

## Tutorial 6.

1. Solution:  $H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h[n]e^{-j\omega n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (0.4)^n \mu[n]e^{-j\omega n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (0.4)^n e^{-j\omega n} = \frac{1}{1 - 0.4e^{-j\omega}}$   $|0.4 \cdot e^{-j\omega}| < 1$

at  $\omega = \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$   $H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 - 0.4e^{\pm j\frac{\pi}{4}}} = \frac{1}{1 - 0.4\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pm j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{\pm j0.2\sqrt{2} + 1 \mp 0.2\sqrt{2}}$

$\omega = \frac{\pi}{4}$   $H(e^{j\omega}) = 1.2972e^{0.3757}$

$\omega = -\frac{\pi}{4}$   $H(e^{j\omega}) = 1.2972e^{-0.3757}$

2. Solution: (a).  $H(e^{j\omega}) = h[0] + h[1]e^{-j\omega} + h[2]e^{-j2\omega} + h[3]e^{-j3\omega} + h[4]e^{-j4\omega}$   
 $= h[0] + h[1]e^{-j\omega} - h[0]e^{-j3\omega} - h[0]e^{-j4\omega}$   
 $= h[0](1 - e^{-j4\omega}) + h[1](e^{-j\omega} - e^{-j3\omega})$   
 $= e^{-j2\omega} [h[0](e^{j2\omega} - e^{-j2\omega}) + h[1](e^{j\omega} - e^{-j\omega})]$   
 $= 2je^{-j2\omega} (h[0]\sin(2\omega) + h[1]\sin(\omega))$

$|H(e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}})| = |2h[0]\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) + 2h[1]\sin(\frac{\pi}{4})| = |2h[0] + \sqrt{2}h[1]| = 0.5$

$|H(e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}})| = |2h[0]\sin(\pi) + 2h[1]\sin(\frac{\pi}{2})| = |2h[1]| = 1.$

solve for  $h[0] = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$   $h[1] = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $h[2] = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$   $h[3] = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $h[4] = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$   $h[5] = -\frac{1}{2}$   
 $h[6] = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$   $h[7] = -\frac{1}{2}$

(b)  $\therefore H(e^{j\omega})_1 = je^{-j2\omega}(-0.2071\sin(2\omega) + 1\sin(\omega))$

$H(e^{j\omega})_2 = je^{-j2\omega}(-1.2071\sin(2\omega) + \sin(\omega))$

$H(e^{j\omega})_3 = je^{-j2\omega}(1.2071\sin(2\omega) - \sin(\omega))$

$H(e^{j\omega})_4 = je^{-j2\omega}(0.2071\sin(2\omega) - \sin(\omega))$  four possible results



$$2. (c) \quad H(e^{j\omega}) = j [\cos(2\omega) - j \sin(2\omega)] (-0.207 \sin(2\omega) + \sin(\omega))$$

$$= [\sin(2\omega) + j \cos(2\omega)] (-0.207 \sin(2\omega) + \sin(\omega))$$

$$\theta(\omega) = \arctan\left(\frac{\cos(2\omega)}{\sin(2\omega)}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\omega.$$

phase delay:  $\tau_p(\omega_0) = -\frac{\theta(\omega_0)}{\omega_0} = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2\omega_0}$

group delay:  $\tau_g(\omega) = -\frac{d\theta(\omega)}{d\omega} = 2.$

$$3. (a) \quad H(e^{j\omega}) = h[0] + h[1]e^{-j\omega} + h[2]e^{-j2\omega} + h[3]e^{-j3\omega}.$$

$$= h[0](1 + e^{-j\omega}) + h[1](e^{-j\omega} + e^{-j2\omega})$$

$$= e^{-j3\omega/2} (h[0]e^{j3\omega/2} + h[1]e^{j\omega/2} + h[1]e^{-j\omega/2} + h[0]e^{-j3\omega/2})$$

$$= e^{-j3\omega/2} (2h[0]\cos(\frac{3\omega}{2}) + 2h[1]\cos(\frac{\omega}{2}))$$

$$|H(e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}})| = |2h[0]\cos(\frac{3\pi}{8}) + 2h[1]\cos(\frac{\pi}{4})| = 1$$

$$|H(e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}})| = |2h[0]\cos(\frac{3\pi}{4}) + 2h[1]\cos(\frac{\pi}{2})| = 0.5.$$

