

# Digital Signal Processing

## EE3900: Linear Systems and Signal Processing

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**Pingala**

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#### 1. JEE 2019

Let  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  ( $\alpha > \beta$ ) be the roots of the equation  $z^2 - z - 1 = 0$ . Define,

$$a_n = \frac{\alpha^n - \beta^n}{\alpha - \beta}, \quad n \geq 1 \quad (1.1)$$

$$b_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n+1}, \quad n \geq 2, \quad b_1 = 1 \quad (1.2)$$

Verify the following using a python code.

1.1

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = a_{n+2} - 1, \quad n \geq 1 \quad (1.3)$$

**Solution:**

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/LokeshBadisa/EE3900-Linear-Systems-and-Signal-Processing/main/pingala/codes/1.1.py>

1.2

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{10^k} = \frac{10}{89} \quad (1.4)$$

**Solution:**

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/LokeshBadisa/EE3900-Linear-Systems-and-Signal-Processing/main/pingala/codes/1.2.py>

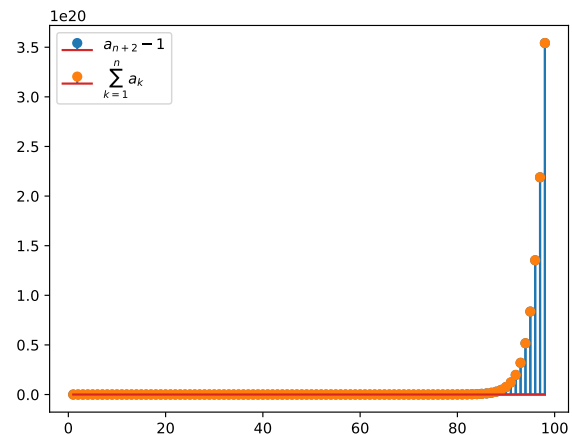


Fig. 1.1.

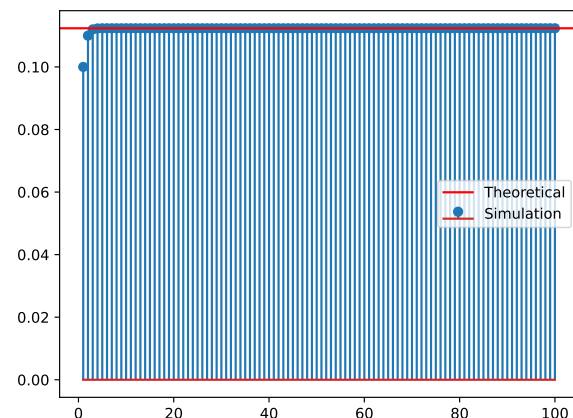


Fig. 1.2.

1.3

$$b_n = \alpha^n + \beta^n, \quad n \geq 1 \quad (1.5)$$

**Solution:**

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/LokeshBadisa/EE3900-Linear-Systems-and-Signal-Processing/main/pingala/codes/1.3.py>

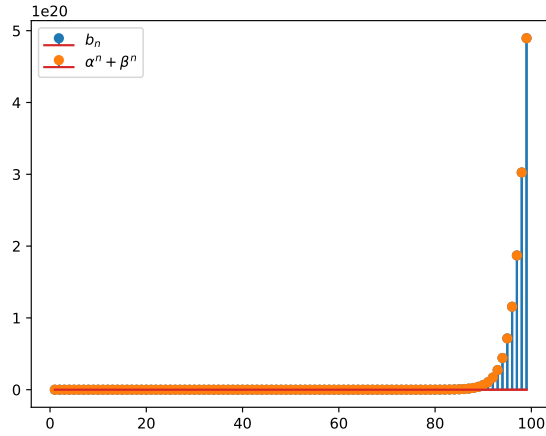


Fig. 1.3.

1.4

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_k}{10^k} = \frac{8}{89} \quad (1.6)$$

**Solution:**

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/LokeshBadisa/EE3900-Linear-Systems-and-Signal-Processing/main/pingala/codes/1.4.py>

## 2. PINGALA SERIES

2.1 The *one sided* Z-transform of  $x(n)$  is defined as

$$X^+(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(n)z^{-n}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C} \quad (2.1)$$

2.2 The *Pingala* series is generated using the difference equation

$$x(n+2) = x(n+1) + x(n), \quad x(0) = x(1) = 1, n \geq 0 \quad (2.2)$$

Generate a stem plot for  $x(n)$ .

