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

Geçit, Emre
e2521581@ceng.metu.edu.tr

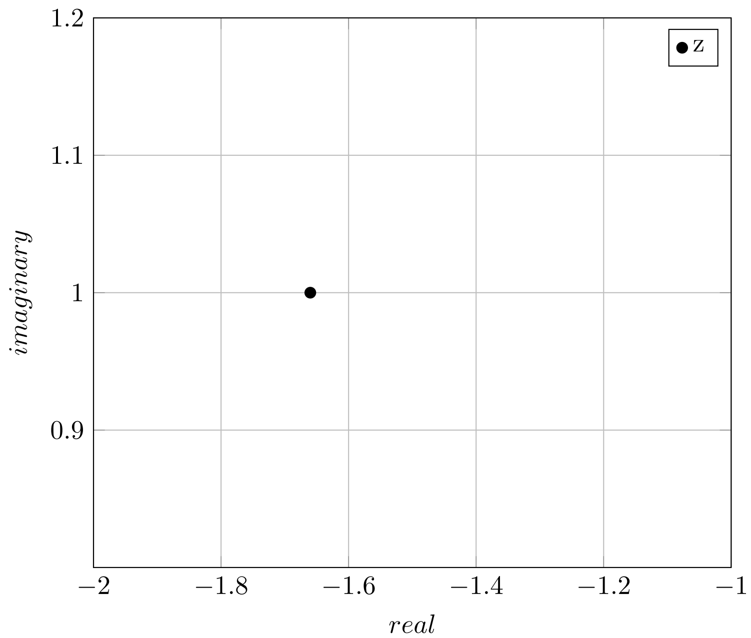
Yancı, Baran
e2449015@ceng.metu.edu.tr

March 29, 2023

---

1. (a)

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



(b)

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

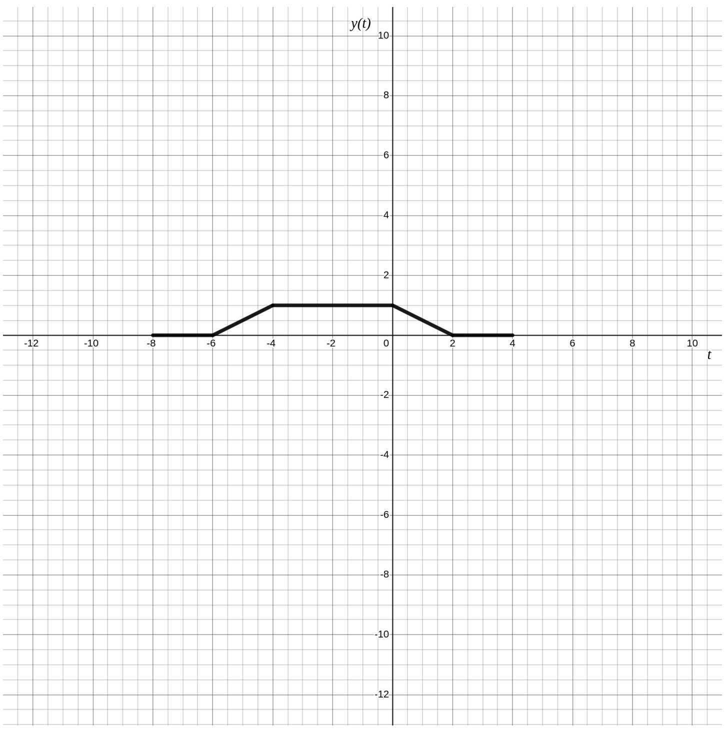
(c)

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

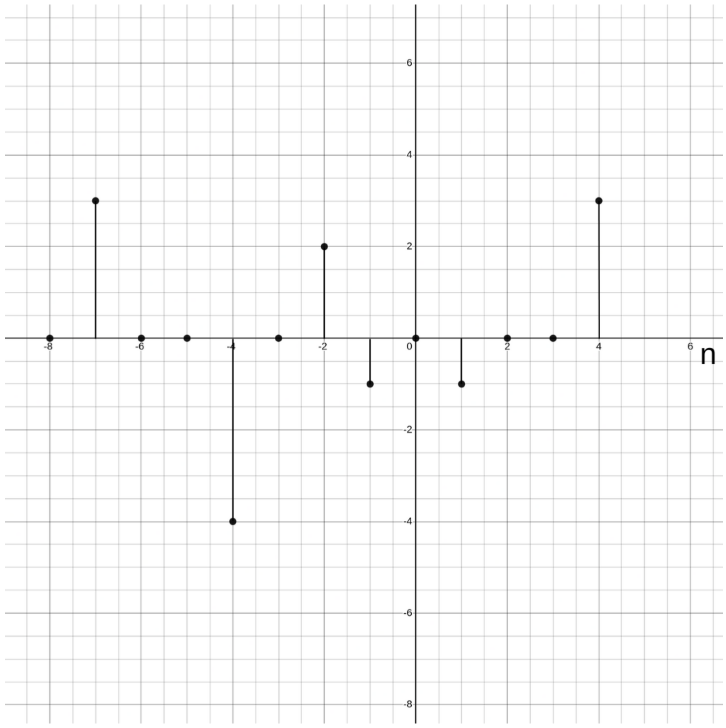
(d)

