

# Random Numbers

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**Abstract**—This manual provides a simple introduction to digital signal processing.

## 1 SOFTWARE INSTALLATION

### 1.1 Run the following commands.

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install libffi-dev libsndfile1
python3-scipy python3-numpy python3-
matplotlib
sudo pip install cffi pysoundfile
```

## 2 DIGITAL FILTER

### 2.1 Download the sound file from

```
wget https://github.com/jarpula-Bhanu/
EE3900/blob/main/Filter/soundfiles/
Sound_Noise.wav
```

2.2 You will find a spectrogram at <https://academo.org/demos/spectrum-analyzer>. Upload the sound file that you downloaded in problem 2.1 in the spectrogram and play. Observe the spectrogram. What do you find?

**Solution:** There are a lot of yellow lines between 440Hz to 5.1KHz. These represent the synthesizer key tones. Also, the key strokes are audible along with background noise.

2.3 Write the python code for removal of out of band noise and execute the code.

**Solution:** Download and run the following code.

```
wget https://github.com/jarpula-Bhanu/
EE3900/blob/main/Filter/Codes/2.3_noise
.py
```

run the above code using the command

```
python3 2.3_noise.py
```

2.4 The output of the python scripy in problem 2.3 is the audio file Sound\_With\_ReducedNoise.wav. Play the file in the spectrogram in problem 2.2. What do you observe?

**Solution:** The key strokes as well as background noise is subdued in the audio. Also the signal is blank for frequencies above 5.1KHz.

## 3 DIFFERENCE EQUATION

### 3.1 Let

$$x(n) = \left\{ \underset{\uparrow}{1}, 2, 3, 4, 2, 1 \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

Sketch  $x(n)$ .

**Solution:** Download and run the following code. Below code plots fig(3.1)

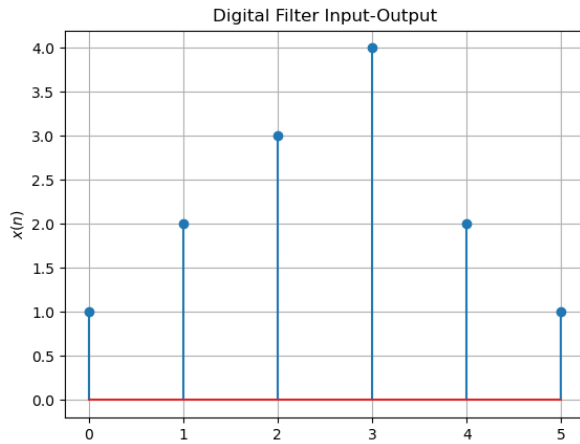
```
wget https://github.com/jarpula-Bhanu/
EE3900/blob/main/Filter/Codes/3.1.py
```

run the above code using the command

```
python3 3.1.py
```

### 3.2 Let

$$y(n) + \frac{1}{2}y(n-1) = x(n) + x(n-2), y(n) = 0, n < 0 \quad (3.2)$$

Fig. 3.1: Sketch of  $x(n)$ 

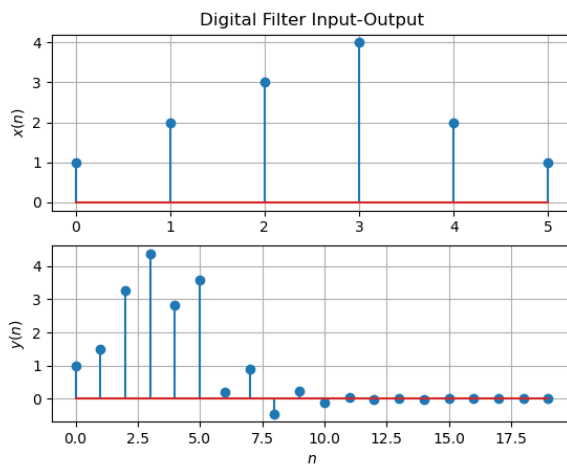
Sketch  $y(n)$ .

**Solution:** Download and run the following code. Below code plots fig(3.2)

```
wget https://github.com/jarpula-Bhanu/
EE3900/blob/main/Filter/Codes/3.2.py
```

run the above code using the command

```
python3 3.2.py
```

Fig. 3.2: Sketch of  $x(n)$  and  $y(n)$ 

3.3 Repeat the above exercise using C code.

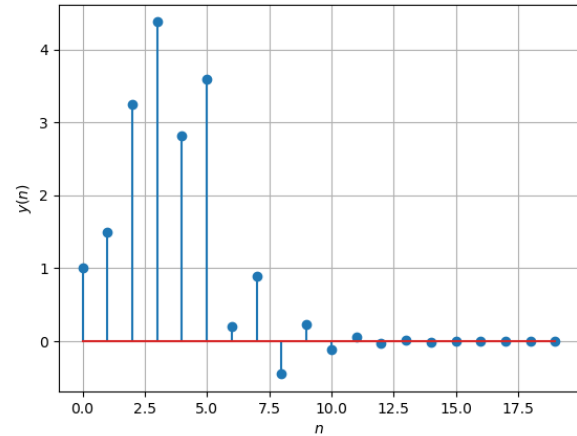
**Solution:** Download and run the following code. Below code plots fig(3.3)

