

Atilim University
EE306 Digital Signal Processing Laboratory

Experiment-3
Analysis of Discrete-Time Systems

1) $X(t) = \text{sinc}(t)$

- Find $X(n)$
- Find $X(e^{j\omega})$

2) $X(n) = (1/2)^{n-1} u(n-1)$

- Find $X(e^{j\omega})$ and plot it.

3) $X(n) = 2 + \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$

- Find $X(e^{j\omega})$ and plot it.

4) Given below the system function: $H_1(z)$.

$$H_1(z) = \frac{b_1 + b_2 z^{-1} + b_3 z^{-2}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2}}$$

where:

$$[b_1 \ b_2 \ b_3] = [1 \ -0.4944 \ 0.64]$$

$$[1 \ a_1 \ a_2] = [1 \ -1.3315 \ 0.49]$$

- Plot $H_1(z)$'s zeros and poles in the same figure using the built-in “**roots**” command.
- Learn the Matlab’s “**zplane**” command and use it for part **a**).
- Write the difference equation corresponding to $H_1(z)$.
- Plot its amplitude and phase responses.
- Find $H_1(n)$.

5) Generate a Gaussian distributed random signal as input: $x[n]$, using:

$x[n] \rightarrow \text{randn}(1, 32);$

Now, using $x[n]$ as input and the difference equation you obtained in part **c)** above, calculate $y[n]$;

- a. by writing your own function: **$y = \text{diff_eqn}(b, a, x)$**
- b. plot $x[n]$ and $y[n]$ in the same figure using “subplot”.
- c. Generate a cosine signal whose frequency is 10 Hertz.
- d. Add the noise you generated above (with “randn” function) to this signal.
- e. Apply the filter to this noisy cosine signal. Obtain and examine the output.