

# CENG 384 - Signals and Systems for Computer Engineers

## Spring 2023

### Homework 4

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1. (a)

$$\frac{X(j\omega)}{Y(j\omega)} = \frac{j\omega - 1}{j\omega + 1}$$

$$j\omega Y(j\omega) + Y(j\omega) = j\omega X(j\omega) + X(j\omega)$$

Using Inverse FT,

$$y'(t) + y(t) = x'(t) - x(t)$$

(b)  $h(t)$  is the Inverse Fourier of  $H(j\omega)$ .

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega - 1}{j\omega + 1} = 1 - \frac{2}{j\omega + 1}$$

$$h(t) = \delta(t) - 2e^{-t}u(t)$$

(c)

$$y'(t) + y(t) = -2e^{-2t}u(t) - e^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$y'(t) + y(t) = -3e^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$y'_H(t) + y_H(t) = 0, r + 1 = 0, r = -1$$

$$y_H(t) = ce^{-t}u(t)$$

$$y_P(t) = Ae^{-2t}u(t), y'_P(t) = -2Ae^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$A - 2A = -3, A = 3$$

$$y_P(t) = 3e^{-2t}u(t)$$

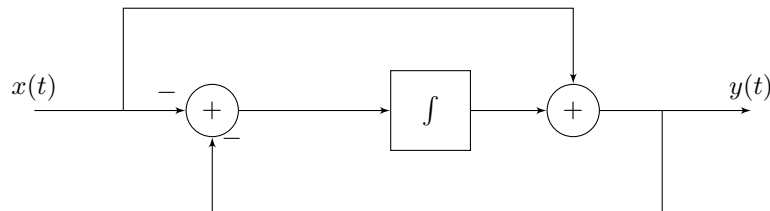
$$y(t) = ce^{-t}u(t) + 3e^{-2t}u(t)$$

$y(0) = 0$  since  $y(t)$  is a function of  $u(t)$ , so,

$$c + 3 = 0, c = -3$$

$$y(t) = -3e^{-t}u(t) + 3e^{-2t}u(t)$$

(d)



2. (a) Rewriting the equation,

$$y[n] - \frac{1}{2}y[n-1] = x[n]$$

Taking Fourier transform of both sides,

$$Y(e^{j\omega})(1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega}) = X(e^{j\omega})$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{Y(e^{j\omega})}{X(e^{j\omega})} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega}}$$

(b) We can obtain  $h[n]$  by taking the Inverse Fourier transform of  $H(e^{j\omega})$ . Hence,

$$h[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]$$

(c) First let's obtain  $Y(e^{j\omega})$  by multiplying  $H(e^{j\omega})$  with the Fourier transform of  $x[n]$ .

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{3}{4}e^{-j\omega}}$$

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{3}{4}e^{-j\omega}} = \frac{A}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega}} + \frac{B}{1 - \frac{3}{4}e^{-j\omega}}$$

$$A - \frac{3}{4}Ae^{-j\omega} + B - \frac{1}{2}Be^{-j\omega} = 1$$

$$A + B = 1, \frac{3}{4}A + \frac{1}{2}B = 0$$

$$A = -2, B = 3$$

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{-2}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega}} + \frac{3}{1 - \frac{3}{4}e^{-j\omega}}$$

$$y[n] = -2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] + 3\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n u[n]$$

3. (a)

$$\begin{aligned} Y(j\omega) &= X(j\omega)H_1(j\omega)H_2(j\omega) \\ &= X(j\omega) \frac{1}{(j\omega)^2 + 3j\omega + 2} \end{aligned}$$

$$Y(j\omega)[(j\omega)^2 + 3j\omega + 2] = X(j\omega)$$

$$y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = x(t)$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} H(j\omega) &= H_1(j\omega)H_2(j\omega) \\ &= \frac{1}{(j\omega)^2 + 3j\omega + 2} \\ &= \frac{A}{j\omega + 1} + \frac{B}{j\omega + 2} \end{aligned}$$

