

discussion week 3

EE 3015
Signals and Systems

Spring 2020
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

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1 Questions

Discussion 4 - practice problems for MidExam1. Wed Oct 10

problem 1. Consider The convolution $y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$ with

$$x(t) = \cos(\pi t) \cdot [u(t+1) - u(t-1)]$$

$$h(t) = u(t+1) - u(t-1)$$

Compute $y(t)$ For $t < 0$

problem 2. Calculate all Fourier Series Coeff. of Signal $x(t)$

$$x(t) = \sin\left(\frac{3\pi t}{2}\right) + \cos(7\pi t)$$

identify all frequencies? - what is the fundamental frequency ω_0 ?

problem 3. obtain Discrete Convolution of

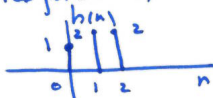
$$y(n) = x(n) * h(n) \text{ where}$$

$$x(n) = a^n u(n-5)$$

$$h(n) = u(-n)$$

Assuming $|a| < 1$

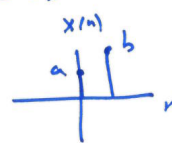
problem 4. The impulse response of a discrete LTI system is



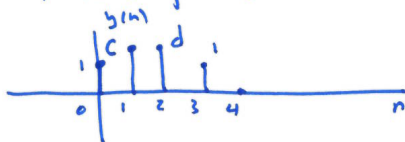
$$h(n) = [1 \ 2 \ 2]$$

when input $x(n)$ is

$$x(n) = [a \ b]$$



if the output $y(n)$ is



$$\text{Find } \begin{bmatrix} a = ? & b = ? \\ c = ? & d = ? \end{bmatrix}$$

2 Problem 1

Solution

Folding $h(\tau)$ to becomes $h(-\tau)$. Therefore, when $1+t < -1$ or $t < -2$, then $y(t) = 0$ since there is no overlap.

When $-1 < 1+t < 1$, or $-2 < t < 0$, then there is partial overlap. In this case

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= \int_{-1}^{1+t} \cos(\pi\tau) d\tau \quad -2 < t < 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} [\sin(\pi\tau)]_{-1}^{1+t} \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} [\sin(\pi(1+t)) - \sin(-\pi)] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \sin(\pi(1+t)) \end{aligned}$$

When $1 < 1+t < 3$, or $0 < t < 2$, then there is partial overlap. In this case

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= \int_{t-1}^1 \cos(\pi\tau) d\tau \quad 0 < t < 2 \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} [\sin(\pi\tau)]_{t-1}^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} [\sin(\pi) - \sin(\pi(t-1))] \\ &= \frac{-1}{\pi} \sin(\pi(t-1)) \end{aligned}$$

When $3 < 1+t$ or $t > 2$ then $y(t) = 0$ since there is no overlap any more. Hence solution is

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \leq -2 \\ \frac{1}{\pi} \sin(\pi(1+t)) & -2 < t \leq 0 \\ \frac{-1}{\pi} \sin(\pi(t-1)) & 0 < t \leq 2 \\ 0 & t > 2 \end{cases}$$

The following is a plot of $y(t)$

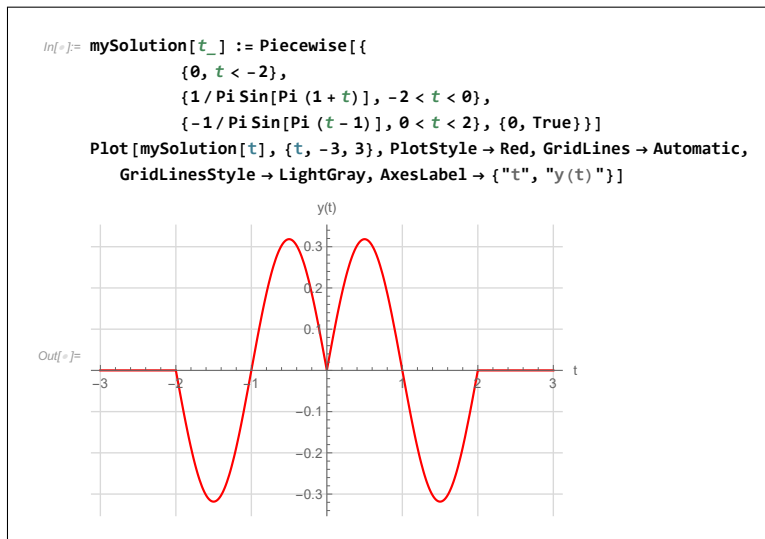


Figure 1: Plot of $y(t)$

3 Key solution

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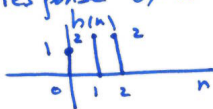
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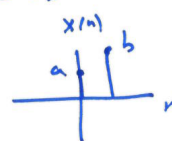
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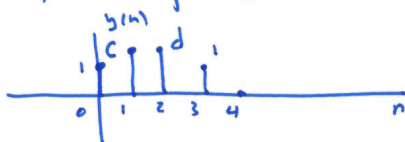


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when input $x(n)$ is $x(n) = [a \ b]$



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