



## 3. (10%)

Given the impulse response of an LTI DT system,  $h[n] = (0.5)^n u[n] + 2(-0.25)^n u[n]$ . Determine

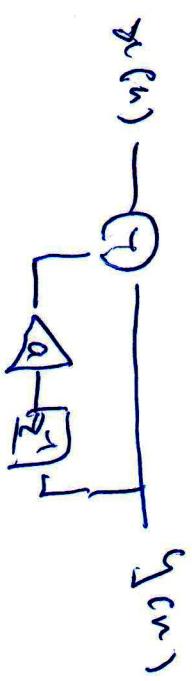
- (a) the frequency response (5%) and  
 (b) the linear, constant-coefficient difference equation (5%) of the system.

$$a^n u[n] \xleftrightarrow{z^{-1}} \frac{1}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}} \quad |z| > |\alpha|$$

$$0.5^n u[n] \xleftrightarrow{z^{-1}} \frac{1}{1 - 0.5 z^{-1}} \quad |z| > 0.5$$

$$2 \times (-0.25)^n u[n] \xleftrightarrow{z^{-1}} \frac{2}{1 - 0.25 z^{-1}} \quad |z| > 0.25$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}} + \frac{2}{1 - 0.25z^{-1}} \quad |z| > 0.5$$



$$y(n) + a y(n-1) = x(n)$$

(2)

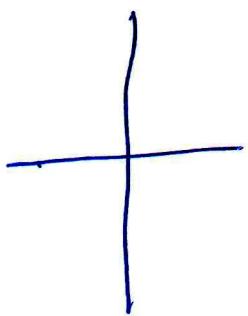
$y(n)$

$H(z)$

$z = e^{j\omega}$   
 $H(e^{j\omega})$

$\omega$

Pole-Zero Plot



$\tau_2 - \text{plane}$

$$\frac{\tau_2}{H(\tau_2)} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{2}{3}z^{-2} + \frac{8}{25}z^{-3}}{1 - \frac{1}{5}z^{-1} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-0.125)^n z^{-n}}$$

$\boxed{H(\tau_2)}$

$\tau_2 - \text{plane}$

$$H(\tau) = \frac{(1 - 0.1z^{-1})(1 - 0.25z^{-1})}{(1 - 0.2z^{-1})(1 - 0.5z^{-1})}$$
$$= \frac{1 - 0.15z^{-1}}{1 - 0.25z^{-1}}$$

(3)

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

$$H(e^{j2\pi f}) =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & z^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x) = e^{-j2\pi f}$$

(6)

$$y_{(n)} = h_{(n)} * x_{(n)}$$

$$x_{(n)} = H_{(n)} \times X_{(n)}$$

$$H_{(n)} = \frac{x_{(n)} \times X_{(n)}}{x_{(n)}}$$

$$= \frac{\left( 1 - \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \right) \left( 1 - \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \right)}{\left( 1 - \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \right)^2}$$

$$= \left( 1 - \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \right) \left( 1 - \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \right)$$

$$= \left( 1 - \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \right) \left( 1 - \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \right)$$

Problem 2

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(6)

五. Please determine the z-transform or the inverse z-transform of the following signals.

(一)(10%) Please find the z-transform of the signal  $x[n]$ ,

$$x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] * \left(n\left(\frac{-1}{4}\right)^n u[n]\right),$$

where  $u[n]$  is discrete-time unit-step function, and  $*$  denotes the discrete-time convolution operator.

(二)(10%) Please find the inverse z-transform of  $X(z)$ ,

$$X(z) = \left(\frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}}\right)^2$$

$$u(z) = e^{az} + b(z)$$

↙

↘

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(z)$$

$$n\left(\frac{-1}{4}\right)^n u(z)$$

$$X(z) = \alpha(z) \times \beta(z)$$

$$u(z) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(z)$$

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

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

⑦

$$b(u) = u \left( -\frac{1}{4} \right) u c u$$

(8)

$$= (x_1 H) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (u(n)) \otimes$$

$$= \frac{2g}{(2i)HP}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (u(n)) H u =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (u(n)) H u =$$

$$= \frac{2g}{(2i)HP}$$

$$= \frac{2g}{(2i)HP}$$

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

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

$$z\left(1-z^{\frac{1}{2}}+1\right)$$

$\frac{b_1}{1}$

$$\frac{z\left(1-z^{\frac{1}{2}}+1\right)}{\left(1-z^{\frac{1}{2}}-1\right)}$$

$$\frac{1-z^{\frac{1}{2}}+1}{1} = \frac{2}{1}$$

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

(6)

