

Discrete Time Systems

ECSE 313 Group 16 Lab 2 Report

Nathaniel Hahn and Donovan Crowley

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1 Results

1.1 Background Exercises

Discrete-time system approximating continuous-time functions differentiator and integrator where T represents the sampling period:

Continuous-Time Differentiator:

$$y(t) = \frac{d}{dt}x(t)$$

Discrete-Time Differentiator Equation:

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \frac{x(nT) - x((n-1)T)}{T}$$

Differentiator Difference Equation:

$$y[n] = \frac{x[n] - x[n-1]}{T}$$

Continuous-Time Integrator:

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau)d\tau$$

Discrete-Time Integrator Equation:

$$y[n] = y[n-1] + Tx[n]$$

Integrator Difference Equation:

$$y[n] = y[n-1] + Tx[n]$$

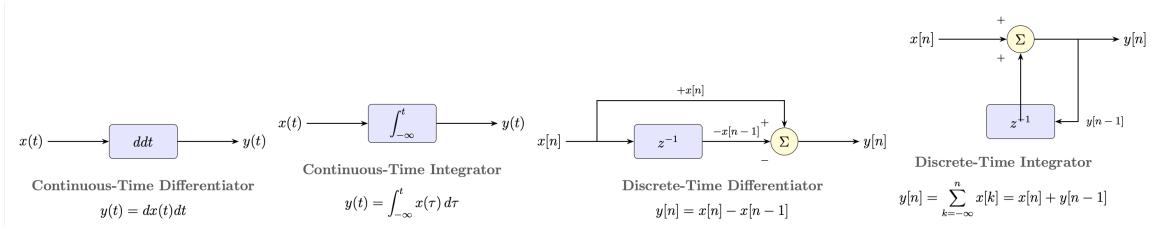


Figure 1: System Diagrams Representing Continuous and Discrete-Time Integrators and Differentiators

Equation 3.3

$$y[n] = \frac{x[n] + x[n-1] + x[n-2]}{3}$$

$$h[0] = \frac{1+0+0}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$h[1] = \frac{0+1+0}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$h[2] = \frac{0+0+1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$h[n] = \frac{\delta[n] + \delta[n-1] + \delta[n-2]}{3}$$

Equation 3.4

$$y[n] = 0.8y[n-1] + 0.2x[n]$$

$$h[0] = 0.8(0) + 0.2(1) = 0.2$$

$$h[1] = 0.8(0.2) + 0.2(0) = 0.2 * 0.8$$

$$h[2] = 0.8(0.2 * 0.8) + 0.2(0) = 0.2 * (0.8)^2$$

$$h[n] = 0.2(0.8)^n u[n]$$

Equation 3.5

$$y[n] = y[n-1] + \frac{x[n] - x[n-3]}{3}$$

$$h[0] = 0 + \frac{1-0}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$h[1] = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{0}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$h[2] = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{0}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$h[3] = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{0-1}{3} = 0$$

$$h[4] = 0 + \frac{0}{3} = 0$$

$$h[n] = \frac{\delta[n] + \delta[n-1] + \delta[n-2]}{3}$$

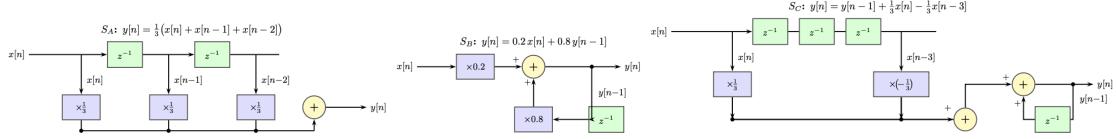


Figure 2: System Diagrams For Equations 3.3, 3.4, and 3.5

A "moving average" is described as a sliding window of a specific length the efficiently smooths signals by removing noise while maintaining the original properties. Equations 3.3 and 3.5 are known as moving averages because they both are a 3-point windows that calculate the mean of the three most recent samples.

