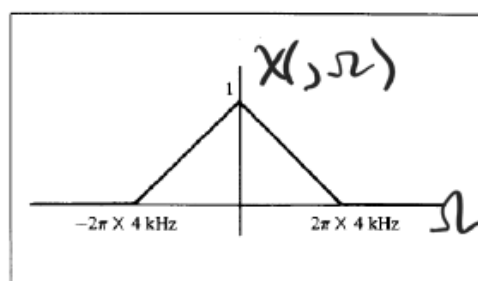
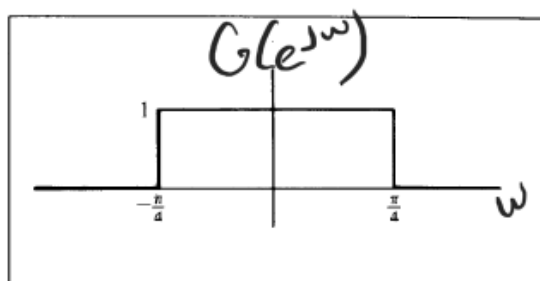
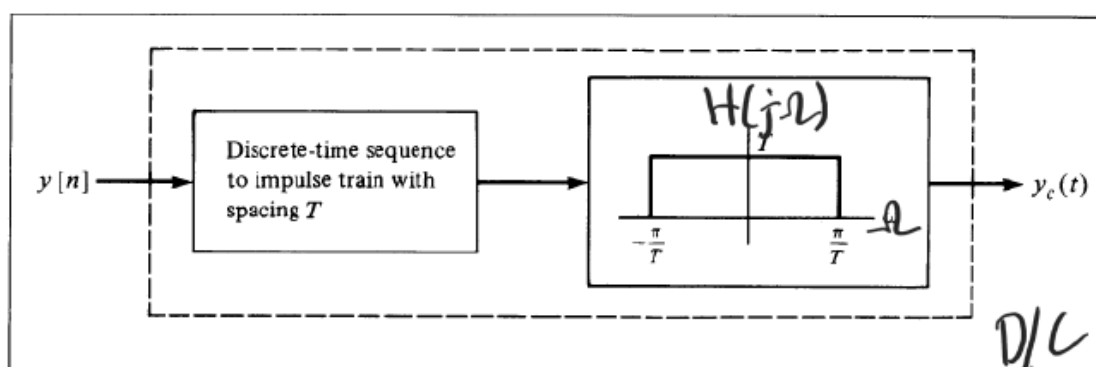
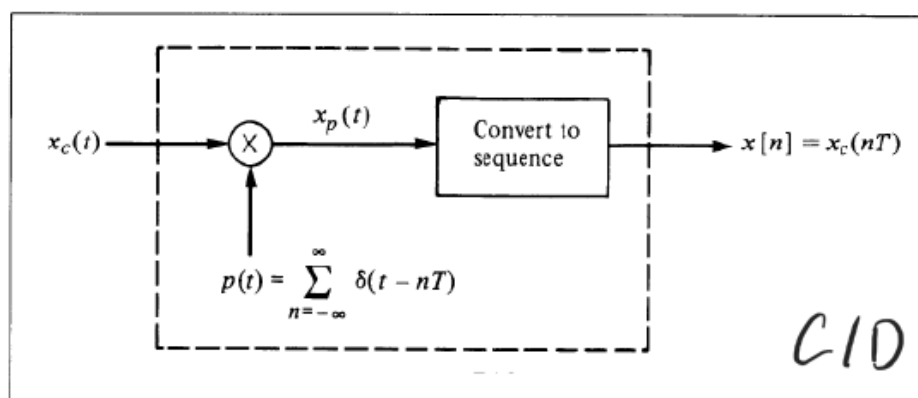
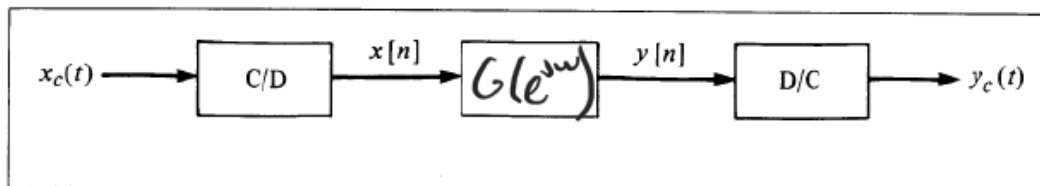
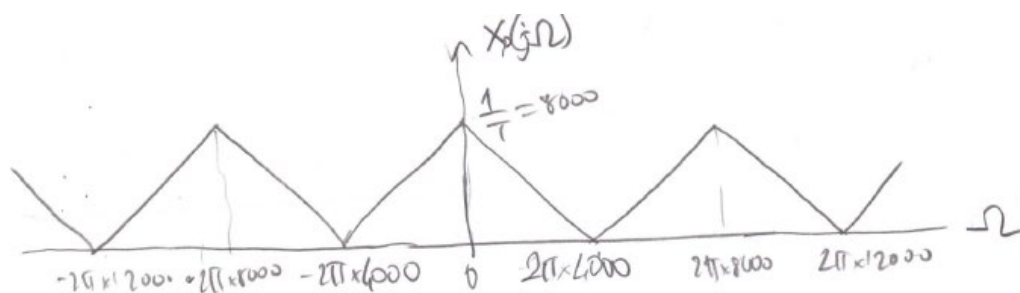


