

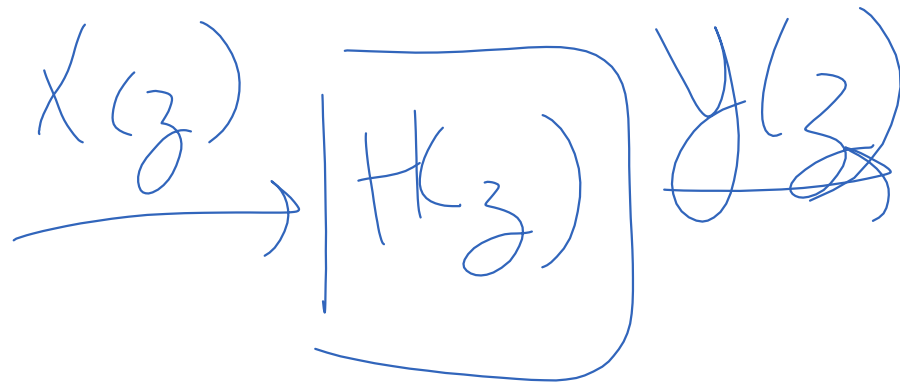
# FIR vs IIR

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FIR = finite impulse response

Vs

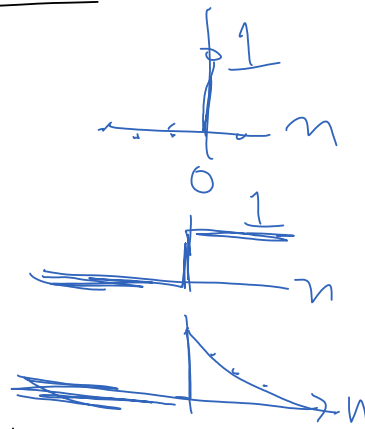
IIR = infinite impulse response



# Z-transform Pairs and Properties

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$$\begin{array}{lcl} x[n] & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}\{\}} & X(z) \\ f[n] & \longleftrightarrow & 1 \\ u[n] & \longleftrightarrow & \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} \\ a^n u[n] & \longleftrightarrow & \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}} \end{array}$$



Properties

$$c_1 x_1[n] + c_2 x_2[n] \longleftrightarrow c_1 X_1(z) + c_2 X_2(z)$$

$$x[n - n_0] \longleftrightarrow z^{-n_0} X(z)$$

$$x_1[n] * x_2[n] \longleftrightarrow X_1(z) \cdot X_2(z)$$

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Example 1  $x[n] = 0.7^n u[n]$

$y[n] = x[n - 3] \rightarrow Y(z) = ?$

$$Y(z) = z^{-3} X(z)$$

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{1-0.7z^{-1}}$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{z^{-3}}{1-0.7z^{-1}}$$

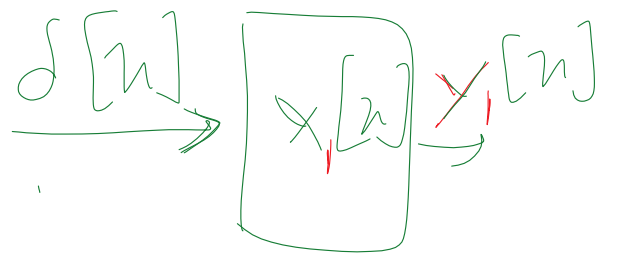
## Relationship between transfer function and impulse response

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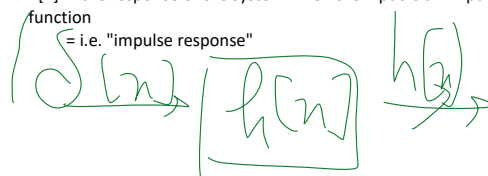
$$y[n] = x[n] * \delta[n]$$

$$Y(z) = X(z) \cdot \mathcal{Z}\{\delta[n]\}$$

$$Y(z) = X(z)$$



$h[n]$  = the response of the system when the input is an impulse function  
= i.e. "impulse response"



