

EE 430 Section 1-3 HW5 Solution

(For any questions contact Erdal Epçacan, epcacan@metu.edu.tr, D-122)

1)

$$H(z) = \frac{(z - 0.2 e^{j\pi/4}) (z - 1.2 e^{-j\pi/4}) (z - 1.2 e^{j3\pi/4}) (z - 1.2 e^{-j3\pi/4})}{(z - 0.8 e^{j\pi/6}) (z - 0.8 e^{-j\pi/6}) (z - 0.8 e^{j5\pi/6}) (z - 0.8 e^{-j5\pi/6})}$$

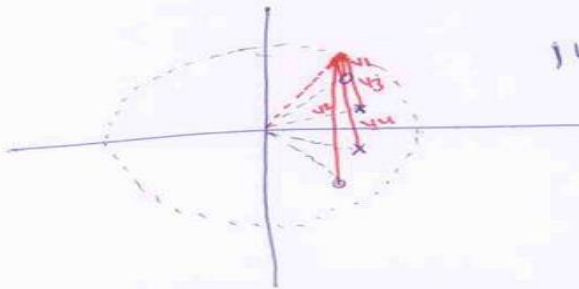
$$H_{min}(z) = \frac{(1 - 5/16 e^{j\pi/4} z^{-1}) (1 - 5/16 e^{-j\pi/4} z^{-1}) (1 - 5/16 e^{j3\pi/4} z^{-1}) (1 - 5/16 e^{-j3\pi/4} z^{-1})}{(1 - 0.8 e^{j\pi/6} z^{-1}) (1 - 0.8 e^{-j\pi/6} z^{-1}) (1 - 0.8 e^{j5\pi/6} z^{-1}) (1 - 0.8 e^{-j5\pi/6} z^{-1})} \quad \checkmark$$

$$H_{ap}(z) = \frac{(z^{-1} - 5/16 e^{j\pi/4}) (z^{-1} - 5/16 e^{-j\pi/4}) (z^{-1} - 5/16 e^{j3\pi/4}) (z^{-1} - 5/16 e^{-j3\pi/4})}{(1 - 5/16 e^{j\pi/4} z^{-1}) (1 - 5/16 e^{-j\pi/4} z^{-1}) (1 - 5/16 e^{j3\pi/4} z^{-1}) (1 - 5/16 e^{-j3\pi/4} z^{-1})}$$

b) $H_1(z) = K_2 \frac{(1 - 5/16 e^{j3\pi/4} z^{-1}) (1 - 5/16 e^{-j3\pi/4} z^{-1})}{(1 - 0.8 e^{j\pi/6} z^{-1}) (1 - 0.8 e^{-j\pi/6} z^{-1})} \rightarrow$ select 2 zeros near π and poles near 0

$H_2(z) = K_3 \frac{(1 - 5/16 e^{j\pi/4} z^{-1}) (1 - 5/16 e^{-j\pi/4} z^{-1})}{(1 - 0.8 e^{j5\pi/6} z^{-1}) (1 - 0.8 e^{-j5\pi/6} z^{-1})} \rightarrow$ 2 zeros near 0 poles near π

c)



$$|H_1(e^{j\pi/8})| = K_2 \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 1}{\sqrt{3} \sqrt{4}}$$

2) a) Since $G(z)$ will also have a generalized linear phase, the symmetry should be kept. Then at $n = N/2$ $\cos(\omega_0(N/2 - k)) = \pm 1$ should satisfy so

$$k = N/2 - \frac{2\pi l}{\omega_0}, \quad l, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad g[n] &= x[n] * h[n] \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^N h[m] \cos(\omega_0(n-m)), \quad h[n] = h[N-n] \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{N/2-1} h[m] \left(\underbrace{\cos(\omega_0(n-m)) + \cos(\omega_0(n-N/2+m))}_{2 \cos(\omega_0(n-N/2)) \cdot \cos(\omega_0(m-N/2))} \right) + \\ &\quad + h[N/2] \cos(\omega_0(n-N/2)) \\ &= \cos(\omega_0(n-N/2)) \left[2 \sum_{m=0}^{N/2-1} h[m] \cos(\omega_0(m-N/2)) + h[N/2] \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$c) \quad \text{Type-III} \Rightarrow h[n] = -h[N-n]$$

