YEZ

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Aouyon 2.1

a) BERTIONS OPOFFICION OPOFRENTUS TO THIS p=3 (redoves Automorphisms) $r_x[0]=1,05$, $r_x[1]=0,7$, $r_x[2]=0,5$, $r_x[3]=0,4$

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Da apèner ou d'opies unoopijours va rivar derrués. Apôgtoru,

$$\Delta_1 = \det[1/5] = 1,05>0$$

$$\Delta_2 = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1,06 & 0,7 \\ 97 & 1,06 \end{bmatrix} = 0,6125 > 0$$

$$\Delta_{3} = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1,05 & 0,7 & 0,6 \\ 0,7 & 1,05 & 0,7 \\ 0,5 & 0,7 & 1,05 \end{bmatrix} = 0,356125 > 0$$

$$\Delta 4 = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1,05 & 0,7 & 0,5 & 0,4 \\ 0,7 & 1,05 & 0,7 & 0,5 \\ 0,5 & 0,7 & 1,05 & 0,7 \\ 0,4 & 0,5 & 0,7 & 1,05 \end{bmatrix} = 0,206781>0$$

$$\alpha.2$$
) Levinson - Durbin = $E^{(0)} = r_x [0] = 1,05$

$$\frac{7-7n}{E^{(0)}} = \frac{0.7}{1.05} = -0.667$$

$$\alpha_{4}^{(4)} = -K_{1} = 0,667$$

Tayn 1-2 =

$$K_2 = -\frac{(\Gamma_{K}12) - \alpha_{1}^{(4)} \Gamma_{K}11}{E^{(4)}} = -\frac{9.5 - 0.667 \cdot 9.7}{0.592} = -0.055$$
 $Q_2^{(2)} = -K_2 = 0.055$
 $Q_4^{(2)} = \alpha_{1}^{(4)} + K_2 \alpha_{1}^{(4)} = 0.667 - 0.055 \cdot 0.667 = 0.629$
 $E^{(2)} = (1 - K_2^2)E^{(4)} = 0.990$

Thin $L = 3 = P$:

 $K_3 = -\frac{(\Gamma_{K}13) - (\alpha_{1}^{(4)} \Gamma_{K}(2) + \alpha_{2}^{(4)} \Gamma_{K}(1))}{0.59} = -0.079$
 $Q_3^{(2)} = -K_3 = 0.079$
 $Q_3^{(2)} = Q_2^{(2)} + K_3 Q_1^{(2)} = 0.055 - 0.079 \cdot 0.629 = 0.005$
 $Q_4^{(3)} = \alpha_{1}^{(2)} + K_3 Q_2^{(2)} = 0.055 - 0.079 \cdot 0.629 = 0.005$
 $Q_4^{(3)} = \alpha_{1}^{(2)} + K_3 Q_2^{(2)} = 0.629 - 0.079 \cdot 0.629 = 0.005$
 $Q_4^{(3)} = \alpha_{1}^{(2)} + K_3 Q_2^{(2)} = 0.629 - 0.079 \cdot 0.057 = 0.624$

Apr. $LPC = (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}) = (0.624, 0.006, 0.079)$

PARCOR = $(K_1, K_2, K_3) = (-0.667, -0.055, -0.079)$

B) $P = H$
 $LPC : \alpha_{1}^{(4)} = 0.93, \alpha_{2}^{(4)} = 0.330, \alpha_{3}^{(4)} = 0.53$
 $\alpha_{1}^{(3)} = \alpha_{1}^{(4)} - K_4 Q_3^{(4)} = 0.53$
 $\alpha_{2}^{(3)} = \alpha_{2}^{(4)} - K_4 Q_3^{(4)} = 0.53$
 $\alpha_{2}^{(3)} = \alpha_{2}^{(4)} - K_4 Q_3^{(4)} = 0.53$

 $\frac{\alpha_{3}^{(3)}}{1-\kappa_{4}^{2}} = \frac{\alpha_{3}^{(4)} - \kappa_{4} \cdot \alpha_{1}^{(4)}}{1-\kappa_{4}^{2}} = -9.8$