```
wget https://github.com/jarpula-Bhanu/
EE3900/blob/main/Filter/Codes/3.3.c
```

```
wget https://github.com/jarpula-Bhanu/
EE3900/blob/main/Filter/Codes/3.3_plot.
py
```

run the above code using the command

```
gcc 3.3.c -o 3.3.out
./3.3.out
python3 3.3_plot.py
```

Fig. 3.3: Sketch of  $y(n)$ 

#### 4 Z-TRANSFORM

4.1 The Z-transform of  $x(n)$  is defined as

$$X(z) = \mathcal{Z}\{x(n)\} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)z^{-n} \quad (4.1)$$

Show that

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n-1)\} = z^{-1}X(z) \quad (4.2)$$

and find

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n-k)\} \quad (4.3)$$

**Solution:** From (4.1)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}\{x(n-k)\} &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n-k)z^{-n} \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)z^{-n-1} = z^{-1} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)z^{-n} \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

resulting in (4.2). Similarly, it can be shown that

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n-k)\} = z^{-k}X(z) \quad (4.6)$$

$\mathcal{Z}$ - transform of  $x(n)$  is

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n)\} = 1 + 2z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 4z^{-3} + 2z^{-4} + z^{-5} \quad (4.7)$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n-k)\} = z^{-k}(1 + 2z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 4z^{-3} + 2z^{-4} + z^{-5}) \quad (4.8)$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n-k)\} = z^{-k} + 2z^{-(k+1)} + 3z^{-(k+2)} + 4z^{-(k+3)} + 2z^{-(k+4)} + z^{-(k+5)} \quad (4.9)$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n-k)\} = z^{-k} + 2z^{-(k+1)} + 3z^{-(k+2)} + 4z^{-(k+3)} + 2z^{-(k+4)} + z^{-(k+5)} \quad (4.10)$$

$$(4.11)$$

4.2 Obtain  $X(z)$  for  $x(n)$  in problem (3.1)

**Solution:**

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n)\} = 1 + 2z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 4z^{-3} + 2z^{-4} + z^{-5} \quad (4.12)$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n-k)\} = z^{-k}(1 + 2z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 4z^{-3} + 2z^{-4} + z^{-5}) \quad (4.13)$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n-k)\} = z^{-k} + 2z^{-(k+1)} + 3z^{-(k+2)} + 4z^{-(k+3)} + 2z^{-(k+4)} + z^{-(k+5)} \quad (4.14)$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n-k)\} = z^{-k} + 2z^{-(k+1)} + 3z^{-(k+2)} + 4z^{-(k+3)} + 2z^{-(k+4)} + z^{-(k+5)} \quad (4.15)$$

$$(4.16)$$

4.3 Find

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} \quad (4.17)$$

from (3.2) assuming that the  $Z$ -transform is a linear operation.

**Solution:** Applying (4.6) in (3.2),

$$Y(z) + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}Y(z) = X(z) + z^{-2}X(z) \quad (4.18)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1 + z^{-2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} \quad (4.19)$$

4.4 Find the  $Z$  transform of

$$\delta(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (4.20)$$

and show that the  $Z$ -transform of

$$u(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (4.21)$$

is

$$U(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}, \quad |z| > 1 \quad (4.22)$$

**Solution:** It is easy to show that

$$\delta(n) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\rightleftharpoons} 1 \quad (4.23)$$

and from (4.21),

$$U(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^{-n} \quad (4.24)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}, \quad |z| > 1 \quad (4.25)$$

using the formula for the sum of an infinite geometric progression.

4.5 Show that

$$a^n u(n) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\rightleftharpoons} \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} \quad |z| > |a| \quad (4.26)$$

**Solution:**

$$a^n u(n) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\rightleftharpoons} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (az^{-1})^n \quad (4.27)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} \quad |z| > |a| \quad (4.28)$$

4.6 Let

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = H(z = e^{j\omega}). \quad (4.29)$$

Plot  $|H(e^{j\omega})|$ . Comment.  $H(e^{j\omega})$  is known as the *Discrete Time Fourier Transform* (DTFT) of  $x(n)$ .

**Solution:** Download and run the following code. The following code plots Fig. 4.6.

```
wget https://github.com/jarpula-Bhanu/EE3900/blob/main/Filter/Codes/4.5.py
```

run the above code using the command

