

Prob. 1. (a) <sup>(10)</sup> Yes, it's a linear space invariant sys.

(b) <sup>(10)</sup>  $h[m,n] = \delta[m,n](1+\lambda) - \frac{\lambda}{9} \sum_{k=-1}^1 \sum_{l=-1}^1 \delta[m-k, n-l]$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{8}{9}\lambda, & m=n=0 \\ -\frac{\lambda}{9}, & |m| \leq 1, |n| \leq 1, \text{ but } m \neq 0, n \neq 0 \\ 0, & \text{o/w} \end{cases}$$

(c) <sup>(10)</sup>  $H(e^{j\omega}, e^{j\omega'}) = (1+\lambda) - \frac{\lambda}{9} \sum_{k=-1}^1 \sum_{l=-1}^1 e^{-j\omega k} e^{-j\omega' l}$

$$= (1+\lambda) - \frac{\lambda}{9} \sum_{k=-1}^1 e^{-j\omega k} \sum_{l=-1}^1 e^{-j\omega' l}$$

$$= (1+\lambda) - \frac{\lambda}{9} (e^{-j\omega} + 1 + e^{j\omega})(e^{-j\omega'} + 1 + e^{j\omega'})$$

$$= (1+\lambda) - \frac{\lambda}{9} (1+2\cos\omega)(1+2\cos\omega')$$

(d) <sup>(10)</sup> When  $\lambda > 0$  & large,  $h[m,n]$  is a sharpening filter.

(e) <sup>(10)</sup> When  $-1 < \lambda < 0$ ,  $h[m,n]$  is blurring filter.

Prob. 2 (a) <sup>(5)</sup>  $H(e^{j\omega}, e^{j\omega'}) = \frac{1}{25} (e^{-j2\omega} + e^{-j\omega} + 1 + e^{j\omega} + e^{j2\omega})(e^{-j2\omega'} + e^{-j\omega'} + 1 + e^{j\omega'} + e^{j2\omega'})$

$$= \frac{1}{25} (1+2\cos\omega+2\cos 2\omega)(1+2\cos\omega'+2\cos 2\omega')$$

+ computer proj.

= (10)

(b) <sup>(5)</sup>  $G(e^{j\omega}, e^{j\omega'}) = (1+\lambda) - \frac{\lambda}{25} (1+2\cos\omega+2\cos 2\omega)(1+2\cos\omega'+2\cos 2\omega')$

+ computer proj. = (10)

(c) 20 pts. for computer proj.

iyc:

-10: no implementation of 2d filter flip.

-5: incorrect 2d filter flip or

no implementation of 2d filter flip but

providing correct rationale.