

ECE551 - Homework 5

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1 Sampling and Interpolation for Band-Limited Vectors

(a) We have the Fourier vector

$$w_k[n] = e^{j\frac{2\pi kn}{M}}$$

and

$$2 \cos x = e^{jx} + e^{-jx}$$

So

$$\begin{aligned} x_1[n] &= 1 + \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{M}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{8\pi n}{M}\right) \\ &= w_0[n] + \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{j\frac{2\pi n}{M}} + e^{-j\frac{2\pi n}{M}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{j\frac{8\pi n}{M}} + e^{-j\frac{8\pi n}{M}} \right) \\ &= w_0[n] + \frac{1}{2} (w_1[n] + w_{-1}[n] + w_4[n] + w_{-4}[n]) \end{aligned}$$

Its DFT is

$$\begin{aligned} X_1[k] &= \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} x_1[n] w_{-k}[n] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{M-1} 2w_{-k}[n] + w_{-k-1}[n] + w_{-k+1}[n] + w_{-k-4}[n] + w_{-k+4}[n] \right) \end{aligned}$$

We can see that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} w_k[n] &= \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} \exp\left(j\frac{2\pi k}{M}\right)^n \\ &= \frac{1 - \exp\left(j\frac{2\pi k}{M}\right)^M}{1 - \exp\left(j\frac{2\pi k}{M}\right)} \quad (\because \text{geometric series}) \\ &= A \end{aligned}$$

Whenever the numerator of A is 0 ($k=0$), its denominator is also 0. Therefore A has a peak at k . Hence, $X_1[k]$ has peaks at $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 4$, so its bandwidth is $[-4, 4]$.

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} x_2[n] &= \cos\left(\frac{3\pi n}{M}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{j\frac{3\pi n}{M}} + e^{-j\frac{3\pi n}{M}} \right) \\ \Rightarrow X_2[n] &= \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} x_2[n] e^{-j\frac{2\pi kn}{M}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} \left(e^{j\frac{2\pi n}{M}(3-2k)} + e^{j\frac{2\pi n}{M}(-3-2k)} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1 - \exp\left(j\frac{\pi n}{M}(3-2k)\right)^M}{1 - \exp\left(j\frac{\pi n}{M}(3-2k)\right)} + \frac{1 - \exp\left(j\frac{\pi n}{M}(-3-2k)\right)^M}{1 - \exp\left(j\frac{\pi n}{M}(-3-2k)\right)} \right) \neq 0, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $x_2[n]$ is full-band.

(b) We take

$$\Phi = \left[w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{\frac{k_0+1}{2}-1}, w_{M-\frac{k_0+1}{2}+1}, \dots, w_{M-1} \right]$$

Because x is band limited s.t. $X[k] = 0, \forall k \in \left[\frac{k_0+1}{2}, M - \frac{k_0+1}{2} \right]$, it means that we remove the part from $\frac{k_0+1}{2}$ to $M - \frac{k_0+1}{2}$ of the DFT.

2 Band Limited Space with Rational Sampling Rate Changes

(a) Since we only care about the effect of g , we consider only until $g[n]$ is apply (the first 5 steps).

Figure 1 shows the results for $M = 2, N = 3, K = 3$. After upsampling by 2 (second row), we need the cut-off frequency of g to be $\frac{\pi}{3} \leq w_c \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$. By applying the low-pass filter $g[-n]$ (third row), the gap between two copies is $\frac{5\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$. After downsampling by 3 (forth row), the gap is reduced to 0, so upsampling it by 3 (fifth row) also gives the same gap. So the cut-off frequency has to be $w_c = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

(b) Figure 2 shows the results for $M = 2, N = 3, K = 4$. After upsampling by 2 (second row), we need the cut-off frequency of g to be $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq w_c \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}$. After apply downsampling by 3 (forth row), the gap is $\frac{\pi}{2}$. Therefore the gap is reduced by

