EE3221 Homework 4 Dr. Prust Assigned: 13 April 2020 Due: 17 April 2020 (1:00PM CDT)

Note: Problems from the course textbook (Ulaby and Yagle, 2018) are specified with the prefix "UY".

Submit for Credit:

- 1. UY 7.15 parts (a), (b), and (c)
 - **ANSWERS**:

 - (a) $\frac{2z^2 3z}{z^2 3z + 2}$ and ROC: |z| > 2(c) $\frac{2z^2 4z + 4}{z^2 2z}$ and ROC: |z| > 2
- 2. UY 7.17 parts (a), (b), (c), and (d)

ANSWERS:

- (a) $0.5\delta[n] + 0.5\delta[n-1]$ (c) $2(-1)^{n-2}u[n-2] + 3(-1)^{n-3}u[n-3]$. Equivalent answer: $3\delta[n-2] - \delta[n-1] + (-1)^{n-1}u[n-1]$
- 3. Consider a discrete-time LTI system with input x[n], impulse response h[n], and output y[n]. The input signal is

$$x[n] = \{\underline{2}, -3, 4\}$$

and the impulse response is

$$h[n] = \{\underline{1}, 2, 1\}$$

Use Z-transform techniques to find the system output y[n].

HINT: This problem illustrates that polynomial multiplication in the Z-domain is equivalent to convolution in the time-domain.

4. Consider a discrete-time LTI system with input x[n], impulse response h[n], and output y[n]. It is known that input $x[n] = \{1, 1\}$ produces the output $y[n] = \{1, 2, 2, 1\}$. Use Z-transform techniques to show that the impulse response of the system is $h[n] = \{\underline{1}, 1, 1\}$.

HINT: First compute X(z) and Y(z). Then, because y[n] = x[n] * h[n], we know that Y(z) =X(z)H(z) and therefore H(z) = Y(z)/X(z). Finally, take the inverse Z-transform to get h[n].