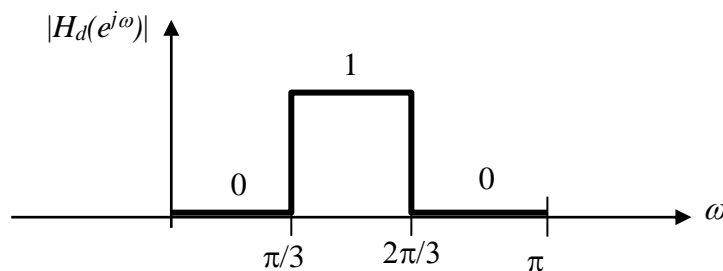


1. The impulse response of a FIR filter is, $h[n]=\{-4, 1, -1, -2, 5, 6, 6, 5, -2, -1, 1, -4\}$,
 \downarrow
 $h[0]$
 $H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h[n] \cdot z^{-n}$ = z-transform of $h[n]$, also known as “system function” of the FIR filter. $H(e^{j\omega}) = H(z)|_{z=e^{j\omega}} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h[n] \cdot e^{-j\omega n}$ = DTFT of $h[n]$, also known as “frequency response function” of the FIR filter.
- (a). calculate and plot the magnitude and phase of the frequency response function, $H(e^{j\omega})$,
(b). calculate and plot the amplitude function, $A(\omega)$, and phase function, $\theta(\omega)$, of $H(e^{j\omega})$,
(c). determine and plot the pole-zero location of $H(z)$
(d). let $A_k = A(\omega_k) = k \cdot \frac{2\pi}{N}$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$ (what is N in this case ?), derive the relationship between $h[n]$ and A_k which allows direct calculation of $h[n]$ from A_k . Verify this relation by substituting the numbers obtained in (b).

Frequency Sampling Design Method

2. Please design a type I linear-phase FIR filter with the frequency sampling method. The $H_d(e^{j\omega})$ is shown below,
- (a). $N = 41$, no transition point
(b). $N = 41$, with one transition point
(c). $N = 41$, with two transition points
- List $h[n]$ and plot A_k and $H(e^{j\omega})$. Make comparison and comments on your results.



Window Function Design Method

3. Please design a type II linear-phase FIR filter with the window function method. The $H_d(e^{j\omega})$ is shown below,
- (a). $N = 40$, with Rectangular window
(b). $N = 40$, with Hanning window function

(c). $N = 40$, with Blackman window function

List $h[n]$ and plot A_k , and $H(e^{j\omega})$. Make comparison and comments on your results.

