Homework1 – LTI systems, FT of DT signals

1. Determine whether the system has the following properties: stability, causality, linearity, time-invariance, memorylessness.

$$T(x[n]) = a \cdot x[n]$$

$$T(x[n]) = z[n] \cdot x[n],\ z[n] = (-1)^n$$
$$T(x[n]) = x[n - n_0]$$
$$T(x[n]) = ax[n] + b$$
$$T(x[n]) = ax[n] + bx[n-3]$$

   Present your reasoning!

2. For the systems from previous item that are LTI, calculate impulse responses and unit responses. Does it make sense to analyze impulse response of a system that is not LTI? (Why?)

3. An LTI system is described by its impulse response $h[n]$. For input $x[n]$ it produces output $y[n]$.

$$h[n] \text{ is nonzero only for } N_0 \le n \le N_1$$
$$x[n] \text{ is nonzero only for } N_2 \le n \le N_3$$
$$y[n] \text{ is nonzero only for } N_4 \le n \le N_5$$

   Express N_4 and N_5 in terms of N_0, N_1, N_2, N_3.

4. A DT signal $x[n]$ was created by sampling a 6 kHz sine wave with 10 μs sampling period. Find the normalized frequency, normalized angular frequency, period of $x[n]$.

5. An LTI system has an impulse response $h[n]$. How can you calculate the step response $k[n]$? ($k[n]$ is the response of the system when $u[n]$ is at the input).

6. Let $x[n]$ be a finite length sequence of length N. Let us define two sequences of length $N_2 = 2N$:

$$x_1(n) = \begin{cases} x(n) & 0 \le n \le N-1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$x_2(n) = \begin{cases} x(n) & 0 \le n \le N-1 \\ -x(n-N) & N \le n \le 2N-1 \end{cases}$$

   X_1, X_2, X_3 denote DFT's of respective x's.

   - How to compute $X[k]$ from $X_1[k]$?
   - How to compute $X_2[k]$ from $X_1[k]$?

7. Let $x[n]$ be a periodic sequence with period N_1. Thus $x[n]$ is also periodic for period $N_3 = 3N_1$. We may compute $X_1[k]$ – N_1-point DFT of $x[n]$ and $X_3[k]$ – N_3-point DFT of $x[n]$.

   - express X_3 in terms of X_1
   - invent an example with $N_1 = 2$ and calculate X_1 and X_3 by hand.

8. $x[n]$ – real, finite length sequence.

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \mathcal{F}(x[n])$$

$$X[k] = \text{DFT}(x[n])$$
$$\Im\{X[k]\} = 0$$

   Prove or reject: $\Im\{X(e^{j\omega})\} = 0$
   (notation: $\Im$ denotes imaginary part operator).
   Hint: imagine two cases:

   (a) $x[n]$ nonzero from 0 to L
   (b) $x[n]$ nonzero from $-L/2$ to $L/2$ and symmetric around 0