

# ECE 5210 Midterm 2

*Week of: March 20, 2023*

Student's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Instructor:

Eric Gibbons

ericgibbons@weber.edu

801-626-6861

You have 2 hours for 5 problems.

- Show enough (neat) work in the clear spaces on this exam to convince us that you derived, not guessed, your answers.
- Put your final answers in the boxes at the bottom of the page.

You are allowed TWO pages of notes (front and back) for this exam. You may use a graphing calculator of your choice. Consulting with any third party is considered cheating.

Problem	Score	Possible Points
1		20
2		20
3		20
4		20
5		20
<b>Total score</b>		100

**1 Short answer**

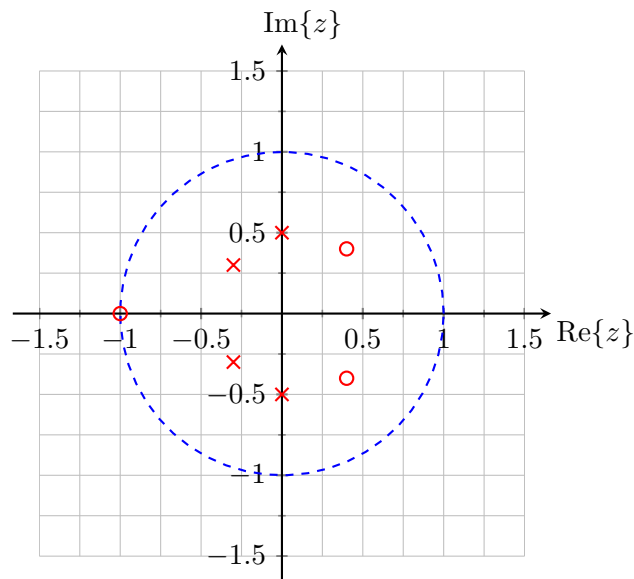
(a) The signal

$$x_c(t) = \sin(2\pi(200)t)$$

was sampled with a sampling period  $T = 1/400$  s to obtain a discrete-time signal  $x[n]$ . What is the resulting sequence  $x[n]$ ?

$$x[n] =$$

(b) Consider the pole-zero plot for some system  $H(z)$ .



(i) Is the system stable?

yes

no

(ii) Does the system have minimum phase?

yes

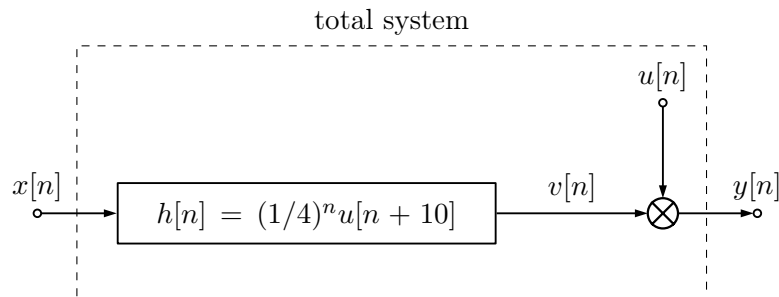
no

(iii) Does the system have linear phase?

yes

no

- (a) Consider the system illustrated below. The output of an LTI system response  $h[n] = (\frac{1}{4})^n u[n + 10]$  is multiplied by a unit step function  $u[n]$  to yield the output of the overall system (enclosed in dashed line).



- (i) Is the overall system LTI?

yes	no
-----	----

- (ii) Is the overall system causal?

yes	no
-----	----

- (iii) Is the overall system BIBO stable?

