

# Quiz 1

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Download latex-tikz codes from

[https://github.com/SavaranaDatta/EE3900/blob/main/EE3900\\_Quiz1](https://github.com/SavaranaDatta/EE3900/blob/main/EE3900_Quiz1)

## 1 QUESTION

For the following signal determine whether the system is (1) stable, (2) casual, (3) linear and (4) time invariant.

$$T(x[n]) = x[n^2] \quad (1.0.1)$$

## 2 SOLUTION

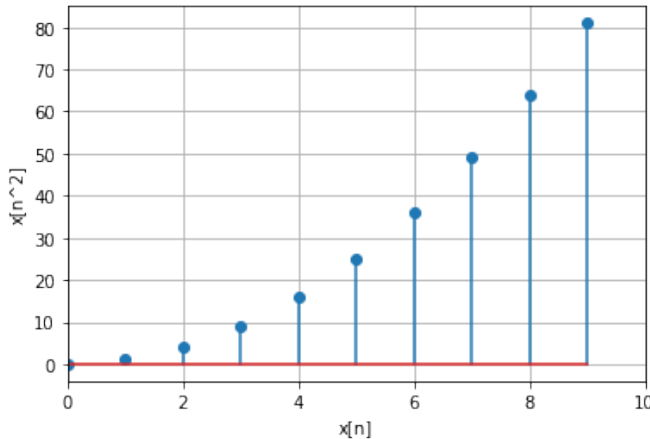


Fig. 0: plot of the system

**Definition 2.1. Stable** A system is said to be BIBO stable if the response to a bounded input is always bounded.

As the given signal input  $x[n]$  is bounded,

$$|x[n]| < M \text{ for some real } M \quad (2.0.1)$$

$$\text{Hence } |x[n^2]| < M \quad (2.0.2)$$

So  $x[n^2]$  is also bounded. Hence, the system is stable i.e., bounded input bounded output stable.

**Definition 2.2. Casual** The output at any instant does not depend on the future inputs i.e., for at  $n_0$   $y[n_0]$  does not depend on  $x[n]$  for  $n > n_0$ .

Here, for this signal the output depends on  $x[n_0^2]$ . As  $n_0$  is an integer  $n_0^2 > n_0$  for  $n_0 > 1$ . For example consider  $n=2$

$$x[2] \Rightarrow x[4] \quad (2.0.3)$$

Here the output for  $n=2$  depends on  $n=4$ . So the output depends on the future input. Hence, the system is non casual.

**Definition 2.3. Linear** The response to an arbitrary linear combination of input signals is always the same linear combinations of the individual responses to these signals

$$x_1[n] \Rightarrow x_1[n^2] \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$x_2[n] \Rightarrow x_2[n^2] \quad (2.0.5)$$

$$ax_1[n] + bx_2[n] \Rightarrow ax_1[n^2] + bx_2[n^2] \quad (2.0.6)$$

As this system obeys both law of addition and law of homogeneity, the given system is linear.

**Definition 2.4. Time Invariant** The response to an arbitrary translated set of inputs is always the response to the original set, but translated by the same amount.

If

$$x[n] \Rightarrow y[n] \quad (2.0.7)$$

then

$$x[n - n_0] \Rightarrow y[n - n_0] \quad (2.0.8)$$

for all  $x$  and  $n_0$ .

Here

$$x[n] \Rightarrow x[n^2] \quad (2.0.9)$$

adding time delay( $n_0$ ) to the output signal

$$x[n^2] \Rightarrow x[(n - n_0)^2] \quad (2.0.10)$$

adding time delay( $n_0$ ) to the input signal

$$x[n] \Rightarrow x[n - n_0] \quad (2.0.11)$$

Now the output signal

$$x[n - n_0] \Rightarrow x[n^2 - n_0] \quad (2.0.12)$$

As 2.0.10 and 2.0.12 are not same, the given signal is time variant.