1.2 Example Discrete-Time Systems

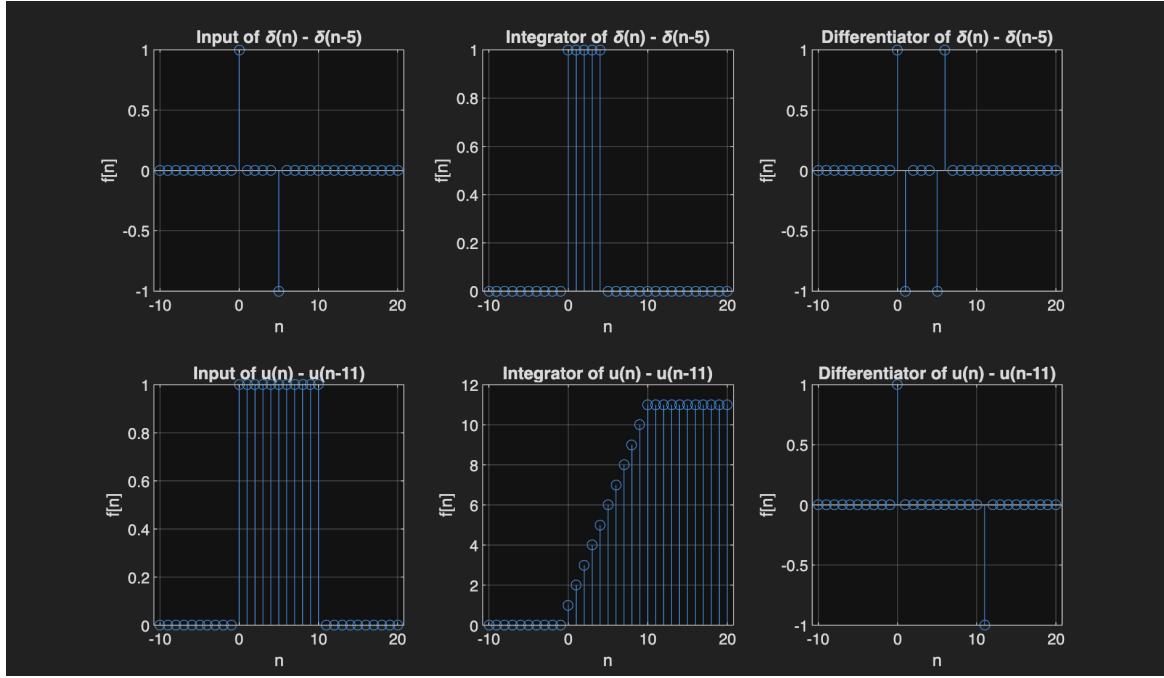


Figure 3: Discrete-Time Systems Applying the Differentiator and Integrator Systems

In Figure 3, the integrator system is unstable because there exists at least one bounded input that results in an unbounded input as seen in subplot 5. As n increases in subplot 5, the output stays at a constant value, and therefore the system is unstable. However, the differentiator system is BIBO stable because the finite input values will always be bounded and the output will never grow to infinity. Even for in subplot 6, the unit step value is derived to a bounded dirac delta function.

