ECSE306 Midterm 1, September 30, 2008

 Name:

 Student number:

1. (10 points) Please fill in "Yes" or "No" according to the systems' properties

Systems	2y[n]=x[n-1]+1	$2dy(t)/dt+y(t)=2x(t)\cos(2t)$
Memory-less?	No	Yes
BIBO Stable?	Yes	Yes
Linear?	No	Yes
Causal?	Yes	Yes
Time-invariant?	Yes	No

2. (10 points) Please fill in "Yes" or "No" according to the signals' properties

Signals	x[n]=cos[5n]sin[6n]	$x(t)=\sin(t)e^{j3\pi t}$
Periodic?	No	No
Even?	No	No
Odd?	Yes	No
Finite-power ?	Yes	Yes
Finite-energy ?	No	No

3. (10 points) Compute y(t)=x(t)*h(t), where $x(t)=e^{-t}u(t+1)$, and $h(t)=e^{-t/2}u(t)$.

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau = \int_{-1}^{t} e^{-\tau}u(\tau+1)e^{-(t-\tau)/2}u(t-\tau)d\tau = e^{-t/2}\int_{-1}^{t} e^{-\tau/2}d\tau$$
$$= -2e^{-t/2}e^{-\tau/2}\left| \frac{t}{-1} = -2e^{-t/2}(e^{-t/2}-e^{1/2}), \qquad t \ge -1 \right|$$

4. (15 points) Compute y[n]=x[n]*h[n], where x[n]=u[n+1]+u[n+3], and h[n]= 2⁻ⁿu[n]. (hint: to simplify the calculation, you may apply the principle of superposition).

Answer:

Let the input be $x_1[n]=u[n+1]$, then the corresponding output is:

$$y_{1}[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x_{1}[k]h[n-k] = \sum_{k=-1}^{n} u[k+1]2^{-(n-k)}u[n-k] = \sum_{k=-1}^{n} 2^{-(n-k)} = 2^{-n} \sum_{k=-1}^{n} 2^{k} = 2^{-n} (2^{-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{n} 2^{k})$$
$$= 2^{-n} (2^{-1} + \frac{1-2^{n+1}}{1-2}) = 2^{-n} (0.5 - 1 + 2^{n+1}) = -2^{-n-1} + 2$$
$$y_{1}[n] = (-2^{-n-1} + 2)u[n+1]$$

For the input x[n] = u[n+1] + u[n+3], the output is

 $y[n] = y_1[n] + y_1[n+2] = (-2^{-n-1} + 2)u[n+1] + (-2^{-n-3} + 2)u[n+3]$

5. (15 points)

5a. (10 point) Derive the impulse response of the system below, where *a* and *b* are constant, and the systems are initially at rest.

$$a\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + by(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

5b. (5 points) Indicate the condition for the system to be stable.

Answer:

5a. First derive the impulse response of for homogeneous equation:

$$a\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + by(t) = \delta(t)$$

The homogeneous solution is $h_a(t)=Ae^{-bt/a}u(t)$. Substitute y(t) in the above Eq. with $h_a(t)$:

$$a\left[-\frac{b}{a}Ae^{-bt/a}u(t) + Ae^{-bt/a}\delta(t)\right] + bAe^{-bt/a}u(t) = \delta(t)$$

For the two sides to be equal, Aa=1, i.e., A=1/a. Thus, the impulse response for the homogeneous equation is $h_a(t)=(1/a) e^{-bt/a}u(t)$

As the input is the derivative of x(t), then according to the principle of superposition, the impulse response for the original equation is $h(t)=dh_a(t)/dt$:

$$h(t) = \frac{dh_a(t)}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \{ \frac{1}{a} e^{-bt/a} u(t) \} = -\frac{b}{a^2} e^{-bt/a} u(t) + \frac{1}{a} e^{-bt/a} \delta(t) = -\frac{b}{a^2} e^{-bt/a} u(t) + \frac{1}{a} \delta(t)$$

5b. for the system to be stable, the zero of the characteristic polynomial should have negative real part, i.e., $Re\{-b/a\} \le 0$.

6. (20 points)

a. (15 point) Derive the impulse response of the system ay[n] + by[n-1] = x[n-2], where *a* and *b* are constant, and the systems are initially at rest.

b. (5 points) Indicate the condition for the above system to be stable.

Answer:

a. Solve for the impulse response for the homogeneous Eq.: $ay[n] + by[n-1] = \delta[n]$

The homogeneous solution is $h_a[n] = Az^n u[n]$. Substituting it into the above Eq.:

for n=0,

$$aAz^{n}u[n]+bAz^{n-1}u[n-1]=\delta[n]$$

for $n \ge 1$,

 $aAz^n + b Az^{n-1} = 0.$

 $aA = \delta[0] = 1.$

Then A=1/a, z= - b/a, and $h_a[n] = (1/a) (-b/a)^n u[n]$. According to the superposition, the impulse response for the original Eq. is $h[n] = h_a[n-2] = (1/a)(-b/a)^{n-2}u[n-2]$.

b. For the system to be stable, |-b/a| < 1 should be satisfied.

(15 points) A system is composed of an inter connection of other 3 systems, as shown below. The impulse responses of the 3 systems are h₁[n]= - u[n-1], h₂=δ[n-5], and h₃[n]=u[n]-u[n-1], respectively. Derive the impulse response of the system.

Answer:

The impulse response is $h[n]=(h_1[n]-h_2[n])*h_3[n]=(-u[n-1]-\delta[n-5])*(u[n]-u[n-1])$ $h[n]=(-u[n-1]-\delta[n-5])*\delta[n]=-u[n-1]-\delta[n-5].$

