CENG 384 - Signals and Systems for Computer Engineers
Spring 2023
Homework 1

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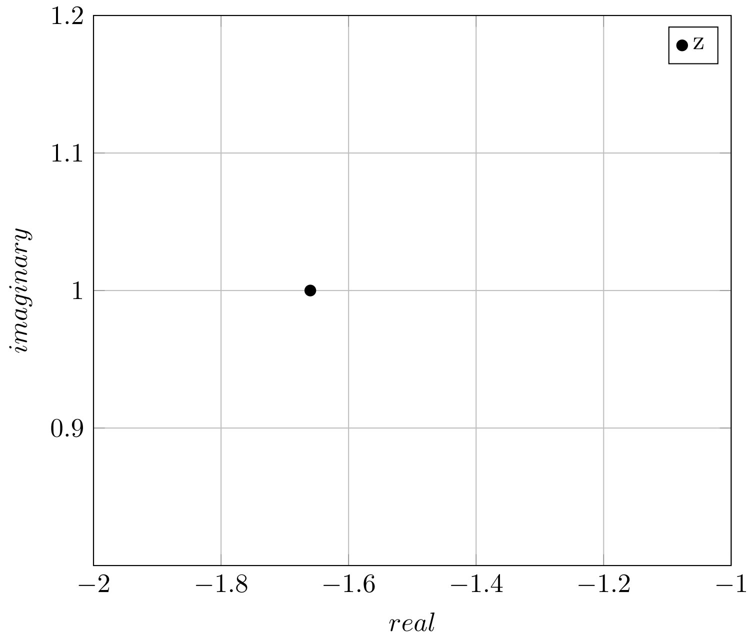
1. (a)

$$z = x + yj \implies \bar{z} = x - yj$$
$$2z + 5 = j - \bar{z}$$
$$2(x + yj) + 5 = j - (x - yj)$$
$$2x + 5 + 2yj = (1 + y)j - x$$
$$y = 1, x = \frac{-5}{3}$$
$$z = \frac{-5}{3} + j$$
$$|z|^2 = \frac{25}{9} + 1 = \frac{34}{9}$$



(b)

$$z = re^{j\theta} \implies z^5 = r^5 e^{j5\theta}$$
$$32j = 32e^{j\pi/2}$$
$$32e^{j\pi/2} = r^5 e^{j5\theta} \implies r = 2, \theta = \pi/10$$
$$z = 2e^{j\pi/10}$$

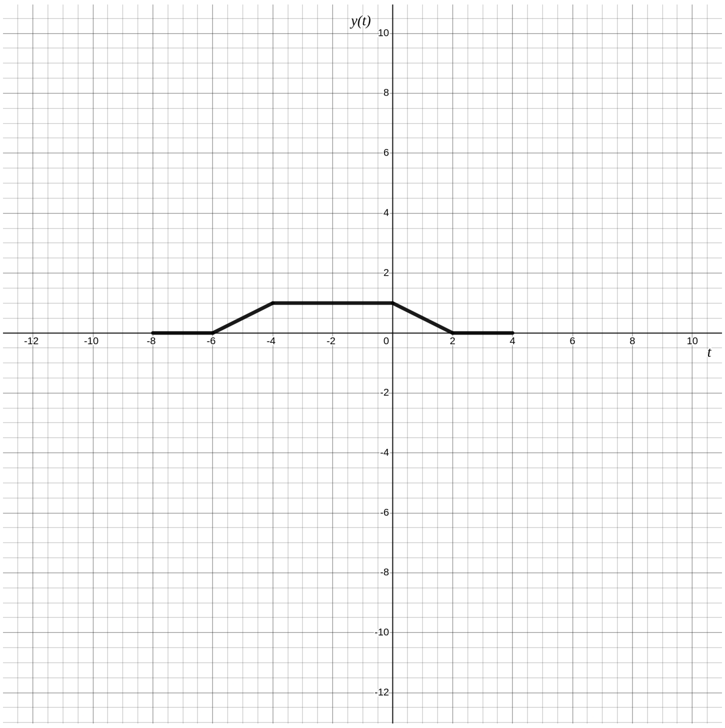
(c)