```
python3 4.5.py
```

We observe that  $|H(e^{j\omega})|$  is periodic with fundamental period  $2\pi$ .

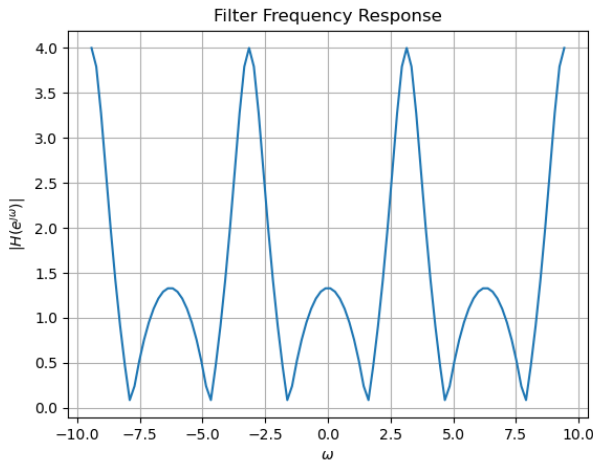


Fig. 4.6:  $|H(e^{j\omega})|$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1 + e^{-2j\omega}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega}} \quad (4.30)$$

$$\Rightarrow |H(e^{j\omega})| = \frac{|1 + \cos 2\omega - j \sin 2\omega|}{|1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos \omega - \frac{1}{2} j \sin \omega|} \quad (4.31)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(1 + \cos 2\omega)^2 + (\sin 2\omega)^2}{(1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos \omega)^2 + (\frac{1}{2} \sin \omega)^2}} \quad (4.32)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 + 2 \cos 2\omega}{\frac{5}{4} + \cos \omega}} \quad (4.33)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2(2 \cos^2 \omega)4}{5 + 4 \cos \omega}} \quad (4.34)$$

$$= \frac{4 |\cos \omega|}{\sqrt{5 + 4 \cos \omega}} \quad (4.35)$$

period of  $|\cos \omega|$  is  $\pi$  and period of  $\sqrt{5 + 4 \cos \omega}$  is  $2\pi$ .

Now period of  $|H(e^{j\omega})|$  is  $\frac{LCM(\pi, 2\pi)}{HCF(\pi, 2\pi)} = \frac{2\pi}{1} = 2\pi$

4.7 Express  $h(n)$  in terms of  $H(e^{j\omega})$

**Solution:**  $h(n)$  is given by the inverse DTFT

of  $H(e^{j\omega})$

$$h(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega \quad (4.36)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} h(k) e^{-j\omega k} e^{j\omega n} d\omega \quad (4.37)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h(k) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{j\omega(n-k)} d\omega \quad (4.38)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h(k) 2\pi \delta[n-k] \quad (4.39)$$

$$= h(n) \quad (4.40)$$

Since

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{j\omega n} d\omega = 2\pi \delta[n] \quad (4.41)$$

$$\text{and} \quad (4.42)$$

$$\delta[n-k] = \begin{cases} 1 & n = k \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (4.43)$$

## 5 IMPULSE RESPONSE

5.1 Using long division, find

$$h(n), \quad n < 5 \quad (5.1)$$

for  $H(z)$  in (4.19)

**Solution:**

$$H(z) = \frac{1 + z^{-2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} \quad (5.2)$$

Substitute  $z^{-1} = x$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x - 4 \\ \frac{1}{2}x + 1 \overline{) x^2 + 1} \\ \underline{-x^2 - 2x} \phantom{+ 1} \\ -2x + 1 \\ \underline{2x + 4} \\ 5 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + z^{-2} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}\right)(-4 + 2z^{-1}) + 5 \quad (5.3)$$

$$\Rightarrow H(z) = -4 + 2z^{-1} + \frac{5}{1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} \quad (5.4)$$



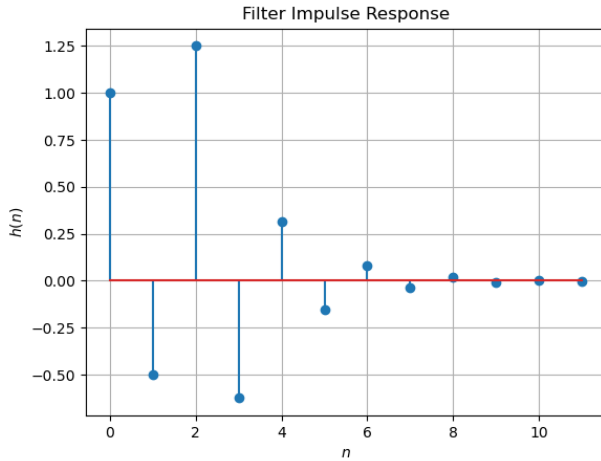


Fig. 5.3:  $h(n)$  as the inverse of  $H(z)$

Theoretically,

$$|u(n)| \leq 1 \quad (5.19)$$

$$\left| \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^n \right| \leq 1 \quad (5.20)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^n u(n) \right| \leq 1 \quad (5.21)$$

Similarly,

$$\left| \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-2} u(n-2) \right| \leq 1 \quad (5.22)$$

$$\Rightarrow h(n) \leq 2 \quad (5.23)$$

Therefore  $h(n)$  is bounded.

5.4 Convergent? Justify using the ratio test.

**Solution:** The ratio test for convergence

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{h(n+1)}{h(n)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1} \left( \frac{1}{4} + 1 \right)}{\left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-2} \left( \frac{1}{4} + 1 \right)} \right| \quad (5.24)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| -\frac{1}{2} \right| \quad (5.25)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} < 1 \quad (5.26)$$

Therefore,  $h(n)$  is convergent which implies that it is bounded.

5.5 The system with  $h(n)$  is defined to be stable if

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n) < \infty \quad (5.27)$$

Is the system defined by (3.2) stable for the

impulse response in (5.16)?

**Solution:** Note that

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^n u(n) + \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-2} u(n-2) \quad (5.28)$$

$$= 2 \left( \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} \right) = \frac{4}{3} \quad (5.29)$$

Thus, the given system is stable.

5.6 Verify the above result using a python code.

**Solution:** Download the following code.

