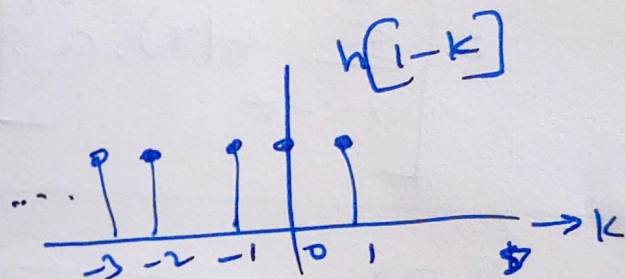
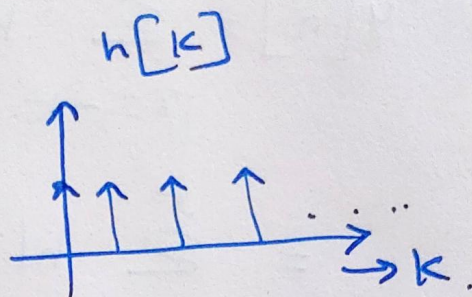
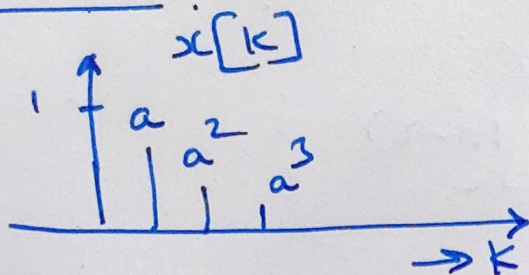


$$x[n] = a^n \cdot u[n] ; \quad h[n] = u[n] \quad (1)$$

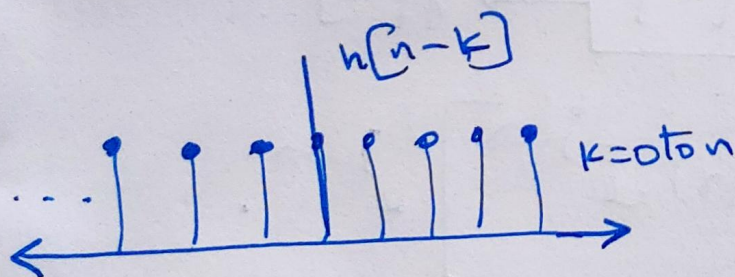
with $0 < a < 1$.

Solution :-



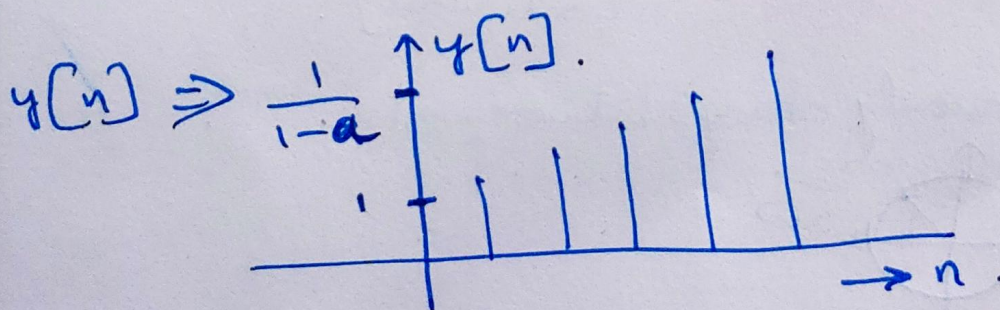
$$y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^n a^k (1)$$

$k=0 \text{ to } 1$

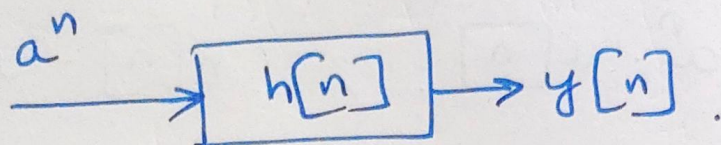


w.k.t. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n = \frac{1-a^{n+1}}{1-a}$

& $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n = \frac{1}{1-a}$



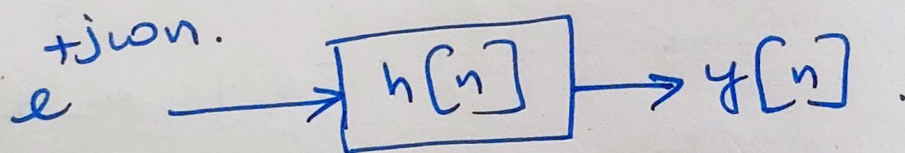
(2)



$$y[n] = \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} h(r) \cdot x(n-r)$$

$$= \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} h(r) \cdot a^{(n-r)}$$

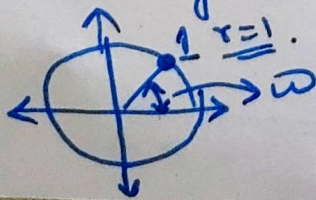
$$= \left[\sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} h(r) \cdot a^{-r} \right] a^n$$



$$y[n] = \left[\sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} h(r) \cdot e^{-j\omega r} \right] e^{j\omega n}$$

ω is Continuous. {Frequency domain is Continuous}

ω Continuously changes between 0 to 2π .



$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} h(r) \cdot e^{-j\omega r}.$$

(3)

→ DTFT.

(or).

In general,

$$\text{DTFT} \quad X(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) \cdot e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$\text{Inverse DTFT} \quad x(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) \cdot e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} h(r) e^{-j\omega r} \right) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} h(r) \cdot e^{+j\omega(n-r)} d\omega$$

(i) If $r=n \Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} h(r) \cdot d\omega \Rightarrow h(n) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\omega$.

(ii) If $r \neq n$.

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{\substack{r=-\infty \\ r \neq n}}^{\infty} h(r) \cdot \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{j\omega(n-r)} d\omega$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega = h(n) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\omega + \sum_{\substack{r=-\infty \\ r \neq n}}^{\infty} h(r) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{j\omega(n-r)} d\omega \quad (4)$$

~~Box~~ Note:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{j\omega k} d\omega \Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos \omega k + j \sin \omega k d\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \text{Full cycle} \Rightarrow 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega = h(n) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\omega.$$

$$\Rightarrow h(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$

IDFT.