## Musterlösung zur Klausur "Digitale Signalverarbeitung" 20.07.2010

## Aufgabe 1

a.) 
$$y(n) = 2 \cdot x(n-2) + 2 \cdot x(n-4)$$

b.) 
$$h(n) = 2 \cdot \delta(n-2) + 2 \cdot \delta(n-4)$$

c.) 
$$Y(z) = 2 \cdot X(z) \cdot z^{-2} + 2 \cdot X(z) \cdot z^{-4}$$

$$H(z) = 2 \cdot z^{-2} + 2 \cdot z^{-4}$$

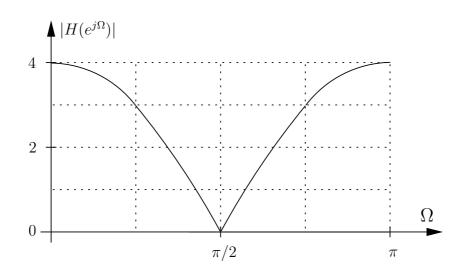
d.) 
$$|H(e^{j\Omega})| = |H(e^{j\Omega})| \cdot e^{j\phi(\Omega)}$$

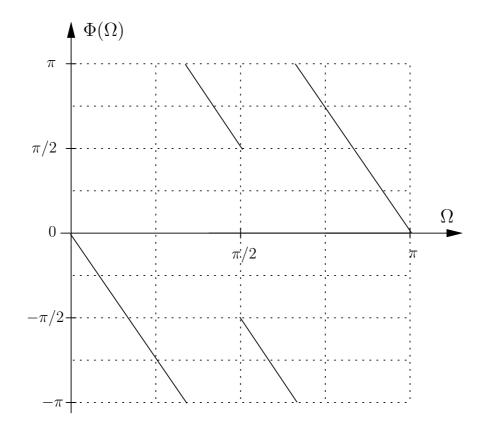
$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = 4 \cdot e^{-j3\Omega} \cdot \cos(\Omega)$$

$$|H(e^{j\Omega})| = 4 \cdot |\cos(\Omega)|$$

$$\phi(\Omega) = \begin{cases} -3\Omega & , 0 < \Omega < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -3\Omega + \pi & , \frac{\pi}{2} < \Omega < \pi \end{cases}$$
oder

$$\phi(\Omega) = \begin{cases} -3\Omega & , 0 < \Omega < \frac{\pi}{3} \\ -3\Omega + 2\pi & , \frac{\pi}{3} < \Omega < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -3\Omega - \pi & , \frac{\pi}{2} < \Omega < \frac{2\pi}{3} \\ -3\Omega + \pi & , \frac{2\pi}{3} < \Omega < \pi \end{cases}$$





e.) 
$$H(z) = 2 \cdot z^{-2} + 2 \cdot z^{-4} = \frac{2+2 \cdot z^2}{z^4}$$

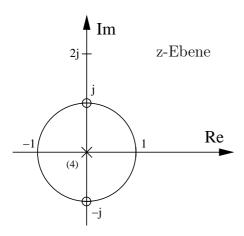
Nullstellen: 
$$2 + 2 \cdot z^2 = 0$$
  $2 \cdot z^2 = -2$ 

$$2 \cdot z^2 = -2$$

$$z_{0,1/2} = \pm j$$

Polstellen:

$$z_{\infty,1/2/3/4} = 0$$

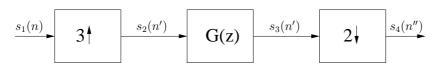


f.) Bandsperre, da Nullstellen bei  $\pm j$ 

g.) Ja, da FIR-System bzw. alle Polstellen im Einheitskreis

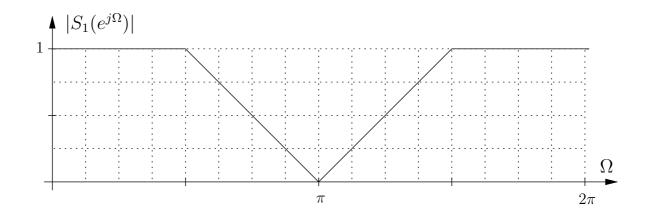
## Aufgabe 2

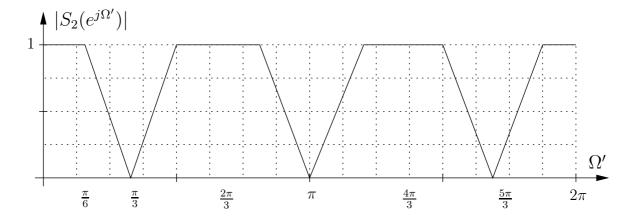
a.)

