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QUESTION 2

DO NOT REMOVE THE LINE BELOW MAKE SURE 'eel3135_lab07_comment.m' IS IN THE SAME DIRECTORY AS THIS FILE

```
clear; close all; clc;
type('eel3135_lab07_comment.m')

%% QUESTION #1 COMMENTING
clear
close all
clc

%% DEFINE FILTER AND INPUT
N = 100;
n = 0:(N-1);

% FILTER
b = (1/4)*[1 1 1];
a = [1 -1 0.5 0.25];
% <-- Answer: What is the numerator of this filter's transfer
function?
% b is the numerator = 1/4(z^-1 + z^-2 + z^-3)
```

```

% <-- Answer: What is the denominator of this filter's transfer
function?
% a is the denominator =  $z^{-1} - z^{-2} + 0.5z^{-3} + 0.25z^{-4}$ 
% Hint: look a later when we implement the filter with the "filter"
command
% (use "help filter" to see what it does)
%

% INPUT 1
x1 = zeros(N,1);
x1(1) = 1;
% <-- Answer: (True or False) x1 is an impulse excitation? If false,
% describe the excitation.
%

% INPUT 2
x2 = zeros(N,1);
x2(1:12) = cos(3*pi/2* n(1:12));
x2(13:24) = cos(pi/4* n(13:24));
x2(25:36) = cos(2*pi* n(25:36));
x2(37:48) = cos(3*pi/4* n(37:48));
x2(49:60) = cos(pi* n(49:60));
x2(61:72) = cos(pi/8* n(61:72));
x2(73:84) = cos(pi/2* n(73:84));
% <-- Answer: (True or False) x2 is an single frequency excitation?
If
% false, describe the excitation.
%

%% DEFINE AND PLOT OUTPUT

% OUTPUT 1
y1 = filter(b,a,x1);

% OUTPUT 2
y2 = filter(b,a,x2);

% PLOT THE IMPULSE RESPONSE AND DTFT
figure(1)
subplot(311)
stem(n,x1)
xlabel('Time (Samples)')
ylabel('x_1[n]')
subplot(312)
stem(n,y1)
xlabel('Time (Samples)')
ylabel('y_1[n]')
subplot(313)
pzplot(b,a)
axis equal

% PLOT THE IMPULSE RESPONSE AND DTFT
figure(2)

```

```

subplot(311)
stem(n,x2)
xlabel('Time (Samples)')
ylabel('x_2[n]')
subplot(312)
stem(n,y2)
xlabel('Time (Samples)')
ylabel('y_2[n]')
subplot(313)
pzplot(b,a)
axis equal

% =====
% NOTE: YOU DO NOT NEED TO ADD COMMENTS IN THE CODE BELOW. WE JUST
% NEEDED POLE-ZERO PLOTTING CODE AND THUS WROTE IT.
% =====
function pzplot(b,a)
% PZPLOT(B,A) plots the pole-zero plot for the filter described by
% vectors A and B. The filter is a "Direct Form II Transposed"
% implementation of the standard difference equation:
%
%      a(1)*y(n) = b(1)*x(n) + b(2)*x(n-1) + ... + b(nb+1)*x(n-nb)
%                  - a(2)*y(n-1) - ... - a(na+1)*y(n-na)
%
%
% MODIFY THE POLYNOMIALS TO FIND THE ROOTS
b1 = zeros(max(length(a),length(b)),1); % Need to add zeros to get
the right roots
a1 = zeros(max(length(a),length(b)),1); % Need to add zeros to get
the right roots
b1(1:length(b)) = b;    % New a with all values
a1(1:length(a)) = a;    % New a with all values

% FIND THE ROOTS OF EACH POLYNOMIAL AND PLOT THE LOCATIONS OF THE
ROOTS
h1 = plot(real(roots(a1)), imag(roots(a1)));
hold on;
h2 = plot(real(roots(b1)), imag(roots(b1)));
hold off;

% DRAW THE UNIT CIRCLE
circle(0,0,1)

% MAKE THE POLES AND ZEROS X's AND O's
set(h1, 'LineStyle', 'none', 'Marker', 'x',
'MarkerFaceColor','none', 'linewidth', 1.5, 'markersize', 8);
set(h2, 'LineStyle', 'none', 'Marker', 'o',
'MarkerFaceColor','none', 'linewidth', 1.5, 'markersize', 8);
axis equal;

% DRAW VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL LINES
xminmax = xlim();

```

```

        yminmax = ylim();
        line([xminmax(1) xminmax(2)],[0 0], 'linestyle', ':', 'linewidth',
0.5, 'color', [1 1 1]*.1)
        line([0 0],[yminmax(1) yminmax(2)], 'linestyle', ':', 'linewidth',
0.5, 'color', [1 1 1]*.1)

        % ADD LABELS AND TITLE
        xlabel('Real Part')
        ylabel('Imaginary Part')
        title('Pole-Zero Plot')

end

function circle(x,y,r)
% CIRCLE(X,Y,R) draws a circle with horizontal center X, vertical
center
% Y, and radius R.
%
% ANGLES TO DRAW
ang=0:0.01:2*pi;

% DEFINE LOCATIONS OF CIRCLE
xp=r*cos(ang);
yp=r*sin(ang);

% PLOT CIRCLE
hold on;
plot(x+xp,y+yp, ':', 'linewidth', 0.5, 'color', [1 1 1]*.1);
hold off;

end

