

No:

Date:

## (Question 2)

1.

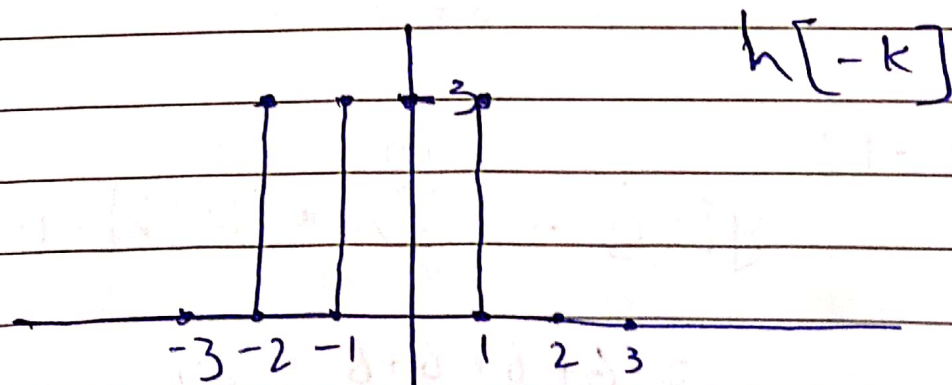
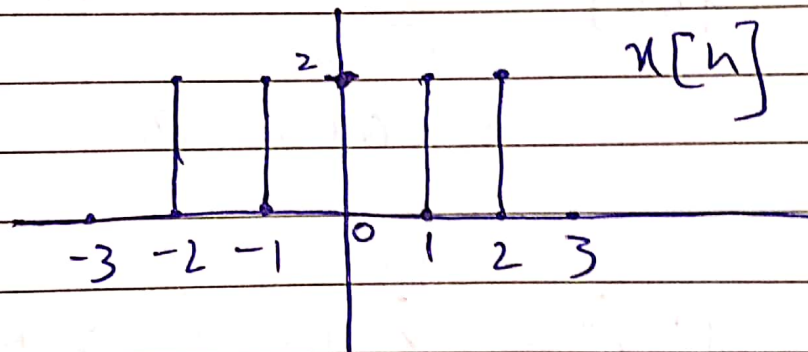
$$x[n] = \begin{cases} 2 & -2 \leq n \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$h[n] = \begin{cases} 3 & -1 \leq n \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Solution:

As we know that

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[n-k]$$



No:

Date:

For  $n=0$ :

$$y(0) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[-k]$$
$$= 6 + 6 + 12 = 24$$

For  $n=1$ :

$$y[1] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[1-k]$$
$$= 6 + 6 + 6 = 18$$

For  $n=2$ :

$$y[2] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[2-k]$$
$$= 6 + 6 = 12$$

For  $n=3$ :

$$y[3] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[3-k]$$
$$= 6 + 0 = 6$$

For  $n=-1$ :

$$y[-1] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[-1-k]$$
$$= 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = 24$$

For  $n=-2$ :

$$y[-2] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[-2-k]$$
$$= 6 + 6 + 6 = 18$$

No:

Date:

For  $n = -3$ :

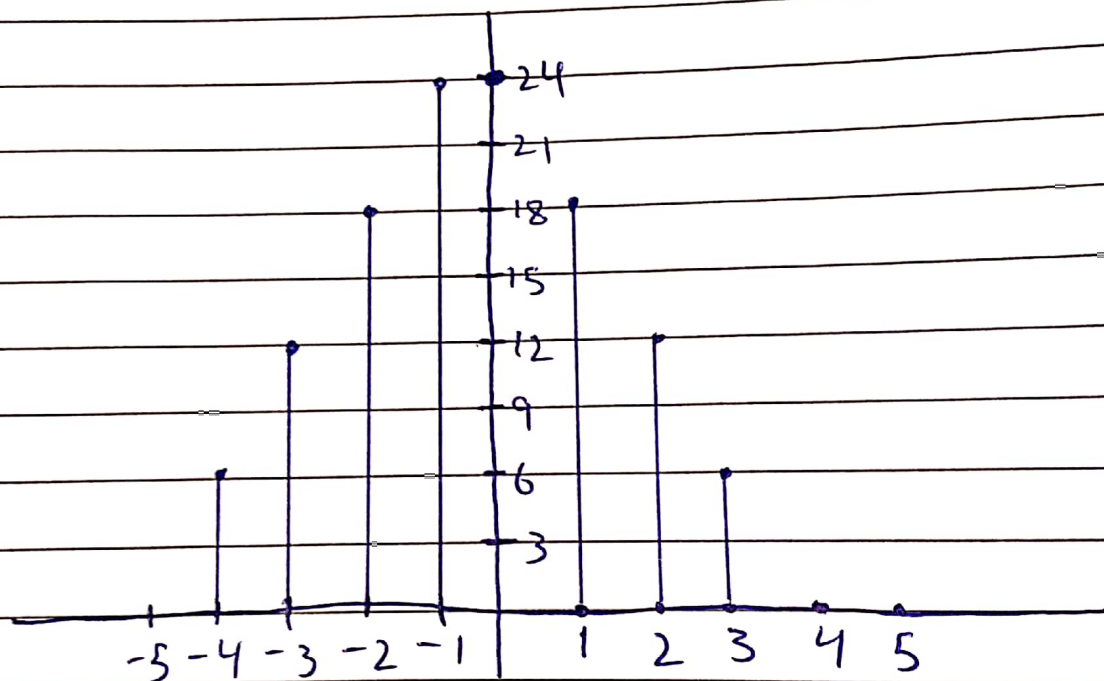
$$y[-3] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[-3-k]$$

