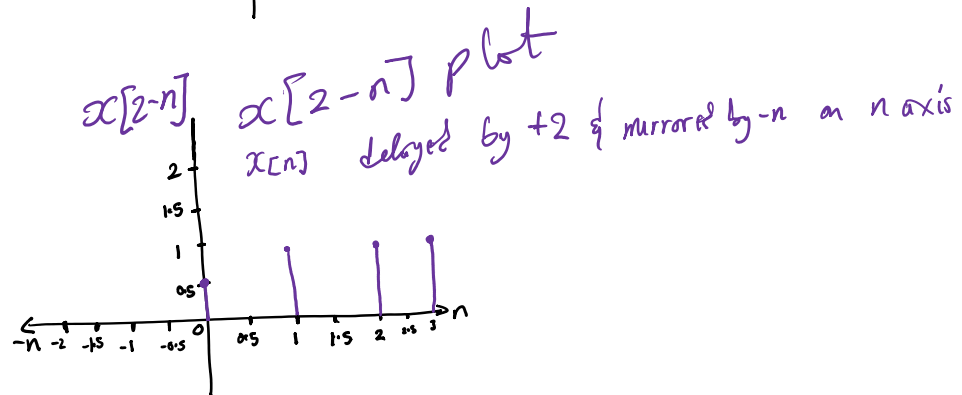
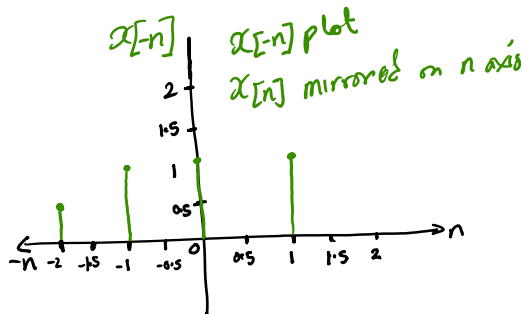
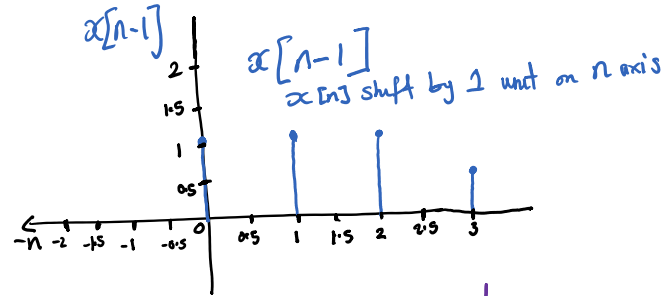
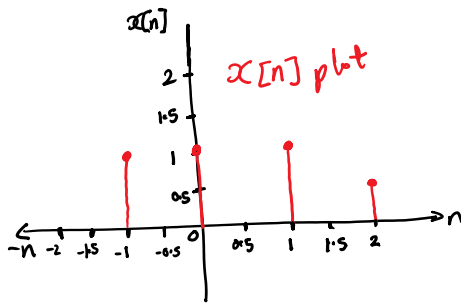


a)

$$x[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & n = -1, 0, 1 \\ 0.5 & n = 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

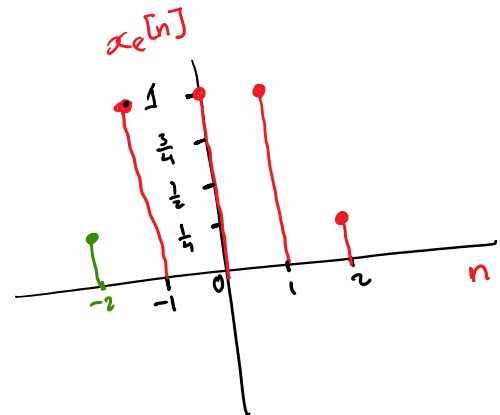


b) Even Component

$$x_e[n] = \frac{1}{2} [x[n] + x[-n]]$$

$n$	$x_e[n]$
-1	$\frac{1}{2} [x[-1] + x[1]] = \frac{1}{2} [1 + 1] = 1$
0	$\frac{1}{2} [x[0] + x[0]] = \frac{1}{2} [1 + 1] = 1$
1	$\frac{1}{2} [x[1] + x[-1]] = \frac{1}{2} [1 + 1] = 1$
2	$\frac{1}{2} [x[2] + x[-2]] = \frac{1}{2} [\frac{1}{2} + 0] = \frac{1}{4}$
-2	$\frac{1}{2} [x[-2] + x[2]] = \frac{1}{2} [0 + \frac{1}{2}] = \frac{1}{4}$

$$x[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & n = -1, 0, 1 \\ 0.5 & n = 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

