

# Solution of ECE 315 Test 1 F06

1. A discrete-time system is described by the difference equation

$$7y[n] - 3y[n-1] + y[n-2] = 11.$$

- (a) The eigenvalues of this difference equation can be expressed in the polar form  $Ae^{j\theta}$  where  $A$  is the magnitude and  $\theta$  is the angle or phase. Find the numerical values of  $A$  and  $\theta$ .

$$A = \underline{0.378} \quad \theta = \underline{0.968} \text{ (radians)}$$

$$A = \underline{0.378} \quad \theta = \underline{-0.968} \text{ (radians)}$$

The characteristic equation is  $7\alpha^2 - 3\alpha + 1 = 0$ . The eigenvalues are the solutions to this equation which are

$$\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 28}}{14} = \frac{3 \pm j\sqrt{19}}{14} = 0.2143 \pm j0.3113 = 0.378e^{\pm j0.968}.$$

- (b) The homogeneous solution approaches zero as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . What numerical value does  $y[n]$  approach as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ?

$$y[\infty] = \underline{2.2}$$

Since the forcing function is a constant the forced solution is also a constant  $K$ . Therefore

$$7K - 3K + K = 11 \Rightarrow K = 2.2 \text{ and the final value of } y \text{ is also } 2.2.$$

2. A complex number  $z$  has five fifth roots,  $\{z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5\}$  and  $z_1 = Ae^{j3\pi/4}$ .

- (a) The number  $z$  can be expressed in the rectangular form  $z = x + jy$ . Find the value of  $x$  and  $y$  in terms of the unknown  $A$ .

$$x = \underline{0.707A^5}, \quad y = \underline{-0.707A^5}$$

$$z = z_1^5 = \left(Ae^{j3\pi/4}\right)^5 = A^5 e^{j15\pi/4} = A^5 e^{-j\pi/4} e^{j16\pi/4} = A^5 \cos(-\pi/4) + jA^5 \sin(-\pi/4) = 0.707A^5 - j0.707A^5$$

$$x = 0.707A^5 \text{ and } y = -0.707A^5$$

- (b) The other four roots  $\{z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5\}$  can be expressed in the polar form  $Ae^{j\theta}$ . Find the numerical values of the angles  $\theta$  of the other four roots (all in radians).

$$\theta = \underline{3.6128}, \underline{4.8695}, \underline{6.1261}, \underline{7.3827}$$

The spacing between the roots must be  $2\pi/5$  radians. So the angles of the other four roots are

$$3\pi/4 + 2\pi/5 = 23\pi/20 = 3.6128 \text{ or } -2.6074 \text{ or}$$

$$3\pi/4 + 4\pi/5 = 31\pi/20 = 4.8695 \text{ or } -1.4137 \text{ or}$$

$$3\pi/4 + 6\pi/5 = 39\pi/20 = 6.1261 \text{ or } -0.1571 \text{ or}$$

$$3\pi/4 + 8\pi/5 = 47\pi/20 = 7.3827 \text{ or } 1.0996 \text{ or } -5.1836 \text{ or}$$

# Solution of ECE 315 Test 1 F06

1. A discrete-time system is described by the difference equation

$$8y[n] - 2y[n-1] + y[n-2] = 11.$$

- (a) The eigenvalues of this difference equation can be expressed in the polar form  $Ae^{j\theta}$  where  $A$  is the magnitude and  $\theta$  is the angle or phase. Find the numerical values of  $A$  and  $\theta$ .

$$A = \underline{0.3536} \quad \theta = \underline{1.2094} \text{ (radians)}$$

$$A = \underline{0.3536} \quad \theta = \underline{-1.2094} \text{ (radians)}$$

The characteristic equation is  $8\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 1 = 0$ . The eigenvalues are the solutions to this equation which are

$$\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 32}}{16} = \frac{2 \pm j2\sqrt{7}}{16} = 0.125 \pm j0.3307 = 0.3536e^{\pm j1.2094}.$$

- (b) The homogeneous solution approaches zero as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . What numerical value does  $y[n]$  approach as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ?

$$y[\infty] = \underline{1.5714}$$

Since the forcing function is a constant the forced solution is also a constant  $K$ . Therefore

$$8K - 2K + K = 11 \Rightarrow K = 11/7 = 1.5714 \text{ and the final value of } y \text{ is also } 1.5714.$$

2. A complex number  $z$  has five fifth roots,  $\{z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5\}$  and  $z_1 = Ae^{j3\pi/8}$ .