```

QUESTION 2: Z-TRANSFORM

2 (a) PLOT IMPULSE RESPONSE AND POLE-ZERO PLOT

```

N = 100;
n = 0:(N-1);

% FILTER
b = [1 -0.2];
a = 1;

% INPUT 1
x1 = zeros(N,1);
x1(1) = 1;

% OUTPUT 1

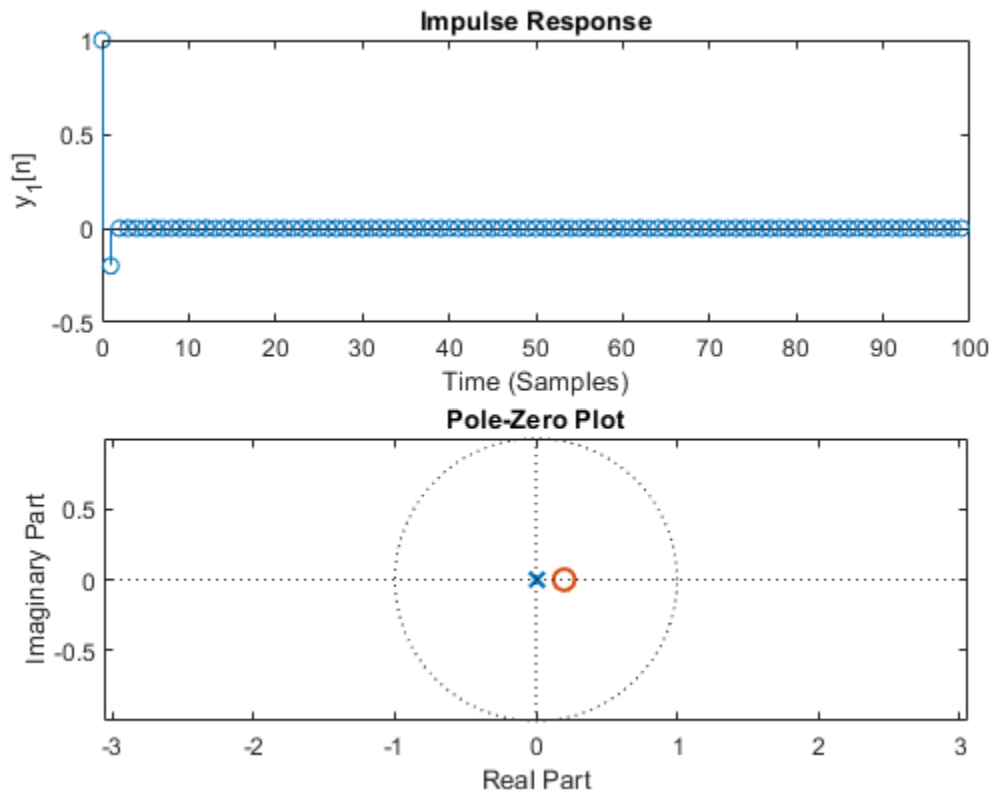
```

```

y1 = filter(b,a,x1);

subplot(211)
stem(n,y1)
xlabel('Time (Samples)')
ylabel('y_1[n]')
title('Impulse Response')
subplot(212)
pzplot(b,a)
axis equal

```



2 (b) PLOT IMPULSE RESPONSE AND POLE-ZERO PLOT

```

N = 100;
n = 0:(N-1);

% FILTER
b = [1 -1.5];
a = 1;

% INPUT 1
x1 = zeros(N,1);
x1(1) = 1;

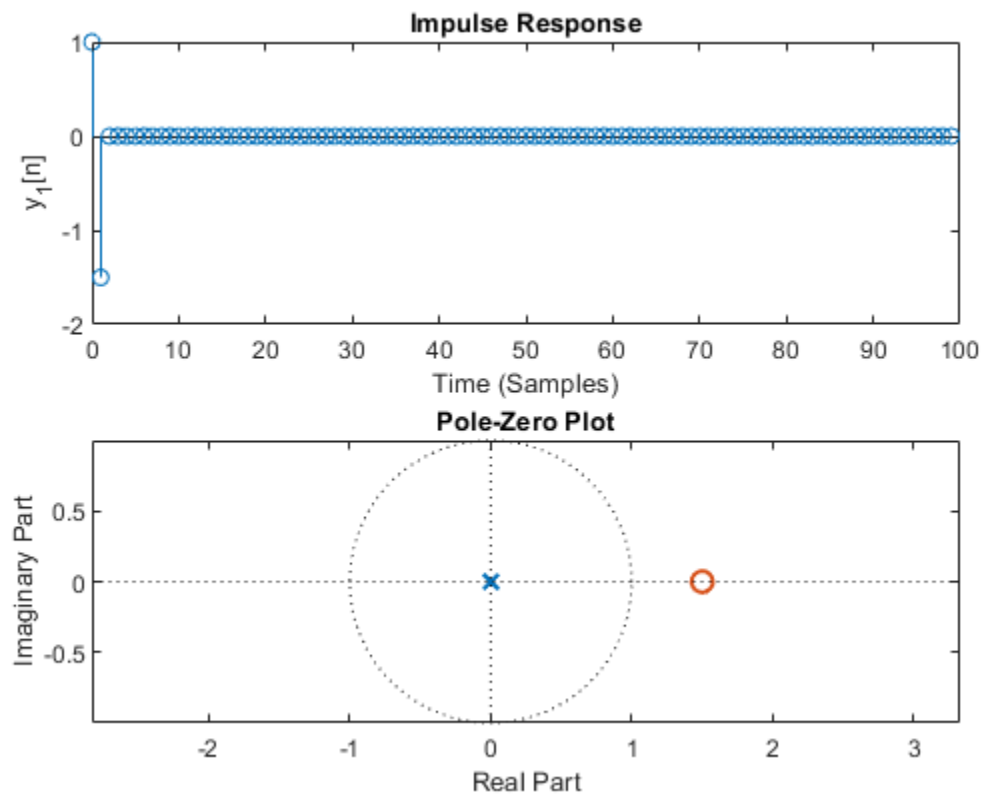
```

```

% OUTPUT 1
y1 = filter(b,a,x1);

subplot(211)
stem(n,y1)
xlabel('Time (Samples)')
ylabel('y_1[n]')
title('Impulse Response')
subplot(212)
pzplot(b,a)
axis equal