2

$$K_3 = -\alpha_3^{(3)} = 0.8$$

$$\alpha_{1}^{(3)} = \alpha_{1}^{(3)} - K_{3} \cdot \alpha_{2}^{(3)} = -0.03$$

$$\alpha_{2}^{(1)} = \frac{\alpha_{1}^{(3)} - K_{3} \cdot \alpha_{1}^{(3)}}{1 - K_{3}} = 0,7$$

$$K_2 = -\alpha_2^{(2)} = -0.7$$

$$\alpha_1^{(1)} = \frac{\alpha_1^{(2)} - k_2 \cdot \alpha_1^{(2)}}{1 - k_2^2} = -0, 1$$

$$K_1 = -\alpha_1^{(1)} = 0, 1$$

Aouyon 2.2

Паракоти фотиетая п ихопотион по jupyter.

In [65]:

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import scipy.signal
```

In [66]:

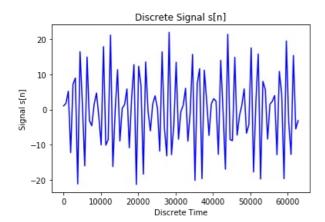
```
# Implementation of s[n] discrete signal

N = 101 # number of samples
n_s = np.linspace(0, 2*np.pi*10000, N)
s_n = 10*np.cos(0.24*np.pi*n_s + 0.2*np.pi) + 12*np.sin(0.26*np.pi*n_s - 0.8*np.pi)

plt.plot(n_s, s_n, color = 'blue')
plt.xlabel('Discrete Time')
plt.ylabel('Signal s[n]')
plt.title('Discrete Signal s[n]')
```

Out[66]:

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Discrete Signal s[n]')



In [67]:

```
# Question (a)
# Calculation of DFT X[k] of x[n] for N>>100

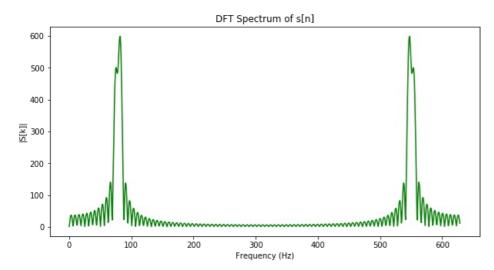
N = 101 # number of samples
n_s = np.arange(N)
s_n = 10*np.cos(0.24*np.pi*n_s + 0.2*np.pi) + 12*np.sin(0.26*np.pi*n_s - 0.8*np.pi)

N_new = 1024 # new number of samples
n_dft = np.linspace(0, 2*np.pi*100, N_new)
s_dft = np.fft.fft(s_n, N_new)

plt.figure(figsize = (10, 5))
plt.plot(n_dft, np.abs(s_dft), color = 'green')
plt.xlabel('Frequency (Hz)')
plt.ylabel('|S[k]|')
plt.title('DFT Spectrum of s[n]')
```

Out[67]:

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'DFT Spectrum of s[n]')



```
In [68]:
# Question (b)
# Covariance Method for Linear Prediction of s[n] & LPC
# LPC factors
p = 4 # predictor's class
n_s = np.arange(-p, N) # conversion of the values of the initial signal in [-p, N-1]
s_n = 10*np.cos(0.24*np.pi*n_s + 0.2*np.pi) + 12*np.sin(0.26*np.pi*n_s - 0.8*np.pi)
synolo = np.zeros(shape = (p+1, p+1))
fi = np.zeros(shape = (p+1, p+1)) # array of \Phi ("fi")
psi = np.zeros(p+1) # array of \Psi ("psi")
for i in range(0, p+1):
    for j in range(0, p+1):
        synolo = 0
        for k in range(p, N-1):
            synolo += s_n[k-i]*s_n[k-j]
        fi[i, j] = synolo
psi = fi[1:p+1, 0]
fi = fi[1:p+1, 1:p+1]
inv_fi = np.linalg.inv(fi) # inverse array of Φ
ak = np.zeros(p+1) # array of LPC factors
ak = inv_fi.dot(psi)
print("The LPC factors with Covariance Method are:")
for i in range(4):
    print(ak[i], sep = '\n')
print('\n')
# Polynomial of Tranfer Function with the Covariance Method
cov_pol = [1, -ak[0], -ak[1], -ak[2], -ak[3]]
roots = np.roots(cov_pol) # roots of polynomial
print("The roots of the polynomial with the Covariance Method are:")
for i in range(4):
    print(roots[i], sep = '\n')
The LPC factors with Covariance Method are:
2.827031466701328
-3.9960534568601815
2.8270314667033745
-1.0000000000015916
```

The roots of the polynomial with the Covariance Method are:

(0.6845471059315216+0.7289686274177213j) (0.6845471059315216-0.7289686274177213j) (0.7289686274191445+0.6845471059333642j) (0.7289686274191445-0.6845471059333642j)

