

HW #9

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Due: 12:06:2019

Linear Circuits

1

```
%1a
fs = 44100;
maxf = fs/2
```

```
maxf = 22050
```

```
%1b i
F = [15000,22500]./44100;
cheby = Digital("Chebyshev","Low",2, 4, F);
cheby.Filter.order
```

```
ans = 1
```

```
%1b ii
F = [15000,22500]./44100;
butter = Digital("Butterworth","Low",2, 4, F);
butter.Filter.order
```

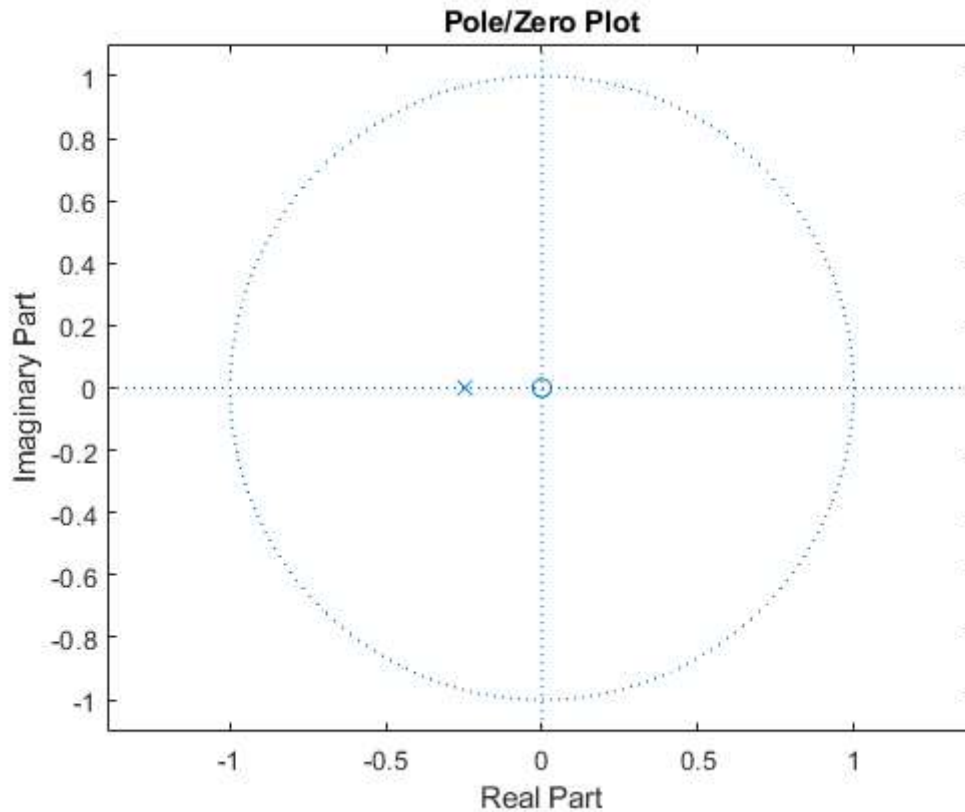
```
ans = 1
```

2

$$y[n] + 0.25y[n-1] = 0.5x[n]$$

$$H(z) = 0.5 / (1+0.25z^{-1})$$

```
% Plot pole/zero plot
num = 0.5;
den = [1,0.25];
figure(1)
zplane(num,den)
title('Pole/Zero Plot')
```



$$h(n) = ((0.25)^n) * u[n]$$

FIR because as n grows the number approaches zero.

It is recursive because of the reference to a former y values with $y[n-1]$

Stable: Because the sum of the absolute value of $h[n]$ is less than infinity

$$s[n] = h[n] + s[n-1]$$

3

```
Classification = "Chebyshev";
Type = "Low";
DCGain = 40;
Amax = 1;
Amin = 25;
PassBand = 1500;
StopBand = 3000;
SamplingFreq = 10000;
HWSolver(Classification, Type, DCGain, Amax, Amin, PassBand, StopBand, SamplingFreq)
```