# EHB 315E – Digital Signal Processing

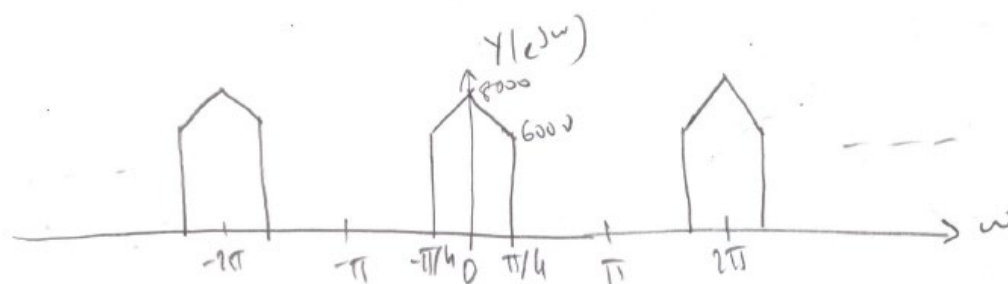
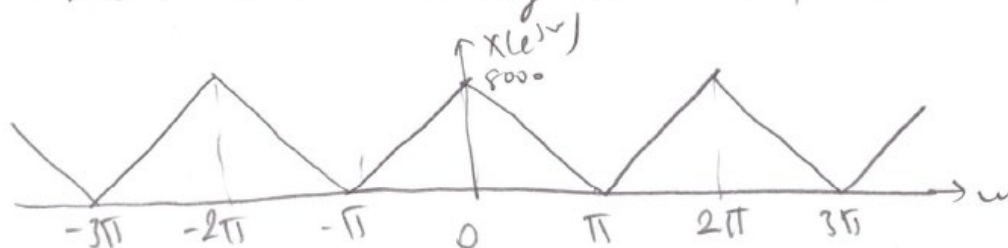
1. Consider the system in the figure for discrete-time processing of a continuous-time signal using sampling period  $T$ .



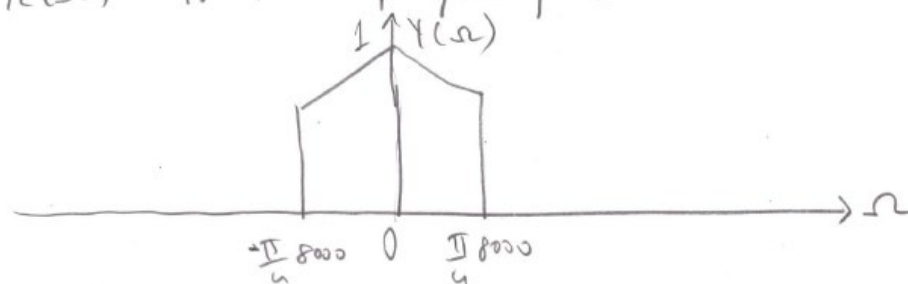
The sampling frequency is 8 kHz. Sketch the frequency response of each output of the blocks.



$X(e^{j\omega})$  is the rescaling of the frequency axis.



$Y_c(\Omega)$  is the frequency scaled version of  $Y(e^{j\omega})$

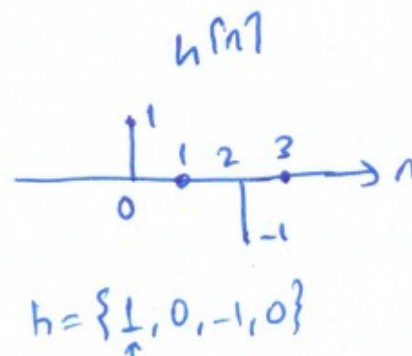
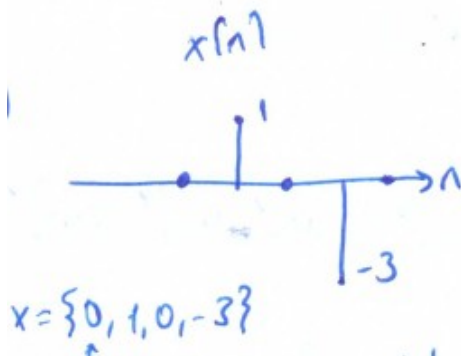


