

DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING

REPORT08

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1. Exercise 1: Find the all possible signal $x(n)$ that have Z transforms as follows:

a) $x(z) = \frac{1 - 1.5z^{-1}}{1 - 1.5z^{-1} + 0.5z^{-2}}$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(z) = \frac{-1}{1 - z^{-1}} + \frac{2}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}$$

TH1: $x(n) = -1 * u[n] + 2 * (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$ ROC: $|z| > 1$

TH2: $x(n) = (-1)^{n+1} u[-n-1] - 2 * (\frac{1}{2})^n u[-n-1]$ ROC: $|z| < \frac{1}{2}$

TH3: $x(n) = (-1)^{n+1} u[-n-1] + 2 * (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$ ROC: $1 > |z| > \frac{1}{2}$

b) $x(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1} + 0.25z^{-2}}$

TH1: $|z| > 0.5$

$$x(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(n) = (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] + n(\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$$

TH2: $|z| < 0.5$

$$x(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(n) = -(\frac{1}{2})^n u[-n-1] - n(\frac{1}{2})^n u[-n-1]$$

c) $x(z) = \frac{1}{3 - 10z^{-1} + 3z^{-2}}$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(z) = -\frac{1}{24} * \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3} * z^{-1}} + \frac{3}{8} * \frac{1}{1 - 3z^{-1}}$$

$$\text{TH1: } x(n) = \frac{3}{8}(3)^n u[n] - \frac{1}{24}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n] \text{ ROC: } |z| > 3$$

$$\text{TH2: } x(n) = -\frac{3}{8}(3)^n u[-n-1] + \frac{1}{24}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[-n-1] \text{ ROC: } |z| < \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{TH3: } x(n) = -\frac{3}{8}(3)^n u[-n-1] - \frac{1}{24}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n] \text{ ROC: } 3 > |z| > \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{d) } x(z) = \frac{1}{2 - 3z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(z) = 2 * \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}$$

$$\text{TH1: } x(n) = 2u[n] - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] \text{ ROC: } |z| > 1$$

$$\text{TH2: } x(n) = -2u[-n-1] + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[-n-1] \text{ ROC: } |z| < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{TH3: } x(n) = -2u[-n-1] - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] \text{ ROC: } 1 > |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{e) } x(z) = -\frac{38}{25}(0.3)^n u[-n-1] - \frac{31}{20}(-0.2)^n u[-n-1] + \frac{25}{12}(3)^n u[-n-1] \text{ ROC: } |z| < 0.2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\text{f) } x(z) = \frac{2z^2 - 12z}{(z - 0.3)(z + 0.2)(z - 3)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(z) = \frac{38}{25} \frac{1}{z - 0.3} + \frac{31}{20} \frac{1}{z + 0.2} - \frac{25}{12} \frac{1}{z - 3}$$

$$\text{TH1: } x(z) = \frac{38}{25}(0.3)^n u[n] + \frac{31}{20}(-0.2)^n u[n] - \frac{25}{12}(3)^n u[n] \text{ ROC: } |z| > 3$$

$$\text{TH2: } x(z) = -\frac{38}{25}(0.3)^n u[-n-1] + \frac{31}{20}(-0.2)^n u[n] + \frac{25}{12}(3)^n u[-n-1] \text{ ROC: } 0.3 > |z| > 0.2$$

$$\text{TH3: } x(z) = \frac{38}{25}(0.3)^n u[n] + \frac{31}{20}(-0.2)^n u[n] + \frac{25}{12}(3)^n u[-n-1] \text{ ROC: } 3 > |z| > 0.2$$

$$\text{TH4: } x(z) = \frac{38}{25}(0.3)^n u[n] + \frac{31}{20}(-0.2)^n u[n] + \frac{25}{12}(3)^n u[-n-1] \text{ ROC: } 3 > |z| > 0.2$$

