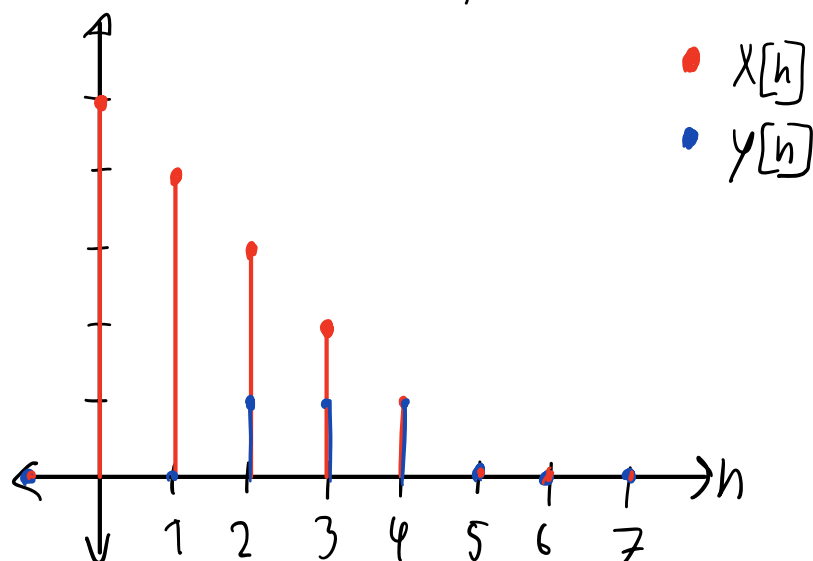


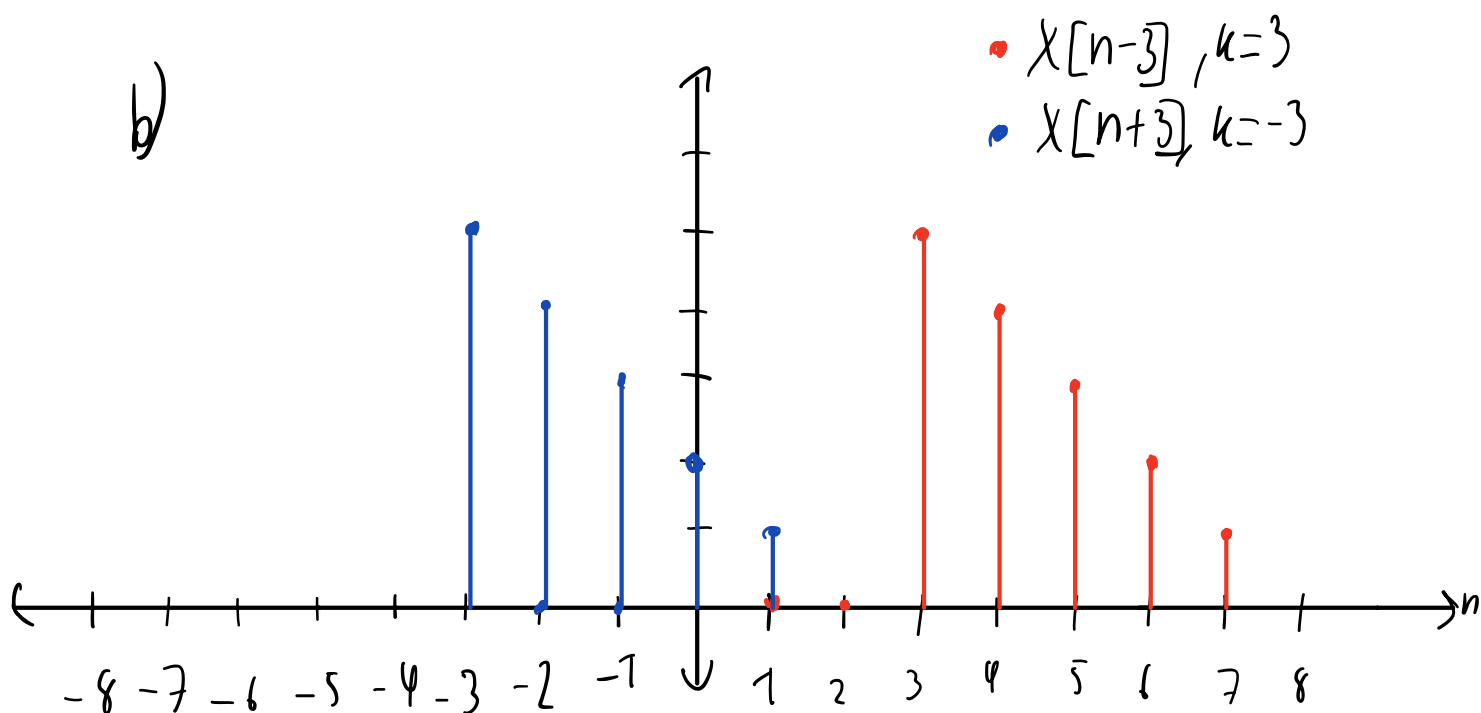
Oppgave 1)