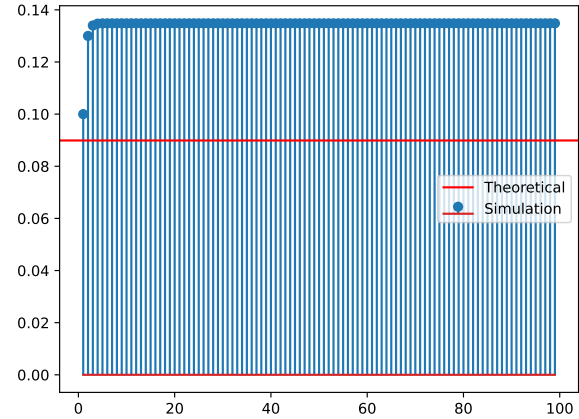
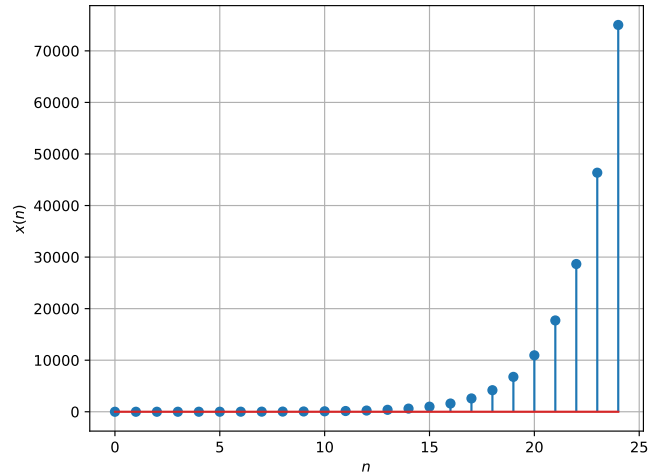
**Solution:**

Fig. 1.4.

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/LokeshBadisa/EE3900-Linear-Systems-and-Signal-Processing/main/pingala/codes/2.1.py>

Fig. 2.2. Plot of  $x(n)$ 

2.3 Find  $X^+(z)$ .

**Solution:** Taking the one-sided Z-transform on

both sides of (2.2),

$$\mathcal{Z}^+[x(n+2)] = \mathcal{Z}^+[x(n+1)] + \mathcal{Z}^+[x(n)] \quad (2.3)$$

$$z^2 X^+(z) - z^2 x(0) - zx(1) = zX^+(z) - zx(0) + zX^+(z) \quad (2.4)$$

$$(z^2 - z - 1)X^+(z) = z^2 \quad (2.5)$$

$$X^+(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}} \quad (2.6)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1 - \alpha z^{-1})(1 - \beta z^{-1})}, \quad |z| > \alpha \quad (2.7)$$

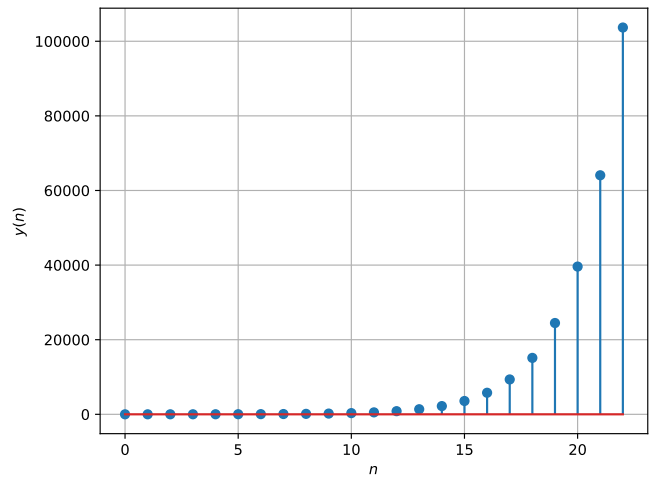


Fig. 2.5. Plot of  $y(n)$

2.4 Find  $x(n)$ .

**Solution:** Expanding  $X^+(z)$  in (2.7) using partial fractions, we get

$$X^+(z) = \frac{1}{(\alpha - \beta)z^{-1}} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - \beta z^{-1}} \right] \quad (2.8)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(\alpha - \beta)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\alpha^n - \beta^n) z^{-n+1} \quad (2.9)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n - \beta^n}{\alpha - \beta} z^{-n+1} \quad (2.10)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{k+1} - \beta^{k+1}}{\alpha - \beta} z^{-k} \quad (2.11)$$

where  $k := n + 1$ . Thus,

$$x(n) = \frac{\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}}{\alpha - \beta} u(n) = a_{n+1} u(n) \quad (2.12)$$

2.5 Sketch

$$y(n) = x(n-1) + x(n+1), \quad n \geq 0 \quad (2.13)$$

**Solution:**

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/LokeshBadisa/EE3900-Linear-Systems-and-Signal-Processing/main/pingala/codes/2.2.py>

2.6 Find  $Y^+(z)$ .

**Solution:** Taking the one-sided Z-transform on both sides of (2.13),

$$\mathcal{Z}^+[y(n)] = \mathcal{Z}^+[x(n+1)] + \mathcal{Z}^+[x(n-1)] \quad (2.14)$$

$$Y^+(z) = zX^+(z) - zx(0) + z^{-1}X^+(z) + zx(-1) \quad (2.15)$$

$$= \frac{z + z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}} - z \quad (2.16)$$

$$= \frac{1 + 2z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}}, \quad |z| > \alpha \quad (2.17)$$

since  $x(n) = 0 \quad \forall n < 0$ .

