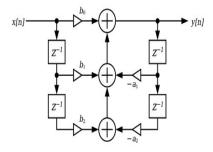
# Goal: To determine the time domain response of the transfer function

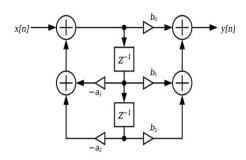
The transfer function for a linear, time-invariant, digital filter can be expressed as a transfer function in the Z-domain; if it is causal, then it has the form:<sup>[1]</sup>

$$H(z) = rac{B(z)}{A(z)} = rac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2} + \dots + b_N z^{-N}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2} + \dots + a_M z^{-M}}$$

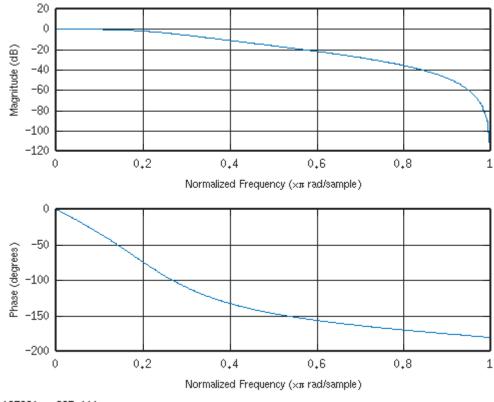
## Direct Form 1



## Direct Form II



## Octave filter



-0.167980, -265.000

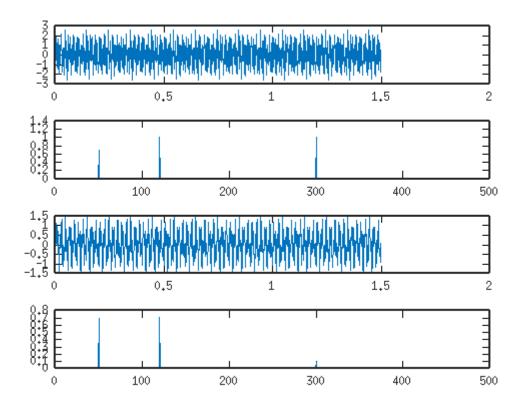
## Testcase

The first signal x is 3 sine waves 50, 120, and 300 Hz

The  $2^{nd}$  is the FFT of the signal x.

The  $3^{\text{rd}}$  is the filterd with the Butterworth filter.

The  $4^{th}$  show that only the 50 & 120 Hz are present.



421,525, 4,77541

Starting first with order 2 a = 1.00000 -0.98241 0.34767

 $b = 0.091315 \quad 0.182630 \quad 0.091315$ 

[A,B,C,D] = tf2ss(b,a);

A =

5.5511e-17 3.4767e-01 -1.0000e+00 9.8241e-01

B =

-0.059568 0.272338

C =

0 1

D = 0.091315

butt6120lp normalize freq nf = 0.24000 zeros ans =

```
-1
 -1
 -1
 -1
 -1
 -1
poles
ans =
 0.61925 + 0.56170i
  0.49120 + 0.32617i
 0.43881 + 0.10665i
 0.43881 - 0.10665i
 0.49120 - 0.32617i
 0.61925 - 0.56170i
theta =
 0.73670
  0.58617
 0.23842
 -0.23842
 -0.58617
 -0.73670
b
b =
Columns 1 through 6:
 0.00085754 \quad 0.00514522 \quad 0.01286305 \quad 0.01715073 \quad 0.01286305 \quad 0.00514522
Column 7:
 0.00085754
a
a =
  1.000000 -3.098542 4.416437 -3.556586 1.685139 -0.441124 0.049558
```