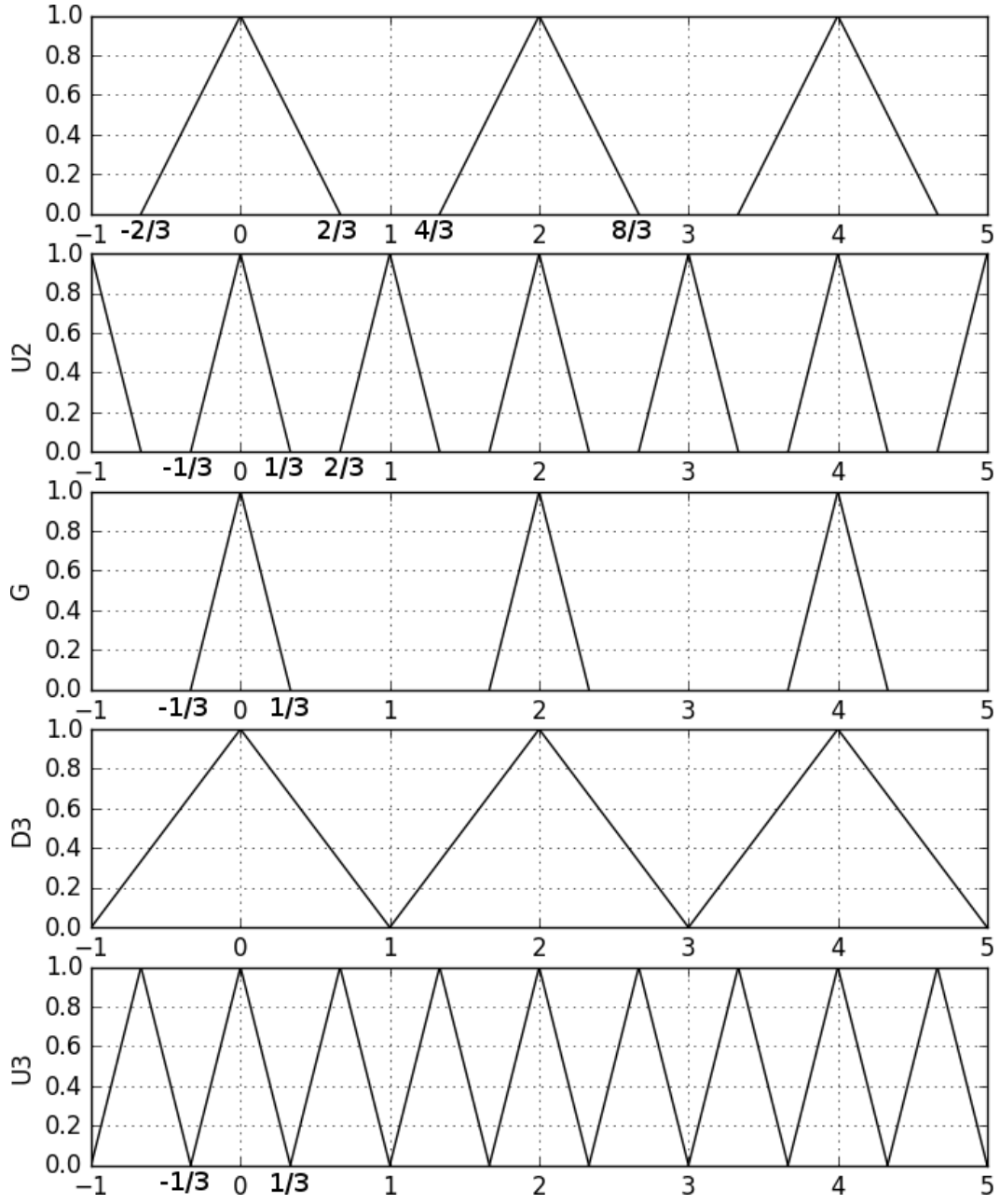


Figure 1: $M = 2, N = 3, K = 3$ (x scale is π)

a third after upsampling by 3 (fifth row). So the second condition for cut-off frequency is $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq w_c \leq \frac{5\pi}{12}$.

