

Digital Signal Processing (ECE326)  
End Term Examination  
Date: 3/12/2018

Time : 180 minutes

[Marks: 50]

1) State True or False:

- a) In radix-2 Decimation in frequency algorithm, the input signal is applied in bit reverse order and output is natural order. [1]
- b) A discrete time aperiodic signal has continuous spectrum. [1]
- c) A comb filter produces multiple notches in the magnitude spectrum at random discrete frequencies. [1]
- d) The group delay of the LTI system  $H(w) = e^{-j8w}$  guarantees linear phase of the system. [1]
- e) A system having impulse response  $h(n) = (\frac{9}{8})^n u(n)$  fulfills the condition of absolute summability and hence the stability of the system. [1]

2) Mention the following.

- a) Mention the analysis and synthesis expression for continuous time periodic signal. [1]
- b) Let a sequence is given by  $x(n) = \{2, 5, -3, 6, 7, 8, 1, -9\}$ , Determine  $x((-3))_{N_c}$ . [1]
- c) State whether system given below is minimum phase, maximum phase or mixed phase. [1]

$$H(z) = (0.25) \left( \frac{z^{-1} + 2.5}{1 + 0.5z^{-1}} \right) \left( \frac{3.6z^{-1} + 4}{4 + z^{-1}} \right)$$

- d) Mention the paley-wiener criteria and its use for LTI system. [1]
- e) Write down the window function for hamming window. [1]

3) Do the following.

- a) Mention where the poles and/or zeros lies for Digital resonator, Notch filter, Comb Filter. [2]
- b) Mention the fourier transform pair for two sequences  $x_1(n)$ ,  $x_2(n)$  having multiplication in time domain. [2]
- c) Calculate and write IDFT matrix for  $N = 3$  point. [2]
- d) Calculate No. of complex multiplications and complex additions required for N point DFT using Divide and conquer approach, where  $L = 384$ ,  $M = 4$ . [2]
- e) Calculate the number of samples required of a signal  $x(t) = 2 \cos(2\pi 6000t)$  for spectrum resolution of 0.3 KHz. [2]

4) Do two of the following.

- a) Derive the forward DCT expression for a discrete signal  $x(n)$ . [6]  
Also mention the underlying DFT property for this derivation.

[P.T.O.]

$\omega^{-\frac{N}{2}}$

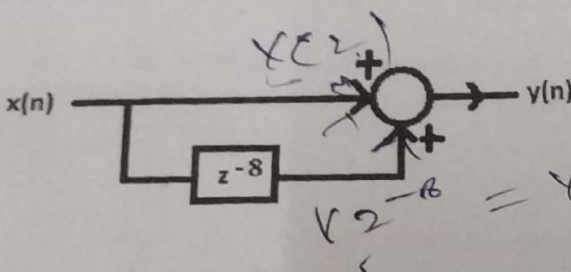
## b) Sampling &amp; Quantization:

i) Derive SQNR expression for a sinusoidal periodic signal  $x(t) = A \cos(2\pi ft)$ . [3]ii) Determine the resolution  $\Delta$ , quantization noise and SQNR value for signal  $x(t) = 1.5 \cos(2\pi(200)t)$  when 16 level quantizer is used to encode this signal. [3]c) Calculate the complex multiplications required for  $N=16$  using Radix-2 and Radix-4 algorithm. [3]

• If decimation is performed only once. [3]

• If decimation is performed  $\log_r N$  times (Here  $r$  is radix). [3]

5) Let a system shown in the figure is excited with a composite signal  $x(t) = \cos(2\pi(600)t) + \cos(2\pi(150)t)$  sampled at  $F_s = 2400$  Hz. Calculate its response and conclude which frequency gets blocked by this system. [4]



$$(1 + z^{-8}) X(z) = Y(z)$$

$$Y(z) = (1 + z^{-8}) X(z)$$

## 6) Do any one of the following:

## a) Filtering:

- Write down expression for  $H_r(w)$  for a linear phase FIR filter which fulfills the condition  $h(n) = -h(M-1-n)$ ,  $0 \leq n \leq M-1$ , where  $M$  is even. [2]
- Using above step and provided  $|H_r(w = \frac{\pi}{3})| = 1$  and  $|H_r(w = \pi)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  for  $M = 4$ , calculate impulse response  $h(n)$  of the FIR filter. [3]
- Let two signals, the first signal  $x_1(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(n-k)$  and another signal  $x_2(t) = \cos(2\pi(3600)t)$  which is sampled at  $F_s = 21.6$  KHz is given at the input of this filter. Mention which one will get blocked at the output. why? [1]

b) Let a transfer function is given by

$$H(z) = \frac{b_0}{1 - 1.5 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) z^{-1} + 0.5625 z^{-2}}$$

- Mention the type of the system and its characteristic. [1]
- Calculate value of  $b_0$ . [2]
- Plot magnitude response at  $(0, \pm \frac{\pi}{8}, \pm \pi)$ . [3]

$$H(z) = \frac{b_0}{1 - 1.5 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) z^{-1} + 0.5625 z^{-2}}$$

## 7) Perform the following.

## a) Radix:

- i) Derive odd frequency components for Radix-4 DIF-FFT. [2]
- ii) Draw split-radix butterfly structure. [2]
- iii) Calculate DFT of sequence  $x(n) = \{1, 1, -1, -1, 1, 1, -1, -1\}$  using above structure. [4]

WELL DONE

$$\frac{N}{2} \left( \frac{N}{2}, \frac{N}{2}, 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{N}{2}, \frac{N}{2}, \frac{N}{2}$$