

Report of Assignment 1

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The source code of this assignment can be retrieved at [our GitHub repo](#).

Report of Assignment 1

1.4

Basic Problem a

Basic Problem b

Intermediate Problem c

Intermediate Problem d

Advanced Problems e, f, g

1.5

Advanced Problem a

Advanced Problem b

Advanced Problem c

Advanced Problem d

1.4

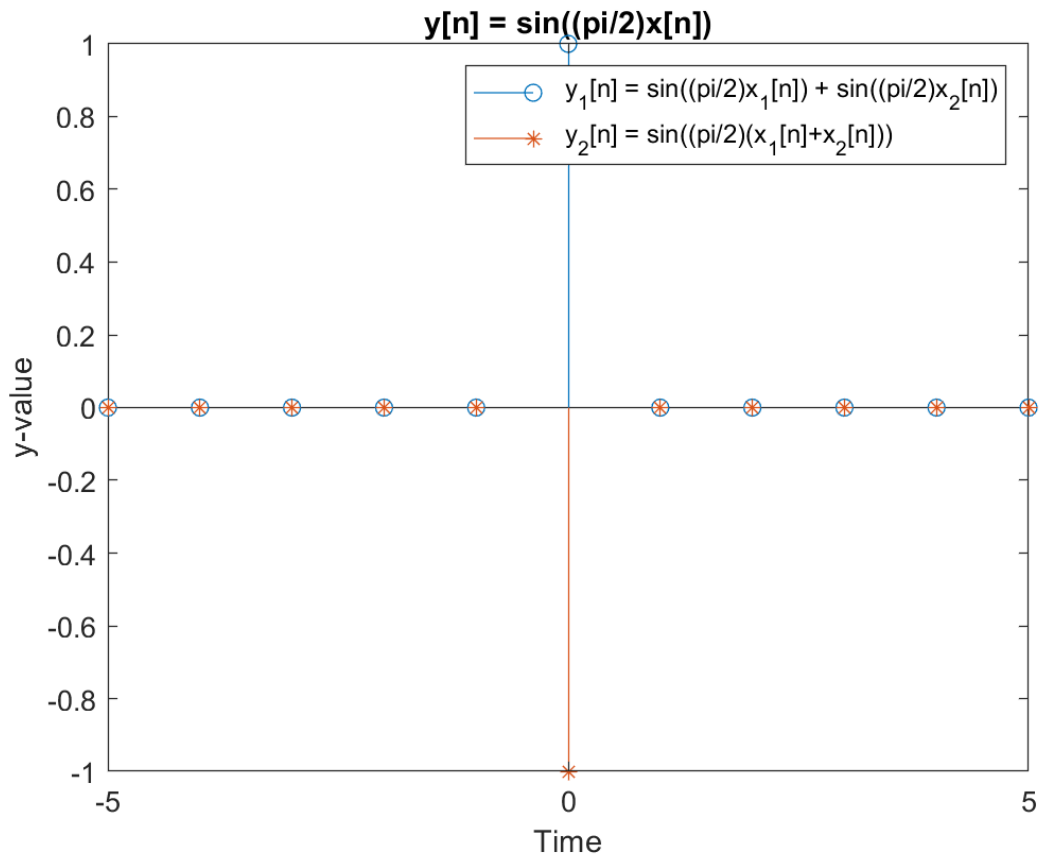
Basic Problem a

The system $y[n] = \sin\{(\pi/2)x[n]\}$ is not linear. Use the signals $x_1[n] = \delta[n]$ and $x_2[n] = 2\delta[n]$ to demonstrate how the system violates linearity.

A function `L` is defined to generate output signal from a matrix.

Firstly, we generated input impulse signals by defining matrix `x1` and `x2`. Based on this we generated the output signal `y1` and `y2` corresponding to them by calling function `L`.

Then, we produced combined output signal `y3 = y1 + y2`, and combined input signal `x3 = x1 + x2`, as well as its corresponding output signal `y4`. The plot of `y3` and `y4` with respect to `n` is shown below.



In the figure, $y_1[n] = \sin\{(\pi/2)x_1[n]\} + \sin\{(\pi/2)x_2[n]\}$ is not identical with $y_2[n] = \sin\{(\pi/2)(x_1[n] + x_2[n])\}$, hence the system is not linear.

The MATLAB script is shown in the following code block.

```
% define scopes
l = 5;

% Basic Problem a
n = [-l:l];
x1 = [zeros(1, l) 1 zeros(1, l)];
x2 = 2 * x1;
x3 = x1 + x2;

y1 = L(x1);
y2 = L(x2);
y3 = y1 + y2
y4 = L(x3)

stem(n, y3, 'o')
hold on
stem(n, y4, '*')

title('y[n] = sin((pi/2)x[n])')
xlabel('Time');
ylabel('Output')
legend('y_1[n] = sin((pi/2)x_1[n]) + sin((pi/2)x_2[n])', ...
      'y_2[n] = sin((pi/2)(x_1[n]+x_2[n]))');

% define system
function y = L(x)
    y = sin(pi / 2 * x)
```

