#### 1

# Assignment 1

## NEIL DHAMI - EE18BTECH11031

Download all python codes from

https://github.com/neildhami18/IITH\_Academics/ EE3025/Assignment1/codes

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/neildhami18/IITH\_Academics/ EE3025/Assignment1

### 1 Problem

#### (7.1) The command

output signal = signal.lfilter(b, a, input signal)

in Problem (2.3) is executed through the following difference equation

$$\sum_{m=0}^{M} a(m) y(n-m) = \sum_{k=0}^{N} b(k) x(n-k)$$
 (1.0.1)

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.

### 2 Solution

One of the easiest approach compute output of a digital filter is to convert our operations into Z-domain. From the time shifting property of Z transfrom,

$$Z{x(n-k)} = z^{-k}X(z)$$
 (2.0.1)

$$Z{y(n-m)} = z^{-m}Y(z)$$
 (2.0.2)

where X(z) and Y(z) are the z-transforms of x(n) and y(n) respectively.

The equation obtained in Z domain:

$$Y(z)\sum_{m=0}^{M}a(m)z^{-m} = X(z)\sum_{k=0}^{N}b(k)z^{-k} \qquad (2.0.3)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{N} b(k) z^{-k}}{\sum_{m=0}^{M} a(m) z^{-m}}$$
(2.0.4)

From the coefficients b,a and from (2.0.4) we evaluate H(k) as:

$$H(k) = H(z = e^{-j2\pi k/N}).$$
 (2.0.5)

The in-built **signal.fft** command evaluates X(k) from our input signal x(n).

Now, we can easily obtain Y(k) as:

$$Y(k) = H(k)X(k)$$
 (2.0.6)

Finally, we obtain out output y(n) from Y(K) using **signal.ifft** command.

Below is the following python code for the above question. This code plots the output signals and returns the corresponding soundfiles.

codes/ee18btech11031.py

#### 3 VERIFICATION

Plotting the time domain output signal y(n) obtained using signal.filtfilt as well as own filter apply function.

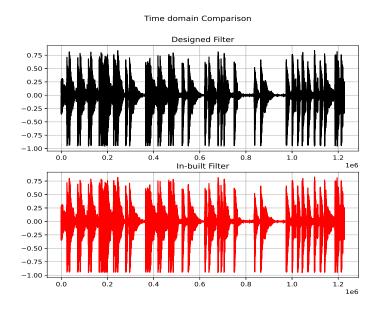


Fig. 0: Time domain response

Comparing plots of the Frequency Response of both, own filter apply function, and signal.filtfilt for further verification

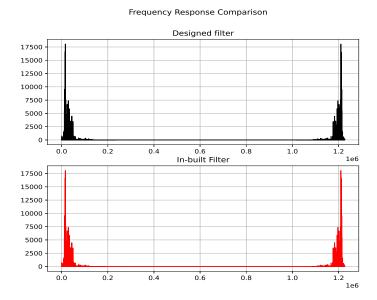


Fig. 0: Frequency domain response