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \leq w_c \leq \frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ and } \frac{\pi}{4} \leq w_c \leq \frac{5\pi}{12} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \leq w_c \leq \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

(c) If the signal in $[-\frac{2\pi}{K}, \frac{2\pi}{K}]$, the gap's width is

$$2\pi - \frac{2\pi}{K} - \frac{2\pi}{K} = 2\pi(1 - \frac{2}{K})$$

After upsampling by M , the range is $[-\frac{2\pi}{KM}, \frac{2\pi}{KM}]$ and the gap is $\frac{2\pi}{M}(1 - \frac{2}{K})$. Therefore the first condition of w_c is

$$\frac{2\pi}{KM} \leq w_c \leq \frac{2\pi}{KM} + \frac{2\pi}{M}(1 - \frac{2}{K}) \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\pi}{KM} \leq w_c \leq \frac{2\pi}{M}(1 - \frac{1}{K})$$

After downsampling by N , the $[-\frac{2\pi N}{KM}, \frac{2\pi N}{KM}]$ and the gap is $2\pi - \frac{2\pi N}{KM} - \frac{2\pi N}{KM} = 2\pi(1 - \frac{2}{KM})$. So the second condition of w_c is

$$\frac{2\pi N}{KM} \leq w_c \leq \frac{2\pi N}{KM} + 2\pi(1 - \frac{2}{KM}) \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\pi N}{KM} \leq w_c \leq 2\pi(\frac{1}{N} - \frac{1}{KM})$$

Combining the first and second condition gives

$$\frac{2\pi}{KM} \leq w_c \leq 2\pi(\frac{1}{N} - \frac{1}{KM}) \quad (\because M < N \text{ so the second condition is tighter})$$

3 Multirate Systems

(a) Let $u[n]$ be the output after downsampling and $v[n]$ be the output after convolving with g .

$$\begin{aligned} U(z) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^1 X(e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{2}} z^{1/2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (X(z^{1/2}) + X(e^{-j\pi} z^{1/2})) \\ V(z) &= G(z)U(z) \\ Y(z) &= V(z^3) \\ &= G(z^3)U(z^3) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (X(z^{3/2}) + X(e^{-j\pi} z^{3/2})) \end{aligned}$$