(10)

$$\alpha^n u^{(n)} \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow} \frac{1}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}} \quad |z| > |\alpha|$$

$$-\alpha^n u^{(n-1)} \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow} \frac{1}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}} \quad |z| < |\alpha|$$

$$(n+1) \alpha^n u^{(n)} \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow} \frac{1}{(1 - \alpha z^{-1})^2} \quad |z| > |\alpha|$$

$$(n+1) \alpha^n u^{(n-1)} \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow} \frac{1}{(1 - \alpha z^{-1})^2} \quad |z| < |\alpha|$$

$$X(z) = \left( \frac{1}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}} \right)^2$$

$$x(n) = \begin{cases} (n+1) \alpha^n u^{(n)} & |z| > |\alpha| \\ -(n+1) \alpha^n u^{(n-1)} & |z| < |\alpha| \end{cases}$$

Problem 3

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7. (6%)

Find the z transforms of the following functions.

$$(1) h[n] = 0.5^n u[n]$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}} \quad |z| > 0.5$$

$$(2) h[n] = (n + 1)0.5^n u[n]$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{(1 - 0.5z^{-1})^2}, \quad |z| > 0.5$$

Problem 4

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9. (6%)

Find the locations of poles and zeros and discuss the causality and stability of the following z-domain transfer function.

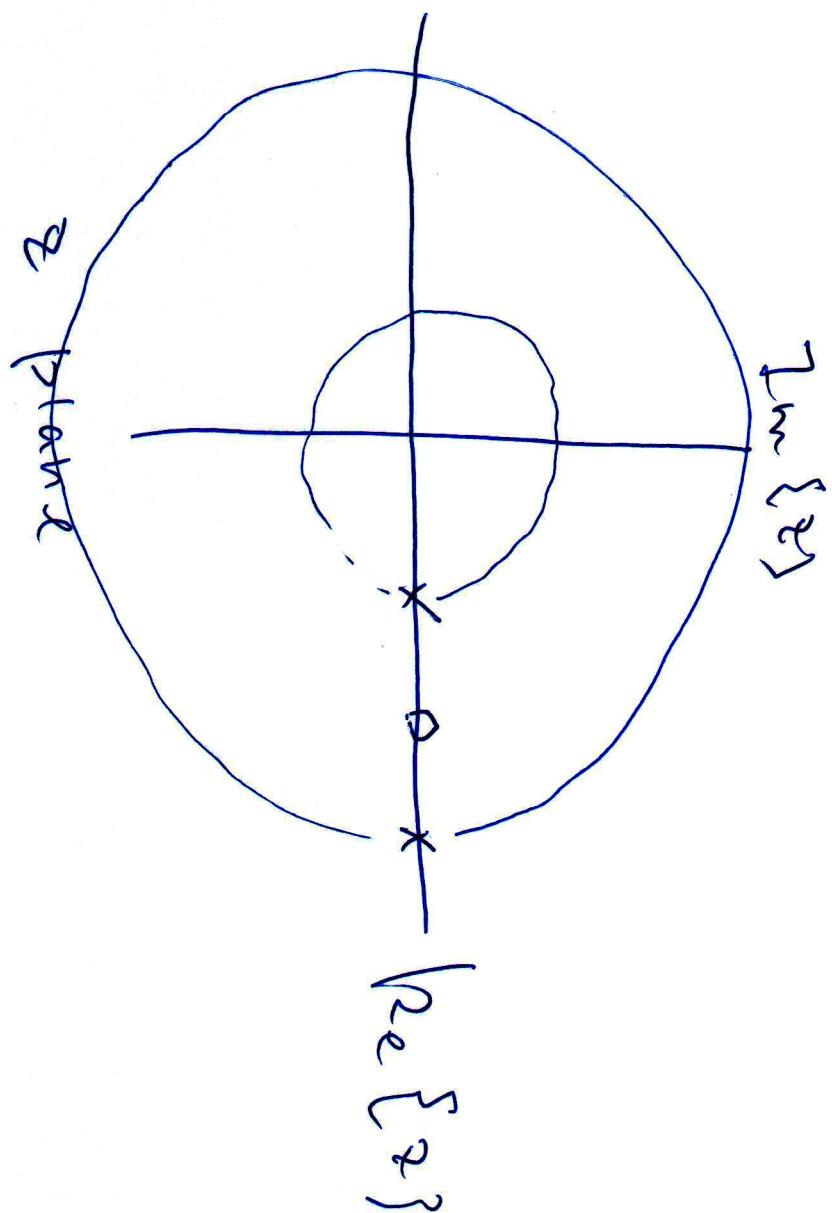
$$H(z) = \frac{2 - 2z^{-1}}{1 - 2z^{-1} + 0.75z^{-2}}$$

