

Myself solution  
2005/6/18

Digital Signal Processing

Undergraduate Course Student's Name:

Mid-Term Examination Student's No.

2005.6.17 [write your answer in the blocks, each one 10%]

University of the Ryukyus

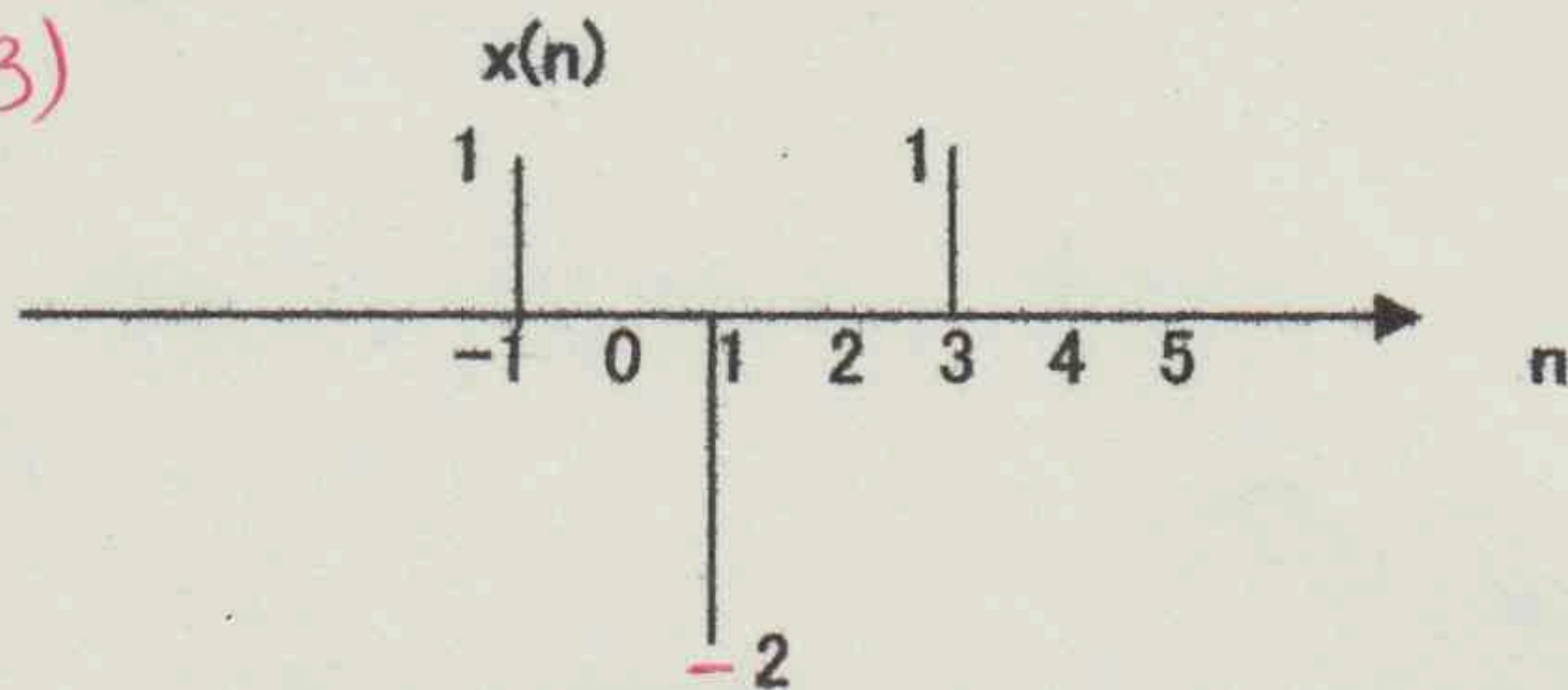
Faculty of Engineering

Dept. of Information Eng.