$$
\begin{aligned}
z &= \frac{(1+j)(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})j}{j-1} \\
&= \frac{(j+1)(1+j)(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})j}{(j+1)(j-1)} \\
&= \frac{(j+1)^2(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})}{-2} \\
&= \frac{(j^2+2j+1)(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})}{-2} \\
&= \frac{(-1+2j+1)(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})}{-2} \\
&= \frac{2j(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})}{-2} \\
&= -j(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \\
z &= r\cos\theta + r\sin\theta j \\
j(-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) &= r\cos\theta + r\sin\theta j \\
r\cos\theta &= 0 \\
r\sin\theta &= -\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
\cos\theta &= 0 \\
\sin\theta &= -1 \\
r &= \frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
\theta &= -\pi/2
\end{aligned}
$$

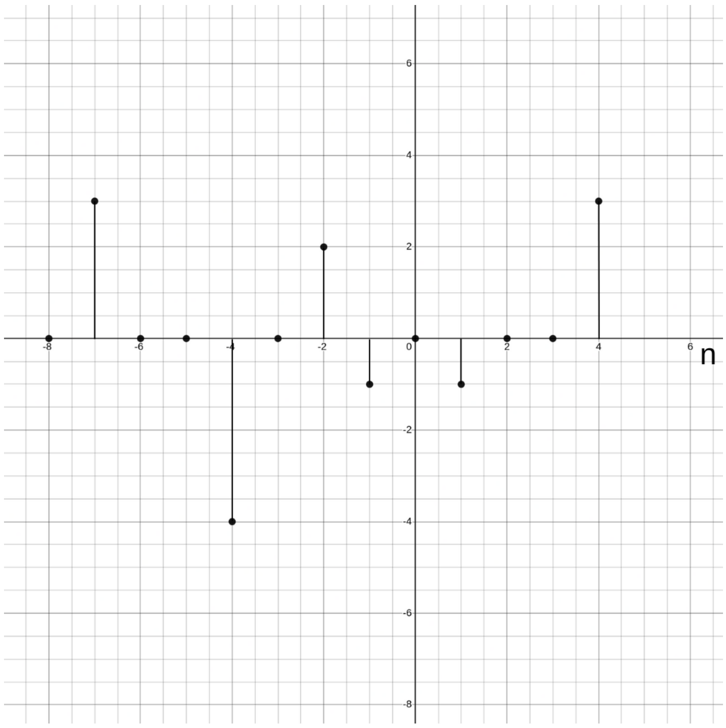
(d)

$$
\begin{aligned}
z &= je^{-j\pi/2} \\
&= e^{j\pi/2}e^{-j\pi/2} \\
&= e^0 = 1
\end{aligned}
$$

2. The graph of the function is given below.



3. (a) The graph of the function $x[-n] + x[2n-1]$ is given below.



(b)

$$
\begin{aligned}
x[n] &= -\delta[n-1] + 2\delta[n-2] + -4\delta[n-4] + 3\delta[n-7] \\
x[-n] &= -\delta[-n-1] + 2\delta[-n-2] + -4\delta[-n-4] + 3\delta[-n-7] \\
&= -\delta[n+1] + 2\delta[n+2] + -4\delta[n+4] + 3\delta[n+7] \\
x[2n-1] &= -\delta[2n-2] + 2\delta[2n-3] + -4\delta[2n-5] + 3\delta[2n-8] \\
&= -\delta[n-1] + 3\delta[n-4] \\
x[-n] + x[2n-1] &= -\delta[n+1] + 2\delta[n+2] + -4\delta[n+4] + 3\delta[n+7] + -\delta[n-1] + 3\delta[n-4]
\end{aligned}
$$

4. (a)

