

**Problem 1: Special Filters**

Consider a stable causal LTI system given by

$$H(z) = \frac{z^{-1} - 0.3}{1 - 0.3z^{-1}}.$$

Compute and sketch the magnitude response of the system. What kind of filter is this?

**Problem 2: Sampling a Cosine**

The sequence  $x[n] = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right)$ ,  $-\infty < n < \infty$  was obtained by sampling the continuous-time signal  $x_a(t) = \cos(\Omega_0 t)$ ,  $-\infty < t < \infty$  at a sampling rate of 2000 samples/sec. Find two possible values of  $\Omega_0$  that could have resulted in the sequence  $x[n]$ .

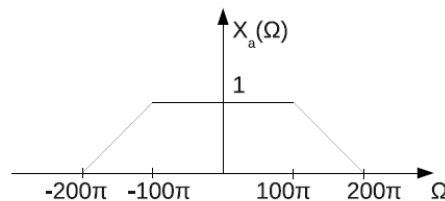
**Problem 3: Sampling a Cosine (again)**

The continuous-time signal  $x_a(t) = \cos(150\pi t)$  is sampled with sampling period  $T_s$  to obtain a discrete-time signal  $x[n] = x_a(nT_s)$ .

1. Compute and sketch the magnitude of the continuous-time Fourier transform of  $x_a(t)$  and the discrete-time Fourier Transform of  $x[n]$  for  $T_s = 1$  ms and  $T_s = 2$  ms.
2. What is the maximum sampling period  $T_{s,\max}$  such that no aliasing occurs in the sampling process?

**Problem 4: Sampling**

The continuous-time signal  $x_a(t)$  has the continuous-time Fourier transform shown in the figure below. The signal  $x_a(t)$  is sampled with sampling interval  $T_s$  to get the discrete-time signal  $x[n] = x_a(nT_s)$ . Sketch  $X_d(\omega)$  (the DTFT of  $x[n]$ ) for the sampling intervals  $T_s = 1/50, 1/200, 1/400$  sec.



**Problem 5: Energy Relationship**

Let  $x_a(t)$  be a bandlimited signal to  $\Omega_{\max}$ , i.e.,  $X_a(\Omega) = 0, |\Omega| > \Omega_{\max}$ . Suppose that the signal is sampled with sampling frequency  $F_s \geq 2F_{\max}$  (frequencies in Hz). Denote by  $E_d$  the energy of  $x[n] = x_a(nT_s)$ , i.e.,  $E_d = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |x[n]|^2$  and by  $E_a$  the energy of  $x_a(t)$ , i.e.,  $E_a = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_a(t)|^2 dt$ . Show that

$$E_d = \frac{E_a}{T_s}.$$

Verify the energy relationship for the bandlimited signal  $x_a(t)$  with  $X_a(\Omega) = 2$  for  $\Omega \in [-1000\pi, 1000\pi]$  and 0 otherwise. Assume that the signal is sampled at the Nyquist rate.