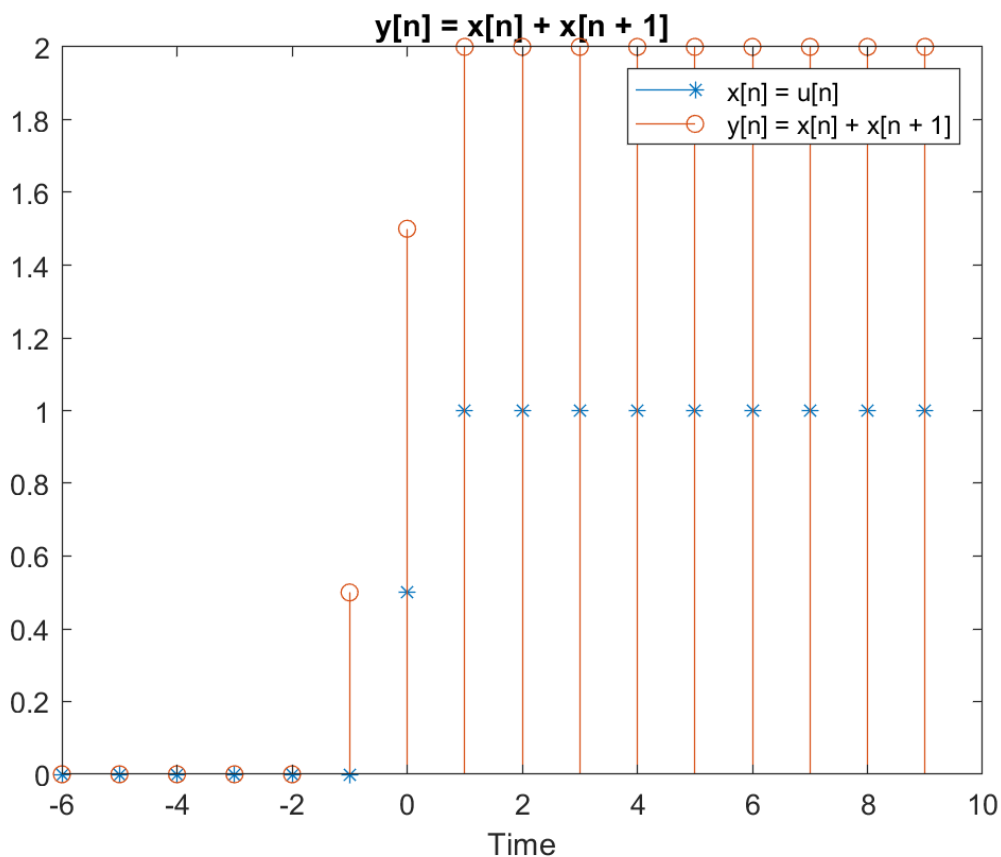
end

Basic Problem b

The system $y[n] = x[n] + x[n + 1]$ is not causal. Use the signal $x[n] = u[n]$ to demonstrate this. Define the MATLAB vectors x and y to represent the input on the interval $-5 \leq n \leq 9$, and the output on the interval $-6 \leq n \leq 9$, respectively.

Firstly, integer sequence `n` is generated for representing time.

We produced input step signal $x[n]$ and its shift $x[n + 1]$ by defining matrix `x0` and `x1` then the output `y`. The plot is shown below.



The excitation starts at time $n = 0$, however, before that at time $n = -1$, the output $y[n]$ is non-zero. Hence, the system is not causal.

The MATLAB script is shown in the following code block.

```
% Basic Problem b
n = [-6:9];
x = [zeros(1, 6) 1/2 ones(1, 9)];
x0 = [zeros(1, 6) 1/2 ones(1, 9)];
x1 = [zeros(1, 5) 1/2 ones(1, 10)];
y = x0 + x1;

stem(n, x, '*');
hold on
stem(n, y);

title('y[n] = x[n] + x[n + 1]')
xlabel('Time')
```

```
legend('x[n] = u[n]', 'y[n] = x[n] + x[n + 1]')
```

Intermediate Problem c

Firstly, sequence n is generated for representing time. Then by matrix operation, we defined input signal x to be $x[n] = n^2$.

