

# EE3900 Gate Assignment-1

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Download all python codes from

<https://github.com/vrahul02/EE3900/tree/main/Gate-Assignment-1/Codes>

and latex-tikz codes from

<https://github.com/vrahul02/EE3900/tree/main/Gate-Assignment-1/Gate-Assignment-1.tex>

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x[n]\} = X[z] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n]z^{-n} \quad (0.0.5)$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^0 0 \times z^{-n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (az^{-1})^n \quad (0.0.6)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}}, ROC = |az^{-1}| < 1 \quad (0.0.7)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}}, ROC = |z| > a \quad (0.0.8)$$

□

## PROBLEM GATE EC-2015 Q.23

Consider the sequence  $x[n] = a^n u[n] + b^n u[n]$  where  $u[n]$  denotes the unit-step sequence and  $0 < |a| < |b| < 1$ . The region of convergence (ROC) of the z-transform of  $x[n]$  is

- 1)  $|z| > |a|$
- 2)  $|z| > |b|$
- 3)  $|z| < |a|$
- 4)  $|a| < |z| < |b|$

We are given  $x[n]$  as

$$x[n] = a^n u[n] + b^n u[n] \quad (0.0.9)$$

Let

$$x_1[n] = a^n u[n] \quad (0.0.10)$$

$$x_2[n] = b^n u[n] \quad (0.0.11)$$

Then the z-transform of  $x_1[n]$  and  $x_2[n]$  using (0.1) is,

$$X_1(z) = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}}, ROC : |z| > |a| = R_1 \quad (0.0.12)$$

$$X_2(z) = \frac{1}{1 - bz^{-1}}, ROC : |z| > |b| = R_2 \quad (0.0.13)$$

Thus

$$X(z) = X_1(z) + X_2(z), ROC : R_1 \cap R_2 \quad (0.0.14)$$

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1 - bz^{-1}}, ROC : (|z| > |a|) \cap (|z| > |b|) \quad (0.0.15)$$

Since  $0 < |a| < |b| < 1$

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1 - bz^{-1}}, ROC : |z| > |b| \quad (0.0.16)$$

Thus option 2) is correct

## SOLUTION

**Definition 1.** The z-transform of a function is defined as

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} X(z) \quad (0.0.1)$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n]z^{-n} \quad (0.0.2)$$

**Definition 2.** The  $u[n]$  function is defined as

$$u[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & n \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (0.0.3)$$

**Lemma 0.1.** If  $x[n] = a^n u[n]$ , then  $x[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} X[z] = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}}$  with  $ROC = |z| > a$

*Proof.* Using the formula for the sum of an infinite GP, we get:

$$x[n] = \begin{cases} a^n & n \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (0.0.4)$$

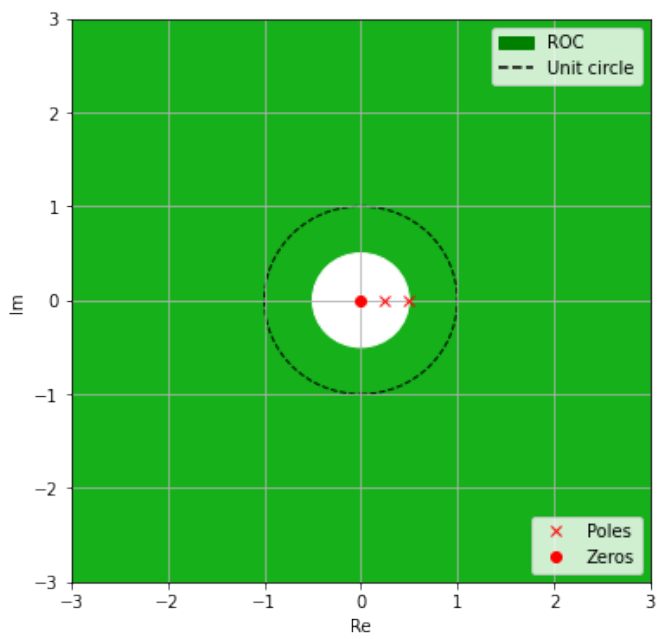


Fig. 4: Pole-zero plot of the system for  $a=0.25$  and  $b=0.5$