Prof. M.R. Asharif

1. 図で信号、 $x(n)$ 、を unit step <sup>impulse</sup> 関数、 $\delta(n)$ 、を用いて表現せよ。

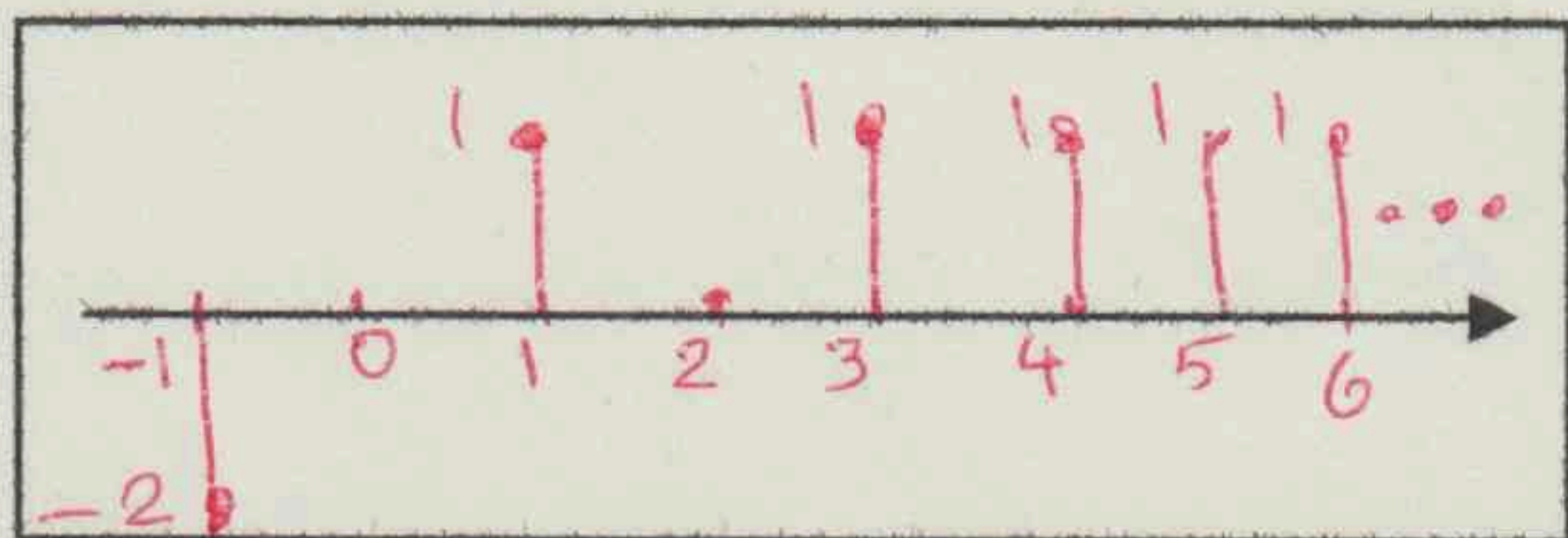
$$x(n) = \delta(n+1) - 2\delta(n-1) + \delta(n-3)$$



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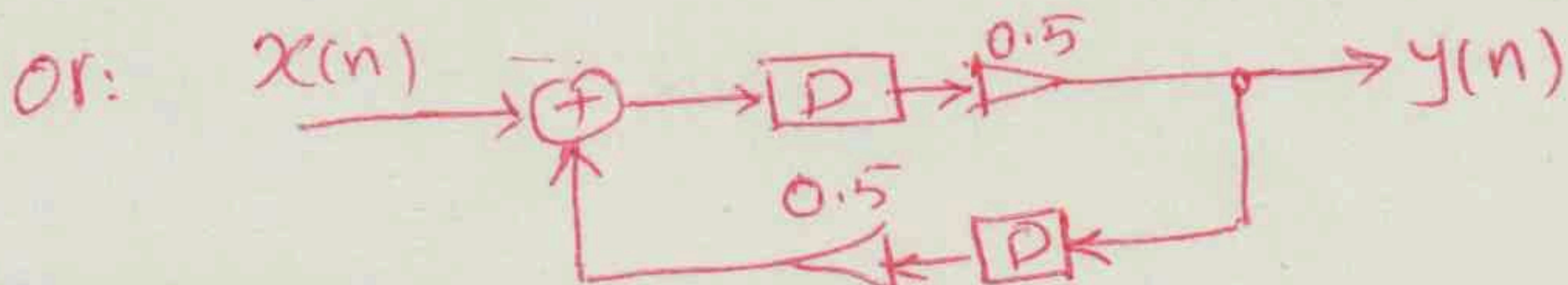
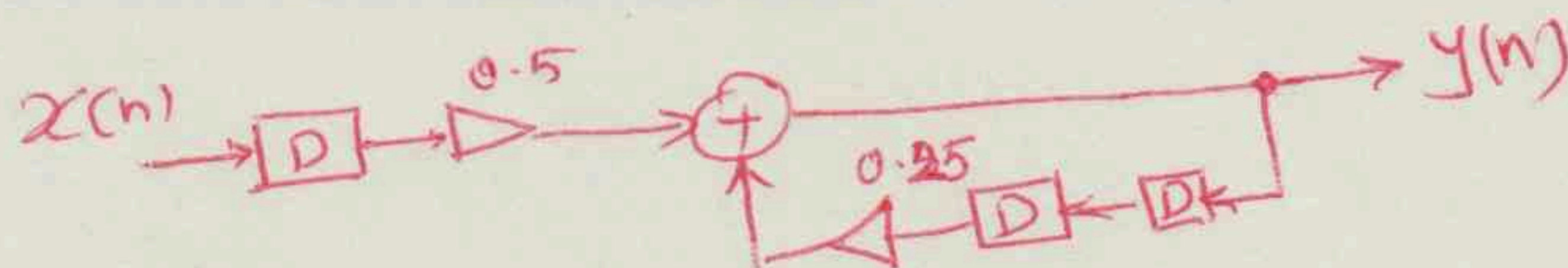
2. 次の信号をプロットせよ。

