Aufgabe 1

MUSTERLÖSUNG

a)



$$x(n)$$
 $\Rightarrow y(n)$

$$y(n) = x(n) + x(n-6)$$

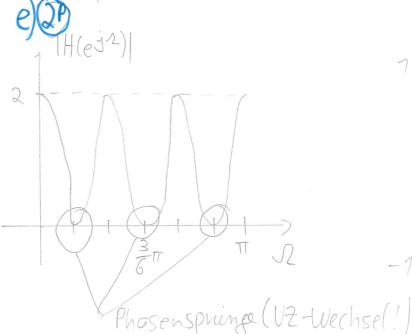
$$Y(ej^{n}) = X(ej^{n}) \cdot (1 + e^{-j6n})$$

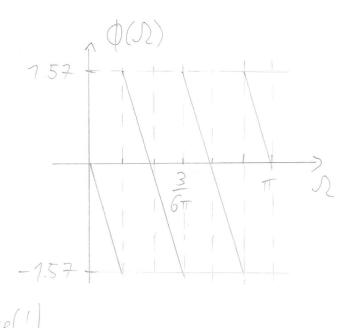
$$H(ej^2) = (1 + e^{j6}R) \cdot (e^{j3}R)(e^{j3}R)$$

= $(e^{j3}R + e^{j3}R) \cdot e^{-j3}R$
= $2 \cdot \cos(3R) \cdot e^{-j3}R$

$$|H(e^{j\pi})| = |2 \cos(32)|$$

$$\phi(\Omega) = -3\Omega$$

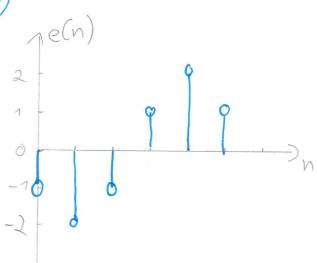




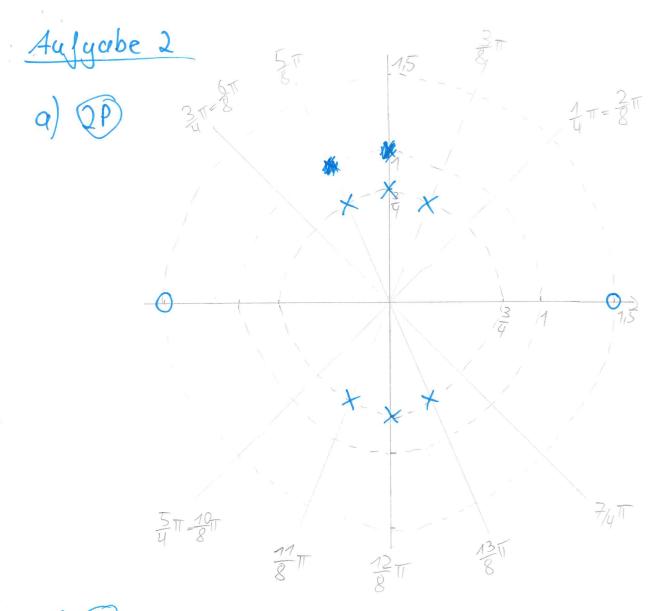
NST bei 2= T, da FIR Typ II

NST ber 2=0 und 2=11, da FIR Typ III

Ne = N₄ + N₉-1 = 4+3-1=6



NST bei $\Omega = 0$, da FIRTyp II. $Zusäklich: NST bei \Omega = \Pi V$ $Logian = F(ej\pi) \cdot G(ej\pi) = 0.0 = 0$

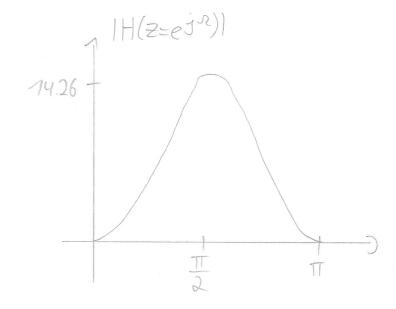


b) (1P)
Bandpass

c) (1P) $|H(z=e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}})| = 14.26$

d) (1P)

