

**GPGN 404**  
**1st Midterm Exam**  
**September 29, 2006**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

|           |   |   |   |    |    |       |
|-----------|---|---|---|----|----|-------|
| Question: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4  | 5  | Total |
| Points:   | 5 | 5 | 4 | 18 | 18 | 50    |
| Score:    |   |   |   |    |    |       |

Question 1 ..... (5 points)

Let  $h[n] = \delta[n+1] - 2\delta[n] + \delta[n-1]$ , where  $\delta[n]$  denotes the unit-impulse sequence. Let  $x[n] = u[n]$ , where  $u[n]$  denotes the unit-step sequence. Sketch the sequences (a)  $h[n]$ , (b)  $x[n]$ , and (c)  $y[n] = h[n] * x[n]$ , where  $*$  denotes convolution. (Label axes.)

Question 2 ..... (5 points)

Someone wants you to pay \$10,000 for their “black-box” digital system, which takes an input sequence  $x[n]$  and produces an output sequence  $y[n]$ . They will not show you the computer program that implements their system, but they assure you that it is really great.

Being a clever Mines student, you feed a unit-impulse to this system and record the impulse response  $h[n]$ . Can you now implement the system yourself? In other words, can you compute the output  $y[n]$  of this system for any input  $x[n]$ ?

If so, how would you do it? If not, why not?

Question 3 ..... (4 points)

Given the convolution sum  $y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k]x[n-k]$ , and using the definition of the discrete-time Fourier transform, prove the convolution theorem; i.e., that  $Y(\omega) = H(\omega)X(\omega)$ .

Question 4 ..... (18 points)

Consider the digital system defined by  $y[n] = \frac{1}{3}(x[n+1] + x[n] + x[n-1])$ .

(a) [3 points] Is this system linear? Time-invariant? Causal?

(b) [3 points] Sketch the impulse response  $h[n]$  of this system. (Label axes.)

(c) [4 points] What is the frequency response  $H(\omega)$  of this system?

(d) [4 points] Using the frequency response  $H(\omega)$ , show that the output  $y[n]$  of this system for input  $x[n] = \cos(\pi n)$  is  $y[n] = c \times \cos(\pi n)$ . What is the constant  $c$ ?

(e) [4 points] Assume a bounded input sequence  $x[n]$  such that  $|x[n]| < 1$  for all  $n$ . For such an input sequence, how is the output sequence  $y[n]$  bounded?