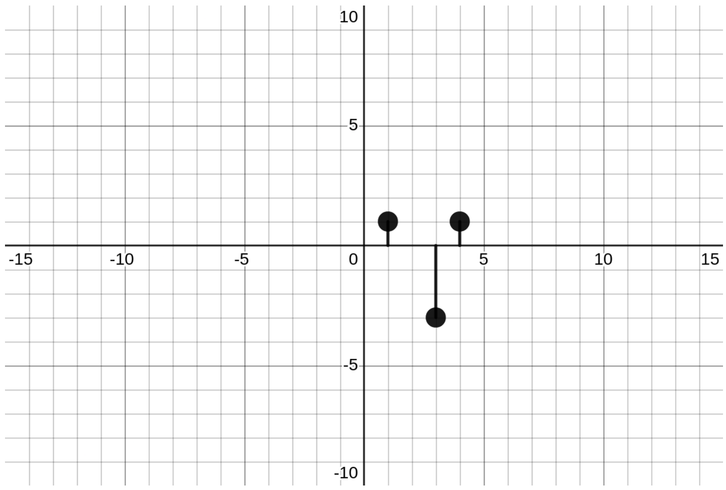
$$\begin{aligned}
period(5\sin(3t-\frac{\pi}{4})) &= period(\sin(3t)) && \text{Scaling the amplitude does not affect the period, neither does shifting.}\\
&= period(\sin(t))/3 && \text{Time scaling inversely affects the period.}\\
&= \frac{2\pi}{3} && \text{Period of sin is } 2\pi.
\end{aligned}$$

(b) $cos[\frac{13\pi}{10}n]$ is periodic with period $\frac{2\pi*10}{13\pi} = \frac{20}{13}$
$sin[\frac{7\pi}{10}n]$ is periodic with period $\frac{2\pi*10}{7\pi} = \frac{20}{7}$
Least common multiple of $\frac{20}{13}$ and $\frac{20}{7}$ is 20, which is also an integer, so it satisfies the discrete-time periodicity condition.

(c) In order $\frac{1}{2}\cos[7n-5]$ to be periodic, its continuous-time counterpart must have a rational period. However, the signal $\frac{1}{2}\cos(7n-5)$ has a fundamental period of $2\pi/7$.
There is no integer t_0 such that,

$$\frac{1}{2}\cos[7n-5] = \frac{1}{2}\cos[7(n+t_0)-5]$$

5. (a) $x(t) = u[t-1] - 3u[t-3] + u[t-4]$
(b) $\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \delta(t-1) - 3\delta(t-3) + \delta(t-4)$ The graph of $\frac{dx(t)}{dt}$ is given below.



6. (a)

$$y(x) = tx(2x+3)$$

Memory: The system has memory, as the output depends on the future values of the input. For example, for $t=3$, the output value depends on the future value of the input, $y(3) = 3x(9)$.
Stability: The system is **not** stable, as there is no finite number b' such that $|y(t)| \le b'$ for all t.
Causality: The system is **not** causal, as the output depends on the future values of the input.
Linearity: The system is linear, because the superposition principle holds.

$$\begin{aligned}
x_1 &\implies y_1(t) = tx_1(2t+3)\\
x_2 &\implies y_2(t) = tx_2(2t+3)\\
&\qquad x_3 = a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 && \textit{assumption}\\
&\qquad y_3 = t(a_1x_1 + a_2x_2) = a_1y_1 + a_2y_2
\end{aligned}$$

Invertibility: The system is invertible for $t \neq 3$.

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= tx(2t+3) \\ \frac{1}{t}y(t) &= x(2t+3) \\ \frac{2}{t-3}y\left(\frac{t-3}{2}\right) &= x(t) \end{aligned}$$

Time invariance: The system is **not** time invariant.

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= tx(2t+3) \\ y(t-t_0) &= (t-t_0)x(2(t-t_0)+3) \neq tx(2(t-t_0)+3) \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x[n-k]$$

Memory: The system has memory, as the output depends on the past values of the input. For example, for $n = 6$, the output value depends on the past values of the input, $y[6] = x[5] + x[4] + x[3] + \cdots$.
Stability: The system is **not** stable, as there is no finite number b' such that $|y(t)| \leq b'$ for all t. For example, if we take $x(n)$ as the unit step function, the signal $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u[n-k]$ is unbounded for $n \implies \infty$.
Causality: The system is causal, as the output depends on the past values of the input.
Linearity: The system is linear, because the superposition principle holds.

