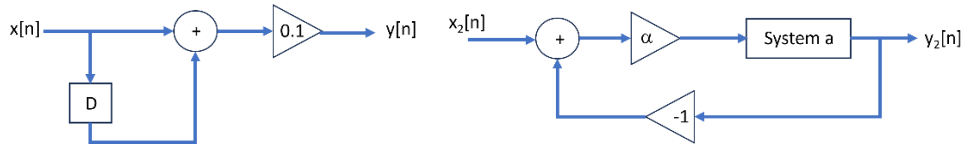


1. For the 2 block diagrams given below, write the corresponding ordinary difference equations (ODE) and operator forms for each of them.



System a is the system in the block diagram on the left.

2. Consider these first order systems: (i) $Y = \frac{R}{1-\alpha R} X$, (ii) $Y = \frac{1-\beta R}{1-\alpha R} X$
- Write the ODE for these systems.
 - Draw the block diagram for these systems.
 - Find and sketch the impulse response of these systems.
 - Summarise your learning from the above answers. Specifically, state the advantage, if any, between these systems and the standard *accumulator* in terms of system behaviour.
3. Using convolution, find and sketch the response of the following systems.
- $x[n] = h[n] = u[n]$
 - $x[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]; h[n] = u[n]$.
 - $x[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]; h[n] = \sin \frac{n\pi}{25} (u[n] - u[n - 10])$.
 - Identify the function performed by the systems in parts a through c.
4. Correlation is a popular signal processing operation. Given two real sequences $f[m], g[m]$ the cross-correlation function $r_{f,g}[l]$ is defined as

$$r_{f,g}[l] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f[l+m]g[m]; l \text{ is called the lag parameter}$$

- Find the cross-correlation function if $f[n]$ is a unit height sequence starting at $n = 0$ and is of length 4, and $g[n] = \delta[n+1] - 2\delta[n] + \delta[n-1]$.
- When $f[m] = g[m]$ in the above equation the operation is called autocorrelation. Find the autocorrelation functions $r_{f,f}[l]$ and $r_{g,g}[l]$. What can you observe from the results?
- Since correlation is a measure of similarity, what information do the cross-correlation and autocorrelation functions help extract?
- The correlation operation is very similar to the convolution operation. Derive the relation between the two.