

Topics covered in this homework are: inverse z -transform, system analysis via the z -transform and system transfer functions.

Problem 1: ROCs and inverse z -transforms

Find all possible ROCs for the following z -transforms and determine the associated inverse z -transform for each case.

(a) $\frac{z^2 - 2z}{z^2 + 4z + 3}$

(b) $\frac{1}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1})}$

Problem 2: z -transform properties and inverse z -transform

Evaluate the convolution of the sequences $h[n] = (1/3)^n u[n]$ and $x[n] = 2^n u[-n]$ using z -transform properties and the inverse z -transform.

Problem 3: z -transform properties and difference equations

Consider the system described as

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

- (a) Find a difference equation for this system. Is this a constant coefficient difference equation?
- (b) Take the z -transform to both sides of the difference equation to express $Y(z)$ in terms of $X(z)$.
- (c) Let $y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^n k2^{-k}$, $n \geq 0$. Use your answer in part (b) to find $Y(z)$ and the corresponding ROC.

Problem 4: System Cascades

Two systems with unit-pulse responses

$$h_1[n] = u[n] + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n], \quad h_2[n] = \delta[n] - \delta[n-1]$$

are in serial connection.

- (a) For each of the individual systems, as well as for the overall system, determine whether they are BIBO stable.
- (b) Determine the unit pulse response of the overall system.

- (c) Find the difference equation for the overall system.

Problem 5: System Analysis

Consider the system described by the following difference equation (or LCCDE) with zero initial conditions:

$$y[n] = \frac{1}{2}y[n-2] + x[n] - x[n-1], \quad \text{for } n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

- (a) Find the transfer function and its ROC.
- (b) Find the impulse response of the system.
- (c) Determine the output $y[n]$ to the input $x[n] = (1/4)^n u[n]$.

Problem 6: z -transform properties and difference equations

Let $X(z) = e^{1/z}$ for a right-sided signal $x[n]$ starting at $n = 0$ and having initial value $x[0] = 1$.

- (a) Take the derivative of $X(z)$ and use z -transform properties to obtain a recursion for $x[n]$.
- (b) Find the inverse z -transform by solving the recursion for $x[n]$ with initial condition $x[0] = 1$.
- (c) Obtain the inverse z -transform via the power series method.