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1.

Given $u[n]$ with support N_u
 $h[n]$ - - - - - N_h

$$y[n] = u[n] * h[n]$$

$$(a) \quad T = \begin{bmatrix} h[0] & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ h[1] & h[0] & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & h[1] & \ddots & 0 \\ h[N_h] & \vdots & \ddots & h[0] \\ 0 & h[N_h] & \dots & h[1] \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & h[N_h] \end{bmatrix}_{(N_h + N_u + 1) \times (N_u + 1)}$$

$$(b) \quad N_y = N_h + N_u + 1$$

$$(c) \quad Y(z) = U(z) \cdot H(z)$$

Support of 'y' depends only on the support of 'h' and 'u'.

2.

Support of y is from $(s_u + s_h)$ to $(e_u + e_h)$.

$$\therefore \text{Support of } y = (e_u - s_u) + (e_h - s_h) + 1.$$

3. (a) Show that

$$h * \{a u_1 + b u_2\} = a(h * u_1) + b(h * u_2)$$

(b) (c) Show that if $h(t) * u(t) = y(t)$
then,

$$h(t) * u(t - t_0) = y(t - t_0).$$

4. $h[k] = \text{Step}[k] = \begin{cases} 0 & k \leq 0 \\ 1 & k \geq 0 \end{cases}$

5. Take functions whose area is 1. The sequence should be such that the width of the f^n 's decreases and their heights increase.

7. $y_1(n) = u(n) + u(n-1) \rightarrow$ Low pass filter
 $y_2(n) = u(n) - u(n-1) \rightarrow$ High pass filter

~~8. (a) Yes, δ_c is in L^1 space.~~
(b)

8. (a) No, δ_c is not in L^1

(b) No, δ_c is a distribution

(c) The Fourier transforms converge to 1.

g. (a)

$$F_c \star f_c$$

$$F_c \star f_+$$

$$F_c \star F_-$$

$$F_c \star F$$

$$F_+ \star f_+$$

$$F_- \star F_-$$