While plotting the figure, output y is printed out through terminal as

```
>> run("c:\Users\Guanc\Documents\GitHub\SigSys-lab\src\A1\A1_c.m")

...

Columns 97 through 112

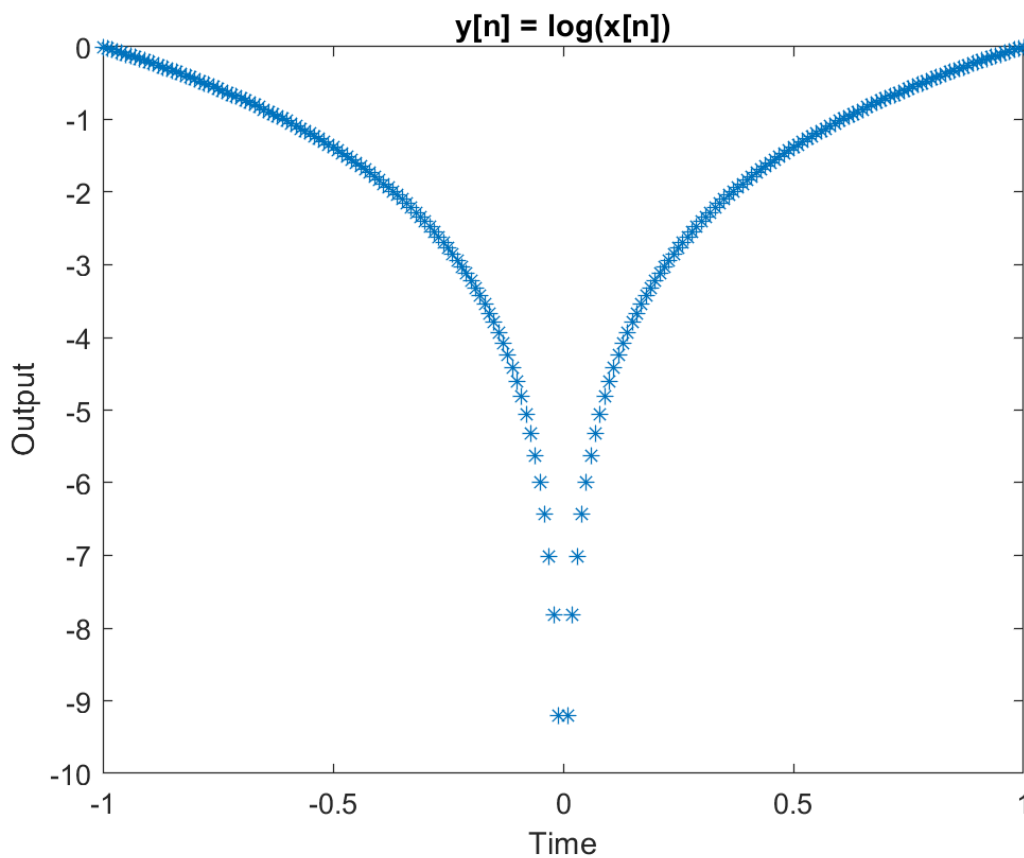
    -6.4378    -7.0131    -7.8240    -9.2103         -Inf    -9.2103    -7.8240    -7.0131
    -6.4378    -5.9915    -5.6268    -5.3185    -5.0515    -4.8159    -4.6052    -4.4145

...

>>
```

In which there is `-Inf` output.

The plot is shown below.



The system is not stable, because when we give a bounded input the output approaches infinity at time $n = 0$, which contradicts the definition of stability.

The MATLAB script is shown in the following code block.

```

n = [-1 : 0.01 : 1];
x = n.^2;
y = log(x)
plot(n,y, '*')

title('y[n] = log(x[n])');
xlabel('Time');
ylabel('Output');

```

Intermediate Problem d

Advanced Problems e, f, g

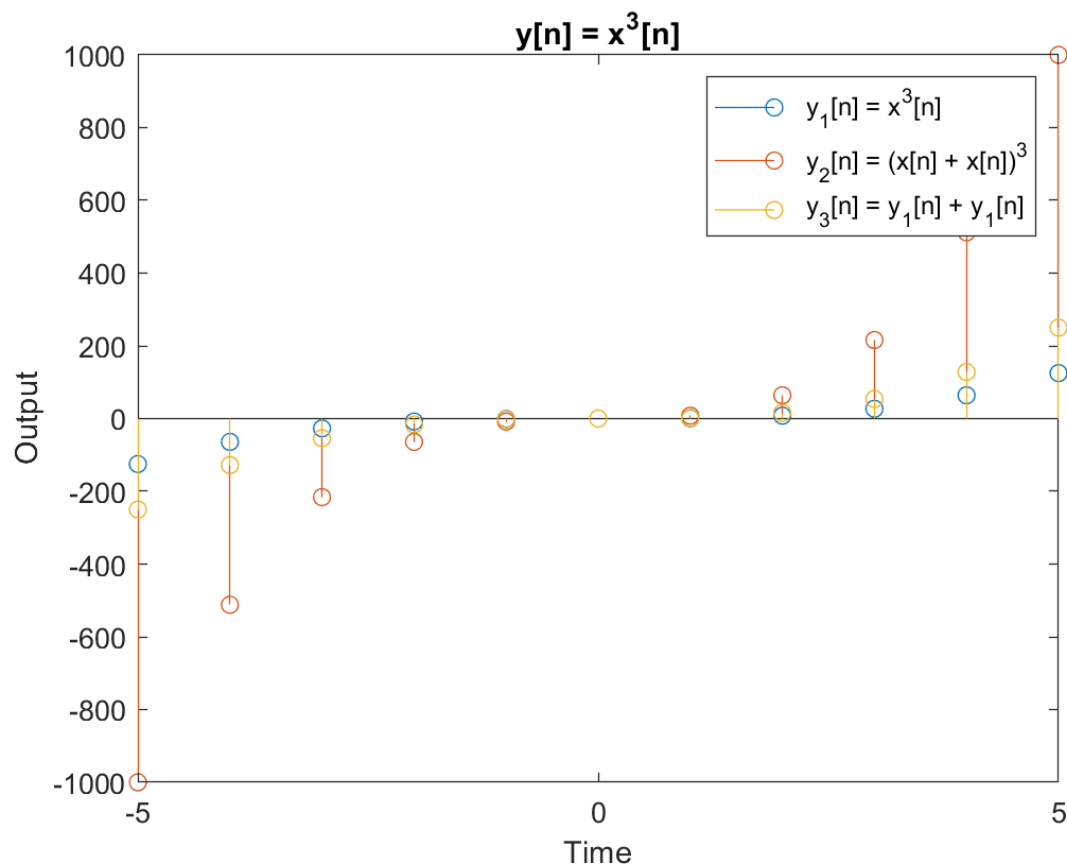
For each of the following systems, state whether or not the system is linear, time-invariant, causal, stable, and invertible. For each property you claim the system does not possess, construct a counter-argument using MATLAB to demonstrate how the system violates the property in question.