```



2 (c) PLOT IMPULSE RESPONSE AND POLE-ZERO PLOT

```

N = 100;
n = 0:(N-1);

% FILTER
b = [1 -2 0.5];
a = 1;

% INPUT 1
x1 = zeros(N,1);
x1(1) = 1;

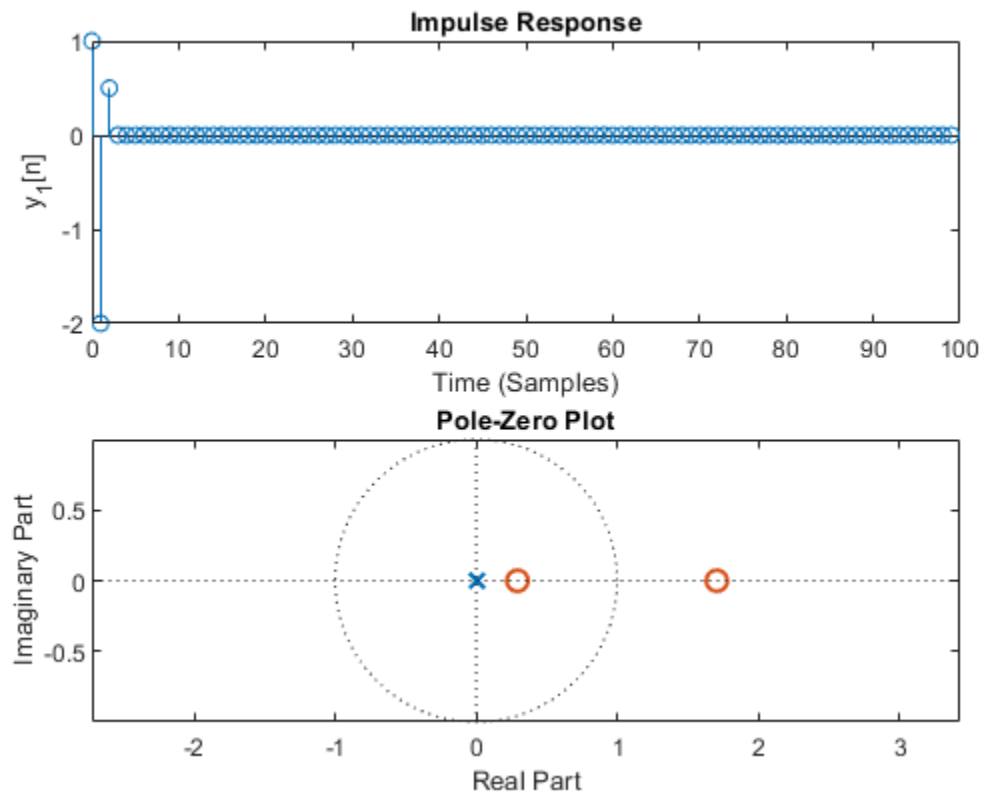
```

```

% OUTPUT 1
y1 = filter(b,a,x1);

subplot(211)
stem(n,y1)
xlabel('Time (Samples)')
ylabel('y_1[n]')
title('Impulse Response')
subplot(212)
pzplot(b,a)
axis equal

```



2 (d) PLOT IMPULSE RESPONSE AND POLE-ZERO PLOT

```

N = 100;
n = 0:(N-1);

% FILTER
b = [1 sqrt(2) 1];
a = 1;

% INPUT 1
x1 = zeros(N,1);

