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Lattice Form Representation of Digital Filters
eg. H(z) =
                  \frac{1+2z^{-1}+3z^{-2}+1z^{-3}}{5}
     Highest power of z-1 is 3 we need to find K1, K2, K3
     H(z) =
             (1+2)z^{-1} + (3)z^{-2} + (1)z^{-3}
(3)(0)(3)(1)(3)(2)(3)
      Formula:
    (i) a_{i}(i) = K_{i}

(ii) a_{m-1}(i) = a_{m}(i) - K_{m} \cdot a_{m}(m-i)

(1-K_{m}^{2})
     Now, a_3(0) = 1

a_3(1) = 2/5
      a_{3}(2) = 3/4
a_{3}(3) = 1/3 = K_{3}
K_{2} = a_{2}(2) = a_{3}(2) - a_{3}(3) a_{2}(1)
     K_{2} = a_{3}(2) = (3/4) - (\sqrt{3})(2/5)
          K_2 = 0.69375
         K_1 = a_1(1) = a_2(1) - a_2(2) a_2(1)
1 - a_2(2)
     a_{1}(1) = a_{2}(1) - K_{2}, a_{2}(2)
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92(1)=1112 - 111 5 3  $a_2(1) = 0.16875$  $K_1 = 0.16875 - (0.69375)(0.16875)$ L- (0.69375)2 0.16875 - 0.117 = 0.051750.5187  $K_1 = 0.0997$ 2(n)  $\chi(n)$ 0.69375 100007 0.69375 93(N)



eg. 
$$H(z) = \frac{1+2z^{-1}}{1+3z^{-1}+1z^{-2}}$$

Highest power of z-1 is 2 We need to find Ke KI

$$Q_{2}(0) = 1$$
 $Q_{2}(1) = 3/4$ 
 $Q_{3}(2) = 1/4 = 1/4 = 1/4$ 

 $K_1 = a_1(1) = a_2(1) - K_2 a_2(1)$   $1 - K_2^2$ 

$$K_{1} = 3 - 1 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - 12 - 3$$

$$1 - 1 \qquad 16 = 9 = 3$$

$$1 - 1 \qquad 16 \qquad 16$$

 $K_1 = 0.6$ 

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \chi(n) & & & \\ \chi(n) & & & \\ \chi(n) & & & \\ \end{array}$$