1

GATE Assignment

Chirag Mehta - AI20BTECH11006

Download all latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/cmaspi/EE3900/blob/main/ GateAssignment/assignment.tex

1 Problem

(EC-2020/Q.29) A finite duration discrete-time signal x[n] is obtained by sampling the continuous-time signal $x(t) = cos(200\pi t)$ at sampling instants $t = \frac{n}{400}$, n = 0, 1, ..., 7. The 8-point discrete Fourier transform (DFT) of x[n] is defined as

$$X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{7} x[n] e^{-j\frac{\pi kn}{4}}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, ..., 7 \quad (1.0.1)$$

Which of the following is true?

- 1) All X[k] are non-zero
- 2) Only X[4] is non-zero
- 3) Only X[2], X[6] are non-zero
- 4) Only X[2], X[6] are non-zero

2 solution

Given,

$$x(t) = \cos(200\pi t) \tag{2.0.1}$$

$$x[n] = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \tag{2.0.2}$$

$$X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{7} x[n] e^{-j\frac{\pi kn}{4}}$$
 (2.0.3)

Few identities we would use in this solution

$$e^{2jn\pi} = 1 \ \forall \ n \in \mathbb{N} \tag{2.0.4}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{n-1} e^{\frac{2jr\pi}{n}} = 0 {(2.0.5)}$$

Using (2.0.2) and (2.0.3), we get

$$X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{7} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \left(\cos\left(\frac{n\pi k}{4}\right) + j\sin\left(\frac{n\pi k}{4}\right)\right)$$
(2.0.6)

$$X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{7} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi k}{4}\right) + j\cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi k}{4}\right)$$
(2.0.7)

Simplifying

$$2X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{7} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi(k+2)}{4}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{n\pi(k-2)}{4}\right)$$
$$+j\sin\left(\frac{n\pi(k+2)}{4}\right) - j\sin\left(\frac{n\pi(k-2)}{4}\right)$$
(2.0.8)

This can be written as

$$2X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{7} e^{j\frac{n\pi(k+2)}{4}} + e^{-j\frac{n\pi(k-2)}{4}}$$
 (2.0.9)

Lets consider the following cases

1)
$$k = 2$$

$$2X[2] = \sum_{n=0}^{7} e^{nj\pi} + 1 = 8$$
 (2.0.10)

Using (2.0.5), we get

$$X[2] = 4 \tag{2.0.11}$$

2)
$$k = 6$$

$$2X[6] = \sum_{n=0}^{7} e^{2nj\pi} + e^{nj\pi} = 8$$
 (2.0.12)

Using (2.0.4) and (2.0.5)

$$X[6] = 4 \tag{2.0.13}$$

3) $k \in \{0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7\}$

$$2X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{7} \frac{e^{2\pi(k+2)} - 1}{e^{\frac{\pi(k+2)}{4}} - 1} + \frac{e^{-2\pi(k-2)} - 1}{e^{\frac{-\pi(k-2)}{4}} - 1}$$
(2.0.14)

Using (2.0.4)

$$X[k] = 0 \ \forall \ k \in \{0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7\}$$
 (2.0.15)

Therefore, Option C is correct