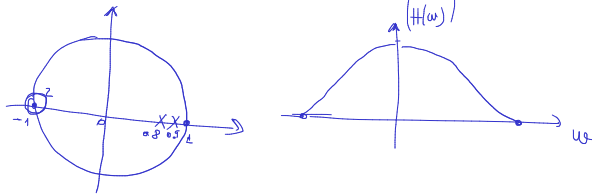


Exercises Week 13

1

Low-pass filter:

2 poles $\rightarrow 0.9, 0.8$
2 zeros $\rightarrow -1, -1$



$$H(z) = C \cdot \frac{(z+1)(z+1)}{(z-0.9)(z-0.8)} = \frac{(z+1)(z+1)}{(z-0.9)(z-0.8)} \quad y[n] = \dots$$

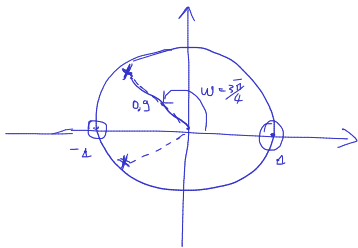
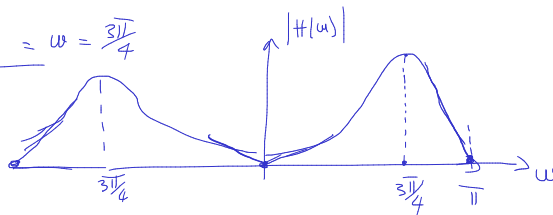
$$H(z) = \frac{b_0 z^2 + b_1 z + b_2}{a_0 z^2 + a_1 z + a_2}$$

Must be 1

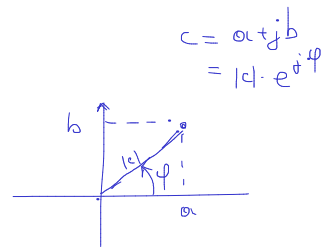
$$\Rightarrow y[n] = -a_1 y[n-1] - a_2 y[n-2] + b_0 x[n] + b_1 x[n-1] + b_2 x[n-2]$$

$$y[n] = 1.7 y[n-1] - 0.72 y[n-2] + x[n] + 2x[n-1] + x[n-2]$$

Band-pass filter, center $\omega = \frac{3\pi}{4}$



zeros: $1, -1$
poles: $0.9 \cdot e^{j\frac{3\pi}{4}}, 0.9 \cdot e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{4}}$



$$H(z) = C \cdot \frac{(z-1)(z+1)}{(z-0.9 \cdot e^{j\frac{3\pi}{4}})(z-0.9 \cdot e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{4}})} = \frac{z^2 - 1}{z^2 - z \cdot 0.9 \cdot e^{j\frac{3\pi}{4}} - z \cdot 0.9 \cdot e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{4}} + 0.9 \cdot 0.9 \cdot e^{j\frac{3\pi}{4}} e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{4}}}$$

$$= \frac{z^2 - 1}{z^2 - z \cdot 0.9 \cdot (e^{j\frac{3\pi}{4}} + e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{4}}) + 0.9^2}$$

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

$$2 \cdot \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} = 2 \cdot \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{b_0 z^2 + b_1 z + b_2}{a_0 z^2 + a_1 z + a_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y[n] = -0.9\sqrt{2} y[n-1] - 0.81 y[n-2] + x[n] - x[n-2]$$

2

- a. $H(z) = 7 + 3z^{-1} + z^{-2} + 7z^{-3} + 3z^{-4} + z^{-5}$
 b. $H(z) = \frac{1+2z^{-1}+z^{-2}}{1-2z^{-1}+z^{-2}}$
 c. $H(z) = 1 + 2z^{-1} + z^{-2}$
 d. $H(z) = 1 - 2z^{-1} + z^{-2}$
 e. $H(z) = 1 - 2z^{-1} - 2z^{-2} + z^{-3}$
 f. $H(z) = 1 + 2z^{-1} + 7z^{-2} - 2z^{-2} - z^{-3}$
 g. $H(z) = 1 - z^{-1}$
 h. $H(z) = 1 - z^{-2}$

FIR filter $h[n] = \begin{bmatrix} 7, 3, 1, 7, 3, 1 \\ z^0, z^{-1}, z^{-2}, z^{-3}, z^{-4}, z^{-5} \end{bmatrix}$

Linear-phase?

a). $h[n] = [7 \ 3 \ 1 \ 7 \ 3 \ 1]$ \Rightarrow NO, because symmetry not good

b). $H(z) = \frac{1+2z^{-1}+z^{-2}}{1-2z^{-1}+z^{-2}}$ \Rightarrow NO, because not an FIR

c). $h[n] = [1 \ 2 \ 1]$ \Rightarrow YES, positive symmetry

d). $h[n] = [1 \ -2 \ 1]$ \Rightarrow YES

e). $h[n] = [1 \ -2 \ -2 \ 1]$ \Rightarrow YES

f). $h[n] = [1 \ 2 \ 7 \ -2 \ 1]$ \Rightarrow NO, because 7 doesn't follow the same rule as the others
 Not good (should be 0)

g). $H(z) = 1 - z^{-1}$ $\Rightarrow h[n] = [1 \ -1]$ \Rightarrow YES, negative symmetry

h). $H(z) = 1 - z^{-2}$ $\Rightarrow h[n] = [1 \ 0 \ -1]$ \Rightarrow YES