

IMPULSE RESPONSE

Finding the Impulse Response of a linear time-invariant discrete-time (LTID) System

THE PROBLEM

Find the impulse response $h[k]$ of a system described by the equation:

$$(E^2 - 6E + 9)y[k] = (E + 18)f[k]$$

where $f[k]$ is the input and $y[k]$ is the output.

THE SOLUTION

From the equation given we can determine:

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| Characteristic polynomial: | $\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 = (\lambda - 3)^2$ |
| Characteristic roots: | $\lambda = 3, 3$ |
| Characteristic modes: | $3^k, k3^k$ |
| Zero-Input response: | $y_0[k] = c_1 3^k + c_2 k 3^k$ |

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| Since $h[k]$ is the response to $\delta[k]$, the impulse function , substitute $h[k]$ for $y[k]$ and $\delta[k]$ for $f[k]$, and solve for $h[k]$. | $(E^2 - 6E + 9)h[k] = (E + 18)\delta[k]$ $h[k] = \frac{E + 18}{E^2 - 6E + 9} \delta[k]$ | (A) |
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| This is in the form $h[k] = \frac{b_0}{a_0} \delta[k]$ and for some reason we ignore the E values to get: | $b_0 = 18$ $a_0 = 9$ |
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| $u[k]$ is a unit step function which equals 1 for $k \geq 0$, and equals 0 for $k < 0$. The initial condition is multiplied by $u[k]$ because $h[k]$ is causal . So for the form $h[k] = \frac{b_0}{a_0} \delta[k] + y_0[k]u[k]$ we have: | $h[k] = 2\delta[k] + (c_1 3^k + c_2 k 3^k)u[k]$ | (B) |
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| To find c_1 and c_2 we need 2 values of $h[k]$. Returning to equation (A): | $(E^2 - 6E + 9)h[k] = (E + 18)\delta[k]$ | (A) |
| Since E^2 represents $k + 2$ and E represents $k + 1$, we rewrite: | $h[k + 2] - 6h[k + 1] + 9h[k] = \delta[k + 1] + 18\delta[k]$ | (C) |

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| For $k = -2$ we have: | $h[0] - 6h[-1] + 9h[-2] = \delta[-1] + 18\delta[-2]$ |
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| We know that $h[-1] = h[-2] = 0$ and that $\delta[k] = 0$ except when $k = 0$, $\delta[0] = 1$, so: | $h[0] - 6(0) + 9(0) = 0 + 18(0)$ $h[0] = 0$ |
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| For $k = -1$, using equation (C): we have: | $h[k + 2] - 6h[k + 1] + 9h[k] = \delta[k + 1] + 18\delta[k]$ (C) $h[1] - 6h[0] + 9h[-1] = \delta[0] + 18\delta[-1]$ $h[1] - 6(0) + 9(0) = 1 + 18(0)$ $h[1] = 1$ |
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| Using equation (B): For $k = 0$ we have: For $k = 1$ we have: | $h[k] = 2\delta[k] + (c_1 3^k + c_2 k 3^k)u[k]$ (B) $0 = 2 + [c_1 + c_2(0)]1$ $0 = 2 + c_1$ $c_1 = -2$ $1 = 2(0) + [3c_1 + 3c_2]1$ $1 = 3(-2) + 3c_2$ $7 = 3c_2$ $c_2 = \frac{7}{3}$ |
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THE ANSWER

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| Substituting into equation (B): | $h[k] = 2\delta[k] + \left[(-2)3^k + \frac{7}{3}k(3^k) \right] u[k]$ $h[k] = 2\delta[k] - \left(2 - \frac{7}{3}k \right) 3^k u[k]$ |
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