EEE4001F: Digital Signal Processing

Class Test 1

20 March 2015

Name:

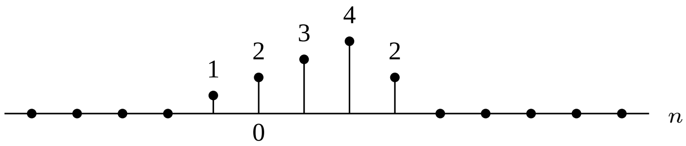
Student number:

Information

- The test is closed-book.
- This test has *four* questions, totalling 20 marks.
- Answer *all* the questions.
- You have 45 minutes.
- An information sheet is attached.

---

1. (5 marks) Suppose $x[n]$ is as given below:



Plot the following:

(a) $y_1[n] = x[2n]$

(b) $y_2[n] = x[2n-1]$

(c) $y_3[n] = x[n] - x[n-1]$

(d) $y_4[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n} x[k]$

(e) $y_5[n] = x[n] * u[n]$.

2. (5 marks) A linear time-invariant system with impulse response $h[n] = a^{-n}u[-n]$ (for $0 < a < 1$) is driven by the unit step input $x[n] = u[n]$. Sketch the signals $h[n]$ and $x[n]$ and find the output $y[n] = h[n] * x[n]$ for values $n = 2$ and $n = -2$.

3. (4 marks) Find a closed-form expression for the frequency response $H(e^{j\omega})$ of the FIR filter with impulse response

$$h[n] = a^n(u[n] - u[n-10]).$$

Is the filter causal? Why?

4. (6 marks) A causal digital filter with input $x[n]$ and output $y[n]$ is governed by the relationship

$$y[n] = x[n] + x[n-2] + y[n-1] - 0.5y[n-2].$$

(a) Show that the system function can be written as

$$H(z) = \frac{z^2 + 1}{(z - z_0)(z - z_0^*)}$$

where $z_0 = (1 + j)/2$ and z_0^* is the complex conjugate of z_0.

(b) Sketch the poles and zeros of this filter in the z-plane.

(c) Determine an expression for the impulse response of the filter. You may write your solution in terms of undetermined coefficients along with a set of simultaneous equations that specify them.

(d) Is the filter stable?

Fourier transform properties

Sequences $x[n]$, $y[n]$	Transforms $X(e^{j\omega})$, $Y(e^{j\omega})$	Property
$ax[n]+by[n]$	$aX(e^{j\omega})+bY(e^{j\omega})$	Linearity
$x[n-n_d]$	$e^{-j\omega n_d}X(e^{j\omega})$	Time shift
$e^{j\omega_0 n}x[n]$	$X(e^{j(\omega-\omega_0)})$	Frequency shift
$x[-n]$	$X(e^{-j\omega})$	Time reversal
$nx[n]$	$j\frac{dX(e^{j\omega})}{d\omega}$	Frequency diff.
$x[n]*y[n]$	$X(e^{-j\omega})Y(e^{-j\omega})$	Convolution
$x[n]y[n]$	$\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}X(e^{j\theta})Y(e^{j(\omega-\theta)})d\theta$	Modulation

Common Fourier transform pairs

Sequence	Fourier transform
$\delta[n]$	1
$\delta[n-n_0]$	$e^{-j\omega n_0}$
$1 \quad (-\infty < n < \infty)$	$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}2\pi\delta(\omega+2\pi k)$
$a^n u[n] \quad (\|a\|<1)$	$\frac{1}{1-ae^{-j\omega}}$
$u[n]$	$\frac{1}{1-e^{-j\omega}}+\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}\pi\delta(\omega+2\pi k)$
$(n+1)a^n u[n] \quad (\|a\|<1)$	$\frac{1}{(1-ae^{-j\omega})^2}$
$\frac{\sin(\omega_c n)}{\pi n}$	$X(e^{j\omega})=\begin{cases}1 & \|\omega\|<\omega_c \\ 0 & \omega_c<\|\omega\|\le\pi\end{cases}$
$x[n]=\begin{cases}1 & 0\le n\le M \\ 0 & \text{otherwise}\end{cases}$	$\frac{\sin[\omega(M+1)/2]}{\sin(\omega/2)}e^{-j\omega M/2}$
$e^{j\omega_0 n}$	$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}2\pi\delta(\omega-\omega_0+2\pi k)$

Common z-transform pairs

Sequence	Transform	ROC
$\delta[n]$	1	All z
$u[n]$	$\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$	$\|z\|>1$
$-u[-n-1]$	$\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$	$\|z\|<1$
$\delta[n-m]$	z^{-m}	All z except 0 or ∞
$a^n u[n]$	$\frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}$	$\|z\|>\|a\|$
$-a^n u[-n-1]$	$\frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}$	$\|z\|<\|a\|$
$na^n u[n]$	$\frac{az^{-1}}{(1-az^{-1})^2}$	$\|z\|>\|a\|$
$-na^n u[-n-1]$	$\frac{az^{-1}}{(1-az^{-1})^2}$	$\|z\|<\|a\|$
$\begin{cases}a^n & 0\le n\le N-1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise}\end{cases}$	$\frac{1-a^N z^{-N}}{1-az^{-1}}$	$\|z\|>0$
$\cos(\omega_0 n)u[n]$	$\frac{1-\cos(\omega_0)z^{-1}}{1-2\cos(\omega_0)z^{-1}+z^{-2}}$	$\|z\|>1$
$r^n\cos(\omega_0 n)u[n]$	$\frac{1-r\cos(\omega_0)z^{-1}}{1-2r\cos(\omega_0)z^{-1}+r^2z^{-2}}$	$\|z\|>r$