$$X[n] = \begin{cases} 5 - n, & 0 \leq n \leq 4 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad y[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & 2 \leq n \leq 4 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

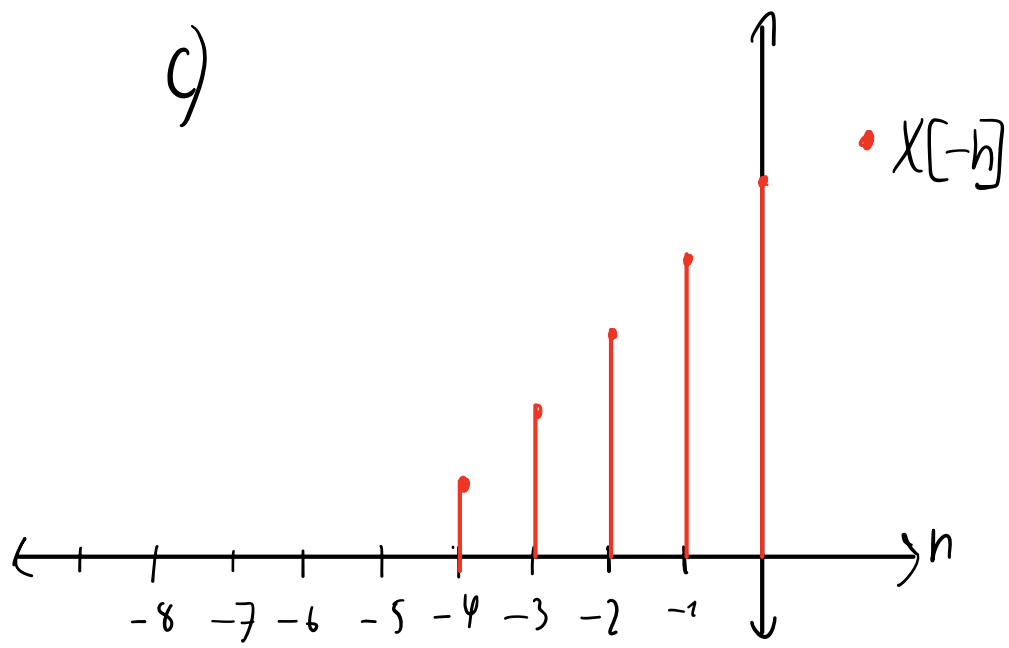
a)