$$x(n) = -2\delta(n+1) + u(n-1) - \delta(n-2)$$



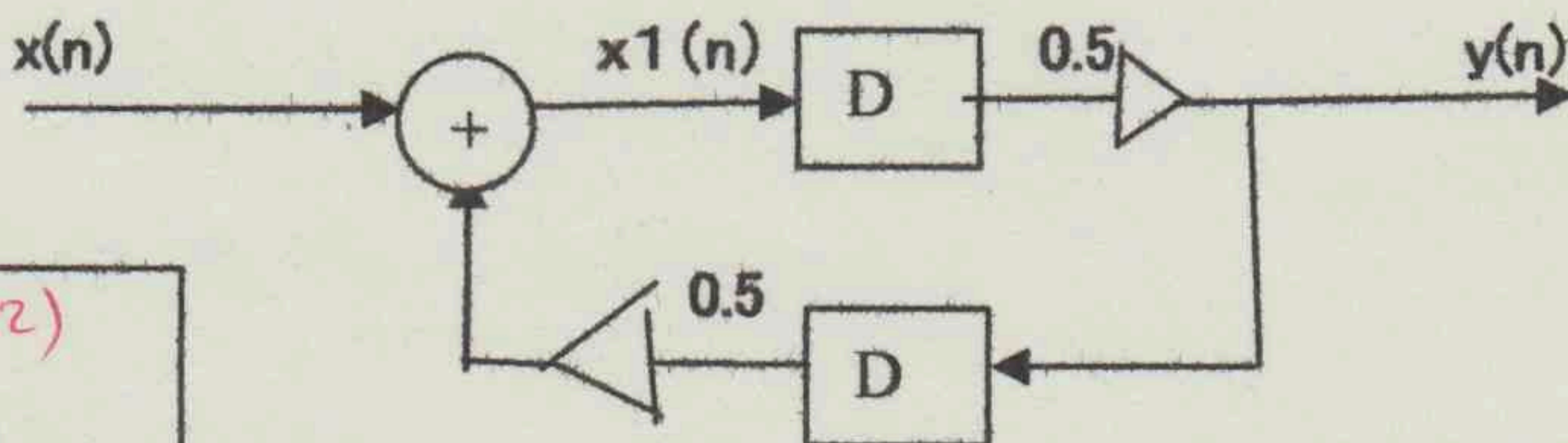
3. 以下の差分方程式を満足する離散時間システム( $x(n)$ :入力、 $y(n)$ :出力)を構成せよ。(T=1)

