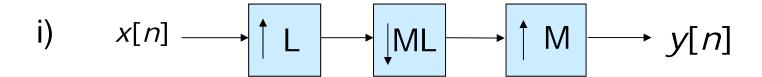
EE3731C: Signal Processing Methods

Tutorial II-5

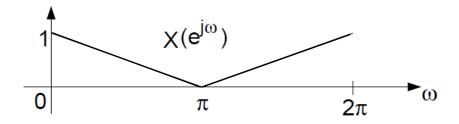


Simplify the following multirate systems as much as you can.



ii)
$$x[n] \longrightarrow \uparrow 5 \longrightarrow \downarrow 3 \longrightarrow \uparrow 3 \longrightarrow y[n]$$

Consider a sequence x[n] whose Fourier transform is shown below.



The frequency response of the filter is

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| < \pi/2 \\ 0 & \pi/2 \le |\omega| \le \pi \end{cases}$$

$$x[n] \rightarrow H(z) \rightarrow 42 \rightarrow H(z) \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow y[n]$$

Plot
$$Y(e^{j\omega})$$
 and $S(e^{j\omega})$

Let θ denote a random variable that is uniformly distributed on the interval from 0 to 2π , and let e[n] be a sequence of zero-mean random variables that are uncorrelated with each other and also uncorrelated with θ (i.e., e[n] represents white noise). The signal is given by:

$$x[n] = A\cos(\omega_0 n + \theta) + e[n],$$

where A and ω_0 are known constant values.

Determine the mean and autocorrelation functions of x[n].

A zero mean noise process x[n] has the following autocorrelation function

$$R_{x}(m) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{|m|}$$

We process x[n] with a linear time-invariant system that satisfies the following difference equation:

$$y[n] = x[n+1] + x[n-1]$$

What is the power spectral density of y[n]?