```
In [69]:
# Question (c)
# Similar to (b) but with Autocorrelation Method using the same part of the
# initial signal of 101 points with a Hamming Window w[n]
# LPC factors
p = 4 # predictor's class
n_s = np.arange(-p, N+p) # conversion of the values of the initial signal in [-p, N+p-1]
s_n = 10*np.cos(0.24*np.pi*n_s + 0.2*np.pi) + 12*np.sin(0.26*np.pi*n_s - 0.8*np.pi)
# Hamming Window
win = np.hamming(N + 2*p)
s_n *= win
synolo2 = np.zeros(shape = (p+1, p+1))
fi2 = np.zeros(shape = (p+1, p+1)) # array of \Phi ("fi")
psi2 = np.zeros(p+1) # array of \Psi ("psi")
for i in range(0, p+1):
    for j in range(0, p+1):
        synolo2 = 0
        for k in range(p, N+p-1):
            synolo2 += s_n[k-i]*s_n[k-j]
        fi2[i, j] = synolo2
psi2 = fi2[1:p+1, 0]
fi2 = fi2[1:p+1, 1:p+1]
inv_fi2 = np.linalg.inv(fi2) # inverse array of Φ
ak2 = np.zeros(p+1) # array of LPC factors
ak2 = inv_fi2.dot(psi2)
print("The LPC factors with Autocorrelation Method are:")
for i in range(4):
   print(ak2[i], sep = '\n')
print('\n')
# Polynomial of Tranfer Function with the Covariance Method
cov_pol2 = [1, -ak2[0], -ak2[1], -ak2[2], -ak2[3]]
roots2 = np.roots(cov_pol2) # roots of polynomial
print("The roots of the polynomial with the Autocorrelation Method are:")
for i in range(4):
    print(roots2[i], sep = '\n')
The LPC factors with Autocorrelation Method are:
2.81008137147046
-3.96788397503326
2.806618588426886
-0.9975195677652664
```

The roots of the polynomial with the Autocorrelation Method are:

(0.6718062546584069+0.7400231531877013j) (0.6718062546584069-0.7400231531877013j) (0.7332344310768233+0.6789163610868757j) (0.7332344310768233-0.6789163610868757j)

In [61]:

```
# Depiction of Hamming Windowed Signal

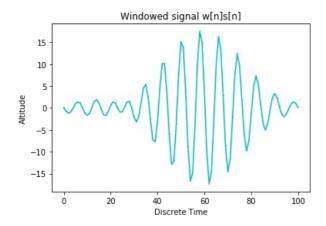
n_s = np.arange(0, N)
s_n = 10*np.cos(0.24*np.pi*n_s + 0.2*np.pi) + 12*np.sin(0.26*np.pi*n_s - 0.8*np.pi)

win = np.hamming(N)
s_n *= win

plt.plot(n_s, s_n, marker = ',', color = 'c')
plt.xlabel('Discrete Time')
plt.ylabel('Altitude')
plt.title('Windowed signal w[n]s[n]')
```

Out[61]:

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Windowed signal w[n]s[n]')

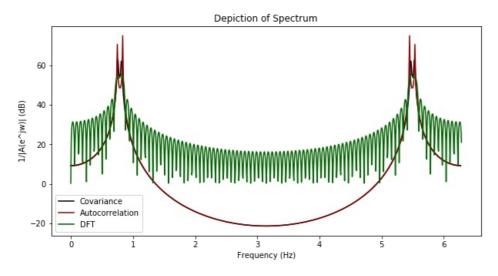


In [78]:

```
# Question (d)
# Depiction of the above approximations of spectrum
\# N = 101 \# number of samples
\# N_new = 1024
n_s = np.arange(N)
s_n = 10*np.cos(0.24*np.pi*n_s + 0.2*np.pi) + 12*np.sin(0.26*np.pi*n_s - 0.8*np.pi)
covar,covar2 = scipy.signal.freqz([1], cov_pol, whole = True)
autoc,autoc2 = scipy.signal.freqz([1], cov_pol2, whole = True)
n_dft2 = np.linspace(0, 2*np.pi, N_new)
s_dft2 = np.fft.fft(s_n, N_new)
plt.figure(figsize = (10, 5))
plt.plot(covar, 20*np.log10(abs(covar2)), color = 'black')
plt.plot(autoc, 20*np.log10(abs(autoc2)), color = 'darkred')
plt.plot(n_dft2, 20*np.log10(abs(s_dft2)), color = 'darkgreen')
plt.xlabel("Frequency (Hz)")
plt.ylabel("1/|A(e^jw)| (dB)")
plt.legend(["Covariance", "Autocorrelation", "DFT"])
plt.title("Depiction of Spectrum")
```

Out[78]:

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Depiction of Spectrum')



In [79]:

```
# Question (e)

# By comparing the above the spectrums of Question (d), it can be concluded
# that the approximations were able to find the real frequencies of the signal s[n].
# From the above depiction, it can also be seen that the areas around these
# two approximations are very close to the DFT Spectrum, which means that they
# are both accurate methods.
```

In []:

authorio
$$\Gamma XA$$
 ovalya: $H(z) = (1 - 0.8z^{-1}) \cdot (1 + 6.25z^{-2})$

$$(1 - 0.49z^{-2})$$

$$E_{\text{port}\epsilon}: H(z) = (1 - 0.8z^{-1})(1 + 6.25z^{-2}) = (1 - 0.8z^{-1})(1 + 2.5jz^{-1})(1 - 2.5jz^{-1})$$

$$(1 - 0.49z^{-2})$$

$$(1 - 0.7z^{-1})(1 + 0.7z^{-1})$$

Kielt alongton Elightonys yearns extraçãous rous noños and re fysicilité rou dites on fondicio unulo |z|=1. Fia ra overfora all-pess roxila ou or roxila ou or roxila ou or protorio de pess roxila ou or Dristina en protorio de proto

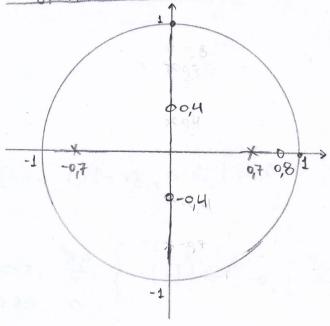
Onot:
$$H_{1,min}(z) = (1-0,8z^{-1})(1+0,16z^{-2}) = (1-0,8z^{-1})(1+0,4;z^{-1})(1+0,4;z^{-1})$$

$$(1-0,49z^{-2})$$

$$(1-0,7z^{-1})(1+0,7z^{-2})$$

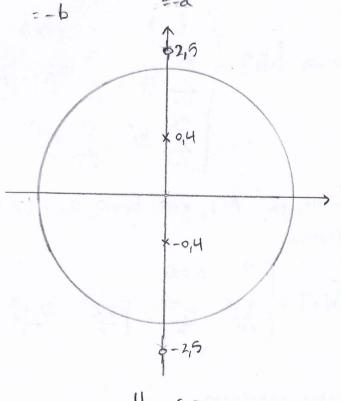
$$H_{ap}(z) = \frac{(1+6,25z^{-2})}{(1+0,16z^{-2})} = \frac{(1+2,5;z^{-1})(1-2,5;z^{-1})}{(1+0,4;z^{-1})(1-0,4;z^{-1})}$$

P) Diapoppa Nozw - Myseriuws.



H1, min(2)

neproxin adjustions: 171>97



Hap (2)

17/> lal=16/=0,4

The FIR along the production of the overspaper of the follows:

$$z=1,-1,0,\infty$$
 is the overspaper or the follows:

$$H_{2}(z) = \frac{(1-0.8 z^{-1})}{(1-0.49 z^{-2})(1+0.16 z^{-2})}$$

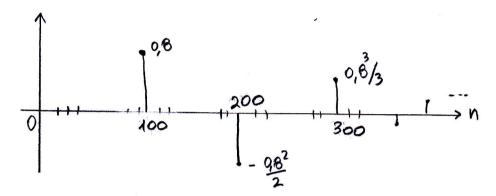
Aouyon 2.4

$$\frac{\text{H(2)} = (1-0,8z^{-1})(1+6,25z^{-2})}{(1-0,49z^{-2})} = \frac{(1-0,8z^{-1})(1+2,5jz^{-1})(1-2,5jz^{-1})}{(1-0,7z^{-1})(1+0,7z^{-1})}$$

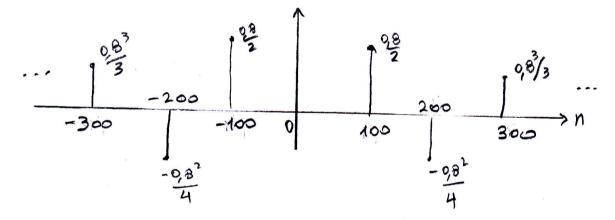
$$\hat{h}[n] = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq 0 \\ 0, & 2^{n} = 0.3^{n} = [0.8^{n} + 0.55] \\ 0, & n \neq 0 \end{cases}, \\ n > 0 \Rightarrow \hat{h}[n] = \begin{cases} -\frac{0.8^{n}}{10}, & n > 0 \\ 0, & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$X(z) = 1 + 0.8 z^{-NP} \longrightarrow \hat{X}(z) = \log_{N} X(z) = \frac{2}{n=-1} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{0.8^{n}}{N} \cdot z^{-10n}$$

$$\hat{X}[n] = \frac{2}{m=1} (-1)^{m+1} \frac{0.8^{m}}{m} \cdot \delta[n-10m] \quad (1)$$



$$\beta.2) \ \text{C[n]} = \frac{\hat{x}[n] + \hat{x}[-n]}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot \frac{98^{k}}{k} \left[\delta[n - 100\epsilon] + \delta[-n - 100\epsilon] \right]$$



$$\beta.3$$