$$y(n] = 0.5x[n-1] + 0.25y[n-2]$$



4. 図に示す離散時間システムの差分方程式を指出せよ。

$$\begin{cases} x_1(n) = x(n) + 0.5y(n-1) \\ y(n) = 0.5x_1(n-1) \end{cases}$$



$$y(n) = 0.5x(n-1) + 0.25y(n-2)$$

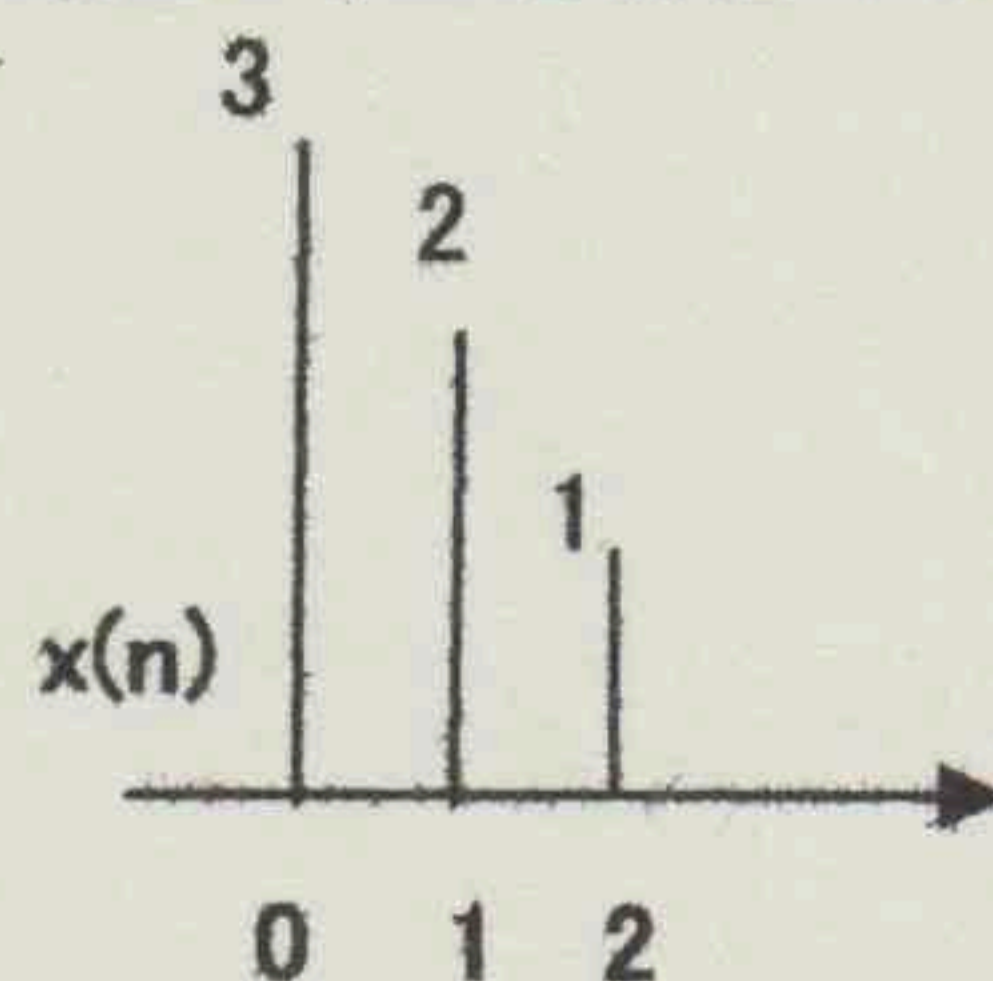
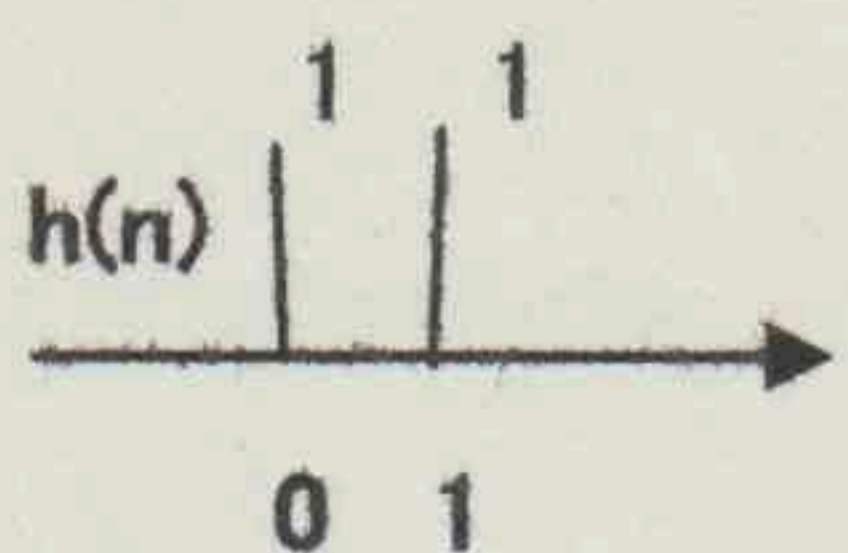