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 \implies y_1(n) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_1[n-k] \\ x_2 \implies y_2(n) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_2[n-k] \\ a_1y_1 + a_2y_2 &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty}(a_1x_1[n-k] + a_2x_2[n-k]) \\ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_3[n-k] &= a_1\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_1[n-k] + a_2\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_2[n-k] \end{aligned}$$

Invertibility: The system is invertible, the fact that the system has the invertibility property can be seen by taking the difference of two consequent values of $y[n]$.

$$\begin{aligned} y[n+1] - y[n] &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x[n+1-k] - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x[n-k] \\ y[n+1] - y[n] &= x[n] \end{aligned}$$

Time invariance: The system is time invariant, because a delay in the input signal $x[n]$ by x, causes a corresponding delay for the output signal $y[n]$ by x as well.

$$\begin{aligned} y[n] &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x[n-k] \\ y[n-n_0] &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x[(n-n_0)-k] \end{aligned}$$

7. (a)

```python
def decompose(signal_name):
    """Read the CSV file with the signal name, decompose the signal into even and odd components,
    and save the results as PNG files."""

    with open(signal_name + ".csv", "r", encoding="ascii") as file:
        data = [float(item) for item in file.read().split(",")]
    start = int(data[0])
    signal = data[1:]
    end = start + len(signal) - 1

    pyplot.title("Original Signal")
    pyplot.plot(range(start, end + 1), signal)
    pyplot.savefig(IMAGES_PATH + signal_name + "_original.png")
    pyplot.clf()

    if abs(start) > end:
        signal = signal + [0] * (abs(start) - end)
        end = -start
    else:
        signal = [0] * (end - abs(start)) + signal
        start = -end

    even = [(x + y) / 2 for x, y in zip(signal, signal[::-1])]
    odd = [(x - y) / 2 for x, y in zip(signal, signal[::-1])]

    pyplot.title("Even Component")
    pyplot.plot(range(start, end + 1), even)
    pyplot.savefig(IMAGES_PATH + signal_name + "_even.png")
    pyplot.clf()

    pyplot.title("Odd Component")
    pyplot.plot(range(start, end + 1), odd)
    pyplot.savefig(IMAGES_PATH + signal_name + "_odd.png")
    pyplot.clf()
```

