



Electrical and computer engineering

Digital Signal Processing (DSP)

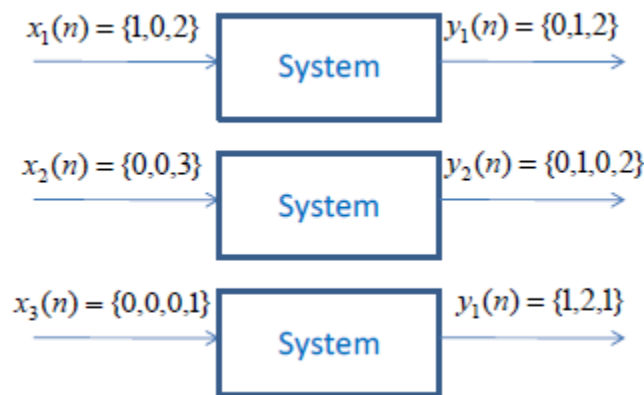
Assignment No (3)

Submission deadline: **Monday 12/10/2015** (23:55 PM) only through Moodle (itc.birzeit.edu)

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**Q1:**

The following input-output pairs have been observed during the operation of a time-invariant system:



Can you draw any conclusions regarding the linearity of the system? What is the impulse response of the system?

**Q2:**

Determine the impulse response for the cascade of two linear time-invariant systems having impulse responses:

$$h_1(n) = a^n [u(n) - u(n - N)] \quad \text{and} \quad h_2(n) = u(n) - u(n - M)$$

**Q3:**

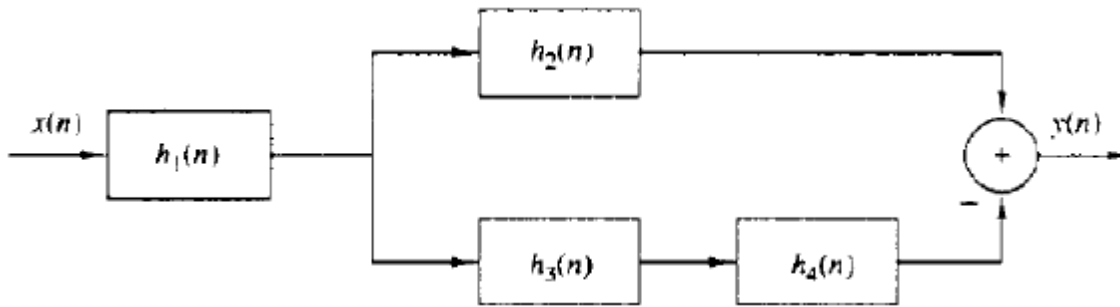
Consider a system with impulse response

$$h(n) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, & 0 \leq n \leq 4 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

Determine the input  $x(n)$  for  $0 \leq n \leq 4$  that will generate the output sequence  $y(n) = \{1, 2, 2.5, 3, 3, \dots\}$ .

**Q4:**

Consider the following LTI system:



(a) Express the overall impulse response  $h(n)$  in terms of  $h_1(n)$ ,  $h_2(n)$ ,  $h_3(n)$ , and  $h_4(n)$ .

(b) Determine  $h(n)$  when

$$h_1(n) = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$h_2(n) = u(n)$$

$$h_3(n) = -u(n)$$

$$h_4(n) = \delta(n - 4)$$

(c) Determine the response of the system in part (b) if

$$x(n) = \delta(n + 2) + 3\delta(n - 1) - 4\delta(n - 3)$$

**Q5:**

Determine the range of values of the parameter  $a$  for which the linear time-invariant system with impulse response

$$h(n) = \begin{cases} a^n & , n \geq 0, n \text{ is even} \\ 0 & , \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \text{is stable?}$$

Now, replace even by odd?

**Q6:**

Determine (by hand) the autocorrelation sequence of the following signal:

$x(n) = \{1, 2, 1, 1\}$ . What is your conclusion?

**Q7:**

Using MATLAB, generate a 10 kHz sinusoid sampled at 100 kHz. Plot four cycles of the signal. Also plot the spectrum of this signal in the interval  $(-\pi, \pi)$ . Use the `fft` and `fftshift` commands for this purpose. The horizontal axis must be scaled appropriately to represent the interval  $(-\pi, \pi)$ .