

1. Given a *lowpass* FIR filter $H(z)$ determine what happens if
 - a. z is replaced by $-z$
 - b. z is replaced by z^{-1}
 - c. z is replaced by z^2

2. An FIR filter is described by the difference equation below.

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{10} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{|5-k|} x[n-k]$$

- a. Draw the block diagram for a *direct* implementation of this filter.
- b. Draw the block diagram for a *linear phase* implementation of this filter.
- c. Derive $H(\Omega)$ for part b and prove that the implementation is linear phase.

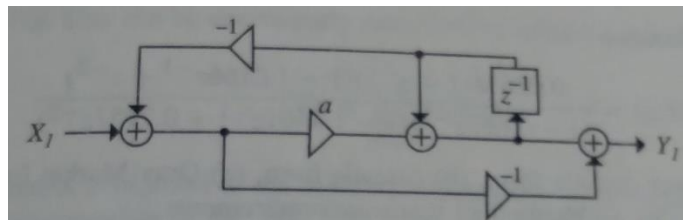
3. An FIR filter is antisymmetric, i.e. $h[n] - h[M-1-n]$, $0 \leq n \leq M-1$, where M is even.

- a. Show that the amplitude response of this filter is given as

$$H(\Omega) = \sum_{n=1}^{M/2} d[n] \sin \left[\left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right) \Omega \right] \text{ where } d[n] \text{ is related to } h[n].$$

- b. Find $H\left(e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}\right)$ and $H(0)$. Give an application for this filter.

4. A digital filter is shown below.



- a. Derive the filter transfer function $H(z)$. Plot the poles and zeros, assuming $a = 0.5$
- b. What kind of filter is this?

5. The ideal magnitude response of a lowpass filter is given below.

$$\begin{aligned} |H(e^{j\Omega})| &= 2 & 0 \leq \Omega < \frac{\pi}{6} \\ &= 1 & \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \Omega < \frac{\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

- a. Find the impulse response of this filter.
- b. Design a practical filter of order $M = 10$ using a Hann window. Plot the magnitude response and compare against the ideal response.