## ECE113, Fall 2022

Homework #1

Digital Signal Processing

University of California Los Angeles I

Prof. A. Kadambi TA: S. Zhou, A. Vilesov

University of California, Los Angeles; Department of ECE

Due Friday, 27 Jan 2023, by 11:59pm to Gradescope. 50 points total.

1. (10 points) Consider the following sequences:

$$x[n] = \{2, 0, -1, 6, -3, 2, 0\}, -3 \le n \le 3,$$
  
 $y[n] = \{8, 2, -7, -3, 0, 1, 1\}, -5 \le n \le 1,$   
 $w[n] = \{3, 6, -1, 2, 6, 6, 1\}, -2 \le n \le 4.$ 

The sample values of each of the above sequences outside the ranges specified are all zeros. Generate the following sequences:

- (a) c[n] = x[n+3],
- (b) d[n] = y[n-2],
- (c) e[n] = x[-n]
- (d) u[n] = x[n-3] + y[n+3]
- (e)  $v[n] = y[n-3] \cdot w[n+2],$
- (f) s[n] = y[n+4] w[n-3], and
- (g) r[n] = 3.9w[n]
- 2. (10 points) Determine the fundamental period of the sinusoidal sequence  $\tilde{x}[n] = A \sin(\omega_0 n)$  for the following values the angular frequency  $\omega_0$ :
  - (a)  $0.3\pi$ ,
  - (b)  $0.48\pi$ ,
  - (c)  $0.45\pi$ ,
  - (d)  $0.525\pi$ ,
  - (e)  $0.7\pi$ ,
  - (f)  $0.75\pi$ .
- 3. (10 points) Determine the fundamental period of the following periodic sequences:
  - (a)  $\tilde{x}_a[n] = e^{j0.25\pi n}$ ,
  - (b)  $\tilde{x}_b[n] = \cos(0.6\pi n + 0.3\pi)$
  - (c)  $\tilde{x}_c[n] = \text{Re}(e^{j\pi n/8}) + \text{Im}(e^{j\pi n/5}),$
  - (d)  $\tilde{x}_d[n] = 6\sin(0.15\pi n) \cos(0.12\pi n + 0.1\pi)$
  - (e)  $\tilde{x}_e[n] = \sin(0.1\pi n + 0.75\pi) 3\cos(0.8\pi n + 0.2\pi) + \cos(1.3\pi n)$

- 4. (10 points) Assume x(n) has period N. Are the following sequences periodic? Please provide your reasoning:
  - (i) x(1-2n)
  - (ii)  $x(n) + (-1)^n x(0)$
- 5. (10 points) Write a **Python** or **MATLAB** program to plot a continuous-time signal  $x(t) = \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$  and its sampled version with the following frequency  $f_0$  and sampling frequency  $f_s$ :
  - (i)  $f_0 = 3 \text{ Hz}, f_s = 10 \text{ Hz}$
  - (ii)  $f_0 = 7 \text{ Hz}, f_s = 10 \text{ Hz}$
  - (iii)  $f_0 = 13 \text{ Hz}, f_s = 10 \text{ Hz}$

Is it possible to perfectly reconstruct the original continuous-time function from the samples? Why? Please provide your code, plots, and answers in your report.