(e). $y[n] = x^3[n]$.

Define input signal to be $x[n] = n$, then output `y1` as $y_1[n] = x^3[n]$

Signal	Variable Name	Expression
input signal $x[n]$	<code>x</code>	$x[n] = n$
output signal $y_1[n]$	<code>y1</code>	$y_1[n] = x^3[n]$
output signal $y_2[n]$	<code>y2</code>	$y_2[n] = (x[n] + x[n])^3$
output signal $y_3[n]$	<code>y3</code>	$y_3[n] = y_1[n] + y_1[n] = 2x^3[n]$

According to the plot, $2x^3[n] \neq (2x[n])^3$, hence the system is nonlinear.



The system is time-invariant, causal, stable and invertible.

The MATLAB script is shown in the following code block.

```
% define scope
1 = 5;

% 1.4 Advanced Problem e
n = [-1:1];
x = n;

y1 = L(x);
y2 = L(x + x)
y3 = y1 + y1

stem(n, y1);
hold on
stem(n, y2);
hold on
stem(n, y3);

title('y[n] = x^3[n]');
xlabel('Time');
ylabel('Output');
legend('y_1[n] = x^3[n]', ...
       'y_2[n] = (x[n] + x[n])^3', ...
       'y_3[n] = y_1[n] + y_1[n]')

% define system
function y = L(x)
    y = x.^3;
end
```



```

1.0e+307 *

      8.9885      8.9885      8.9885      8.9885      8.9885      8.9885      8.9885      8.9885
      8.9885      8.9885      8.9885

y4 =

      Inf      Inf      Inf      Inf      Inf      Inf      Inf      Inf      Inf      Inf      Inf

```

Apparently, the input signal is bounded, but there appears `Inf` in the output, hence the system is not stable.

Define integer sequence `n5 = -1:1;`. Then define input signal `x5 = 1 ./ n5`, which is $x_5[n] = 1/n$. And correspondingly output signal `y5 = n5 .* x5`. The three matrices are printed out in the terminal as shown below.

```

...

x5 =

Columns 1 through 16

    -0.1000    -0.1111    -0.1250    -0.1429    -0.1667    -0.2000    -0.2500    -0.3333
    -0.5000    -1.0000         Inf      1.0000      0.5000      0.3333      0.2500      0.2000

Columns 17 through 21

      0.1667      0.1429      0.1250      0.1111      0.1000

y5 =

      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      NaN      1      1
      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1

>>

```

Obviously, for varied input signal, the output signal is always `1`, hence the system is non-invertible.

The system is linear and causal.

The MATLAB script is shown in code block below.

```

clf
% define scope
l = 10;

% time-invariance
% the original function: x[n] = cos(n) and y = n*x[n]
n1 = -1:1;
x1 = cos(n1);
y1 = n1 .* x1

