

# EE3900 : Quiz-2

Nelakuditi Rahul Naga - AI20BTECH11029

Download all python codes from

[https://github.com/Rahul27n/EE3900/blob/main/Quiz\\_2/Quiz\\_2.py](https://github.com/Rahul27n/EE3900/blob/main/Quiz_2/Quiz_2.py)

and all latex-tikz codes from

[https://github.com/Rahul27n/EE3900/blob/main/Quiz\\_2/Quiz\\_2.tex](https://github.com/Rahul27n/EE3900/blob/main/Quiz_2/Quiz_2.tex)

## 1 QUESTION: 3.19(B)

For the following pair of input  $z$ -transform  $X(z)$  and system function  $H(z)$  determine the region of convergence for the output  $z$ -transform  $Y(z)$ :

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 2z^{-1}}, \quad |z| < 2$$

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

## 2 SOLUTION

We know that if  $X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}}$  :

$$x[n] = \begin{cases} a^n u[n], & \text{if } |z| > |a| \\ -a^n u[-n - 1], & \text{if } |z| < |a| \end{cases}$$

Therefore we have :

$$x[n] = -2^n u[-n - 1] \quad (2.0.1)$$

$$h[n] = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n] \quad (2.0.2)$$

The  $z$ - transform expansion of  $x[n]$  is given by:

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n]z^{-n} \quad (2.0.3)$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} 2^n z^{-n} \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^m \quad (2.0.5)$$

Clearly the above geometric series converges only when we have :

$$|2^{-1}z| < 1 \implies |z| < 2 \quad (2.0.6)$$

Therefore the ROC of  $x[n]$  is given by (2.0.6).

The  $z$ - transform expansion of  $h[n]$  is given by:

$$H(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h[n]z^{-n} \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n z^{-n} \quad (2.0.8)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3z}\right)^n \quad (2.0.9)$$

Clearly the above geometric series converges only when we have :

$$|3z| > 1 \implies |z| > \frac{1}{3} \quad (2.0.10)$$

Therefore the ROC of  $h[n]$  is given by (2.0.10).

We know from the convolution theorem that :

$$Y(z) = X(z)H(z) \quad (2.0.11)$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{1}{(1 - 2z^{-1})(1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1})} \quad (2.0.12)$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{3z^2}{(z - 2)(3z - 1)} \quad (2.0.13)$$

We also know that :

$$R_{x_1[n]*x_2[n]} = R_{x_1[n]} \cap R_{x_2[n]} \quad (2.0.14)$$

where  $R_{x[n]}$  represents the ROC of  $X(z)$ .

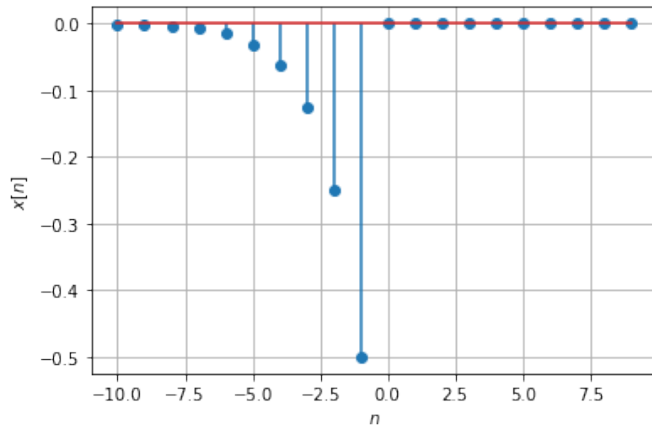
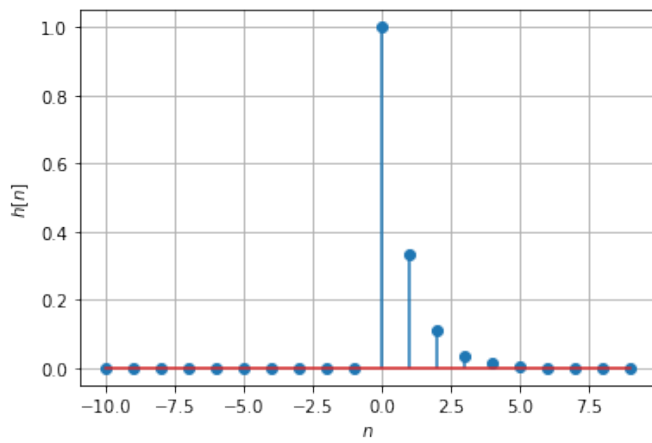
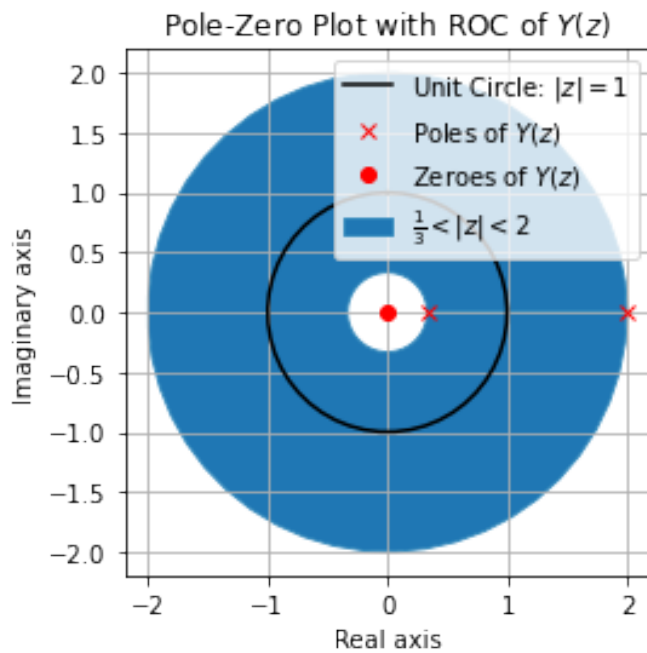
We have :

$$y[n] = x[n] * h[n] \quad (2.0.15)$$

Therefore from (2.0.6) and (2.0.10) the ROC of  $Y(z)$  is given by:

$$R_{y[n]} = \frac{1}{3} < |z| < 2 \quad (2.0.16)$$

The plots of  $x[n]$  ,  $h[n]$  and the ROC of  $Y(z)$  are given by:

Fig. 0:  $x[n]$ Fig. 0:  $h[n]$ Fig. 0: ROC of  $Y(z)$