```
wget https://github.com/jarpula-Bhanu/EE3900/blob/main/Filter/Codes/5.6.py
```

Run the code by executing

```
python 5.6.py
```

5.7 Compute and sketch  $h(n)$  using

$$h(n) + \frac{1}{2}h(n-1) = \delta(n) + \delta(n-2), \quad (5.30)$$

This is the definition of  $h(n)$ .

**Solution:** The following code plots Fig. 5.7. Note that this is the same as Fig. 5.3.

```
wget https://github.com/jarpula-Bhanu/EE3900/blob/main/Filter/Codes/5.4.py
```

run the above code using the command.

```
python3 5.4.py
```

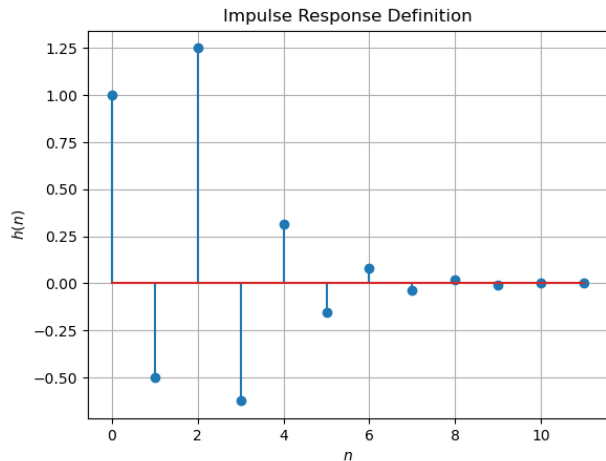


Fig. 5.7:  $h(n)$  from the definition

## 5.8 Compute

$$y(n) = x(n) * h(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k)h(n-k) \quad (5.31)$$

Comment. The operation in (5.31) is known as *convolution*.

**Solution:** The following code plots Fig. 5.8. Note that this is the same as  $y(n)$  in Fig. 3.2.

```
wget https://github.com/jarpula-Bhanu/EE3900/blob/main/Filter/Codes/5.5.py
```

run the above code using the command.

```
python3 5.5.py
```

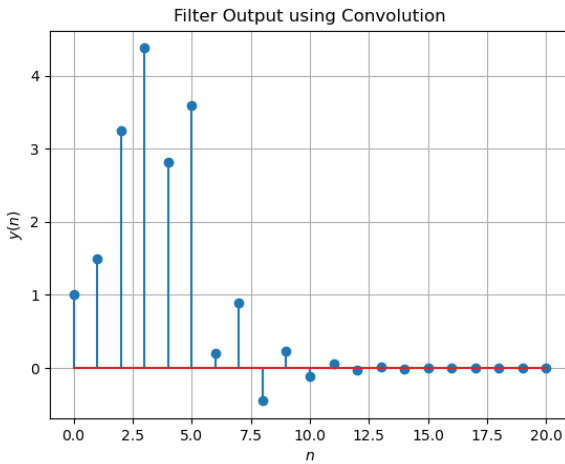


Fig. 5.8:  $y(n)$  from the definition of convolution

## 5.9 Express the above convolution using a Teoplitz matrix.

**Solution:** Let

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{h} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -0.5 \\ 1.25 \\ -0.62 \\ 0.31 \\ -0.16 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.32)$$

Their convolution is given by the product of

the following Toeplitz matrix  $\mathbf{T}$

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1.25 & -0.5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.62 & 1.25 & -0.5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.31 & -0.62 & 1.25 & -0.5 & 1 & 0 \\ -0.16 & 0.31 & -0.62 & 1.25 & -0.5 & 1 \\ 0 & -0.16 & 0.31 & -0.62 & 1.25 & -0.5 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.16 & 0.31 & -0.62 & 1.25 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -0.16 & 0.31 & -0.62 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -0.16 & 0.31 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -0.16 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.33)$$

and  $\mathbf{x}$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x} \otimes \mathbf{h} = \mathbf{T}\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1.5 \\ 3.25 \\ 4.38 \\ 2.81 \\ 3.59 \\ 0.12 \\ 0.78 \\ -0.62 \\ 0 \\ -0.16 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.34)$$

Download the following code .