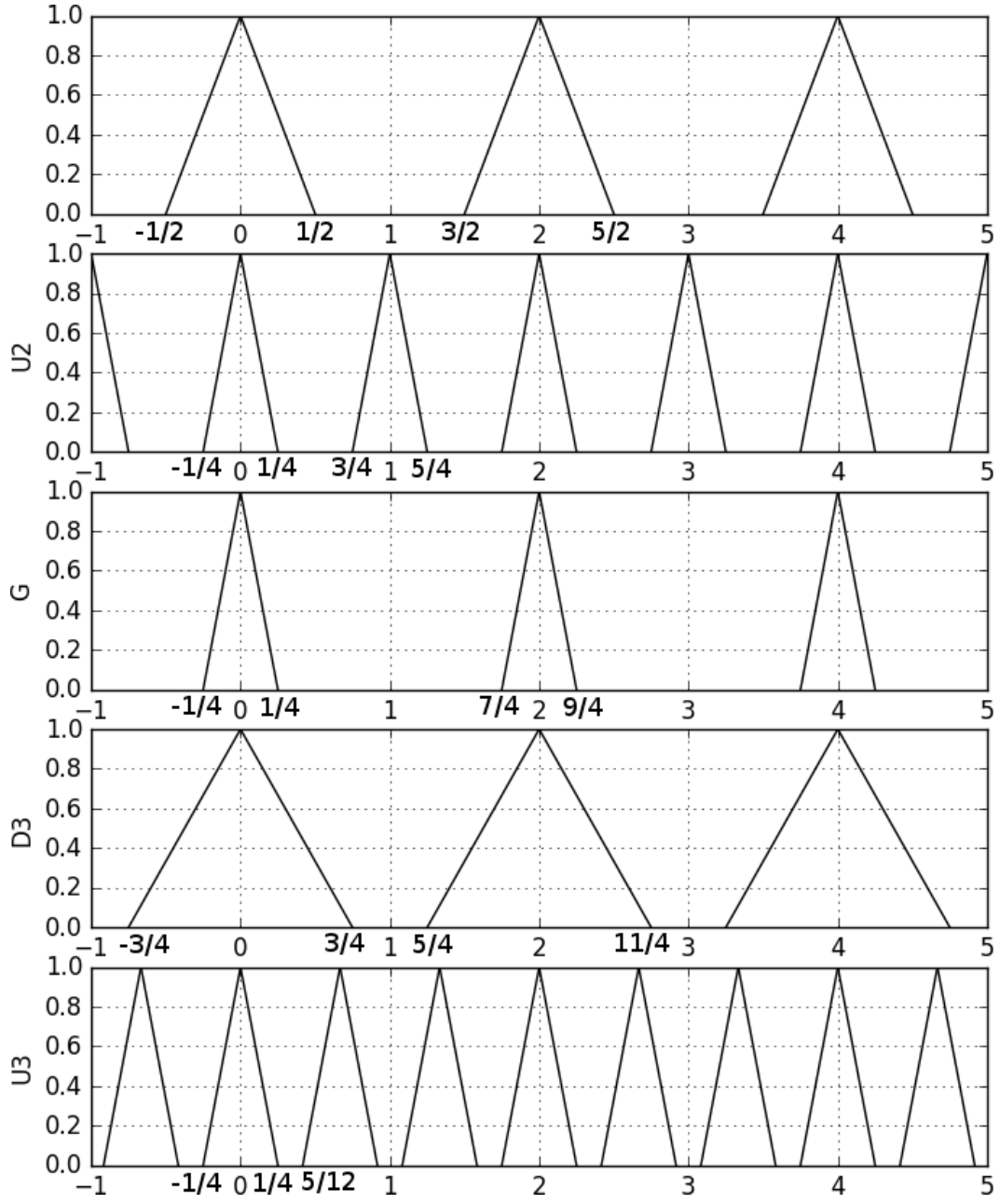


Figure 2: $M = 2, N = 3, K = 4$ (x scale is π)

- (b) $x[n] = q(nT)$ is the same as downsampling by T , so $u[z]$ is obtained by downsampling $q(t)$ by $2T$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
U(\omega) &= \frac{1}{2T} \sum_{k=0}^{2T-1} X\left(\frac{\omega - 2\pi k}{2}\right) \\
V(\omega) &= G(\omega)U(\omega) \\
Y(\omega) &= V(3\omega) \\
&= G(3\omega)U(3\omega) \\
&= \frac{G(3\omega)}{2T} \sum_{k=0}^{2T-1} X\left(\frac{3\omega - 2\pi k}{2}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

Since $q \in BL[-\frac{\pi}{T}, \frac{\pi}{T}]$ and the sampling rate $\frac{1}{T}$, we have the setting in Figure 3. To avoid aliasing, we need $\frac{\pi}{T} < \frac{1}{2T} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\pi-1}{T} < 0$, which cannot satisfy.

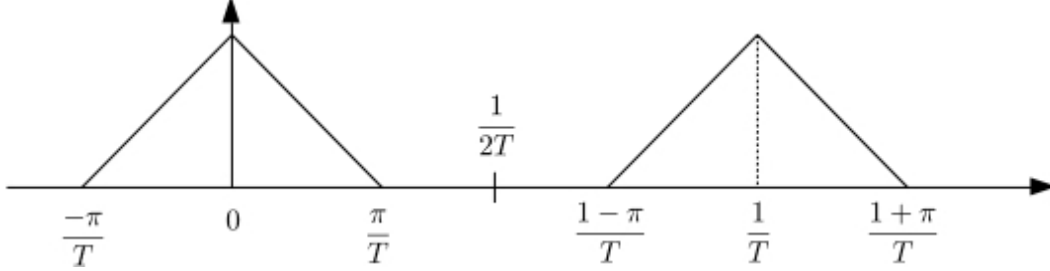


Figure 3: Sampling $q \in BL[-\frac{\pi}{T}, \frac{\pi}{T}]$ with sampling rate of $\frac{1}{T}$

Therefore, q cannot avoid aliasing after sampling.