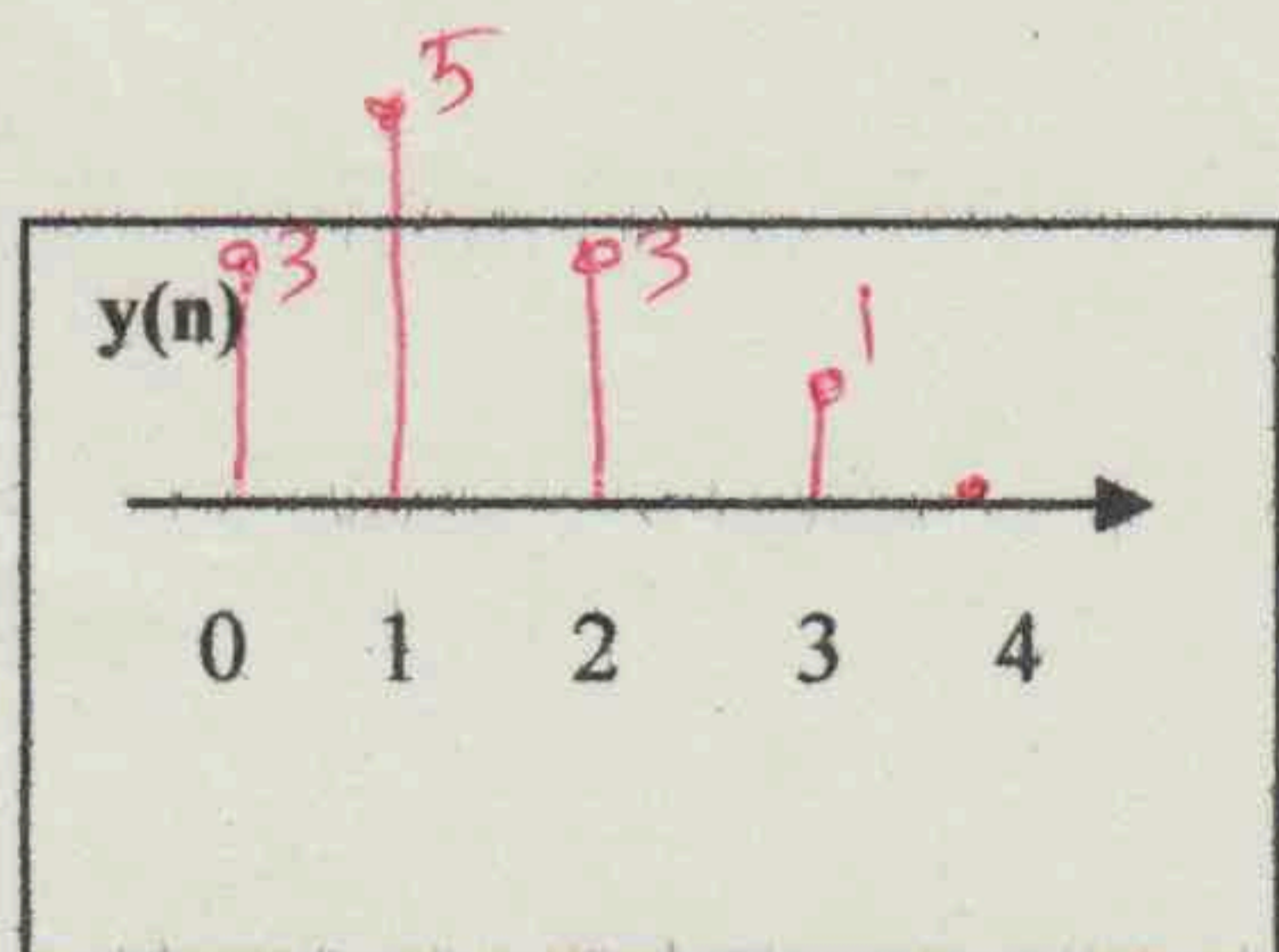
5. 次の入出力を示すシステムの線形性、時不変性、因果性、安定性を判定せよ。

$$y(n] = (0.6)^n x(n-2)$$

$$\begin{cases} h(2) = (0.6)^2 \Rightarrow \text{stable} \\ h(n \neq 2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

