## **PROBLEM:**

In the following cascade of systems, all systems are defined by their transfer functions.

(a) Determine the unknown coefficients  $\{b_k\}$  so that the output signal y[n] will be the delayed impulse,  $\delta[n-1]$ , when the input signal x[n] is an impulse, i.e.,  $x[n] = \delta[n]$ .

(b) Using part (a), determine whether the following statement is true or false: "For any input signal x[n], the output is always y[n] = x[n-1]" Give a solid reason to back up your choice of true or false.

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In the following cascade of systems, all systems are defined by their transfer functions.

$$\begin{array}{c} \underline{x[n]} \\ H_1(z) \\ H_1(z) \\ H_1(z) \\ H_2(z) \\ H_2(z) \\ H_2(z) \\ H_2(z) \\ H_3(z) \\ H_3$$

(a) Determine the unknown coefficients  $\{b_k\}$  so that the output signal y[n] will be the delayed impulse,  $\delta[n-1]$ , when the input signal x[n] is an impulse, i.e.,  $x[n] = \delta[n]$ .

To get a delay by one, we need  

$$H_1(z) H_2(z) H_3(z) = z^{-1}$$
  
=>  $H_3(z) = z^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{H_1(z)} \right) \left( \frac{1}{H_2(z)} \right)$   
 $= z^{-1} \left( \frac{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}{5} \right) \left( \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{2} \right)$   
 $= z^{-1} \left( 1 - \frac{5}{6} z^{-1} + \frac{1}{6} z^{-2} \right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{10} z^{-1} - \frac{1}{12} z^{-2} + \frac{1}{60} z^{-3}$   
=>  $b_0 = 0$   
 $b_1 = \frac{1}{10}$   
 $b_2 = -\frac{1}{12}$   
 $b_3 = \frac{1}{60}$ 

(b) Using part (a), determine whether the following statement is true or false: "For any input signal x[n], the output is always y[n] = x[n-1]" Give a solid reason to back up your choice of true or false.



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