ECE 301 (Section 003) Homework 1
Fall 2026, Dr. Dror Baron
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Problem 1 (20 points) (Calculus Prerequisite) Compute the following sums or integrals. We will use these calculations later in the course. You may find the reference equations in the Chapter 0 lecture notes useful. Use results on geometric sums to help in computing the summations.

1. $\int_0^\infty e^{-t} dt$
2. $\int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{-|t|} dt$
3. $\int_0^\infty e^{\alpha t} dt$ where $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. Hint: Be sure to carefully consider the values of the real-valued variable α as the integral does not always exist.
4. $\int_{-2}^3 e^{-2t} dt$
5. $\sum_{n=10}^\infty \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$
6. $\sum_{n=-10}^\infty \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$
7. $\sum_{n=0}^{10} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$
8. $\sum_{n=0}^\infty z^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$ where z is a real number. You will need to specify the values of z for which you can compute the summation.
9. List three sources that you may use for calculus review. This could be in the form of a web link to an online reference, link to video tutorials, name of a book you already own, etc. Please do not list any links to pirated material.

Problem 2 (20 pts) (Complex Numbers)

a) Evaluate and give the answer in both rectangular and polar form. In all cases, assume that $z_1 = 1 + j4$ and $z_2 = -2 + j$. As usual, z^* is the complex conjugate of z.

(i)	z_1^*	(ii)	z_2^2	(iii)	$z_1 + z_2^*$
(iv)	jz_2/z_1^2	(v)	z_1^{-1}	(vi)	$z_1/(z_2 + z_1)$
(vii)	e^{z_2}	(viii)	$z_1 z_1^* z_2 z_2^*$	(ix)	$z_1 z_2$

b) Simplify the following numbers into the rectangular form:

i) $e^{j7\pi}$

ii) $e^{j\pi/3}$

iii) $e^{j13\pi/3}$

iv) $e^{j2023\pi} - e^{j2022\pi}$

Problem 3 (20 pts) (Complex Variable and Function)

a) Let $z = re^{j\theta}$, $r \geq 0$, $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$, be any complex variable. Show that:

(i) $zz^* = r^2$

(ii) $z - z^* = 2j\, r \sin\theta$

(iii) $(e^z)^* = e^{z^*}$

(iv) $z/z^* = e^{j2\theta}$

b) The following complex function $H(\omega)$ is given:

$$H(\omega) = \frac{3}{2 + j\omega}, \quad -\infty < \omega < \infty.$$

Determine and sketch the magnitude and phase of $H(\omega)$.

Problem 4 (20 pts) (Geometric Series) Prove the validity of the following expressions:

a) For $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$S_N = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \alpha^n = \begin{cases} N, & \alpha = 1, \\ \frac{1-\alpha^N}{1-\alpha}, & \alpha \neq 1. \end{cases}$$

(Hint: Try $S_N - \alpha S_N$.)

b) For $|\alpha| < 1$:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha^n = \frac{1}{1-\alpha}.$$

c) For $|\alpha| < 1$:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n\alpha^n = \frac{\alpha}{(1-\alpha)^2}.$$

(Hint: What happens if you differentiate S_N with respect to α?)

d) For $a, b \in \mathbb{N},\ \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, and $a \leq b$, simplify the following summation:

$$S_{a:b} = \sum_{n=a}^{b} \alpha^n.$$

(Hint: Use the expression of S_N in part a) and express $S_{a:b}$ as the difference between two geometric sums.)

Problem 5 (20 pts) (Logarithms and Integration)

a) Please simplify the following expressions as much as possible to arrive at primitive log expressions such as $\log_{10}(2)$, $\log_2(\pi)$, $\log_2(3)$, and then use your calculator to evaluate the final numerical results, if applicable.

(i) $\log_{10}(320, 000)$

(ii) $\log_2(4\pi^2/30)$

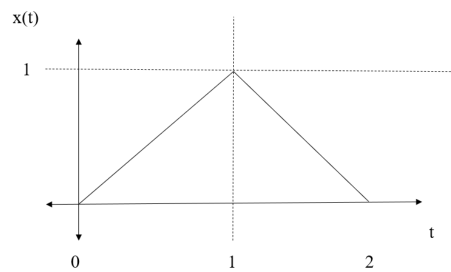
(iii) $\log(a^{x^2})$

b) A signal $y(t)$ has power that is $195,000,000,000$ times bigger than a signal $x(t)$. What is this power ratio P_y/P_x in decibels?

c) Compute the following integral:

$$y(t) = \int_0^t x(\tau)\, d\tau, \quad t \geq 0. \tag{1}$$

A graph of $x(t)$ is given below. The line segments are straight with $x(0) = 0, x(1) = 1$, and $x(2) = 0$. Note that your solution will be a piecewise function.



Problem 6 (20 points) (MATLAB Prerequisite) Complete the MATLAB Onramp course. Turn in your course completion certificate.