

1. Oversampling

- a) How do we define the power spectral density PSD $S_{XX}(e^{j\Omega})$ of a signal $x(n)$?
- b) What is the relationship between signal power σ_X^2 (variance) and power spectral density $S_{XX}(e^{j\Omega})$?
- c) Why do we need to oversample a time-domain signal?
- d) Explain why an oversampled PCM A/D converter has lower quantization noise power in the baseband than Nyquist-rate sampled PCM A/D converter.
- e) How do we perform oversampling by a factor of L in the time domain?
- f) Explain the frequency domain interpretation of the oversampling operation.
- g) What is the passband and stopband frequency of the analog anti-aliasing filter?
- h) What is the passband and stopband frequency of the digital anti-aliasing filter before down-sampling?
- i) How is the downsampling operation performed (time-domain and frequency-domain explanation)?

2. Delta-Sigma Conversion

- a) Why can we apply noise shaping in an oversampled AD converter?
- b) Show how the delta-sigma AD converter (DSC) has a lower quantization error power in the useful audio band than an oversampled PCM A/D converter ?
- c) How do the power spectral density and variance of the total quantization error in the useful audio band change related to the order of DSC?
- d) How is noise shaping achieved in an oversampled delta-sigma AD converter?
- e) With Matlab plots show the noise shaping effect of the delta-sigma modulator and how the improvement of the SNR for pure oversampling and delta-sigma modulator is achieved.
- f) Using the previous plots specify which order and oversampling factor L will be needed for our 1-bit delta-sigma converter if we need a gain of 100 dB.
- g) What is the difference between the delta-sigma modulator in the delta-sigma AD converter and the delta-sigma DA converter?
- h) How do we achieve a w -bit signal representation at Nyquist sampling frequency from an oversampled 1-bit signal?
- i) Why do we need to oversample a w -bit signal for a 1-bit delta-sigma DA converter?

3. Fast Convolution

- a) What is the length of an output signal $y(n)$ after convolution between an input signal $x(n)$ of length N_1 and an impulse response $h(n)$ of length N_2 ?
- b) How can we perform IDFT using the DFT algorithm?
- c) How can we perform DFT of two real sequences?
- d) Explain the main steps of fast convolution if the spectral functions $Z(k)$ and $H(k)$ are known?
- e) How do we perform fast convolution of long sequences?

4. Fast Convolution with Matlab

For an input sequence $x(n)$ of length $N_x = 500$ and an impulse response $h(n)$ of length $N_h = 31$, perform the discrete time convolution.

- a) Give the discrete time convolution sum formula and the corresponding signal flow graph.
- b) Define in Matlab $x(n)$ as sum of two sinusoids and derive $h(n)$ using the Matlab function "remez".
- c) Realize the filter operation with Matlab using:
 - The Matlab function "conv"
 - The sample by sample summation method
 - The FFT method
 - The FFT with overlap-add method

5. Filter Design by Frequency Sampling

- a) Give the general form of frequency response for a linear phase system.
- b) Prove the linearity of the phase and derive the group delay.
- c) How do we perform frequency sampling?