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GATE EC 41Q

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Question

Consider the signals $x[n] = 2^{n-1}u[-n+2]$ and $y[n] = 2^{-n+2}u[n+1]$, where u[n] is the unit step sequence. Let $X(e^{j\omega})$ and $Y(e^{j\omega})$ be the discrete-time Fourier transform of x[n] and y[n], respectively. The value of the integral

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) Y(e^{-j\omega}) d\omega$$

(rounded off to one decimal place) is.

Solution

Symbol	Value	description
x[n]	$2^{n-1}u[-n+2]$	Discrete time signal
y[n]	$2^{-n+2}u[n+1]$	Discrete time signal

TABLE 0

$$x[n] * y[n] \xrightarrow{Fourier} X(e^{j\omega})Y(e^{j\omega})$$
 (1)

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{Fourier} X(e^{j\omega})$$
 (2)

$$y[n] \xrightarrow{Fourier} Y(e^{j\omega})$$
 (3)

$$They(n) = y(e^{j\omega}) \tag{4}$$

By using the time reversal property:

$$y[-n] = y(e^{-j\omega}) \tag{5}$$

Let assume

$$z[n] = x[n] * y[-n]$$
(6)

$$Z(e^{j\omega}) = X(e^{j\omega})Y(e^{-j\omega}) \tag{7}$$

$$z[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} Z(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega \tag{8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) Y(e^{-j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega. \tag{9}$$

putting n=0, we get

$$z[0] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) Y(e^{-j\omega}) d\omega \qquad (10)$$

$$z[n] = x[n] * y[-n]$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{2} 2^{k-1}u[-k+2] \cdot 2^{n-k+2}u[-n+k+1]$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{2} 2^{k-1} \cdot 2^{n-k+2}u[-n+k+1]$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{2} 2^{k-1+n-k+2}u[-n+k+1]$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{2} 2^{n+1}u[-n+k+1]$$

Putting n = 0, we get:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) Y(e^{-j\omega}) d\omega = z[0]$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^2 2 \cdot u[k+1]$$

$$= \sum_{k=-1}^2 2(1) = 2 \times 4$$

$$= 8$$
(19)