4 Pseudo-Inverse of Interpolation Filter: Single Channel Case

By orthogonality principle

$$x - \hat{x} \perp V = \text{span}\{\sigma^{kN}g\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \Leftrightarrow \langle x - \hat{x}, \sigma^{kN}g \rangle = 0$$

Recall that convolution can be written as inner product, i.e. $(u * v)[n] = \langle u, \sigma^n \tilde{v} \rangle$. Therefore

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle x - \hat{x}, \sigma^{kN}g \rangle = ((x - \hat{x}) * \tilde{g})[kN] = 0$$

Let $s = (x - \hat{x}) * \tilde{g}$, its z-transform is

$$S(z) = (X(z) - \hat{X}(x))G(z^{-1}) = 0$$

where $X(z)$, $\hat{X}(z)$, and $G(z^{-1})$ are the z-transform of $x[n]$, $\hat{x}[n]$, and $\tilde{g}[n]$. We have the polyphase decomposition as

$$\begin{aligned} X(z) &= \pi(z)X_p(z^N) \\ G(z) &= G_p(z^N)^\top \pi(z)^\top \\ \hat{X}(z) &= \pi(z)\hat{X}_p(z^N) = \pi(z)G_p(z^N)\tilde{H}_p(z^N)X_p(z^N) \end{aligned}$$

(because $z^N = \omega$ and $\hat{X}_p(\omega) = G_p(\omega)\tilde{H}_p(\omega)X_p(\omega)$). Substituting them to $S(z)$ gives:

$$\begin{aligned} S(z) &= \left[\pi(z)X_p(z^N) - \pi(z)G_p(z^N)\tilde{H}_p(z^N)X_p(z^N) \right] G_p(z^{-N})^\top \pi(z^{-1})^\top \\ &= G_p(z^{-N})^\top \pi(z^{-1})^\top \pi(z) \left[X_p(z^N) - G_p(z^N)\tilde{H}_p(z^N)X_p(z^N) \right] \end{aligned}$$

We know that $\pi(z^{-1})^\top \pi(z) = I - A(z)$, where $A(z)$ contains non-zero phases, thus will vanish $G_p(z^{-N})^\top A(z) \left[X_p(z^N) - G_p(z^N)\tilde{H}_p(z^N)X_p(z^N) \right]$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} S(z) &= G_p(z^{-N})^\top \left[X_p(z^N) - G_p(z^N)\tilde{H}_p(z^N)X_p(z^N) \right] \\ &= G_p(z^{-N})^\top X_p(z^N) - G_p(z^{-N})^\top G_p(z^N)\tilde{H}_p(z^N)X_p(z^N) \\ &= \left[G_p(z^{-N})^\top - G_p(z^{-N})^\top G_p(z^N)\tilde{H}_p(z^N) \right] X_p(z^N) = 0, \forall X_p(z^N) \\ &\Rightarrow G_p(z^{-N})^\top - G_p(z^{-N})^\top G_p(z^N)\tilde{H}_p(z^N) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Since $\omega = z^n$

$$\begin{aligned} G_p(\omega^{-1})^\top - G_p(\omega^{-1})^\top G_p(\omega)\tilde{H}_p(\omega) &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow G_p(\omega^{-1})^\top G_p(\omega)\tilde{H}_p(\omega) &= G_p(\omega^{-1})^\top \\ \Leftrightarrow \tilde{H}_p(\omega) &= \left(G_p(\omega^{-1})^\top G_p(\omega) \right)^{-1} G_p(\omega^{-1})^\top \end{aligned}$$

5 Ideal-Matched Sampling and Interpolation with Nonorthogonal Filters

(a) $N = 2 \Rightarrow \omega = z^N = z^2$

z-transform of $g[n]$ is

$$G(z) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(z^{-1} + z)$$

Since $N = 2$, we need components z^0 and z^{-1}

$$\Rightarrow G(z) = 1 + z^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}z^2 \right)$$

For type-I polyphase decomposition

$$G_p(\omega) = \begin{bmatrix} G_0(\omega) \\ G_1(\omega) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\omega \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow G_p(\omega^{-1})^\top = [1, \quad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\omega^{-1}]$$