$$Aj\omega + 2A + Bj\omega + B = 1$$

$$A + B = 0, 2A + B = 1$$

$$A = 1, B = -1$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + 1} - \frac{1}{j\omega + 2}$$

$$h(t) = e^{-t}u(t) - e^{-2t}u(t)$$

(c)

$$\begin{aligned} Y(j\omega) &= \frac{j\omega}{(j\omega)^2 + 3j\omega + 2} \\ &= \frac{C}{j\omega + 1} + \frac{D}{j\omega + 2} \end{aligned}$$

$$Cj\omega + 2C + Dj\omega + D = j\omega$$

$$C + D = 1, 2C + D = 0$$

$$C = -1, D = 2$$

$$Y(j\omega) = \frac{-1}{j\omega + 1} + \frac{2}{j\omega + 2}$$

$$y(t) = -e^{-t}u(t) + 2e^{-2t}u(t)$$

4. (a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y(e^{j\omega}) &= X(e^{j\omega})[H_1(e^{j\omega}) + H_2(e^{j\omega})] \\
 H_1(e^{j\omega}) + H_2(e^{j\omega}) &= \frac{3}{3 + e^{-j\omega}} + \frac{2}{2 + e^{-j\omega}} \\
 &= \frac{12 + 5e^{-j\omega}}{6 + 5e^{-j\omega} + e^{-2j\omega}} \\
 Y(e^{j\omega})(6 + 5e^{-j\omega} + e^{-2j\omega}) &= X(e^{j\omega})(12 + 5e^{-j\omega}) \\
 6y[n] + 5y[n-1] + y[n-2] &= 12x[n] + 5x[n-1]
 \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(e^{j\omega}) &= \frac{Y(e^{j\omega})}{X(e^{j\omega})} = H_1(e^{j\omega}) + H_2(e^{j\omega}) \\
 H(e^{j\omega}) &= \frac{3}{3 + e^{-j\omega}} + \frac{2}{2 + e^{-j\omega}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) We can rewrite the system's frequency response as following:

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - (\frac{-1}{3})e^{-j\omega}} + \frac{1}{1 - (\frac{-1}{2})e^{-j\omega}}$$

