

20.

2.13 Indicate which of the following discrete-time signals are eigenfunctions of stable, LTI discrete-time systems.

$$2.13(e) = (1/4)^n$$

→ An LTI system generates an output signal obtained by subjecting an input signal to a linear and time-independent mathematical processing.

Eigenfunctions of LTI systems are of the form a^n so $2.13(e) (1/4)^n$ is eigenfunction

2.32 For $x(e^{j\omega}) = 1/(1 - a \cdot e^{-j\omega})$, with $-1 < a < 0$, determine and sketch the following as a function of ω :

$$(2.32 c) |x(e^{j\omega})|$$

In option C, we are asked for magnitude for $(-1 < a < 0)$

★ $|x(e^{j\omega})|$ representing the magnitude.

$$|x(e^{j\omega})| = [x(e^{j\omega}) x^*(e^{j\omega})]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$★ = \left(\frac{1}{1 - 2a \cos(\omega) + a^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

2.36 An LTI discrete-time system has frequency response given by

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{(1 - je^{-j\omega})(1 + je^{-j\omega})}{1 - 0.8e^{-j\omega}} = \frac{1 + e^{-j2\omega}}{1 - 0.8e^{-j\omega}} = \frac{1}{1 - 0.8e^{-j\omega}} + \frac{e^{-j2\omega}}{1 - 0.8e^{-j\omega}}$$

(c) If the input to this system is

$$x[n] = 4 + 2 \cos(\omega_0 n) \quad \text{for } -\infty < n < \infty$$

for what value of ω_0 will the output be of the form

$$y[n] = A = \text{constant}$$

for $-\infty < n < \infty$? What is the constant A?

Devamı
Arkadaş →

①

1901022038

Selen

ERDOĞAN

20.

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1-0.8e^{-j\omega}} + \frac{e^{-j2\omega}}{1-0.8e^{-j\omega}}$$

$$= (0.8)^n \cdot u[n] + (0.8)^{n-2} \cdot u[n-2]$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{y(e^{j\omega})}{x(e^{j\omega})} = \frac{1 + e^{-j2\omega}}{1 - 0.8e^{-j\omega}}$$

$$y(e^{j\omega}) - 0.8e^{-j\omega}y(e^{j\omega}) = x(e^{j\omega}) + e^{-j2\omega}x(e^{j\omega})$$

$$y[n] - 0.8y[n-1] = x[n] + x[n-2]$$

$$y[n] = 0.8y[n-1] + x[n] + x[n-2]$$

$$y[n] = H(e^{j0}) \cdot 4 + 2 |H(e^{j\omega_0})| \cos(\omega_0 n + \angle H(e^{j\omega_0}))$$

To find the constant value

$$|H(e^{j\omega_0})| = 0$$

$$1 + e^{-j2\omega_0} = 0 \iff \omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$y[n] = 4 \cdot \frac{1+1}{1-0.8} = 4 \cdot \frac{2}{0.2} = \underline{\underline{40}}$$

(2)