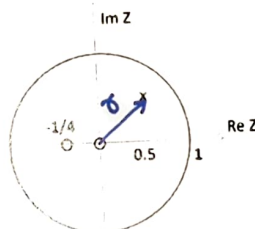
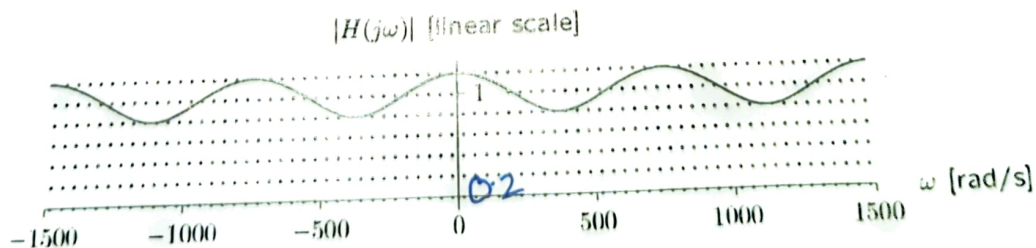


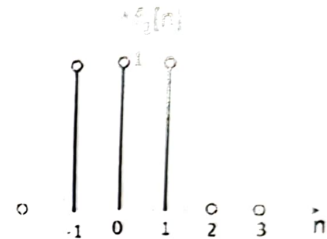
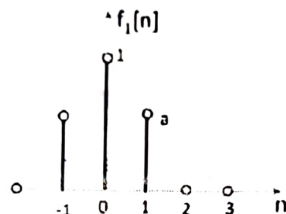
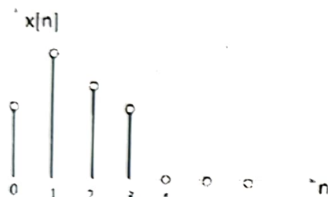
1. A signal $x[n] = \delta(n+3) - \delta(n+1) + 2\delta(n) + 3\delta(n-2)$ with DTFT as $X(e^{j\omega}) = X_R(e^{j\omega}) + jX_I(e^{j\omega})$. [3+2+2+3] marks
- Compute $X_R(e^{j\omega})$ and $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X_I(e^{j\omega}) d\omega$
 - DTFT $(y[n]) = X_R(e^{j\omega})e^{j2\omega} + jX_I(e^{j\omega})$, find $y[n]$ without explicitly considering DTFT?
 - Derive the DTFT of $x[2n]$ in terms of DTFT of $x[n]$, which is an arbitrary signal.
 - For the given $x[n]$ above, compute $x[2n]$ and its DTFT and verify that the relation in part c holds.
2. An even sequence is one which satisfies $x[n] = x[-n]$. Assuming it has a rational z-transform $X(z)$ answer the following. [3+4+3] marks
- What does even nature of signal imply for $X(z)$?
 - Use your answer in part a to complete the partial pole-zero plot shown below for a real, even sequence and find $X(z)$. What could be its ROC? Assume the pole is at radius r .
 - If a signal $g[n] = x[4-n]$. How will the pole-zero plot of $G(z)$ differ from that of $X(z)$? Explain.



3. An LTI system is represented by $h[n] = \delta[n - n_0] + \alpha \delta[n - n_1]$ with $n_1 > n_0$. The plot below shows the magnitude of the $H(z)$ when evaluated on the unit circle, i.e. $|z| = 1$, or $z = e^{j\omega}$ where $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ is the angular frequency. [3+5+4] marks
- Assume $\alpha < 1$ and sketch $h[n]$. Find the system function $H(z)$.
 - Justify the oscillatory pattern in $|H(e^{j\omega})|$ by evaluating $H(z)$ on the unit circle. Relate the variables α, n_0, n_1 in $h[n]$ to the oscillations. If $n_0 = 0$, find n_1 and α .
 - Draw the block diagram of this system.



4. Upsampling a sequence $x[n]$ by a factor of M is desired. A proposed method for this is :
- create a sequence $x_e[n]$ by introducing $M-1$ zeros between successive samples of $x[n]$.
 - convolve $x_e[n]$ with a suitable sequence $f[n]$ to obtain the final result.
 - A sample $x[n]$ and 2 possible candidates for $f[n]$ are shown below. [2x5 +2 marks]



- Which of these sequences (f_1 or f_2) will give the best upsampled result? Why? What is the length of the final result with either of these sequences? Answer without doing any convolution.
- Sketch the appropriate $f[n]$ for upsampling with $M = 4$.
- Identify the purpose of each of the steps in the proposed method.