Home Project №3 - Solution

Due on July 3, 2009

Exercise 1

(a)

$$H(z) = \frac{A}{(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1+\frac{1}{3}z^{-1})}, \quad |z| > \frac{1}{2} \;\; h[n] \text{ causal}$$

$$H(1) = 6 \Rightarrow A = 4$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} H(z) &= \frac{4}{(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1+\frac{1}{3}z^{-1})}, \quad |z| > \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{(\frac{12}{5})}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{(\frac{8}{5})}{1+\frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} \\ h[n] &= \frac{12}{15}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] + \frac{8}{5}\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n] \end{aligned}$$

(c) (i)

$$x[n] = u[n] - \frac{1}{2}u[n-1] \Leftrightarrow X(z) = \frac{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}}, \quad |z| > 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y(z) &= X(z)H(z) \\ &= \frac{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}} \cdot \frac{4}{(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1+\frac{1}{3}z^{-1})}, \quad |z| > 1 \\ &= \frac{4}{(1-z^{-1})(1+\frac{1}{3}z^{-1})} \\ &= \frac{3}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} \\ y[n] &= 3u[n] + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n] \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$x(t) = 50 + 10\cos(20\pi t) + 30\cos(40\pi t)$$

$$T = \frac{1}{40} \quad t = nT$$

$$\begin{aligned} x[n] &= 50 + 10\cos\frac{\pi}{2}n + 30\cos\pi n \\ &= 50 + 5e^{j(n\pi/2)} + 5e^{-j(n\pi/2)} + 15e^{jn\pi} + 15e^{-jn\pi} \end{aligned}$$

Using the eigenfunction property:

$$y[n] = 50H(e^{j0}) + 5e^{j(n\pi/2)}H(e^{j(\pi/2)}) + 5e^{-j(n\pi/2)}H(e^{-j(\pi/2)}) + 15e^{jn\pi}H(e^{j\pi}) + 15e^{-jn\pi}H(e^{-j\pi})$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{4}{1-\frac{1}{6}e^{-j\omega}-\frac{1}{6}e^{-j2\omega}}$$

$H(e^{j0}) = 6$, $H(e^{j(\pi/2)}) = 7\left(\frac{12}{25}\right) - j\frac{12}{25}$, $H(e^{-j(\pi/2)}) = 7\left(\frac{12}{25}\right) + j\frac{12}{25}$,
$H(e^{j\pi}) = 4$, $H(e^{-j\pi}) = 4$

$$y[n] = 300 + 24\sqrt{2}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)\right) + 120\cos\pi n$$

Exercise 2

. Convolving two symmetric sequences yields another symmetric sequence. A symmetric sequence convolved with an antisymmetric sequence gives an antisymmetric sequence. If you convolve two antisymmetric sequences, you will get a symmetric sequence.

$$A: \; h_1[n] * h_2[n] * h_3[n] = (h_1[n] * h_2[n]) * h_3[n]$$

$h_1[n] * h_2[n]$ is symmetric about $n = 3$, $\quad (-1 \leq n \leq 7)$
$(h_1[n] * h_2[n]) * h_3[n]$ is antisymmetric about $n = 3$, $\quad (-3 \leq n \leq 9)$

Thus, system A has generalized linear phase

$$B: \; (h_1[n] * h_2[n]) + h_3[n]$$

$h_1[n] * h_2[n]$ is symmetric about $n = 3$, as we noted above. Adding $h_3[n]$ to this sequence will destroy all symmtery, so this does not have generalized linear phase.

Exercise 3

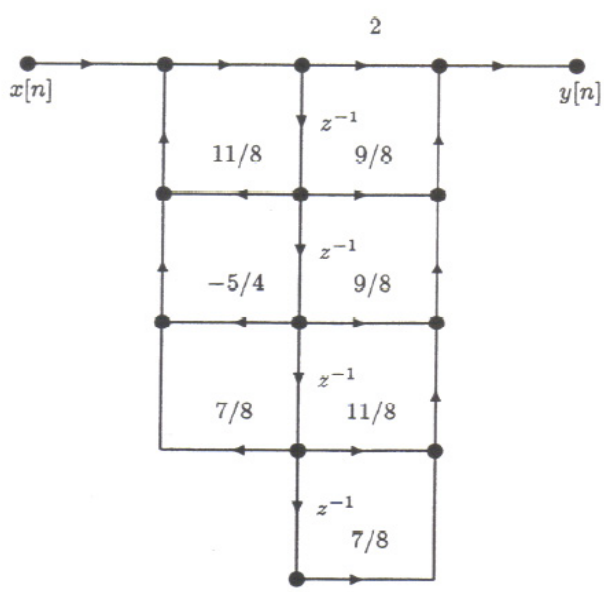
(a)

$$\begin{aligned} H(z) &= \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}\left[\frac{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{1-\frac{3}{8}z^{-1}+\frac{7}{8}z^{-2}}+1+2z^{-1}+z^{-2}\right] \\ &= \frac{2+\frac{9}{8}z^{-1}+\frac{9}{8}z^{-2}+\frac{11}{8}z^{-3}+\frac{7}{8}z^{-4}}{1-\frac{11}{8}z^{-1}+\frac{5}{4}z^{-2}-\frac{7}{8}z^{-3}}. \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} y[n] &= 2x[n]+\frac{9}{8}x[n-1]+\frac{9}{8}x[n-2]+\frac{11}{8}x[n-3]+\frac{7}{8}x[n-4] \\ &+ \frac{11}{8}y[n-1]-\frac{5}{4}y[n-2]+\frac{7}{8}y[n-3]. \end{aligned}$$

(c) Use Direct Form II:



Exercise 4

1. $H(z) = 1 - rz^{-12,345}$
2. Yes, because all zeros and poles are inside the unit circle.
3. Due to the fact that the system is minimum phase, its inverse system $(H(z))^{-1}$ is a stable and causal system. Thus, the original signal will be recovered by convolving $r(n)$ with the response of the inverse system.
4. $r = 0.5$.