

**Electrical Engineering Department**  
**IIT Hyderabad**  
**EE2000 - Signal Processing**  
**Homework-3**

**Note**

- \* Plagiarism is strictly prohibited
  - \* Deadline will not be extended under any circumstances.
- (a) Compute and roughly sketch the Fourier transform(FT) of the following sequences
- i.  $x[n] = x'[n - 3]$  where  $x'[n] = u[n + 5] - u[n - 5]$
  - ii.  $x[n] = (n - 1)^2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n+3} u[n - 3]$
  - iii.  $x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{|n|}$
  - iv.  $x[n] = 3(0.8)^{|n|} \cos(0.1\pi n)$
  - v.  $x[n] = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{|n|}{M+1} & -M \leq n \leq M \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$
  - vi.  $x[n] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{M}\right)\right) & -M \leq n \leq M \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$
- (b) Let us consider a sequence  $x_1[n]$  with FT  $X_1(j\omega)$ . Now we have a sequence  $x_2[n] = (-1)^n x_1[n]$ . Then
- i. Represent the FT of  $x_2[n]$  in terms of  $X_1(j\omega)$
  - ii. Let's say  $x_1[n]$  is an ideal low pass filter with cut-off frequency  $\omega_c (< \pi)$ . Then comment on the frequency domain characteristics of  $x_2[n]$ .
  - iii. For what  $x_1[n]$ ,  $x_1[n] = x_2[n]$ .
- (c) Let  $X(j\omega)$  be the FT of the sequence  $x[n] = [1, \underline{0}, 3, 2, 5, 2, 3, 0, 1]$  (Underline indicates the zeroth index). Then without explicitly computing  $X(j\omega)$
- i. Compute  $X(j0), X(j\pi)$
  - ii. Find  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(j\omega) d\omega$
  - iii. Evaluate  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega$
  - iv. Evaluate  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left| \frac{dX(j\omega)}{d\omega} \right|^2 d\omega$
  - v. Determine and sketch the signal  $x'[n]$  whose FT is the real part of  $X(j\omega)$  i.e.,  $X'(j\omega) = X_R(j\omega)$
- (d) Compute the inverse Fourier transform of

$$\frac{1}{(1 - \alpha e^{-j\omega})^4} \quad |\alpha| < 1$$

- (e) Let's suppose someone is generating a sinusoidal signal  $x[n] = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right)$  but we do not have access to the signal for all  $n$  but only for  $0 \leq n \leq 10$  (for other  $n$  we assume  $x[n] = 0$ ). This is mathematically formulated as

$$x'[n] = x[n]w[n]$$

- i. Sketch  $x[n]$ ,  $w[n]$  and  $x'[n]$
  - ii. Compute and roughly sketch  $X(j\omega)$ ,  $W(j\omega)$  and  $X'(j\omega)$
  - iii. Comment on the comparison between  $X(j\omega)$  and  $X'(j\omega)$
- (f) A sequence has the DTFT

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{1 - a^2}{(1 - ae^{-j\omega})(1 - ae^{j\omega})} \quad |a| < 1$$

Find the sequence  $x[n]$ . Calculate  $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) \cos(\omega) d\omega$ .

- (g) The linear constant-coefficient differential equation(LCCDE) representation of a discrete time system is given by

$$y[n] = x[n] - \alpha x[n-1] + x[n-2]$$

Determine the impulse response  $h[n]$  of the system. For what values of  $\alpha$  the system will be stable. Determine the frequency response( $H(j\omega)$ ) and roughly sketch the magnitude and phase responses.

- (h) For a system with input  $x[n]$  and output  $y[n]$  relation given by

$$y[n] - ny[n-1] = x[n]$$

Let's suppose the system is causal, then

- i. Compute the output for the unit impulse input.
  - ii. Comment on the linearity, time-invariance and stability of the system with appropriate reasoning.
- (i) For the impulse response

$$h[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} u[n-1]$$

compute the FT representation ( $H(j\omega)$ ). Represent the input and output relation in LCCDE.