```

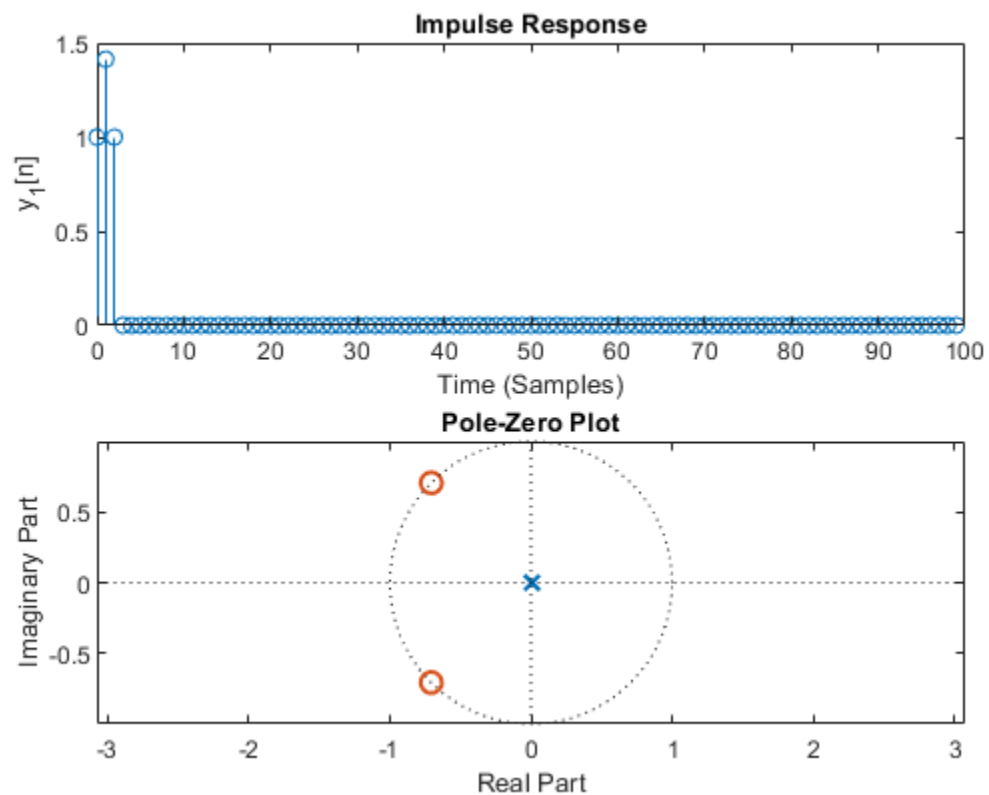
```

x1(1) = 1;

% OUTPUT 1
y1 = filter(b,a,x1);

subplot(211)
stem(n,y1)
xlabel('Time (Samples)')
ylabel('y_1[n]')
title('Impulse Response')
subplot(212)
pzplot(b,a)
axis equal

```



2 (e) PLOT IMPULSE RESPONSE AND POLE-ZERO PLOT

```

N = 100;
n = 0:(N-1);

% FILTER
b = 1;
a = [1 -0.8];

% INPUT 1

```

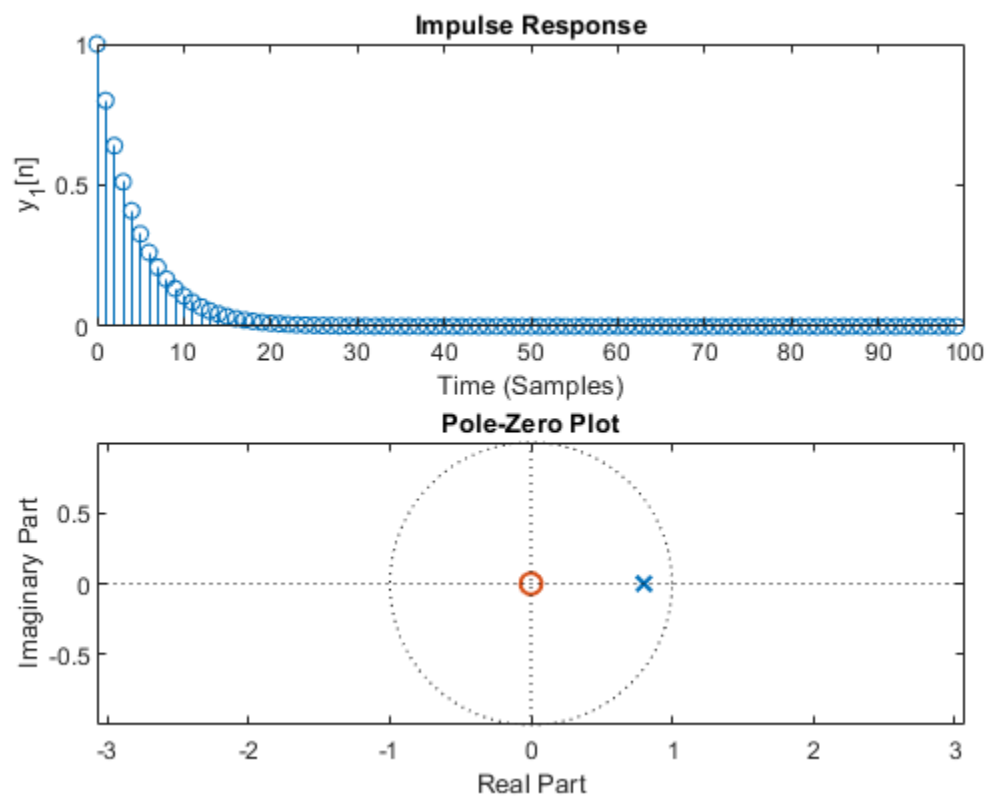
```

x1 = zeros(N,1);
x1(1) = 1;

% OUTPUT 1
y1 = filter(b,a,x1);

subplot(211)
stem(n,y1)
xlabel('Time (Samples)')
ylabel('y_1[n]')
title('Impulse Response')
subplot(212)
pzplot(b,a)
axis equal