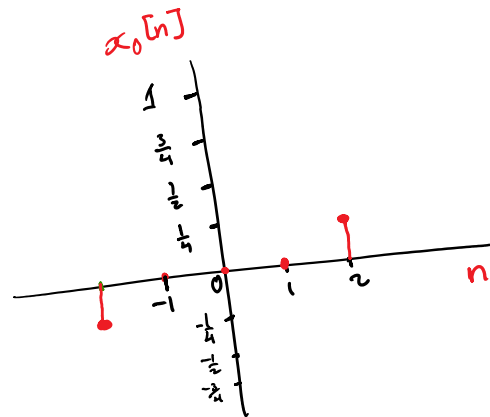


c) Odd Component

$$x_o[n] = \frac{1}{2} [x[n] - x[-n]]$$

n	$x_o[n]$
-1	$\frac{1}{2} [x[-1] - x[1]] = \frac{1}{2} [1 - 1] = 0$
0	$\frac{1}{2} [x[0] - x[0]] = \frac{1}{2} [1 - 1] = 0$
1	$\frac{1}{2} [x[1] - x[-1]] = \frac{1}{2} [1 - 1] = 0$
2	$\frac{1}{2} [x[2] - x[-2]] = \frac{1}{2} [\frac{1}{2} - 0] = \frac{1}{4}$
-2	$\frac{1}{2} [x[-2] - x[2]] = \frac{1}{2} [0 - \frac{1}{2}] = -\frac{1}{4}$

$$x[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & n = -1, 1 \\ 0.5 & n = 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



a)

$$x[n] = \cos(0.7\pi n)$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \frac{2\pi m}{N}$$

$$\frac{m}{N_0} = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} \quad \left| \omega_0 = \text{rational number for periodic signal} \right.$$

$$\frac{m}{N_0} = \frac{0.7\pi}{2\pi} = \frac{0.7 \times 10}{2 \times 10}$$

$$\frac{m}{N_0} = \frac{7}{20}$$

$$\therefore N_0 = 20$$

b)

$$x(t) = \cos(\pi t) \quad T_s = 0.7$$

Nyquist theorem

 $f_s \geq 2f$   
 $\downarrow$   
 sampling  
 freq

 $\downarrow$   
 freq. of  
 signal

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

$$\text{for } x(t) \quad \omega = \pi$$

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_s \geq 2f$$

$$\dots \geq 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_s = \frac{1}{T_s} = \frac{1}{0.7} = 1.4 \text{ Hz}$$

$$1.4 \text{ Hz} \geq$$

$$1.4 \text{ Hz} \geq 1 \text{ Hz}$$

Since  $f_s \geq 2f$   $\therefore T_s @ 0.7$  satisfies the Nyquist condition

$$x[n] = \cos(0.7\pi n)$$

$$x(t) = \cos(\pi t)$$

$$T_s = 0.7$$

$$x[n] = x(T_s n) = \cos(T_s \pi n)$$

$$a) \quad x[n] = e^{j(n-8)/8}$$

$$x[n] = e^{j\left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{8}n}_{\omega_0} - \underbrace{1}_{\theta}\right)}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi m}{N}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} = \frac{2\pi m}{N}$$

$$\frac{m}{N} = \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{16\pi}$$

$N = 16\pi$  is irrational integer  $\therefore x[n]$  is not periodic

$$x_1[n] = e^{j(n-8)\pi/8}$$

$$x_1[n] = e^{j\left(\underbrace{\frac{\pi}{8}n}_{\omega_0} - \underbrace{\pi}_{\theta}\right)}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi m}{N}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{8} = 2\pi \frac{m}{N}$$

$$\frac{m}{N} = \frac{\cancel{\pi}}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$N = 16$  is a rational number  $\therefore x_1[n]$  is periodic

9.29

Saturday, November 18, 2023 4:01 PM

$$x[n] = x[n-1] + x[n-3] \quad n \geq 3$$

$$x[0] = 0$$

$$x[1] = 1$$

$$x[2] = 2$$

$$x[3] = x[2] + x[0]$$

$$x[3] = 2 + 0$$

$$x[3] = 2$$

$$x[4] = x[3] + x[1]$$

$$= 2 + 1$$

$$= 3$$

$$x(i+1) = x(i-2) + x(i)$$

$$x(4) = x(1) + x(3)$$

$$x[i] = x(i-1) + x[i-3]$$

$$x[i] = x[2] + x[0]$$

9.34c

Sunday, November 19, 2023 4:42 PM

$$x(t) = \cos(2\pi t)$$

$$x[n] = x(nT_s)$$

$$x[n] = \cos[2\pi(nT_s)]$$

$$z[n] = x[2n]$$

$$z[n] = \cos[2\pi(2nT_s)]$$

$$z[n] = \cos[4\pi nT_s]$$

$$z[n] = \cos\left[\frac{4\pi n}{7}\right]$$

$$\cancel{2\pi nT_s} = \frac{\cancel{4\pi n}^2}{7}$$

$$T_s = \frac{2}{7} \text{ for } z[n]$$

$$y[n] = x\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]$$

$$y[n] = \cos\left[\cancel{2\pi}\left(\cancel{\frac{n}{2}}T_s\right)\right]$$

$$y[n] = \cos(\pi n T_s)$$

$$y[n] = \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{7}\right)$$

$$\cancel{2\pi n T_s} = \frac{\cancel{\pi n}}{7} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$T_s = \frac{1}{14} \text{ for } y[n]$$