

# ESE 531 Recitation 6

5.4, 5.7, 5.11

5.4

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

$$X(z) = \sum \{x[n]\} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - 2z^{-1}}$$

$|z| > \frac{1}{2}$                        $|z| < 2$   
 $\downarrow$                                        $\downarrow$

$$Y(z) = \sum \{y[n]\} = \frac{6}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} - \frac{6}{1 - \frac{3}{4}z^{-1}}$$

$|z| > \frac{1}{2}$                        $|z| > \frac{3}{4}$   
 $\downarrow$                                        $\downarrow$

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = 6 \frac{1 - \frac{3}{4}z^{-1} - 1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{1 - 2z^{-1} - 1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} \times$$

$$\frac{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 - 2z^{-1})}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 - \frac{3}{4}z^{-1})}$$

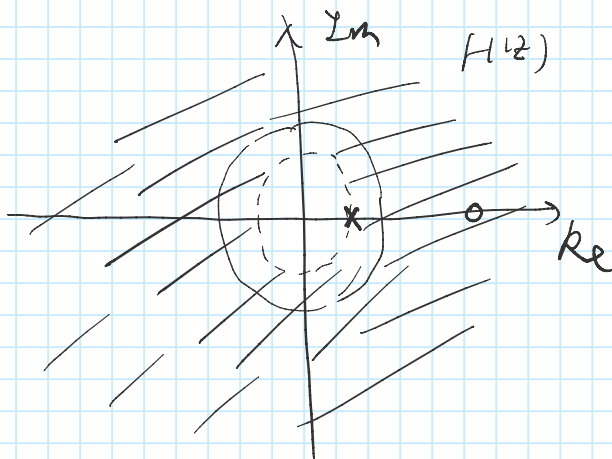
$$= 6 \times \frac{-\frac{1}{4}z^{-1}}{-\frac{3}{2}z^{-1}} \times \frac{1 + 2z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{3}{4}z^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - 2z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{3}{4}z^{-1}}$$

zeros:  $z = 2$  , poles:  $z = \frac{3}{4}$

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ROC of  $H(z)$ :  $|z| > \frac{3}{4}$



(b). From part  $H(z) = \frac{1 - 2z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{3}{4}z^{-1}}$ ,  $|z| > \frac{3}{4}$

Rewrite  $H(z)$ :

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{3}{4}z^{-1}} - 2 \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{3}{4}z^{-1}}$$

↓ From table 3.1

$$h[n] = \mathcal{Z}^{-1}\{H(z)\} = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n u[n] - 2 \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-1} u[n-1]$$

(c).

$$H(z) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^M \underline{b_k} z^{-k}}{\sum_{k=0}^N \underline{a_k} z^{-k}}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_N$  ,  $\underbrace{\quad}_M$  .  $\tau = -b[n] \dots$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^N a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x[n-k] \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

From part (b.)  $H(z) = \frac{1 - 2z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{3}{4}z^{-1}}$

$$2) \quad \begin{cases} a_0 = 1 \\ a_1 = -\frac{3}{4} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b_0 = 1 \\ b_1 = -2 \end{cases}$$

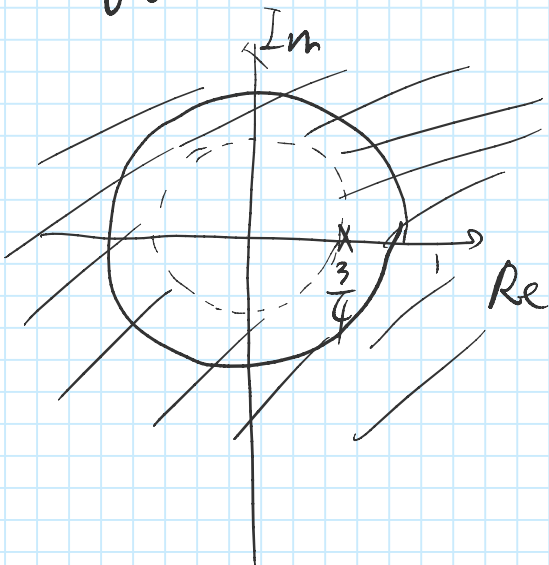
plug into Eqn. (1):

$$y[n] - \frac{3}{4}y[n-1] = x[n] - 2x[n-1]$$

(d).