Section # 1

Numerator coefficients 1 2 1

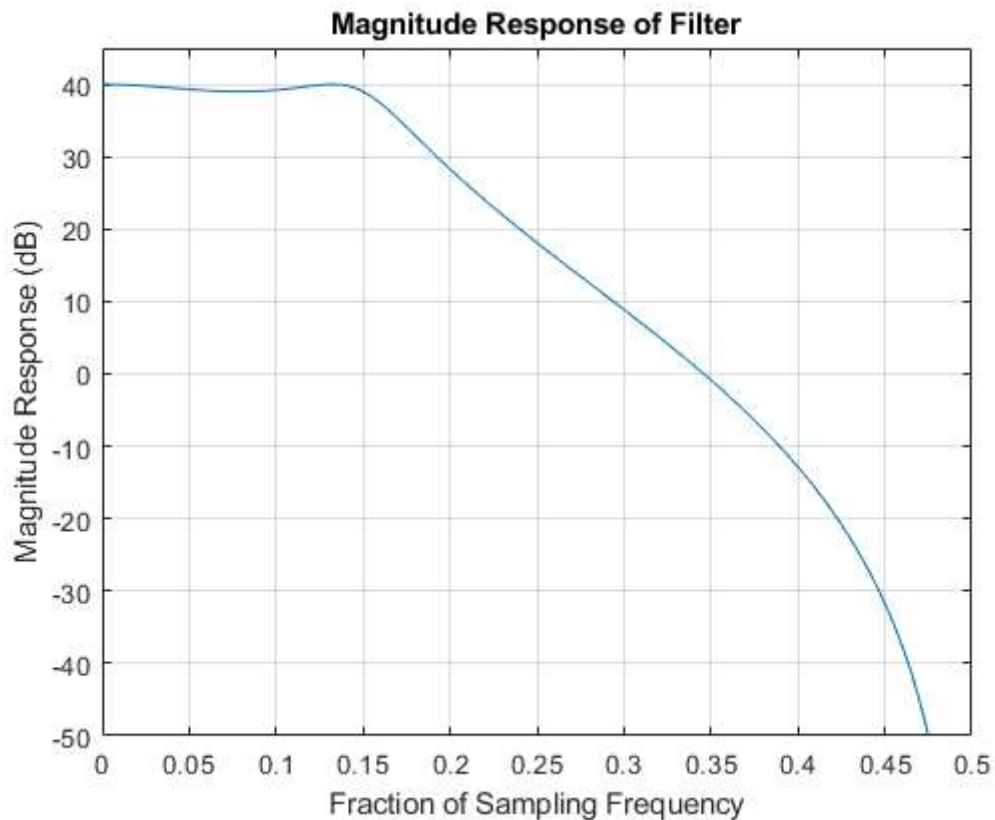
Denominator coefficients 1 -0.9827 0.66648

Section # 2

Numerator coefficients 1 1 0

Denominator coefficients 1 -0.59771 0

K value: 3.4385



4

```
Classification = "Chebyshev";  
Type = "High";  
DCGain = 40;  
Amax = 1;  
Amin = 25;  
PassBand = 3000;  
StopBand = 1500;  
SamplingFreq = 10000;  
HWSolver(Classification,Type,DCGain,Amax,Amin,PassBand,StopBand,SamplingFreq)
```