```



```

% let the input signal have a time shift:
% x2[n] = x1[n-1]
n2 = n1 - 1;
x2 = cos(n2);
y2 = n1 .* x2

% let the original output signal have a time shift:
% y3[n] = y1[n-1]
y3 = n2 .* x2

figure(1)
stem(n1, y1, '*')
hold on
stem(n1, y2, '*')
hold on
stem(n1, y3, 'o')

title('y = nx[n]')
xlabel('Time')
ylabel('Output')
legend('y_1[n] = nx[n]', ...
       'y_2[n] = nx[n - 1]', ...
       'y_3[n] = y_1[n - 1] = (n - 1)x[n - 1]')

% stability
n4 = double((intmax - 10):intmax)
x4 = n4.^33
y4 = n4 .* x4

% invertibility
n5 = -1:1;
x5 = 1 ./ n5
y5 = n5 .* x5

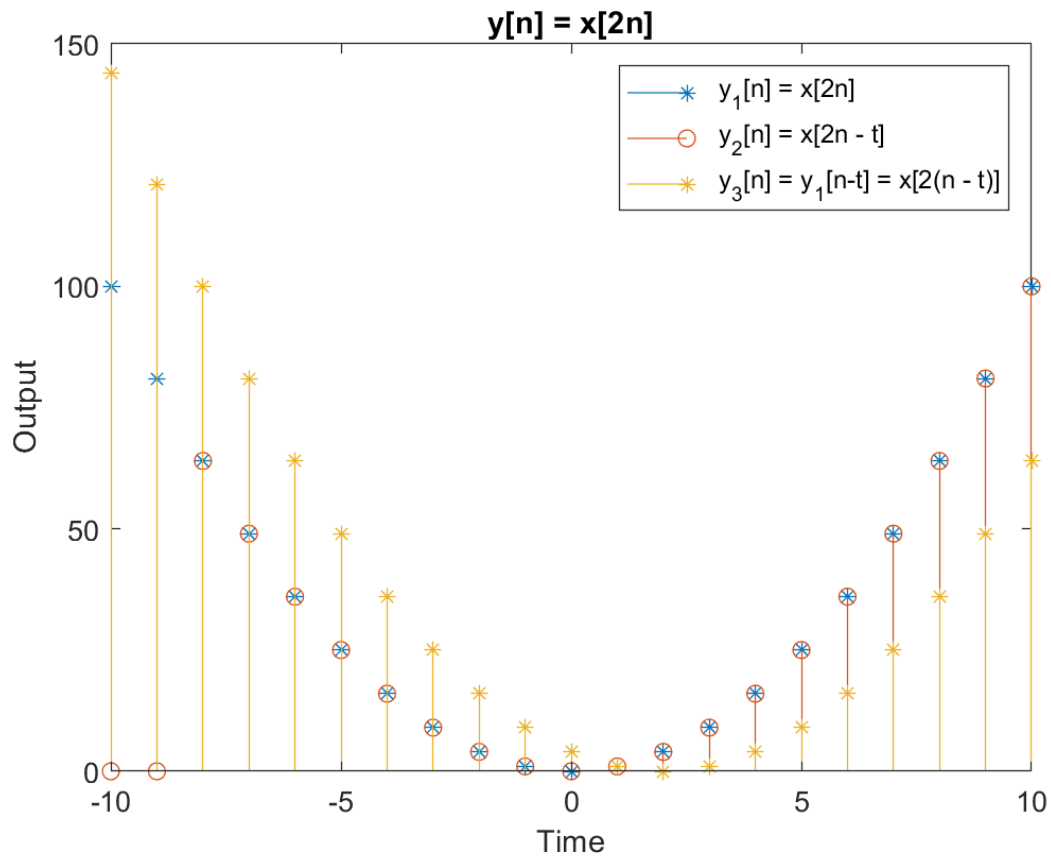
figure(2)
stem(n5, x5, '')
hold on
stem(n5, y5, '')

title('y = nx[n]')
xlabel('Time')
ylabel('Output')
legend('x[n] = 1/n', ...
       'y[n] = nx[n] = 1')

```

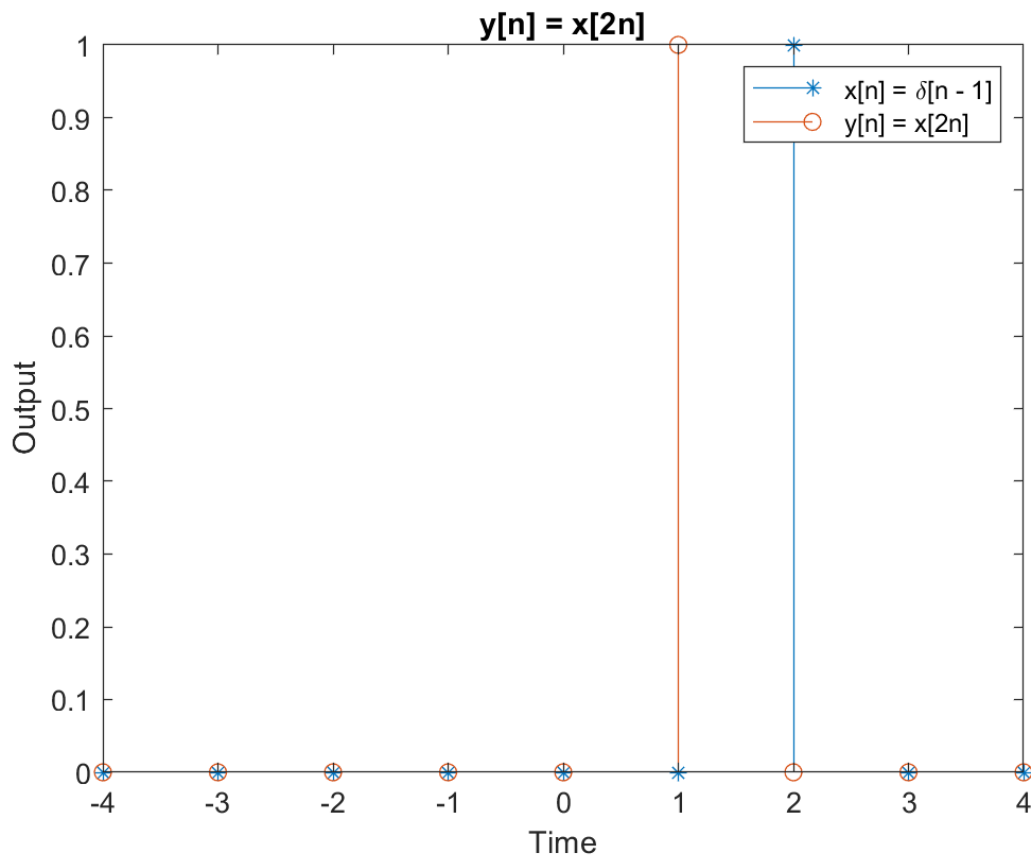
(g). $y[n] = x[2n]$.

