)$ (8 marks)

Where $G_1(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}$, $G_2(s) = \frac{1}{s}$, $H_1(s) = 4$ (static gain) , $H_2(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}$

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Table of Laplace and Z-transforms

	$X(s)$	$x(t)$	$x(kT)$ or $x(k)$	$X(z)$
1.	-	-	Kronecker delta $\delta_0(k)$ 1 $k = 0$ 0 $k \neq 0$	1
2.	-	-	$\delta_0(n-k)$ 1 $n = k$ 0 $n \neq k$	z^{-k}
3.	$\frac{1}{s}$	$1(t)$	$1(k)$	$\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$
4.	$\frac{1}{s+a}$	e^{-at}	e^{-akT}	$\frac{1}{1-e^{-aT}z^{-1}}$
5.	$\frac{1}{s^2}$	t	kT	$\frac{Tz^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2}$
6.	$\frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$	te^{-at}	kTe^{-akT}	$\frac{Tze^{-aT}z^{-1}}{(1-e^{-aT}z^{-1})^2}$
7.	$\frac{s}{(s+a)^2}$	$(1-at)e^{-at}$	$(1-akT)e^{-akT}$	$\frac{1-(1+aT)e^{-aT}z^{-1}}{(1-e^{-aT}z^{-1})^2}$
8.	-	-	a^k	$\frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}$
9.	-	-	a^{k-1} $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$	$\frac{z^{-1}}{1-az^{-1}}$

The z transform is given as:

$$X(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(kT)z^{-k}$$

Initial value: $x(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X(z)$

Final value theorem: $x(\infty) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} [(1-z^{-1})X(z)]$