```



2 (f) PLOT IMPULSE RESPONSE AND POLE-ZERO PLOT

```

N = 100;
n = 0:(N-1);

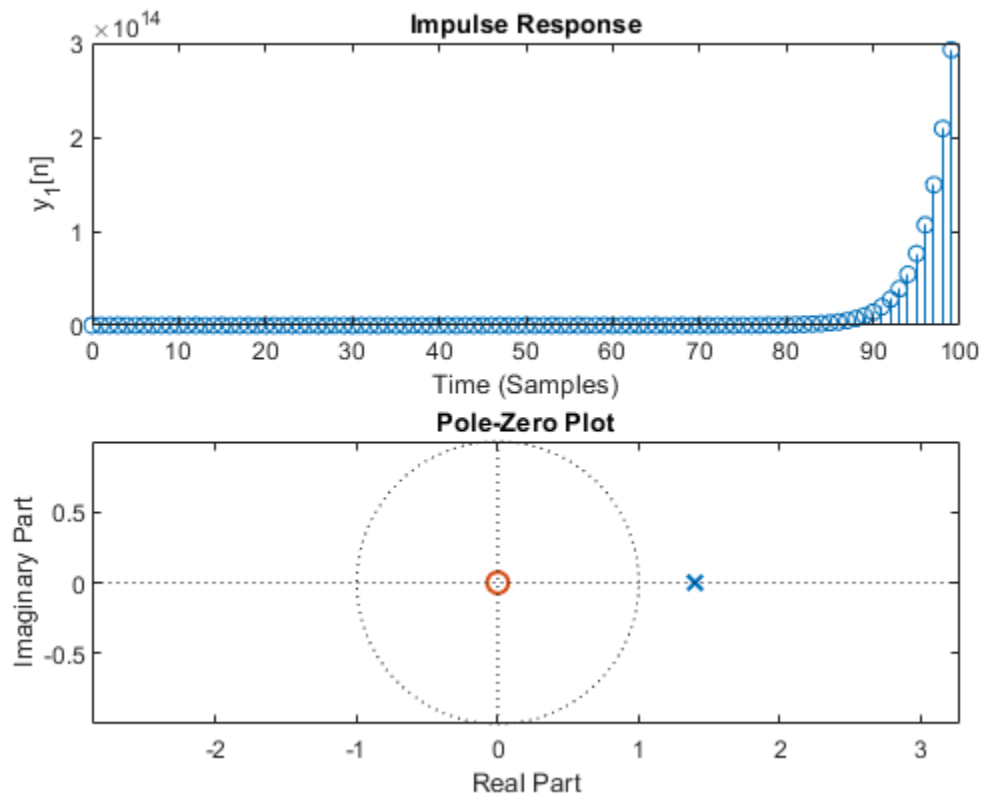
% FILTER
b = 1;
a = [1 -1.4];

```

```
% INPUT 1
x1 = zeros(N,1);
x1(1) = 1;

% OUTPUT 1
y1 = filter(b,a,x1);

subplot(211)
stem(n,y1)
xlabel('Time (Samples)')
ylabel('y_1[n]')
title('Impulse Response')
subplot(212)
pzplot(b,a)
axis equal
```



2 (g) PLOT IMPULSE RESPONSE AND POLE-ZERO PLOT

```
N = 100;
n = 0:(N-1);

% FILTER
b = 1;
a = [1 sqrt(2) 1];
```

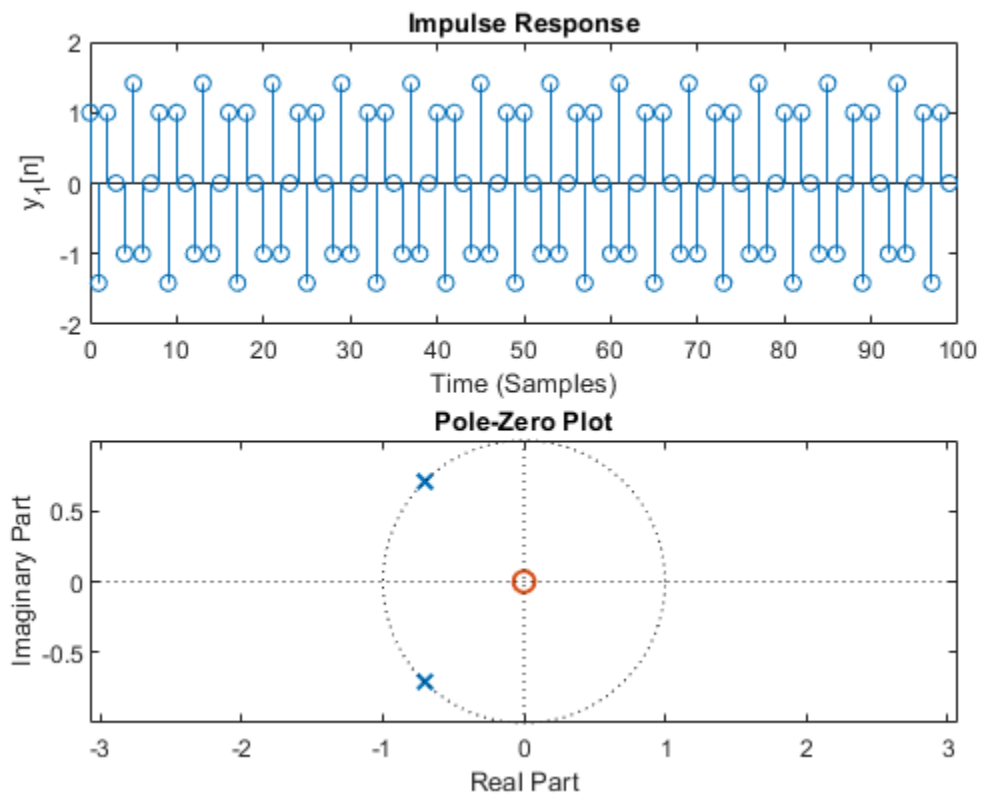
```

% INPUT 1
x1 = zeros(N,1);
x1(1) = 1;

% OUTPUT 1
y1 = filter(b,a,x1);

subplot(211)
stem(n,y1)
xlabel('Time (Samples)')
ylabel('y_1[n]')
title('Impulse Response')
subplot(212)
pzplot(b,a)
axis equal

