

2.4 Given the following signals

$$x(t) = 2\delta(t), \quad y(t) = 4u(t), \quad z(t) = e^{-2t}u(t), \quad * u(x) \cdot u(x-t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x \leq t \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Evaluate the following operations.

(a) $x(t) * y(t)$

(b) $x(t) * z(t)$

(c) $y(t) * z(t)$

(d) $y(t) * [y(t) + z(t)]$

$$* \delta(t) * u(t) = u(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a) } f_{\text{req}} &= 2\delta(t) * 4u(t) \\ &= 8u(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } f_{\text{req}} &= 2\delta(t) * e^{-2t}u(t) \\ &= 2e^{-2t}u(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c) } f_{\text{req}} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 4u(\gamma) \cdot e^{-2(t-\gamma)} u(t-\gamma) d\gamma \\ &= 4e^{-2t} \int_0^t e^{2\gamma} d\gamma \\ &= 4 \cdot e^{-2t} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (e^{2t} - 1) \\ &= 2(1 - e^{-2t}), (t > 0) \end{aligned}$$

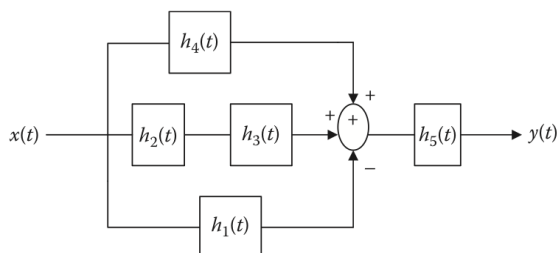
$$\begin{aligned} \text{(d) } f_{\text{req}} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 4u(\gamma) \cdot (4 + e^{-2\gamma}) u(t-\gamma) d\gamma \\ &= 4 \int_0^t (4 + e^{-2\gamma} \cdot e^{2\gamma}) d\gamma \\ &= 4 \cdot \left(4\gamma + \frac{e^{-2\gamma}}{-2} e^{2\gamma} \right) \Big|_0^t \\ &= 4 \cdot \left[\left(4t + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(0 + \frac{e^{-2t}}{2} \right) \right] \\ &= 16t + 2 - 2e^{-2t}, (t > 0) \end{aligned}$$

2.14 The impulse response of a low-pass filter is $h(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$. Determine its step response, that is, the output when the input is a unit step.

$$x(t) = u(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\text{req}} &= u(t) * e^{-t}u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(\gamma) \cdot e^{-(t-\gamma)} u(t-\gamma) d\gamma = e^{-t} \cdot \int_0^t e^{\gamma} d\gamma \\ &= e^{-t} (e^t - 1) = 1 - e^{-t}, (t > 0) \end{aligned}$$

2.24 Determine the overall impulse response for the system shown in Figure 2.34.



$$h(t) = \{ h_4(t) + [h_2(t) * h_3(t)] - h_1(t) \} * h_5(t)$$

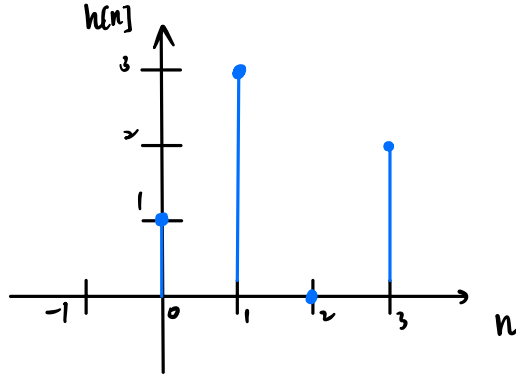
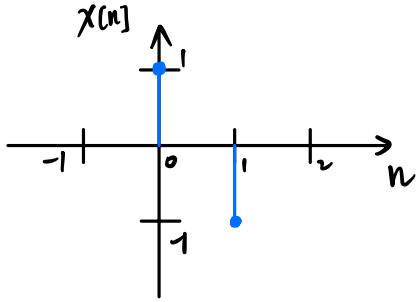
FIGURE 2.34 For Problem 2.24.