), $\hat{x}_{p}[n]$ $p \in DFT$ $N = 500$ suffice 200 complex ceptrum: $\hat{x}_{p}[n] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \log(x[k]) \exp(j2\pi kn)$, $n = 0, ..., N-1$

XpCn) = 500 x[n+soor]: neplosing επονέλμεν + κερίαδο N= 500 μεν υπέρθεση έλων των επενελή ψεων. Αντί θα δημειοιργήσει oliosing στο πρόνο.

$$\hat{x}_{p}[n] = \frac{5}{2} \hat{x}[n + 500r] \stackrel{(4)}{=}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{x}_{p}[n] = \frac{5}{2} \hat{x}[n + 500r] \stackrel{(4)}{=}$$

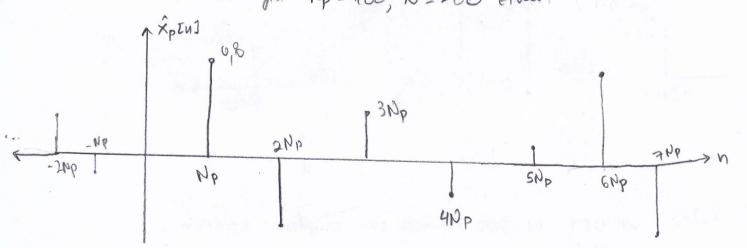
$$\Rightarrow \hat{x}_{p}[n] = \frac{5}{2} \hat{x}[n + 500r - 100 k] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{x}_{p}[n] = \frac{5}{2} \hat{x}[n + 500r - 100 k] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{x}_{p}[n] = \frac{5}{2} \hat{x}[n + 500r - 100 k]$$

Ποροτήρωση: Ano (1), η προσέρχιση ματά DFT του Cepstrum αφορά αλίοθηση κατά N=500 του complex cepstrum πάνω στ άλο τον οριζόντιο άζουν. Το Cepstrum έχει μι μιβενιμές τιτές στα πολλαπλάσια του Np=100. Εποτένως, αν το Np δεν διατρεί το N δα διμιουργηθούν τιτεί λάθος απτίου μαι θα αλλοιωθεί το πεμικτρότενο. Σε άλλη περίπου ση, δηλ. αν το Np διατρεί το N, η ολίοθηση μοτά N πάνω στ άλο τον άζουν θα αλλάζει μόνο τα πλάτη των τιτώ στα πολλαπλάσια του Np. σια μοτί πρ=5 δείματο, επουαλοτβάνεια:

Η προφική πρ=5 δείματο, επουαλοτβάνεια:



· Enofémis, po N=550: Entidy Np XN TO Xp [4] da 6x4 ty-ty [avetès 7, tès une fundi ond so excéponda noddendable 700 Np.

7

B.4) Opono to (B.3)

$$C_{p[N]} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \log_{k} |x_{[k]}| \exp_{k} (j 2\pi k n), \quad n=0,...,N-1$$

$$\widehat{C}_{p[N]} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \widehat{C}[n+500r]$$

$$C_{p[N]} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot 98^{k} \cdot \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} [\delta[n-100k+500r] + \delta[-n+500r+1000k]]$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot 98^{k} \cdot \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} [\delta[n-100k+500r] + \delta[-n+500r+1000k]]$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot 98^{k} \cdot \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} [\delta[n-100k+500r] + \delta[-n+500r+1000k]]$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot 98^{k} \cdot \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} [\delta[n-100k+500r] + \delta[-n+500r+1000k]]$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot 98^{k} \cdot \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} [\delta[n-100k+500r] + \delta[-n+500r+1000k]]$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot 98^{k} \cdot \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} [\delta[n-100k+500r] + \delta[-n+500r+1000k]]$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot 98^{k} \cdot \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} [\delta[n-100k+500r] + \delta[-n+500r+1000k]]$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot 98^{k} \cdot \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} [\delta[n-100k+500r] + \delta[-n+500r+1000k]]$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot 98^{k} \cdot \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} [\delta[n-100k+500r] + \delta[-n+500r+1000k]$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot 98^{k} \cdot \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} [\delta[n-100k+500r] + \delta[-n+500r+1000k]$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot 98^{k} \cdot \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} [\delta[n-100k+500r] + \delta[-n+500r+1000k]$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot 98^{k} \cdot \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} [\delta[n-100k+500r] + \delta[-n+500r+1000k]$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot 98^{k} \cdot \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} [\delta[n-100k+500r] + \delta[-n+500r+1000k]$$