```
wget https://github.com/jarpula-Bhanu/EE3900/blob/main/Filter/Codes/5.9.py
```

Run the code by executing

```
python 5.9.py
```

## 5.10 Show that

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n-k)h(k) \quad (5.35)$$

**Solution:** from 5.31, we substitute  $k := n - k$  to get

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k)h(n-k) \quad (5.36)$$

$$= \sum_{n-k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n-k)h(k) \quad (5.37)$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n-k)h(k) \quad (5.38)$$

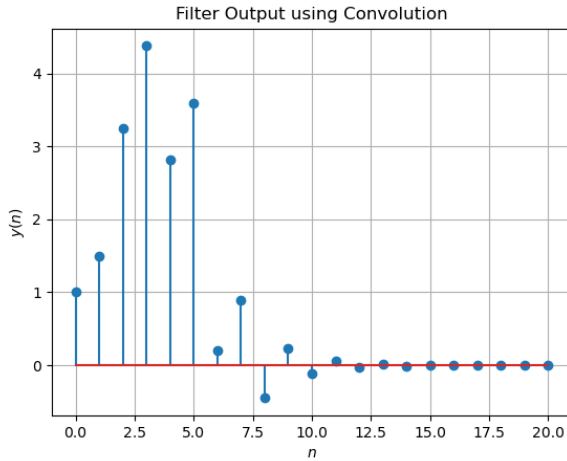


Fig. 5.9: Plot of the convolution of  $x(n)$  and  $h(n)$

## 6 DFT AND FFT

### 6.1 Compute

$$X(k) \triangleq \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)e^{-j2\pi kn/N}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1 \quad (6.1)$$

and  $H(k)$  using  $h(n)$ .

**Solution:** The following code plots Fig. 6.1.

```
wget https://github.com/jarpula-Bhanu/
EE3900/blob/main/Filter/Codes/6.1.py
```

run the above code using the command.

```
python3 6.1.py
```

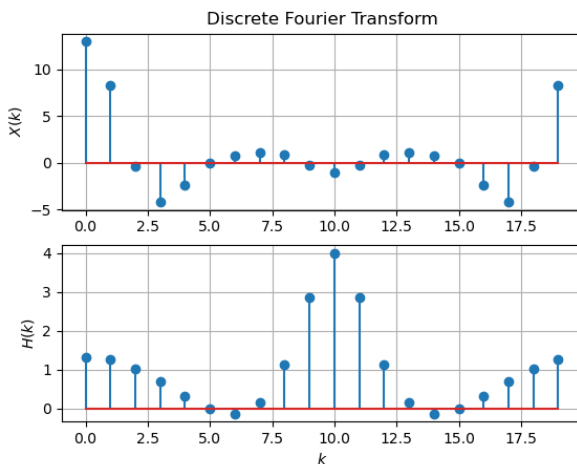


Fig. 6.1: Plots of the real parts of the DFT of  $x(n)$  and  $h(n)$

### 6.2 Compute

$$Y(k) = X(k)H(k) \quad (6.2)$$

**Solution:** Download and run the following code.

```
wget https://github.com/jarpula-Bhanu/
EE3900/blob/main/Filter/Codes/6.2.py
```

run the above code using the command.

```
python3 6.2.py
```

### 6.3 Compute

$$y(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} Y(k) \cdot e^{j2\pi kn/N}, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1 \quad (6.3)$$

**Solution:** The following code plots Fig. 5.8. Note that this is the same as  $y(n)$  in Fig. 3.2.

```
wget https://github.com/jarpula-Bhanu/
EE3900/blob/main/Filter/Codes/6.3.py
```

run the above code using the command.

```
python3 6.3.py
```

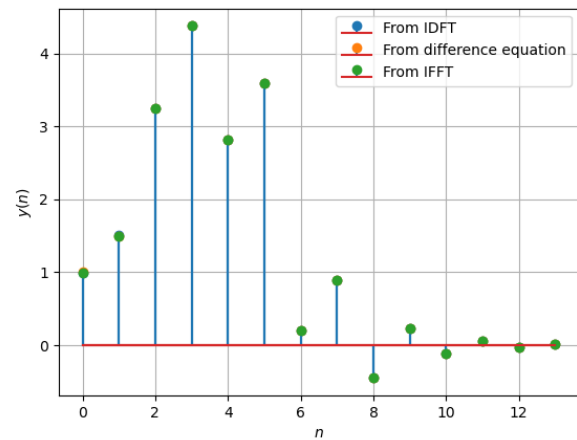


Fig. 6.3:  $y(n)$  from the DFT

### 6.4 Repeat the previous exercise by computing $X(k)$ , $H(k)$ and $y(n)$ through FFT and IFFT.

**Solution:** Download the code from

```
wget https://github.com/jarpula-Bhanu/
EE3900/blob/main/Filter/Codes/6.4.py
```

and execute it using

