

Filter types

A digital filter can be described using the following general equations:

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k x(n-k) + \sum_{k=1}^L a_k y(n-k)$$

$$Y(z) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k X(z) z^{-k} + \sum_{k=1}^L a_k Y(z) z^{-k}$$

$$Y(z) \left(1 - \sum_{k=1}^L a_k Y(z) z^{-k} \right) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k X(z) z^{-k}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^M b_k z^{-k}}{\left(1 - \sum_{k=1}^L a_k z^{-k} \right)}$$

For example, if $M = L = 2$, 2nd order :

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=0}^2 b_k x(n-k) + \sum_{k=1}^2 a_k y(n-k)$$

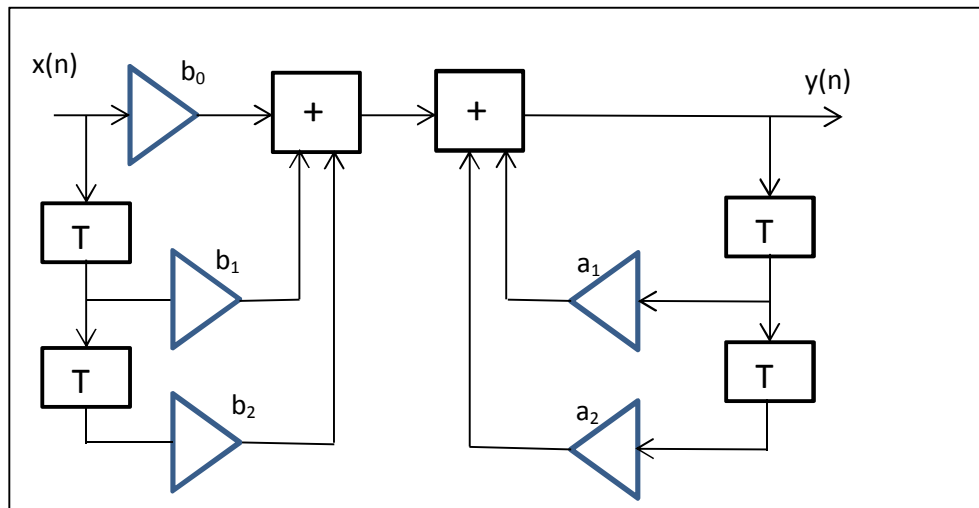
$$= y(n) = b_0 x(n) + b_1 x(n-1) + b_2 x(n-2) + a_1 y(n-1) + a_2 y(n-2)$$

$$Y(z) = b_0 X(z) + b_1 X(z) z^{-1} + b_2 X(z) z^{-2} + a_1 Y(z) z^{-1} + a_2 Y(z) z^{-2}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^2 b_k z^{-k}}{\left(1 - \sum_{k=1}^2 a_k z^{-k} \right)} = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2}}{(1 - a_1 z^{-1} - a_2 z^{-2})}$$

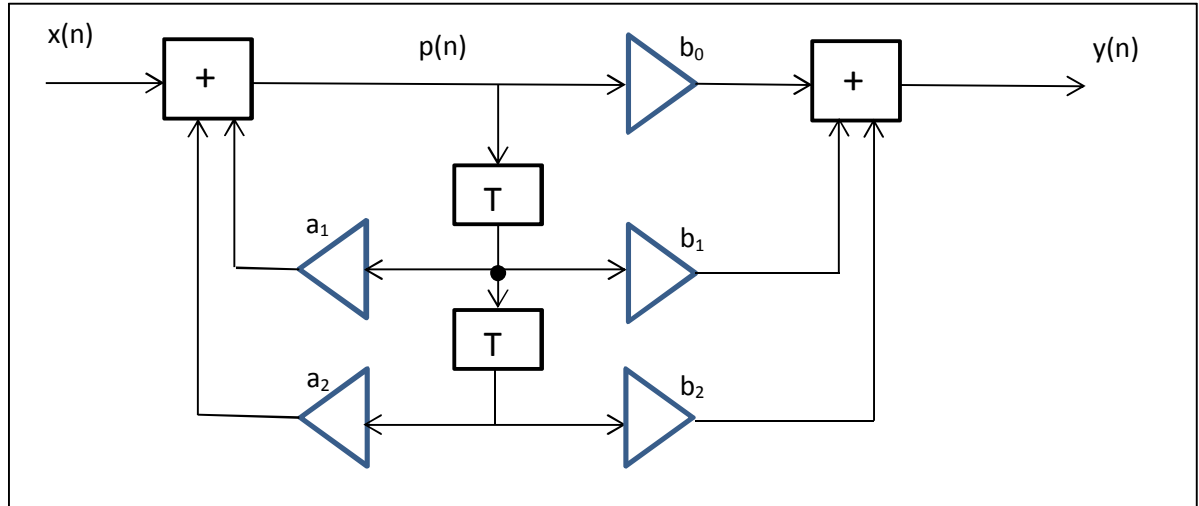
For the sake of brevity, we assume 2nd order systems from this point on, although the analysis equally applies to any order desired.