For a stable system: unit circle is included in ROC

For a causal system: half right-sided sequence



$\Rightarrow$  Stable ✓  
causal ✓

3.7

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

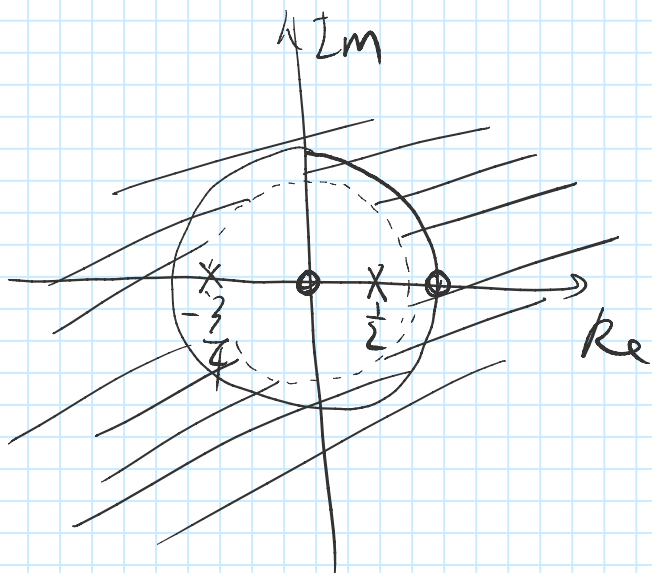
$$X(z) = \mathcal{Z}\{x[n]\} = 5 \times \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}, \quad |z| > 1$$

$$Y(z) = \mathcal{Z}\{y[n]\} = 2 \times \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + 3 \times \frac{1}{1 + \frac{3}{4}z^{-1}}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{2 + \frac{3}{2}z^{-1} + 3 - \frac{3}{2}z^{-1}}{5} \times$$

$$\frac{1 - z^{-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 + \frac{3}{4}z^{-1})}$$

$$= \frac{1 - z^{-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 + \frac{3}{4}z^{-1})}, \quad \text{ROC: } |z| > \frac{3}{4}$$



There should be an additional zero

Check  $z=0$ .

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} H(z) = 0$$

(b).

$$H(z) = \frac{1 - z^{-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 + \frac{3}{4}z^{-1})}, \quad |z| > \frac{3}{4}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{A}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})} + \frac{B}{(1 + \frac{3}{4}z^{-1})}$$

$$\Rightarrow A + B + \left(\frac{3}{4}A - \frac{1}{2}B\right)z^{-1} = 1 - z^{-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} A + B = 1 \\ \frac{3}{4}A - \frac{1}{2}B = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -\frac{2}{5} \\ B = \frac{7}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$H(z) = -\frac{\frac{2}{5}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{\frac{7}{5}}{1 + \frac{3}{4}z^{-1}}, \quad |z| > \frac{3}{4}$$

$$h[n] = z^{-1} \left\{ H(z) \right\} = -\frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] + \frac{7}{5} \times \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^n u[n]$$

(c).

