

### Program Assignment #4, EE5350

1. Write a function called "RECON" with parameters xx, N<sub>x</sub>, N<sub>1</sub>, and N<sub>h</sub>. When RECON is called, xx is an input array having at least N<sub>x</sub> samples, most of which are zero. The output array is stored in array xr on return to the main program. RECON reconstructs the missing or zero samples of xx using band-limited interpolation, as follows:

- (a) Generates a lowpass filter as  $h(n) = \text{sinc}((n-1-N_h/2)/N_1)$  for  $n = 1$  to  $N_h$
- (b) Filters xx(n) as  $y(n) = \text{xx}(n) * h(n)$ , using function Conv from program assignment 1 or 2.
- (c) Shifts y(n) as  $\text{xr}(n) = y(n + N_h/2)$  for  $n = 1$  to  $N_x$

2. Write a main program which;

- (a) Defines and plots the array x with N<sub>x</sub>=100 and

$$x(n) = \cos(C \cdot n^2), \quad 1 \leq n \leq N_x$$

where  $C = .01$ .

- (b) Plots the array xx with N<sub>x</sub> = 100 and  $\text{xx}(n) = x(n)$  if n is a multiple of N<sub>1</sub>=3 and zero elsewhere. The signal xx(n) is x(n) after being decimated with a decimation factor of 3 and then having zero-fill between samples.
- (c) Reconstructs xr(n) (the reconstructed x(n)) from xx(n) by calling RECON, and plots the reconstructed function xr(n). Pick a good **even** value of N<sub>h</sub>.
- (d) Plots the error function  $e(n) = x(n) - \text{xr}(n)$  for N<sub>e</sub>=100.

3. Turn in the computer listings of the main program and the function RECON, the inputs x and xx, and the outputs xr(n) and e(n).