1.3 Difference Equations

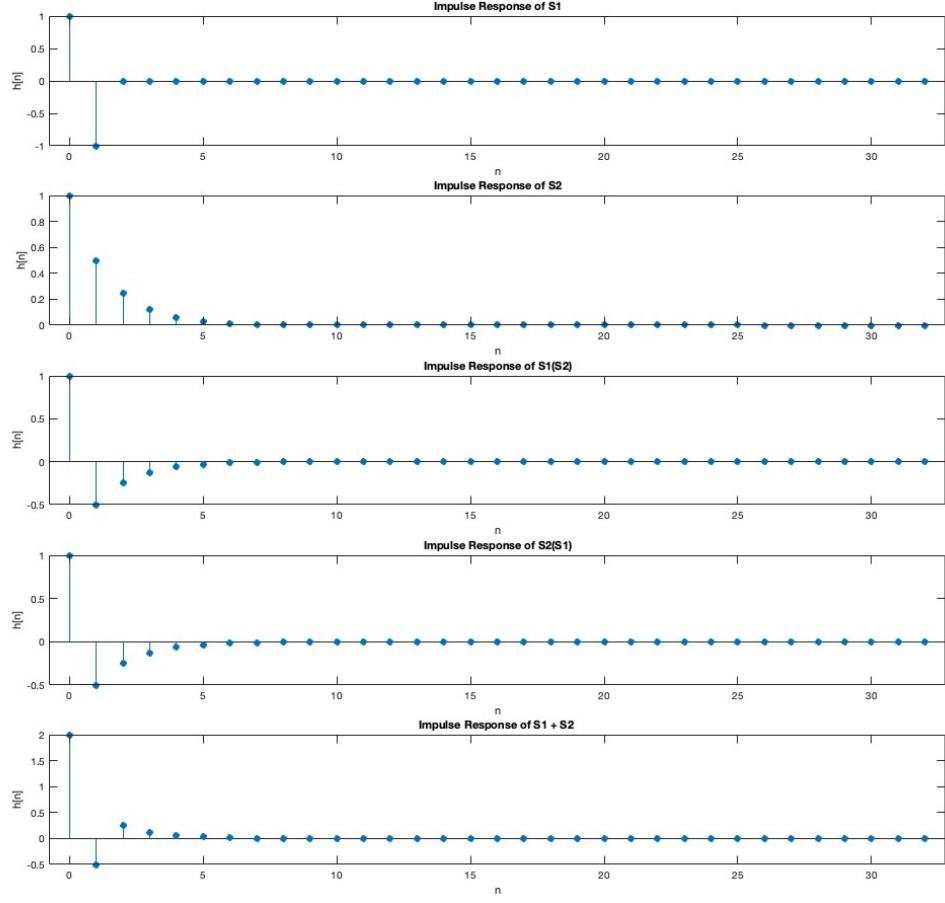
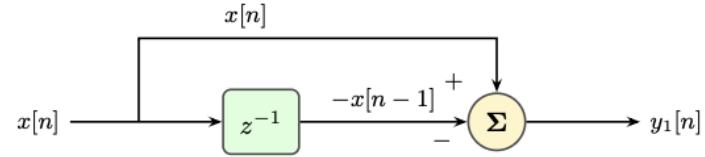


Figure 4: S1 and S2 Impulse Responses and Properties

In Figure 4, subplots 3 and 4 are identical because S1 and S2 are Linear Time-Invariant systems that when convolved with each other are equivalent under the commutative property. Additionally, subplot 5 follows the additive property where the result is a direct addition between the dirac delta functions in subplot 1 and subplot 2.

System S_1 : First-Difference

$$y_1[n] = x[n] - x[n - 1]$$



System S_2 : First-Order IIR

$$y_2[n] = x[n] + 0.5 y_2[n - 1]$$

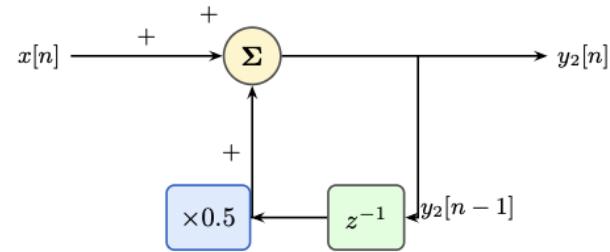


Figure 5: S1 and S2 Impulse System Diagrams

System $S_1 \circ S_2$: Cascade (S_2 first, then S_1)

$$h_{12}[n] = (h_1 * h_2)[n]$$

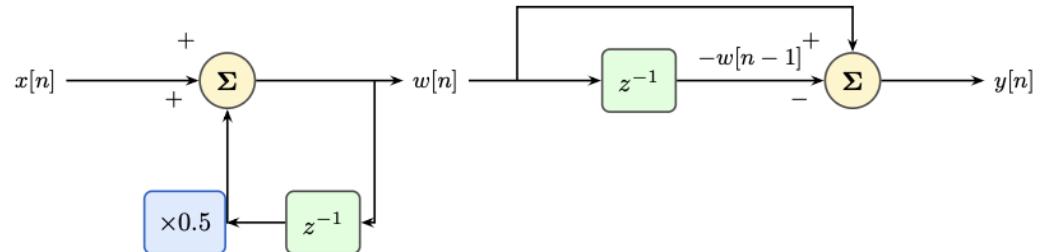


Figure 6: S1(S2) Convolution System Diagram

System $S_2 \circ S_1$: Cascade (S_1 first, then S_2)