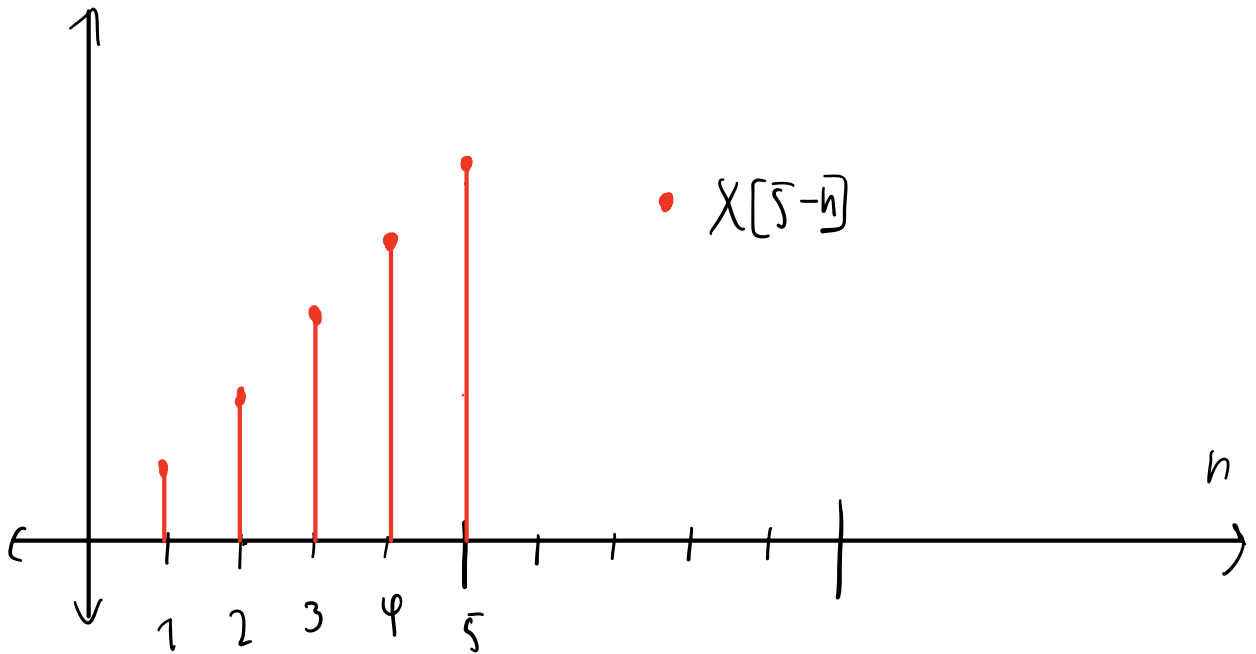
b)



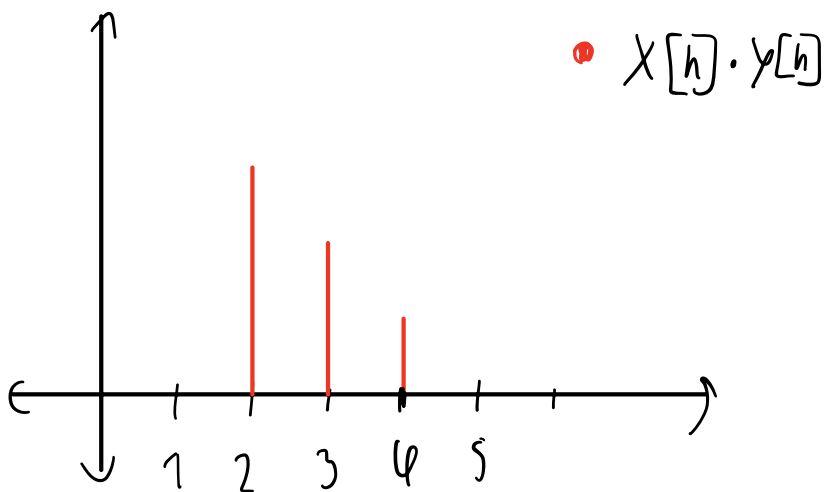
c)



d)



e)



$$f) \quad X[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta[n-k] X[k] = 5\delta[n] + 4\delta[n-1] + 3\delta[n-2] + 2\delta[n-3] + \delta[n-4]$$

$$g) \quad y[n] = \underline{u[n-2] - u[n-5]}$$

$$h) \quad E = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |X[n]|^2 = 5^2 + 4^2 + 3^2 + 2^2 + 1^2 = 55$$

Oppgave 2)

g) Normalisert frekvens f_1 ,

$$X[n] = A \cos(2\pi f_1 n)$$

\downarrow
 $x(t)$

Analog signal with sample rate F_s

$$F_s = 6000 \text{ Hz},$$

$$f_1 = \frac{F_1}{F_s}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq f_1 \leq \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{F_s}{2} \leq F_1 \leq \frac{F_s}{2}$$

$F_s = 6000 \text{ Hz}$
 $= -3000 \text{ Hz} \leq F_1 \leq 3000 \text{ Hz}$

Resten av
oppgaven
nederst.

