- 4. An FIR filter of length 5 is defined by a symmetric impulse response; that is $h[n] = h[4-n], 0 \le n \le 4$. Let the input to this filter be a sum of three cosine sequences of angular frequencies: 0.2 rad/samples, 0.5 rad/samples, and 0.8 rad/samples, respectively. Determine the impulse response coefficients so that the filter passes only the midfrequency component of the input.
- 5. For an LTI system described by the difference equation:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N} a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k x[n-k]$$

The frequency response is given by:

$$H\left(e^{j\omega}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k e^{-j\omega k} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{N} a_k e^{-j\omega k}.$$

Write a Matlab function called "freqresp" to compute the above frequency response. The format of the function should be:

Use this function to compute the frequency response $H\left(e^{j\omega}\right)$ of the following systems over $0 \leq \omega \leq \pi$. For each frequency response, use the **subplot** command to plot the dB magnitude response $20\log_{10}|H\left(e^{j\omega}\right)|$ in one subplot and the unwrapped phase response $\angle H\left(e^{j\omega}\right)$ in another subplot.

(a)
$$y[n] = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{k=0}^{4} x[n-k].$$

(b) $y[n] = x[n] - x[n-2] + 0.95y[n-1] - 0.9025y[n-2].$
(c) $y[n] = x[n] - x[n-1] + x[n-2] + 0.95y[n-1] - 0.9025y[n-2].$
(d) $y[n] = x[n] - 1.7678x[n-1] + 1.58625x[n-2] + 1.1314y[n-1] - 0.64y[n-2].$
(e) $y[n] = x[n] - \sum_{k=1}^{5} (0.5)^{k} y[n-k].$

Include all of your Matlab code with your plots. The Matlab code and plots must be your own work (turning in someone else's code and/or plots is an honor code violation).