solve for  $\begin{cases} h[0]_1 = 0.1327 & h[1]_1 = 0.4862. \\ h[0]_2 = 0.6327 & h[1]_2 = 0.2791 \\ h[0]_3 = -0.6327 & h[1]_3 = -0.2791 \\ h[0]_4 = -0.1327 & h[1]_4 = -0.4862. \end{cases}$

$$(b) \therefore H(e^{j\omega})_1 = e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\omega} [0.2654 \cos(\frac{3}{2}\omega) + 0.9725 \cos(\frac{\omega}{2})]$$

$$H(e^{j\omega})_2 = e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\omega} [1.2654 \cos(\frac{3}{2}\omega) + 0.5583 \cos(\frac{\omega}{2})]$$

$$H(e^{j\omega})_3 = e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\omega} [-1.2654 \cos(\frac{3}{2}\omega) - 0.5583 \cos(\frac{\omega}{2})]$$

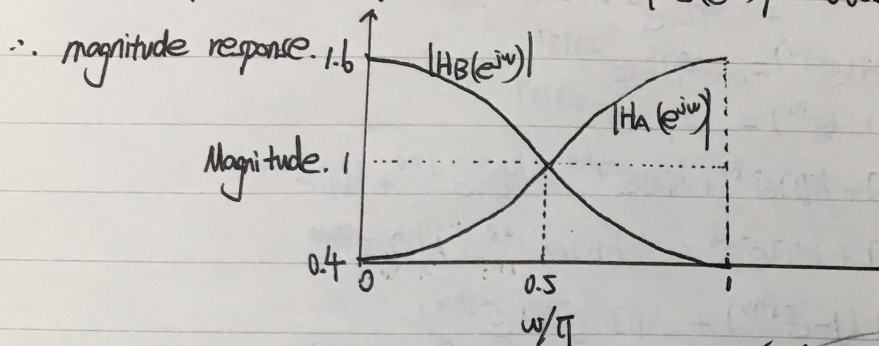
$$H(e^{j\omega})_4 = e^{-j\frac{3}{2}\omega} [-0.2654 \cos(\frac{3}{2}\omega) - 0.9725 \cos(\frac{\omega}{2})] \quad \text{four possible results.}$$

$$(c) \quad \theta(\omega) = -\frac{3}{2}\omega \quad \text{phase delay: } \tau_p(\omega_0) = -\frac{\theta(\omega_0)}{\omega_0} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

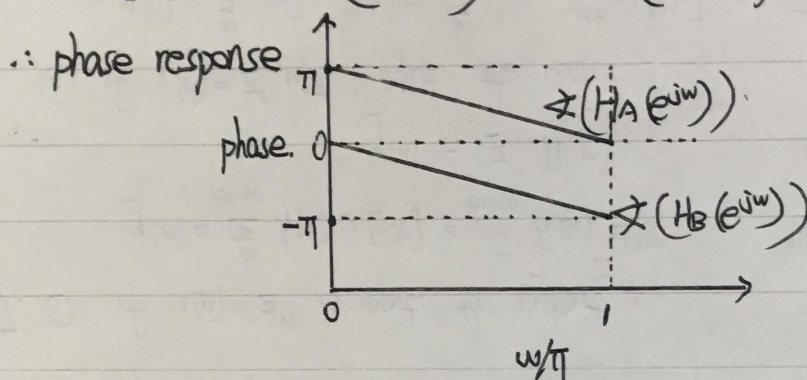
$$\text{group delay: } \tau_g(\omega) = -\frac{d\theta(\omega)}{d\omega} = \frac{3}{2}$$

4. (a)  $S[n] \leftarrow F$   $\therefore H_A(e^{j\omega}) = 0.3(1 + e^{-j2\omega}) - e^{-j\omega}$   $H_B(e^{j\omega}) = 0.3(1 + e^{-j2\omega}) + e^{-j\omega}$   
 $= e^{-j\omega}(0.3e^{j\omega} + 0.3e^{-j\omega} - 1)$   $= e^{-j\omega}(0.3e^{j\omega} + 0.3e^{-j\omega} + 1)$   
 $= e^{-j\omega}(0.6\cos\omega - 1)$   $= e^{-j\omega}(0.6\cos\omega + 1)$

$|H_A(e^{j\omega})| = |0.6\cos\omega - 1| = 1 - 0.6\cos\omega$   $|H_B(e^{j\omega})| = 0.6\cos\omega + 1$



phase:  $H_A(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-j\omega}(0.6\cos\omega - 1) = e^{-j(\omega+\pi)} \& (1 - 0.6\cos\omega) \therefore \angle(H_A(e^{j\omega})) = -\omega - \pi$   
 $H_B(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-j\omega}(0.6\cos\omega + 1) \therefore \angle(H_B(e^{j\omega})) = -\omega$



A is a highpass filter while B is lowpass. there magnitude is symmetry to  $y=1$ .  
 there phase response is different by  $\pi$  phase

(b)  $n$  can only be 0, 1, 2.