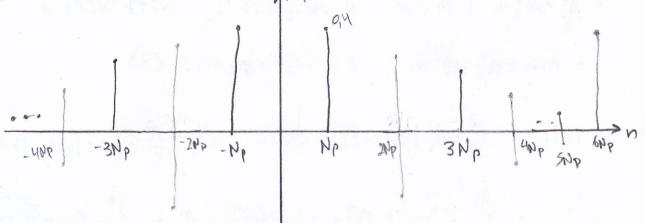
$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot 98^{k} \cdot \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} [\delta[n-100k+500r] + \delta[-n+500r+1000k]$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot 98^{k} \cdot \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} [\delta[n-100k+500r] + \delta[-n+500r+1000k]$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot 98^{k} \cdot \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} [\delta[n-100k+500r] + \delta[-n+500r+1000k]$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot 98^{k} \cdot \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} [\delta[n-100k+500r] + \delta[-n+500r+1000k]$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot 98^{k} \cdot \sum_{r=\infty}^{N-1} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot 98^{k} \cdot \frac{1}{$$



B.5) Np=100

Oo reine N > 2. Np po mo orapi so oliesing

Or fightlytes upostilles evications of 2 spikes now or from Np oro 790 of Mi zw oform (SEtis & aprortes onionixa). O pous napont pipout, n poséphon one DET pirter tion estatus unes N neiver opisions opision aprime so N ve tives vo Pytioughori + towntes spike. Surmui, + i alla 270 de notion Nmin = 2Np+1.

Aoryon 2.5

NTK:

=>
$$x(t) = LC \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt} y(t) + GR \frac{d}{dt} y(t) + y(t)$$
 (1)

$$k_{\text{al}}$$
 $(k_{\text{al}}) = \frac{y(s)}{\chi(s)} = \frac{1}{0.2s^2 + 0.4s + 1} = \frac{5}{(s + 1 + 2j)(s + 1 - 2j)}$

$$h_a(t) = L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{5}{5^2 + 25 + 5} \right\} = \frac{5}{2} e^{-t} \cdot \sin 2t$$

$$h_{LuJ} = h_a(nT) = \frac{5}{2} e^{-nT} \sin 2nT \xrightarrow{T-1} h_{LuJ} = \frac{5}{2} \cdot e^{-nt} \sin 2n \cdot u_{LuJ}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Ha(s) = $\frac{5}{4}j\frac{1}{5+1+2j}-\frac{5}{4}j\frac{1}{5+1-2j}$

$$\Rightarrow H(z) = \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - e^{1-2j}z^{-1}} - \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - e^{-1+2j}z^{-1}}$$

$$=) H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} \Rightarrow \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}i\left[e^{-(1+2i)} - e^{-(1-2i)}\right]z^{-1}}{e^{-2}z^{-2} - z^{-1}\left(e^{-(1+2i)} + e^{-(1-2i)}\right)} =$$

$$= \gamma \tau_{\text{N}} - \left(e^{-(1+2j)} + e^{-(1-3j)} \right) \gamma \tau_{\text{N}} - 13 + e^{-2} \gamma \tau_{\text{N}} - 27 = \frac{2}{3} j \left(e^{-(1+2j)} - e^{-(1-2j)} \right) \times \tau_{\text{N}} - 13$$

(8) Anorpion mirrous pid spung

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{5}{4^{j}} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-1-2j}(e^{j\omega})^{-1}} - \frac{5}{4^{j}} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-1+2j}(e^{j\omega})^{-1}} = \frac{5}{4^{j}} \frac{(e^{-(1-2j)})}{1 - (e^{-(1-2j)})} \frac{1}{e^{-(1+2j)}}$$

Reparent political y variyon no jupyter.

In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
import scipy.signal
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

In [8]:

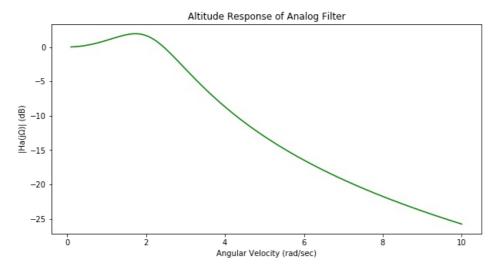
```
# Analog Filter

