

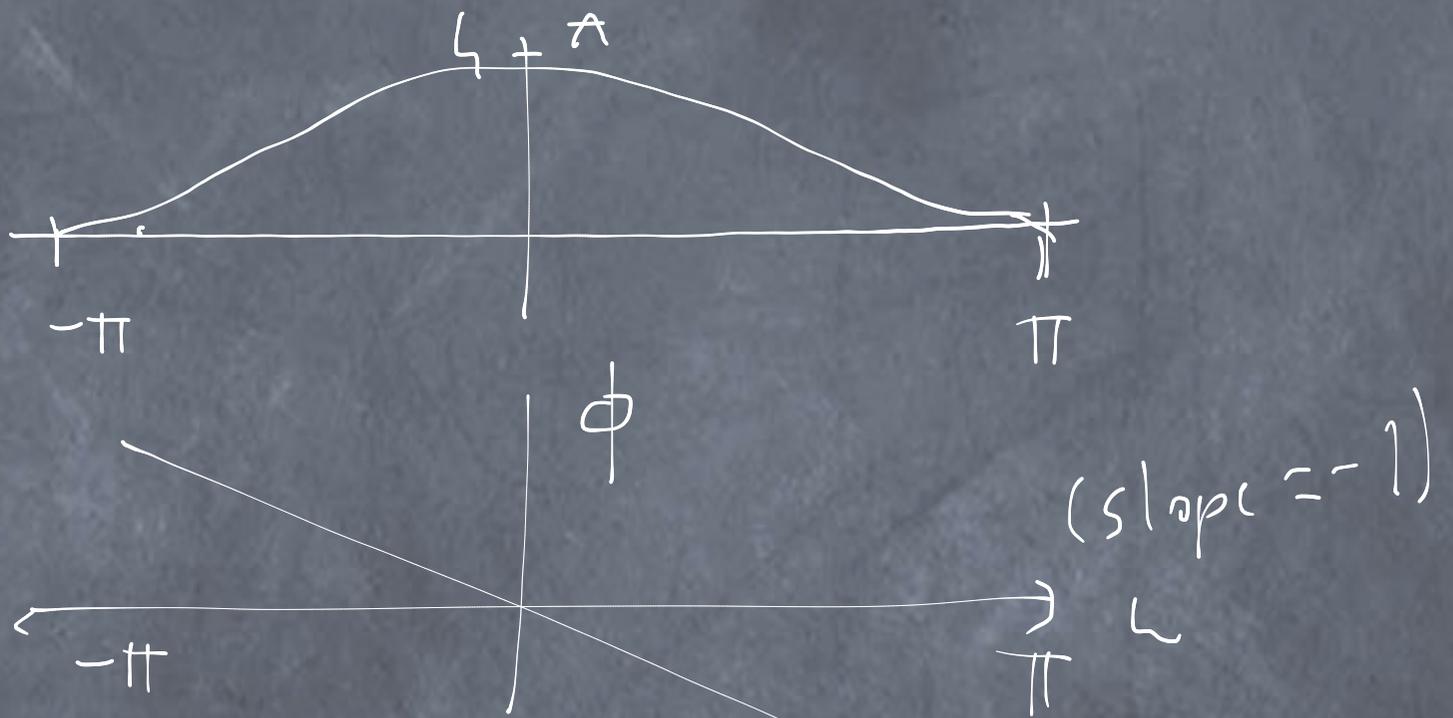
Ex: $b_k = \{1, 2, 1\}$ $y[n] = x[n] + 2x[n-1] + x[n-2]$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = 1 + 2 \cdot e^{-j\omega} + e^{-j\omega 2}$$

$$= e^{-j\omega} (e^{j\omega} + 2 + e^{-j\omega})$$

$$= e^{-j\omega} (2 + 2\cos\omega)$$

phase
magnitude



Put $x[n] = 2 e^{j\pi/4} \cdot e^{j\pi n/3}$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = H(e^{j \cdot \pi/3}) = ?$$

$$= 3 \cdot e^{-j\pi/3}$$

$$x[n] = \underbrace{2}_{\omega_1} \cdot H(e^{j\omega_1}) + \underbrace{3}_{\omega_2} H(e^{j\omega_2})$$

$$y[n] = 2 \cdot e^{j\pi/4} \cdot e^{j\pi n/3} \cdot 3 \cdot e^{-j\pi/3}$$

$$\underline{6.4} \quad y[n] = 2x[n] - 3x[n-1] + 2x[n-2]$$

a. Find freq resp. $H(e^{j\omega})$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = 2 - 3 \cdot e^{-j\omega} + 2 \cdot e^{-j2\omega}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(e^{j\omega}) &= e^{-j\omega} (2 \cdot e^{j\omega} + 2 \cdot e^{-j\omega} - 3) \\ &= \underbrace{e^{-j\omega}} (4 \cdot \cos \omega - 3) \end{aligned}$$

d. Find all frequencies $\hat{\omega}$ output response is zero.