```



2 (h) PLOT IMPULSE RESPONSE AND POLE-ZERO PLOT

```

N = 100;
n = 0:(N-1);

% FILTER
b = 1;

```

```

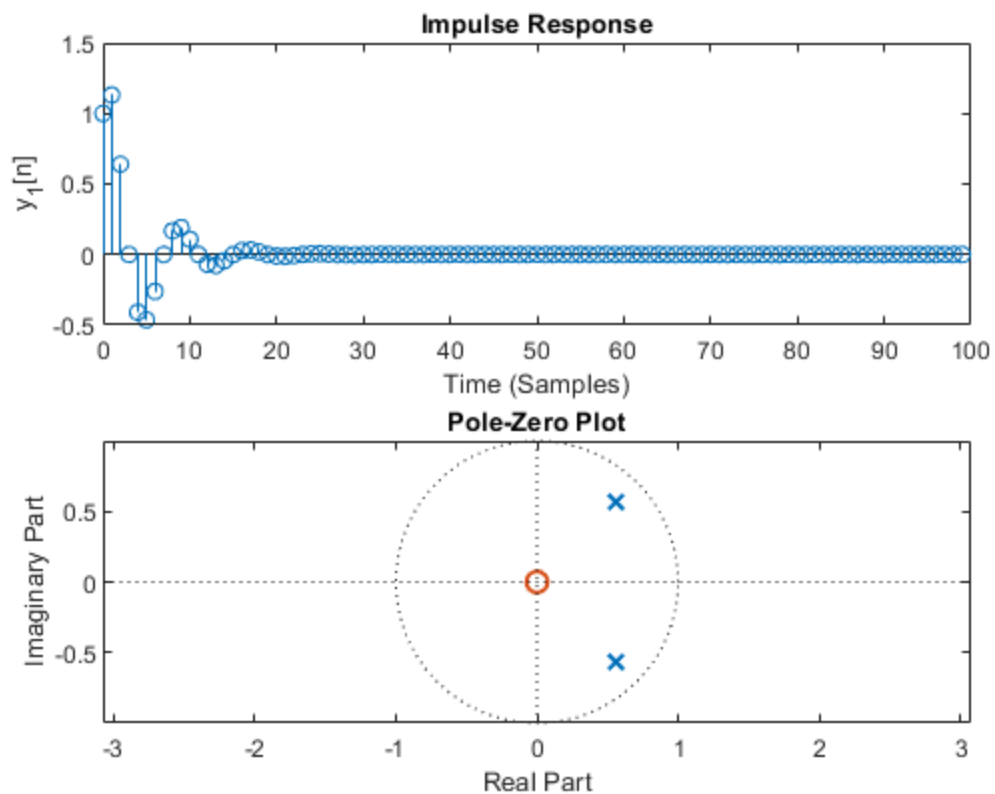
a = [1 -1.13137 0.64];

% INPUT 1
x1 = zeros(N,1);
x1(1) = 1;

% OUTPUT 1
y1 = filter(b,a,x1);

subplot(211)
stem(n,y1)
xlabel('Time (Samples)')
ylabel('y_1[n]')
title('Impulse Response')
subplot(212)
pzplot(b,a)
axis equal

```



QUESTION 3: MORE Z-TRANSFORM

3 (a) ANSWER QUESTION

The pole-zero conditions which the impulse response is unstable is when the poles are outside the unit circle

3 (b) ANSWER QUESTION

The pole-zero conditions which the impulse response is stable is when the poles are inside the unit circle

3 (c) ANSWER QUESTION

A system is critically stable if oscillations of the output continue forever

3 (d) ANSWER QUESTION

A system is finite if there is only a numerator

3 (e) ANSWER QUESTION

A system is infinite if there is a non-trivial denominator (Not 1)