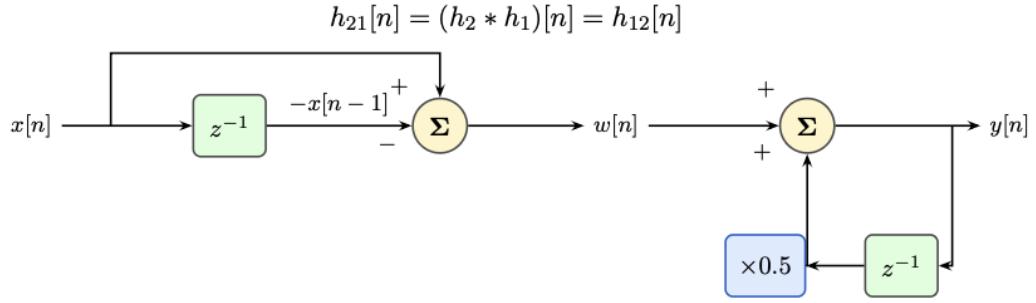


Figure 7: $S_2(S_1)$ Convolution System Diagram

System $S_1 + S_2$: Parallel Sum

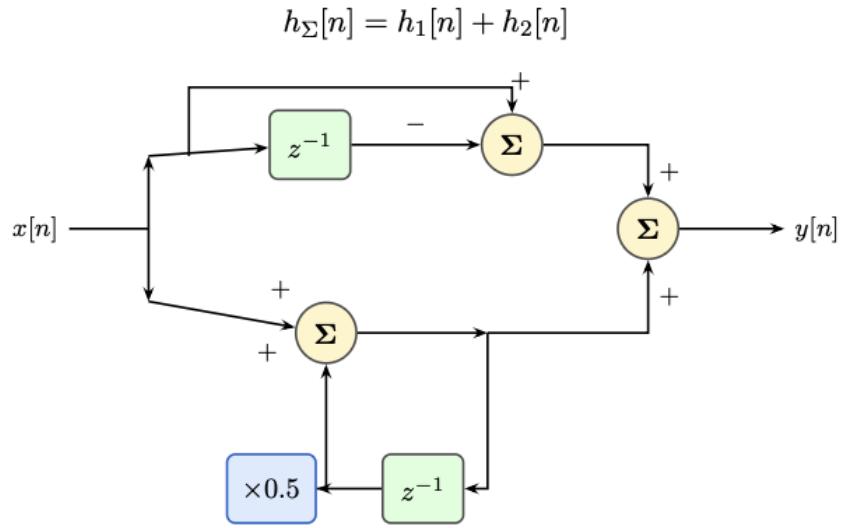


Figure 8: $S_1 + S_2$ System Diagram

1.4 Audio Filtering

The S_1 filter from Section 1.3 produces a higher pitch and the S_2 filter has a lower pitch. The reason for this is because the two filters represent high-pass and low-pass filters.

Since S_1 represents a high-pass filter where the function calculates the difference between adjacent samples, the audio has a higher pitch as waves moving at higher frequencies have large differences among them. Thus higher frequencies pass through.

Conversely, S_2 represents a low-pass filter that recursively smooths the average current input with previous input, restricting higher frequencies to pass through. Moreover, lower frequency signal's properties are preserved and are played in the audio.