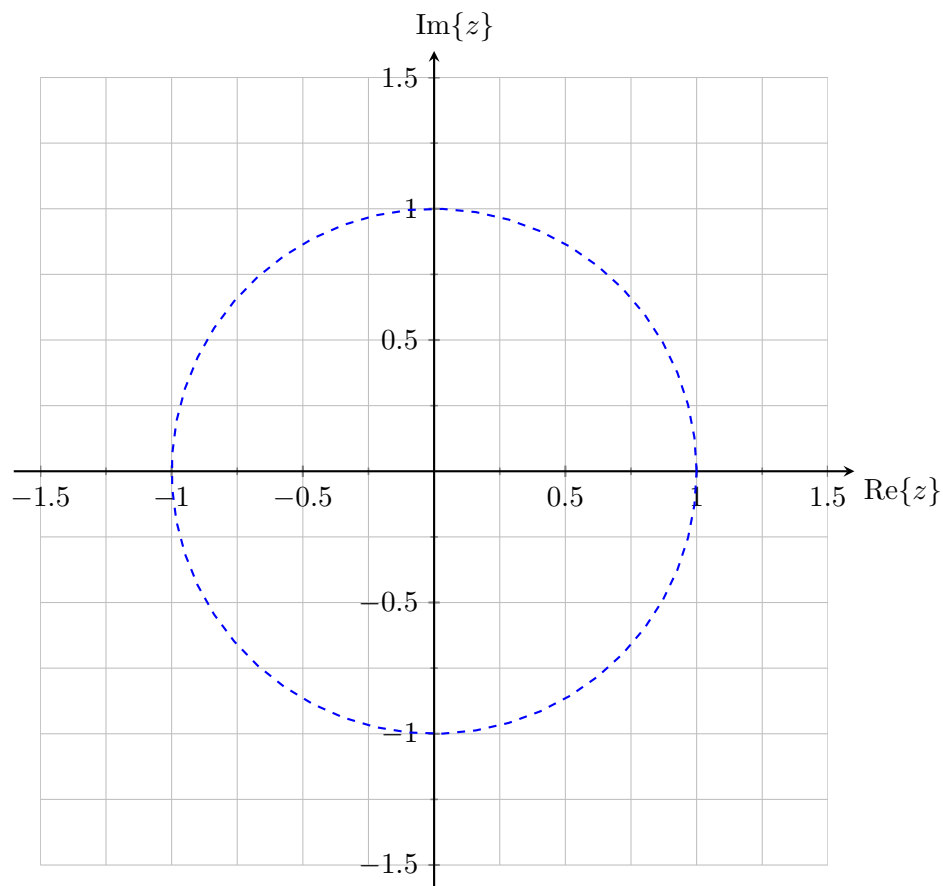
yes	no
-----	----

## 2 Minimum phase and all-pass systems

Consider the FIR system

$$H(z) = (1 + z^{-1}) \left( 1 - 1.6 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) z^{-1} + 0.64z^{-2} \right) \left( 1 - 2.5 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) z^{-1} + 1.5625z^{-2} \right).$$

- (a) On the complex plane below, plot every pole as an “ $\times$ ” and every zero as an “ $\circ$ ”.



- (b) If this is a linear phase system, indicate which type.

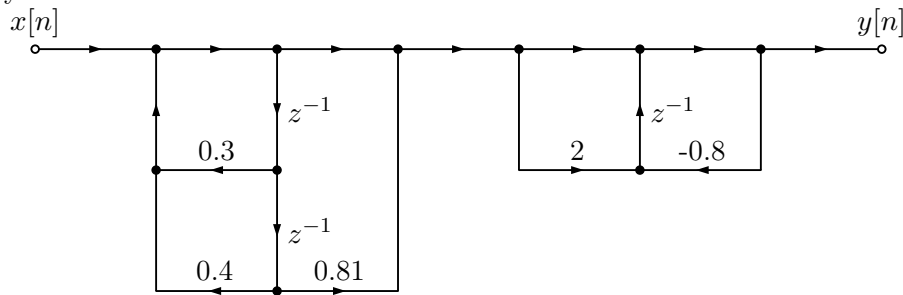
Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Not linear phase
--------	---------	----------	---------	------------------

- (c) Decompose this system to a minimum phase system  $H_{\min}(z)$  and an all-pass system  $H_{\text{ap}}(z)$ .

$H_{\min}(z) =$	$H_{\text{ap}}(z) =$
-----------------	----------------------

### 3 Signal flow

A causal LTI system is defined by the signal flow graph shown below, which represents the system as a cascade of systems. Please be mindful of some of the directions of the arrows.



- (a) What is the transfer function  $H(z)$  of the overall cascade system?

$$H(z) =$$

- (b) Is the overall system stable? Justify your answer.

Circle one:

stable

unstable

(c) Is the overall system a minimum-phase system? Justify your answer

Circle one:

minimum phase

not minimum phase

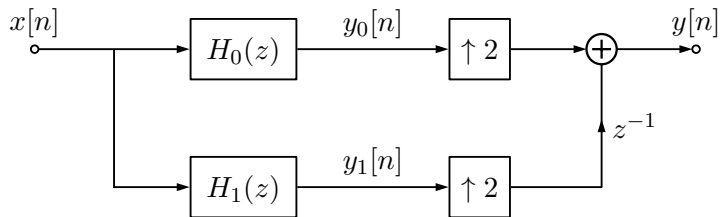
(d) Draw the signal flow graph of the direct form II implementation.

## 4 Interpolation

Consider the system below where  $y_0[n]$  and  $y_1[n]$  are generated by the difference equations

$$y_0[n] = x[n] - 2x[n-1] + x[n-2]$$

$$y_1[n] = 1.5x[n] + 1.5x[n-1]$$



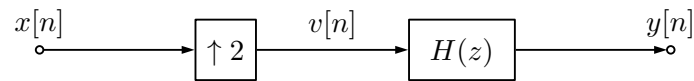
- (a) Find expressions for  $H_0(z)$  and  $H_1(z)$ .

$H_0(z) =$

$H_1(z) =$



- (b) The decimation filter can also be implemented as shown below. Find  $H(z)$ .



$$H(z) =$$

- (c) In the implementation above,  $v[n] = a_0x[n] + a_1x[n-1] + a_2x[n-2] + a_3x[n-3] + a_4x[n-4]$ . Find  $a_k$  for  $k = 0, 1, \dots, 4$

$$a_0 =$$

$$a_1 =$$

$$a_2 =$$

$$a_3 =$$

$$a_4 =$$

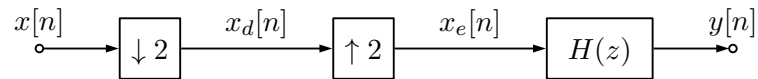
- (d) For the systems in parts (a) and (b), how many multiplies will the systems require to process one input sample?

a:

b:

## 5 Decimation and interpolation

Consider the system below. For each of the following input signals  $x[n]$  determine  $y[n]$ .



The system  $H(z)$  has a frequency response from  $-\pi < \omega \leq \pi$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} 2 & |\omega| < \pi/2 \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

*Hint:* It might be helpful to think about what the DTFT  $X(e^{j\omega})$  of each of the signals.

(a)  $x[n] = \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{4}\right)$

$$y[n] =$$

(b)  $x[n] = \cos\left(\frac{5\pi n}{4}\right)$

$$y[n] =$$

(c)  $x[n] = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{3}\right)}{\pi n}$

$y[n] =$