

$$(4) \quad X(z) \cdot z^{-N} (1 + X(z) + W(z) \cdot a_0 \cdot z^{-1} \cdot a_1 + W(z) \cdot a_0 \cdot a_2 \cdot z^{-2}) = W(z)$$

$$Y(z) = W(z) \cdot a_0 (b_0 + z^{-1} \cdot b_1 + z^{-2} \cdot b_2)$$

$$W(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{a_0 \cdot (b_0 + z^{-1} \cdot b_1 + z^{-2} \cdot b_2)}$$

$$X(z) \cdot (1 - z^{-N} \cdot c_1) + \frac{Y(z) \cdot a_1 \cdot z^{-1}}{(b_0 + z^{-1} \cdot b_1 + z^{-2} \cdot b_2)} + \frac{Y(z) \cdot a_2 \cdot z^{-2}}{(b_0 + z^{-1} \cdot b_1 + z^{-2} \cdot b_2)} = \frac{Y(z)}{a_0 \cdot (b_0 + z^{-1} \cdot b_1 + z^{-2} \cdot b_2)}$$

$$X(z) \cdot (1 - z^{-N} \cdot c_1) = Y(z) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a_0 \cdot (b_0 + z^{-1} \cdot b_1 + z^{-2} \cdot b_2)} - \frac{a_1 \cdot z^{-1}}{b_0 + z^{-1} \cdot b_1 + z^{-2} \cdot b_2} - \frac{a_2 \cdot z^{-2}}{b_0 + z^{-1} \cdot b_1 + z^{-2} \cdot b_2} \right)$$

$$X(z) \cdot (1 - z^{-N} \cdot c_1) = Y(z) \cdot \left(\frac{1 - a_0 \cdot a_1 \cdot z^{-1} - a_0 \cdot a_2 \cdot z^{-2}}{a_0 \cdot (b_0 + z^{-1} \cdot b_1 + z^{-2} \cdot b_2)} \right)$$

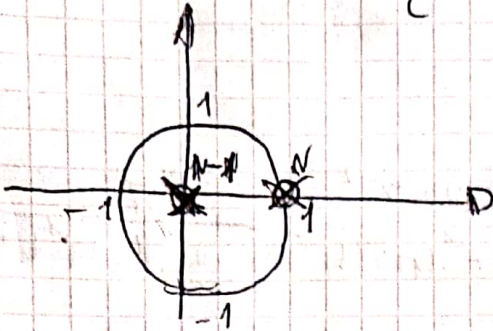
$$H(z) = (1 - c_1 \cdot z^{-N}) \cdot \left(\frac{z^{-2} \cdot a_0 b_2 + z^{-1} \cdot a_0 b_1 + a_0 \cdot b_0}{z^{-2} \cdot a_0 a_2 + z^{-1} \cdot a_0 a_1 + 1} \right)$$

$$H(z) = (1 - c_1 \cdot z^{-N}) \cdot \left(\frac{z^{-2} \cdot b_2 + z^{-1} \cdot b_1 + b_0}{z^{-2} \cdot a_2 + z^{-1} \cdot a_1 + \frac{1}{a_0}} \right)$$

$$H(z) = \left(\frac{z^N - c_1}{z^N} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{z^2 \cdot b_0 + z \cdot b_1 + b_2}{\frac{z^2}{a_0} + z \cdot a_1 + a_2} \right)$$

$$(b) \quad H(z) = (1 - z^{-N}) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} \right) = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \left(\frac{1 - z^{-N}}{1 - z^{-1}} \right) \quad \checkmark$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{\frac{z^N - 1}{z^N}}{\frac{z - 1}{z}} = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{z^N - 1}{z^{N-1}(z - 1)}$$



según su definición es un filtro
IIR ya que $1 \neq 0$, pero
se comporta como FIR ya que es
siempre estable