$$H(z) = -z^{-N} H(z^{-1})$$

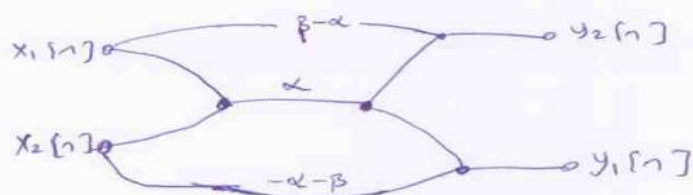
$$\text{Take } z=1, -1 \Rightarrow H(1) = 0 = H(-1)$$

d) Odd length \Rightarrow Type I or Type III

Type-I \Rightarrow If z_0 is a zero $1/z_0$ is also zero

Type III \Rightarrow If z_0 is a zero $-1/z_0$ is also zero

3) a)



$$y_1[n] = \alpha x_1[n] - \beta x_2[n], \quad y_2[n] = \beta x_1[n] + \alpha x_2[n]$$

b)

$$y_2(z) = \beta x_1(z) + \alpha x_2(z) = \beta x_1(z) + \alpha z^{-1} y_2(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow y_2(z) = \frac{\beta}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}} x_1(z)$$

$$y_1(z) = \alpha x_1(z) - \beta z^{-1} y_2(z) = \alpha x_1(z) - \beta z^{-1} \frac{\beta}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}} x_1(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y_1(z)}{x_1(z)} = \frac{\alpha - \frac{\beta^2 z^{-1}}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}}}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}} = H(z) = \frac{\alpha - (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) z^{-1}}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}}$$

c) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1, \quad |\alpha| < 1$

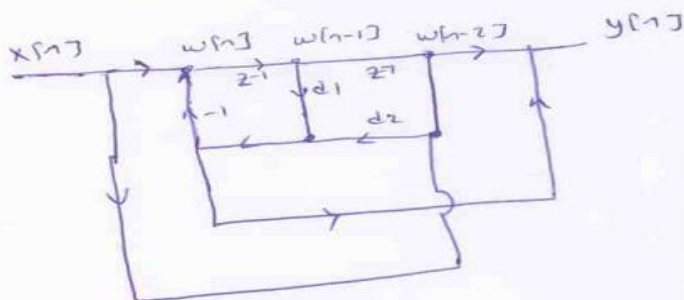
d) $\bar{H}(z) = \frac{-\alpha - z^{-1}}{1 + \alpha z^{-1}}$

$$H(z) + \bar{H}(z) = \frac{(-2 + 2\alpha^2) z^{-1}}{1 - \alpha^2 z^{-2}} \Rightarrow \Big|_{z=e^{j\omega}} = \frac{(-2 + 2\alpha^2) e^{-j\omega}}{1 - \alpha^2 e^{-2j\omega}} = H_1(e^{j\omega})$$

$$\text{For } \omega = \pi/2 \Rightarrow H_1(e^{j\pi/2}) = \frac{(-2 + 2\alpha^2) e^{-j\pi/2}}{1 + \alpha^2}$$

$$\angle H_1(e^{j\pi/2}) = -\pi/2$$

4)



$$w(z) = x(z) - d_1 z^{-1} w(z) - d_2 w(z) z^{-2} + d_2 x(z)$$

$$w(z) (1 + d_1 z^{-1} + d_2 z^{-2}) = x(z) (1 - d_2)$$

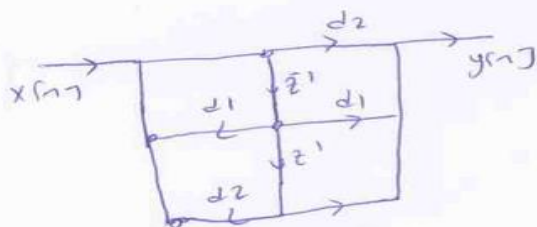
$$y(z) = z^{-2} w(z) + d_1 z^{-1} w(z) + d_2 z^{-2} w(z) + d_2 x(z)$$