From problem 4, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{H}_p(\omega) &= \left(G_p(\omega^{-1})^\top G_p(\omega) \right)^{-1} G_p(\omega^{-1})^\top \\ G_p(\omega^{-1})^\top G_p(\omega) &= [1, \quad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\omega^{-1}] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\omega \end{bmatrix} \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{4}(1 + \omega^{-1})(1 + \omega) \\ &= \frac{6 + \omega + \omega^{-1}}{4} \\ \Rightarrow \tilde{H}_p(\omega) &= \left(\frac{6 + \omega + \omega^{-1}}{4} \right)^{-1} [1, \quad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\omega^{-1}] \end{aligned}$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} H(z) &= \tilde{H}_p(z^2)\pi(z^{-1})^\top \quad (\text{type-II, with } z^2 = \omega) \\ &= \frac{4}{6 + \omega + \omega^{-1}} [1, \quad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\omega^{-1}] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ z \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{4(1 + \frac{z}{2} + \frac{z^{-1}}{2})}{6 + z^2 + z^{-2}} \\ &= \frac{2(2 + z + z^{-1})}{6 + z^2 + z^{-2}} \end{aligned}$$

For the numerator

$$\begin{aligned} 2(2 + z + z^{-1}) &= 2z^{-1}(2z + z^2 + 1) \\ &= 2z^{-1}(z + 1)(z + 1) \\ &= 2(z^{-1} + 1)(z + 1) \end{aligned}$$

For the denominator

$$\begin{aligned}
6 + z^2 + z^{-2} &= z^{-2}(6z^2 + z^4 + 1) \\
&= z^{-2}(z^2 + 3 + 2\sqrt{2})(z^2 + 3 - 2\sqrt{2}) \\
&= (1 + (3 + 2\sqrt{2})z^{-2})(z^2 + 3 - 2\sqrt{2}) \\
&= (1 + (3 + 2\sqrt{2})z^{-2}) \left(z^2 + \frac{1}{3 + 2\sqrt{2}} \right) \\
&= (3 + 2\sqrt{2}) \left(z^{-2} + \frac{1}{3 + 2\sqrt{2}} \right) \left(z^2 + \frac{1}{3 + 2\sqrt{2}} \right) \\
&= \mathcal{C}^{-1}(z^{-2} + \mathcal{C})(z^2 + \mathcal{C}), \quad \text{where } \mathcal{C} = \frac{1}{3 + 2\sqrt{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
H(Z) &= \frac{2(z^{-1} + 1)(z + 1)}{\mathcal{C}^{-1}(z^{-2} + \mathcal{C})(z^2 + \mathcal{C})} \\
&= 2\mathcal{C} \frac{z^{-1} + 1}{z^{-2} + \mathcal{C}} \frac{z^1 + 1}{z^2 + \mathcal{C}} \\
&= P(z^{-1})P(z), \quad \text{where } P(z) = \sqrt{2\mathcal{C}} \frac{z + 1}{z^2 + \mathcal{C}}, \mathcal{C} = \frac{1}{3 + 2\sqrt{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

$h[n]$ is the inverse z-transform of $H(z)$.

(b)

$$\tilde{H}_p(\omega)G_p(\omega) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \tilde{H}_p(\omega) \left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}\omega \right] = 1$$

Therefore, the shortest $\tilde{H}_p(\omega)$ is $[0 \quad 1]$

$$H(z) = \tilde{H}_p(z^2)\pi(z^{-1})^\top = [0 \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 1$$