Ja, van und nach $\Omega = \frac{\pi}{2}$ wird der Einfluss der Nullstellen wieder größer



Poutside (2) =
$$(2 - \frac{3}{2})(2 + \frac{3}{2})$$

$$P_{outside}^{1}(2) = (2 - \frac{3}{2})(2 + \frac{3}{2})$$

$$REST$$
 (2) = 1
 $Q(Z) = Nenner con H(Z)$

$$H_{min}(z) = \frac{P_{outside}^{l}(z)}{Q(z)}$$

$$|H_{AP}(z=e^{j0}=1)| = \left| \frac{\left(\frac{2}{2} - \frac{3}{2}\right)\left(\frac{2}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{3}{3} - \frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{3}{3} + \frac{2}{3}\right)} = \left| \frac{-\frac{54}{4}}{5/9} \right| = \left| -\frac{9}{4} \right| = \frac{9}{4}$$

h) (1)
$$\int Q(z) = \int \frac{Q(z)}{H_{min}(z)} = \frac{Q(z)}{P'_{outsidE(z)}}$$
 shabi(ist.

Aufgabe 3

a) (1P) L= 480 Samples

b) (P) K = 572

c)(1P) 32

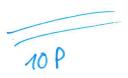
d) (1P) Ls = 240 Samples

e) (2P) $\frac{48000}{512} = 93,7542 \text{ pwo } k$

 $-) h = \frac{3000 \, \text{Hz}}{93,75 \, \text{Hz}} = 32$

Ja, bei einem unendlich langen Signal hamstes bei Muendung der FFT/DFT immer zu Spechal leathage.

g) (2P)Zyhlische Falkung! Wegen (1-N'+1=L) hann (N-1) noch (N'=1) sein. Da(N'=6) (1-N') ist heine lineare Falkung möglich. Jegeben in Aufgabe

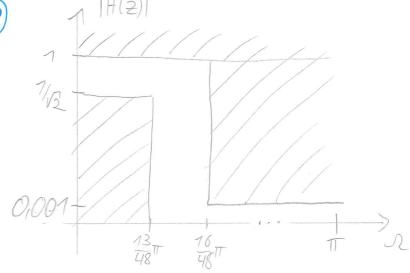


Aulgabe 4

$$V = \frac{32 \text{ hHz}}{48 \text{ hHz}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$e)\widehat{P}$$

Der ideale TP ist nicht hausal.



$$d_{St} = 10^{\frac{-60dB}{100dB}} = 0.001$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{p} = \frac{11}{3} - \frac{3}{48}\pi = \frac{13}{48}\pi$$

$$W' = w_{St} = \Omega_{St} \cdot f_S' = \frac{11}{3} \cdot 96 \text{ MHz} = 100530_1 965 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$V = \frac{w'}{\tan(\frac{\Omega'}{2})} = \frac{11/3 \cdot 96 \text{ MHz}}{\tan(\frac{\pi}{2})} = 174124_1 739 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$w_p = v \cdot tan\left(\frac{2p}{2}\right) = v \cdot tan\left(\frac{13}{96}\pi\right) = 78894,893 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$1 + \left(\frac{\omega_{S+}}{\omega_{\rho}}\right)^{2N} = 10000000$$
 |-1

$$(\Rightarrow) \left(\frac{\omega_{sf}}{\omega_{p}}\right)^{2N} = 9999999 \left[\sqrt{} \right]$$

$$(=) \left(\frac{wst}{up}\right)^{N} = 999,9995 \mid log$$

(=)
$$N \cdot log(\frac{\omega_{st}}{\omega p}) = 2,999$$
 |: $log(\frac{\omega_{st}}{\omega p})$

(=)
$$N$$
 $\frac{2.999}{0.105} = 28,56$

$$=) N = \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{Z} 29$$