$$= w(z) (d_1 z^{-1} + (1 + d_2) z^{-2}) + d_2 x(z)$$

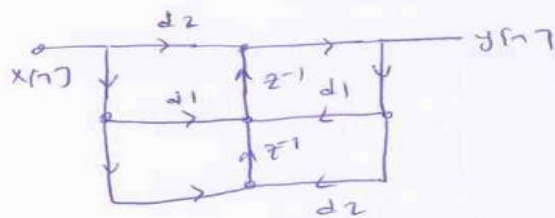
$$= \frac{(1 - d_2) (d_1 z^{-1} + (1 + d_2) z^{-2}) x(z) + d_2 x(z)}{1 + d_1 z^{-1} + d_2 z^{-2}}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{d_2 + d_1 z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{1 + d_1 z^{-1} + d_2 z^{-2}}$$

b)



b/c)



d) This is an IIR system

The poles should be inside U.C. that is
root of denominator should be smaller than 1

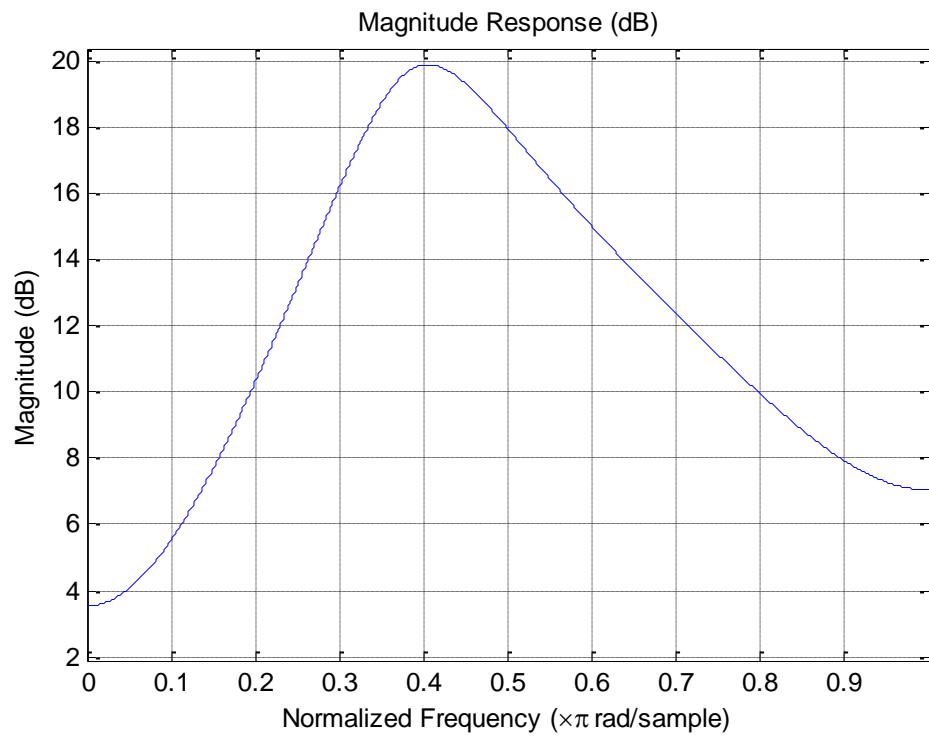
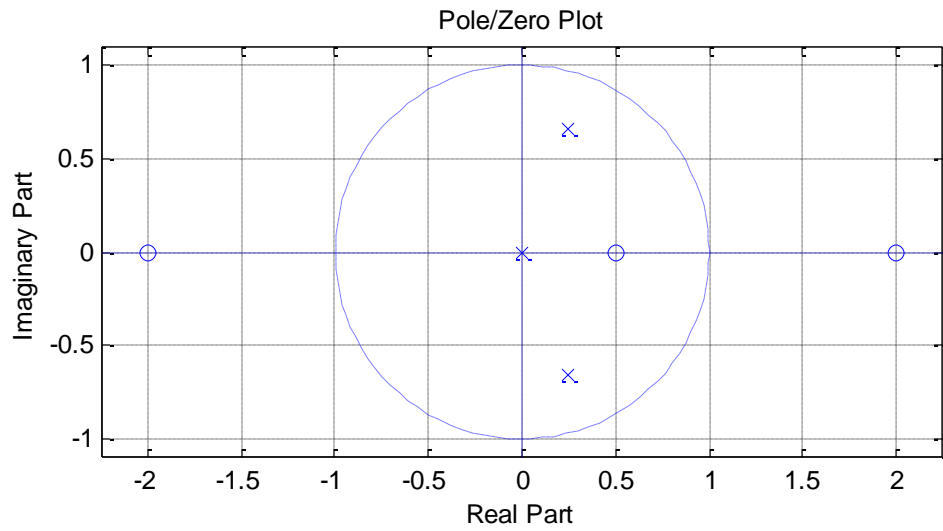
$$\left| \frac{-d_1 \pm \sqrt{d_1^2 - 4d_2}}{2d_1} \right| < 1$$

