

1.

Verify that the magnitude of an all-pass filter is equal to 1:

$$H_{ap}(z) = \frac{z^{-1} - a^*}{1 - az^{-1}}$$

2.

A causal linear time-invariant system has system function:

$$H(z) = \frac{(1 - 0.5z^{-1})(1 + 4z^{-2})}{(1 - 0.64z^{-2})}$$

a) Find expressions for a minimum-phase system  $H_1(z)$  and an all-pass system  $H_{ap}(z)$  such that

$$H(z) = H_1(z)H_{ap}(z)$$

b) Find expressions for a different minimum-phase system  $H_2(z)$  and a generalized linear-phase FIR system  $H_{lin}(z)$  such that

$$H(z) = H_2(z)H_{lin}(z)$$

3.

Consider a stable LTI system with input  $x[n]$  and output  $y[n]$ . The input and output satisfy the difference equation

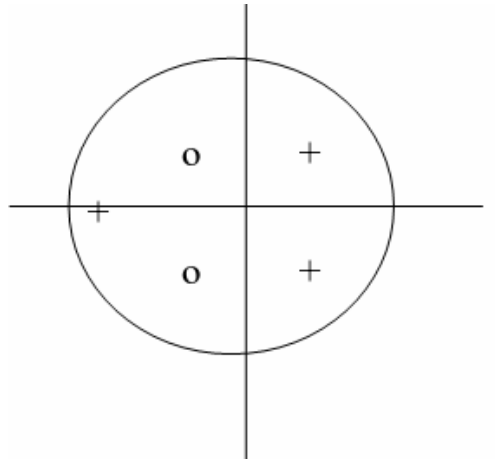
$$y[n-1] - \frac{10}{3}y[n] + y[n+1] = x[n]$$

a) Plot the poles and zeros in the  $z$ -plane.

b) Find the impulse response  $h[n]$

4.

If the system function  $H(z)$  of a LTI system has a pole-zero diagram as shown in the following figure and the system is causal, can the inverse system  $H_i(z)$ , where  $H(z)H_i(z)=1$ , be both causal and stable? Clearly justify your answer.



5. Solve problem 5.12 from oppenheim book.
6. Solve problem 5.29 from oppenheim book.
7. Solve problem 5.37 from oppenheim book.