Firstly, integer sequence n is generated for representing time. Then by matrix operation, we defined input signal x to be $x[n] = n^2$.



According to the figure, $y_2[n] = x[2n - t]$ is not identical with $y_3[n] = y_1[n - t] = x[2(n - t)]$, hence the system is time-variant.

Define input signal $x[n] = \delta[n - 2]$, which is an impulse at time $n = 2$, by defining matrix.



According to the figure, the impulse input is at time $n = 2$, however, there is response at time $n = 1$, which is before the excitation, hence the system is not causal.

The system is linear, stable and invertible.

The MATLAB script for proving the time-variance is shown in the code block below.

```
% define scope
l = 10;

% 1.4 advanced problem g
% time-invariance

n = [-1:1]
t = 2
y1 = L(n)
nt = n - t;
y2 = [zeros(1:t) y1(1, t + 1:2 * l + 1)]
y3 = L(nt)

stem(n, y1, '*');
hold on
stem(n, y2);
hold on
stem(n, y3, '*');

...

%def function
function y = L(x)
    y = x.^2
end
```

The MATLAB script for proving the system is not causal is shown in the code block below.

```
% causality
l = 4;
n = [-1:1];
% define unit impulse input at n = 2
x1 = [zeros(1, l + 2) 1 zeros(1, l - 2)]

nt = 1:2:2 * l + 1
y4 = [zeros(1, l / 2) x1(nt) zeros(1, l / 2)]

stem(n, x1, '*')
hold on
stem(n, y4)
```

1.5

$$y[n] = ay[n - 1] + x[n]. \quad (1.6)$$

Advanced Problem a

Write a function `y = diffeqn(a, x, yn1)` which computes the output $y[n]$ of the causal system determined by Eq. (1.6). The input vector `x` contains $x[n]$ for $0 \leq n \leq N - 1$ and `yn1` supplies the value of $y[-1]$. The output vector `y` contains $y[n]$ for $0 \leq n \leq N - 1$. The first line of your M-file should read

```
function y = diffeqn(a, x, yn1)
```

Hint: Note that $y[-1]$ is necessary for computing $y[0]$, which is the first step of the autoregression. Use a `for` loop in your M-file to compute $y[n]$ for successively larger values of n , starting with $n = 0$.

The function is shown in the code block below.

```
function y = diffeqn(a, x, yn1)
    N = length(x)
    y(1) = a * yn1 + x(1)

    for index = 2:N
        y(index) = a * y(index - 1) + x(index)
    end
end
```

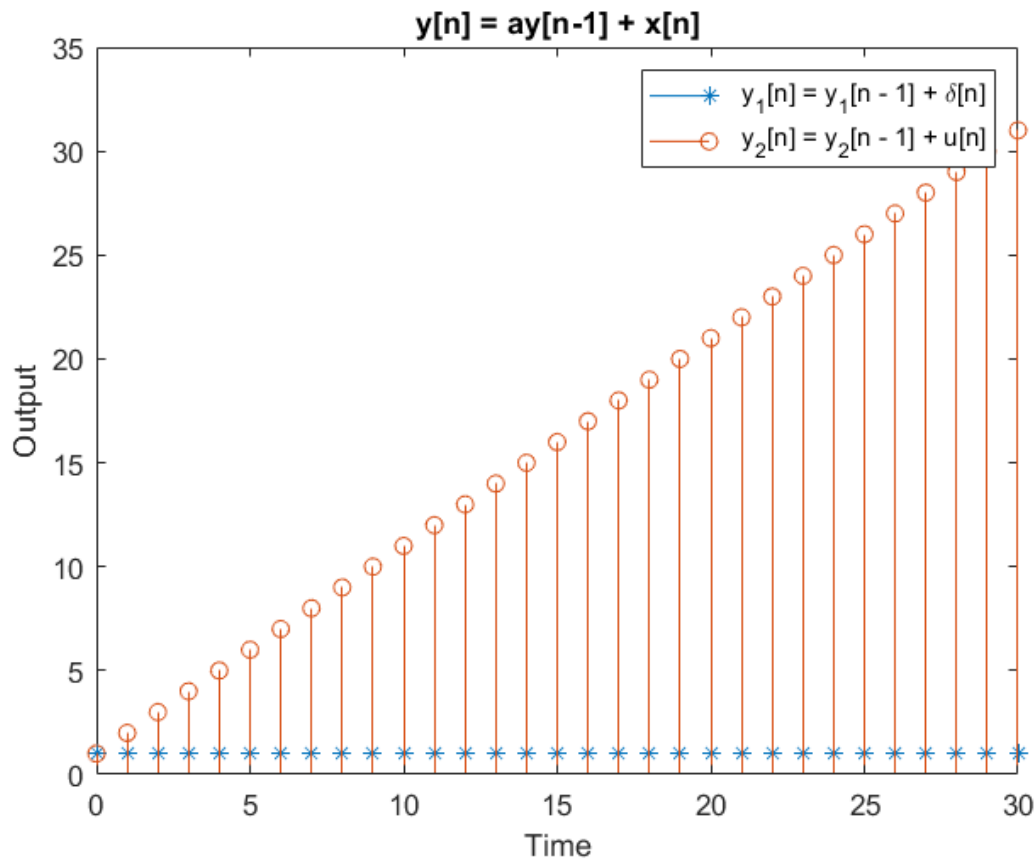
Here's the interpretation of this function.

