

3.3) a) $x_a[n] = \alpha^{|n|}$ $0 < |\alpha| < 1$



$$X_a(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} \alpha^{-n} z^{-n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha^n z^{-n}$$

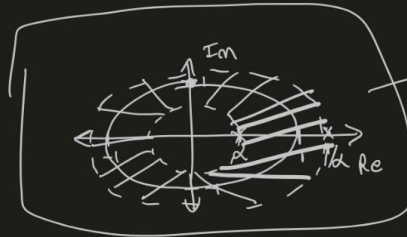
$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha^n z^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha^n z^{-n}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha z}{1 - \alpha z} + \frac{1}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}} = \frac{\alpha z(1 - \alpha z^{-1}) + 1(1 - \alpha z)}{(1 - \alpha z)(1 - \alpha z^{-1})}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha z - \alpha^2 + 1 - \alpha z}{(1 - \alpha z)(1 - \alpha z^{-1})}$$

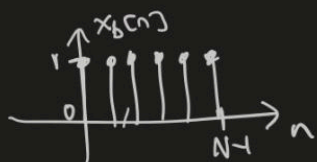
$$= \boxed{\frac{1 - \alpha^2}{(1 - \alpha z)(1 - \alpha z^{-1})}}$$

ROC: $R_x = \{z: |\alpha| < |z| < \frac{1}{|\alpha|}\}$



ROC is in shaded region

$$b) x_b[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq n \leq N-1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

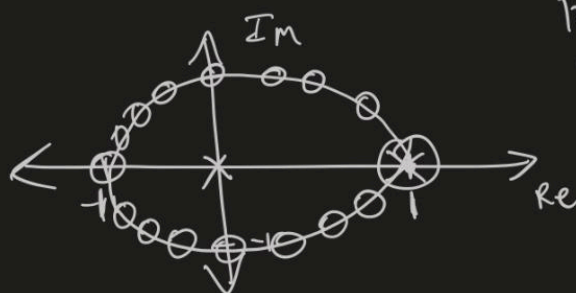


$$X_b(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} z^{-n} = \frac{1(1-z^{-N})}{1-z^{-1}} = \boxed{\frac{1-z^{-N}}{1-z^{-1}}}$$

$$X_b(z) = \frac{1-z^{-N}}{1-z^{-1}}$$

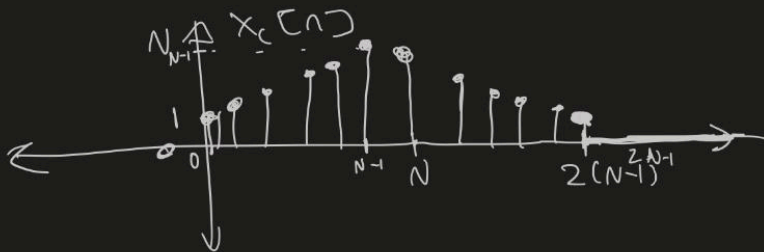
$$\text{ROC: } R_x = \{z : |z| \neq 0\}$$

$\Rightarrow 0$ is a pole just like 1 but 1 cancels out because it's a zero



$|z|$ can take any value except 0.

$$c) x_c[n] = \begin{cases} n+1, & 0 \leq n \leq N-1 \\ 2N-1-n, & N \leq n \leq 2(N-1) \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

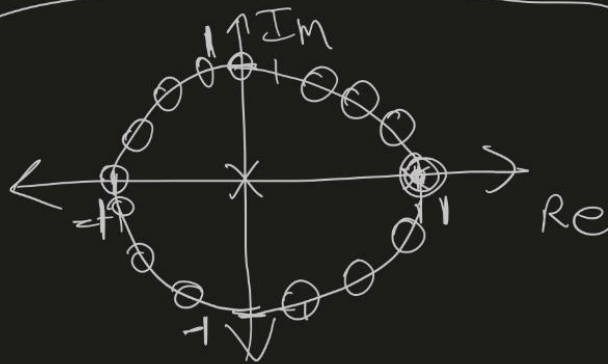


A triangular function is a convolution of 2 rectangular functions.

$$x_c[n] = x_b[n] * x_b[n-1]$$

$$X_c(z) = X_b(z) z^{-1} X_b(z) = \left(\frac{1-z^{-N}}{1-z^{-1}} \right)^2 z^{-1} = \boxed{\frac{z^{-1}(1-z^{-N})^2}{1-z^{-1}}}$$

$$\boxed{\text{ROC: } R_X = \{z: |z| \neq 0, 1\}}$$



$$3.21) a) H(z) = \frac{4 + 0.25z^{-1} - 0.5z^{-2}}{(1 - 0.25z^{-1})(1 + 0.5z^{-1})}$$

$$\text{ROC: } R_H = \{z : |z| > 0.5\}$$

b) If a system is stable, then the unit circle has to be contained in the ROC. The ROC R_H contains the unit circle, therefore the system is stable.

