

---

# Homework 1: Signal Processing

Version: 2020 Fall

1. Below  $x(t)$ ,  $x[n]$  are the input and  $y(t)$ ,  $y[n]$  are the output of continuous-time and discrete-time systems respectively. Determine if the system is:

- (1) memoryless,
- (2) time-invariant,
- (3) linear,
- (4) causal,
- (5) stable.

Justify your answer.

(a) (10%)  $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{2t} x(\tau) d\tau$

(b) (10%)  $y(t) = \cos^2(2t)x(t)$

(c) (10%)  $y[t] = x[n-2] - 2x[n-6]$

(d) (10%)  $y[n] = \begin{cases} x[n-1], & n \geq 1 \\ 0, & n = 0 \\ x[n], & n \leq -1 \end{cases}$

2. Determine whether the continuous-time signal  $x(t)$  or discrete-time signal  $x[n]$  is periodic or not.

If yes, please determine its fundamental period; if not, please explain why.

(a) (10%)  $x(t) = \cos(w_n t) \cos(\sin(w_m t))$

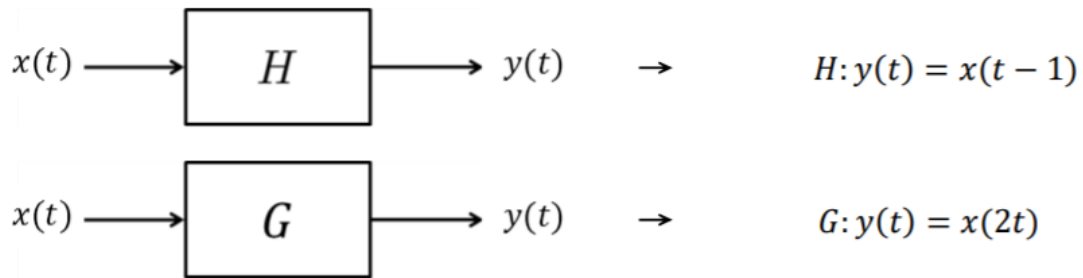
(b) (10%)  $x[n] = \cos(\pi n) + \cos(2\pi\sqrt{3}n)$

3. Below  $x(t)$ ,  $x[n]$  are the input and  $y(t)$ ,  $y[n]$  are the output of continuous-time and discrete-time systems respectively. Determine if the system is invertible. If yes, please find out the inverse system; if not, please explain why.

(a) (10%)  $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(t-\tau)} x(\tau) d\tau$

(b) (5%)  $y[n] = x[n]x[n-2]$

4. Consider the following systems:



- Determine the output  $y(t)$  if inputting  $x(t)$  into the system  $H^{-1}$ , which is the inverse of  $H$ . (5%)
- Determine the output  $y(t)$  if inputting  $x(t)$  into the system  $G^{-1}$ , which is the inverse of  $G$ . (5%)
- Consider the system in the following Figure 1. Moreover,  $F$  is equivalent to the cascaded interconnection of  $H$  and  $G$ . Find the output  $w(t)$  if inputting  $x(t)$  into the system  $F$  (i.e., in terms of  $x(t)$  or its shift/scaled versions). (5%)
- Consider the system in the following Figure 1. Find the output  $z(t)$  if inputting  $x(t)$  into the system  $F^{-1}$ , which is the inverse of  $F$  (i.e., in terms of  $x(t)$  or its shift/scaled versions). And, draw it in block diagram form in terms of  $H^{-1}, G^{-1}$  between  $x(t)$  and  $z(t)$ . (10%)

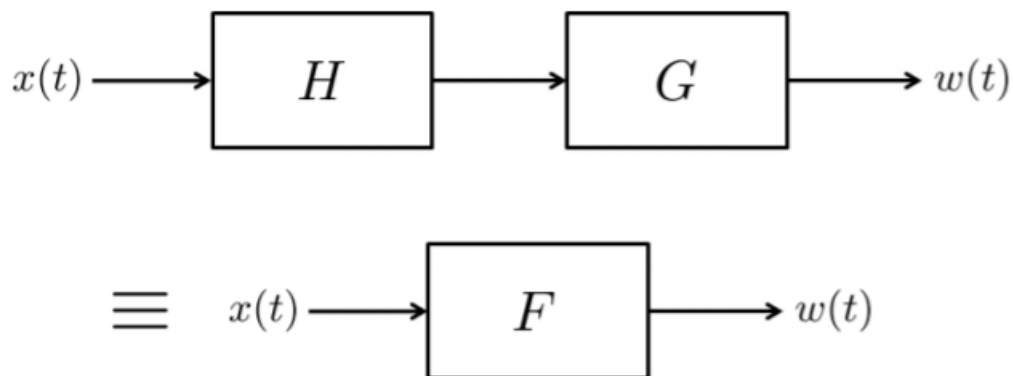


Figure 1.

**The End of Homework**