2. Suppose we have two sequences  $x[n]$  and  $h[n]$  as follows:

$$x[n] = \delta[n-1] - 3\delta[n-3]$$

$$h[n] = \delta[n] - \delta[n-2]$$

- Calculate  $y[n] = x[n] \otimes h[n]$  by doing four-point circular convolution directly.
- Calculate four-point DFTs  $X[k]$  and  $H[k]$ .
- Calculate  $y[n]$  by multiplying the DFTs  $X[k]$  and  $H[k]$ , and performing inverse DFT.



a)

$$y[n] = x[n] \otimes h[n] = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} x[m] h[\langle n-m \rangle_4]$$

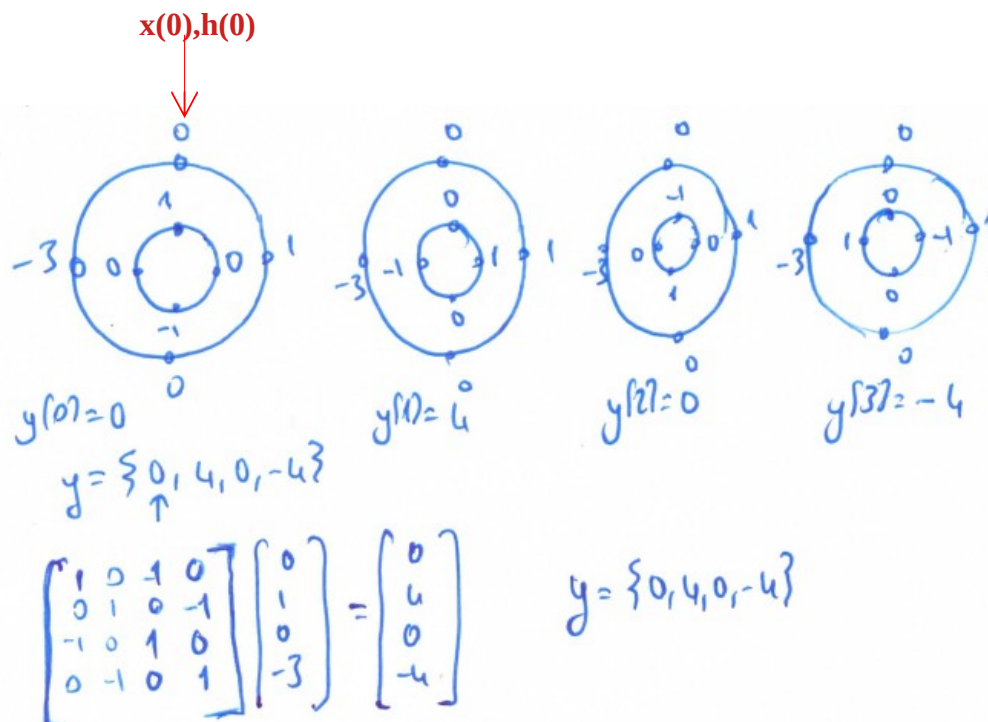
$$y[0] = x[0]h[0] + x[1]h[3] + x[2]h[2] + x[3]h[1] = 0$$

$$y[1] = x[0]h[1] + x[1]h[0] + x[2]h[3] + x[3]h[2] = 4$$

$$y[2] = x[0]h[2] + x[1]h[1] + x[2]h[0] + x[3]h[3] = 0$$

$$y[3] = x[0]h[3] + x[1]h[2] + x[2]h[1] + x[3]h[0] = -4$$

$$y = \{0, 4, 0, -4\}$$



b)

$$X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^3 x[n] W_4^{nk} \quad W_4 = e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{4}} \quad X[k] = W_4^k + (-3)W_4^{3k}$$

$$H[k] = \sum_{n=0}^3 h[n] W_4^{nk} \quad H[k] = 1 + (-1)W_4^{2k}$$

$W_4^k = (-j)^k$   
 $W_4^{2k} = (-1)^k$   
 $W_4^{3k} = j^k$

$X[0] = -2 \quad X[1] = -j - 3j = -4j \quad X[2] = -1 + 3 = 2 \quad X[3] = j + 3j = 4j$   
 $X = \{-2, -4j, 2, 4j\}$

$H[0] = 0 \quad H[1] = 1 + 1 = 2 \quad H[2] = 0 \quad H[3] = 1 + 1 = 2$   
 $H = \{0, 2, 0, 2\}$

c)

$$Y[k] = X[k]H[k] = (W_4^k - 3W_4^{3k})(1 - W_4^{2k}) = W_4^k - W_4^{3k} - 3W_4^{3k} + 3W_4^{5k}$$

$$= 4W_4^k - 4W_4^{3k}$$

$y[n] = 4\delta[n-1] - 4\delta[n-3] \quad y[n] = \{0, 4, 0, -4\}$