

# QUIZ 1

Ananthoju Pranav Sai  
AI20BTECH11004

Download all python codes from

[https://github.com/Ananthoju-Pranav-Sai/EE3900/blob/main/Quiz\\_1/codes](https://github.com/Ananthoju-Pranav-Sai/EE3900/blob/main/Quiz_1/codes)

and latex-tikz codes from

[https://github.com/Ananthoju-Pranav-Sai/EE3900/tree/main/Quiz\\_1/Quiz\\_1.tex](https://github.com/Ananthoju-Pranav-Sai/EE3900/tree/main/Quiz_1/Quiz_1.tex)

## 1 DISCRETE TIME SIGNAL PROCESSING Q 2.32

Consider an LTI system with frequency response

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-j(\omega - \frac{\pi}{4})} \left( \frac{1 + e^{-j2\omega} + 4e^{-j4\omega}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j2\omega}} \right) \quad (1.0.1)$$

where  $-\pi < \omega \leq \pi$

Determine the output  $y[n]$  for all  $n$  if the input for all  $n$  is

$$x[n] = \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right) \quad (1.0.2)$$

## 2 SOLUTION

Given,

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = e^{(\frac{j\pi}{4})} e^{-j\omega} \left( \frac{1 + e^{-j2\omega} + 4e^{-j4\omega}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j2\omega}} \right) \quad (2.0.1)$$

$$x[n] = \frac{e^{\frac{j\pi n}{2}} + e^{-\frac{j\pi n}{2}}}{2} \quad (2.0.2)$$

Taking fourier transform of  $x[n]$

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{\delta(\omega - \pi/2) + \delta(\omega + \pi/2)}{2} \quad (2.0.3)$$

$$(2.0.4)$$

Now we know that

$$y[n] = x[n] * h[n] \quad (2.0.5)$$

and by taking fourier transforms we get

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) = X(e^{j\omega})H(e^{j\omega}) \quad (2.0.6)$$

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{H(e^{\frac{j\pi}{2}})\delta(\omega - \pi/2) + H(e^{-\frac{j\pi}{2}})\delta(\omega + \pi/2)}{2} \quad (2.0.7)$$

Because for any  $\omega$  other than  $\pm\pi/2$ ,  $X(e^{j\omega}) = 0$

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{8e^{-j\pi/4}\delta(\omega - \pi/2) + 8e^{j3\pi/4}\delta(\omega + \pi/2)}{2} \quad (2.0.8)$$

Taking inverse fourier transform of  $Y(e^{j\omega})$

$$y[n] = 4e^{-j\pi/4}e^{j\pi n/2} + 4e^{j3\pi/4}e^{-j\pi n/2} \quad (2.0.9)$$

$$\Rightarrow y[n] = 4e^{j\pi/4} \left( e^{j\pi(n-1)/2} + e^{-j\pi(n-1)/2} \right) \quad (2.0.10)$$

$$\therefore y[n] = 8e^{j\pi/4} \cos\left(\frac{\pi(n-1)}{2}\right) \quad (2.0.11)$$

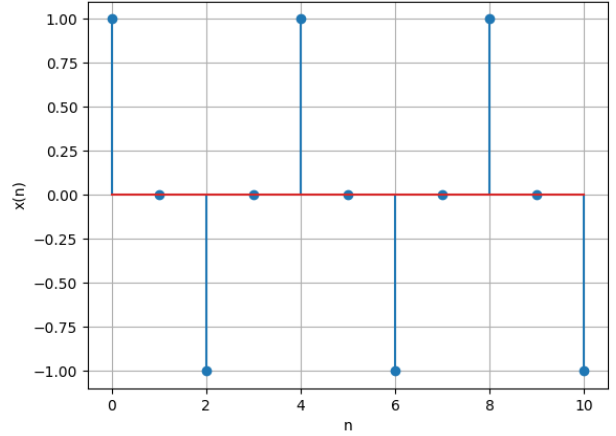


Fig. 0: Input signal  $x[n]$

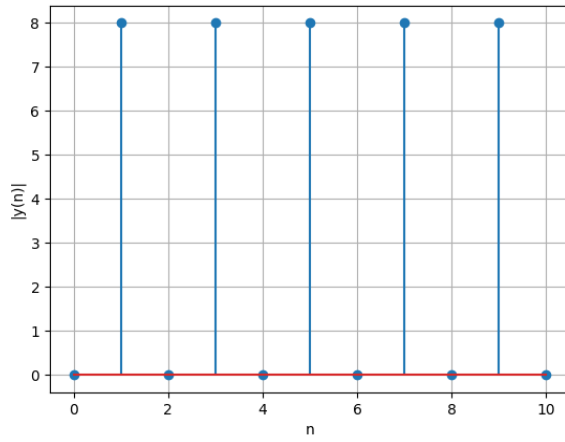


Fig. 0: Amplitude of  $y[n]$

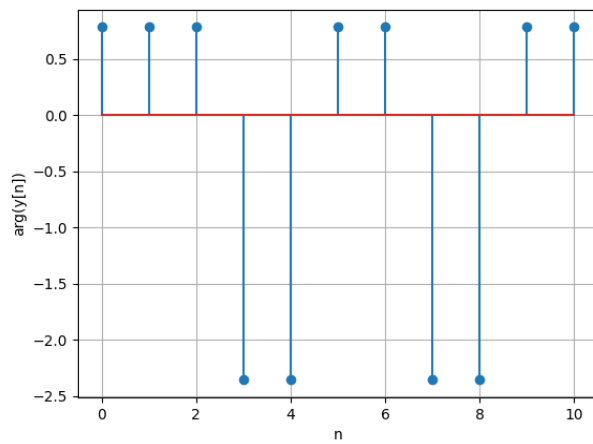


Fig. 0: Phase of  $y[n]$