

Faculty of Engineering and Technology

Electrical and Computer Engineering

DSP (Fall 2016) - Quiz (2)

Name:

key

ID:

The signal $y[n]$ is the output of an LTI system with impulse response $h[n]$ for a given input $x[n]$. Assume that $y[n]$ is stable and has a z-transform $Y(z)$ with the pole-zero diagram shown in figure 1. The signal $x[n]$ is stable and has the pole-zero diagram shown in figure 2.

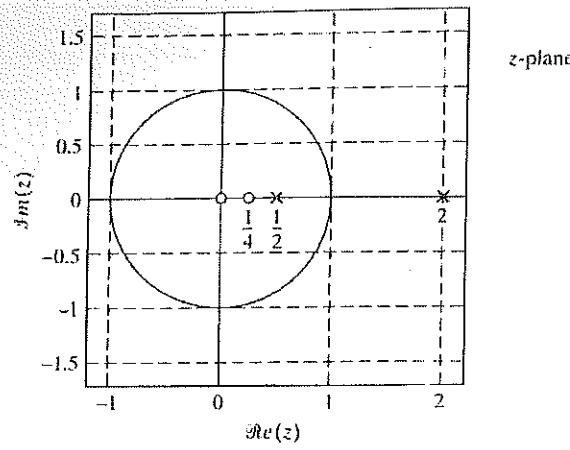


Figure 1: pole-zero diagram of $Y(z)$

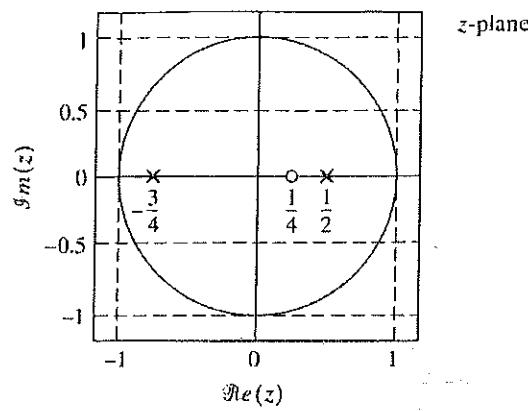


Figure 2: pole-zero diagram of $X(z)$

(2) 1- What is the region of convergence, ROC, of $Y(z)$?

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

(2) 2- Is $y[n]$ left sided, right sided, or two sided?

Two-sided

$0 < |z| < \frac{3}{4}$ (1) $\frac{3}{4} < |z| < 2$ (2) $|z| > 2$ (3)

(2) 3- What is ROC of $X(z)$?

$$|z| > \frac{1}{4}$$

(2) 4- Is $x[n]$ a causal sequence? Justify?

Yes, ROC extends from outermost pole to ∞

$$2, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}$$

z plane.

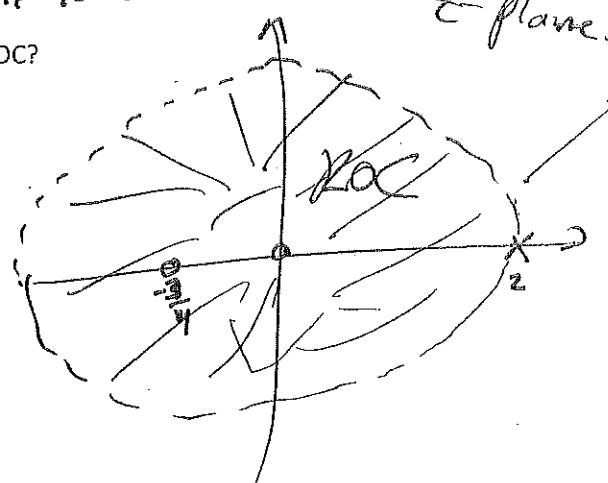
(2) 5- draw the pole-zero diagram of $H(z)$, and specify its ROC?

$$\text{System zeros: } z = -\frac{3}{4}, z = 0,$$

$$\text{poles: } z = 2$$

ROC:

$$|z| < 2$$



Quiz(2) - Section 2

Part (5)

$$Y(z) = k_1 \frac{z(z-\frac{1}{2})}{(z-\frac{1}{2})(z-2)}$$

$$X(z) = k_2 \frac{(z-\frac{1}{3})}{(z-\frac{1}{2})(z+\frac{3}{4})}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(z) &= \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{k_1 z(z-\frac{1}{2})}{(z-\frac{1}{2})(z-2)} \cdot \frac{(z-\frac{1}{2})(z+\frac{3}{4})}{k_2(z+\frac{1}{4})} \\ &\leq \frac{k_1}{k_2} \frac{z(z+\frac{3}{4})}{z-2} \end{aligned}$$

System: zeros: $z=0, z=-\frac{3}{4}$
poles: $z=2$

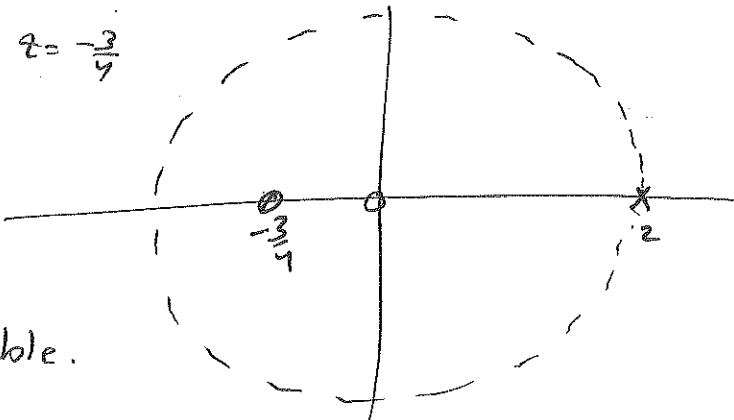
ROC: Two options

\times ① $|z| > 2$

\Rightarrow sys. is not stable.

\checkmark ② $|z| < 2$

\Rightarrow sys. is stable.



We choose option ② because sys. must be stable \Rightarrow stable input
 \Rightarrow Stable output \Rightarrow sys. is stable.