2.30 Given that $x[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & n=0 \\ -1, & n=1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$, $h[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & n=0 \\ 3, & n=1 \\ 2, & n=3 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

(a) Sketch $x[n]$ and $h[n]$.

(b) Find $x[n] * h[n]$.

(a)



(b) $x[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] h[n-k] = y[n]$

$x[n] = \delta[n] - \delta[n-1]$

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

$y[n] = x[n] * h[n] = (\delta[n] * \delta[n] + 3\delta[n] * \delta[n-1] + 2\delta[n] * \delta[n-3]) - (\delta[n-1] * \delta[n] + 3\delta[n-1] * \delta[n-1] + 2\delta[n-1] * \delta[n-3])$

$= (\delta[n] + 3\delta[n-1] + 2\delta[n-3]) - (\delta[n-1] + 3\delta[n-2] + 2\delta[n-4])$

$= \delta[n] + 2\delta[n-1] - 3\delta[n-2] + 2\delta[n-3] - 2\delta[n-4]$

* $x * \delta[n] = x$

* $x[n] * \delta[n-1] = x[n-1]$

2.33 Two systems are described by

$h_1[n] = (0.4)^n u[n]$, $h_2[n] = \delta[n] + 0.5\delta[n-1]$

(b) 串联 $h = h_1 * h_2$

$= (0.4)^n u[n] + 0.5(0.4)^{n-1} u[n-1]$

Determine the response to the input $x[n] = (0.4)^n u[n]$ if

(a) The two systems are connected in parallel

(b) The two systems are connected in cascade

(a) 并联 $h[n] = h_1[n] + h_2[n]$

$= (0.4)^n u[n] + \delta[n] + 0.5\delta[n-1]$

$y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$

$= (0.4)^n u[n] * [(0.4)^n u[n] + \delta[n] + 0.5\delta[n-1]]$

$= (n+1)(0.4)^n u[n] + (0.4)^n u[n] + 0.5(0.4)^{n-1} u[n-1]$

$= (n+2)(0.4)^n u[n] + 0.5(0.4)^{n-1} u[n-1]$

$y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$

$= (0.4)^n u[n] * [(0.4)^n u[n] + 0.5(0.4)^{n-1} u[n-1]]$

$\therefore z[n] = a^n u[n] * a^n u[n] = (n+1)a^n u[n]$

$= y[n] a^n$

$\Rightarrow a^n u[n] * a^{n-1} u[n-1] = z[n-1]$

$= (n-1+1)a^{n-1} u[n-1] = n a^{n-1} u[n-1]$

$\therefore y[n] = (n+1)(0.4)^n u[n] + 0.5n(0.4)^{n-1} u[n-1]$

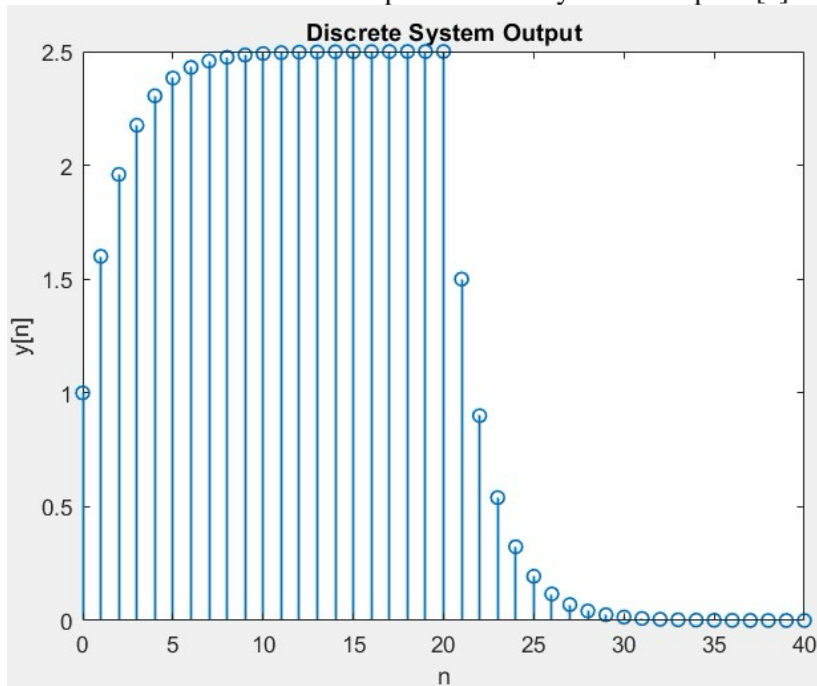
2.36 The input $x[n] = [1 \ -1]$ to a system produces the output $y[n] = [4 \ 2 \ 5 \ 1]$. Determine the impulse response.

