

## Soluciones Problemas Tema 3

1.

(a)  $-2z^4 + z^3 + 3z$ , ROC:  $\mathbb{C} - \{\infty\}$

(b)  $3 + 3z + z^3 - 2z^4$ , ROC:  $\mathbb{C} - \{\infty\}$

(c)  $3z^{-1} + z - 2z^2$ , ROC:  $\mathbb{C} - \{0, \infty\}$

(d)  $3 + z^{-1} - z^{-2}$ , ROC:  $\mathbb{C} - \{0\}$

2.

(a)  $\frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$ , ROC:  $|z| > 1$

(b)  $\frac{1}{(1 - z^{-1})^2}$ , ROC:  $|z| > 1$

(c)  $\frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1 - a^{-1}z^{-1}}$ , ROC:  $\begin{cases} |z| > 1/|a| & \text{si } |a| \geq 1 \\ |z| > |a| & \text{si } |a| < 1 \end{cases}$

(d)  $\frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1 - a^{-1}z^{-1}}$ , ROC:  $\begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{si } |a| \geq 1 \\ |a| < |z| < 1/|a| & \text{si } |a| < 1 \end{cases}$

(e)  $\frac{1 - \cos \omega z^{-1}}{1 - 2 \cos \omega z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$ , ROC:  $|z| > 1$

(f)  $\frac{\cos \omega z^{-3} + \cos \omega z^{-1} - 2z^{-2}}{(1 - 2 \cos \omega z^{-1} + z^{-2})^2}$ , ROC:  $|z| > 1$

(g)  $\frac{1 - a \cos \omega z^{-1}}{1 - 2a \cos \omega z^{-1} + a^2 z^{-2}}$ , ROC:  $|z| > |a|$

(h)  $-z \frac{a \cos \omega z^{-2}(1 - 2a \cos \omega z^{-1} + a^2 z^{-2}) - (1 - a \cos \omega z^{-1})(2a \cos \omega z^{-2} - 2a^2 z^{-3})}{(1 - 2a \cos \omega z^{-1} + a^2 z^{-2})^2}$ , ROC:  $|z| > |a|$

(i)  $\frac{z^{-1}(1 + az^{-1})}{(1 - az^{-1})^3} + \frac{z^{-1}}{(1 - az^{-1})^2}$ , ROC:  $|z| > |a|$

3.

(a) = (b)  $\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - 2z^{-1}}$ , ROC:  $\frac{1}{3} < |z| < 2$

5.

(a)  $\frac{X(z)}{1 - z^{-1}}$

(b)  $\frac{X(z^{1/2}) + X(-z^{1/2})}{2}$

(c)  $X(z^2)$

7.

Pas 1:  $X(z) = \frac{5z^{-1}}{(1 - 2z^{-1})(3 - z^{-1})} = \frac{5z}{(z - 2)(3z - 1)}$

Pas 2:  $\frac{X(z)}{z} = \frac{5}{(z - 2)(3z - 1)} = \frac{A}{z - 2} + \frac{B}{3z - 1} = (\text{es calculen A i B}) = \frac{1}{z - 2} + \frac{-3}{3z - 1}$

Pas 3:  $X(z) = \frac{z}{z-2} + \frac{-3z}{3z-1} = \frac{1}{1-2z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} = X_1(z) - X_2(z)$   
on  $X_1(z) = \frac{1}{1-2z^{-1}}$ ,  $X_2(z) = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}$ .  
Per tant,  $x[n] = x_1[n] - x_2[n]$

Pas 4: possibles solucions (mirant taules de transformades):

1.  $x_1[n]$  causal,  $x_2[n]$  causal:
  - $x_1[n] = 2^n u[n]$ ,  $ROC_1 : |z| > 2$
  - $x_2[n] = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n]$ ,  $ROC_2 : |z| > 1/3$
  - $ROC = ROC_1 \cap ROC_2 = |z| > 2$ ,  $x[n] = 2^n u[n] - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n]$
2.  $x_1[n]$  causal,  $x_2[n]$  anticausal:
  - $x_1[n] = 2^n u[n]$ ,  $ROC_1 : |z| > 2$
  - $x_2[n] = -\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[-n-1]$ ,  $ROC_2 : |z| < 1/3$
  - $ROC = ROC_1 \cap ROC_2 = \emptyset$ , No és possible
3.  $x_1[n]$  anticausal,  $x_2[n]$  causal:
  - $x_1[n] = -2^n u[-n-1]$ ,  $ROC_1 : |z| < 2$
  - $x_2[n] = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n]$ ,  $ROC_2 : |z| > 1/3$
  - $ROC = ROC_1 \cap ROC_2 = 1/3 < |z| < 2$ ,  $x[n] = -2^n u[-n-1] - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n]$
4.  $x_1[n]$  anticausal,  $x_2[n]$  anticausal:
  - $x_1[n] = -2^n u[-n-1]$ ,  $ROC_1 : |z| < 2$
  - $x_2[n] = -\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[-n-1]$ ,  $ROC_2 : |z| < 1/3$
  - $ROC = ROC_1 \cap ROC_2 = |z| < 1/3$ ,  $x[n] = -2^n u[-n-1] + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[-n-1]$

14.

a)

Pas 1:  $x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} u[n-1] = x_1[n] - \frac{1}{4} x_1[n-1]$

on  $x_1[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]$

$X(z) = X_1(z) - \frac{1}{4} z^{-1} X_1(z) = (1 - \frac{1}{4} z^{-1}) X_1(z) = (\text{taules transformades}) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{4} z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}}$ ,

$ROC = |z| > 1/2$

Pas 2:  $y[n] = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n]$

$Y(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3} z^{-1}}$ ,  $ROC = |z| > 1/3$