$$\begin{aligned} c) H(z) &= \frac{4 + 0.25z^{-1} - 0.5z^{-2}}{(1 - 0.25z^{-1})(1 + 0.5z^{-1})} = \frac{4 + 0.25z^{-1} - 0.5z^{-2}}{1 + 0.5z^{-1} - 0.25z^{-1} - 0.125z^{-2}} \\ &= \frac{4 + 0.25z^{-1} - 0.5z^{-2}}{1 + 0.25z^{-1} - 0.125z^{-2}} = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} \end{aligned}$$

$$Y(z) [1 + 0.25z^{-1} - 0.125z^{-2}] = X(z) [4 + 0.25z^{-1} - 0.5z^{-2}]$$

$$Y(z) + 0.25z^{-1}Y(z) - 0.125z^{-2}Y(z) = 4X(z) + 0.25z^{-1}X(z) - 0.5z^{-2}X(z)$$

$$\downarrow z^{-1}$$

$$y[n] + 0.25y[n-1] - 0.125y[n-2] = 4x[n] + 0.25x[n-1] - 0.5x[n-2]$$

$$d) H(z) = \frac{4 + 0.25z^{-1} - 0.5z^{-2}}{1 + 0.25z^{-1} - 0.125z^{-2}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 1 + 0.25z^{-1} - 0.125z^{-2} \overline{) 4 + 0.25z^{-1} - 0.5z^{-2}} \\ \underline{-(4 + z^{-1} - 0.5z^{-2})} \\ -0.75z^{-1} \end{array}$$

$$H(z) = 4 - \frac{0.75z^{-1}}{(1 - 0.25z^{-1})(1 + 0.5z^{-1})}$$

$$\frac{0.75z^{-1}}{(1 - 0.25z^{-1})(1 + 0.5z^{-1})} = \frac{A}{1 - 0.25z^{-1}} + \frac{B}{1 + 0.5z^{-1}}$$

$$A(1 + 0.5z^{-1}) + B(1 - 0.25z^{-1}) = 0.75z^{-1}$$

$$\text{If } z^{-1} = -2:$$

$$B(1 - 0.25(-2)) = 0.75(-2)$$

$$B(1.5) = -1.5 \rightarrow B = -1$$

$$\text{If } z^{-1} = 4:$$

$$A(1 + 0.5(4)) = 0.75(4)$$

$$A(3) = 3$$

$$A = 1$$

$$H(z) = 4 - \frac{1}{1 - 0.25z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1 + 0.5z^{-1}}$$

$$\downarrow z^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{h[n] = 4\delta[n] - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n] + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]}$$

e) $x[n] = u[n-1] \xrightarrow{z} X(z) = \frac{-1}{1-z^{-1}}$

$$H(z) = \frac{4+0.25z^{-1}-0.5z^{-2}}{(1-0.25z^{-1})(1+0.5z^{-1})}$$

$$Y(z) = X(z)H(z) = \frac{-(4+0.25z^{-1}-0.5z^{-2})}{(1-z^{-1})(1-0.25z^{-1})(1+0.5z^{-1})}$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{-4-0.25z^{-1}+0.5z^{-2}}{(1-z^{-1})(1-0.25z^{-1})(1+0.5z^{-1})}$$



$$ROC: R_1 = \{z : 0.5 < |z| < 1\}$$

f) $Y(z) = \frac{-4-0.25z^{-1}+0.5z^{-2}}{(1-z^{-1})(1-0.25z^{-1})(1+0.5z^{-1})} = \frac{A}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{B}{1-0.25z^{-1}} + \frac{C}{1+0.5z^{-1}}$

$$A(1-0.25z^{-1})(1+0.5z^{-1}) + B(1-z^{-1})(1+0.5z^{-1}) + C(1-z^{-1})(1-0.25z^{-1}) = -4-0.25z^{-1}+0.5z^{-2}$$

if $z^{-1} = 1$:

$$B(1-1)(1+0.5) = -4-0.25(1)+0.5(1)$$

$$B(-3)(1.5) = -4-1+0.5$$

$$B(-4.5) = -4.5 \Rightarrow B = 1$$

if $z^{-1} = -2$:

$$C(1+2)(1+0.5) = -4-0.25(-2)+0.5(4)$$

$$C(3)(1.5) = -4+0.5+2$$

$$C(4.5) = -1.5$$

$$C = -1/3$$

if $z^{-1} = 1$:

$$A(1-0.25)(1+0.5) = -4-0.25+0.5$$

$$A(0.75)(1.5) = -3.75$$

$$A(1.125) = -3.75$$

$$A = -10/3$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{-10/3}{1-z^{-1}} - \frac{1/3}{1-0.25z^{-1}} - \frac{1/3}{1+0.5z^{-1}} \xrightarrow{z^{-1}} y[n] = \frac{-10}{3}u[n-1] - \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n] - \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]$$