1. read in the length of the input function as `N`.
2. assign value to `y(1)`.
3. using a `for` loop to assign values to following elements in the output.

Advanced Problem b

Assume that $a = 1$, $y[-1] = 0$, and that we are only interested in the output over the interval $0 \leq n \leq 30$. Use your function to compute the response due to $x_1[n] = u[n]$ and $x_2[n] = u[n]$, the unit impulse and unit step, respectively. Plot each response using `stem`.

Using the function define in [problem a](#) to plot $y[n]$, the figure is shown below.



The MATLAB script is shown in the code block below.

```
a = 1;
n = 0:1:30;
x1 = [1 zeros(1, 30)];
x2 = ones(1, 31);

y1 = diffeqn(a, x1, yn1)
y2 = diffeqn(a, x2, yn1)

stem(n, y1, '*')
hold on
stem(n, y2)
```

Advanced Problem c

Assume again that $a = 1$, but that $y[-1] = -1$. Use your function to compute $y[n]$ over $0 \leq n \leq 30$ when the inputs are $x_1[n] = u[n]$ and $x_2[n] = 2u[n]$. Define the outputs produced by the two signals to be $y_1[n]$ and $y_2[n]$, respectively. Use `stem` to display both outputs. Use `stem` to plot $(2y_1[n] - y_2[n])$. Given that Eq. (1.6) is a linear difference equation, why isn't this difference identically zero?

The MATLAB script is shown below.

```
a = 1;
yn1 = -1;
x1 = ones(1, 31);
x2 = 2 * x1;

y1 = diffeqn(a, x1, yn1)
```

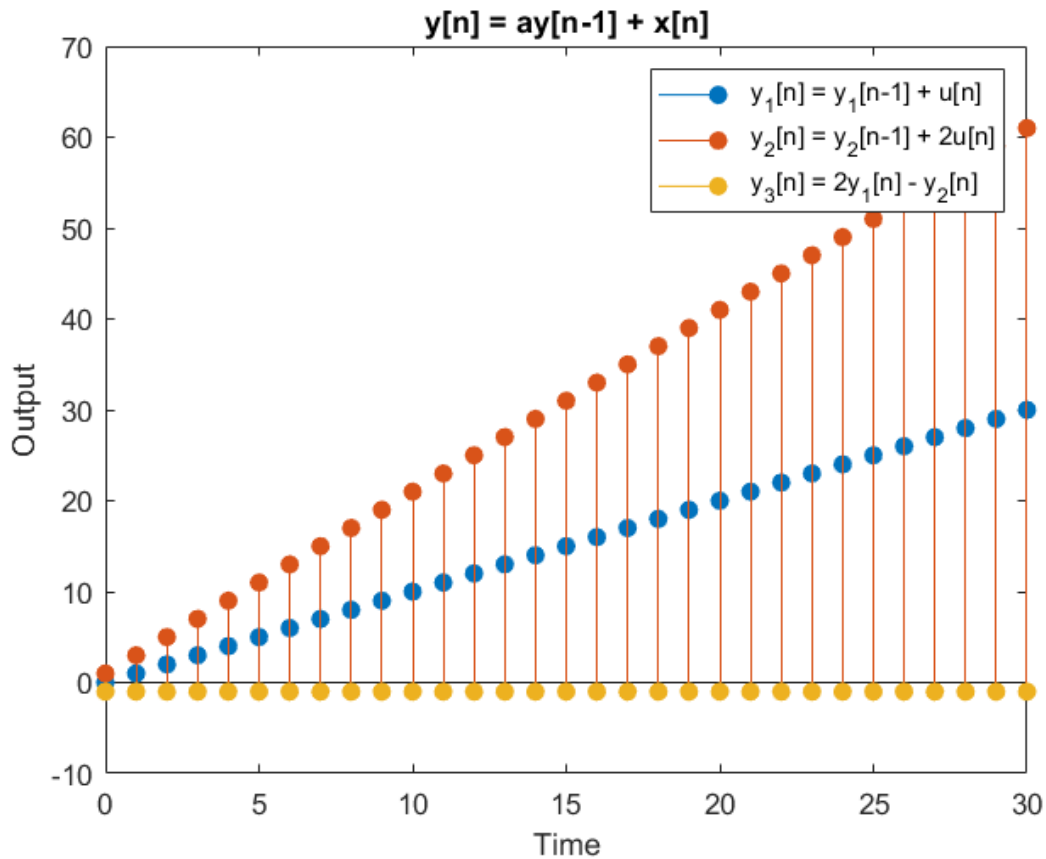
```

y2 = diffeqn(a, x2, yn1)
y3 = y1 .* 2 - y2

stem(n, y1, 'b')
hold on
stem(n, y2, 'r')
hold on
stem(n, y3, 'y')

```

The plot is shown below.