Pas 3:  $H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3} z^{-1}}}{\frac{1 - \frac{1}{4} z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}}} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{3} z^{-1})(1 - \frac{1}{4} z^{-1})} = \frac{z(z - \frac{1}{2})}{(z - \frac{1}{3})(z - \frac{1}{4})}$

Pas 4:  $\frac{H(z)}{z} = \frac{z - \frac{1}{2}}{(z - \frac{1}{3})(z - \frac{1}{4})} = \frac{A}{z - \frac{1}{3}} + \frac{B}{z - \frac{1}{4}} = (\text{es calculen A i B}) = \frac{-2}{z - \frac{1}{3}} + \frac{3}{z - \frac{1}{4}}$

Pas 5:  $H(z) = \frac{-2z}{z - \frac{1}{3}} + \frac{3z}{z - \frac{1}{4}}$

La ROC es calcula en l'apartat b).

b)

Pas 1: a partir del resultat de l'apartat a):  $H(z) = \frac{-2z}{z - \frac{1}{3}} + \frac{3z}{z - \frac{1}{4}} = -2 \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} + 3 \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}} =$

$$-2H_1(z) + 3H_2(z)$$

$$\text{on } H_1(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}, H_2(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}}.$$

$$\text{Per tant, } h[n] = -2h_1[n] + 3h_2[n]$$

Pas 2: solució causal (l'enunciat diu que és un sistema LTI causal) (mirant taules de transformades):

$$h_1[n] = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n], \text{ ROC}_1 : |z| > 1/3$$

$$h_2[n] = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n], \text{ ROC}_2 : |z| > 1/4$$

$$h[n] = -2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n] + 3 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n], \text{ ROC} = \text{ROC}_1 \cap \text{ROC}_2 : |z| > 1/3$$

c) A partir del resultat del pas 3 de l'apartat a):

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{z(z - \frac{1}{2})}{(z - \frac{1}{3})(z - \frac{1}{4})} = \frac{z^2 - \frac{1}{2}z}{z^2 - \frac{7}{12}z + \frac{1}{12}} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{7}{12}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{12}z^{-2}}$$

$$Y(z) \left(1 - \frac{7}{12}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{12}z^{-2}\right) = X(z) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}\right)$$

$$Y(z) - \frac{7}{12}z^{-1}Y(z) + \frac{1}{12}z^{-2}Y(z) = X(z) - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}X(z)$$

Aplicant propietats de la transformada Z:

$$y[n] - \frac{7}{12}y[n-1] + \frac{1}{12}y[n-2] = x[n] - \frac{1}{2}x[n-1]$$

$$y[n] = \frac{7}{12}y[n-1] - \frac{1}{12}y[n-2] + x[n] - \frac{1}{2}x[n-1]$$

d) A partir del resultat del pas 3 de l'apartat a):

$$H(z) = \frac{z(z - \frac{1}{2})}{(z - \frac{1}{3})(z - \frac{1}{4})}$$

Els zeros de  $H(z)$  són les arrels del numerador, i els pols les arrels del denominador. Per tant:

$$\text{zeros: } z_1 = 0, z_2 = 1/2$$

$$\text{pols: } p_1 = 1/3, p_2 = 1/4$$

Com que el sistema és causal (ho diu l'enunciat) i  $|p_1| < 1$  i  $|p_2| < 1$ , llavors el sistema és **estable**.

15.

$$\text{Pas 1: } y[n] + a_1y[n-1] + a_2y[n-2] = x[n]$$

Pas 2: aplicam propietats de la transformada Z:

$$Y(z) + a_1z^{-1}Y(z) + a_2z^{-2}Y(z) = X(z)$$

Pas 3:

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1}{1 + a_1z^{-1} + a_2z^{-2}} = \frac{z^2}{z^2 + a_1z + a_2} = \frac{z^2}{(z - p_1)(z - p_2)}$$

on

$$p_1 = \frac{-a_1 + \sqrt{a_1^2 - 4a_2}}{2}$$

$$p_2 = \frac{-a_1 - \sqrt{a_1^2 - 4a_2}}{2}$$

Pas 4: el sistema és causal (ho diu l'enunciat), per ésser estable els pols han d'estar a l'interior del cercle unitat ( $|p_1| < 1$ ,  $|p_2| < 1$ ).

Possibilitats:

1.  $p_1$  i  $p_2$  són reals i iguals:

Això passa si  $a_1^2 - 4a_2 = 0$ , és a dir:  $a_2 = a_1^2/4$ .

En aquest cas  $p_1 = p_2 = \frac{a_1}{2}$ .

Per tenir  $|p_1| = |p_2| < 1$  haurà de passar  $|\frac{a_1}{2}| < 1$ , i per tant  $|a_1| < 2$ .

2.  $p_1$  i  $p_2$  són valors complexos conjugats:

Això passa si  $a_1^2 - 4a_2 < 0$ , és a dir:  $a_2 > a_1^2/4$ .

En aquest cas:

$$p_1 = \frac{-a_1 + i\sqrt{-a_1^2 + 4a_2}}{2} = -\frac{a_1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{-a_1^2 + 4a_2}}{2}$$

$$p_2 = \frac{-a_1 - i\sqrt{-a_1^2 + 4a_2}}{2} = -\frac{a_1}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{-a_1^2 + 4a_2}}{2}$$

$$|p_1| = |p_2| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a_1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{-a_1^2 + 4a_2}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{a_2}$$

Per tenir  $|p_1| = |p_2| < 1$  haurà de passar  $\sqrt{a_2} < 1$ , i per tant  $a_2 < 1$ .

3.  $p_1$  i  $p_2$  són reals i diferents: no estudiam aquest cas