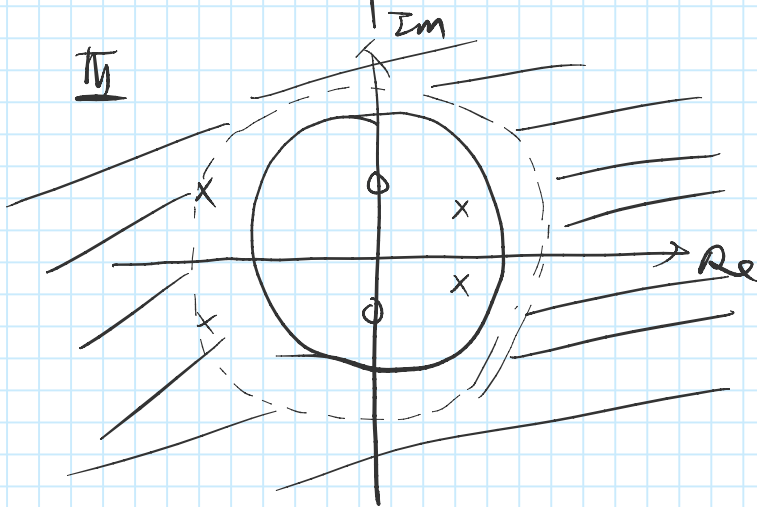
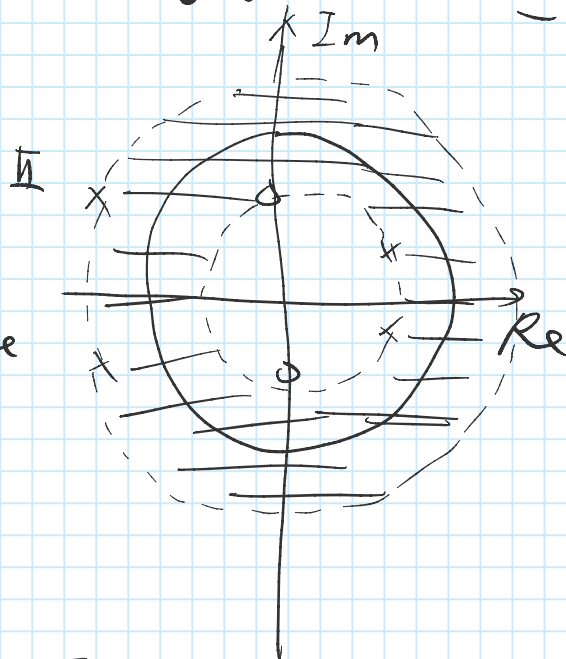
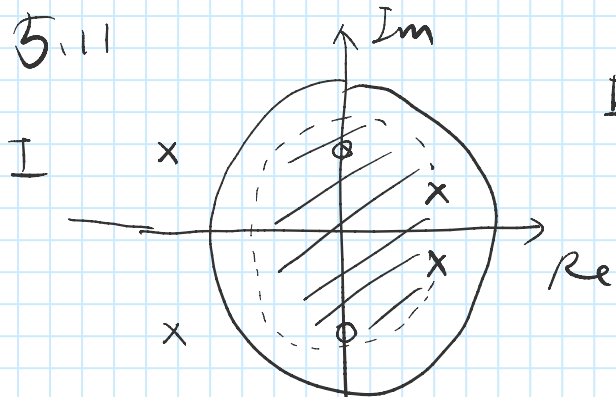
From (c) in Problem 5.4

$$\begin{cases} b_0 = 1 \\ b_1 = -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a_0 = 1 \\ a_1 = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \quad 3$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b_1 = -1 \\ b_2 = -1 \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} a_1 = 4 \\ a_2 = -\frac{3}{8} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow y[n] + \frac{1}{4}y[n-1] - \frac{3}{8}y[n-2] = x[n] - x[n-1]$$

5.11



(a), (b), Can't be determined

(c), Recall causal  $\Rightarrow$  h.t.m is right-sided

$\Rightarrow$  II: unit circle is not included in ROC  
 $\Rightarrow$  not stable  $\Rightarrow$  False

(d), Stable  $\Rightarrow$  u.c. is included in ROC

$\Rightarrow$  I  $\Rightarrow$  ROC is a ring  $\Rightarrow$  h.t.m is two-sided

Let  $R$  be a ring and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Then  $R[x]$  is a ring.

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow R[x]$  is a ring  $\Rightarrow h(n)$  is two-sided.