↓

Oppgave 3)

$$a) \quad y[n] = x[n] - x^2[n-1]$$

$$ax_1[n] \longrightarrow ax_1[n] - a^2 x_1^2[n-1]$$

$$bx_2[n] \longrightarrow bx_2[n] - b^2 x_2^2[n-1]$$

$$ax_1[n] + bx_2[n] \longrightarrow ax_1[n] + bx_2[n] - (ax_1[n-1] + bx_2[n-1])^2$$

Altse ikke linear

Time-invariant:

$$x_1[n] \longrightarrow y_1[n]$$

$$x_2[n] = x_1[n-k] \longrightarrow y_1[n-k]$$

$$y_1[n] = x_1[n] - x_1^2[n-1]$$

$$x_2 \longrightarrow x_2[n] - x_2^2[n-1]$$

$$x_1[n-k] - x_1^2[n-k-1] = x_2[n] - x_2^2[n-1]$$

$$\text{Siden: } x_1[n-k] = x_2[n]$$

System is time-invariant.

Ans: i

$$y[n] = x[n] - x^2[n-1]$$

den er kendt siden den ikke er afhængig af tidligere resultater

b)

$$y[n] = nx[n] + 2x[n-2]$$

$$ax_1[n] \mapsto anx_1[n] + 2ax_1[n-2]$$

$$bx_1[n] \mapsto bnx_2[n] + 2bx_1[n-2]$$

$$x_3[n] = ax_1[n] + bx_2[n] \mapsto n(ax_1[n] + bx_2[n]) + 2 \cdot (x_1[n-2] + x_2[n-2])$$

So at systemet er lineært

time-invariant:

$$x_1[n] \mapsto n x_1[n] + 2 x_1[n-2]$$

$$x_2[n] = x_1[n-k] \mapsto (n-k) x_1[n-k] + 2 x_1[n-2-k]$$

$$(n-k) x_2[n] + 2 x_2[n-2]$$

So er systemet er time-variant

Causel:

Systemet er ikke afhængig af fremtidige resultater så det er kauselt.

c)

$$y[n] = x[n] - x[n-1]$$

$$a x_1[n] \mapsto a x_1[n] - a x_1[n-1]$$

$$b x_2[n] \mapsto b x_2[n] - b x_2[n-1]$$

$$x_3[n] = a x_1[n] + b x_2[n] \mapsto a x_1[n] + b x_2[n] - a x_1[n-1] - b x_2[n-1]$$

linear

time-invariant

$$x_1[n] \mapsto x_1[n] - x_1[n-1]$$

$$x_2[n] = x_1[n-k] \mapsto x_1[n-k] - x_1[n-k-1]$$
$$x_2[n] - x_2[n-1]$$

time-invariant

Causal:

Systemet er ikke avhengig av fremtidige resultater så det er kausalt.

d)

$$y[n] = x[n] + 3x[n+4]$$

- Ser av lik argumentasjon som tidligere at Systemet er lineært og time-invariant.
- Systemet er derimot ikke kausalt da det avhenger av tidligere resultater.

Oppgave 4)

$$y[n] = x[n] + 2x[n-1] + x[n-2], \quad (1)$$

$$y[n] = -0.9y[n-1] + x[n], \quad (2)$$

a)

$$x[n] = \delta[n] \quad \text{som gir } y[n] = h[n]$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{h_1[n] = \delta[n] + 2\delta[n-1] + \delta[n-2]}$$

$$\underline{h_2[n] = -0.9h[n-1] + \delta[n]}$$

$$h_1[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & n=0 \\ 2, & n=1 \\ 1, & n=2 \\ 0, & \text{ellers} \end{cases}$$

$$h_2[n] = -0.9h[n-1] + \delta[n],$$

$$h_2[0] = -0.9h[-1] + \delta[0] = 1$$

↑
kausalt system så den sidste ikke = 0

$$h_2[n=1] = -0.9h[1-1] + \delta[1] = -0.9 \cdot 1 = -0.9$$

$$h_2[n=2] = -0.9h[1] + \delta[2] = (-0.9)^2 = 0.9^2$$

$$h_2[n=3] = -0.9h[2] + \delta[3] = -0.9 \cdot 0.9^2 = (-0.9)^3$$

⋮
0 osv
⋮

$$\underline{\underline{h_2[n] = 0.9^n \cdot (-1)^n \cdot \mathcal{U}(n)}}, \quad n \geq 0$$

b)

Ser enkelt at $h_2[n]$ er FIR da det er et begrænset antal som ikke er nul, derimod så er $h_2[n]$ IIR da der har uendelig mange led.

c)

Systemet er stable om!