2. Exercise 2: Compute convolution $x(n)=x_1(n)*x_2(n)$ using Z and Inverse Z transforms, where:

a) $x_1(n) = \{1 \uparrow, 1, 1, 1, 1\}, x_2(n) = \{1 \uparrow, 1, 1, 1\}$

$$x_1(z) = \sum_{k=0}^4 x(k)z^{-k} = 1 + z^{-1} + z^{-2} + z^{-3} + z^{-4} \text{ ROC: } z \neq 0$$

$$x_2(z) = \sum_{k=0}^3 x(k)z^{-k} = 1 + z^{-1} + z^{-2} + z^{-3} \text{ ROC: } z \neq 0$$

$$x(n) = x_1(n) * x_2(n) = 1 + 2z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 4z^{-3} + 4z^{-4} + 3z^{-5} + 2z^{-6} + z^{-7}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(n) = \{1 \uparrow, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$$

b) $x_1(n) = \{1 \uparrow, 2, 3, 4, 5\}, x_2(n) = \{1 \uparrow, 1, 1\}$

$$x_1(z) = \sum_{k=0}^4 x(k)z^{-k} = 1 + 2z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 4z^{-3} + 5z^{-4} \text{ ROC: } z \neq 0$$

$$x_2(z) = \sum_{k=0}^2 x(k)z^{-k} = 1 + z^{-1} + z^{-2} \text{ ROC: } z \neq 0$$

$$x(n) = x_1(n) * x_2(n) = 1 + 3z^{-1} + 6z^{-2} + 9z^{-3} + 12z^{-4} + 9z^{-5} + 5z^{-6}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(n) = \{1 \uparrow, 3, 6, 9, 12, 9, 5\}$$

c) $x_1(n) = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^n u(n), x_2(n) = 2^n u(n)$

$$x_1(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{5}z^{-1}}, x_2(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 2z^{-1}}, \text{ ROC: } |z| > 2$$

$$x(z) = -\frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{5}z^{-1}} + \frac{10}{9} \frac{1}{1 - 2z^{-1}}, \text{ ROC: } |z| > 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x(n) = -\frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^n u(n) + \frac{10}{9} (2)^n u(n)$$

d) $x_1(n) = nu(n), x_2(n) = 2^n u(n-1)$

$$x_1(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1})^2}, x_2(z) = 2 \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - 2z^{-1}}, \text{ ROC: } |z| > 2$$

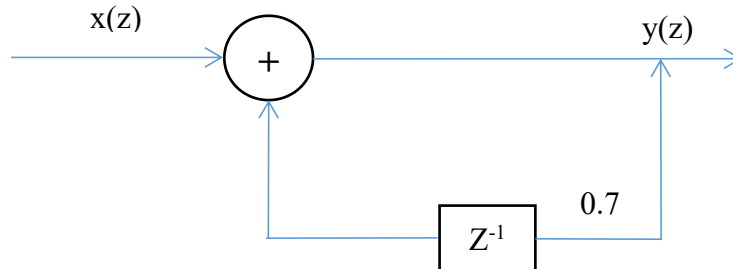
$$x(z) = \frac{2z^{-2}}{(1 - z^{-1})^2 (1 - 2z)} = \frac{-2}{1 - z^{-1}} + \frac{2}{1 - 2z^{-1}} - \frac{2z^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1})^2}, \text{ ROC: } |z| > 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x(n) = -2u(n) + 2 * (2)^n u(n) - 2nu(n)$$

3. Given an LTI system represented by the input - output description equation:

$$y(n) = 0.7y(n-1) + x(n) \Rightarrow y(z) = 0.7z^{-1}y(z) + x(z)$$

a) Draw the corresponding block diagram.



b) Determine $h(n)$ using Z and inverse Z transforms.

$$y(z)(1 - 0.7z^{-1}) = x(z)$$

$$h(z) = \frac{y(z)}{x(z)} = \frac{1}{1 - 0.7z^{-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow h(n) = \begin{cases} (0.7)^n u(n), & |z| > 0.7 \\ -(0.7)^n u(-n-1), & |z| < 0.7 \end{cases}$$

c) Determine $y(n)$ when $x(n) = u(n)$.

$$y(n) = 0.7y(n-1) + u(n)$$

$$y(z)(1 - 0.7z^{-1}) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}, \text{ ROC: } |z| > 1$$

$$y(z) = \frac{1}{(1 - z^{-1})(1 - 0.7z^{-1})} = \frac{10}{3} \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} - \frac{7}{3} \frac{1}{1 - 0.7z^{-1}}$$

