PROBLEM:

The system function H(z) and the impulse response h[n] are two ways to define a LTI system. Use z-transform to answer the following:

- (a) Find the system function for $h_a[n] = u[n] u[n-5]$. Use the *z*-transform of u[n] to express your answer as a ratio of polynomials in z^{-1} . Then simplify to get a polynomial in z^{-1} (i.e., no denominator). Is this an FIR or IIR filter?
- (b) Find the system function for $h_b[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] + (-\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$. Express your answer as: (1) a sum of two first-order rational functions; and (2) a ratio of polynomials in z^{-1} (one numerator over one denominator).
- (c) Determine the impulse response when the system function is: $H_c(z) = \frac{1 z^{-2}}{1 + 0.5z^{-1}}$.
- (d) Determine the impulse response when $H_d(z) = \frac{1+z^{-1}}{(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1+0.75z^{-1})}$. Hint: write $H_d(z)$ as a sum of first-order rational functions.
- (e) Determine the impulse response when $H_e(z) = 1 + 2z^{-2} + 4z^{-4} 6z^{-6} 8z^{-8}$.





(a)
$$h_{q}[n] = u[n] - u[n-5]$$
 $H_{q}(z) = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} - \frac{z^{-5}}{1-z^{-1}}$
 $= (1-z^{-5}) = (1+z^{-1}+z^{-2}+z^{-3}+z^{-4})$
 $= 1+z^{-1}+z^{-2}+z^{-3}+z^{-4} \implies First (no poles)$

(b)
$$h_b[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] + (-\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \overline{z}^1} + \frac{1}{1 - (-\frac{1}{2} \overline{z}^1)} = \frac{2}{1 - \frac{1}{4} \overline{z}^2}$$

 $\bigcirc H_c(z) = \frac{1-z^2}{1+z^2} = \frac{1}{1+z^2} - \frac{z}{1+z^2}$

McClellan, Schafer, and Yoder, Signal Processing First, ISBN 0-13-065562-7. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ 07458. © 2003 Pearson Education, Inc.

$$H_{3}(z) = \frac{1+z^{-1}}{(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1+\frac{3}{4}z^{-1})}$$

$$= \frac{A}{(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})} + \frac{B}{(1+\frac{3}{4}z^{-1})}$$

$$= \frac{6}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{-\frac{1}{5}}{1+\frac{3}{4}z^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$