```
$ python3 6.4.py
```



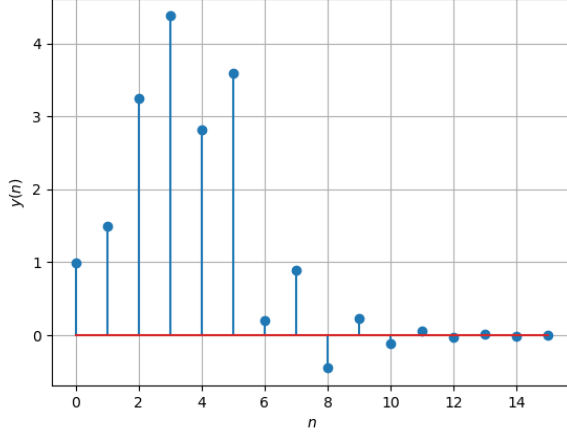


Fig. 6.4:  $y(n)$  using FFT and IFFT

Observe that Fig. (6.4) is the same as  $y(n)$  in Fig. (3.2).

7 FFT

### 7.1 Definitions

1. The DFT of  $x(n)$  is given by

$$X(k) \triangleq \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)e^{-j2\pi kn/N}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1 \quad (7.1)$$

2. Let

$$W_N = e^{-j2\pi/N} \quad (7.2)$$

Then the  $N$ -point *DFT matrix* is defined as

$$\mathbf{F}_N = [W_N^{mn}] \quad (7.3)$$

where  $W_N^{mn}$  are the elements of  $\mathbf{F}_N$ .

3. Let

$$\mathbf{I}_4 = (\mathbf{e}_4^1 \quad \mathbf{e}_4^2 \quad \mathbf{e}_4^3 \quad \mathbf{e}_4^4) \quad (7.4)$$

be the  $4 \times 4$  identity matrix. Then the 4 point *DFT permutation matrix* is defined as

$$\mathbf{P}_4 = (\mathbf{e}_4^1 \quad \mathbf{e}_4^3 \quad \mathbf{e}_4^2 \quad \mathbf{e}_4^4) \quad (7.5)$$

4. The 4 point *DFT diagonal matrix* is defined as

$$\mathbf{D}_4 = \text{diag}(W_N^0 \quad W_N^1 \quad W_N^2 \quad W_N^3) \quad (7.6)$$

### 7.2 Problems

1. Show that

$$W_N^2 = W_{N/2} \quad (7.7)$$

**Solution:** From definition

$$W_N = e^{-j2\pi/N} \quad (7.8)$$

$$W_N^2 = (e^{-j2\pi/N})^2 \quad (7.9)$$

$$= e^{-j2\pi/N/2} \quad (7.10)$$

$$= W_{N/2} \quad (7.11)$$

2. Find  $\mathbf{P}_6$ .

**Solution:**  $\mathbf{P}_6 = (\mathbf{e}_4^1 \quad \mathbf{e}_4^3 \quad \mathbf{e}_4^5 \quad \mathbf{e}_4^2 \quad \mathbf{e}_4^4 \quad \mathbf{e}_4^6)$

$$\mathbf{P}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (7.12)$$

3. Find  $\mathbf{D}_3$ .

**Solution:**

$$\mathbf{D}_3 = \text{diag}(W_3^0 \quad W_3^1 \quad W_3^2) \quad (7.13)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-j2\pi/3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (e^{-j2\pi/3})^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (7.14)$$

4. Show that

$$\mathbf{F}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_2 & \mathbf{D}_2 \\ \mathbf{I}_2 & -\mathbf{D}_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{F}_2 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{F}_2 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_4 \quad (7.15)$$

**Solution:**

$$\mathbf{F}_4 \mathbf{P}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_2 & \mathbf{D}_2 \\ \mathbf{I}_2 & -\mathbf{D}_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{F}_2 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{F}_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.16)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_2 \mathbf{F}_2 & \mathbf{D}_2 \mathbf{F}_2 \\ \mathbf{I}_2 \mathbf{F}_2 & -\mathbf{D}_2 \mathbf{F}_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.17)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{F}_2 & \mathbf{D}_2 \mathbf{F}_2 \\ \mathbf{F}_2 & -\mathbf{D}_2 \mathbf{F}_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.18)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} W_2^0 & W_2^0 & W_2^0 & W_2^0 \\ W_2^0 & W_2^1 & W_2^1 & W_2^2 \\ W_2^0 & W_2^0 & -W_2^0 & -W_2^0 \\ W_2^0 & W_2^1 & -W_2^1 & -W_2^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.19)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & W_2^1 & W_2^1 & W_2^2 \\ 1 & W_2^0 & -W_2^0 & -W_2^0 \\ 1 & W_2^1 & -W_2^1 & -W_2^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.20)$$

from eqn(7.7) we get  $W_2 = W_4^2$

$$\mathbf{F}_4 \mathbf{P}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} W_4^0 & W_4^0 & W_4^0 & W_4^0 \\ W_4^0 & W_4^2 & W_4^1 & W_4^3 \\ W_4^0 & W_4^4 & W_4^2 & W_4^6 \\ W_4^0 & W_4^6 & W_4^3 & W_4^9 \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.21)$$

5. Show that

$$\mathbf{F}_N = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{N/2} & \mathbf{D}_{N/2} \\ \mathbf{I}_{N/2} & -\mathbf{D}_{N/2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{F}_{N/2} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{F}_{N/2} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_N \quad (7.22)$$

6. Find

$$\mathbf{P}_4 \mathbf{x} \quad (7.23)$$

7. Show that

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{F}_N \mathbf{x} \quad (7.24)$$

where  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{X}$  are the vector representations of  $x(n), X(k)$  respectively.