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[n]| < \infty$$

First system!

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h_1[n]| = 1 + 2 + 1 = 4 < \infty$$

Altso stable

Second:

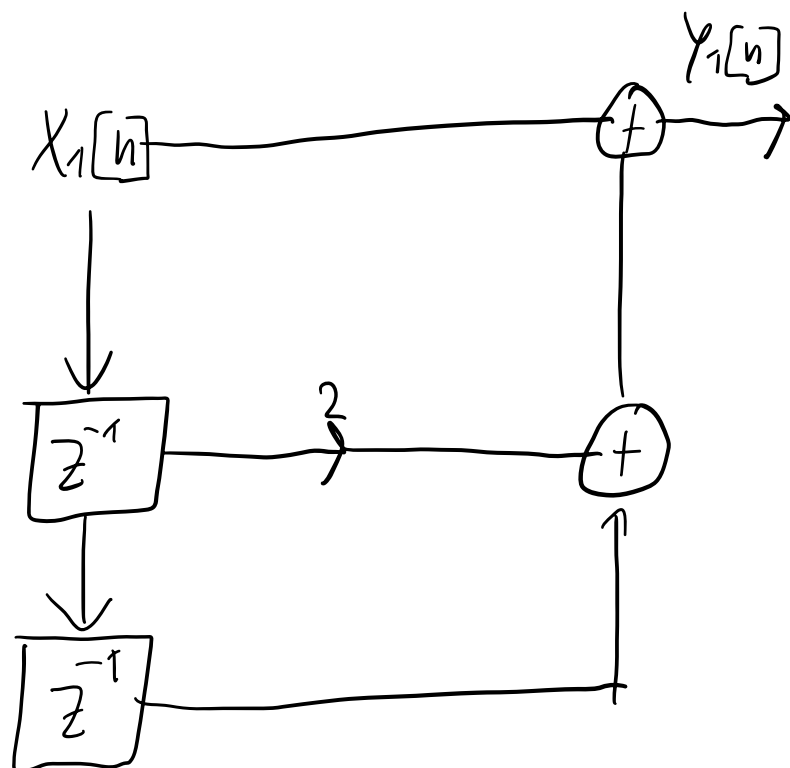
$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h_2[n]| = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |(-0.9)^n|$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - 0.9} = \underline{\underline{10}} < \infty$$

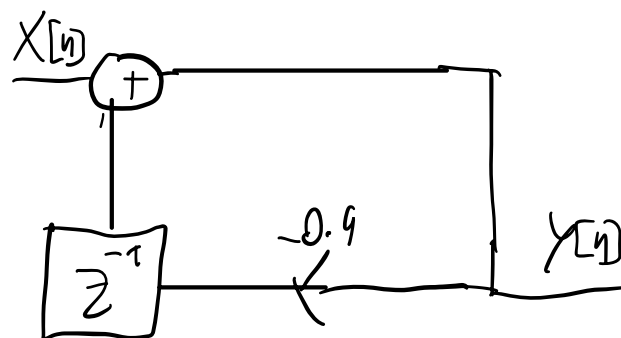
Altso også stable.

d)

(1):



(2):



