

## EE150 Homework2

1. (4\*5points) Compute the convolution  $y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$  of the following pairs of signals:

(a)  $\alpha \neq \beta$

$$x[n] = \alpha^n u[n], h[n] = \beta^n u[n]$$

(b)  $x[n] = h[n] = \alpha^n u[n]$

(c)  $x[n] = (-\frac{1}{2})^n u[n-4] \quad h[n] = 4^n u[2-n]$

(d)  $x[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & 3 \leq n \leq 8, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad h[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & 4 \leq n \leq 15, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

2. (20points) Find the response  $y(t)$  of the LTI system with impulse response  $h(t)$  to the input  $x(t)$ . Sketch your results.
- $x(t) = u(t) - u(t - 2) + u(t - 5)$  ,  $h(t) = e^{2t}u(1 - t)$

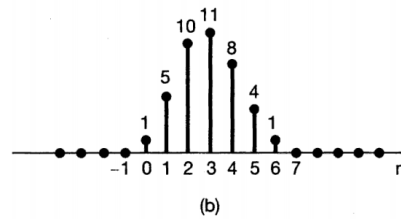
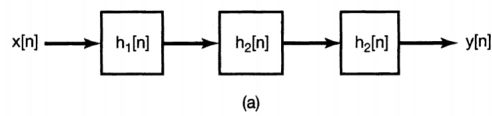
3. (2\*10points) Consider the cascade interconnection of three causal LTI systems, illustrated in Figure P(a). The impulse response  $h_2[n]$  is

$$h_2[n] = \delta[n] + \delta[n - 1],$$

and the overall impulse response is as shown in Figure P(b).

(a) Find the impulse response  $h_1[n]$ .

(b) Find the response of the overall system to the input  $x[n] = \delta[n] - \delta[n - 1]$ .



4. (4\*5points) Determine whether each of the following statements concerning LTI systems is true or false. Justify your answers (if True, please prove briefly; if False, please give a counter-example).

- (a) If  $h(t)$  is the impulse response of an LTI system and  $h(t)$  is periodic and nonzero, the system is unstable.
- (b) The inverse of a causal LTI system is always causal.
- (c) If a discrete-time LTI system has an impulse response  $h[n]$  of finite duration, the system is stable.
- (d) If an LTI system is causal, it is stable.

5. (2\*10points) For causal LTI systems described by the following differential (a) and differential (b) equations.:

(a)  $y[n] - \frac{1}{3}y[n-1] = x[n-1]$

Draw block diagram representations and determine the system output  $y_1[n]$

when the input is  $x_1[n] = K\delta[n]$

(b)  $y(t) + (\frac{1}{2})dy(t)/dt = (\frac{1}{2})x(t)$

Draw block diagram representations and determine the system output  $y_2(t)$

when the input is  $x_2(t) = e^{2t}u(t)$ .