Section # 1

Numerator coefficients 1 -1 0

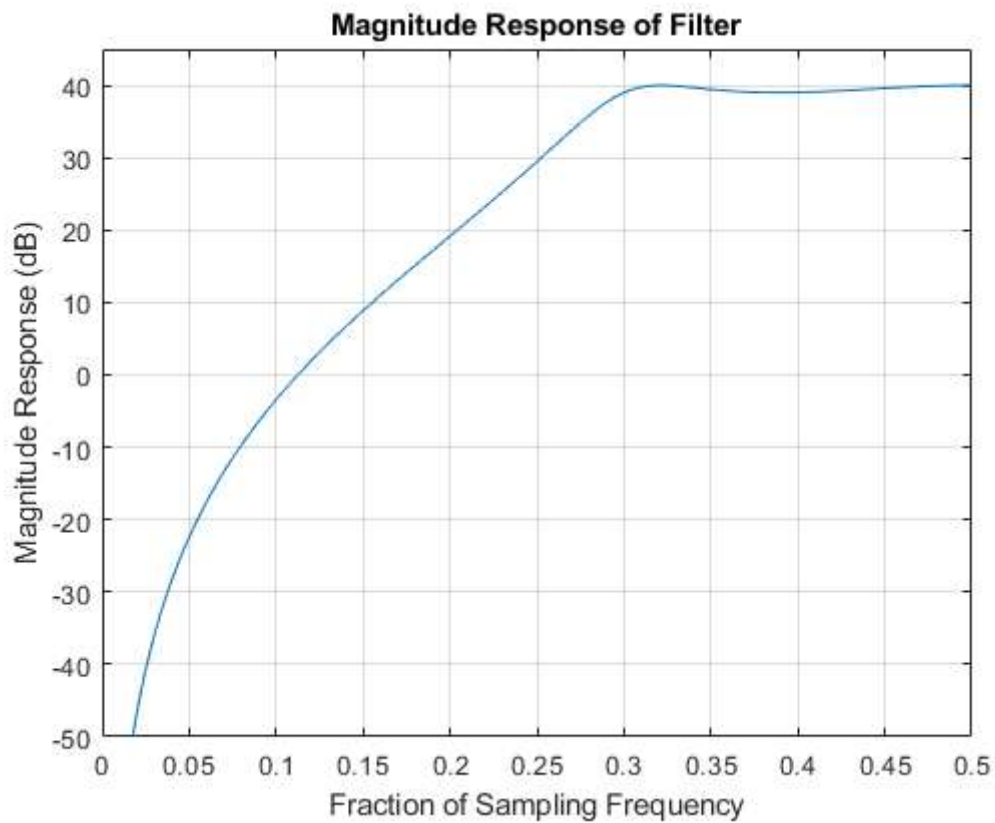
Denominator coefficients 1 0.47163 0

Section # 2

Numerator coefficients 1 -2 1

Denominator coefficients 1 0.5045 0.61883

K value: 7.3597



5

```
Classification = "Butterworth";
Type = "Notch";
DCGain = 20;
Amax = 1;
Amin = 25;
PassBand = [2000,3000];
StopBand = [2400,2600];
SamplingFreq = 10000;
HWSolver(Classification,Type,DCGain,Amax,Amin,PassBand,StopBand,SamplingFreq)
```

Section # 1

Numerator coefficients 1 -1.2246e-16 1

Denominator coefficients 1 -0.39323 0.78035

Section # 2

Numerator coefficients 1 -1.2246e-16 1

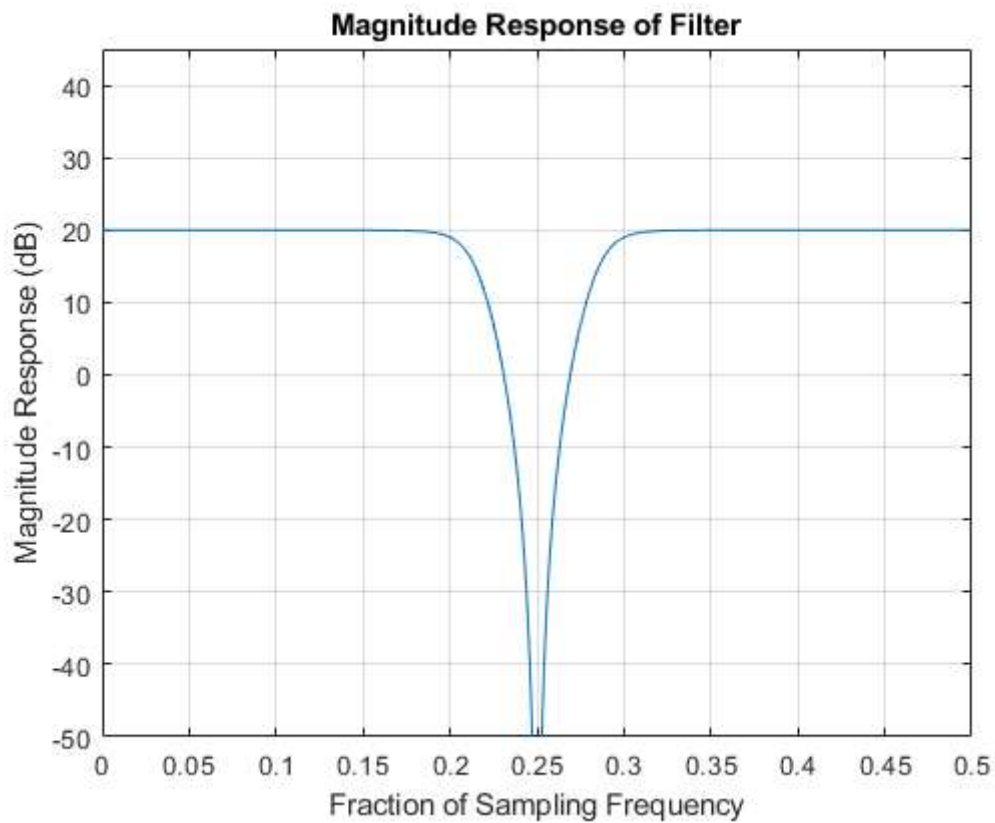
Denominator coefficients 1 0.39323 0.78035