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

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)

$$x[n] = -\delta[n-1] + 2\delta[n-2] + -4\delta[n-4] + 3\delta[n-7]$$
$$x[-n] = -\delta[-n-1] + 2\delta[-n-2] + -4\delta[-n-4] + 3\delta[-n-7]$$
$$x[2n-1] = -\delta[2n-2] + 2\delta[2n-3] + -4\delta[2n-5] + 3\delta[2n-8]$$
$$x[-n] + x[2n-1] = -\delta[-n-1] + 2\delta[-n-2] - 4\delta[-n-4] + 3\delta[-n-7] - \delta[2n-2] + 2\delta[2n-3] - 4\delta[2n-5] + 3\delta[2n-8]$$

4. (a) $2\pi/3$

(b)

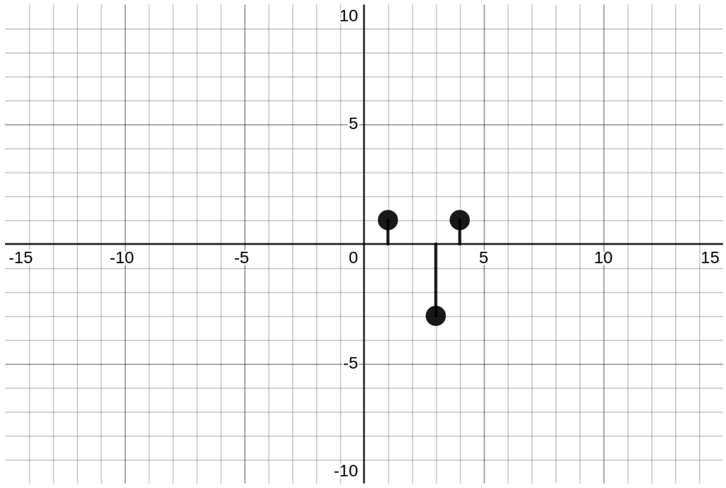
$$x[n] = x[n+t_0]$$
$$cos[\frac{13\pi}{10}n] + sin[\frac{7\pi}{10}n] = cos[\frac{13\pi}{10}(n+t_0)] + sin[\frac{7\pi}{10}(n+t_0)]$$
$$sin[\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{13\pi}{10}n] + sin[\frac{7\pi}{10}n] = sin[\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{13\pi}{10}(n+t_0)] + sin[\frac{7\pi}{10}(n+t_0)]$$
$$sin[\frac{5\pi}{10} - \frac{13\pi}{10}n] + sin[\frac{7\pi}{10}n] = sin[\frac{5\pi}{10} - \frac{13\pi}{10}(n+t_0)] + sin[\frac{7\pi}{10}(n+t_0)]$$
$$sin[\frac{\pi}{10}(13n-5)] + sin[\frac{7\pi}{10}n] = sin[\frac{\pi}{10}(13n+13t_0-5)] + sin[\frac{7\pi}{10}(n+t_0)]$$
$$2sin(\frac{\frac{\pi}{10}(13n-5) + \frac{7\pi}{10}n}{2})cos(\frac{\frac{\pi}{10}(13n-5) - \frac{7\pi}{10}n}{2})$$
$$= 2sin(\frac{\frac{\pi}{10}(13n+13t_0-5) + \frac{7\pi}{10}(n+t_0)}{2})cos(\frac{\frac{\pi}{10}(13n+13t_0-5) - \frac{7\pi}{10}(n+t_0)}{2})$$
$$sin(\frac{\pi}{20}(20n-5))cos(\frac{\pi}{20}(6n-5)) = sin(\frac{\pi}{20}(20n+20t_0-5))cos(\frac{\pi}{20}(6n+6t_0-5))$$
$$sin(n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4})cos(\frac{3n\pi}{10} - \frac{\pi}{4}) = sin(n\pi + t_0\pi - \frac{\pi}{4})cos(\frac{3n\pi + 3t_0\pi}{10} - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

The smallest integer t_0 that satisfies the equation above is $t_0 = 20$.

(c) The signal is not periodic.

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)

   (b)

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()
```

   (b)