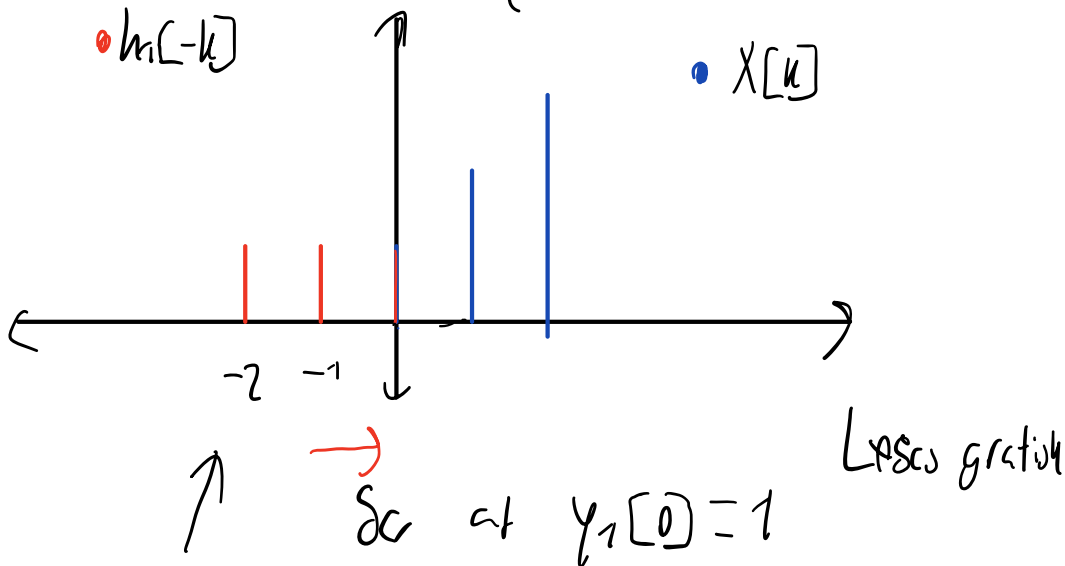
Oppgave 5)

$$X[n] = \begin{cases} n+1 & 0 \leq n \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{ellers} \end{cases}$$

a) $h_1[n] = \delta[n] + \delta[n-1] + \delta[n-2]$

$$y_1[n] = X[n] * h_1[n] = \sum_k X[k] h_1[n-k]$$

$$y_1[0] = \sum_k X[k] h_1[-k]$$



$$y_1[1] = \sum_k X[k] h_1[1-k]$$

$$= 3$$

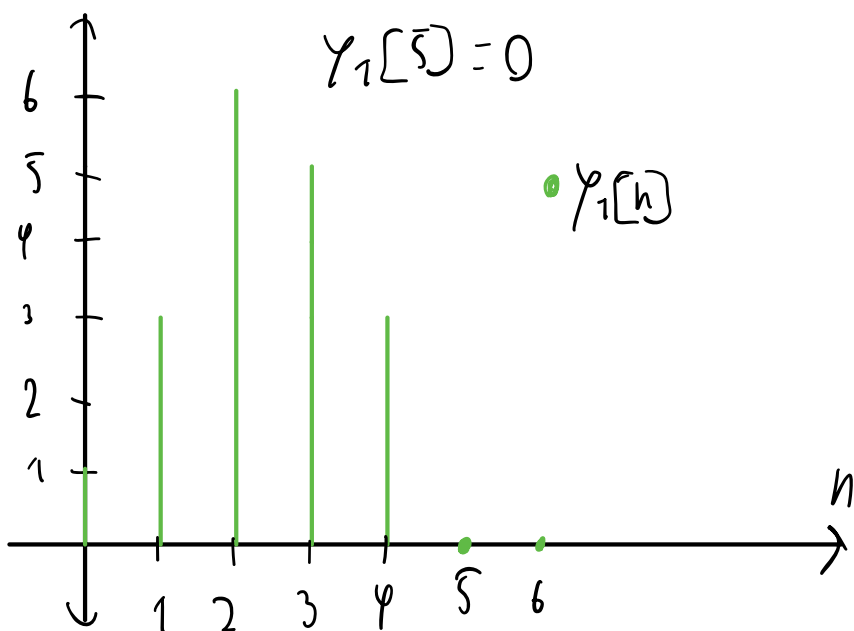
$$y_1[2] = 3+2+1 = 6$$

$$y_1[3] = \sum x[k] h_1[3-k],$$

$$= 3+2 = 5$$

$$y_1[4] = \sum x[k] h_1[4-k] = 3$$

$$y_1[5] = 0$$



b)

$$y_2[n] = h_2[n] * y_1[n] = \sum_k y_1[k] h_2[n-k]$$

↓ sc kodc ncdorst:

c)

