

$$[1] \quad H(z) = \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1-rz^{-1}}$$

$$(a) \quad H(z) = \frac{1}{1-rz^{-1}} - \frac{z^{-1}}{1-rz^{-1}}$$

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

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{1-re^{-j\omega}} - \frac{e^{-j\omega}}{1-re^{-j\omega}} = \frac{1-e^{-j\omega}}{1-re^{-j\omega}}$$

$$(b) \quad |H(\omega)| = \sqrt{H(\omega) \cdot H^*(\omega)} \quad |H(0)| = \sqrt{\frac{2-2}{1+r^2-2r}} = 0$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(1-e^{-j\omega})(1-e^{j\omega})}{(1-re^{-j\omega})(1-re^{j\omega})}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1+1-(e^{-j\omega}+e^{j\omega})}{1+r^2-r(e^{-j\omega}+e^{j\omega})}}$$

$$|H(\pm \frac{\pi}{2})| = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+r^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+0.99^2}} = 1.00501$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2-2\cos(\omega)}{1+r^2-2r\cos(\omega)}}$$

$$|H(\pm \pi)| = \sqrt{\frac{4}{1+r^2+2r}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{(1+r)^2}} = \frac{2}{1+r} = \frac{2}{1.99} = 1.00502$$

$$(c) \quad H(\omega) = \frac{(1-e^{-j\omega})(1-re^{j\omega})}{(1-re^{-j\omega})(1-re^{j\omega})}$$

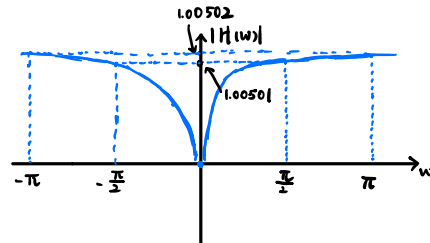
$$\angle H(\omega) = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{(1-r) \sin \omega}{1+r-2r\cos \omega - (1-r) \cos(\omega)} \right)$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{(1-r) \sin \omega}{1+r - (1+r) \cos \omega} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1+r - (e^{-j\omega} + re^{j\omega})}{1+r^2-2r\cos(\omega)}$$

$$= \frac{1+r-2r\cos(\omega) - (1-r)e^{-j\omega}}{1+r^2-2r\cos(\omega)}$$

practical role: high pass filter



$$(d) \quad H(z) = \frac{1+z^{-1}}{1+rz^{-1}}$$

$$[a], \quad h[n] = (r)^n u[n] + (r)^{n-1} u[n-1]$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{1+re^{-j\omega}} + \frac{e^{-j\omega}}{1+re^{-j\omega}} = \frac{1+e^{-j\omega}}{1+re^{-j\omega}}$$

[b],

$$|H(\omega)| = \sqrt{H(\omega) \cdot H^*(\omega)}$$

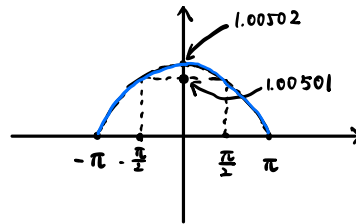
$$|H(0)| = \sqrt{\frac{4}{(r+1)^2}} = \frac{2}{r+1} = \frac{2}{1.99}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(1+e^{-j\omega})(1+e^{j\omega})}{(1+re^{-j\omega})(1+re^{j\omega})}}$$

$$|H(\pm \frac{\pi}{2})| = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+r^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+0.99^2}}$$

$$|H(\pm \pi)| = 0$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2+2\cos \omega}{1+r^2+2r\cos \omega}}$$



[c],

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1+e^{-j\omega}}{1+re^{-j\omega}} = \frac{(1+e^{-j\omega})(1+re^{j\omega})}{(1+re^{-j\omega})(1+re^{j\omega})}$$

$$= \frac{1+r+e^{-j\omega}+re^{j\omega}}{1+r^2+2r\cos \omega}$$

$$= \frac{[1+r + \cos \omega] + j[\sin(-\omega) + \sin \omega]}{1+r^2+2r\cos \omega}$$

$$\tan^{-1}(H(\omega)) = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sin \omega + \sin \omega}{1+r + (1+r) \cos \omega} \right) = 0$$

practical role: low pass filter

$$[2] \quad \text{FIR: } \{h[n]\}_{n=0}^{N-1} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \delta[n-k] = \left\{ \frac{1}{N}, \frac{1}{N}, \frac{1}{N}, \dots \right\}$$

$$(a) \quad H(\omega) = \frac{1}{N} [1 + e^{-j\omega} + \dots + e^{-j(N-1)\omega}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{1-e^{-jN\omega}}{1-e^{-j\omega}}$$

$$(b) \quad N=5: \quad H(\omega) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1-e^{-j5\omega}}{1-e^{-j\omega}}$$



$$(c) \quad H(\omega) = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{1-e^{-jN\omega}}{1-e^{-j\omega}}$$

if  $N$  is very large, then  $|H(\omega)|$  is very close to 0.

so for the input signal  $x[n]$ , it will

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

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] h[n-k] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k],$$

if  $x[n]$  is FIR, then  $y[n]$  is very close to 0.

if  $x[n]$  is IIR, then  $y[n]$  equals  $\frac{\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]}{N}$

[3]. 
$$\chi(\omega) = \begin{cases} -1 & -\pi \leq \omega < 0 \\ 1 & 0 \leq \omega < \pi \end{cases}$$

(a):

$$\begin{aligned} \chi[n] &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \chi(\omega) e^{j\omega n} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 -e^{j\omega n} d\omega + \int_0^{\pi} e^{j\omega n} d\omega \right] \end{aligned}$$

for  $n=2k$ :  $e^{j\omega n} = 1$ , so  $\chi[n] = 0$

for  $n=2k+1$ :  $e^{j\omega n} = e^{j\omega}$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi[n] &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ \left[ -\frac{1}{jn} e^{j\omega n} \right]_{-\pi}^0 + \left[ \frac{1}{jn} e^{j\omega n} \right]_0^{\pi} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( -\frac{1}{jn} + \frac{1}{jn} \cdot e^{-j\pi} - \frac{1}{jn} + \frac{1}{jn} \cdot e^{j\pi} \right) \\ &= -\frac{4}{2\pi j n} \\ &= \frac{2j}{\pi(2k+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{so: } \chi[n] = \begin{cases} 0 & n=2k \\ \frac{2j}{\pi(2k+1)} & n=2k+1 \end{cases}$$

(b) from parseval's relation:

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |\chi[n]|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\chi(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |\chi[n]|^2 = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \cdot \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2} = \frac{8}{\pi^2} \left( \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\chi(\omega)|^2 d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1 d\omega = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{8}{\pi^2} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots \right) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$