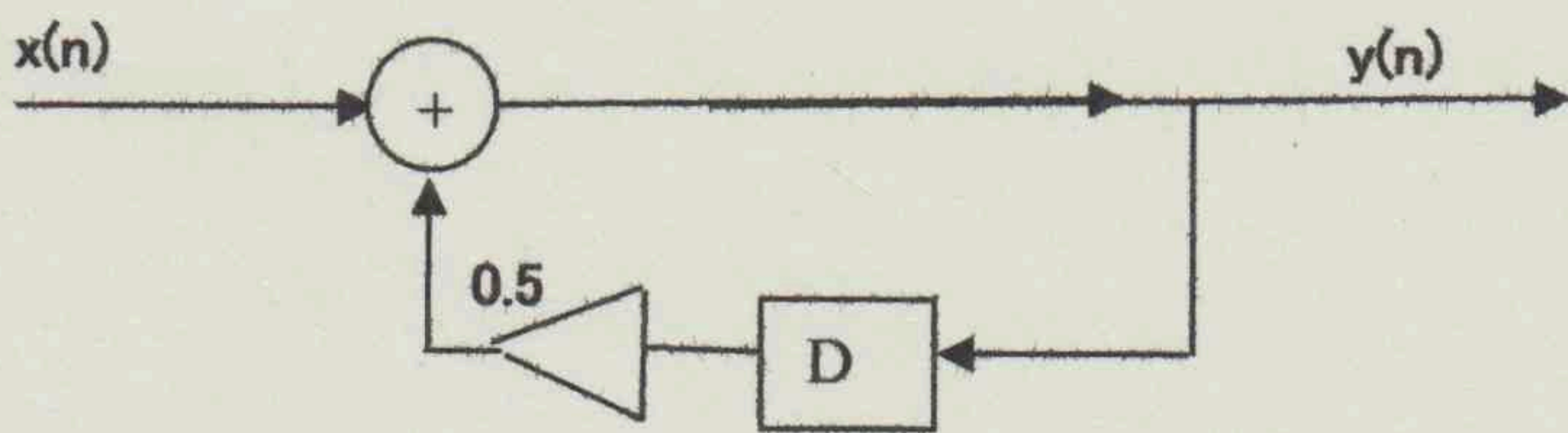
Linearity  
Shift Invariance  
Causality  
Stability

6. 次のシステムでは  $h(n)$  はインパルス応答、 $x(n)$  は入力で、出力  $y(n)$  を計算せよ。



7. 次の回路の差分方程式とインパルス応答を求めよ。

$y(-1)=0$



$y(n) = x(n) + 0.5 y(n-1)$   
 $x(n) = \delta(n)$   
 $y(n) = h(n)$   
 $n=0 \quad h(0) = 1$   
 $n=1 \quad h(1) = 0.5$   
 $n=2 \quad h(2) = 0.5^2$   
 $\dots$   
 $n=n \quad h(n) = 0.5^n$

$y(n) = x(n) + 0.5 y(n-1)$   
 $h(n) = 0.5^n u(n)$

8. つぎのインパルス応答を持つシステムは、安定かどうか判断せよ。(T=1)

$h(n) = (0.9)^n u(n)$

安定      不安定

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |h(n)| = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (0.9)^n = \frac{1}{1-0.9} = 10$