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

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

(b)

(13)



$|z| < \frac{1}{2}$  anti causal non-stable

$\frac{1}{2} < |z| < \frac{1}{\omega}$  non causal BIBO stable

$|\omega| > \frac{3}{2}$  causal non-stable

Problem 5  
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(14)

三、(15%)

Given an input  $x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n]$ , the output of a DT LTI system is  $y[n] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n] + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^n u[n]$

- (一) (10%) Find the frequency response (5%) and impulse response (5%) of the system.  
 (二) (5%) Find the difference equation relating input and output.

$$x^{(n)} \xrightarrow{\boxed{H(z)}} y^{(n)}$$

$$y(n) = h(n) * x(n)$$

$$Y(z) = H(z) * X(z)$$

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

$$h(n) \leftrightarrow \sum H(e^{j\omega n})$$

+

(5)

$$x(n) = \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^n u(n) = u(n)x$$

$$\frac{x^2 \frac{1}{8} - 1}{1} = (x)X$$

$$y(n) = \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{1}{8} \right)^n u(n) = (n)Y$$

$$\frac{x^2 \frac{9}{8} - 1}{1} + \frac{x^2 \frac{1}{8} - 1}{1} = (x)X$$

$$\frac{1}{1} < |x|$$

$$\frac{x^2 \frac{9}{8} - 1}{1} + \frac{x^2 \frac{1}{8} - 1}{1} = (x)X$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{8} - 1}{1} + \frac{x^2 \frac{1}{8} - 1}{1} = (x)X$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[ \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} - (n) \right] \times \frac{1}{2} = (n)^2 \\
 & \frac{n^2 + 2n + 2 - n^2}{2} = \frac{n^2 + 2n}{2} = n(n+2)
 \end{aligned}$$

(97)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & f_{\text{rec}}(e^{-j\omega_2 t}) = \\
 & \frac{1}{1 - 2 \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega_2 t} + \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega_2 t}\right)^2} = \\
 & \frac{1}{1 - 2 \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega_2 t} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-j2\omega_2 t}} = \\
 & \frac{1}{1 - 2 \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega_2 t} + \frac{1}{4} (1 - 2 \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega_2 t} + \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega_2 t}\right)^2)} = \\
 & \frac{1}{1 - 2 \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega_2 t} + \frac{1}{4} (1 - 2 \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega_2 t} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-j2\omega_2 t})} = \\
 & \frac{1}{1 - 2 \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega_2 t} + \frac{1}{4} (1 - 2 \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega_2 t} + \frac{1}{4} (1 - 2 \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega_2 t} + \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega_2 t}\right)^2))} = \\
 & \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

3

$$\boxed{(-n) \times \frac{2}{1} - (m) \times \frac{3}{1} = (-n) \times \frac{2}{1} - (m) \times \frac{3}{1}}$$

$$(x) \times \cancel{\frac{2}{1}} - (z) \times \cancel{\frac{3}{1}} = (x) \times \frac{2}{1} - (z) \times \frac{3}{1}$$

$$\frac{x \cdot \frac{2}{1} - 1}{x \cdot \frac{2}{1} - \frac{3}{1}} = (x) H = \frac{(x) X}{(x) H}$$

$$(x) X \quad (x) H = (x) \cancel{H}$$

$$\langle m \rangle \neq \langle m \rangle H = \langle m \rangle$$

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