

# Homework 1

ELEN0071 University of Lige, Spring 2019

Due: Wednesday 04/03/2019 11:59pm

---

*Instructions:* Name your homework report `LastName1.LastName2.LastName3_homework1.pdf` (in alphabetical order). Submit your homework report on the Montefiore submission platform (<http://submit.montefiore.ulg.ac.be>).

---

**1. Magnitude response of a filter.** Consider a filter with the transfer function

$$H(z) = \frac{b_0}{[1 - 2r \cos(\omega_0)z^{-1} + r^2 z^{-2}]^K}$$

with  $K = 8$ ,  $r = 0.9$ ,  $b_0 = 5.3936 \times 10^{-7}$ .

- (a) Plot the magnitude response  $|H(e^{j\omega})|$  for  $\omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .
- (b) Plot the magnitude response  $|H(e^{j\omega})|$  for  $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ .
- (c) Explain clearly the main effect of the variation of  $\omega_0$  to the magnitude response.

In your plots, the magnitude response should be expressed in  $\text{dB}$  and the normalized angular frequency should be scaled by  $\pi$  and expressed in  $(\times \pi \text{ rad/sample})$ .

**Hint:**  $H(z)$  could be treated as a cascade of  $K$  second-order filters.

**2. Autocorrelation of a single echo.** A single echo  $y[n]$  is generated using the FIR filter

$$y[n] = x[n] + ax[n - D], \quad -1 < a < 1,$$

where  $x[n]$  is the original sound,  $D$  is the round-trip delay, and  $a$  is the attenuation factor due to propagation and reflection.

Develop an expression for the autocorrelation  $r_y[l]$  in terms of the autocorrelation  $r_x[l]$ ,  $D$  and  $a$ .

**3. Echo cancelation.** The file `hw1_echo.wav` contains a single echo (see exercise 2).

- (a) Play the sound, plot its corresponding autocorrelation function, find the delay  $D$  expressed in number of sampling intervals and the equivalent delay  $\tau$  expressed in seconds.
- (b) Assume the amplitude of the reflected sound is seventy percent of the emitted one ( $a = 0.7$ ). Design a filter to remove the echo from the signal, then test your filter. Explain clearly the design procedure.

Your answer should include the filter coefficients (numerator and denominator), e.g. `a` or `b = [1, zeros(1,d-1), +alpha]`.