Taking Inverse Fourier transform,

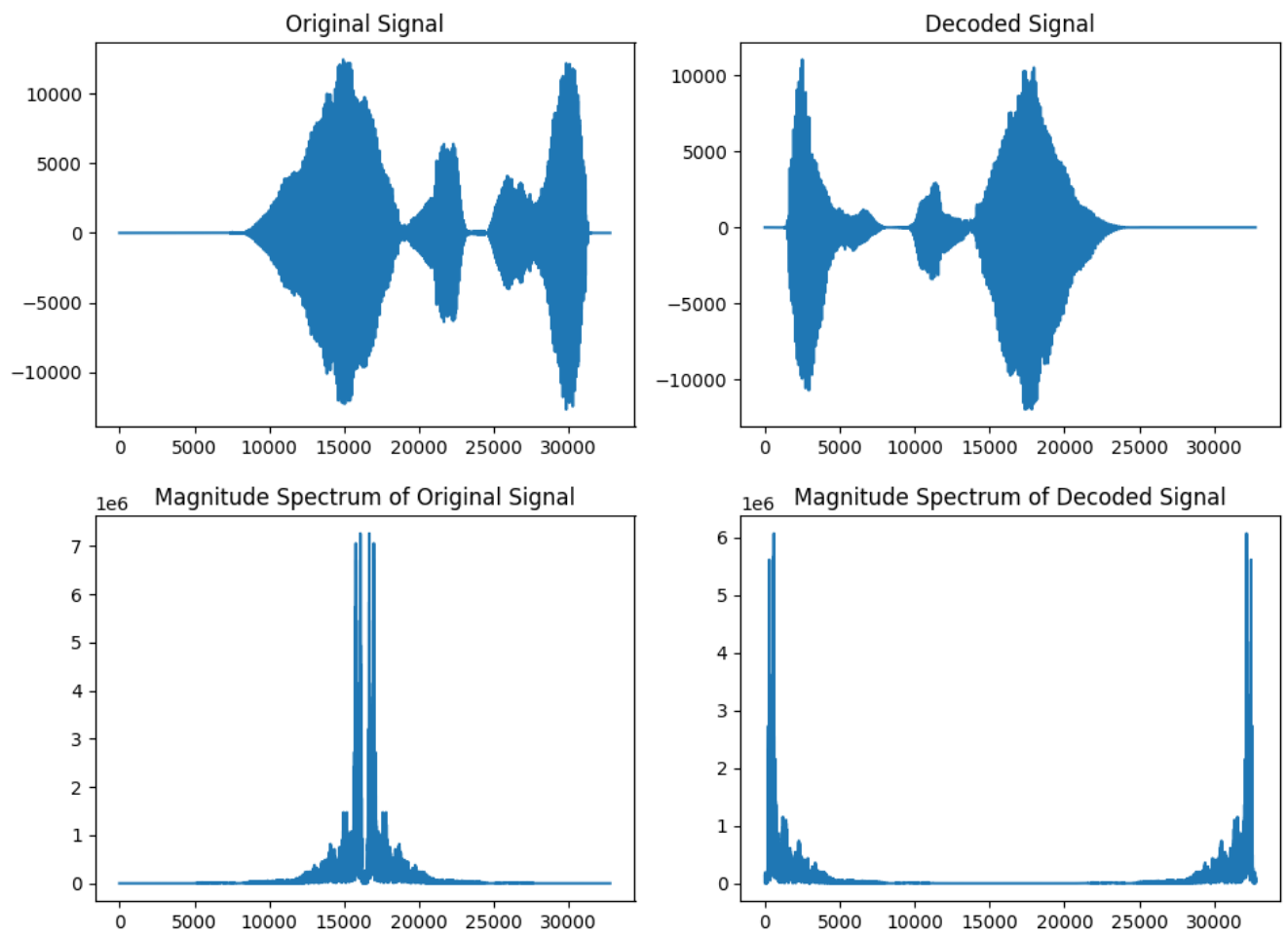
$$h[n] = (\frac{-1}{3})^n u[n] + (\frac{-1}{2})^n u[n]$$

5.

```

1  import numpy as np
2  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3  from scipy.io import wavfile
4
5  def fft(x):
6      N = len(x)
7      if N <= 1:
8          return x
9      e = fft(x[0::2]) # even
10     o = fft(x[1::2]) # odd
11     seq = np.array([i for i in range(N)])
12     T = np.exp(-2j * np.pi * seq / N)
13     first = e + T[: N // 2] * o
14     second = e + T[N // 2 :] * o
15
16     return np.concatenate([first, second])
17
18  def ifft(x):
19      return np.conj(fft(np.conj(x))) / len(x)
20
21  def encode_decode(signal):
22      transformed = fft(signal)
23      half = len(transformed) // 2
24      transformed = np.concatenate([transformed[:half][::-1], transformed[half:][::-1]])
25      return np.real(ifft(transformed))
26
27  sample_rate, data = wavfile.read('encoded.wav')
28
29  original_fft = fft(data)
30  decoded_data = encode_decode(data)
31  decoded_fft = fft(decoded_data)
32
33  #wavfile.write('decoded.wav', sample_rate, decoded_data.astype(np.int16))
34
35  plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
36  plt.subplot(2, 2, 1)
37  plt.title('Original Signal')
38  plt.plot(data)
39  plt.subplot(2, 2, 2)
40  plt.title('Decoded Signal')
41  plt.plot(decoded_data)
42  plt.subplot(2, 2, 3)
43  plt.title('Magnitude Spectrum of Original Signal')
44  plt.plot(np.abs(original_fft))
45  plt.subplot(2, 2, 4)
46  plt.title('Magnitude Spectrum of Decoded Signal')
47  plt.plot(np.abs(decoded_fft))
48  plt.show()

```



The secret message: **I have a dream.**