

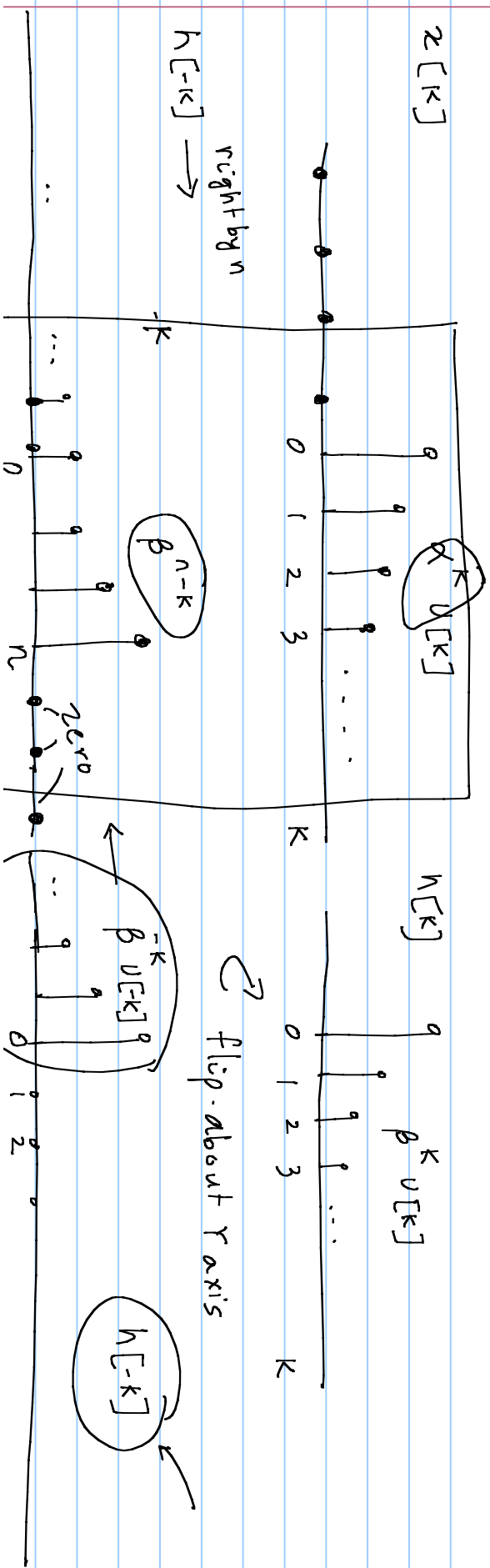
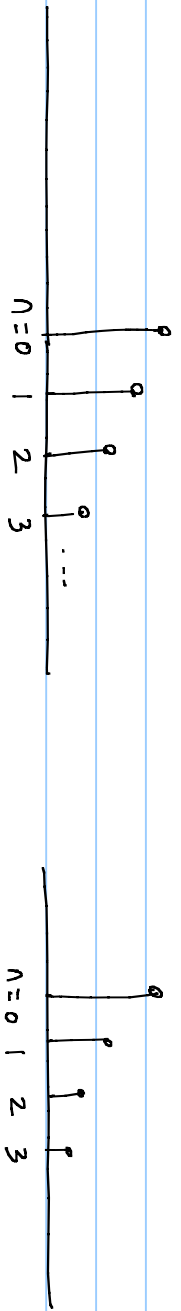
Computing the intermediate signal in DT convolution

Note Title

6/18/2011

Discrete-time Convolution

Example 1: $x[n] = \alpha^n u[n]$ $h[n] = \beta^n u[n]$ α, β are two constants



$$w_n[k] = x[k] h[n-k]$$

k

For $n < 0$ $w_n[k] = 0 \Rightarrow y[n] = 0$ for $n < 0$

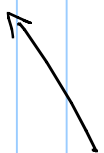
For $n > 0$ $w_n[k] = 0 \leftarrow k < 0$
 $= \alpha^k \cdot \beta^{n-k} \quad 0 \leq k \leq n$

$= 0 \leftarrow k > n$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} w_n[k] = \sum_0^n \alpha^k \cdot \beta^{n-k} = \boxed{\beta^n \cdot \sum_0^n \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^k}$$

$$= \beta^n \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{\alpha}{\beta}} = \frac{\beta^n \cdot \frac{\beta^{n+1} - \alpha^{n+1}}{\beta^{n+1}}}{\frac{\beta - \alpha}{\beta}} = \frac{\beta^{n+1} - \alpha^{n+1}}{\beta - \alpha}$$

$$y[n] = 0 \quad n < 0$$
$$= \frac{b^{m+1} - a^{m+1}}{b - a} \quad n \geq 0$$



(Just from Equations without pictures)

Example

$$x[n] = \alpha^n u[n]$$

$$h[n] = \beta^n v[n]$$

$$y[n] = x[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] h[n-k]$$

$$x[k] = \alpha^k u[k]$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha^k u[k] \cdot \beta^{n-k} v[n-k]$$

$$h[n-k] = \beta^{n-k} v[n-k]$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha^k \beta^{n-k} v[k] u[n-k]$$

$$v[k] v[n-k]$$

$$v[k] = \begin{cases} 1 & k \geq 0 \\ 0 & k < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$v[n-k] = \begin{cases} 1 & n-k \geq 0 \\ 0 & n-k < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{0 \leq k \leq n}$$

$$v[k] v[n-k] = 1$$

For all other values of k $U[k] U[n-k] = 0$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha^k \beta^{n-k} \underbrace{U[k] U[n-k]}$$

✓ If $n < 0$

$$y[n] = 0$$

✓ If $n \geq 0$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^n \alpha^k \cdot \beta^{n-k} \cdot 1 = \beta^n \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^k = \beta^n \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{\alpha}{\beta}}$$

$$= \frac{\beta^{n+1} - \alpha^{n+1}}{\beta - \alpha}$$

$$y[n] = \frac{\beta^{n+1} - \alpha^{n+1}}{\beta - \alpha} U[n]$$