Section # 3

Numerator coefficients 1 -1.2246e-16 1

Denominator coefficients 1 -2.2204e-16 0.58806

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## 6

Band Coefficient Patern

```
num = [1 0 -1];
```

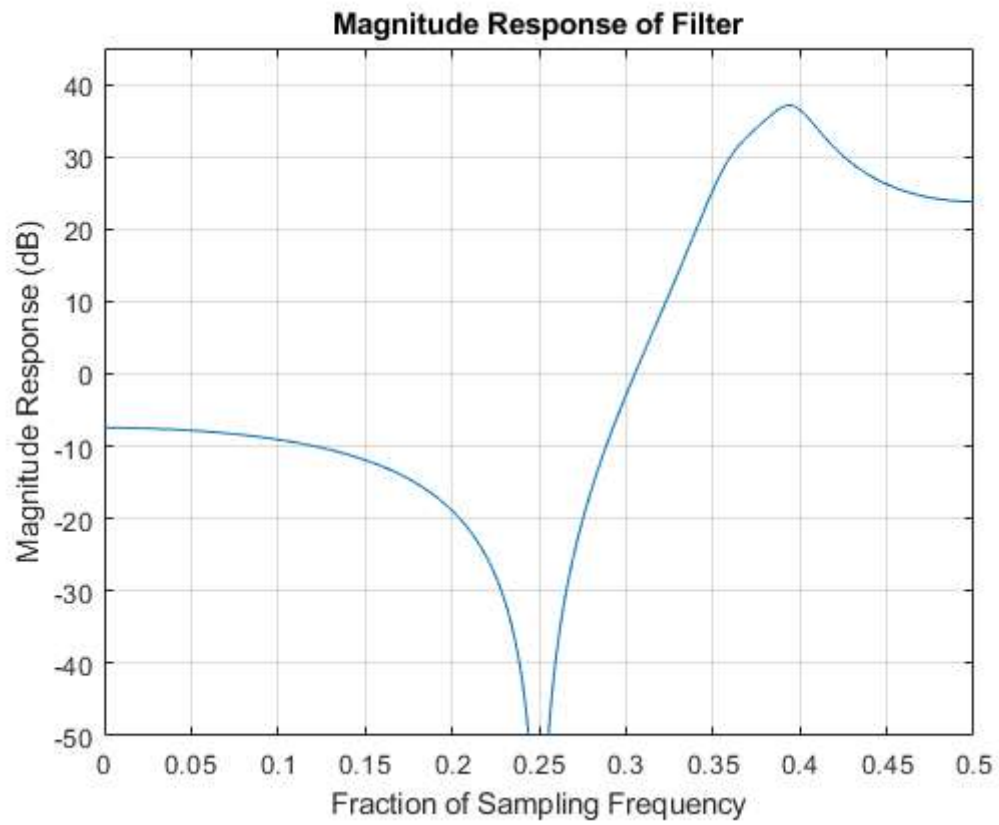
```
den = [1,-2 * real(obj.zpoles(n)), (abs(obj.zpoles(n))).^2];
```

The Coeffiencents are not write in the given  $H(z)$ .

Lets Graph It!

Graph of given  $H(z)$  [Supose to be a Band Pass]

```
num1 = [1,0,1];
num2 = [1,0,1];
den1 = [1,1.4319,0.8217];
den2 = [1,1.1175,0.7805];
num = conv(num1,num2);
den = conv(den1,den2);
[H,w]=freqz(num,den,4096);
plot(w/2/pi,20*log10(abs(H)))
title('Magnitude Response of Filter')
ylabel('Magnitude Response (dB)')
xlabel('Fraction of Sampling Frequency')
axis([0 0.5 -50 45]);
grid on
```



Yeah, that  $H(z)$  is not correct. Just look at the graph

Also you can look at coef for the num, those aren't right either