# factors
analog_a = [1, 2, 5]
analog_b = [0, 0, 5]
analog_w, analog_h = scipy.signal.freqs(analog_b, analog_a)

plt.figure(figsize = (10, 5))
plt.plot(analog_w, 20*np.log10(abs(analog_h)), color = 'green')
plt.xlabel('Angular Velocity (rad/sec)')
plt.ylabel('|Ha(j\Omega)| (dB)')
plt.title('Altitude Response of Analog Filter')
```

Out[8]:

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Altitude Response of Analog Filter')



In [9]:

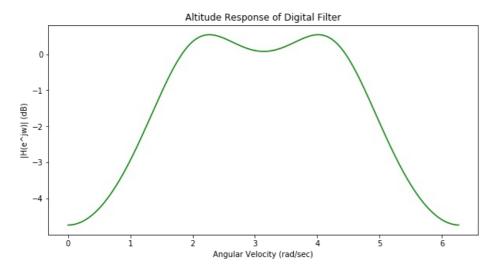
```
# Digital Filter

# factors
digital_a = [1, -2*np.cos(2)*np.exp(-1), np.exp(-2)]
digital_b = [0, 2.5*np.sin(2)*np.exp(-1), 0]
digital_w, digital_h = scipy.signal.freqz(digital_b, digital_a, whole = True)

plt.figure(figsize = (10, 5))
plt.plot(digital_w, 20*np.log10(abs(digital_h)), color = 'green')
plt.xlabel('Angular Velocity (rad/sec)')
plt.ylabel('|H(e^jw)| (dB)')
plt.title('Altitude Response of Digital Filter')
```

Out[9]:

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Altitude Response of Digital Filter')