1.5 Inverse Systems

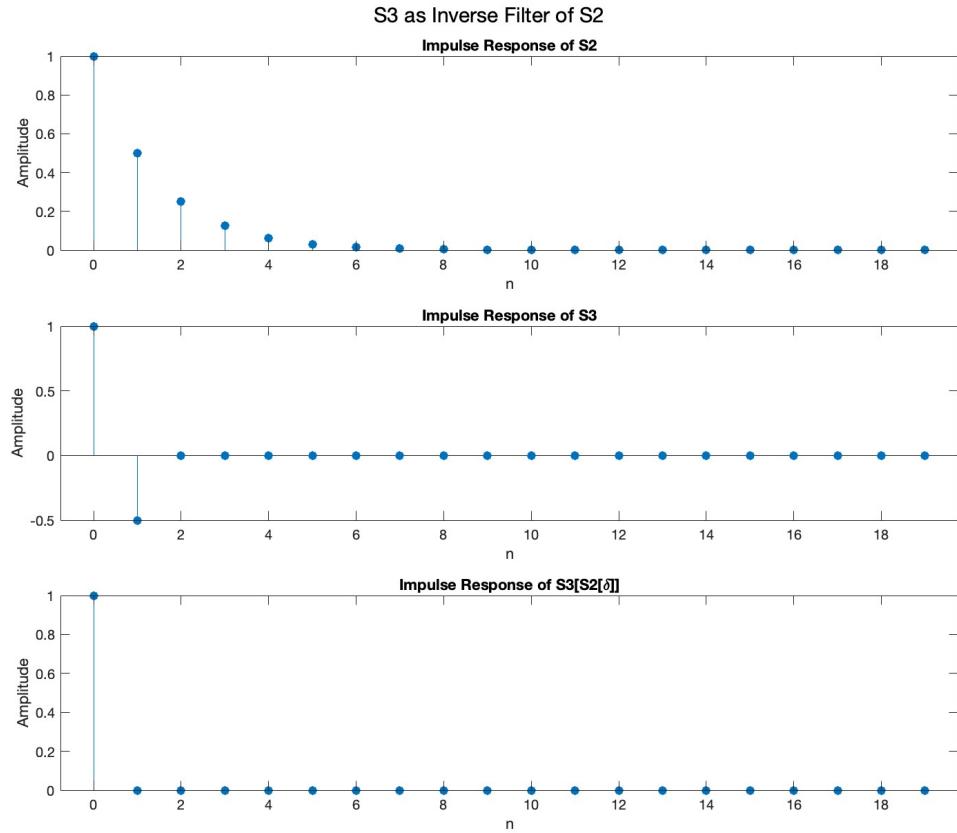


Figure 9: Impulse Responses of S2, S3, and S3(S2)