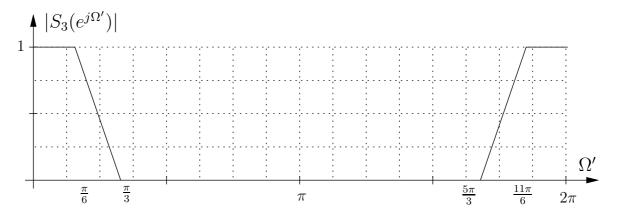


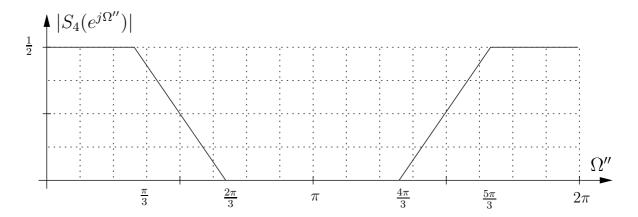
b.) 
$$f'_s = 96 \text{kHz}$$
  
 $\Omega'_g = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 

c.)









- d.) FIR, da linearphasig möglich
- e.) IIR, da weniger Koeffizienten
- f.) siehe Skript

g.) 
$$d_{st} = -20 \log(\delta_{st}) = -20 \log(0.04) = 27.9588 \text{ dB}$$

$$R_p = 20 \log(1 + \delta_p)$$
 -  $20 \log(1 - \delta_p) = 0.5761 \text{ dB}$ 

h.) 
$$\Delta\Omega = \Omega_{st} - \Omega_p = \frac{3 \cdot \pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{2 \cdot \pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
  
 $N_b \geq \frac{d/\text{dB} - 7,95}{2,29 \cdot \Delta\Omega} = \frac{33,9794 - 7,95}{2,29 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}}$   
 $N_b \geq 14,4723$   
 $N_b = 15$ 

$$\beta = 2,6523$$

i.) Polyphasenstruktur

## Aufgabe 3

a.) 
$$G(z) = \frac{(1-0,4\cdot z^{-1})(1+0,4\cdot z^{-1})(1-1,25\cdot j\cdot z^{-1})(1+1,25\cdot j\cdot z^{-1})}{(1-0,4\cdot j\cdot z^{-1})(1+0,4\cdot j\cdot z^{-1})(1-0,9\cdot z^{-1})(1+0,9\cdot z^{-1})}$$

ROC: 
$$|z| > 0, 9$$

$$z_{0,1} = -0, 4$$

$$z_{0,2} = +0,4$$

$$z_{0,3} = -1,25j$$

$$z_{0,4} = +1,25j$$

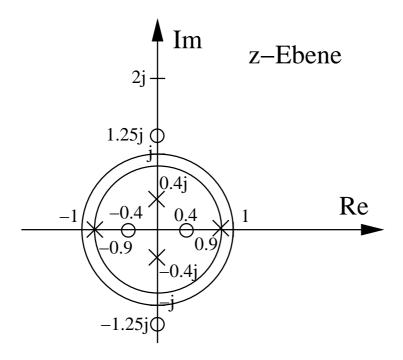
$$z_{\infty,1} = -0, 4j$$

$$z_{\infty,2} = +0, 4j$$

$$z_{\infty,3} = -0,9$$

$$z_{\infty,4} = +0,9$$

b.)



- c.) Ja, da Einheitskreis im ROC liegt
- d.) Ja, da das System kausal ist und alle Pole im Einheitskreis liegen.

e.) 
$$G_{AP}(z) = \frac{1+1,5625 \cdot z^{-2}}{1+0,64 \cdot z^{-2}} \cdot 1,6$$

$$G_{min}(z) = \frac{(1-0.16 \cdot z^{-2})(1+0.64 \cdot z^{-2})}{(1+0.16 \cdot z^{-2})(1-0.81 \cdot z^{-2})} \cdot 0,6250$$

f.) Reellwertig, da konjugiert-komplexe PN-Stellen