```
Aonyon 2.6
```

or X[n]= Acos(nwo++) + w[n] ona w[

ona weul: Acutos Dopußos 4 Eraßdy 7571 cas

a.1) A, wo: oras.

9: TUT LETABA. of DIGH. [-17, 17]

· Exellos mas:

ναν [4] = σχ [4] = Ε { | X[4] - mx(4] | } = Ε { x²[4] - 2×[4] mx[4] + mx [4] } =

= E {x2[4]} - 2 E {x [4] mx [4]} + E [m; [4]] =

 $= E\left\{A^{2}\cos^{2}(n\omega_{0}+\varphi) + 2A\cos(n\omega_{0}+\varphi)^{2}\tilde{\omega}(\omega) + \tilde{\omega}(\omega)^{2}\right\} =$

 $= E\left\{\frac{A^2}{2} \left(\cos(2n\omega_0 + 2\Phi)\right)\right\} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} < \infty \quad (n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ footien})$

Apa tives wss

· Parta loxios:

a.2) A, 4:0709

Wo: TUX. FETABA OFFOIOF. [WO-D, WO+D]

• $Y_{X}[K, \ell] = E\{X_{X}[K] \cdot X^{*}[\ell]\} = E\{(A\cos(k\omega_{0}+\phi)+\omega_{0})(A\cos(k\omega_{0}+\phi)+\omega_{0})\} = E\{A^{2}\cos(k\omega_{0}+\phi)\cos(k\omega_{0}+\phi)\} = \frac{1}{2}A^{2}E\{\cos(k-\ell)\omega_{0}\} + \frac{1}{2}A^{2}E\{\cos(k-\ell)\omega_{0}\} + \frac{1}{2}A^{2}E\{\cos(k-\ell)\omega_{0}\} = \frac{1}{2}A^{2}\cdot\frac{1}{4}\cdot\frac{\omega_{0}}{m=\omega_{0}-\Delta}\cos(k-\ell)\cdot m + \frac{1}{2}A^{2}\cdot\frac{1}{4}\cdot\frac{\omega_{0}}{m=\omega_{0}-\Delta}\cos(k+\ell)m+2\phi] = 0+0=0$

· Exemps wss:

To TX [x,f] Ser E-papiated and zy Slapopa K-f.

Der giver wss.

· 10 × +1:

$$r_{x}[\nu, \rho] = E\{x_{D}, x^{*}[\rho]\} = E\{x_{D}\}. E\{x_{D}\} = (1 \cdot p + 0(1 - p)) - (1 \cdot p + 0(1 - p)) = p^{2}$$
 $p_{0} = \nu = \ell$:

· EAGIXOI WSS.

$$P_{X}t_{x,f} = \begin{cases} P^{1}, x \neq f \\ 0, x = f \end{cases} \quad (\in 7 \text{ apr. on } x - f)$$

$$P \text{ Var [x tn3]} = 6x^{2} \text{ Cu} = E\{|xc_{4}3 - p|^{2}\} = E\{x^{2}t_{4}3\} - 2E\{xt_{4}3 \cdot p\} + E\{p^{2}\} = P^{2} - 2p + p^{2} = p(1-p) < \infty \quad (n \in n \in P.)$$

Apa tives WSS.

$$P_{x}(e^{j\omega}) = \int_{x=-\infty}^{+\infty} r_{x}[x] \cdot e^{-jk\omega} = (r_{x}to] + r_{x}tIJ e^{-j\omega} + ...) = \begin{cases} r_{x}(x) = \int_{p}^{p^{2}} r_$$

$$r_{x}[x, N] = E\{x_{x}(x_{y}) = E\{\sum_{i=1}^{k} x_{i}\} = E\{x_{i}\} = E\{x_{i}\} = 0$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{k} E\{x_{i}\} - \sum_{i=1}^{k} E\{x_{i}\} = 0 \qquad (6100)$$

K=1

$$\Gamma_{X}[Y_{i}] = E \left\{ \times [L] \times [L] \right\} = E \left\{ \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i} \right)^{2} \right\} = ns^{2}$$

· Ed gyps wss:

Drxtx,1] unodojinyut noponóvu.

$$\frac{D}{Var[xcu]} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Var[xi]} = n.s^{2} \left(\mu_{i} n + n + \rho_{i} \right)$$

Der Gud WSS.