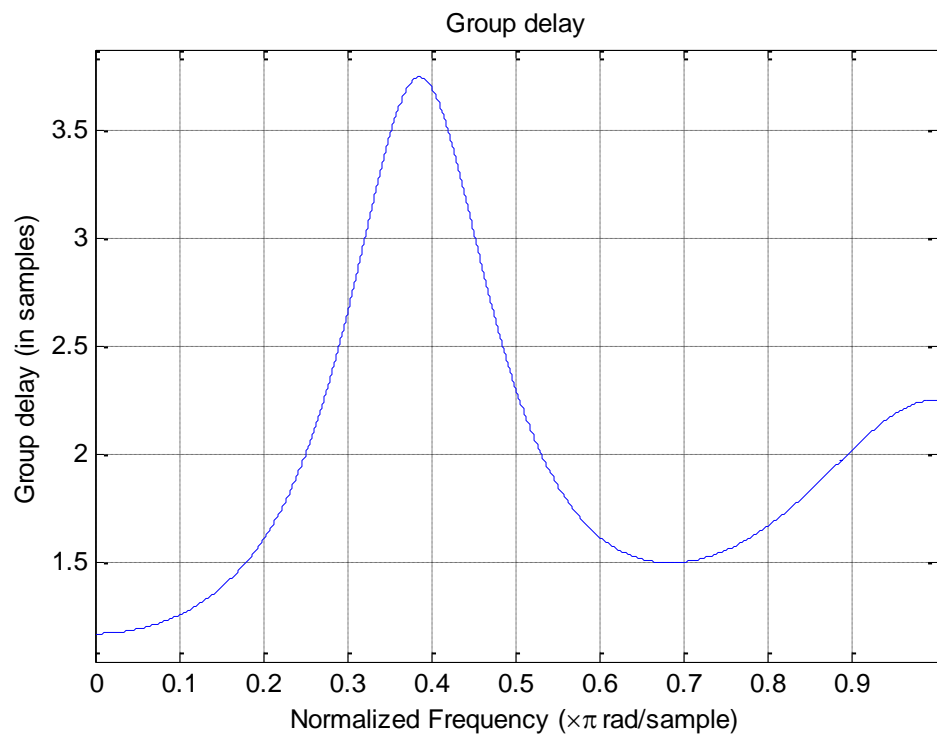
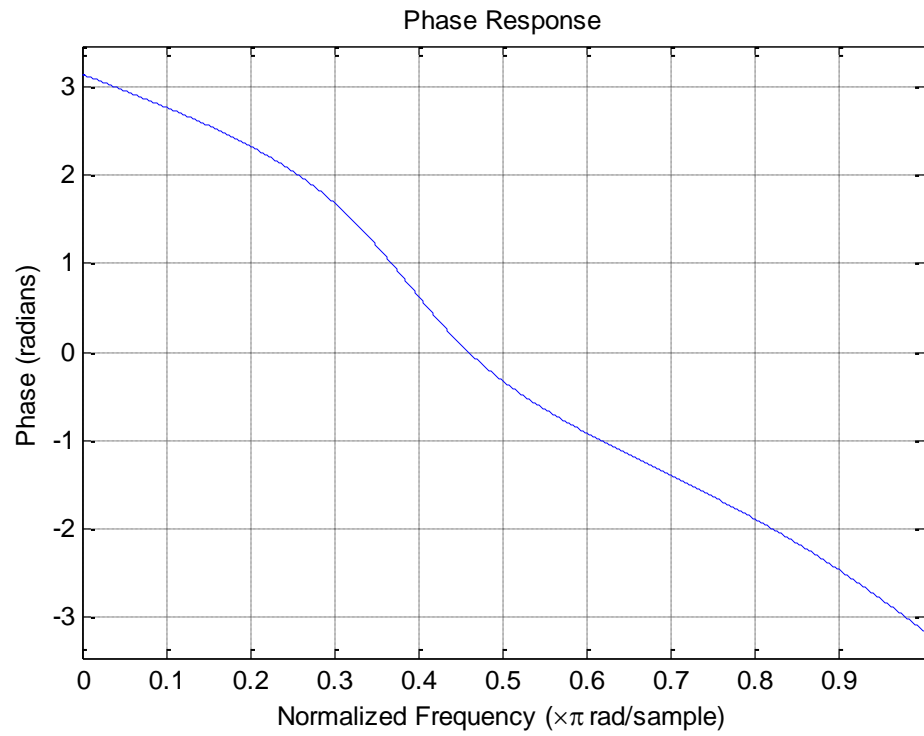
$$\Rightarrow -1 < \frac{-d_1 \pm \sqrt{d_1^2 - 4d_2}}{2d_1} < 1 \Rightarrow -1/2 < \frac{\sqrt{d_1^2 - 4d_2}}{4d_1^2} < 3/2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1/4 < \frac{d_1^2 - 4d_2}{4d_1^2} < 9/4$$

