

Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June/July 2013 **Digital Signal Processing**

Time: 3 hrs. Max. Marks: 100

> Note:1. Answer FIVE full questions, selecting at least TWO questions from each part. 2. Use of Normalized filter tables not permitted.

PART - A

- Define DFT Derive the relationship of DFT to the z-transform. 1 (05 Marks)
 - An analog signal is sampled at 10 kHz and the DFT of 512 samples is computed. Determine the frequency spacing between the spectral samples of DFT. (03 Marks)
 - c. Consider the finite length sequence $x(n) = \delta(n) 2\delta(n-5)$:
 - The 10 point DFT of x(n)Find i) ii) (The sequence y(n) that has a DFT $y(K) = e^{-\frac{j4\pi}{10}K} X(K)$ where X(K) is the 10 point DFT of x(n) iii) The 10 point sequence y(n)that has a DFT Y(K)=X(K)W(K) where X(K) is the 10 point DFT of x(n) and W(K) is the 10 point DFT of u(n) - u(n-6). (12 Marks)
- Determine the circular convolution of the sequences $x(n)=\{1, 2, 3, 1\}$ and $h(n)=\{4, 3, 2, 2\}$ 2 using DFT and IDFT equations.
 - b. Let X(K) be a 14 point DFT of a length 14 real sequence x(n). The first 8 samples of X(K)are given by: X(0) = 12, X(1) = -1 + J3, X(2) = 3 + j4, X(3) = 1 - J5, X(4) = -2 + J2, X(5) = 6+J3, X(6) = -2-J3, X(7) = 10.

Determine the remaining samples of X(K). Also evaluate the following functions without computing the IDFT.

iii)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{13} x(n)$$

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 iv) $\sum_{n=0}^{13} |x(n)|^2$

(12 Marks)

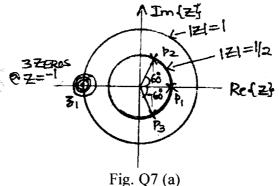
- Consider a FIR filter with impulse response, $h(n) = \{3, 2, 1, 4\}$. If the input is 3 $x(n) \neq \{1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 1, -1, -2, -3, 5, 6, -1, 2, 1\}$, using the overlap save method and 8 point circular convolution. (10 Marks)
 - b. What are FFT algorithms? Prove the i) Symmetry and ii) Periodicity property of the (06 Marks) twiddle factor W_N.
 - How many complex multiplications and additions are required for computing 256 point DFT (04 Marks) using FFT algorithms?
- Find the DFT of the sequence $x(n) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$ using the decimation in frequency (10 Marks) FFT algorithm and draw the signal flow graph. Show the outputs for each stage.
 - Given $x(n) = \{1, 0, 1, 0\}$, find x(2) using the Goertzel algorithm. b.

(05 Marks) (05 Marks)

Write a note on chirp z transform algorithm.

- a. Given that $\left|H(e^{7\Omega})\right|^2 = \frac{1}{1+64\Omega^6}$, determine the analog Butterworth low pass filter transfer function. (06 Marks)

 - b. Design an analog Chebyshev filter with a maximum passband attenuation of 2.5 dB at $\Omega_P = 20 \,\text{rad/sec}$ and the stopband attenuation of 30 dB at $\Omega_S = 50 \,\text{rad/sec}$. (10 Marks)
 - Compare Butterworth and Chebyshev filters. (04 Marks)
- What are the conditions to be satisfied while transforming an analog filter to a digital IIR filter? Explain how this is achieved in Bilinear transformation technique. (05 Marks)
 - Design a Butterworth filter using the impulse invariance method for the following specifications: Take T = 1 sec, $\frac{0.8 \le \left| H(e^{jW}) \right| \le 1 \quad 0 \le W \le 0.2\pi }{\left| H(e^{jW}) \right| \le 0.2 \quad 0.6\pi \le W \le \pi }$ (10 Marks)
 - Determine H(z) for the given analog system function $H(s) = \frac{(s+a)}{(s+a)^2 + b^2}$ by using Matched z-transform.
- a. A z-plane pole-zero plot for a certain digital filter shown in Fig. Q7 (a). Determine the system function in the H(z) = $\frac{(1 + a_1 z^{-1})(1 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2})}{(1 + c_1 z^{-1})(1 + d_1 z^{-1} + d_2 z^{-2})}$ giving the numerical values for parameters a₁, b₁, b₂, c₁, d₁ and d₂. Sketch the direct form II and Cascade realizations of the system. (10 Marks)



- b. A FIR filter is given by, $y(n) = x(n) + \frac{2}{5}x(n-1) + \frac{3}{4}x(n-2) + \frac{1}{3}x(n-3)$. Draw the direct form I and lattice structure. (10 Marks)
- (low pass) with desired frequency response, $H_d(e^{JW}) = e^{-J3W}; -\frac{3\pi}{4} \le \omega \le \frac{3\pi}{4}$ =0; $\frac{3\pi}{4} < |\omega| < \pi$

Use Hamming window with M = 7. Also obtain the frequency response. (10 Marks)

b. Design a linear phase low pass FIR filter with 7 taps and cutoff frequency of $\omega_C = 0.3\pi$ rad, using the frequency sampling method. (10 Marks)