9. 次の離散時間システムのフーリエ変換  $H(\omega)$  を求めよ。

$T=0.1\text{ms}$  の時、 $|H(\omega)|$  をプロットせよ。

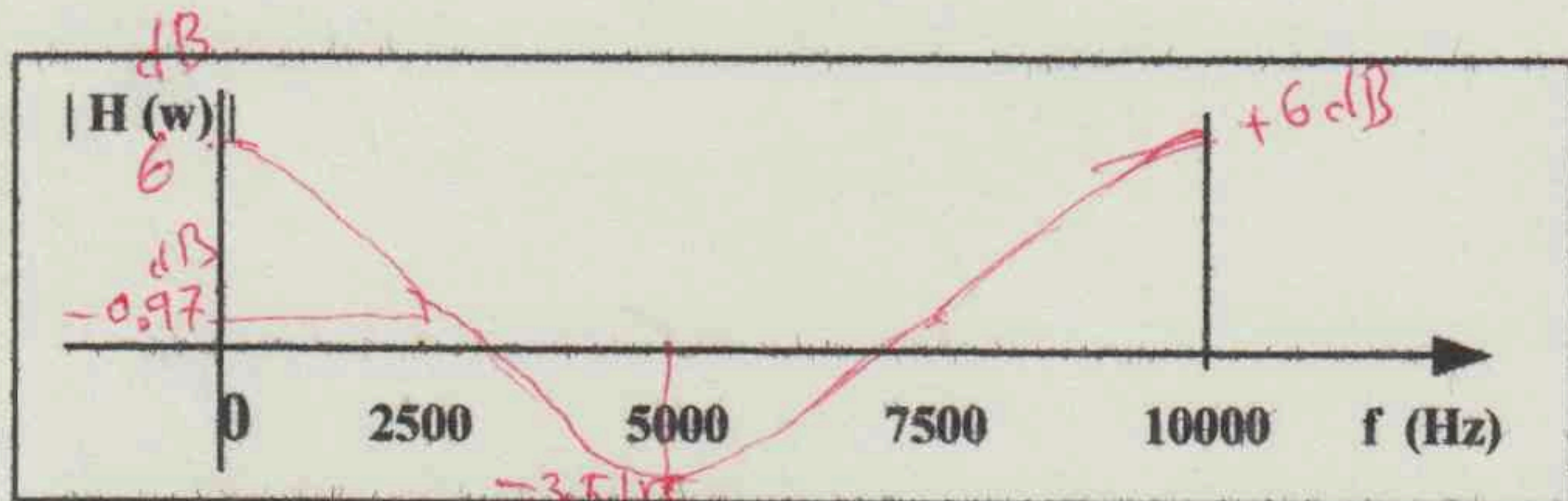
$f=2500\text{ Hz}$  で  $|H(\omega)|$  (dB) と位相 ( $\arg[H(\omega)]$ ) を求めよ。

$h(nT) = (0.5)^n u(nT)$

$H(\omega) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 0.5^n e^{-j\omega nT}$

$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{1 - 0.5 e^{-j\omega T}}$

$|H(\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1.25 - \cos 2\omega T}$



$|H(\omega)| = \frac{1}{1.25 - \cos 2\omega T}$   
 $20 \log |H(\omega)| = -0.97 \text{ dB}$   
 $\arg |H(\omega)| = \arctan \frac{0.5 \sin \omega T}{1 - 0.5 \cos \omega T}$

$\omega = 0 \Rightarrow |H(\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{0.25} = 4 \Rightarrow 10 \log_{10} |H(\omega)|^2 = 10 \log_{10} 4 = 6 \text{ dB}$

$\omega = 2\pi \times 2500 \Rightarrow |H(\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1.25 - \cos(\pi)} = \frac{1}{1.25 - (-1)} = \frac{1}{2.25} = 0.44 \Rightarrow 10 \log_{10} 0.44 = -3.5 \text{ dB}$

$\omega = 2\pi \times 5000 \Rightarrow |H(\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1.25 - \cos(2\pi)} = \frac{1}{1.25 - 1} = \frac{1}{0.25} = 4 \Rightarrow 10 \log_{10} 4 = 6 \text{ dB}$

$\omega = 2\pi \times 7500 \Rightarrow |H(\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1.25 - \cos(3\pi)} = \frac{1}{1.25 - (-1)} = \frac{1}{2.25} = 0.44 \Rightarrow 10 \log_{10} 0.44 = -3.5 \text{ dB}$

$\omega = 2\pi \times 10000 \Rightarrow |H(\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1.25 - \cos(4\pi)} = \frac{1}{1.25 - 1} = \frac{1}{0.25} = 4 \Rightarrow 10 \log_{10} 4 = 6 \text{ dB}$