Direct form I



Direct form II

In this case we place the poles 1st in the transfer function:



$$H(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2}}{(1 - a_1 z^{-1} - a_2 z^{-2})} = \frac{1}{(1 - a_1 z^{-1} - a_2 z^{-2})} (b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2})$$

$$P(z) = a_1 P(z) z^{-1} + a_2 P(z) z^{-2} + X(z)$$

$$P(z)(1 - a_1 z^{-1} - a_2 z^{-2}) = X(z)$$

$$P(z) = \frac{X(z)}{(1 - a_1 z^{-1} - a_2 z^{-2})}$$

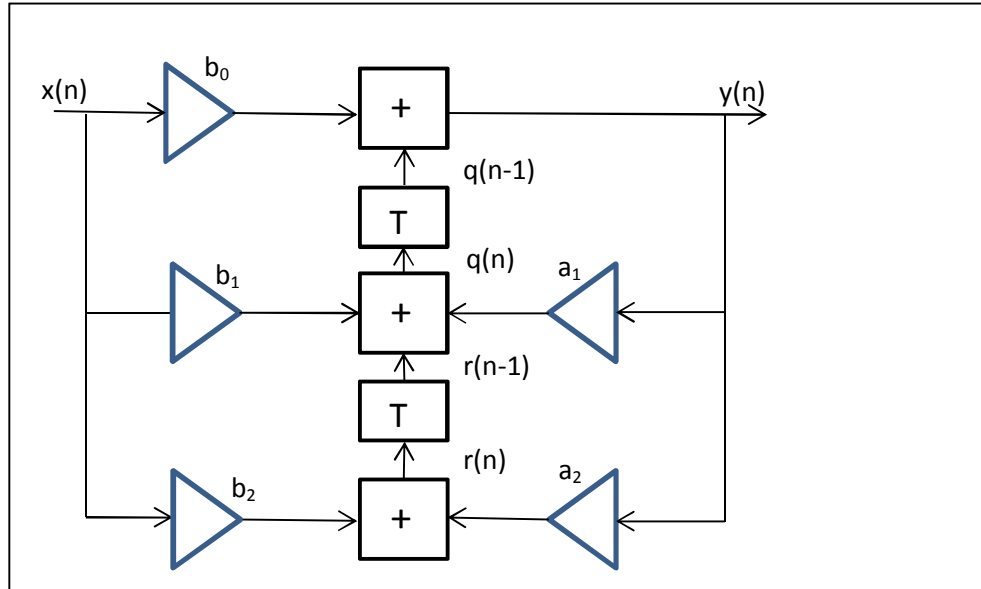
$$Y(z) = b_0 P(z) + b_1 P(z) z^{-1} + b_2 P(z) z^{-2}$$

$$= \frac{X(z)}{(1 - a_1 z^{-1} - a_2 z^{-2})} (b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2})$$

$$\Rightarrow H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1}{(1 - a_1 z^{-1} - a_2 z^{-2})} (b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2})$$

Note that the number of delays are reduced in this form, which is an advantage.

Transpose



$$\begin{aligned}
 R(z) &= b_2 X(z) + a_2 Y(z) \\
 Q(z) &= b_1 X(z) + a_1 Y(z) + R(z) z^{-1} \\
 &= b_1 X(z) + a_1 Y(z) + (b_2 X(z) + a_2 Y(z)) z^{-1} \\
 &= b_1 X(z) + a_1 Y(z) + b_2 X(z) z^{-1} + a_2 Y(z) z^{-1} \\
 &= X(z) (b_1 + b_2 z^{-1}) + Y(z) (a_1 + a_2 z^{-1}) \\
 Y(z) &= b_0 X(z) + Q(z) z^{-1} \\
 &= b_0 X(z) + (X(z) (b_1 + b_2 z^{-1}) + Y(z) (a_1 + a_2 z^{-1})) z^{-1} \\
 &= b_0 X(z) + X(z) (b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2}) + Y(z) (a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2}) \\
 Y(z) - Y(z) (a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2}) &= b_0 X(z) + X(z) (b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2}) \\
 Y(z) (1 - a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2}) &= X(z) (b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2}) \\
 H(z) &= \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{(b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2})}{(1 - a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2})}
 \end{aligned}$$