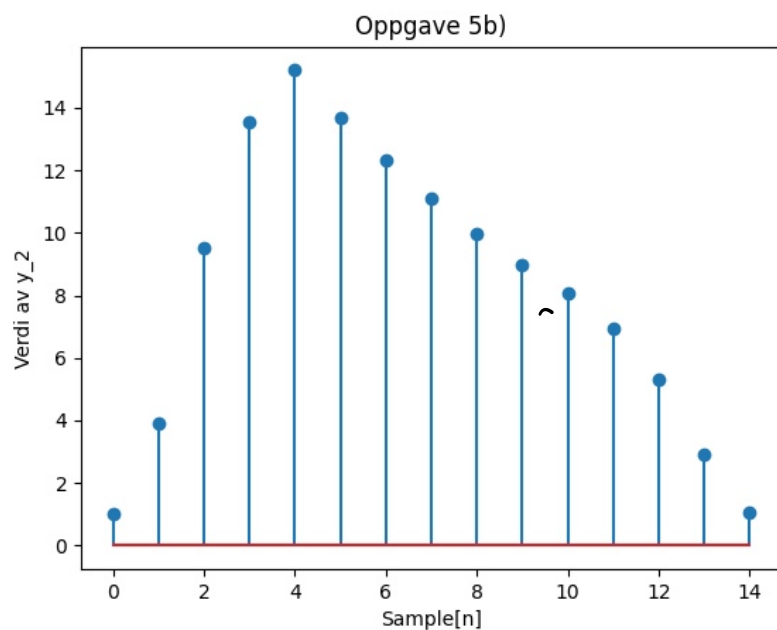
$$N_{y_2} = N_{y_1} + N_{h_2} - 1 = 5 + 11 - 1 = \underline{\underline{15}}$$

d) sc ncdorst ↓

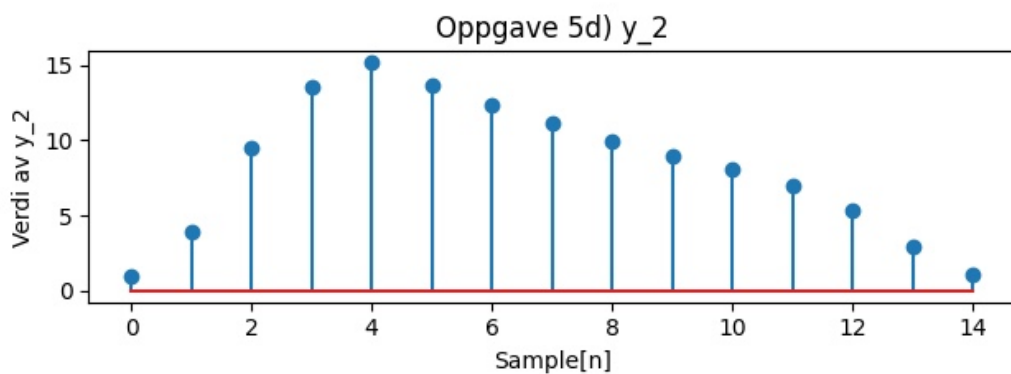
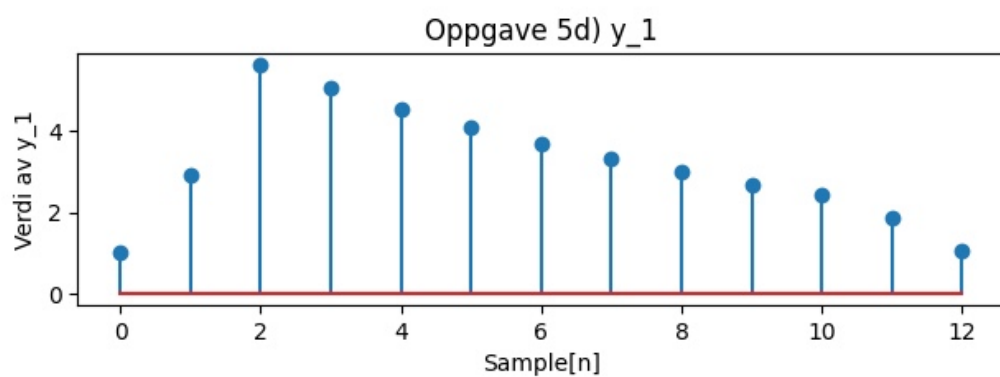
Kode Oppgave:)