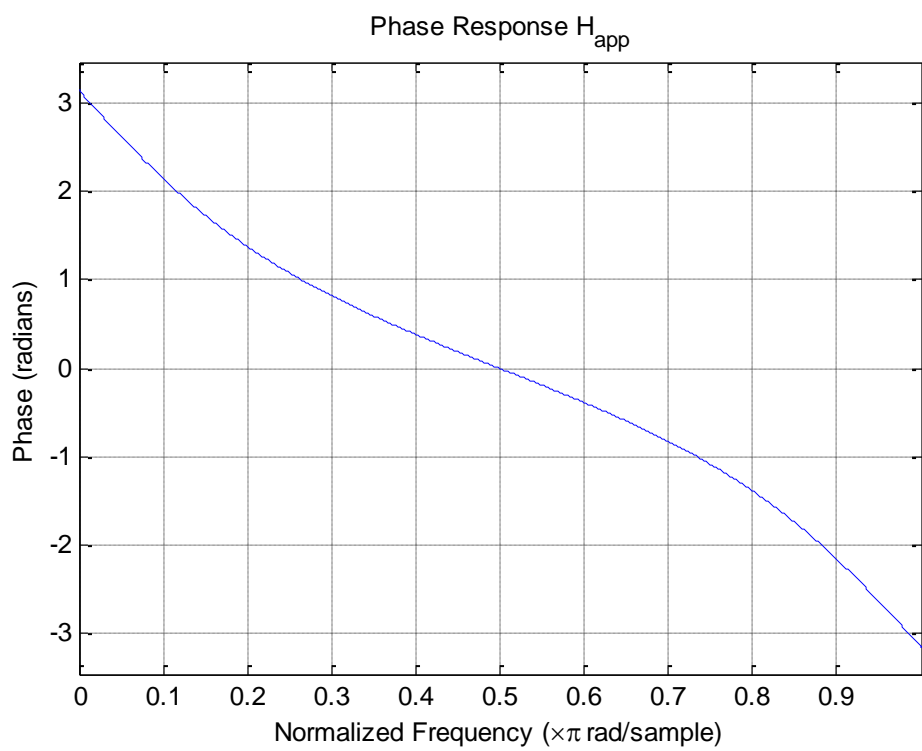
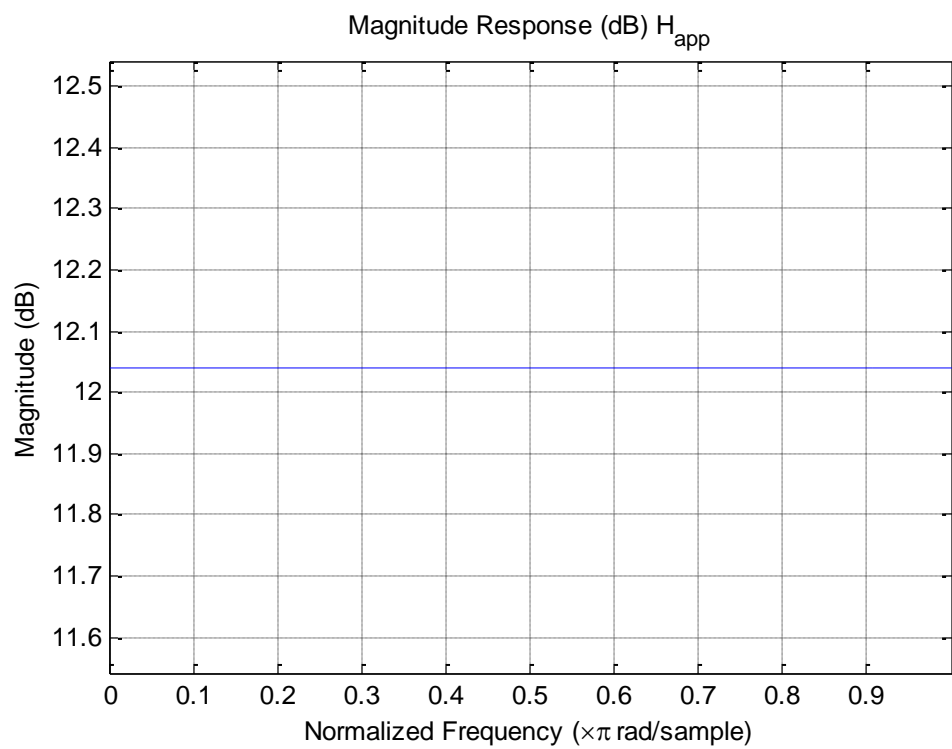
Matlab Part:

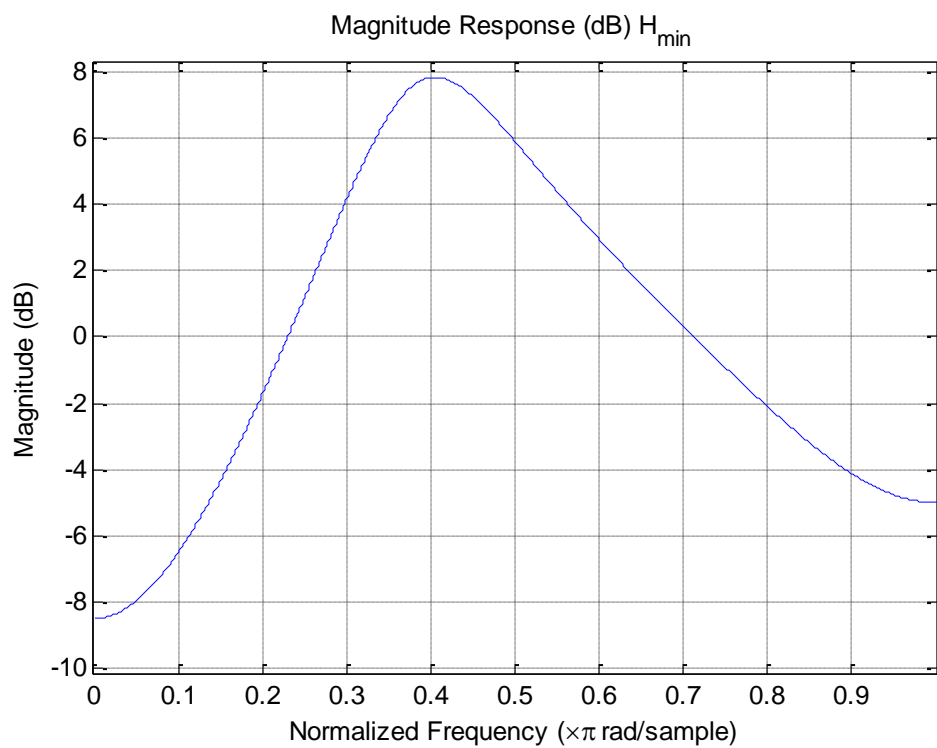
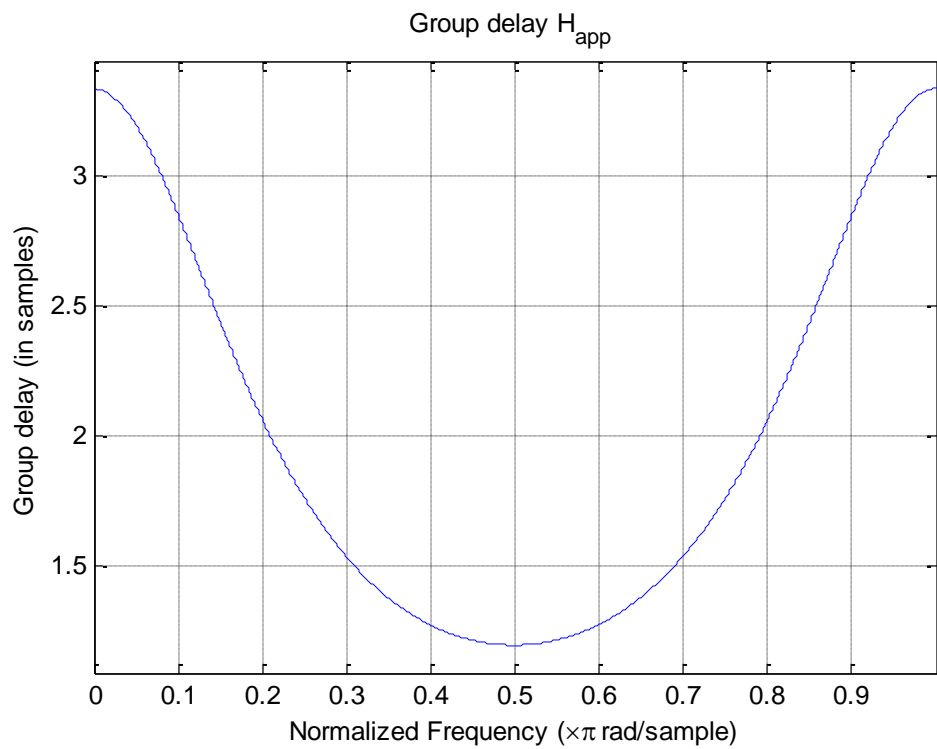
a)