3 (f) ANSWER QUESTION

QUESTION 4: LOAN DIFFERENCE EQUATION

4 (a) PLOT OUTPUT AND POLE-ZERO PLOT

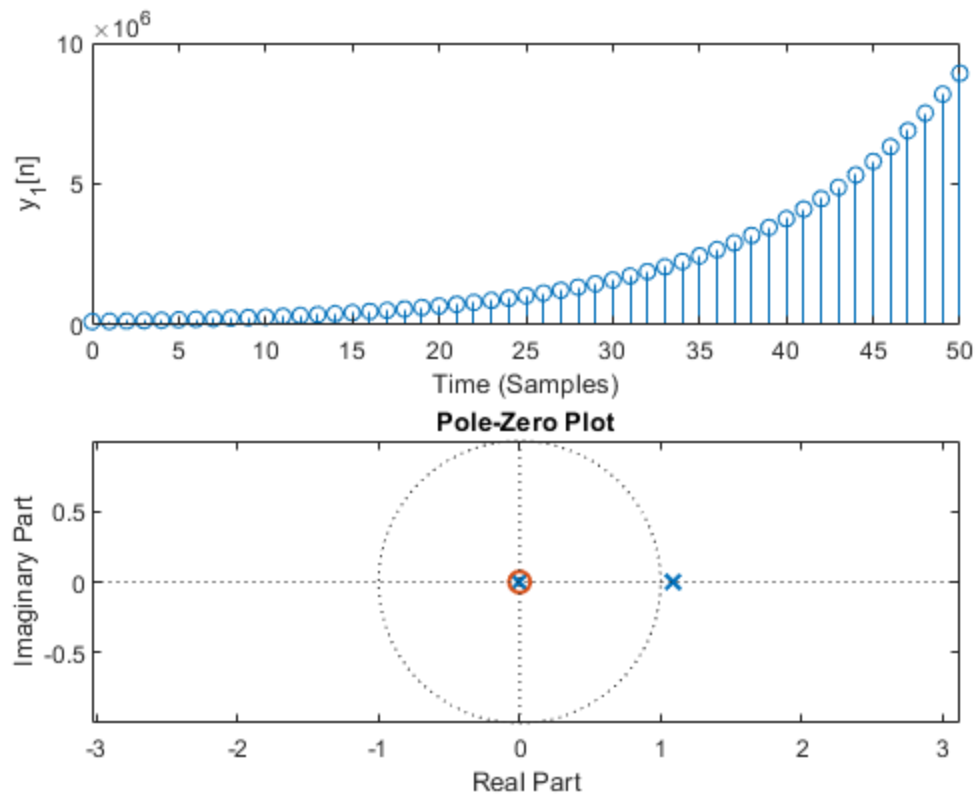
```
N = 51;
n = 0:(N-1);

% FILTER
b = 1;
a = [1 -1.09 0 0];

% INPUT 1
x1 = zeros(N,1);
x1(1) = 120000;

% OUTPUT 1
y1 = filter(b,a,x1);

subplot(211)
stem(n,y1)
xlabel('Time (Samples)')
ylabel('y_1[n]')
subplot(212)
pzplot(b,a)
axis equal
```



4 (b) ANSWER QUESTION

It would take roughly 25 years to owe 1 million dollars

4 (c) PLOT OUTPUT AND POLE-ZERO PLOT

```
N = 50;
n = 0:(N-1);

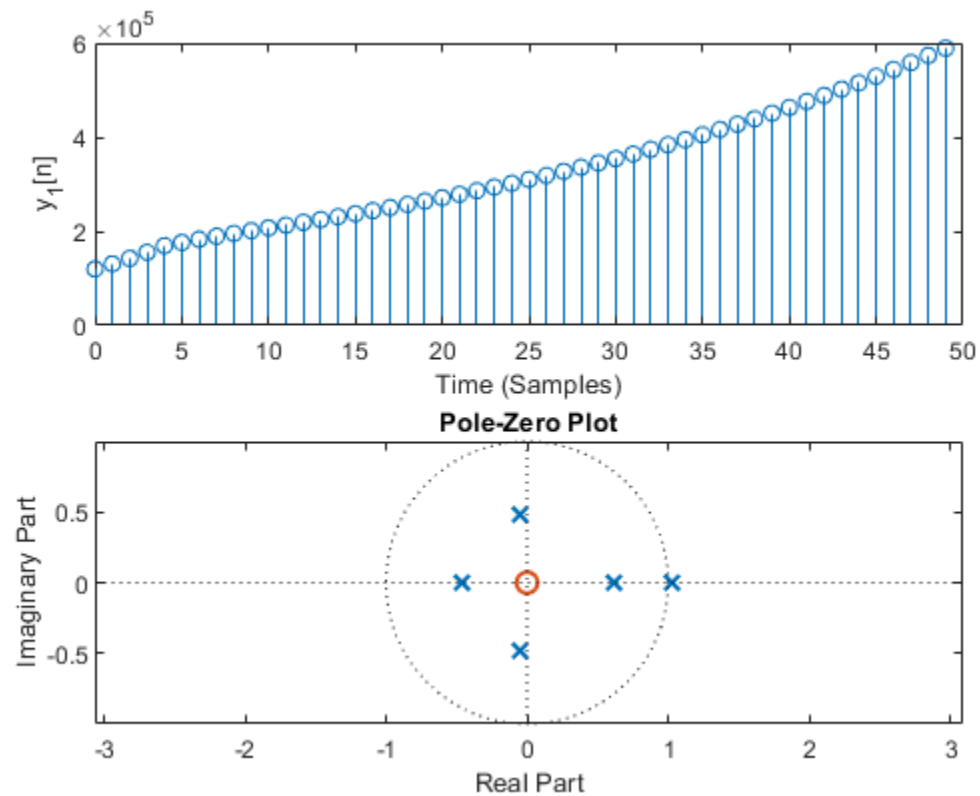
% FILTER
b = 1;
a = [1 -1.09 0 0 0 0.07];

% INPUT 1
x1 = zeros(N,1);
x1(1) = 120000;

% OUTPUT 1
y1 = filter(b,a,x1);

subplot(211)
stem(n,y1)
xlabel('Time (Samples)')
ylabel('y_1[n]')
subplot(212)
```

```
pzplot(b,a)
axis equal
```



4 (d) ANSWER QUESTION

The loan amount goes towards infinity. It would take 69 years to owe 1 million dollars