```python
class Signal:
    def __init__(self, signal, start, a, b):
        self.signal = signal
        self.start = start
        self.a = a
        self.b = b

    def __getitem__(self, index):
        return self.signal[self.a * index + self.b - self.start]
```

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

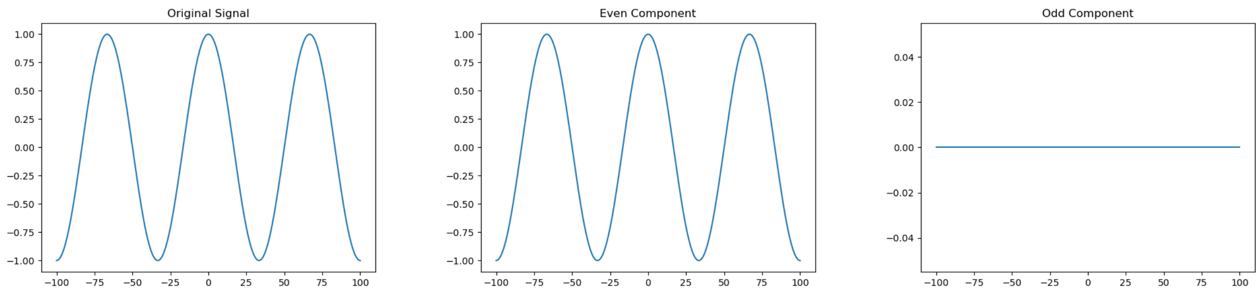


Figure 1: Sinusoidal Signal Decomposition

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

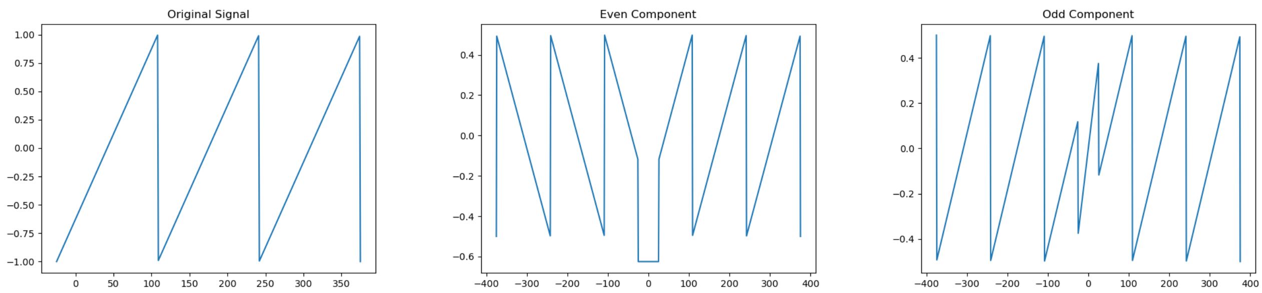


Figure 2: Shifted Sawtooth Signal Decomposition

```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 = Signal(data[3:], start, a, b)
    end = start + len(signal.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.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[i] for i in domain],
        linewidth=1,
    )
    pyplot.legend(
        ["x[n]", "x[" + str(a) + "n " + ("+" if b >= 0 else "") + str(b) + "]"],
        loc="lower right",
        fontsize=8,
```

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

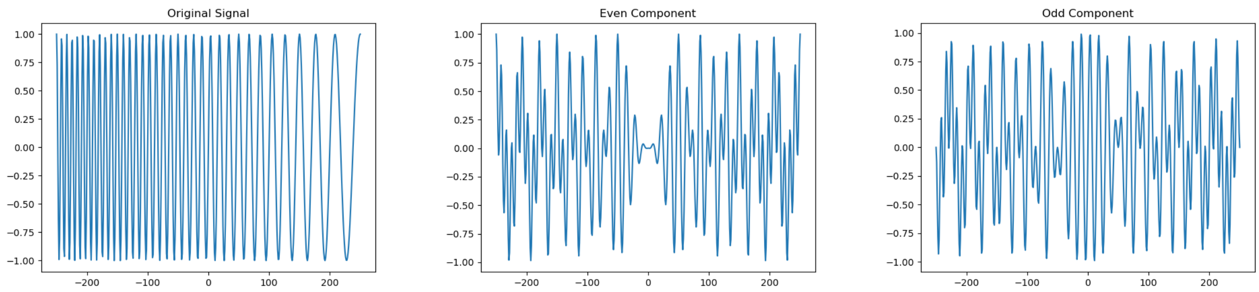


Figure 3: Chirp Signal Decomposition

```
)
pyplot.savefig(IMAGES_PATH + signal_name)
pyplot.clf()
```

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

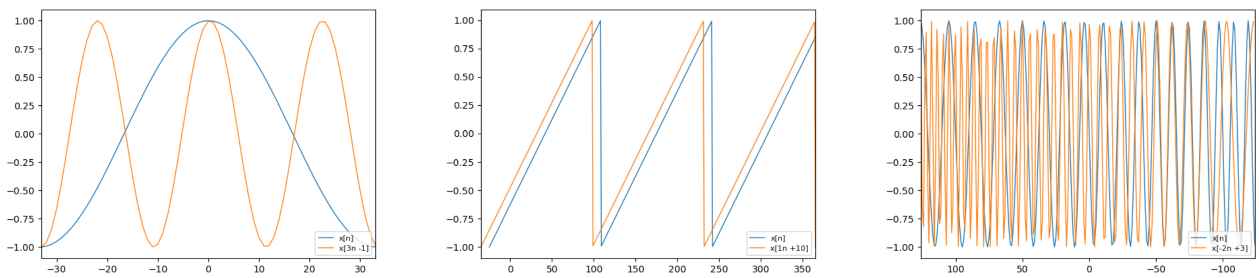


Figure 4: Shift and Scale