

المجموع النهائي: 20السؤال الأول: (4 + 4 درجات)

أوجد DTFT للإشارة التالية:

$$x(n) = a^n \sin(\Omega_0 n) u(n), \quad |a| < 1 \quad \text{أ} . \text{ استخدم الخواص.}$$

$$h(n) = \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n \sin \left(\frac{\pi n}{2} \right) \right] u(n) \quad \text{ب} \quad \text{ثم استخدم النتيجة ليجاد الخرج } y(n) \text{ عندما يكون الدخل:}$$

$$x(n) = \cos \left(\frac{\pi n}{2} \right)$$

السؤال الثاني: (2+2+4 درجات)

افرض المنظومة السببية المعرفة بمعادلة الفروق التالية:

$$y(n) - \frac{1}{2}y(n-1) = x(n) + \frac{1}{2}x(n-1)$$

أ- اوجد الاستجابة الومضية $(h(n))$ لهذه المنظومة.ب- باستخدام النتائج في الفقرة السابقة، اوجد الاستجابة للدخل $x(n) = e^{j\omega n}$

ت- اوجد الاستجابة الترددية ثم ارسم هذه الاستجابة خلال النطاق الترددي المتاح. حدد خصائص هذه الاستجابة.

السؤال الثالث: (2+2 درجة)لكل من المنظومات الخطية المتقطعة التالية إذا كانت $x(n)$ و $y(n)$ هما دخل وخرج هذه المنظومات

حدد فيماذا كانت هذه المنظومات خطية، سببية، مستقرة، ومتغيرة زمنيا أم لا:

$$\text{أ- } y(n) = n^3 x(n)$$

$$\text{ب- } y(n) = \alpha x(-n) \quad \text{حيث أن } \alpha \text{ ثابت لا يساوي الصفر.}$$

تمنيتي للجميع بالتوفيق

TABLE 4.5 PROPERTIES OF THE FOURIER TRANSFORM FOR DISCRETE-TIME SIGNALS

Property	Time Domain	Frequency Domain
Notation	$x(n)$ $x_1(n)$ $x_2(n)$	$X(\omega)$ $X_1(\omega)$ $X_2(\omega)$
Linearity	$a_1 x_1(n) + a_2 x_2(n)$	$a_1 X_1(\omega) + a_2 X_2(\omega)$
Time shifting	$x(n-k)$	$e^{-j\omega k} X(\omega)$
Time reversal	$x(-n)$	$X(-\omega)$
Convolution	$x_1(n) * x_2(n)$	$X_1(\omega) X_2(\omega)$
Correlation	$r_{x_1 x_2}(l) = x_1(l) * x_2(-l)$	$S_{x_1 x_2}(\omega) = X_1(\omega) X_2^*(-\omega)$ $= X_1(\omega) X_2^*(\omega)$ [if $x_2(n)$ is real]
Wiener-Khinchine theorem	$r_{xx}(l)$	$S_{xx}(\omega)$
Frequency shifting	$e^{j\omega_0 n} x(n)$	$X(\omega - \omega_0)$
Modulation	$x(n) \cos \omega_0 n$	$\frac{1}{2} X(\omega + \omega_0) + \frac{1}{2} X(\omega - \omega_0)$
Multiplication	$x_1(n) x_2(n)$	$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X_1(\lambda) X_2(\omega - \lambda) d\lambda$
Differentiation in the frequency domain	$n x(n)$	$j \frac{dX(\omega)}{d\omega}$
Conjugation	$x^*(n)$	$X^*(-\omega)$
Parseval's theorem	$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(n) x_2^*(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X_1(\omega) X_2^*(\omega) d\omega$	

السؤال الأول:

(أ)

$$x[n] = (a^n \sin \Omega_0 n) u[n]$$

We can use the modulation property to evaluate this signal. Since

$$\sin \Omega_0 n \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{2\pi}{2j} [\delta(\Omega - \Omega_0) - \delta(\Omega + \Omega_0)],$$

periodically repeated, then

$$X(\Omega) = \frac{1}{2j} \left[\frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j(\Omega - \Omega_0)}} - \frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j(\Omega + \Omega_0)}} \right]$$

periodically repeated.

(ب)

We are given a system with impulse response

$$h[n] = \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n \cos \frac{\pi n}{2} \right] u[n]$$

The signal $h_1[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n u[n]$ has the Fourier transform

$$H_1(\Omega) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\Omega}}$$

Using the modulation theorem, we have

$$H(\Omega) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j(\Omega - \pi/2)}} + \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j(\Omega + \pi/2)}} \right]$$

We expect the system output to be a sinusoid modified in amplitude and phase.