Oppgave 5)

b)



d)

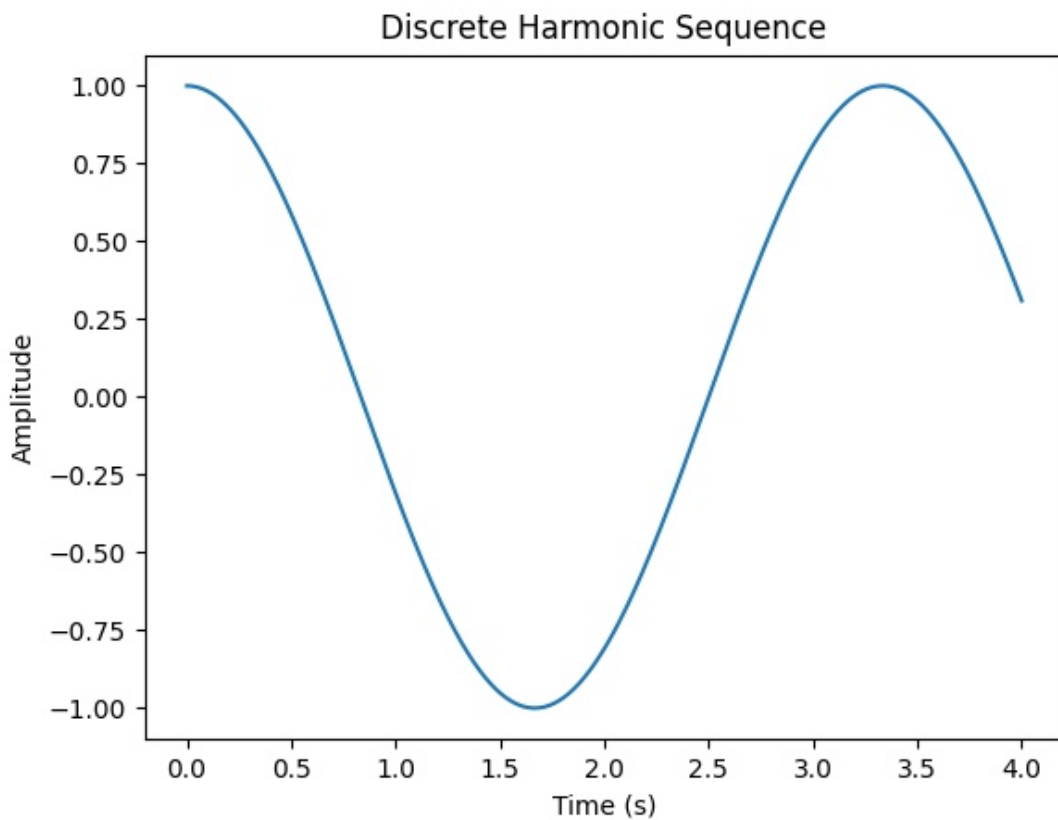


Ser at "sluttpunkt" er lik n hvis uavhengig av rekkefølgen, dermed så

er det midtre y_1 avhengig av hvilken transformasjon som blir gjort først

Oppgave 2)

b)



g) Når vi endrer sampleraten F_s fra 1000 Hz til 12 000 Hz, og holder f_1 konstant på 0.3 vil $F_1 = \{300, 900, 3600\}$. Altså vil vi høre en høyere tone jo større sampleraten blir. Dette stemte.

d) Ved at $f_1 = F_1/F_s$, når $F_s = 8000 \text{ Hz}$ og $F_1 = \{1000, 3000, 6000\}$
 $\Rightarrow f_1 = \{0.125, 0.375, 0.75\}$.

Man skulle anta at man får en høyere tone i større F_1 og dermed f_1 blir, men derimot så skjer ikke dette for $f_1 = 0.75$. Dette skjer siden $f_1 > 0.5$ i dette tilfellet, dermed er ikke Nyquist sample teorien oppfylt, og den "faktiske" frekvens vi har blir på $f_1 = 0.25(1 - 0.75)$