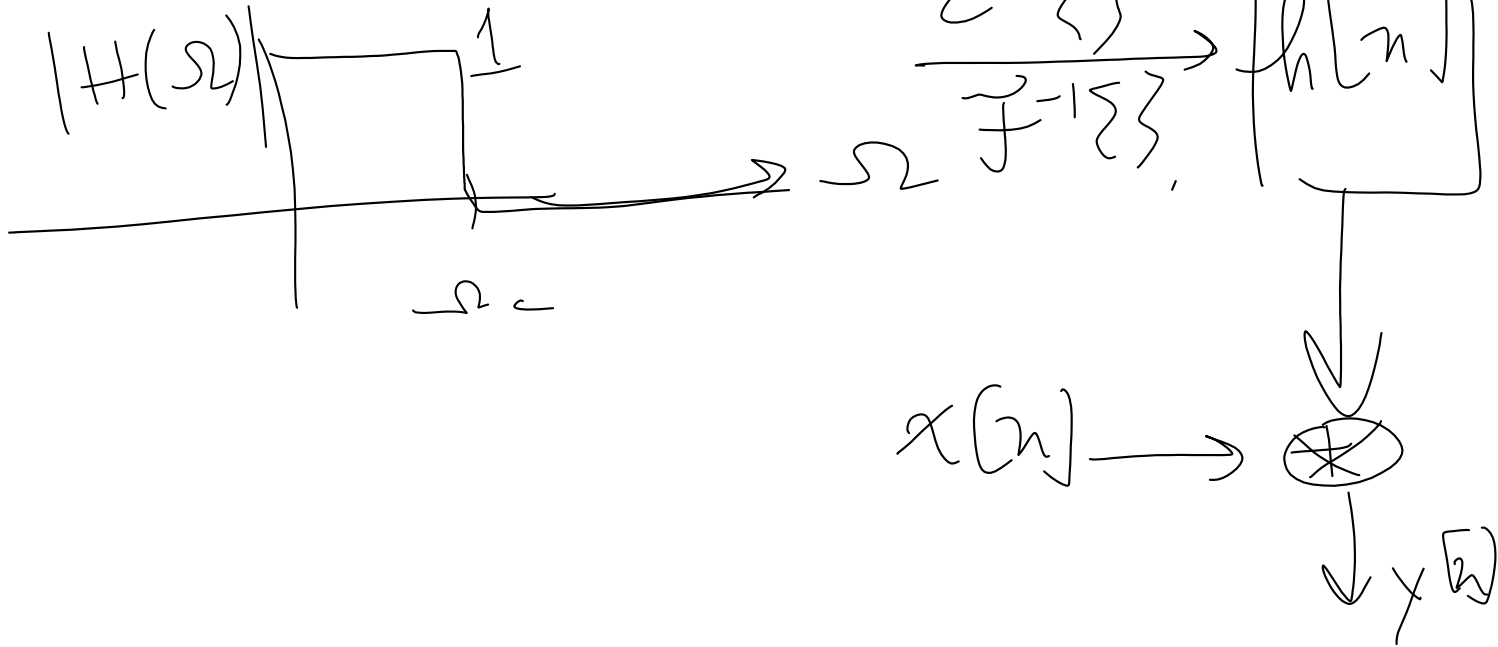
$H(z)$  is the Z-transform of the impulse response

i.e.,  $H(f)$  the transfer function of a system is the Fourier transform of the impulse response

$$H(f) = \mathcal{F}\{h[n]\}$$

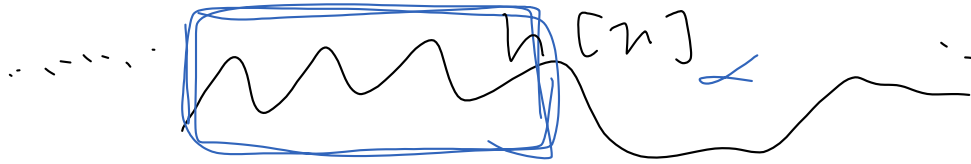
## Basic approach

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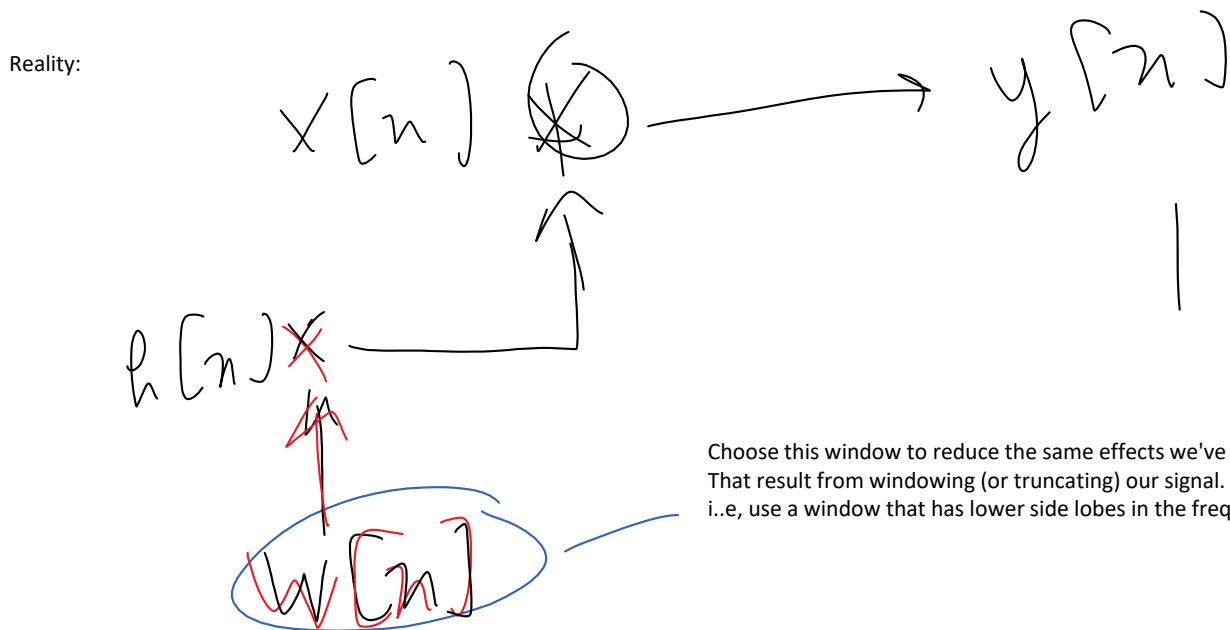
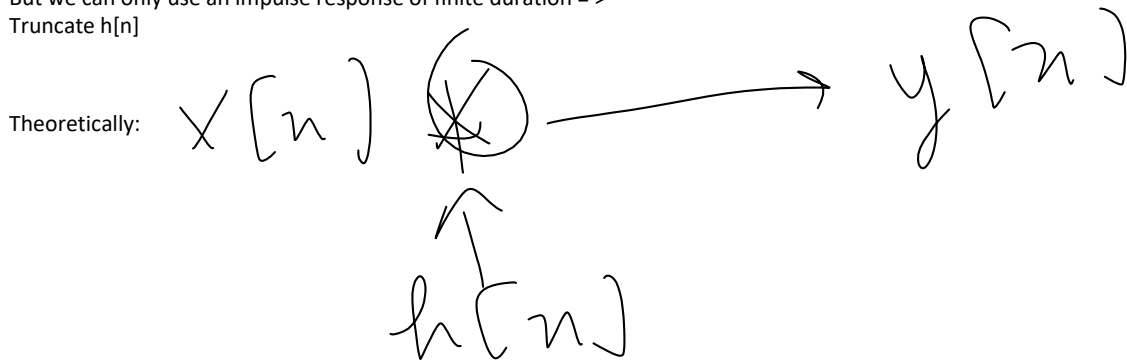