4 (e) PLOT OUTPUT AND POLE-ZERO PLOT

```
N = 51;
n = 0:(N-1);

% FILTER
b = 1;
a = [1 -1.09 0 0 0 0.07 0 0 0 0 0 0.08];

% INPUT 1
x1 = zeros(N,1);
x1(1) = 120000;

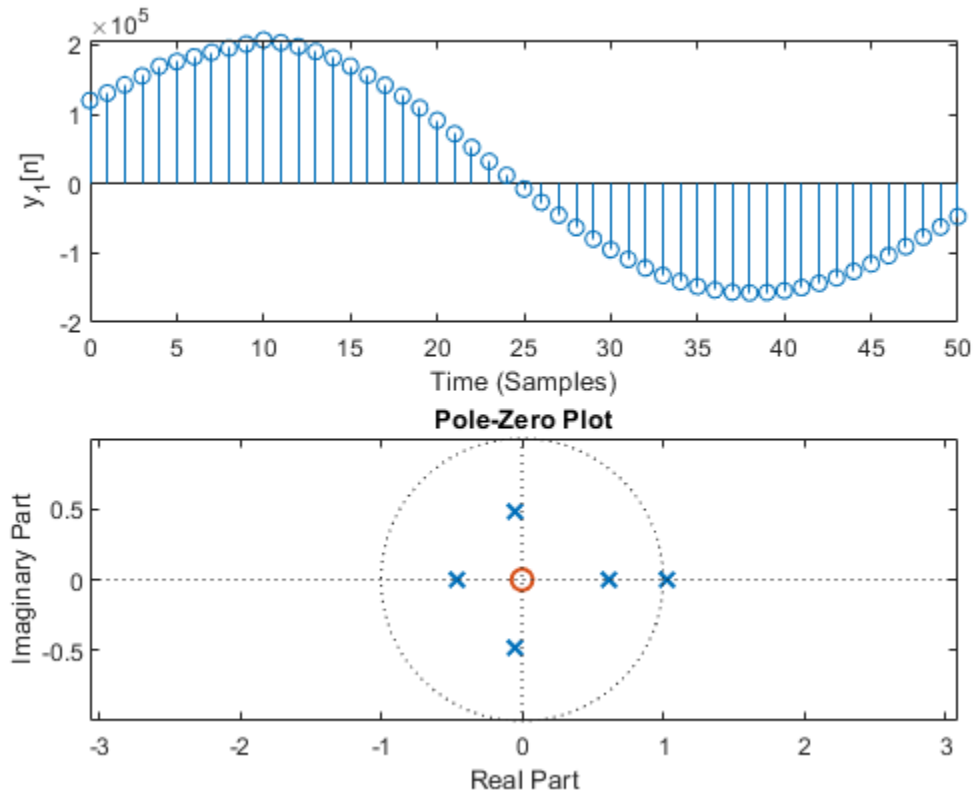
% OUTPUT 1
y1 = filter(b,a,x1);

subplot(211)
stem(n,y1)
```

```

xlabel('Time (Samples)')
ylabel('y_1[n]')
subplot(212)
pzplot(b,a)
axis equal

```



4 (f) ANSWER QUESTION

The loan amount goes towards 0. The loan is paid off at 25 years.

ALL FUNCTIONS SUPPORTING THIS CODE % %

```

===== NOTE:
YOU DO NOT NEED TO ADD COMMENTS IN THE CODE BELOW.
WE JUST NEEDED POLE-ZERO PLOTTING CODE AND THUS WROTE IT.
=====

```

```

function pzplot(b,a)
% PZPLOT(B,A) plots the pole-zero plot for the filter described by
% vectors A and B. The filter is a "Direct Form II Transposed"
% implementation of the standard difference equation:
%
%     a(1)*y(n) = b(1)*x(n) + b(2)*x(n-1) + ... + b(nb+1)*x(n-nb)

```

```

%               - a(2)*y(n-1) - ... - a(na+1)*y(n-na)
%

    % MODIFY THE POLYNOMIALS TO FIND THE ROOTS
    b1 = zeros(max(length(a),length(b)),1); % Need to add zeros to get
the right roots
    a1 = zeros(max(length(a),length(b)),1); % Need to add zeros to get
the right roots
    b1(1:length(b)) = b;      % New a with all values
    a1(1:length(a)) = a;      % New a with all values

    % FIND THE ROOTS OF EACH POLYNOMIAL AND PLOT THE LOCATIONS OF THE
ROOTS
    h1 = plot(real(roots(a1)), imag(roots(a1)));
    hold on;
    h2 = plot(real(roots(b1)), imag(roots(b1)));
    hold off;

    % DRAW THE UNIT CIRCLE
    circle(0,0,1)

    % MAKE THE POLES AND ZEROS X's AND O's

set(h1, 'LineStyle', 'none', 'Marker', 'x', 'MarkerFaceColor','none', 'linewidth'
1.5, 'markersize', 8);

set(h2, 'LineStyle', 'none', 'Marker', 'o', 'MarkerFaceColor','none', 'linewidth'
1.5, 'markersize', 8);
    axis equal;

    % DRAW VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL LINES
    xminmax = xlim();
    yminmax = ylim();
    line([xminmax(1) xminmax(2)],[0 0], 'linestyle', ':', 'linewidth',
0.5, 'color', [1 1 1]*.1)
    line([0 0],[yminmax(1) yminmax(2)], 'linestyle', ':', 'linewidth',
0.5, 'color', [1 1 1]*.1)

    % ADD LABELS AND TITLE
    xlabel('Real Part')
    ylabel('Imaginary Part')
    title('Pole-Zero Plot')

end

function circle(x,y,r)
% CIRCLE(X,Y,R)  draws a circle with horizontal center X, vertical
center
% Y, and radius R.
%
%
    % ANGLES TO DRAW
    ang=0:0.01:2*pi;

```

```
% DEFINE LOCATIONS OF CIRCLE
xp=r*cos(ang);
yp=r*sin(ang);

% PLOT CIRCLE
hold on;
plot(x+xp,y+yp, ':', 'linewidth', 0.5, 'color', [1 1 1]*.1);
hold off;

end
```

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