8. Derive the following Step-by-step visualisation of 8-point FFTs into 4-point FFTs and so on

$$\begin{bmatrix} X(0) \\ X(1) \\ X(2) \\ X(3) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1(0) \\ X_1(1) \\ X_1(2) \\ X_1(3) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} W_8^0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & W_8^1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & W_8^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & W_8^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_2(0) \\ X_2(1) \\ X_2(2) \\ X_2(3) \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.25)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X(4) \\ X(5) \\ X(6) \\ X(7) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1(0) \\ X_1(1) \\ X_1(2) \\ X_1(3) \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} W_8^0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & W_8^1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & W_8^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & W_8^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_2(0) \\ X_2(1) \\ X_2(2) \\ X_2(3) \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.26)$$

4-point FFTs into 2-point FFTs

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1(0) \\ X_1(1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_3(0) \\ X_3(1) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} W_4^0 & 0 \\ 0 & W_4^1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_4(0) \\ X_4(1) \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.27)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1(2) \\ X_1(3) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_3(0) \\ X_3(1) \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} W_4^0 & 0 \\ 0 & W_4^1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_4(0) \\ X_4(1) \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.28)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_2(0) \\ X_2(1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_5(0) \\ X_5(1) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} W_4^0 & 0 \\ 0 & W_4^1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_6(0) \\ X_6(1) \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.29)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_2(2) \\ X_2(3) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_5(0) \\ X_5(1) \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} W_4^0 & 0 \\ 0 & W_4^1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_6(0) \\ X_6(1) \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.30)$$

$$P_8 \begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ x(1) \\ x(2) \\ x(3) \\ x(4) \\ x(5) \\ x(6) \\ x(7) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ x(2) \\ x(4) \\ x(6) \\ x(1) \\ x(3) \\ x(5) \\ x(7) \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.31)$$

$$P_4 \begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ x(2) \\ x(4) \\ x(6) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ x(4) \\ x(2) \\ x(6) \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.32)$$

$$P_4 \begin{bmatrix} x(1) \\ x(3) \\ x(5) \\ x(7) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x(1) \\ x(5) \\ x(3) \\ x(7) \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.33)$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_3(0) \\ X_3(1) \end{bmatrix} = F_2 \begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ x(4) \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.34)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_4(0) \\ X_4(1) \end{bmatrix} = F_2 \begin{bmatrix} x(2) \\ x(6) \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.35)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_5(0) \\ X_5(1) \end{bmatrix} = F_2 \begin{bmatrix} x(1) \\ x(5) \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.36)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_6(0) \\ X_6(1) \end{bmatrix} = F_2 \begin{bmatrix} x(3) \\ x(7) \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.37)$$

9. For

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.38)$$

compute the DFT using (7.24)

10. Repeat the above exercise using the FFT after zero padding  $\mathbf{x}$ .

11. Write a C program to compute the 8-point FFT.

## 8 EXERCISES

Answer the following questions by looking at the python code in Problem 2.3.

8.1 The command