2.7 Find  $y(n)$ .

**Solution:** Using (2.7),

$$Y^+(z) = (1 + 2z^{-1}) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(n)z^{-n} \quad (2.18)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(n)z^{-n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2x(n-1)z^{-n} \quad (2.19)$$

$$= x(0) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x(n) + 2x(n-1))z^{-n} \quad (2.20)$$

Thus,  $y(0) = x(0) = 1$  and for  $n \geq 1$ , using the fact that  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the roots of the equation

$$z^2 - z - 1 = 0,$$

$$y(n) = \frac{(\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}) + (2\alpha^n + 2\beta^n)}{\alpha - \beta} \quad (2.21)$$

$$= \frac{(\alpha^{n+2} - \beta^{n+2}) + (\alpha^n + \beta^n)}{\alpha - \beta} \quad (2.22)$$

$$= \frac{(\alpha^{n+2} - \beta^{n+2}) - \alpha\beta(\alpha^n + \beta^n)}{\alpha - \beta} \quad (2.23)$$

$$= \frac{(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1})}{\alpha - \beta} \quad (2.24)$$

$$= \alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1} \quad (2.25)$$

Thus,  $y(n) = \alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1}$  for  $n \geq 0$  as  $\alpha + \beta = 1$ . Comparing (2.22) with the definition of  $b_n$ , we see that  $y(n) = b_{n+1}$ . Hence,  $b_n = \alpha^n + \beta^n$ .

### 3. POWER OF THE Z TRANSFORM

3.1 Show that

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x(k) = x(n) * u(n-1) \quad (3.1)$$

**Solution:** From (2.12), and noting that  $x(n) = 0 \forall n < 0$ ,

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x(k) \quad (3.2)$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n-1} x(k) \quad (3.3)$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k)u(n-1-k) \quad (3.4)$$

$$= x(n) * u(n-1) \quad (3.5)$$

3.2 Show that

$$a_{n+2} - 1, \quad n \geq 1 \quad (3.6)$$

can be expressed as

$$[x(n+1) - 1]u(n) \quad (3.7)$$

**Solution:** From (2.12),

$$a_{n+2} - 1 = [x(n+1) - 1], \quad n \geq 0 \quad (3.8)$$

and so, using the definition of  $u(n)$ ,

$$a_{n+2} - 1 = [x(n+1) - 1]u(n) \quad (3.9)$$

3.3 Show that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x(k)}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} X^+ \quad (10) \quad (3.10)$$

**Solution:**

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_{k+1}}{10^k} \quad (3.11)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x(k)}{10^k} \quad (3.12)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} X^+(z) \quad (3.13)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{100}{89} = \frac{10}{89} \quad (3.14)$$

3.4 Show that

$$\alpha^n + \beta^n, \quad n \geq 1 \quad (3.15)$$

can be expressed as

$$w(n) = (\alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1})u(n) \quad (3.16)$$

and find  $W(z)$ .

**Solution:** Putting  $n = k+1$  in (3.15) and using the definition of  $u(n)$ ,

$$\alpha^n + \beta^n = (\alpha^{k+1} + \beta^{k+1})u(k) \quad (3.17)$$

Hence, (3.15) can be expressed as

$$w(n) = (\alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1})u(n) = y(n) \quad (3.18)$$

Therefore,

$$W(z) = Y(z) = \frac{1 + 2z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}} \quad (3.19)$$

3.5 Show that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{y(k)}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} Y^+ \quad (10) \quad (3.20)$$

**Solution:**

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{b_{k+1}}{10^k} \quad (3.21)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{y(k)}{10^k} \quad (3.22)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} Y^+(z) \quad (3.23)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{120}{89} = \frac{12}{89} \quad (3.24)$$

3.6 Solve the JEE 2019 problem.

**Solution:** We know that

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = x(n) * u(n-1) \quad (3.25)$$

But

$$x(n) * u(n-1) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{=} X(z)z^{-1}U(z) \quad (3.26)$$

$$= \frac{z^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2})(1 - z^{-1})} \quad (3.27)$$

$$= z \left[ \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}} - \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} \right] \quad (3.28)$$

$$\stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{=} z \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x(n) - 1) z^{-n} \quad (3.29)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x(n) - 1) z^{-n+1} \quad (3.30)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x(n+1) - 1) z^{-n} \quad (3.31)$$

$$(3.32)$$

From (2.12), we get

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = a_{n+2} - 1 \quad (3.33)$$

We have already established the remaining options in order in the problems (3.3), (2.7), (3.5). Therefore, options 1, 2, and 3 are correct and option 4 is incorrect.