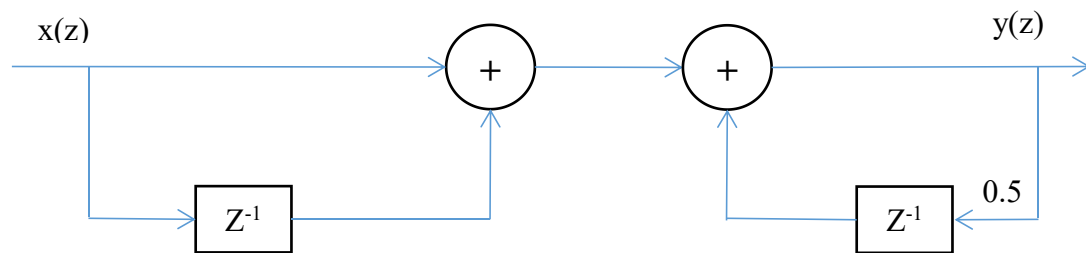
$$\Rightarrow y(n) = \frac{10}{3}u(n) - \frac{7}{3}(0.7)^n u(n), \text{ ROC: } |z| > 1$$

4. Given an LTI system represented by the input - output description equation:

$$y(n) = 0.5y(n-1) + x(n) + x(n-1)$$

a) Draw the corresponding block diagram.

$$y(z) = 0.5z^{-1}y(z) + x(z) + z^{-1}x(z)$$



b) Determine $h(n)$ using Z and inverse Z transforms.

$$y(z)(1 - 0.5z^{-1}) = x(z)(1 + z^{-1})$$

$$h(z) = \frac{y(z)}{x(z)} = \frac{1 + z^{-1}}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}} = -2 + \frac{3}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow h(n) = \begin{cases} -2\delta(n) + 3(0.5)^n u(n), & ROC: |z| > 0.5 \\ -2\delta(n) - 3(0.5)^n u(-n-1), & ROC: |z| < 0.5 \end{cases}$$

c) Determine $y(n)$ when $x(n) = (2)^n u(n)$

$$x(n) = (2)^n u(n) \Rightarrow x(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 2z^{-1}}, |z| > 2$$

$$y(n) = h(n) * x(n)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(z) = h(z) * x(z) = \frac{1 + z^{-1}}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}} \frac{1}{1 - 2z^{-1}} = \frac{-1}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}} + \frac{2}{1 - 2z^{-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(n) = 2 * (2)^n u(n) + (-1)(0.5)^n u(n), ROC: |z| > 2$$

5. Use SciLab to find h(n) where:

a) $H(z) = \frac{z^{-2}}{1-3z^{-1}+2z^{-2}}, |z| > 2$

```
--> s=poly(0,'s')
s =

s

--> h=s^2/(1-3*s+2*s^2)
h =

      s^2
-----
1 -3s +2s^2

--> pfss(h)
ans =

ans(1)

1
-----
-1 +s

ans(2)

-0.25
-----
-0.5 +s

ans(3)

0.5

--> |
```

$$h(z) = \frac{1}{-1+z^{-1}} + \frac{-0.25}{-0.5+z^{-1}} + 0.5$$

$$h(z) = \frac{-1}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{0.5}{1-2z^{-1}} + 0.5$$

$$h(n) = -u(n) + 0.5(2)^2 u(n) + 0.5\delta(n), ROC: |z| > 2$$

b) $H(z) = \frac{z}{z^3 - 6z^2 + 11z - 6}, |z| < 2$

$$\Leftrightarrow H(z) = \frac{z^{-2}}{1 - 6z^{-1} + 11z^{-2} - 6z^{-3}}$$

```
--> h=s^2/(1-6*s+11*s^2-6*s^3)
h =

      s^2
-----
1 -6s +11s^2 -6s^3

--> pfss(h)
ans =

      ans(1)

      -0.5
      ----
      -1 +s

      ans(2)

      0.5
      ----
      -0.5 +s

      ans(3)

      -0.1666667
      ----
      -0.3333333 +s

--> |
```

$$h(z) = \frac{-0.5}{-1+z^{-1}} + \frac{0.5}{-0.5+z^{-1}} + \frac{-\frac{1}{6}}{-\frac{1}{3}+z^{-1}}$$

$$h(z) = \frac{0.5}{1-z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1-2z^{-1}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1-3z^{-1}}$$

$$h(n) = \begin{cases} 0.5u(n) + (2)^n u(-n-1) - 0.5(3)^n u(-n-1), ROC: 2 > |z| > 1 \\ -0.5u(-n-1) + (2)^n u(-n-1) - 0.5(3)^n u(-n-1), ROC: |z| < 1 \end{cases}$$