The expression of difference can be transferred into

$$\begin{aligned}
 2y_1[n] - y_2[n] &= 2y_1[n-1] + 2u[n] - y_2[n-1] - 2u[n] \\
 &= 2y_1[n-1] - y_2[n-1] \\
 &= \dots \\
 &= 2y_1[-1] - y_2[-1] \\
 &= -1
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the signal $y_3[n] = 2y_1[n] - y_2[n]$ is a non-zero constant.

Advanced Problem d

The causal systems described by Eq. (1.6) are BIBO (bounded-input bounded-output) stable whenever $|a| < 1$. A property of these stable systems is that the effect of the initial condition becomes insignificant for sufficiently large n . Assume $a = 1/2$ and that \mathbf{x} contains $x[n] = u[n]$ for $0 \leq n \leq 30$. Assuming both $y[-1] = 0$ and $y[-1] = 1/2$, compute the two output signals $y[n]$ for $0 \leq n \leq 30$. Use `stem` to display both responses. How do they differ?

The MATLAB script is shown in the code block below.

```

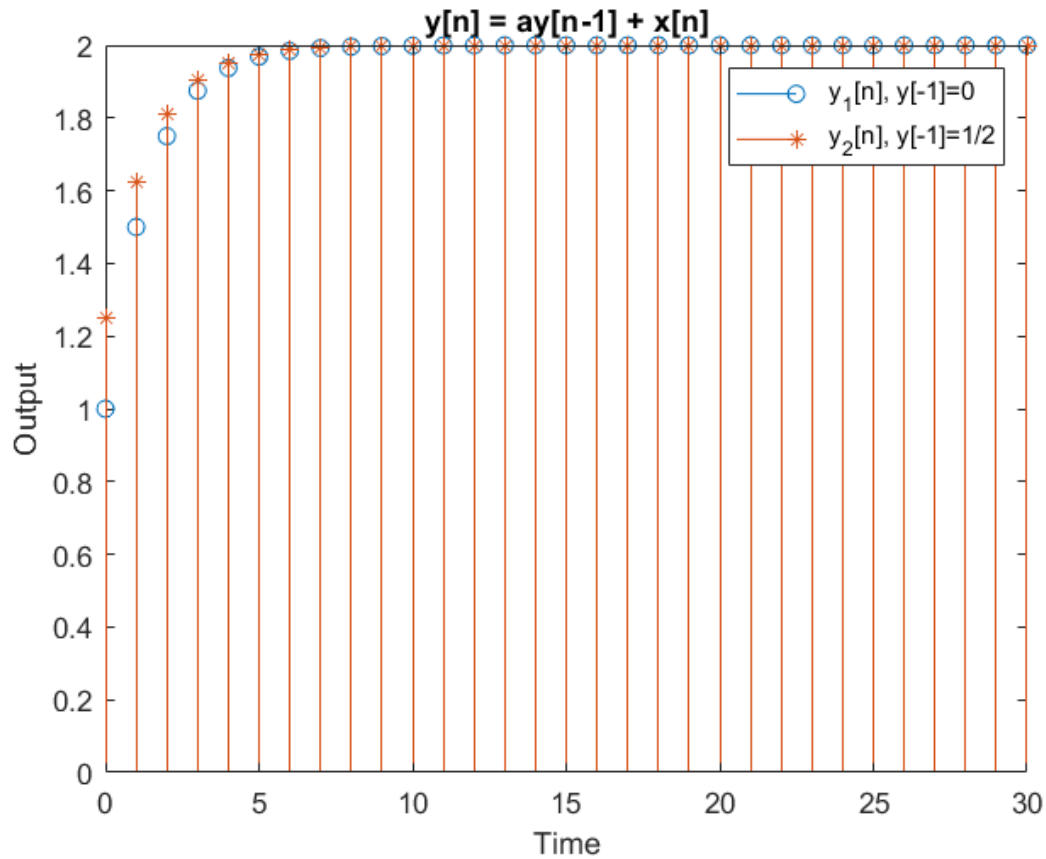
a = 1/2;
yn1_1 = 0;
yn1_2 = 1/2;

x = ones(1, 31);

y1 = diffeqn(a, x, yn1_1)
y2 = diffeqn(a, x, yn1_2)

stem(n, y1)
hold on
stem(n, y2, 'r')

```



According to the plot, the magnitude of signal $y_1[n]$ is less than $y_2[n]$ at the beginning, and the two signals both approach the same value.