

Foundations of Audio Signal Processing:

Exercise sheet 5

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Exercise 5.1.

(a).

$$\|f(t)\|_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)dt = \int_0^1 f(t)dt = \int_0^1 t^{-1/2}dt = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} 2t^{1/2} - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} 2t^{1/2} = 2 \quad (1)$$

$$\|f(t)\|_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)^2 dt = \int_0^1 f(t)^2 dt = \int_0^1 t^{-1} dt = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \ln(t) - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \ln(t) = \infty \quad (2)$$

(b).

$$\|f(t)\|_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)dt = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)dt = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{-1} dt = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(t) - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \ln(t) = \infty \quad (3)$$

$$\|f(t)\|_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)^2 dt = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)^2 dt = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{-2} dt = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{t}\right) - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{1}{t}\right) = 0 + 1 = 1 \quad (4)$$

Exercise 5.2.

(a).

$$\left\| \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} x(n) \right\|_p = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (e^n)^p = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} e^{np} \rightarrow +\infty \text{ for } \forall p \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{So } x(n) \notin l^p(\mathbb{Z}) \forall p \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (6)$$

(b).

$$\| \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} x(n) \|_p = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (e^{2\pi i n})^p = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \cos 2\pi p n + i \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \sin 2\pi p n = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1 + i \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 0 = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1 \rightarrow +\infty \quad (7)$$

$$\text{So } x(n) \notin l^p(\mathbb{Z}) \forall p \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (8)$$

(c).

$$\text{For even } p = 2k \quad (9)$$

$$\| \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} x(n) \|_p = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^p = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^{2k} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)^k \quad (10)$$

$$\text{Diverges for } k = 1, \text{ converges for } k > 1 \text{ as } \zeta(k) \quad (11)$$

$$\text{So } x(n) \in l^p(\mathbb{Z}) \forall \text{ even } p > 2 \quad (12)$$

$$(13)$$

$$\text{For odd } p = 2k + 1 \quad (14)$$

$$\| \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} x(n) \|_p = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^p = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^{2k+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^{2k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Diverges because } \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ diverges and } \frac{1}{n} \text{ behaves as for even } p \quad (16)$$

$$\text{So } x(n) \notin l^p(\mathbb{Z}) \forall \text{ odd } p \quad (17)$$