# Limitations of filtering

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Need to convolve with infinitely long impulse response  
But we can only use an impulse response of finite duration =>  
Truncate  $h[n]$

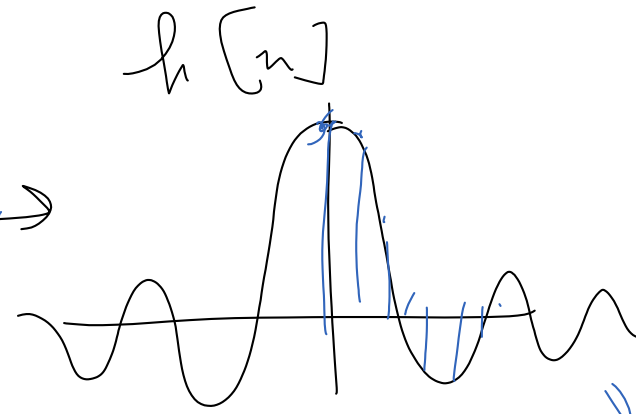
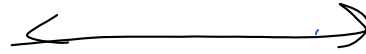
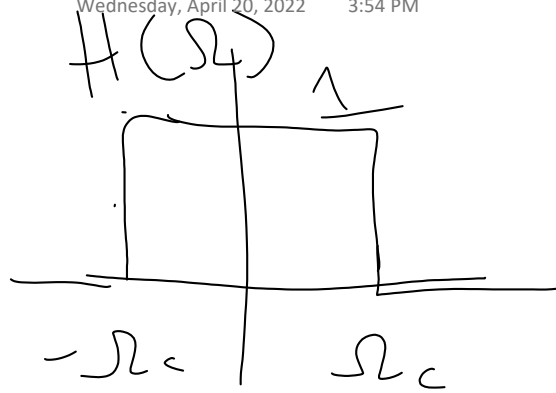


Choose this window to reduce the same effects we've seen before  
That result from windowing (or truncating) our signal.  
i.e, use a window that has lower side lobes in the freq domain,

# Basic FIR filters

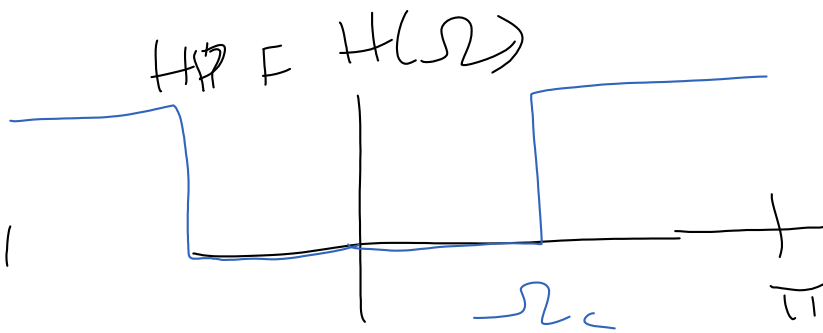
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$$H(\Omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\Omega| \leq \Omega_c \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$h[n] = \frac{\sin(\Omega_c n)}{\pi n}$$



$$H(\Omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\Omega| > \Omega_c \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$h[n]$$

$$H_{HP}(\Omega) = f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$H_{HP}(\Omega) = 1 - H_L$$