```
output_signal = signal.lfilter(b, a,
                                input_signal)
```

in Problem 2.3 is executed through the following difference equation

$$\sum_{m=0}^M a(m)y(n-m) = \sum_{k=0}^N b(k)x(n-k) \quad (8.1)$$

where the input signal is  $x(n)$  and the output signal is  $y(n)$  with initial values all 0. Replace **signal.filtfilt** with your own routine and verify.  
**Solution:** Download the code from

wget https://github.com/jarpula-Bhanu/EE3900/blob/main/Filter/Codes/7.1.py

and execute it using

\$ python3 7.1.py

8.2 Repeat all the exercises in the previous sections for the above  $a$  and  $b$ .

**Solution:** For the given values, the difference equation is

$$\begin{aligned} y(n) &- (4.44)y(n-1) + (8.78)y(n-2) \\ &- (9.93)y(n-3) + (6.90)y(n-4) \\ &- (2.93)y(n-5) + (0.70)y(n-6) \\ &- (0.07)y(n-7) = (5.02 \times 10^{-5})x(n) \\ &+ (3.52 \times 10^{-4})x(n-1) + (1.05 \times 10^{-3})x(n-2) \\ &+ (1.76 \times 10^{-3})x(n-3) + (1.76 \times 10^{-3})x(n-4) \\ &+ (1.05 \times 10^{-3})x(n-5) + (3.52 \times 10^{-4})x(n-6) \\ &+ (5.02 \times 10^{-5})x(n-7) \end{aligned} \quad (8.2)$$

From (8.1), we see that the transfer function can be written as follows

$$H(z) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^N b(k)z^{-k}}{\sum_{k=0}^M a(k)z^{-k}} \quad (8.3)$$

$$= \sum_i \frac{r(i)}{1 - p(i)z^{-1}} + \sum_j k(j)z^{-j} \quad (8.4)$$

where  $r(i)$ ,  $p(i)$ , are called residues and poles respectively of the partial fraction expansion of  $H(z)$ .  $k(i)$  are the coefficients of the direct polynomial terms that might be left over. We can now take the inverse  $z$ -transform of (8.4) and get using (4.26),

$$h(n) = \sum_i r(i)[p(i)]^n u(n) + \sum_j k(j)\delta(n-j) \quad (8.5)$$

Substituting the values,

$$\begin{aligned} h(n) &= [(2.76)(0.55)^n \\ &+ (-1.05 - 1.84j)(0.57 + 0.16j)^n \\ &+ (-1.05 + 1.84j)(0.57 - 0.16j)^n \\ &+ (-0.53 + 0.08j)(0.63 + 0.32j)^n \\ &+ (-0.53 - 0.08j)(0.63 - 0.32j)^n \\ &+ (0.20 + 0.004j)(0.75 + 0.47j)^n \\ &+ (0.20 - 0.004j)(0.75 - 0.47j)^n]u(n) \\ &+ (-6.81 \times 10^{-4})\delta(n) \end{aligned} \quad (8.6)$$

The values  $r(i)$ ,  $p(i)$ ,  $k(i)$  and thus the impulse response function are computed and plotted at

wget https://github.com/jarpula-Bhanu/EE3900/blob/main/Filter/Codes/7.2.1.py

The filter frequency response is plotted at

wget https://github.com/jarpula-Bhanu/EE3900/blob/main/Filter/Codes/7.2.2.py

Observe that for a series  $t_n = r^n$ ,  $\frac{t_{n+1}}{t_n} = r$ . By the ratio test,  $t_n$  converges if  $|r| < 1$ . We observe that for all  $i$ ,  $|p(i)| < 1$  and so, as  $h(n)$  is the sum of many convergent series, we see that  $h(n)$  converges and is bounded. From (??),

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h(n) = H(1) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^N b(k)}{\sum_{k=0}^M a(k)} = 1 < \infty \quad (8.7)$$

Therefore, the system is stable. From Fig. (8.2),  $h(n)$  is negligible after  $n \geq 64$ , and we can apply a 64-bit FFT to get  $y(n)$ . The following code uses the DFT matrix to generate  $y(n)$  in Fig. (8.2).

wget https://github.com/jarpula-Bhanu/EE3900/blob/main/Filter/Codes/7.2.3.py

The codes can be run all at once by typing

\$ python3 7.2.\*.py

8.3 What is the sampling frequency of the input signal?

**Solution:** Sampling frequency(fs)=44.1kHz.

8.4 What is type, order and cutoff-frequency of the above butterworth filter

**Solution:** The given butterworth filter is low pass with order=4 and cutoff-frequency=4kHz.

8.5 Modifying the code with different input parameters and to get the best possible output.

**Solution:** A better filtering was found on setting the order of the filter to be 7

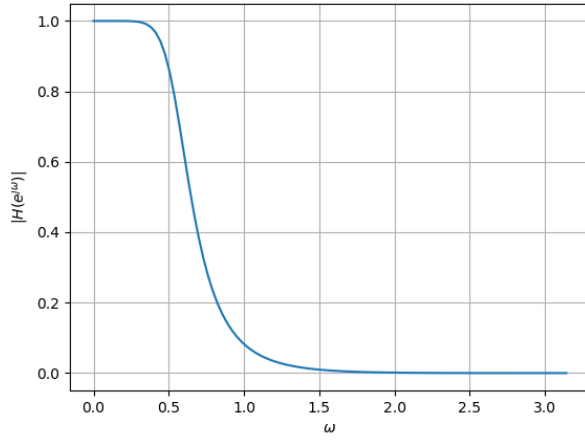


Fig. 8.2: Plot of  $h(n)$

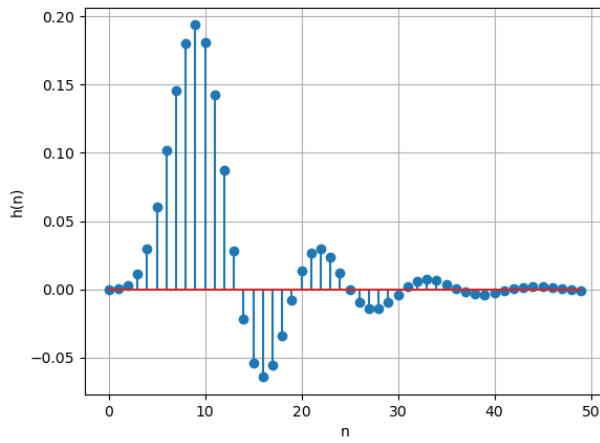


Fig. 8.2: Filter frequency response

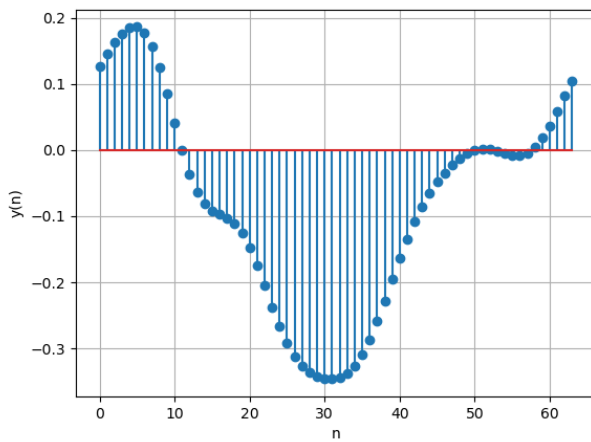


Fig. 8.2: Plot of  $y(n)$