$$H_6(z) = 1 + z^{-1} + z^{-2} + z^{-3} + z^{-4} + z^{-5} + z^{-6}$$

se puede lograr usando 3 de estas redes en cascada

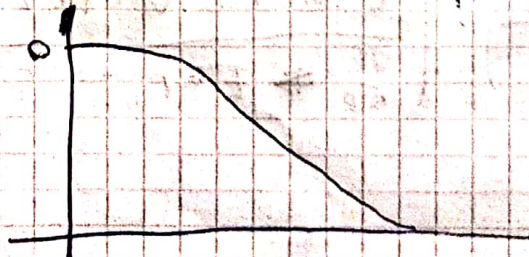
(c) Zera diferenciador de 1^{er} orden: $b_0 = a_2 = 0$ $a_0 \rightarrow \infty$
 $b_1 = 1$ $b_2 = -1$ $a_1 = -1$

de 2^o orden: $b_0 = a_0 = 1$ $b_1 = a_1 = 0$ $b_2 = -1$

(d) $\alpha = 0,9 \Rightarrow H(z) = \frac{0,9z^2}{z^2 - 0,1z}$

$$H(z) = \frac{0,9z}{z - 0,1}$$

es un integrador



$$0,9e^{j\omega}$$

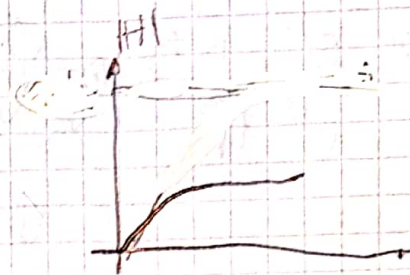
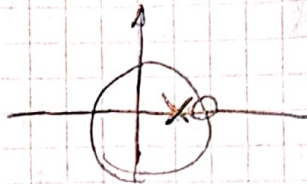
$$0,9e^{j\omega}$$

$$0,9e^{j\omega} \left(\frac{e^{j\omega}}{1 - 0,1e^{j\omega}} \right)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{z^2 - z}{z^2 - \alpha \cdot z} = \frac{z - 1}{z - \alpha}$$

Para $\alpha = 0,9$

$$\frac{z - 1}{z - 0,9}$$



$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{e^{j2\omega} - 1}{e^{j2\omega} - 0,9} = \frac{\cos 2\omega + j \sin 2\omega - 1}{\cos 2\omega + j \sin 2\omega - 0,9}$$

$$|H(e^{j\omega})| = \frac{\sqrt{(\cos 2\omega - 1)^2 + \sin^2 2\omega}}{\sqrt{(\cos 2\omega - 0,9)^2 + \sin^2 2\omega}}$$

$$|H(e^{j\omega})| = \frac{\sqrt{2(1 - \cos 2\omega)}}{\sqrt{1,81 - 1,8 \cos 2\omega}}$$

$$|H(e^{j\pi})| = 20 \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sqrt{2 \cdot (1 - \cos 2\pi)}}{\sqrt{1,81 - 1,8 \cos 2\pi}} \right)$$

$$|H(e^{j\omega})| = \frac{\sqrt{2(1 - \cos 2\omega)}}{\sqrt{(1+\alpha^2) - 2\alpha \cos \omega}}$$

$$-1,44 \quad 20 \log \left(\frac{\sqrt{2 \cdot (1 - \cos 2\pi)}}{\sqrt{(1+\alpha^2) - 2\alpha \cos 2\pi}} \right) - 20 \log \left(\frac{\sqrt{2 \cdot (1 - \cos 2(0\pi))}}{\sqrt{(1+\alpha^2) - 2\alpha \cos 0\pi}} \right)$$

$$\frac{3}{20} = \log \left(\frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{(1+\alpha^2) + 2\alpha}}}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{(1+\alpha^2) + \alpha \cdot 1,9}}}\right)$$

$$0,15 = \frac{2}{0,131} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1,9\alpha + 1}}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1}} \Rightarrow 0,21894 = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1,9\alpha + 1}}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1}}$$

$$0,04493 \cdot (\alpha^2 + 1,9\alpha + 1) = \alpha^2 - 1,9\alpha + 1$$

NOTA

$$\alpha^2 0,95106 - \alpha 1,993864 + 0,95206$$

$$\alpha = 0,73$$