

CBCS SCHEME



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15EC52

Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Aug./Sept. 2020 Digital Signal Processing

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.
2. Use of Normalized filters tables is permitted.

Module-1

- 1 a. Compute the circular convolution of the following sequences using DFT and IDFT method $x(n) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and $h(n) = \{4, 3, 2, 1\}$. (08 Marks)
- b. Given $x(n) = \{1, -2, -2, 5, 8, 2\}$, evaluate the given expression $\sum_{K=0}^5 e^{-j2\pi k/3} X(K)$ without computing DFT. (04 Marks)
- c. Obtain the relationship of DFT with z-transforms. (04 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. Explain frequency domain sampling and reconstruction of signals. (09 Marks)
- b. Consider the finite length sequence $x(n) = \delta(n) + 2\delta(n-5)$
- i) Find the 10 point DFT of $x(n)$
- ii) Find the sequence that has a DFT $Y(k) = e^{j2k2\pi/10} X(k)$. (07 Marks)

Module-2

- 3 a. Evaluate the linear convolution of the following sequences using DFT and IDFT method. $x(n) = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $h(n) = \{1, 2, 2, 1\}$. (08 Marks)
- b. A long sequence $x(n)$ is filtered through a filter with impulse response $h(n)$ to yield the output $y(n)$. If $x(n) = \{1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 4, 2, 1, 1, 3, 1\}$ and $h(n) = \{1, -1\}$. Compute $y(n)$ using overlap save technique. Use only a 5-point circular convolution. (08 Marks)

OR

- 4 a. State and prove the following properties of DFT i) Parseval's theorem (06 Marks)
ii) Time shifting property. (04 Marks)
- b. Determine the response of an LTI system with $h(n) = \{1, -1, 2\}$ for an input $x(n) = \{1, 0, 1, -2, 1, 2, 3, -1, 0, 2\}$ use overlap add method with block length $L = 4$. (06 Marks)

Module-3

- 5 a. Find the DFT of the sequence using decimation in time FFT algorithm and draw the flow graph indicating the intermediate values in the flow graph. $x(n) = \{1, -1, -1, -1, 1, 1, 1, -1\}$. (08 Marks)
- b. Derive the computational arrangement of 8-point DFT using radix-2 DIF-FFT algorithm. (08 Marks)

OR

- 6 a. What is Goertzel algorithm? Obtain direct form-II realization of second order goertzel filter. (08 Marks)
- b. Find the IDFT of the sequence using DIF-FFT algorithm : $X(k) = \{0, 2\sqrt{2}(1-j), 0, 0, 0, 0, 2\sqrt{2}(1+j)\}$. (08 Marks)

Module-4

- 7 a. Draw the block diagrams of direct form – I and direct form – II realizations for a digital IIR filter described by the system function :

$$H(z) = \frac{8z^3 - 4z^2 + 11z - 2}{(z - 1/4)(z^2 - z + 1/2)}. \quad (08 \text{ Marks})$$

- b. Show that the bilinear transformation maps the s-plane to z-plane efficiently in the transformation of analog to digital filter. (08 Marks)

OR

- 8 a. Design a two pass Butterworth analog filter to meet the following specifications :

- i) Attenuation of –1db at 20rad/sec
 ii) Attenuation is greater than 20db beyond 40rad/sec. (09 Marks)

- b. The transfer function of analog filter is $H(s) = \frac{2}{(s+1)(s+2)}$. Find $H(z)$ using impulse invariance method. Show $H(z)$ when $T_s = 1\text{sec}$. (07 Marks)

Module-5

- 9 a. A low pass filter is to be designed with the following desired frequency response

$$H_d(e^{j\omega}) = H_d(\omega) = \begin{cases} e^{-j2\omega}; & |\omega| < \pi/4 \\ 0; & \pi/4 < |\omega| < \pi \end{cases}$$

Determine the filter coefficients $h_d(n)$ and $h(n)$ if $\omega(n)$ is a rectangular window defined as

$$\text{follows : } \omega_R(n) = \begin{cases} 1; & 0 \leq n \leq 4 \\ 0; & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}. \quad (08 \text{ Marks})$$

- b. Realize the direct form the linear phase FIR filters for the following impulse response

$$h(n) = \delta(n) + \frac{1}{4}\delta(n-1) - \frac{1}{8}\delta(n-2) + \frac{1}{4}\delta(n-3) + \delta(n-4). \quad (08 \text{ Marks})$$

OR

- 10 a. The frequency response of an FIR filter is given by :

$$H(\omega) = e^{-j3\omega}(1 + 1.8 \cos 3\omega + 1.2 \cos 2\omega + 0.5 \cos \omega).$$

Determine the coefficients of the impulse response $h(n)$ of the FIR filter. (06 Marks)

- b. Obtain the coefficients of FIR filter to meet the specification given below using the window method :

- i) Pass band edge frequency $f_p = 1.5\text{KHz}$
 ii) Stop band edge frequency $f_s = 2\text{KHz}$
 iii) Minimum stop band attenuation = 50db (Hamming)
 iv) Sampling frequency $F_s = 8\text{KHz}$. (10 Marks)

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