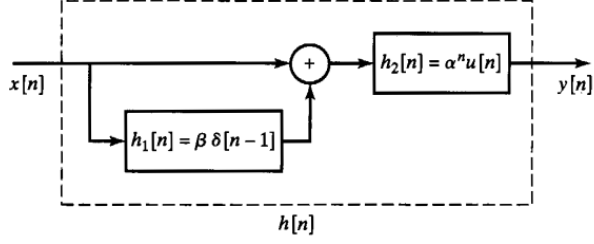


# Assignment - 2

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**Abstract**—This document contains the solution to the problem 2.42 (c) of Oppenheimer.



**Solution:** From 2.42 (b), we have the frequency response equation

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1 + \beta e^{-j\omega}}{1 - \alpha e^{-j\omega}} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{Y(e^{j\omega})}{X(e^{j\omega})} = \frac{1 + \beta e^{-j\omega}}{1 - \alpha e^{-j\omega}} \quad (2)$$

$$Y(e^{j\omega})(1 - \alpha e^{-j\omega}) = X(e^{j\omega})(1 + \beta e^{-j\omega}) \quad (3)$$

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) - \alpha e^{-j\omega} Y(e^{j\omega}) = X(e^{j\omega}) + \beta e^{-j\omega} X(e^{j\omega}) \quad (4)$$

Using following properties of inverse Fourier transform,

$$Y(e^{j\omega}) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} y[n] \quad (5)$$

$$e^{-aj\omega} Y(e^{j\omega}) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} y[n - a] \quad (6)$$

Applying inverse Fourier transform on (4), we obtain

$$y[n] - \alpha y[n - 1] = x[n] + \beta x[n - 1] \quad (7)$$

Final difference equation that relates output  $y[n]$  to input  $x[n]$  is

$$y[n] = x[n] + \alpha y[n - 1] + \beta x[n - 1] \quad (8)$$