

EC516 HW 10

10.1

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } H(z) &= \sum_{n=0}^3 h[n] z^{-n} \\ &= (z-1)(z+1) \end{aligned}$$

So z has zero at $z=1$ and $z=-1$

b) Since this is a High pass filter (a sinc but with a π shift) so at $\omega=\pi$ it's at max.

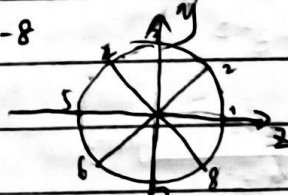
10.2

a) So for $1-z^{-8}$ we could see that except at $z=0$ (origin) he doesn't have pole and it is an FIR (Also limit amount of trace back of π)

$$\text{b) } x[n] = \cos(0.25\pi n + 0.15\pi n)$$

$$y[n] = h[n] * x[n] = x[n] - x[n-8]$$

ω of $x[n]$ is 0.25π so signal repeats every $\frac{2\pi}{0.25\pi} = 8$
the zeros of $1-z^{-8}$



$$z^{-8} = 1$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{8} = \frac{1}{4}\pi$$

so any signal input

with frequency: $0, \frac{1}{4}\pi, \frac{1}{2}\pi, \frac{3}{4}\pi, \pi, -\frac{1}{4}\pi, -\frac{1}{2}\pi, -\frac{3}{4}\pi$ is zero

$\frac{1}{4}\pi = 0.25\pi$ so reaction to $x[n]$ is zero

everywhere.

10.3

$$a) \quad y[n] = 0.5y[n-1] + x[n] - 0.5^4 x[n-4]$$

$$Y(z) = 0.5Y(z) \cdot z^{-1} + X(z) - 0.5^4 X(z) \cdot z^{-4}$$

$$(1 - 0.5z^{-1}) Y(z) = (1 - 0.5^4 z^{-4}) X(z)$$

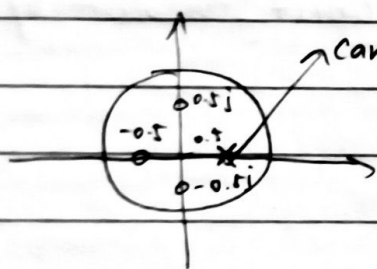
$$Y(z) = \frac{1 - (0.5z^{-1})^4}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{[1 + (0.5z^{-1})^2][1 - (0.5z^{-1})^2]}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{[1 + (0.5z^{-1})^2][1 - 0.5z^{-1}][1 + 0.5z^{-1}]}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}}$$

$$= [1 + (0.5z^{-1})^2][1 + 0.5z^{-1}]$$

$$1 - 0.5z^{-1}$$

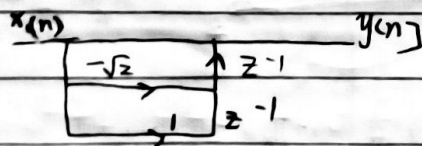


$$1 - (0.5z^{-1})^2 = 0$$

$$1 - 0.5z^{-1} \rightarrow z = 0.5$$

$$b) \quad H(z) = 1 - 2\cos(\omega_0)z^{-1} + z^{-2} \quad \omega_0 = 0.25\pi$$

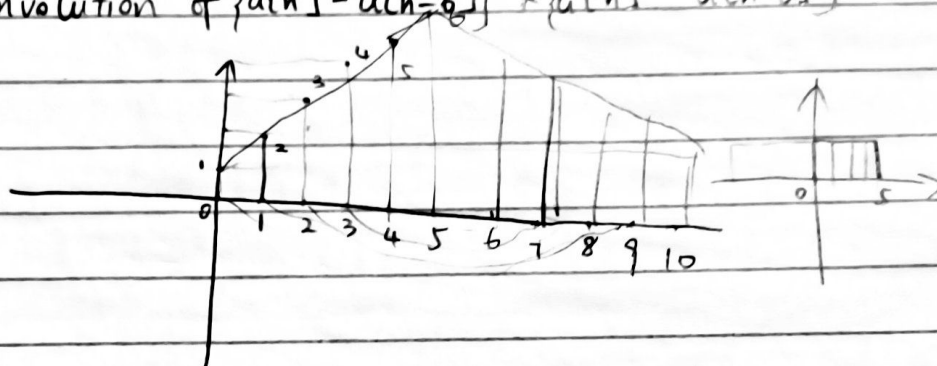
$$= 1 - \sqrt{2}z^{-1} + z^{-2}$$



10.4

a) The inverse of this is a convolution of 2 box in time domain.

Convolution of $\{u[n] - u[n-6]\} * \{u[n] - u[n-6]\}$



b) Yes, that is the characteristic of bilinear transformation. It should maintain zero-poles properties.

10.5

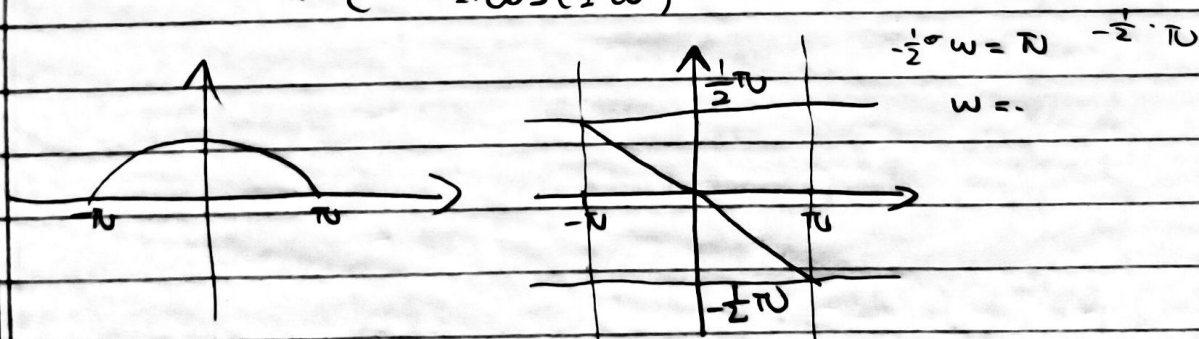
$$G(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-j\omega \cdot 0} + e^{-j\omega \cdot 1}$$

$$= 1 + e^{-j\omega}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{j\omega}{2}} (e^{\frac{j\omega}{2}} + e^{-\frac{j\omega}{2}})$$

$$= e^{-\frac{j\omega}{2}} 2 \cos\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)$$

So the slope is $-\frac{1}{2}$ while the cos



10.6

No, the bilinear transformation $z = \frac{1+s}{1-s}$ which could see does not guarantee linear phase to linear phase change.