$$4 \cos \omega = 3$$

$$\cos \omega = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\omega \Rightarrow \pm 0.23\pi$$

$$6.6 \quad y[n] = x[n] - x[n-2]$$

$$\textcircled{a} \quad H(\omega) = 1 - e^{-j2\omega}$$

$$\text{freq. resp.} = e^{-j\omega} (e^{j\omega} - e^{-j\omega})$$

$$= e^{-j\omega} \cdot 2 \cdot e^{j\pi/2} \cdot \sin \omega$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad X[n] = 4 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$H(0) = 0$$

$$H\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{j\pi/4}$$

$$H\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\sqrt{2} \cdot e^{j3\pi/4}$$

$$4 \cdot 0 + \sqrt{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right)$$

$$4 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}n} \cdot e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}n} \cdot e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= 4 \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{j\pi/4} \cdot e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}n} \cdot e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}n} \cdot e^{j\pi}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}n} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}n}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right)$$

$$\underline{6.7} \quad H(e^{j\omega}) = 1 + 2 \cdot e^{-j3\omega}$$

$$h[n] = \delta[n] + 2\delta[n-3]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{b} \quad H(e^{j\omega}) &= 2 \cdot e^{-j3\omega} \cos \omega \\ &= e^{-j3\omega} (e^{j\omega} + e^{-j\omega}) \\ &= e^{-j2\omega} + e^{-j4\omega} \end{aligned}$$

$$h[n] = \delta[n-2] + \delta[n-4]$$

$$\textcircled{6.8} \quad H(e^{j\omega}) = (1 + e^{-j\omega}) (1 - e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}} \cdot e^{-j\omega}) (1 - e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}} e^{-j\omega})$$

a. Difference Eqn.

$$= (1 + e^{-j\omega}) (1 - e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}} \cdot e^{-j\omega} - e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}} e^{-j\omega} + e^{-j2\omega})$$

$$= (1 + e^{-j\omega}) (1 - e^{-j\omega} + e^{-j2\omega})$$

$$= 1 + e^{-j3\omega} \quad y[n] = x[n] + x[n-3]$$

b. Imp. Resp. $h[n] = \delta[n] - \delta[n-3]$

$$7.1 \quad x_1[n] = \delta[n]$$

$$X_1(z) = 1$$

$$x[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x[k] \delta[n-k]$$

$$X(z) = \sum x[k] z^{-k}$$

Reminder

$$b) \quad x_2[n] = \delta[n-1]$$

$$X_2(z) = z^{-1} \cdot X_1(z)$$

time delay property
 $= z^{-1}$

$$c) \quad x_3[n] = \delta[n-7]$$

$$X_3(z) = z^{-7} \cdot X_1(z) \\ = z^{-7}$$

d.

$$x_4[n] = 2\delta[n] - 3\delta[n-1] + 4\delta[n-3]$$

$$= 2 - 3z^{-1} + 4z^{-3}$$

$$7.2 \quad H(z) = ?$$

$$y[n] = x[n] - x[n-1]$$

$$Y(z) = X(z) - X(z) \cdot z^{-1}$$

$$Y(z) = X(z)(1 - z^{-1})$$

$$\underline{y[n] = x[n] * h[n]}$$

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

$$Y(z) = X(z) \cdot H(z)$$

$$H(z) = 1 - z^{-1}$$

$$7.3 \quad H(z) = 1 + 5z^{-1} - 3z^{-2} + 2.5z^{-3} + 4z^{-4}$$

Ⓐ Find difference eqn.

$$y[n] = x[n] + 5x[n-1] - 3x[n-2] + 2.5x[n-3] + 4x[n-4]$$

Ⓑ When input $x[n] = \delta[n]$ determine output.

$$h[n] = \delta[n] + 5\delta[n-1] - 3\delta[n-2] + 2.5\delta[n-3] + 4\delta[n-4]$$

actually \rightarrow (find $h[n]$)

$$7.4 \quad y[n] = \frac{1}{3} (x[n] + x[n-1] + x[n-2])$$

Ⓐ Determine $H(z) \rightarrow$ system function

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{3}z^{-2}$$

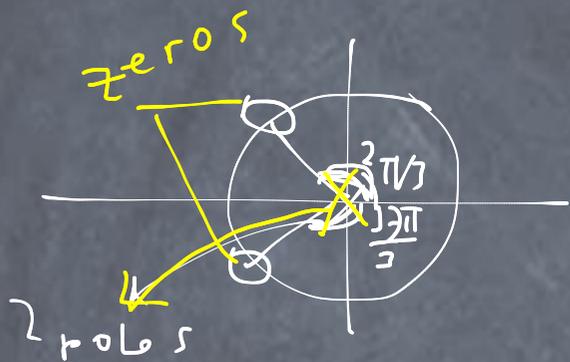
Ⓑ Plot poles & zeros

$$\frac{1}{z^2} \left(\frac{1}{3}z^2 + \frac{1}{3}z + \frac{1}{3} \right) \rightarrow z = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2}$$

\rightarrow root 0, 0 \rightarrow pole

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \pm j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= 1 e^{\pm j \frac{2\pi}{3}}$$



Ⓒ $H(\omega) = H(e^{j\omega}) = H(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\omega}}$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}e^{-j\omega} + \frac{1}{3}e^{-j2\omega} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot e^{-j\omega} (e^{j\omega} + 1 + e^{-j\omega})$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot e^{-j\omega} (e^{j\omega} + 1 + e^{-j\omega})$$

$$H(\omega) = e^{-j\omega} \left(\frac{2 \cos \omega + 1}{3} \right)$$

\downarrow phase
 \downarrow mag.

Ⓓ $x[n] = 4 + \cos(0.25\pi(n-1)) - 3 \cos(2\pi/3 \cdot n)$

$$y[n] = 4 \cdot H(0) + |H(\pi/4)| \cos(0.25\pi n - 0.25\pi + \angle H(\pi/4))$$

$$- 3 \cdot |H(2\pi/3)| \cos(2\pi/3 \cdot n + \angle H(2\pi/3))$$

$$= 4 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2+1}}{3} \right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - 3 \cdot 0 \dots$$

\rightarrow phase

$$= 4 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2+1}}{3} \right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$