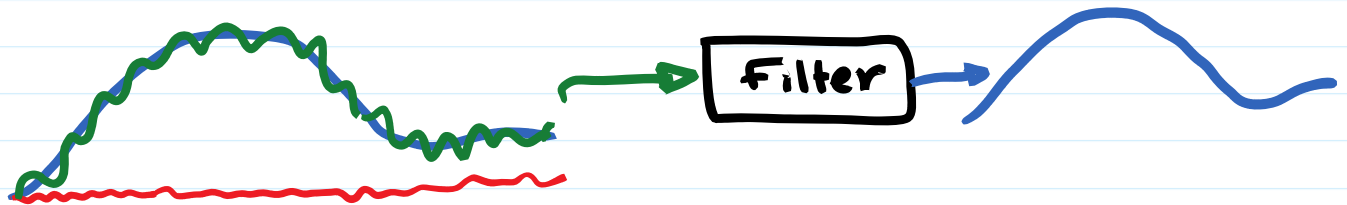


Real world measurements come with noise



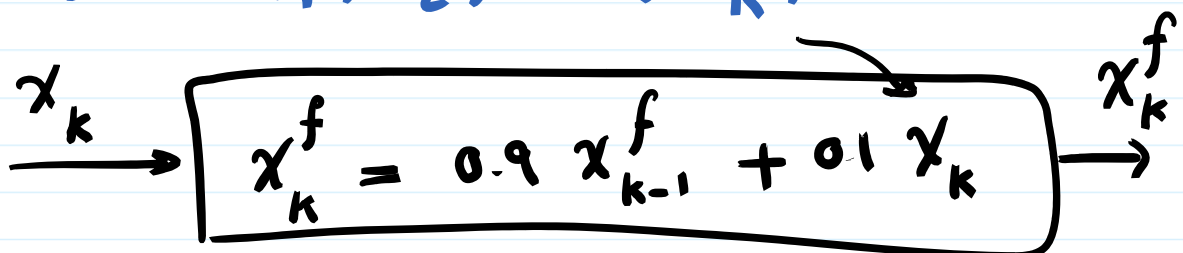
Signals: Low-freq + high freq
Data noise

Two types of filters in general:



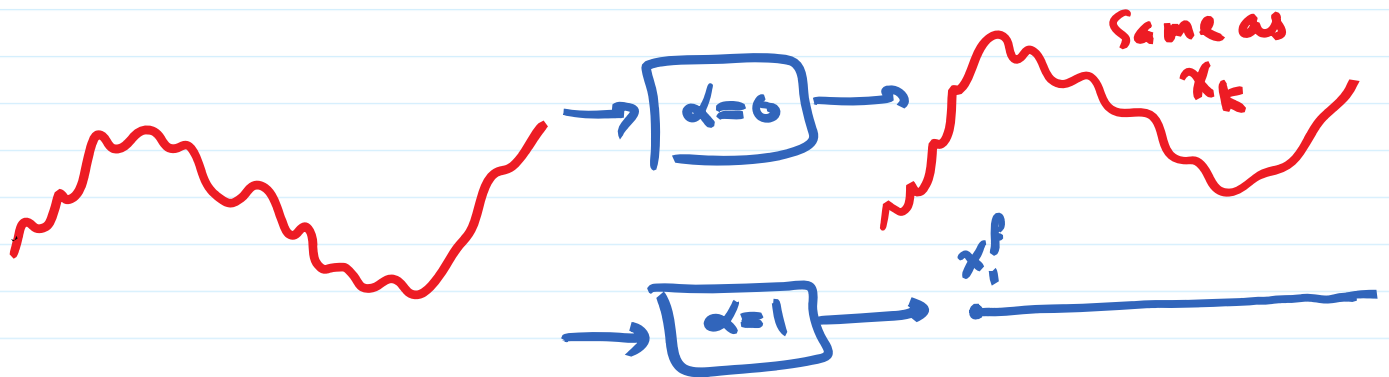
* Low-pass filters:

Let's take \underline{x} as a sequence of measured signal: $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, \dots$

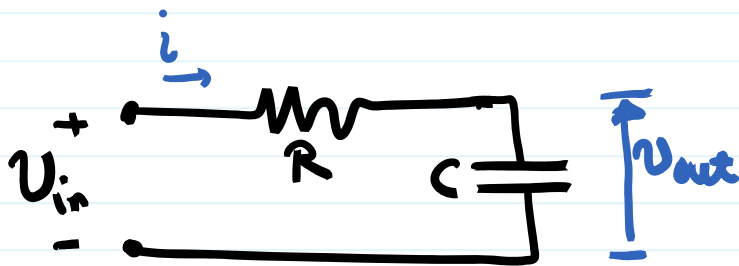


$$x_k^f = \alpha x_{k-1}^f + (1-\alpha) x_k$$

If α is chosen close enough to 1 it would filter the high freq component of the signal



* Analog filter (RC circuit)



Claim: V_{out} will filter high. freq component of V_{in}

$$V_{in} - iR - \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i d\tau = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i d\tau \quad (2)$$

Let's eliminate 'i' from (1) & (2)

$$-\dot{V}_{out} = \frac{1}{C} i \Rightarrow i = C \dot{V}_{out} \quad (3)$$

Replacing (3) & (2) into (1):

$$\underline{V_{in} - RC \dot{V}_{out} - V_{out} = 0} \quad (4)$$

input-output equ.

Discretize (4): Approximate derivatives:

$$(1) \quad \dot{x} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{x_k - x_{k-1}}{\Delta t} \cong \frac{x_k - x_{k-1}}{\Delta t} \text{ if } \Delta t \text{ is small}$$

Backward difference

$$(2) \quad \dot{x} \cong \frac{x_{k+1} - x_k}{\Delta t} \text{ Forward difference}$$

$$(3) \quad \dot{x} \cong \frac{x_{k+1} - x_{k-1}}{2\Delta t} \text{ Central difference}$$

$$(4) \quad \ddot{x} \cong \frac{x_{k+1} + x_{k-1} - 2x_k}{\Delta t^2} ?$$

Let's apply Backward difference method to

$$V_{in} - RC \dot{V}_{out} - V_{out} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{in}^k - RC \frac{V_{out}^k - V_{out}^{k-1}}{T_s} - V_{out}^k = 0$$

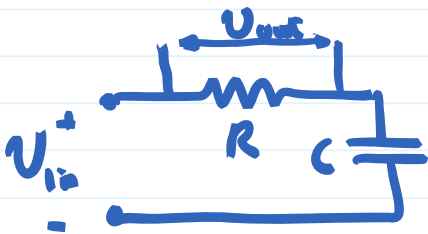
$$\Rightarrow -V_{out}^k \left(\frac{RC}{T_s} + 1 \right) + \frac{RC}{T_s} V_{out}^{k-1} + V_{in}^k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{out}^k = \underbrace{\frac{RC}{RC+T_s}}_{\alpha} V_{out}^{k-1} + \underbrace{\frac{T_s}{RC+T_s}}_{1-\alpha} V_{in}^k$$

$$V_{out}^k = \alpha V_{out}^{k-1} + (1-\alpha) V_{in}^k$$

$$\text{where } \alpha = \frac{RC}{RC+T_s}$$

High-pass RC filter



if we pick voltage of the resistor as output we have a high-pass filter