- (a) The number  $z$  can be expressed in the rectangular form  $z = x + jy$ . Find the value of  $x$  and  $y$  in terms of the unknown  $A$ .

$$x = \underline{0.9239A^5}, \quad y = \underline{-0.3827A^5}$$

$$z = z_1^5 = (Ae^{j3\pi/8})^5 = A^5 e^{j15\pi/8} = A^5 e^{-j\pi/8} e^{j16\pi/8} = A^5 \cos(-\pi/8) + jA^5 \sin(-\pi/8) = 0.9239A^5 - j0.3827A^5$$

$$x = 0.9239A^5 \text{ and } y = -0.3827A^5$$

- (b) The other four roots  $\{z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5\}$  can be expressed in the polar form  $Ae^{j\theta}$ . Find the numerical values of the angles  $\theta$  of the other four roots (all in radians).

$$\theta = \underline{2.4347}, \underline{3.6914}, \underline{4.948}, \underline{6.2046}$$

The spacing between the roots must be  $2\pi/5$  radians. So the angles of the other four roots are

$$3\pi/8 + 2\pi/5 = 31\pi/40 = 2.4347 \text{ or } -3.8485 \text{ or}$$

$$3\pi/8 + 4\pi/5 = 47\pi/40 = 3.6914 \text{ or } -2.5918 \text{ or}$$

$$3\pi/8 + 6\pi/5 = 63\pi/40 = 4.948 \text{ or } -1.3352 \text{ or}$$

$$3\pi/8 + 8\pi/5 = 79\pi/40 = 6.2046 \text{ or } -0.0785 \text{ or } -6.3617 \text{ or}$$

# Solution of ECE 315 Test 1 F06

1. A discrete-time system is described by the difference equation

$$8y[n] - 3y[n-1] + 2y[n-2] = 14.$$

- (a) The eigenvalues of this difference equation can be expressed in the polar form  $Ae^{j\theta}$  where  $A$  is the magnitude and  $\theta$  is the angle or phase. Find the numerical values of  $A$  and  $\theta$ .

$$A = \underline{0.5} \quad \theta = \underline{1.1864} \text{ (radians)}$$

$$A = \underline{0.5} \quad \theta = \underline{-1.1864} \text{ (radians)}$$

The characteristic equation is  $8\alpha^2 - 3\alpha + 2 = 0$ . The eigenvalues are the solutions to this equation which are

$$\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 64}}{16} = \frac{3 \pm j\sqrt{55}}{16} = 0.1875 \pm j0.4635 = 0.5e^{\pm j1.1864}.$$

- (b) The homogeneous solution approaches zero as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . What numerical value does  $y[n]$  approach as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ?

$$y[\infty] = \underline{2}$$

Since the forcing function is a constant the forced solution is also a constant  $K$ . Therefore

$$8K - 3K + 2K = 14 \Rightarrow K = 14 / 7 = 2 \text{ and the final value of } y \text{ is also } 2.$$

2. A complex number  $z$  has five fifth roots,  $\{z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5\}$  and  $z_1 = Ae^{-j3\pi/8}$ .

- (a) The number  $z$  can be expressed in the rectangular form  $z = x + jy$ . Find the value of  $x$  and  $y$  in terms of the unknown  $A$ .

$$x = \underline{0.9239A^5}, \quad y = \underline{0.3827A^5}$$

$$z = z_1^5 = \left(Ae^{-j3\pi/8}\right)^5 = A^5 e^{-j15\pi/8} = A^5 e^{j\pi/8} e^{-j16\pi/8} = A^5 \cos(\pi/8) + jA^5 \sin(\pi/8) = 0.9239A^5 + j0.3827A^5$$

$$x = 0.9239A^5 \quad \text{and} \quad y = 0.3827A^5$$

- (b) The other four roots  $\{z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5\}$  can be expressed in the polar form  $Ae^{j\theta}$ . Find the numerical values of the angles  $\theta$  of the other four roots (all in radians).

$$\theta = \underline{0.0785}, \quad \underline{1.3352}, \quad \underline{2.5918}, \quad \underline{3.8485}$$

The spacing between the roots must be  $2\pi/5$  radians. So the angles of the other four roots are

$$-3\pi/8 + 2\pi/5 = \pi/40 = 0.0785 \text{ or } -6.2046 \text{ or}$$

$$-3\pi/8 + 4\pi/5 = 17\pi/40 = 1.3352 \text{ or } -4.948 \text{ or}$$

$$-3\pi/8 + 6\pi/5 = 33\pi/40 = 2.5918 \text{ or } -3.6914 \text{ or}$$

$$-3\pi/8 + 8\pi/5 = 49\pi/40 = 3.8485 \text{ or } -2.4347 \text{ or}$$