

E2.5 Signals & Linear Systems

Tutorial Sheet 8 – DFT and z-transform

(Lectures 14 - 15)

- 1.* For a signal $f(t)$ that is time-limited to 10 ms and has an essential bandwidth of 10 kHz, determine N_0 , the number of signal samples necessary to compute a power of 2 DFT with a frequency resolution f_0 of at least 50 Hz. Explain if any zero padding is necessary.
- 2.* Choose appropriate values for N_0 and T and compute the DFT of the signal $e^{-t} u(t)$. (Note that the choice of N_0 and T is not unique; it will depend on your assumptions. What is important here is the reasoning that you use to arrive at your answer.)
- 3.** For the functions $f(t)$ and $g(t)$ shown in Fig. Q3, write the appropriate sequences f_k and g_k necessary for the computation of the fast convolution of $f(t)$ and $g(t)$. Use $T=1/8$. (Note that fast convolution is achieved by converting $f(t)$ and $g(t)$ to frequency domain via fast Fourier Transform.)

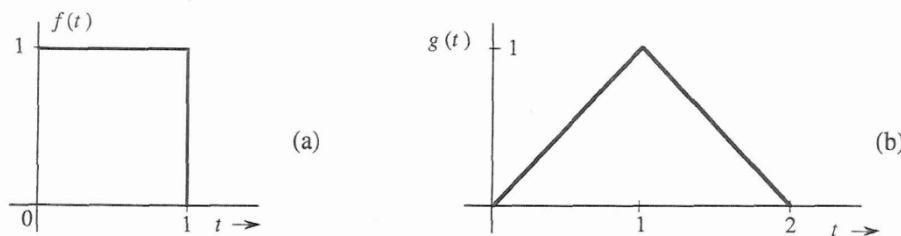


Figure Q3

4. Using the definition of z-transform, show that

$$(a)* \quad \gamma^{k-1} u[k-1] \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{z-\gamma}$$

$$(b)** \quad u[k-m] \Leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z^m(z-1)}$$

$$(c)** \quad \frac{\gamma^k}{k!} u[k] \Leftrightarrow e^{\frac{\gamma}{z}}$$

5. Using z-transform table given in the lecture notes, show that

$$(a)* \quad 2^{k+1} u[k-1] + e^{k-1} u[k] \Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{z-2} + \frac{z}{e(z-e)}$$

$$(b)** \quad k\gamma^k u[k-1] \Leftrightarrow \frac{\gamma z}{(z-\gamma)^2} \quad (\text{Hint: } u[k-1] = u[k] - \delta[k], f[k]\delta[k] = f[0]\delta[k].)$$

$$(c)** \quad [2^{-k} \cos \frac{\pi}{3} k] u[k=1] \Leftrightarrow \frac{0.25(z-1)}{z^2 - 0.5z + 0.25}$$

6. Find the inverse z-transform of

$$(a)^* \quad X[z] = \frac{z(z-4)}{z^2 - 5z + 6}$$

$$(b)^{**} \quad X[z] = \frac{z(e^{-2} - 2)}{(e^{-2} - 2)(z - 2)}$$

$$(c)^{**} \quad X[z] = \frac{z(-5z + 22)}{(z+1)(z-2)^2}$$

$$(d)^{***} \quad X[z] = \frac{2z^2 - 0.3z + 0.25}{z^2 + 0.6z + 0.25}$$

7.* Find the first three terms of $f[k]$ using long division method given that

$$F[z] = \frac{2z^3 + 13z^2 + z}{z^3 + 7z^2 + 2z + 1}$$

8.** For a discrete-time signal shown in Fig. Q8, show that

$$F[z] = \frac{1 - z^{-m}}{1 - z^{-1}}$$

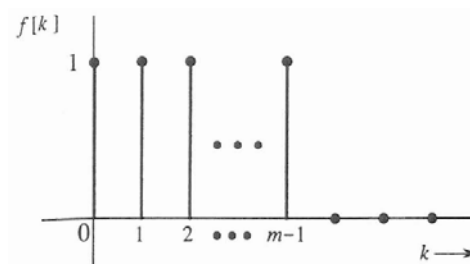


Figure Q8