Joshua Jennings

Wednesday, February 23, 2022 10:42 PM

Don't lose courage.
Come to my office hour
if you'd like to talk.
This is still recoverable.

28

ECE 466 Midterm 1

Name: Joshua Jennings
PID: A55731619

February 21, 2022

- Don't forget to write your name.
- Open textbook.
- Read carefully and write legibly. For the problems with partial credit, show your work.
- For those of you who are remotely solving the exam:
  - You can solve your exam in a-4 sheets or on your tablet.
  - You need to send a scanned pdf or image until 11:45 AM, Tuesday 22nd, to sofuoglu@msu.edu. Otherwise, your exam will not be accepted.
  - Make sure your answers are legible from pdf or scanned image.

1. No partial points for the following.

   (a) [15 Points] Check if the following systems fits the classifications on the columns.

System Equation	Linear	Time Invariant	Static	Causal	Stable
$y[n] = x[-n]$	✓	✓ −1			✓
$y[n] = 2n^2x[n] + nx[n+1]$	−1			✓ −1	✓ −1
$y[n] = cos(2\pi x[n])$	✓ −1	−1	−1	−1	✓

   (b) [5 Points] The sequence $x[n] = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right)$ was obtained by sampling an analog signal $x(t) = \cos(\Omega t)$ at a sampling rate of $F_s = 100$ Hz. What are two possible values of Ω?

   $\rightarrow 2\pi\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)n \rightarrow f_0$

   2, 4

   −4

   $\Omega = F_0 \cdot 2\pi$

   $f_0 = \frac{F_0}{F_s} = \frac{F_0}{100} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow F_0 = 25$
   $= -25$
   Since cos

   (c) [5 Points] What is the ideal sampling frequency of $x(t) = u(t)$?

   atleast 200 Hz according to the Nyquist Freq theorem

   −4

   ∞

(d) [5 Points] The causal sequence $x[n] = \{\underline{3}, 1\}$ is input to a system with impulse response $h[n]$, producing the zero-state response $y[n] = \{\underline{6}, -1, 2, 1\}$. Determine $h[n]$.

−5

(e) The impulse response of a DT (Discrete Time)-LTI system is given by $h[n] = A(0.7)^n u[n]$. Suppose $x[n] = B\cos(0.2\pi n)u[n]$ is input to the system. Which of the following could be the output signal $y[n] = h[n] * x[n]$?

i. $K_1(0.7)^n \cos(0.2\pi n + \theta)u[n]$.
ii. $K_1(0.14)^n u[n] + K_1 \cos(0.14\pi n\theta)u[n]$.
iii. $K_1(0.7)^n u[n] + K_2 \cos(0.2\pi n + \theta)u[n]$.
iv. $K_1(0.7)^n u[-n] + K_2 \cos(0.2\pi n + \theta)u[n]$.

−10

2. [30 Points] Consider a causal LTI system described by the difference equation $y[n] = \frac{2}{15}y[n-1] + \frac{1}{15}y[n-2] + x[n]$ with $y[-1] = 1$, $y[-2] = -1$.

(a) [6] Find the impulse response $h[n]$.
(b) [4] Determine if the system is (1) FIR or IIR, and (2) stable.
(c) [8] Find the zero state response for $x[n] = u[n]$. (*Decide on particular response's K first.*)
(d) [8] Find the zero input response.
(e) [4] Find the total response for $x[n] = u[n]$. Identify the steady state and transient responses.

$$y[n] = \frac{2}{15}\, y[n-1] + \frac{1}{15}\, y[n-2] + x[n]$$

$y[-1] = 1 \qquad y[-2] = -1$

−30

Extra page for Question 2

3. [30 points] A causal LTI system has a system function $H(z) = \frac{1+z^{-1}}{1-\frac{3}{5}z^{-1}+\frac{2}{25}z^{-2}}$.

(a) [5] Determine the difference equation that this system function describes.

(b) [2] What is the gain of the system?

(c) [5] Plot the pole-zero map.

(d) [5] Determine the region of convergence (ROC).

(e) [5] Is the system stable? Why?

(f) [8] Find the input signal $x[n]$ that will produce the output $y[n] = 2\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n u[n] - \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^n u[n]$.

(a) $H_z = \dfrac{1+z^{-1}}{\left(1-\frac{3}{5}z^{-1}+\frac{2}{25}z^{-2}\right)}$

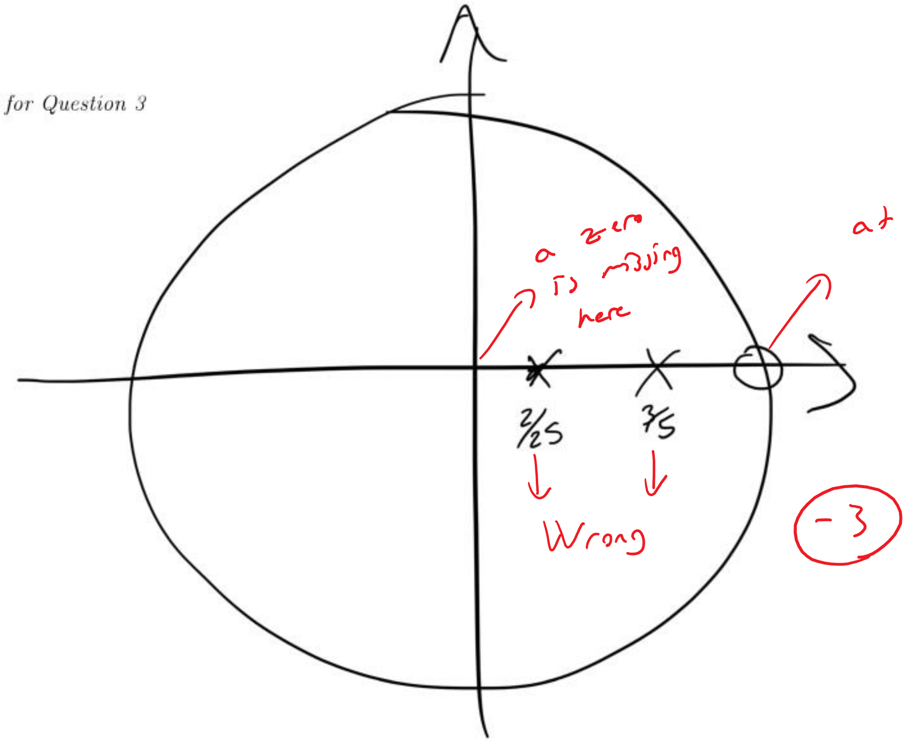
$\dfrac{Y_z}{X(z)} = \quad z^{-1}$

$Y(z)\left[1-\frac{3}{5}z^{-1}+\frac{2}{25}z^{-2}\right] = H_z{}^{-1}\,X(z)$

$y(n) - \frac{3}{5}\cdot y(n-1) - \frac{2}{25}\ y(n-2)$

$= x(n) + x(n-1)$

(c) Pole ~~zero~~ Map



(d) ROC is $|z| > \frac{3}{5}$ $|z| > \frac{2}{25}$

ROC is $|z| > \frac{3}{5}$

(e) system is stable because of unit circle in the system.

f) -8