

Q-2)

Compare the digital and analog filters.

Digital Filter

Analog Filter

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
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| <p>1) operates on digital samples (or sampled version) of the signal</p> <p>2) It is defined by linear difference equation</p> <p>3) It consists of adders, multipliers and delays implemented in digital logic</p> <p>4) In digital filters the filter coefficients are designed to satisfy the desired frequency response</p> <p>5) Higher cost<br/>it depends lower cost on analog</p> | <p>1) operates on analog signals (or actual signals)</p> <p>2) It is defined by linear differential equation.</p> <p>3) It consists of electrical components like resistors, capacitors and inductors.</p> <p>4) In analog filters the approximation problem is solved to satisfy the desired frequency response</p> <p>4) Higher cost<br/>it depends on the analog component.</p> |
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Q.4)

⇒ i) The ~~imp~~ transfer function of analog filter

$$H(s) = \frac{2}{(s+1)(s+2)}$$

ii) The sampling period  $T = 1 \text{ sec}$

iii) express  $H(s)$  as the sum of single pole filters

$$H(s) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{C_k}{s - p_k}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{2}{(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{A}{s+1} + \frac{B}{s+2}$$

A: -

$$A \Rightarrow \frac{2}{(s+1)(s+2)} \times (s+1) \Big|_{s=-1}$$

$$A \Rightarrow \frac{2}{-1+2} = 2 = A$$

$$A = 2$$

B: -

$$B = \frac{2}{(s+1)(s+2)} \times (s+2) \Big|_{s=-2}$$

$$H(s)$$

$$= \frac{2}{-2+1} = -2 = B$$

$$B = -2$$

18 647  
202 646

$$H(s) = \frac{2}{s-(-1)} - \frac{2}{s-(-2)}$$

iv) compute The z-transform of the digital filter

$$H(z) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{C_k}{1 - e^{p_k T} z^{-1}} = \frac{C_1}{1 - e^{p_1 T} z^{-1}} + \frac{C_2}{1 - e^{p_2 T} z^{-1}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} p_1 = -1, p_2 = -2 \text{ and } T=1 \\ c_1 = +2, c_2 = -2 \end{array} \right\} \text{sub}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{2}{1 - e^{-1} z^{-1}} - \frac{2}{1 - e^{-2} z^{-1}}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{2}{1 - 0.3678 z^{-1}} - \frac{2}{1 - 0.135335 z^{-1}}$$

Taking LCM

$$H(z) = \frac{2(1 - 0.1353 z^{-1}) - 2(1 - 0.3678 z^{-1})}{(1 - 0.3678 z^{-1})(1 - 0.135335 z^{-1})}$$

$$= \frac{2 - 0.2706 z^{-1} - 2 + 0.7356 z^{-1}}{1 - 0.1353 z^{-1} - 0.3678 z^{-1} + 0.0498 z^{-2}}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{0.465 z^{-1}}{1 - 0.5031 z^{-1} + 0.0498 z^{-2}}$$