$$y(n) = \pi(n) + 3.1 \times (n-1) + 5.5 \times (n-2)$$

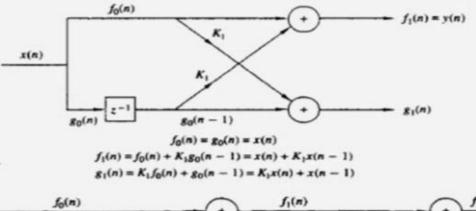
$$+4.2 \times (n-3) + 2.3 \times (n-4)$$

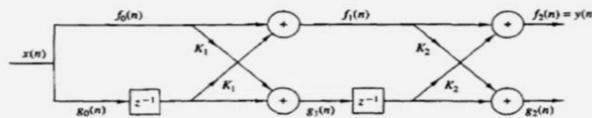
$$+4.2 \times (n-4) + 2.3 \times (n-4)$$

$$+$$

Contd...







$$f_2(n) = x(n) + K_1x(n-1) + K_2[K_1x(n-1) + x(n-2)]$$

 $= x(n) + K_1(1+K_2)x(n-1) + K_2x(n-2)$ The general form of lattice structure for m stage is given by'

 $f_0(n) = g_0(n) = x(n)$

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Contd...



Conversion of lattice coefficients to direct-form filter coefficients. direct-form FIR filter coefficients $\{\alpha_m(k)\}\$ can be obtained from the lattice coefficients $\{K_i\}$ by using the following relations:

$$A_0(z) = B_0(z) = 1$$
 (7.2.47)

$$A_m(z) = A_{m-1}(z) + K_m z^{-1} B_{m-1}(z)$$
 $m = 1, 2, ..., M-1$ (7.2.48)

$$B_m(z) = z^{-m} A_m(z^{-1})$$
 $m = 1, 2, ..., M-1$ (7.2.49)

Conversion of direct-form FIR filter coefficients to lattice coefficients. Suppose that we are given the FIR coefficients for the direct-form realization or, equivalently, the polynomial $A_m(z)$, and we wish to determine the corresponding lattice filter parameters $\{K_i\}$. For the m-stage lattice we immediately obtain the parameter $K_m = \alpha_m(m)$. To obtain K_{m-1} we need the polynomials $A_{m-1}(z)$ since, in general, K_m is obtained from the polynomial $A_m(z)$ for m = M - 1, M - 2, ..., 1. Consequently, we need to compute the polynomials $A_m(z)$ starting from m = M - 1and "stepping down" successively to m = 1.

$$K_{m} = \alpha_{m}(m) \quad \alpha_{m-1}(0) = 1$$

$$\alpha_{m-1}(k) = \frac{\alpha_{m}(k) - K_{m}\beta_{m}(k)}{1 - K_{m}^{2}}$$

$$=\frac{\alpha_m(k)-\alpha_m(m)\alpha_m(m-k)}{1-\alpha_m^2(m)} \qquad 1 \le k \le m-1$$

$$1 \le k \le m -$$

Y(n) = 31(n)+3.12(n-1)+5.52(n-2) +4.23(n-3)+2.32(n-4) えいいこと(リナド,4)(リーリ

$$|X| = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$|X|$$

+0.888(1-3)