$$y[n] = \underbrace{1}_a \cdot x[n] + \underbrace{(-0.5)}_b \cdot x[n-1]$$

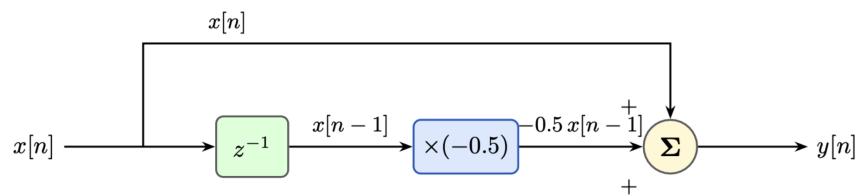


Figure 10: System Diagram of S3

1.6 System Tests

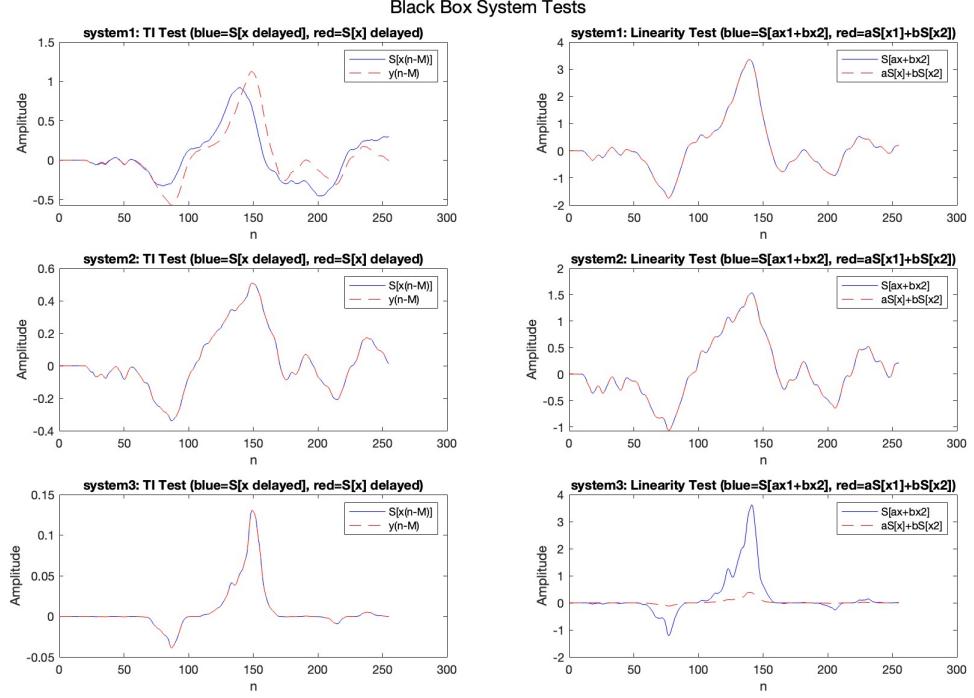


Figure 11: Input/Output Signals For System1, System2, and System3

In Figure 11, the first subplot plotting system1 shows a time-variant system where the two functions plotted look similar in shape, but the delayed input of S results in a simple shift of the original output, indicating the function is dependent on time. Additionally, the third subplot with system3 plots a non-linear function where the two curves present different shapes and amplitudes, indicating the output did not scale properly after the addition of the two signals.

1.7 Stock Market Example

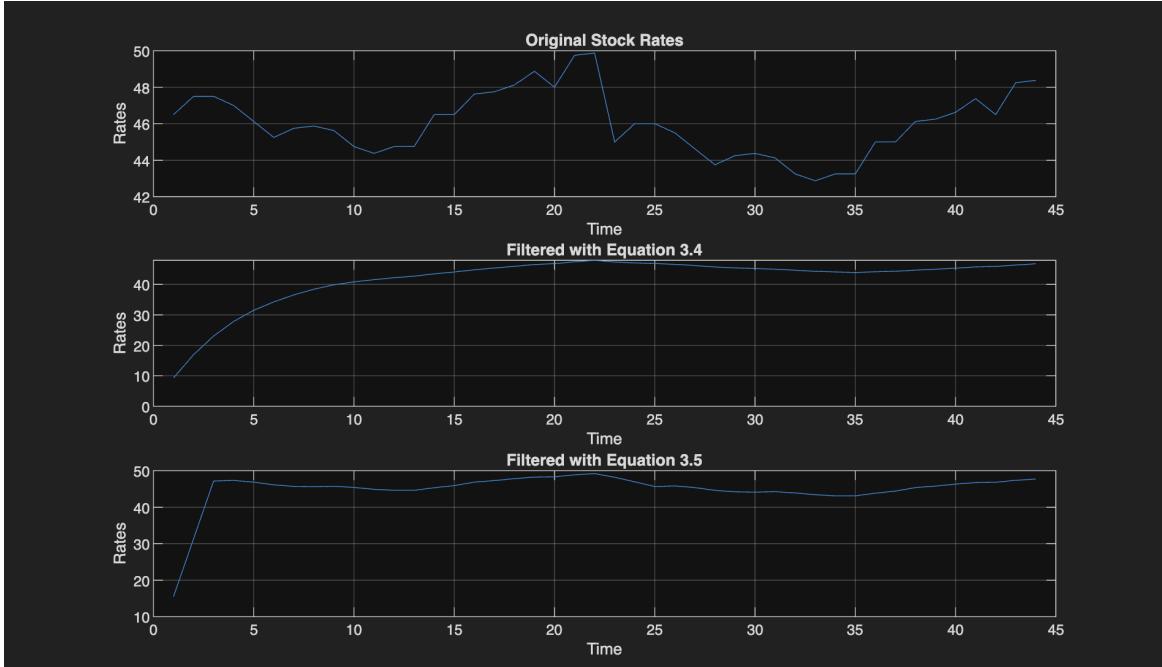


Figure 12: Original Stock Market and Filtered Exchange-Rates

In Figure 12, subplot 2 using Equation 3.4 presents a smoother curve that is ideal for finding long-term trends in the stock market. However, subplot 2 is not accurate for the sporadic, short-term behavior of the stock rates. Subplot 3 is a lighter filter that adjusts to the real-time price while maintaining a discernible pattern.