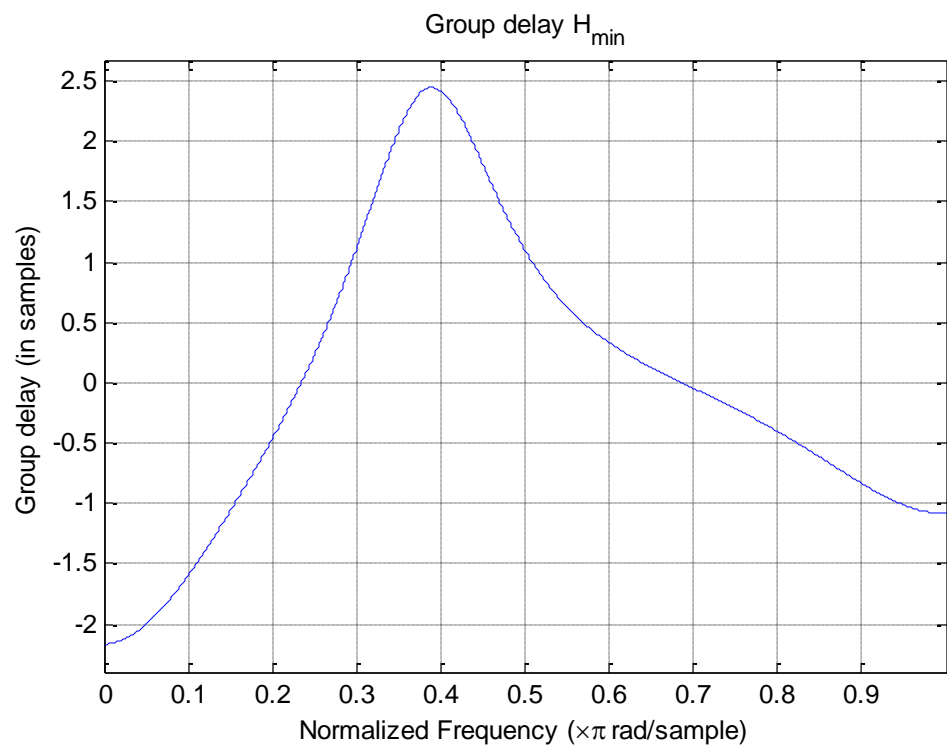
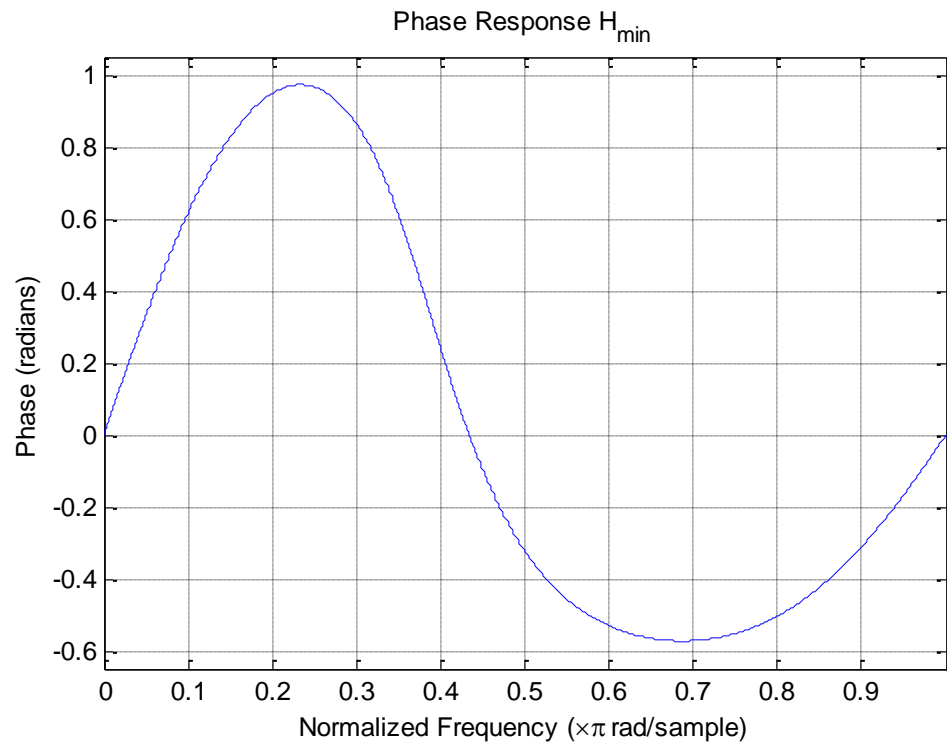




b) & c)







c)

d)