Hence, $h = \delta$

6 Python Exercise: DTFT Approximation using DFT

M=5000, 0.0005s vs 0.1s M=5000, 0.0005s vs 2.7s

7 Python Exercise: Image Scaling with Separable Filters

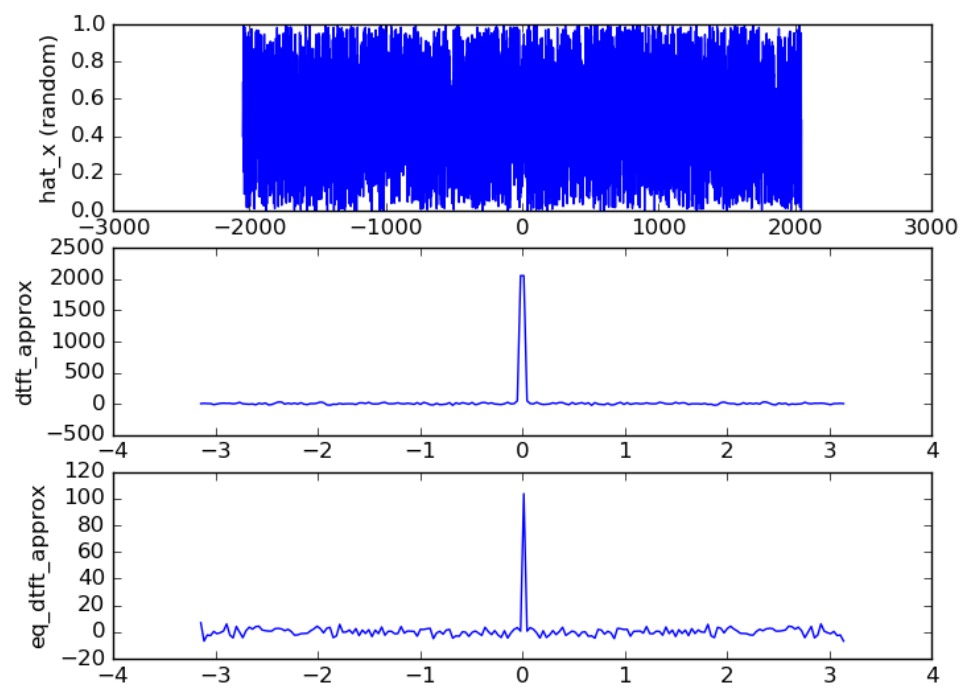


Figure 4

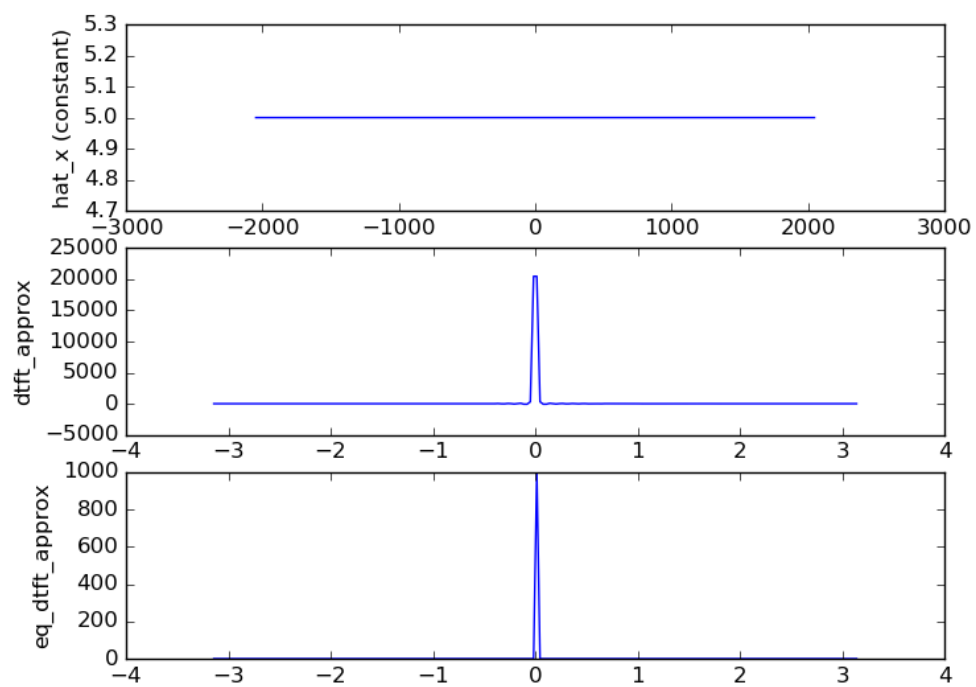


Figure 5