EE3025 Assignment-1

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Download all python codes from

https://github.com/dks2000dks/IIT-Hyderabad-Semester-Courses/tree/master/EE3015-EE3025/Assignment-1/Part-1/Report/codes

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/dks2000dks/IIT-Hyderabad-Semester-Courses/tree/master/EE3015-EE3025/Assignment-1/Part-1/Report

1 Problem

1.1. Let

$$x(n) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} \quad (1.1.1)$$

$$y(n) + \frac{1}{2}y(n-1) = x(n) + x(n-2)$$
 (1.1.2)

1.2. Compute

$$X(k) \triangleq \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)e^{-j2\pi kn/N}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$
(1.2.1)

and H(k) using h(n).

2 Solution

2.1.

$$x(n) = \left\{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 1 \right\}$$
 (2.1.1)

 $y(n) + \frac{1}{2}y(n-1) = x(n) + x(n-2)$ (2.1.2)

Impulse Response of the LTI system is the output of the system when Unit Impulse Signal is given as input to the system.

So, Impulse Response of the System is

$$h(n) + \frac{1}{2}h(n-1) = \delta(n) + \delta(n-2)$$
 (2.1.3)

h(n) is an IIR Filter.

2.2. DFT of a Input Signal x(n) is

$$X(k) \triangleq \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)e^{-j2\pi kn/N}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$
(2.2.1)

2.3. DFT of a Impulse Response h(n) is

$$H(k) \triangleq \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n)e^{-j2\pi kn/N}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$
(2.3.1)

2.4. Code for Computing DFT of x(n) and h(n) Solution:

Assuming length of h(n) is same of length of x(n) for calculations. Code is in

codes/ee18btech11014.py