

## PROBLEM:

The diagram in Fig. 1 depicts a *cascade connection* of two linear time-invariant systems; i.e., the output of the first system is the input to the second system, and the overall output is the output of the second system.

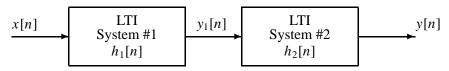


Figure 1: Cascade connection of two LTI systems.

(a) Suppose that System #1 is a "blurring" filter described by the difference equation

$$y_1[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{6} \beta^k x[n-k],$$

and System #2 is described by the impulse response

$$h_2[n] = \delta[n] - \beta \delta[n-1],$$

where  $\beta$  is a real number. Determine the impulse response sequence,  $h[n] = h_1[n] * h_2[n]$ , of the overall cascade system.

(b) Obtain a single difference equation that relates y[n] to x[n] in Fig. 1. Give numerical values of the filter coefficients for the specific case where  $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$ .





We need to compute  $h_1[n] * h_2[n]$ , and we start with  $h_2[n] = \delta[n] - \beta \delta[n-1]$ . Therefore,

$$h_1[n] * h_2[n] = h_1[n] * (\delta[n] - (\beta)\delta[n-1])$$
  
=  $h_1[n] * \delta[n] - (\beta)h_1[n] * \delta[n-1] = h_1[n] - \beta h_1[n-1]$ 

We get the following partial expressions as

$$h_1[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{6} \beta^k \delta[n-k]$$

$$\beta h_1[n-1] = \sum_{k=0}^{6} \beta^{k+1} \delta[n-k-1]$$

which results in

$$h_{1}[n] * h_{2}[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{6} \beta^{k} \delta[n-k] - \sum_{k=0}^{6} \beta^{k+1} \delta[n-k-1]$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{6} \beta^{k} \delta[n-k] - \sum_{k=1}^{7} \beta^{k} \delta[n-k]$$

$$= \delta[n] + \left(\sum_{k=1}^{6} \beta^{k} \delta[n-k] - \sum_{k=1}^{6} \beta^{k} \delta[n-k]\right) - \beta^{7} \delta[n-7]$$

$$= \delta[n] - \beta^{7} \delta[n-7]$$

(b) Now we can use convolution to write a general expression that relates y[n] to x[n]:

$$y[n] = (h_1[n] * h_2[n]) * x[n]$$

$$= (\delta[n] - \beta^7 \delta[n - 7]) * x[n]$$

$$= \delta[n] * x[n] - \beta^7 \delta[n - 7] * x[n]$$

$$= x[n] - \beta^7 x[n - 7]$$

If 
$$\beta = 0.5$$
, then  $y[n] = x[n] - 0.0078125x[n-7]$ .