



## PROBLEM:

Pick the correct output signal and enter the number in the answer box:

Difference Equation, or  $h[n]$ , and input

Output Signal

(a)  $y[n] = x[n - 1] - x[n - 3]$  and

$$x[n] = \delta[n - 2]$$

**ANS =**

(b)  $y[n] = \delta[n - 1] * (\delta[n] - \delta[n - 2])$

**ANS =**

(c)  $y[n] = \sum_{n=0}^2 x[n - k]$  and

$$x[n] = 1 + \cos(2\pi n/3) \quad \text{for all } n$$

**ANS =**

(d)  $y = \text{conv}([1, -1, 1, -1], [1, 1, 0, 0, 0])$

**ANS =**

1.  $y[n] = \delta[n - 1] - \delta[n - 3]$

2.  $y[n] = \delta[n - 3] - \delta[n - 5]$

3.  $y[n] = \delta[n] - \delta[n - 4]$

4.  $y[n] = 0$  for all  $n$

5.  $y[n] = 3$  for all  $n$

6.  $y[n] = \cos(2\pi n/3)$  for all  $n$



$$1 + e^{-j\hat{\omega}} + e^{-j2\hat{\omega}} = e^{-j\hat{\omega}}(e^{j\hat{\omega}} + 1 + e^{-j\hat{\omega}}) = e^{-j\hat{\omega}}(1 + 2\cos\hat{\omega})$$

Pick the correct output signal and enter the number in the answer box:

**Difference Equation, or  $h[n]$ , and input**

**Output Signal**

(a)  $y[n] = x[n - 1] - x[n - 3]$  and

$x[n] = \delta[n - 2]$

**ANS = 2**

$y[n] = \delta[n-2-1] - \delta[n-2-3]$

1.  $y[n] = \delta[n - 1] - \delta[n - 3]$

2.  $y[n] = \delta[n - 3] - \delta[n - 5]$

3.  $y[n] = \delta[n] - \delta[n - 4]$

(b)  $y[n] = \delta[n - 1] * (\delta[n] - \delta[n - 2])$

**ANS = 1**

$\delta[n-1] - \delta[n-1-2]$

4.  $y[n] = 0$  for all  $n$

5.  $y[n] = 3$  for all  $n$

(c)  $y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^2 x[n - k]$  and

$x[n] = 1 + \cos(2\pi n/3)$  for all  $n$

**ANS = 5**

6.  $y[n] = \cos(2\pi n/3)$  for all  $n$

(d)  $yy = \text{conv}([1, -1, 1, -1], [1, 1, 0, 0, 0])$

**ANS = 3**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad -1 \\
 1 \quad 1 \\
 \hline
 1 \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad -1 \\
 \quad 1 \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad -1 \\
 \hline
 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad -1 \\
 \uparrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \uparrow \\
 \delta[n] \qquad \qquad \qquad -\delta[n-4]
 \end{array}$$

Use Frequency Response

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

At  $\hat{\omega} = 0$

$\mathcal{H}(\hat{\omega}) = e^{j0}(1+2) = 3$

At  $\hat{\omega} = 2\pi/3$

$\mathcal{H}(\hat{\omega}) = e^{-j2\pi/3}(1 + 2\cos 2\pi/3)$   
 $= 0$   $\uparrow = -1/2$

$\Rightarrow y[n] = 1 \cdot 3 + 0 \cdot \cos 2\pi n/3 = 3$