3.3) a) $X(z) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}{1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}$ ($x[n]$ is a right sided sequence)

Sequence is 0 for $n < N, < \infty$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1} \overline{) 1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} \\ \underline{-(1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1})} \\ -\frac{2}{3}z^{-1} \\ \underline{-(-\frac{2}{3}z^{-1} - \frac{2}{9}z^{-2})} \\ \frac{2}{9}z^{-2} \end{array}$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2\left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^n z^{-n}$$

$$\hookrightarrow x[n] = 2\left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^n u[n] - \delta[n]$$

b) $X(z) = \frac{3}{z - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8}z^{-1}}$ $x[n]$ stable

$$= \frac{3}{z(1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1} - \frac{1}{8}z^{-2})} = \frac{3}{z(1 + \frac{1}{4}z^{-1})(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})} = \frac{3z^{-1}}{(1 + \frac{1}{4}z^{-1})(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})} = \frac{A}{1 + \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}} + \frac{B}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}$$

$$A(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}) + B(1 + \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}) = 3z^{-1}$$

if $z^{-1} = 2$:

$$B(1 + \frac{1}{4}(2)) = 3(2)$$

$$B(1.5) = 6$$

$$B = 4$$

if $z^{-1} = -4$:

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

$$A(3) = -12$$

$$A = -4$$

$$X(z) = \frac{4}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} - \frac{4}{1 + \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}}$$

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

c) $X(z) = \ln(1-4z) \quad |z| < \frac{1}{4}$

$$X(z) = -\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-4)^k (-z)^k}{k} = -\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(4z)^k}{k} = -\sum_{m=-\infty}^{-1} \frac{1}{m} (4)^{-m} z^{-m}$$

$$X[n] = \frac{1}{n} (4)^{-n} u[-n-1]$$

d) $X(z) = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{3}z^{-3}} \quad |z| > (\sqrt[3]{3})$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-3} \overline{) 1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-3} + \frac{1}{9}z^{-6}} \\ \underline{-(1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-3})} \\ \frac{1}{3}z^{-3} \\ \underline{-(\frac{1}{3}z^{-3} - \frac{1}{9}z^{-6})} \\ \frac{1}{9}z^{-6} \end{array}$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ n=3k}}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n/3} z^{-n}$$

$$X[n] = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n/3} & n=0, 3, 6, \dots \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

3.54:

$$a) x^*[n] \xleftrightarrow{z} X^*(z^*)$$

$$Z(x^*[n]) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x^*[n] z^{-n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (x[n] (z^*)^{-n})^* = \left(\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] (z^*)^{-n} \right)^*$$

$$= (X(z^*))^* = \boxed{X^*(z^*)}$$

$$b) x[-n] \xleftrightarrow{z} X(1/z)$$

$$Z(x[-n]) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[-n] z^{-n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] (z^{-1})^{-n}$$

$$= X(z^{-1})$$

$$= \boxed{X\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)}$$

$$c) \quad x_R[n] \xleftrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{2} [X(z) + X^*(z^*)]$$

$$x[n] = x_R[n] + j x_I[n]$$

$$x^*[n] = x_R[n] - j x_I[n]$$

$$x[n] + x^*[n] = 2x_R[n]$$

$$x_R[n] = \frac{1}{2} (x[n] + x^*[n])$$

$$Z(x_R[n]) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} (x[n] + x^*[n]) z^{-n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (x[n] + x^*[n]) z^{-n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] z^{-n} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x^*[n] z^{-n} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] z^{-n} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x^*[n] (z^*)^{-n} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] z^{-n} + \left(\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] (z^*)^{-n} \right)^* \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (X(z) + (X(z^*))^*)$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2} (X(z) + X^*(z^*))}$$

$$d) x_I[n] \xrightarrow{Z} \frac{1}{2j} [X(z) - X^*(z^*)]$$

$$x[n] = x_R[n] + jx_I[n]$$

$$x^*[n] = x_R[n] - jx_I[n]$$

$$x[n] - x^*[n] = 2jx_I[n]$$

$$x_I[n] = \frac{1}{2j} (x[n] - x^*[n])$$

$$Z(x_I[n]) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2j} (x[n] - x^*[n]) z^{-n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \left(\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] z^{-n} - \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x^*[n] z^{-n} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \left(X(z) - \left(\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] (z^*)^{-n} \right)^* \right)$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2j} (X(z) - X^*(z^*))}$$