

MODULE 1 CLASS

Aidan Hogg - 10 October 2019
ELEC96010 (EE3-07): Digital Signal Processing
Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

Why 'Peer Instruction'?

- 1: It forces students to engage in the class
- 2: Students in the past have given very positive feedback
- 3: In the exam most students do well in the mathematical questions but clearly have very limited conceptual understanding of the questions they are solving (**plug 'n chug**)

Method:

- 1: Conceptual question posed - students think quietly on their own and report initial answers on Mentimeter (**3 mins**)
- 2: Students discuss their answers in small groups (**2 mins**)
- 3: Explanation/discussion of correct answer (**3 mins**)

Consider the following statements:

- 1: An LTI system is “BIBO stable”
- 2: The impulse response is absolutely summable
- 3: The region of absolute convergence of the transfer function, $H(z)$, includes the unit circle

Which of these statements are equivalent?

- A: 1 and 2
- B: 2 and 3
- C: All of them

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When referring to a “BIBO-stable” system what is meant by the term “bounded”?

A sequence $x[n]$ is bounded iff $\exists B < \infty$ such that

A: $\sum |x[n]| < B$

B: $|x[n]| < B \forall n$

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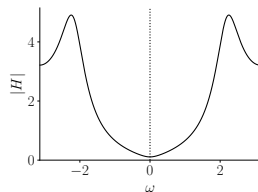
A sequence $x[n]$ is bounded iff $\exists B < \infty$ such that

A: $\sum |x[n]| < B$ (Absolutely summable)

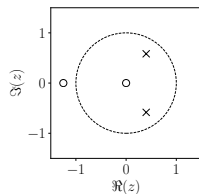
B: $|x[n]| < B \forall n$ (**Bounded**)

C: $\sum |x[n]|^2 < B$ (Finite Energy)

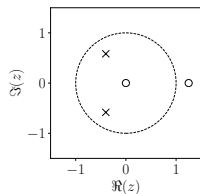
Consider the following frequency response



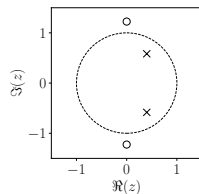
What system gives this frequency response?



A

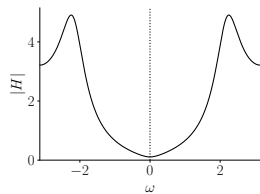


B

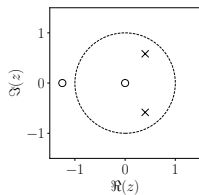


C

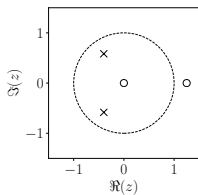
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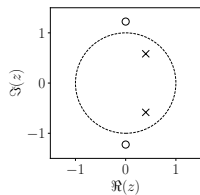
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A

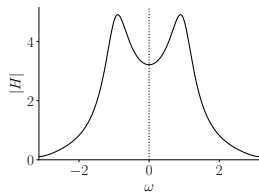
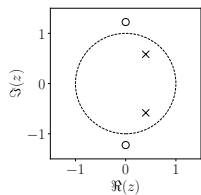
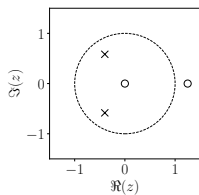
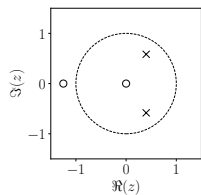


B

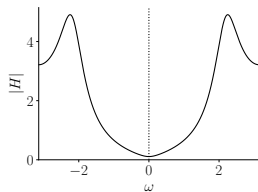


C

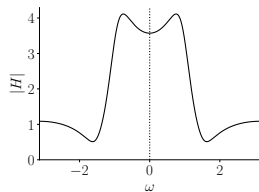
Frequency responses:



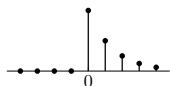
A



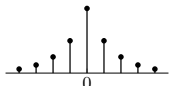
B



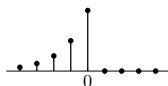
C



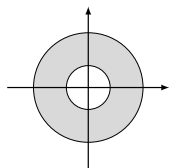
a



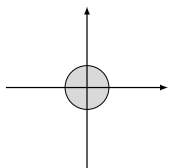
b



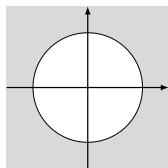
c



x



y



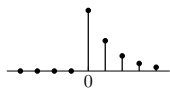
z

What is the correct mapping between these signals and their ROCs?

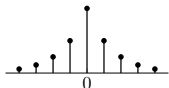
A: a : x, b : y, c : z

B: a : y, b : x, c : z

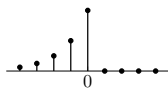
C: a : z, b : x, c : y



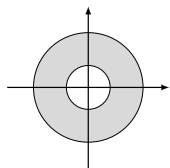
a



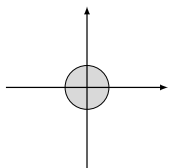
b



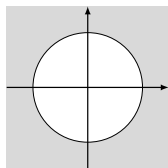
c



x



y



z

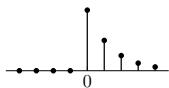
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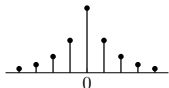
B: a : y, b : x, c : z

C: a : z, b : x, c : y

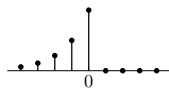
EXPLANATION



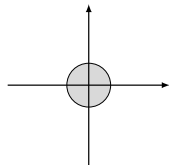
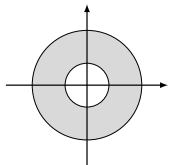
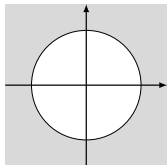
a: Causal



b: Two-sided



c: Anticausal



If a right-sided impulse response is also causal what does that imply?

If a left-sided impulse response is also anti-causal what does that imply?

Consider the following sampled sine wave $x[n] = \sin(\omega n)$ for different values of ω .

(i) $\omega = \frac{\pi}{4}$

(ii) $\omega = \frac{4}{\pi}$

(iii) $\omega = 4$

What values of ω will make $\sin(\omega n)$ periodic?

A: (i)

B: (ii)

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EXPLANATION

A periodic sequence is one where $x[n] = x[n + N]$, therefore, when does $\sin(\omega n) = \sin(\omega(n + N))$.

For periodicity to be true $\sin(\omega n) = \sin(\omega(n + N))$ thus ωN must be a multiple of 2π . Therefore, $\omega N = 2\pi r \implies \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{r}{N}$.

Which means that $\sin(\omega n)$ is only periodic if $\frac{\omega}{2\pi}$ is rational.

- (i) $\omega = \frac{\pi}{4} \therefore \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{8}$ is rational so the $\sin(\frac{\pi}{4}n)$ is periodic
- (ii) $\omega = \frac{4}{\pi} \therefore \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi^2}$ is irrational so $\sin(\frac{4}{\pi}n)$ is non-periodic
- (iii) $\omega = 4 \therefore \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi}$ is irrational so $\sin(4n)$ is non-periodic

Consider the following systems:

$$H(z) = \frac{0.75}{1 + 0.5z^{-1}} + \frac{1.25}{1 - 1.5z^{-1}} \quad \text{ROC: } 1.5 < |z| \leq \infty$$

$$y[n] = 0.5x[n] + 0.5y[n - 1]$$

$$h[n] = -1.75^n u[-n - 1]$$

What fact is true about all these systems?

- A: They are all causal
- B: They are all stable
- C: They all have an infinite impulse response

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Statements True

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