

UNIVERSITY OF BUEA
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

MONTH: July

YEAR: 2014

DATE: 14/07/14

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTION: Answer ANY THREE questions. Each question carries 25 marks

COURSE INSTRUCTOR: SONE EKONDE

COURSE CODE & NUMBER: CEF 310

COURSE TITLE: Digital Signal Processing

TIME: 08.00 – 11.00

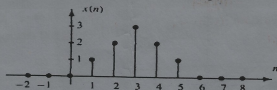
CREDIT VALUE: 4

QUESTION 1

A) A second-order recursive system is described by the difference equation

$$y(n] = 3/4 y[n-1] - 1/8 y[n-2] + x[n] - x[n-1]$$

- Represent the system with a block diagram
- Find the unit sample response $h[n]$ of this system
- Find the system's response to the input $x[n]$ represented as follows



(15 marks)

B) Given the sequence $x[n] = (6 - n) [u[n] - u[n-6]]$ make a sketch of

- $y_1[n] = x[4 - n]$
- $y_2[n] = x[2n - 3]$

(6 marks)

C) Find the convolution of the two finite-length sequences:

$$x[n] = 0.5n [u[n] - u[n-6]]$$

$$h[n] = 2 \sin(n\pi/2) [u[n+3] - u[n-4]]$$

(4 marks)

QUESTION 2

A) Define the Discrete-time Fourier Transform. Use this definition to determine the frequency response of a filter given by the following difference equation

$$y[n] = 0.5 y[n-1] - 0.25 y[n-2] + 0.5 x[n] + 0.5 x[n-2] \quad (7 \text{ marks})$$

B) Determine whether or not the signals below are periodic and, for each signal that is periodic, determine the fundamental period

i) $x[n] = \cos(0.125 \pi n)$

ii) $x[n] = R_e \{ e^{jn\pi/12} \} + I_m \{ e^{jn\pi/18} \}$

(6 marks)

C) Find the even and odd parts of the following signals

i) $x[n] = u[n]$

ii) $x[n] = a^n u[n]$

(6 marks)

D) Find the z-transform of each of the following sequences;

i) $x[n] = \cos(n\omega_0) u[n]$

ii) $x[n] = n (1/2)^n u[n-2]$

(6 marks)

QUESTION 3

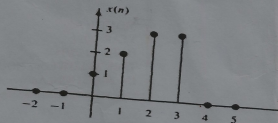
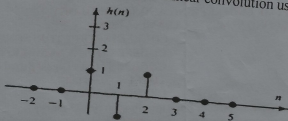
A) Perform

- Four-point circular convolution and
- Four-point linear convolution

1, 4, 2, 2
1, 5, 3, 3

$\frac{1}{2} z^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{(-1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1})}{z^2 - 1}$

of the two sequences $h[n]$ and $x[n]$ shown below. Comment on the results by highlighting the computation of linear convolution using the DFT



- B) We would like to linearly convolve a 3000-point sequence with a linear shift-invariant filter whose unit sample response is 60 point long. The filter is to be implemented using 128-point DFTs and inverse DFTs. How many DTTs are needed if

(12 marks)

- Overlap-add algorithms is used
- Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) algorithm is used

- C) Given the DFT sequence $X(k)$ for $0 \leq k \leq 3$ where $X(0) = 10$, $X(1) = -2 + j2$, $X(2) = -2$, $X(3) = -2 - j2$. Evaluate its inverse DFT $x[n]$ using the decimation-in-frequency method.

(8 marks)

QUESTION 4

- i) State the sampling theorem.
- ii) Determine the minimum sampling frequency for the bandpass signals, $x_a(t)$ which is real and with $X_a(f)$ nonzero only for $9 \text{ kHz} < |f| < 12 \text{ kHz}$
- iii) The Discrete-time Fourier transform of sampled signal, $x(t)$ is given as

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \left(\frac{1}{T}\right) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X^a\left[(\omega + 2\pi k)/T\right]$$

where $X^a(\omega)$ is the Fourier transform of bandlimited signal, $x(t)$ and T is the sampling frequency. Sketch the waveform of $X(e^{j\omega})$ if sampling frequency is less than the Nyquist frequency.

- B) The periodic signal $x(t) = \sin 2\pi t$ is sampled using the rate $f_s = 4 \text{ Hz}$.
- i) Compute the spectrum $\tilde{x}[n]$ using the samples in one period
 - ii) Plot the two-sided amplitude spectrum $|\tilde{x}[n]|$ over the range from -2 to 2 Hz

(10 marks)

- C) Consider the discrete-time sequence $x(n) = \cos(n\pi/8)$. Find two different continuous-time signals that would produce this sequence when sampled at a frequency of $f_s = 10 \text{ KHz}$.

(5 marks)

- D) Consider the finite-length sequence, $x[n] = [1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]$ and let $X(z)$ be its z -transform. If the sample $X(z)$ is sampled at $z_k = \exp\left(j\frac{2\pi}{4}k\right)$ for $k = 0, 1, 2, 3$, a set of DFT coefficients $X(k)$ is obtained. Find the sequence, $y(n)$, that has a four-point DFT equal to these samples.

(5 marks)