

Homework Problem Set #3

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February 25, 2002

Exercise 1 *If the continuous-time band-limited signal is $x(t) = \cos t$, what is the period T that gives sampling exactly at the Nyquist rate? What samples $\mathbf{x}(nT)$ do you get at this rate? What samples do you get from $\mathbf{x}(t) = \sin t$?*

Exercise 2 *Suppose the only nonzero components of the input vector \mathbf{x} and the impulse response vector \mathbf{h} are $\mathbf{x}(0) = 1$, $\mathbf{x}(1) = 3$, and $\mathbf{h}(0) = \frac{1}{2}$, $\mathbf{h}(1) = \frac{1}{2}$. Compute the outputs $\mathbf{y}(n)$. Verify in the frequency domain that $Y(\omega) = H(\omega)X(\omega)$.*

Exercise 3 *Iterate the averaging filter \mathbf{H} of Exercise 2 four times to get $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{H}^4$. What is $K(\omega)$ and what is the impulse response $\mathbf{k}(n)$?*

Exercise 4 *A direct approach to the convolution rule $Y = HX$. What is the coefficient of z^{-n} in $(\sum \mathbf{h}(k)z^{-k})(\mathbf{x}(\ell)z^{-\ell})$? Show that your answer agrees with $\sum \mathbf{h}(k)\mathbf{x}(n - k)$.*

Exercise 5

- *Write down the infinite matrix $(\downarrow 2)$ that executes downsampling: $(\downarrow 2)\mathbf{x}(n) = \mathbf{x}(2n)$.*
- *Write down the transpose matrix $(\uparrow 2) = (\downarrow 2)^{\text{tr}}$. Multiply the matrices $(\uparrow 2)(\downarrow 2)$ and $(\downarrow 2)(\uparrow 2)$. Describe the output from $(\uparrow 2)\mathbf{y}(n)$.*

Exercise 6 *Suppose a real infinite matrix has the property $\mathbf{Q}^{\text{tr}}\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{I}$. Show that the columns of \mathbf{Q} are mutually orthogonal unit vectors. Does it follow that $\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{Q}^{\text{tr}} = \mathbf{I}$?*

Exercise 7 An $n \times n$ matrix A is called a **circulant** if all of its diagonals (main, sub and super) are constant and the indices are interpreted mod n .
EXAMPLE:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- Look at the n -periodic sequence a where $a_\ell = A_{\ell+1,1}$, $\ell = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$. Write the entries of A in terms of the sequence a .
- Let X be an $n \times 1$ column vector. Show that $Y = AX$ is equivalent to $y = a * x$ if x, y are n -periodic sequences for which $x_\ell = X_{\ell+1,1}$ and similarly for $y_\ell = Y_{\ell+1,1}$, $\ell = 0, \dots, n-1$.
- Prove that the DFT diagonalizes all circulant matrices. That is, that $\frac{1}{n} \overline{\mathcal{F}}^{\text{tr}} A \mathcal{F} = D$, where D is diagonal. What are the diagonal entries of D ? (i.e., what are the eigenvalues of A)?

Exercise 8 Let \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{H} be real low pass filters, each satisfying the double-shift row orthogonality condition. Does the product \mathbf{CH} satisfy the double-shift row orthogonality condition?