$$= 6 + 6 = 12$$

For  $n = -4$ :

$$y[-4] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[-4-k]$$

$$= 6 + 0 = 6$$



(a) It is non causal as it depends upon future inputs

(b) It is stable because sum of outputs is finite.



(2)

Homogeneous equation:

A first order differential equation

$$dy/dx = f(x, y)$$

is called homogeneous equation in which we put one side of the equation equal to zero.

Particular solution:

Particular solution of equation means solution at same fixed value.

$$y[n] = \frac{5}{6} y[n-1] - \frac{1}{6} y[n-2] + x[n]$$

$$x[n] = 2^n U[n]$$

To find particular solution

$$y_p[n] = K 2^n U[n]$$

$$\frac{5}{6} K 2^{n-1} U[n-1] - \frac{1}{6} K 2^{n-2} U[n-2] + 2^n U[n]$$

use  $n=2$

$$\frac{5}{6} K 2^{2-1} U[2-1] - \frac{1}{6} K 2^{2-2} U[2-2] + 2^2 U[2]$$

$$\frac{5}{6} K 2 U[1] - \frac{1}{6} K 2^0 U[0] + 4 U[1]$$

$$\frac{5}{3} K - \frac{1}{6} K + 4$$

$$= \frac{10K - 1 + 24}{6} = 0$$

$$= 10K + 23 = 0$$

$$y_p[n] = K = -23/10$$

No:

Date:

(3)

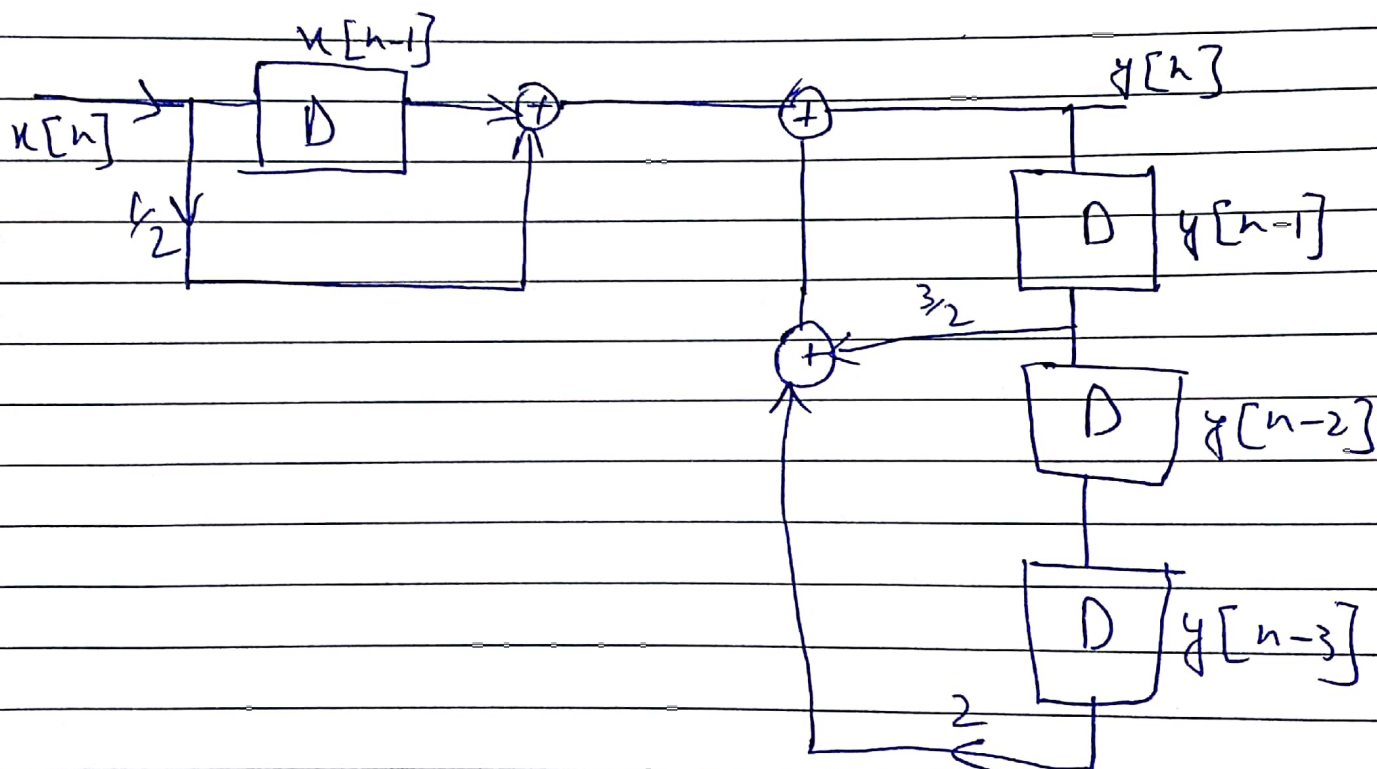
$$2y[n] - 3y[n-1] - 4y[n-3] = x[n] + 2x[n-1]$$

