

# QUIZ 2

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Download all python codes from

[https://github.com/Ananthoju-Pranav-Sai/EE3900/blob/main/Quiz\\_2/codes](https://github.com/Ananthoju-Pranav-Sai/EE3900/blob/main/Quiz_2/codes)

and latex-tikz codes from

[https://github.com/Ananthoju-Pranav-Sai/EE3900/tree/main/Quiz\\_2/Quiz\\_2.tex](https://github.com/Ananthoju-Pranav-Sai/EE3900/tree/main/Quiz_2/Quiz_2.tex)

## 1 DISCRETE TIME SIGNAL PROCESSING Q 3.21(B)

Consider an linear time-invariant system with impulse response

$$h[n] = \begin{cases} a^n & n \geq 0 \\ 0 & n < 0 \end{cases} \quad (1.0.1)$$

and input

$$x[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq n \leq (N-1) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (1.0.2)$$

Determine the output  $y[n]$  by computing the inverse  $z$ -transform of the product of the  $z$ -transforms of  $x[n]$  and  $h[n]$ .

## 2 SOLUTION

Given,

$$h[n] = \begin{cases} a^n & n \geq 0 \\ 0 & n < 0 \end{cases} \quad (2.0.1)$$

applying  $z$ -transform

$$H(z) = \mathcal{Z}(h[n]) \quad (2.0.2)$$

$$H(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h[n]z^{-n} \quad (2.0.3)$$

$$\Rightarrow H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n z^{-n} \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$\Rightarrow H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} \quad |z| > |a| \quad (2.0.5)$$

input

$$x[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq n \leq (N-1) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (2.0.6)$$

applying  $z$ -transform

$$X(z) = \mathcal{Z}(x[n]) \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$\Rightarrow X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n]z^{-n} \quad (2.0.8)$$

$$\Rightarrow X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} z^{-n} \quad (2.0.9)$$

$$\Rightarrow X(z) = \frac{1 - z^{-N}}{1 - z^{-1}} \quad (2.0.10)$$

We know

$$Y(z) = X(z)H(z) \quad (2.0.11)$$

$$= \frac{1 - z^{-N}}{(1 - z^{-1})(1 - az^{-1})} \quad |z| > |a| \quad (2.0.12)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1 - z^{-1})(1 - az^{-1})} - \frac{z^{-N}}{(1 - z^{-1})(1 - az^{-1})} \quad (2.0.13)$$

Let,

$$G(z) = \frac{1}{(1 - az^{-1})(1 - z^{-1})} \quad (2.0.14)$$

$$\Rightarrow G(z) = \left( \frac{1}{1-a} \right) \left( \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} - \frac{a}{1-az^{-1}} \right) \quad (2.0.15)$$

applying inverse  $z$ -transform

$$g[n] = \mathcal{Z}^{-1}(G(z)) \quad (2.0.16)$$

$$\Rightarrow g[n] = \left( \frac{1}{1-a} \right) (u[n] - a(a^n u[n])) \quad (2.0.17)$$

$$\Rightarrow g[n] = \left( \frac{1 - a^{n+1}}{1-a} \right) u[n] \quad (2.0.18)$$

from (2.0.13) and (2.0.14) we have

$$Y(z) = G(z) - z^{-N}G(z) \quad (2.0.19)$$

applying inverse  $z$ -transform

$$y[n] = \mathcal{Z}^{-1}(Y(z)) \quad (2.0.20)$$

$$\Rightarrow y[n] = \mathcal{Z}^{-1}(G(z)) - \mathcal{Z}^{-1}(z^{-N}G(z)) \quad (2.0.21)$$

$$\Rightarrow y[n] = g[n] - g[n - N] \quad (2.0.22)$$

from (2.0.18) we have

$$y[n] = \left( \frac{1 - a^{n+1}}{1 - a} \right) u[n] - \left( \frac{1 - a^{n-N+1}}{1 - a} \right) u[n - N] \quad (2.0.23)$$

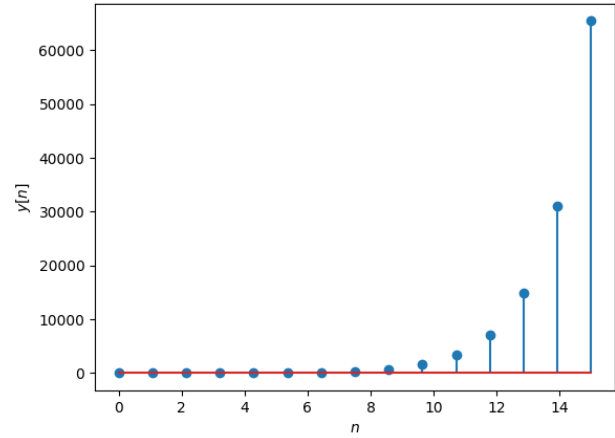


Fig. 0: Plot of output signal  $y[n]$  for  $a=2$  and  $N=10$

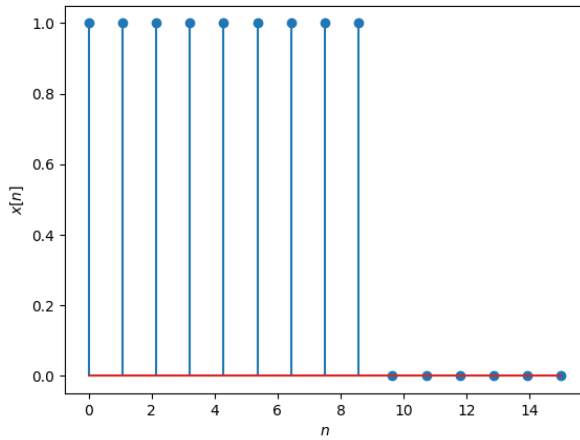


Fig. 0: Plot of input signal  $x[n]$  for  $N=10$

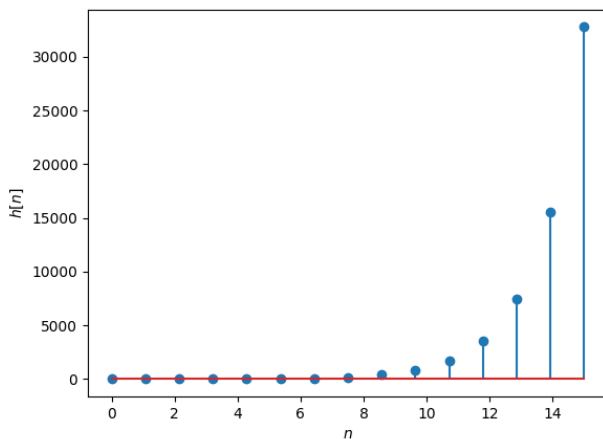


Fig. 0: Plot of impulse response  $h[n]$  for  $a=2$