Using the results in part (a) and the fact that

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2}e^{j(\pi n/2)} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j(\pi n/2)},$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} H(\Omega) \Big|_{\Omega=\pi/2} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(2 + \frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{4}{3}, \\ H(\Omega) \Big|_{\Omega=-\pi/2} &= H^*(\Omega) \Big|_{\Omega=\pi/2} = \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

so

$$\begin{aligned} y[n] &= \frac{2}{3}e^{j(\pi n/2)} + \frac{2}{3}e^{-j(\pi n/2)} \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} n \end{aligned}$$

السؤال الثاني:

(a) Rewriting the difference equation, with $x(n) = \delta(n)$ and $h(n)$ denoting the unit-sample response

$$h(n) = \frac{1}{2} h(n-1) + \delta(n) + \frac{1}{2} \delta(n-1) \quad .$$

Since the system is causal, $h(n)$ is zero for $n < 0$. For $n \geq 0$,

$$h(0) = \frac{1}{2} h(-1) + \delta(0) + \frac{1}{2} \delta(-1) = 1$$

$$h(1) = \frac{1}{2} h(0) + \delta(1) + \frac{1}{2} \delta(0) = 1$$

$$h(2) = \frac{1}{2} h(1) + \delta(2) + \frac{1}{2} \delta(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$h(n) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \quad n \geq 1$$

$h(n)$ can also be expressed as

$$h(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n [u(n) + u(n-1)] \quad .$$

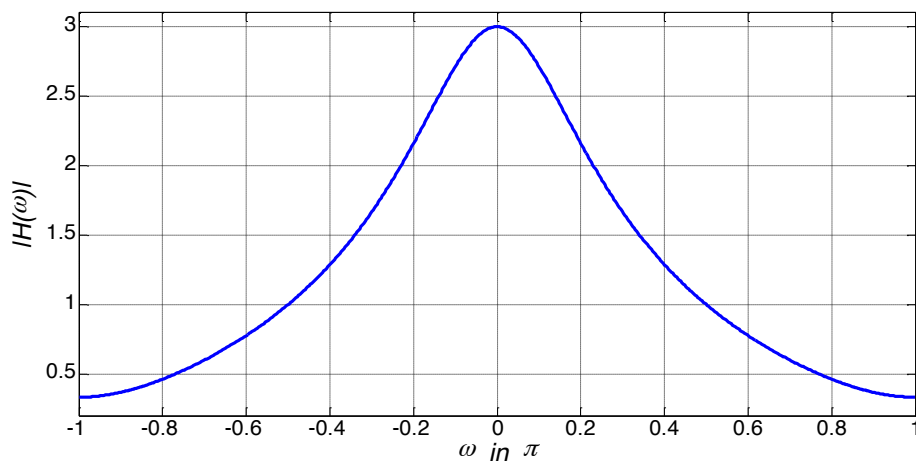
(b) Substituting $x(n)$ and $h(n)$ into the convolution sum we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} y(n) &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k [u(k) + u(k-1)] e^{j\omega(n-k)} \\ &= e^{j\omega n} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k e^{-j\omega k} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k e^{-j\omega k} \right] \\ &= e^{j\omega n} \left[\frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

(c) The frequency response of the system is the complex amplitude of the response with an excitation $e^{j\omega n}$. Thus, from part (a)

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega}}$$

لرسم الدالة نستخدم الماتلاب لنتحصل على الشكل التالي



من الشكل نلاحظ ان هذه الاستجابة هي استجابة مرشح امرار منخفض LPF.

(أ)

(a) $y[n] = n^2 x[n]$.

For an input $x_i[n]$ the output is $y_i[n] = n^2 x_i[n]$, $i = 1, 2$. Thus, for an input $x_3[n] = Ax_1[n] + Bx_2[n]$, the output $y_3[n]$ is given by $y_3[n] = n^2 (Ax_1[n] + Bx_2[n]) = Ay_1[n] + By_2[n]$.

Hence the system is linear.

Since there is no output before the input hence the system is causal. However, $|y[n]|$ being proportional to n , it is possible that a bounded input can result in an unbounded output. Let $x[n] = 1 \forall n$, then $y[n] = n^2$. Hence $y[n] \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, hence not BIBO stable.

Let $y[n]$ be the output for an input $x[n]$, and let $y_1[n]$ be the output for an input $x_1[n]$. If $x_1[n] = x[n - n_0]$ then $y_1[n] = n^2 x_1[n] = n^2 x[n - n_0]$. However, $y[n - n_0] = (n - n_0)^2 x[n - n_0]$.

Since $y_1[n] \neq y[n - n_0]$, the system is not time-invariant.

(ب)

The system is linear, stable, non causal. Let $y[n]$ be the output for an input $x[n]$ and $y_1[n]$ be the output for an input $x_1[n]$. Then $y[n] = \alpha x[-n]$ and $y_1[n] = \alpha x_1[-n]$.

Let $x_1[n] = x[n - n_0]$, then $y_1[n] = \alpha x_1[-n] = \alpha x[-n - n_0]$, whereas $y[n - n_0] = \alpha x[n_0 - n]$.

Hence the system is time-varying.