

3.56 Digital Signal Processing

$$y_3(n) = x_3(n) \textcircled{N} h(n) = \{0, 1, 3, 3, 2\}$$

$$y_4(n) = x_4(n) \textcircled{N} h(n) = \{1, 1, 1, 0, 0\}$$

$$\boxed{3, 2, 2, -1, 0}$$

↑ ↓ add

$$\boxed{1, 4, 6, 5, 2}$$

↑ ↓ add

$$\boxed{0, 1, 3, 3, 2}$$

↑ ↓ add

$$\boxed{1, 1, 1, 0, 0}$$

$$y(n) = \{3, 2, 2, 0, 4, 6, 5, 3, 3, 4, 3, 1\}$$

✓ **Example 3.21** Using linear convolution find $y(n) = x(n) * h(n)$ for the sequences $x(n) = (1, 2, -1, 2, 3, -2, -3, -1, 1, 1, 2, -1)$ and $h(n) = (1, 2)$. Compare the result by solving the problem using (a) overlap-save method (b) overlap-add method.

Solution

The linear convolution of $x(n)$ and $h(n)$ is

$$y(n) = x(n) * h(n) = \{1, 4, 3, 0, 7, 4, -7, -7, -1, 3, 4, 3, -2\}$$

Overlap-save method

The input sequence can be divided into blocks of data as follows.

$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\quad} M - 1 \text{ zeros appended} \\ x_1 = \{0, 1, 2, -1, \} \\ \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{3 \text{ datas}} \\ x_2(n) = \{-1, 2, 3 - 2\} \\ \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{3 \text{ new datas}} \\ \quad \xrightarrow{\quad} M - 1 = 1 \text{ data from previous block} \end{array}$$

$$x_3(n) = \{-2, -3, -1, 1\}; \quad x_4(n) = \{1, 1, 2, -1\}; \quad x_5(n) = \{-1, 0, 0, 0\}$$

Given $h(n) = \{1, 2\}$. Appending two zeros to the sequence we obtain

$$h(n) = \{1, 2, 0, 0\}$$

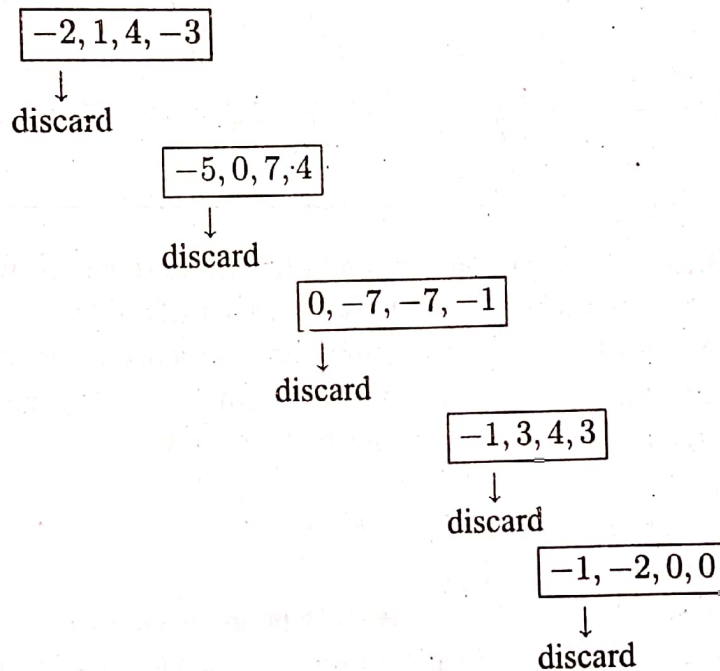
$$y_1(n) = x_1(n) \textcircled{N} h(n)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_2(n) = x_2(n) \circledN h(n)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 0 \\ 7 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Similarly $y_3(n) = \{0, -7, -7, -1\}$; $y_4(n) = \{-1, 3, 4, 3\}$;
 $y_5(n) = \{-1, -2, 0, 0\}$



$$y(n) = \{1, 4, 3, 0, 7, 4, -7, -7, -1, 3, 4, 3, -2\}$$

Overlap-add method

In this method the sequence $x(n)$ can be divided into data blocks as shown below.

$$x_1(n) = \{1, 2, -1, 0\}$$

$M - 1 = 1$ zero added

$$x_2(n) = \{2, 3, -2, 0\}; \quad x_3(n) = \{-3, -1, 1, 0\}$$

$$x_4(n) = \{1, 2, -1, 0\}; \quad h(n) = \{1, 2, 0, 0\}$$

3.58 Digital Signal Processing

$$y_1(n) = x_1(n) \text{ (N) } h(n) = \{1, 4, 3, -2\}$$

$$y_2(n) = x_2(n) \text{ (N) } h(n) = \{2, 7, 4, -4\}$$

$$y_3(n) = x_3(n) \text{ (N) } h(n) = \{-3, -7, -1, 2\}$$

$$y_4(n) = x_4(n) \text{ (N) } h(n) = \{1, 4, 3, -2\}$$

1, 4, 3, -2

↓ add

2, 7, 4, -4

↓ add

-3, -7, -1, 2

↓ add

1, 4, 3, -2

($\because M - 1 = 1$)

$$y(n) = \{1, 4, 3, 0, 7, 4, -7, -7, -1, 3, 4, 3, -2\}$$