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Assignment 1

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Download all python codes from

https://github.com/varunireddy/EE3025 IDP/codes

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/varunireddy/EE3025 IDP

1 Problem

(5.3) The system h(n) is said to be stable if

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h(n)| < \infty \tag{1.0.1}$$

Is the system defined by (3.2) stable for impulse response in (5.1)?

2 Solution

We know the system is defined by.,

$$y(n) + \frac{1}{2}y(n-1) = x(n) + x(n-2)$$
 (2.0.1)

$$y(n) = 0$$
 for $y < 0$ (2.0.2)

For a system to be stable the output should be bounded for every bounded input. (BIBO stability). Since the input sequence x(n) is bounded we have.,

$$|x(n)| < B_x < \infty \tag{2.0.3}$$

From convolution property,

$$|y(n)| = \left| \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(k)x(n-k) \right|$$
 (2.0.4)

$$|y(n)| \le \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(k)| |x(n-k)|$$
 (2.0.5)

$$|y(n)| \le B_x \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} |h(k)|$$
 (2.0.6)

if..,
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |h(n)| < \infty$$
 (2.0.7)

$$\implies |y(n)| \le B_y < \infty \tag{2.0.8}$$

We can therefore say that y(n) is bounded for all bounded input when h(n) is absolutely summable.

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h(n)| < \infty \tag{2.0.9}$$

Applying Z-Transform,

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)}$$
 (2.0.10)

$$H(z) = \frac{1 + z^{-2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}$$
 (2.0.11)

$$H(z) = \frac{2(z^2 + 1)}{z(2z + 1)}$$
 (2.0.12)

We know,

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h(n)| < \infty \tag{2.0.13}$$

for the system to be stable. The above equation can be rewritten as.,

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h(n)| \left| z^{-n} \right|_{|z|=1} < \infty \tag{2.0.14}$$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h(n)z^{-n}|_{|z|=1} < \infty$$
 (2.0.15)

We know from triangle inequality.,

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left| h(n) z^{-n} \right|_{|z|=1} > \left| \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n) z^{-n} \right|_{|z|=1}$$
 (2.0.16)

$$\implies |H(n)|_{|z|=1} < \infty$$
 (2.0.17)

Therefore, the ROC (region of convergence) should include the unit circle.

Since, h(n) is right sided the ROC is outside the outermost pole. From the equation.2.0.12

Poles:-
$$z = -\frac{1}{2}, 0$$
 (2.0.18)

From the above poles, ROC is $|z| > \frac{1}{2}$ H(z) is plotted in z-plane in python. From the figure.0, we can observe that ROC includes the unit circle |z| = 1,

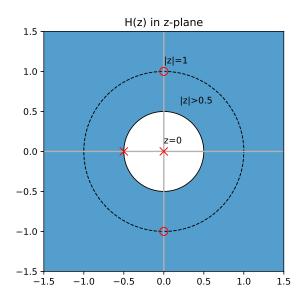


Fig. 0: H(z) in z-plane

which implies the given IIR filter is stable, because h(n) is absolutely summable.

Verification: Given bounded input x(n).,

$$x(n) = \left\{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 1 \right\}$$
 (2.0.19)

$$y(n) + \frac{1}{2}y(n-1) = x(n) + x(n-2)$$
 (2.0.20)

Maximum value of x(n) is 4 and minimum value

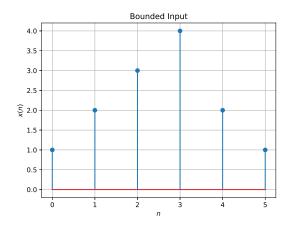


Fig. 0: Given bounded input

of x(n) is 0. x(n) is bounded.

From the python code, the maximum value of y is 4.375. Minimum value of y is -0.449. y(n) vanishes to zero as n tends to infinity. Therefore, output is bounded.

The system returns bounded output for the given

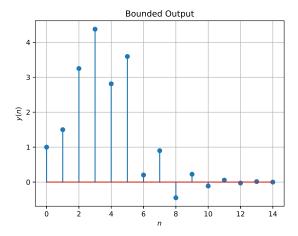


Fig. 0: Bounded output

bounded input. Implies, the system is stable. Hence, verified.