$$2y[n] = x[n] + 2x[n-1] + 3y[n-1] + 4y[n-3]$$

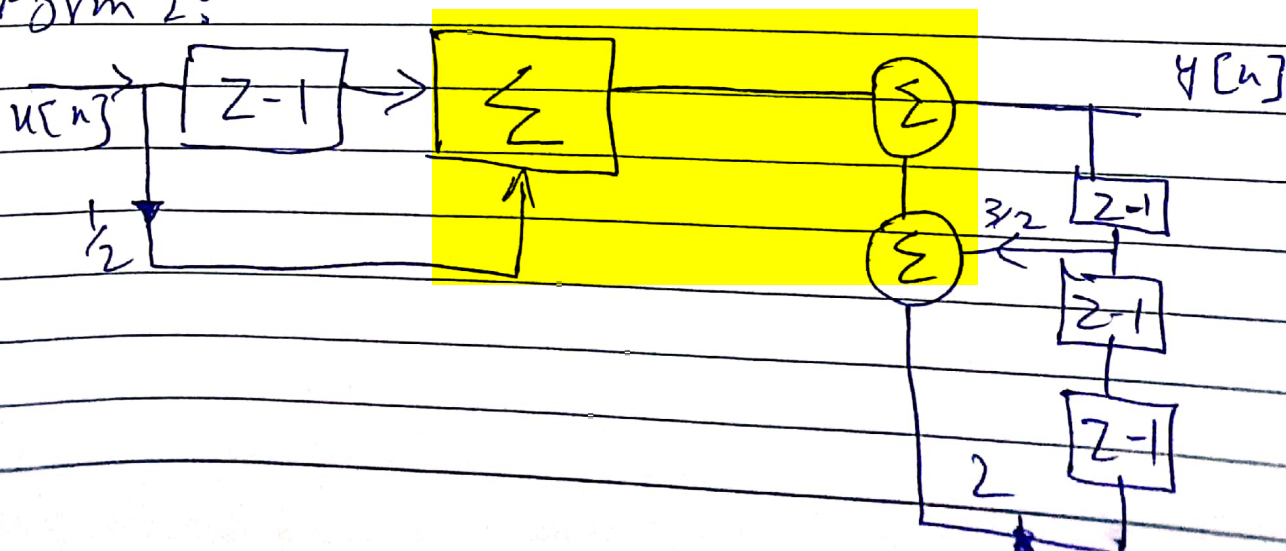
$$y[n] = \frac{x[n] + 2x[n-1] + 3y[n-1] + 4y[n-3]}{2}$$

$$y[n] = \frac{1}{2}x[n] + x[n-1] + \frac{3}{2}y[n-1] + 2y[n-3]$$

Form 1:



Form 2:



No:

Date:

The direct form 2 is better implementation than form 1 because in that the memory delays  $2^{-1}$  uses lesser half while in direct form 1 the memory delays use double.