(a) Original Signal (b) Even Component (c) Odd Component

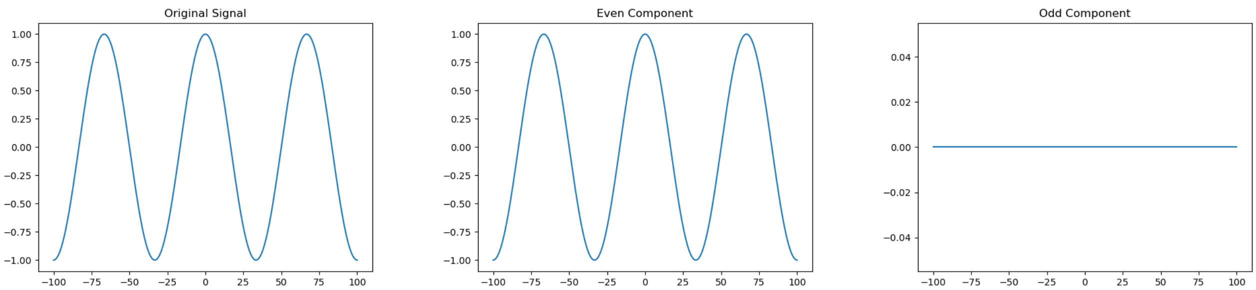


Figure 1: Sinusoidal Signal Decomposition

(a) Original Signal (b) Even Component (c) Odd Component

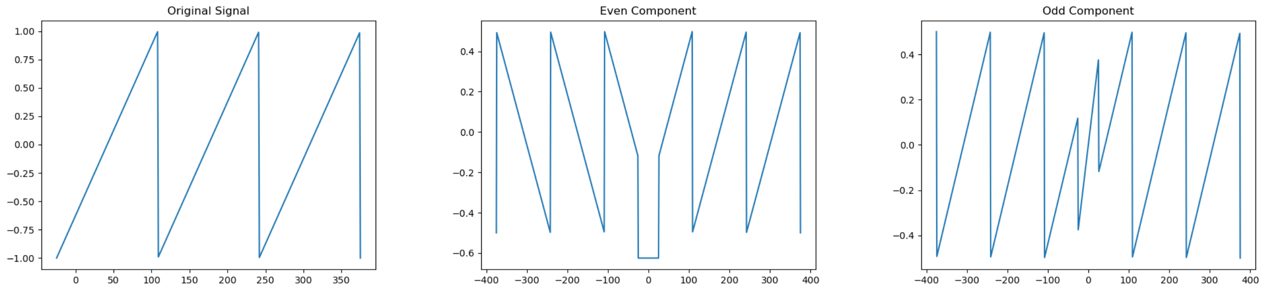


Figure 2: Shifted Sawtooth Signal Decomposition

(a) Original Signal (b) Even Component (c) Odd Component

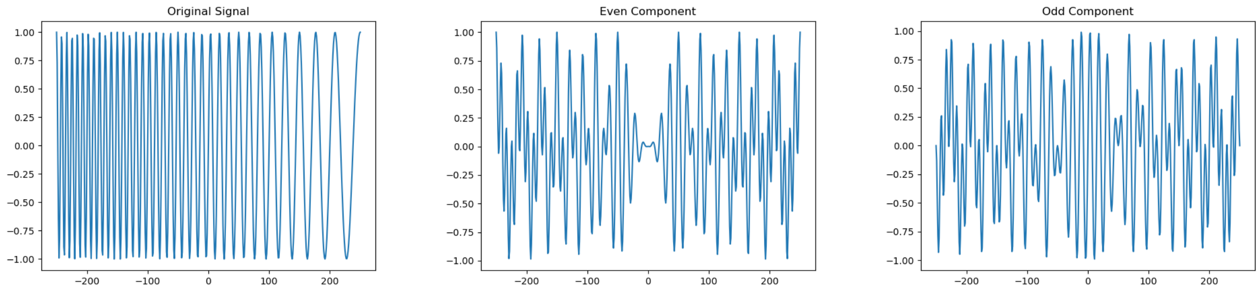


Figure 3: Chirp Signal Decomposition

(b)

```python
def shift_n_scale(signal_name):
    """
    Read the CSV file with the signal name, shift and scale the signal,
        and save the results as PNG files.

    This functions reads a signal x[n], and produces x[a*n + b] for a and b.
    """

    with open(signal_name + ".csv", "r", encoding="ascii") as file:
        data = [float(item) for item in file.read().split(",")]
    start = int(data[0])
    a = int(data[1])
    b = int(data[2])
    signal = data[3:]
    end = start + len(signal) - 1

    new_start = (start - b) // a
    new_end = (end - b) // a
    pyplot.xlim(new_start, new_end)

    pyplot.plot(range(start, end + 1), signal,linewidth=1)

    if new_start > new_end:
        domain = range(new_start, new_end, -1)
    else:
        domain = range(new_start, new_end + 1)
    pyplot.plot(
        domain,
        [signal[a*i+b-start] for i in domain],
        linewidth=1,
```

```
)
pyplot.legend(
    ["x[n]",
    "x[" + (str(a) if a != 1 else "") + "n " + ("+" if b >= 0 else "") + str(b) + "]"],
    loc="lower right",
    fontsize=8,
)
pyplot.savefig(IMAGES_PATH + signal_name)
pyplot.clf()
```

(a) Sinusoidal Signal (b) Shifted Sawtooth Signal (c) Chirp Signal

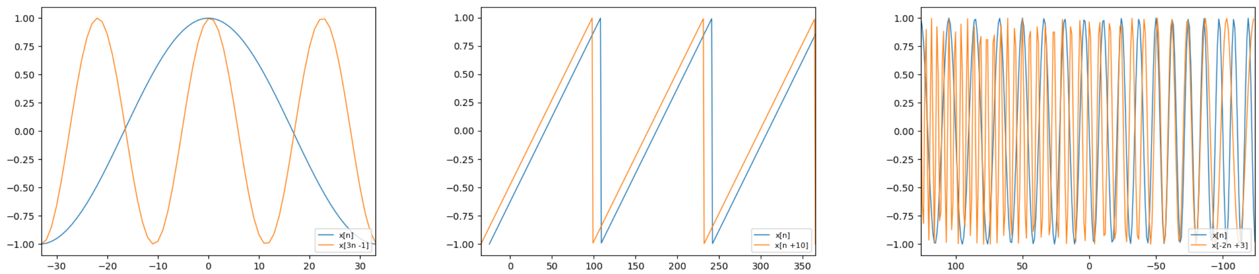


Figure 4: Shift and Scale