EE3900 Quiz2

W Vaishnavi AI20BTECH11025

Download all latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/vaishnavi-w/EE3900/blob/main/ Ouiz2

1 3.18 A

A causal LTI system has the system function

$$H(z) = \frac{1 + 2z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}\right)(1 - z^{-1})}$$
(1.0.1)

Find the impulse response of the system, h[n]

2 Solution

$$H(z) = \frac{1 + 2z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}\right)(1 - z^{-1})}$$
(2.0.1)

$$= \frac{2(z^2 + 2z + 1)}{(2z + 1)(z - 1)}$$

$$= \frac{2(3z + 4/3)}{2z + 1} - \frac{2(z - 7/3)}{z - 1}$$
(2.0.2)

$$= \frac{2(3z+4/3)}{2z+1} - \frac{2(z-7/3)}{z-1}$$
 (2.0.3)

$$= H_1(z) + H_2(z) + H_3(z) + H_4(z)$$
 (2.0.4)

where

$$H_1(z) = \frac{6z}{2z+1} = 3\left(\frac{1}{1-(-2z)^{-1}}\right), ROC_1 = |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$H_2(z) = \frac{-2z}{z-1} = -2\left(\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}\right), ROC_2 = |z| > 1$$
(2.0.6)

$$H_3(z) = \frac{8}{6z+3} = \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{z^{-1}}{1 - (-2z)^{-1}} \right) ROC_3 = |z| > \frac{1}{2} \setminus \{0\} = u[n] \left(3 \left(-2^{-1} \right)^n - 2 \right) + \frac{u[n-1]}{3} \left(4 \left(-2^{-1} \right)^{n-1} + 14 \right)$$
(2.0.18)

$$H_4(z) = \frac{14}{3z - 3} = \frac{14}{3} \left(\frac{z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1}} \right), ROC_4 = |z| > 1 \setminus \{0\}$$
(2.0.8)

Thus, ROC of $H(z) = |z| > \frac{1}{2} \setminus \{0\}$

The \mathcal{Z} transform of a sequence of the form $a^n u[n]$ is given as,

$$Z(a^{n}u[n]) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a^{n}u[n]z^{-n} = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}}$$
 (2.0.9)

$$a^n u[n] \stackrel{Z}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}}$$
 (2.0.10)

with ROC $|az^{-1}| < 1$

For a discrete signal x[n] and it's \mathbb{Z} transform X(z)from time shifting property, we have

$$x[n] \stackrel{Z}{\longleftrightarrow} X(z)$$
 (2.0.11)

$$x[n-n_0] \stackrel{Z}{\longleftrightarrow} z^{-n_0} X(z) \tag{2.0.12}$$

That gives,

$$a^{n-n_0}u[n-n_0] \stackrel{Z}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{z^{-n_0}}{1-az^{-1}}$$
 (2.0.13)

with ROC for $n_0 > 0$, $|az^{-1}| < 1$ except z = 0(2.0.2) Taking the inverse Z transforms.

$$h_1[n] = \mathbb{Z}^{-1}(H_1(z)) = 3(-2^{-1})^n u[n]$$
 (2.0.14)

$$h_2[n] = \mathcal{Z}^{-1}(H_2(z)) = -2u[n]$$
 (2.0.15)

$$h_3[n] = \mathcal{Z}^{-1}(H_3(z)) = \frac{4(-2^{-1})^{n-1}u[n-1]}{3}$$
 (2.0.16)

$$h_4[n] = \mathcal{Z}^{-1}(H_4(z)) = \frac{14}{3}u[n-1]$$
 (2.0.17)

Impulse response of the system

$$h[n] = h_1[n] + h_1[n] + h_1[n] + h_1[n]$$

$$= u[n] \left(3 \left(-2^{-1} \right)^n - 2 \right) + \frac{u[n-1]}{3} \left(4 \left(-2^{-1} \right)^{n-1} + 14 \right)$$
(2.0.18)

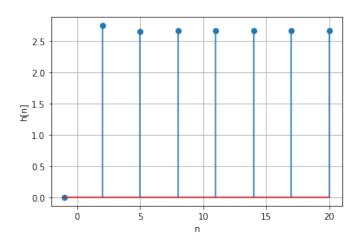


Fig. 0: Plot of impulse response g(f)