

# GATE ASSIGNMENT 1

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Download all python codes from

<https://github.com/harithar1234/EE3900-Haritha/blob/main/gateassignment1/gateassignment1.py>

## QUESTION

### EC-2019 Q.29

It is desired to find a three-tap causal filter which gives zero signal as an output to an input of the form

$$x[n] = c_1 \exp\left(\frac{-j\pi n}{2}\right) + c_2 \exp\left(\frac{j\pi n}{2}\right)$$

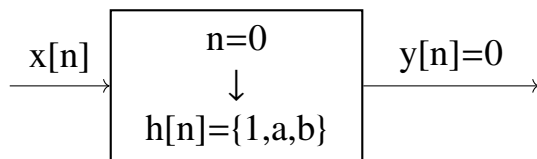
where  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  are arbitrary real numbers. The desired three-tap filter is given by

$$h[0] = 1, h[1] = a, h[2] = b$$

and

$$h[n] = 0 \text{ for } n < 0 \text{ or } n > 2.$$

What are the values of the filter taps  $a$  and  $b$  if the output is  $y[n] = 0$  for all  $n$ , when  $x[n]$  is as given above?



- (A)  $a=1, b=1$
- (B)  $a=0, b=-1$
- (C)  $a=-1, b=1$
- (D)  $a=0, b=1$

## SOLUTION

given:  $y[n] = 0$  for all  $n$ .

$$x[n] = c_1 e^{\frac{-j\pi n}{2}} + c_2 e^{\frac{j\pi n}{2}} \quad (0.0.1)$$

$h[0] = 1, h[1] = a, h[2] = b$  and  
 $h[n] = 0$  for  $n < 0$  or  $n > 2$ .

answer: A discrete-time LTI system with impulse response  $h[n]$  has a transfer function

$$H(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n)z^{-n}$$

An  $N$ -tap FIR filter with coefficients  $h[k]$  in general has Z-transform given by  $\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n)z^{-n}$

for the 3-tap FIR filter, the Z-transform is:

$$H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^2 h(n)z^{-n} \quad (0.0.2)$$

The 3-tap filter's frequency response  $H(e^{j\omega})$  obtained by substituting  $z = e^{j\omega}$  is:

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=0}^2 h(n)e^{-jn\omega} \quad (0.0.3)$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = h(0)e^{-0j\omega} + h(1)e^{-1j\omega} + h(2)e^{-2j\omega} \quad (0.0.4)$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = 1 + ae^{-j\omega} + be^{-2j\omega} \quad (0.0.5)$$

output of discrete-time LTI system  $y[n]$  for a given input sequence  $x[n]$  is given by the convolution sum :  $y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k]x[n-k]$

output of discrete-time LTI system with exponential input is  $y[n] =$

$$\left| H(e^{j\omega}) \right| x(n) e^{(j\omega + \Phi)}$$

at  $\omega = \frac{-\pi}{2}$

$$H(e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}) = 1 + ae^{-j(\frac{-\pi}{2})} + be^{-j2(-\pi/2)} \quad (0.0.6)$$

$$H(e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}) = (1 - b) + ja \quad (0.0.7)$$

at  $\omega = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$H(e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}) = 1 + ae^{-j(\frac{\pi}{2})} + be^{-j2(\pi/2)} \quad (0.0.8)$$

$$H(e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}) = (1 - b) - ja \quad (0.0.9)$$

$$\left| H(e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}) \right| = \left| H(e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}) \right| = \sqrt{(1 - b)^2 + a^2} \quad (0.0.10)$$

Expression of output  $y[n]$ :

$$y(n) = \left[ (1 - b)^2 + a^2 \right]^{1/2} \left[ c_1 e^{-j(\frac{n\pi}{2} + \Phi_1)} + c_2 e^{j(\frac{n\pi}{2} + \Phi_2)} \right] \quad (0.0.11)$$

so  $y[n]=0$  always, if  $\left| H(e^{j\omega}) \right| = 0$

$$\sqrt{(1 - b)^2 + a^2} = 0 \quad (0.0.12)$$

from the options

$$b = 1$$

$$a = 0$$

**option D**