

# QUIZ2

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Download all python codes from

<https://github.com/AmulyaTallamraju/EE3900/blob/main/QUIZ2/codes/QUIZ2.py>

and latex-tikz codes from

<https://github.com/AmulyaTallamraju/EE3900/blob/main/QUIZ2/2.tex>

$\mathcal{Z}$  transform of  $x[n]$  is given by

$$X(z) = \mathcal{Z}(x[n]) \quad (2.0.5)$$

$$= \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} (z^{-1})^n u[n] \quad (2.0.6)$$

$$= \sum_0^{\infty} (z^{-1})^n \quad (2.0.7)$$

The ROC of  $X(z)$  is  $|z| > 1$  and in that region

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} \quad (2.0.8)$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(z) = \frac{3}{1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} \quad (2.0.9)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} + \frac{\frac{9}{4}}{1 - z^{-1}} \quad (2.0.10)$$

The  $\mathcal{Z}$  transform for a sequence of the form  $a^n u[n]$  is given by

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (az^{-1})^n u[n] = ((1 - az^{-1})^{-1}) \quad (2.0.11)$$

where  $|a| < |z|$  denotes the ROC. Thus, Inverse  $\mathcal{Z}$  transform of  $Y(z)$  is given by

$$y[n] = \frac{3}{4} \left( \frac{-1}{3} \right)^n u[n] + \frac{9}{4} u[n] \quad (2.0.12)$$

$$= \frac{9}{4} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{-1}{3} \right)^{n+1} \right) u[n] \quad (2.0.13)$$

1 3.22 (B)

Consider an LTI system that is stable and for which  $H(z)$ , the  $z$ -Transform of the impulse response is given by

$$H(z) = \frac{3}{1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} \quad (1.0.1)$$

Suppose  $x[n]$ , the input to the system, is a unit step sequence.

- 1) Find the output  $y[n]$  by computing the inverse  $z$ -transform of  $Y(z)$ .

2 SOLUTION

**Theorem 2.1** (Convolution Theorem). *Let  $f$  and  $g$  be two functions with convolution  $f * g$ . Let  $F$  be the Fourier transform operator. Then*

$$F(f * g) = F(f) \cdot F(g) \quad (2.0.1)$$

$$F(f \cdot g) = F(f) * F(g) \quad (2.0.2)$$

$$y[n] = h[n] * x[n] \quad (2.0.3)$$

Using 2.1

$$Y(z) = H(z)X(z) \quad (2.0.4)$$

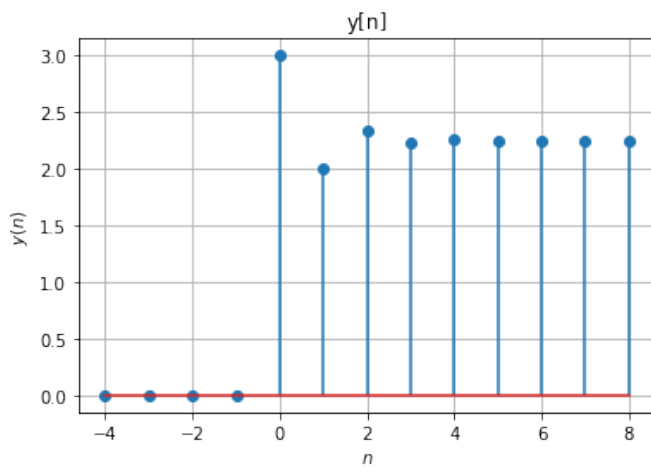


Fig. 1: Plot of  $y[n]$