$$\text{令 } y[z] = 4z^3 + 2z^2 + 5z + 1, \quad x[z] = z - 1$$

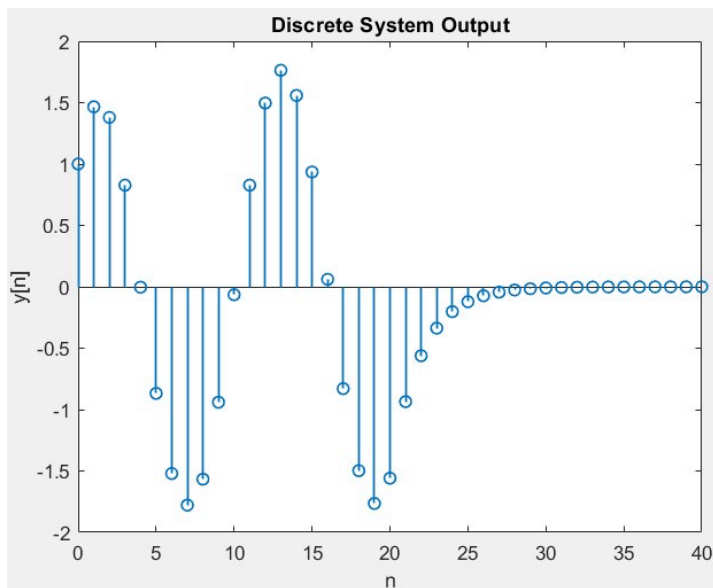
$$\begin{array}{r} 4+6+11 \\ (-1) \overline{) 4+2+5+1} \\ \underline{4-4} \\ 6+5 \\ \underline{6-6} \\ 11+1 \\ \underline{11-11} \\ 12 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore h[n] = [4 \ 6 \ 11]_{\#}$$

2.39 An LTI discrete system has the impulse response $h[n] = (0.6)^n u[n]$. Use MATLAB to calculate the response of the system to input $x[n] = u[n]$ and plot it.



2.40 Repeat the previous problem for $x[n] = \cos(n\pi/6)u[n]$.



2.41 Given that $x[n] = [1 \ -1 \ 2 \ 4]$ and $y[n] = [2 \ 6 \ 4 \ 0 \ 8 \ 5 \ 12]$, use MATLAB to find $h[n]$.

(a) `>> HW2_41a`
`h(1) = 2`
`h(2) = 8`
`h(3) = 8`
`h(4) = -16`

(b) `deconv()` \Rightarrow

`h =`
`2 8 8 -16`

```
function value = h(n)
    x = [1 -1 2 4];
    y = [2 6 4 0 8 5 12];

    if n==1
        value = y(1)/x(1); %常數項
        return;
    end

    temp = 0;

    for i = 1 : (n-1)
        temp = temp + h(i)*x(n-i+1);
    end

    value = (y(n)-temp);
end

x = [1 -1 2 4];
y = [2 6 4 0 8 5 12];

for i = 1:(length(y)+1-length(x))
    disp(['h(', num2str(i), ') = ', num2str(h(i))]);
end
```

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 + 8 + 8 - 16 \\
 \hline
 1 - 1 + 2 + 4 \quad 2 + 6 + 4 + 0 + 8 + 5 + 12 \\
 2 - 2 + 4 + 8 \\
 \hline
 8 + 0 - 8 + 8 \\
 8 - 8 + 16 + 32 \\
 \hline
 8 - 24 - 24 + 5 \\
 8 - 8 + 16 + 32 \\
 \hline
 -16 - 40 - 27 + 12 \\
 -16 + 16 - 32 - 64 \\
 \hline
 -64 + 5 + 76
 \end{array}$$