$H_C(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h_C[n] e^{-j\omega n} = \sum_{n=0}^3 (-1)^n h_A[n] e^{-j\omega n} = \sum_{n=0}^3 (e^{j\pi})^n h_A[n] e^{-j\omega n} = \sum_{n=0}^3 h_A[n] e^{-j(\omega+\pi)n}$   
 $\therefore h_C[n] = e^{-j\pi n} \cdot h_A[n] \therefore H_C(e^{j\omega}) = H_A(e^{j(\omega+\pi)})$



5. Taking Fourier Transform for both sides:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y(e^{j\omega}) &= d_3 X(e^{j\omega}) + d_2 e^{-j\omega} X(e^{j\omega}) + d_1 e^{-2j\omega} X(e^{j\omega}) + e^{-3j\omega} X(e^{j\omega}) + d_1 e^{-j\omega} Y(e^{j\omega}) \\
 &\quad + d_2 e^{-2j\omega} Y(e^{j\omega}) + d_3 e^{-3j\omega} Y(e^{j\omega}) \\
 \therefore H(e^{j\omega}) &= \frac{Y(e^{j\omega})}{X(e^{j\omega})} = \frac{d_3 + d_2 e^{-j\omega} + d_1 e^{-2j\omega} + e^{-3j\omega}}{1 + d_1 e^{-j\omega} + d_2 e^{-2j\omega} + d_3 e^{-3j\omega}} \\
 &= e^{-3j\omega} \cdot \frac{d_3 e^{3j\omega} + d_2 e^{2j\omega} + d_1 e^{j\omega} + 1}{d_3 e^{-3j\omega} + d_2 e^{-2j\omega} + d_1 e^{-j\omega} + 1} \\
 &= e^{-3j\omega} \cdot \frac{d_3 \cos(3\omega) + d_2 \cos(2\omega) + d_1 \cos(\omega) + 1 + (d_3 \sin(3\omega) + d_2 \sin(2\omega) + d_1 \sin(\omega) + 1)j}{d_3 \cos(3\omega) + d_2 \cos(2\omega) + d_1 \cos(\omega) + 1 - (d_3 \sin(3\omega) + d_2 \sin(2\omega) + d_1 \sin(\omega) + 1)j} \\
 \therefore |H(e^{j\omega})| &= |e^{-3j\omega}| \cdot 1 = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  This LTI system has a unity magnitude response for all values of  $\omega$

6.  $H(e^{j\omega}) = |H(e^{j\omega})| e^{j\phi(\omega)}$  group delay =  $Z_g(\omega) = -\frac{d\phi(\omega)}{d\omega}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dH(e^{j\omega})}{d\omega} &= \frac{d|H(e^{j\omega})|}{d\omega} e^{j\phi(\omega)} + e^{j\phi(\omega)} \cdot j \cdot \frac{d\phi(\omega)}{d\omega} \cdot |H(e^{j\omega})| \\
 \therefore \frac{j dH(e^{j\omega})}{d\omega} &= \frac{j d|H(e^{j\omega})|}{d\omega} - \frac{d\phi(\omega)}{d\omega} \quad \therefore \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{j dH(e^{j\omega})}{d\omega} \right\} = -\frac{d\phi(\omega)}{d\omega} \\
 \therefore Z(\omega) &= \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{j dH(e^{j\omega})}{d\omega} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. ①. if  $u[n] = z^n$  is input. the output is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 y[n] &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] u[n-k] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] z^{n-k} & H(z) &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] z^{-k} \\
 \therefore y[n] &= z^n \cdot H(z) & \therefore u[n] = z^n & \text{is an eigenfunction of the system}
 \end{aligned}$$

②. if  $v[n] = z^n u[n]$  is input. the output is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 y[n] &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] v[n-k] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] z^{n-k} u[n-k] = z^n u[n-k] H(z) \\
 \therefore v[n] &= z^n u[n] \text{ is not an eigenfunction of system.}
 \end{aligned}$$