ECE113, Fall 2022

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ECE113 Practice Final

Consider the arbitrary signal x[n] whose DTFT is $X(\Omega)$. Find the DTFT of the following signals as a function of $X(\Omega)$.

- (a) $x_1[n] = nx[n-1]$
- (b) $x_2[n] = e^{j\frac{\pi n}{2}}(x[n] * x[n])$
- (c) $x_o[n]$, the odd part of x[n]

(a) Find an expression for the inverse discrete time Fourier transform (DTFT) of:

$$X(\Omega)=\cos^2(\Omega)$$

(b) Find the DTFT of:

$$x[n] = \frac{sinc(n/4)}{4} \frac{sinc(n/2)}{2}$$

3. **Problem 3** (20 points)

Let x[n] be a signal with non-zero values from $n=0,1,\cdots,N-1$. Assume that x[n]=0 for n>N-1 and for n<0.

Let $y_M[n]$ be an M length finite version of x[n].

$$y_M[n] = \begin{cases} x[n], & 0 \le n < N \\ 0, & N \le n < M \end{cases}$$

Show that the M point DFT of y[n] satisfies

$$Y_M[k] = X\left(\frac{2\pi k}{M}\right), \text{ for } k = 0, 1, ..., M - 1.$$

where $X(\Omega)$ is the DTFT of x[n].

Assume $x[n] = cos(2\pi \frac{3}{10}n)$ is a N = 10 length signal. Similar to Problem 4, y[n] is the zero-padded x[n] signal to length M = 20.

- (a) What is the DFT of x[n]? Plot the magnitude and phase.
- (b) Describe how the DFT of y[n] compares to the DFT of x[n].
- (c) Sketch the magnitude of the DFT of y[n]. (Just a sketch, you do not have to compute the DFT of y[n]).
- (d) We now have another signal, $g[n] = cos(2\pi \frac{3.14159}{10}n)$ which is the same length as x[n]. Can you easily get the DFT of g[n] by hand as you did in part (a) without a calculator? Justify why you can or cannot.
- (e) Sketch the magnitude of the DFT of g[n], |G[k]| and comment on the features that make it look different from the magnitude spectrum of |X[k]|.

Consider the z transform of the signal h[n]:

$$H(z) = \frac{(1 - z^{-1})(1 + z^{-1})}{(1 - 0.9e^{j\frac{5\pi}{6}}z^{-1})(1 - 0.9e^{-j\frac{5\pi}{6}}z^{-1})(1 - 0.9e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}}z^{-1})(1 - 0.9e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}}z^{-1})}$$

Plot the poles and zeros for H(z) on the z-plane. Also, plot the approximate DTFT/DFT spectrum for the sequence sequences h[n].