

# Frequency Response Matlab Exercise

ECE-GY 6113

Consider a causal discrete-time LTI system implemented using the difference equation,

$$y(n) = 0.1x(n) - 0.12x(n-1) + 0.1x(n-2) + 1.7y(n-1) - 0.8y(n-2)$$

The frequency response of the system is denoted  $H^f(\omega)$ .

1. What is the transfer function  $H(z)$  of the system? (Not a Matlab question!)
2. Plot the magnitude of the frequency response  $H^f(\omega)$  of the system using the Matlab function **freqz**:

```
>> [H,om] = freqz(b,a);  
>> plot(om,abs(H));
```

where **b** and **a** are appropriately defined.

3. When the input signal is

$$x(n) = \cos(0.1\pi n)u(n) \tag{1}$$

find the output signal  $y(n)$  for  $-10 \leq n \leq 100$  using **filter**. Make stem plots of the input and output signals. (Use subplot in Matlab.) Comment on your observations.

4. Find the exact value of  $H^f(\omega)$  at  $\omega = 0.1\pi$ . First, express  $H^f(0.1\pi)$  as

$$H^f(0.1\pi) = \frac{B(e^{j0.1\pi})}{A(e^{j0.1\pi})}$$

where  $B(z)$  and  $A(z)$  are polynomials. Second, use **exp** to find the complex number  $z = e^{j0.1\pi}$ . Third, evaluate  $B(z)$  and  $A(z)$  at the complex value  $z = e^{j0.1\pi}$  using **polyval** in Matlab.

5. Recall that when the impulse response  $h$  is real,

$$\cos(\omega_o n) \longrightarrow \boxed{h(n)} \longrightarrow |H^f(\omega_o)| \cos(\omega_o n + \angle H^f(\omega_o))$$

Note this input signal starts at  $n = -\infty$ . (There is no  $u(n)$  term.) However, we are interested here in the case where the input signal starts at  $n = 0$ , namely the input given by Equation (1). In this case, we have

$$\cos(\omega_o n)u(n) \longrightarrow \boxed{h(n)} \longrightarrow |H^f(\omega_o)| \cos(\omega_o n + \angle H^f(\omega_o))u(n) + \text{Transients}$$

The transients decay to zero, and the *steady-state* output signal is simply

$$s(n) = |H^f(\omega_o)| \cos(\omega_o n + \angle H^f(\omega_o))u(n). \tag{2}$$

In Matlab, use **abs** and **angle** to compute  $|H^f(0.1\pi)|$  and  $\angle H^f(0.1\pi)$ . Create a stem plot of the steady-state output signal

$$s(n) = |H^f(0.1\pi)| \cos(0.1\pi n + \angle H^f(0.1\pi)).$$

Compare your plot of  $s(n)$  with your plot of  $y(n)$  obtained using **filter**. You can plot both on the same graph using **plot(n,y,n,s)**. You should find that  $s(n)$  and  $y(n)$  agree after a while. After the transient response decays to zero, the steady-state output signal  $s(n)$  remains.

6. When the input signal is

$$x(n) = \cos(0.3\pi n)u(n)$$

find the output signal  $y(n)$  for  $-10 \leq n \leq 100$  using **filter**. How could  $y(n)$  be predicted from the frequency response of the system? What is the steady-state signal? Relate your explanation to the concept described in the previous question.

7. Plot the poles and zeros of the transfer function using **zplane(b, a)** in Matlab. The shape of the frequency response magnitude  $|H^f(\omega)|$  can be predicted from the pole-zero diagram.

To submit: The plots you produced, your Matlab commands to produce the plots, and discussion.

The following is to do but not to be submitted:

1. Simple Systems: For the causal discrete-time LTI systems implemented by each of the following difference equations, plot the frequency response magnitude  $|H^f(\omega)|$ , the pole-zero diagram, and the impulse response.

$$y(n) = x(n) + 1.8y(n-1) - 0.9y(n-2) \quad (3)$$

$$y(n) = x(n) + 1.6y(n-1) - 0.72y(n-2) \quad (4)$$

$$y(n) = x(n) + 1.53y(n-1) - 0.9y(n-2) \quad (5)$$

$$y(n) = x(n) + 1.4y(n-1) + 0.72y(n-2) \quad (6)$$

$$y(n) = x(n) - 0.85y(n-1) \quad (7)$$

$$y(n) = x(n) - 0.95y(n-1) \quad (8)$$

Comment on your observations: How can you predict from the pole-zero diagram what the frequency response will look like and what the impulse response will look like?

Suppose you are given a diagram of each of the pole-zero diagrams, frequency responses, and impulse responses, but that they are out of order. Can you match each diagram to the others (without doing any computation)?