

MODULE 4 CLASS

Aidan Hogg - 7 November 2019
ELEC96010 (EE3-07): Digital Signal Processing
Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

Method:

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If we were to design a filter using the windowing method, which window should be selected if you only care about the transition bandwidth being short?

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If we were to design a filter using the windowing method, which window should be selected if you only care about the transition bandwidth being short?

° Rectangular

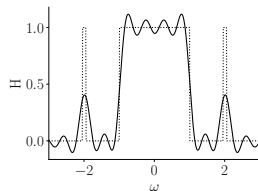
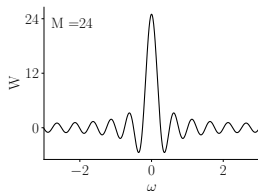
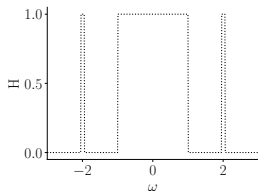
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Window Relationships

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$$/ \quad \text{fi} / \quad \frac{\#}{\text{S}} \quad / \quad \text{fi} \quad / \quad \text{fi}$$



$\text{t} \hat{\text{u}} \text{æ} \text{í} \text{í} \text{æ} \text{æ} \text{í} \text{í} \hat{\text{E}} \quad / \quad \text{í} \hat{\text{E}} \text{í} \text{Ä} \hat{\text{E}}^{\circ} \text{à} \text{æ} \text{í} \text{æ} \text{ß}^{\circ}$
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Consider the following statements:

- 6) B°ü ° £æí æß ° Íà ùßà °æ° ¶ æ æü° ü Í °ß Íæüü° Í°
- 7) B°ü ° £æí æß ° Íà ùßà °æ° ¶ ü° ü Í °ß Íæüü° Í°

Which of these statements are true?

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Consider the following statements:

- 6) B°ü °æí æß ° Íà ùßà °æ°¶ æ æü° ü Í °ß Íæùü° Í°
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Which of these statements are true?

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EXPLANATION

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The group delay is measured in what units?

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The group delay is measured in what units?

- ° Seconds

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EXPLANATION

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Which system has most of its energy in MO concentrated towards / " ?

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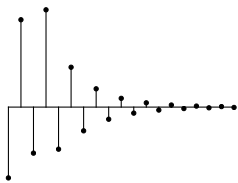
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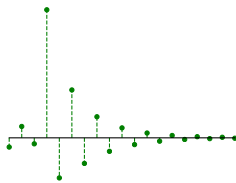
"

Which system has most of its energy in MO concentrated towards / " ?

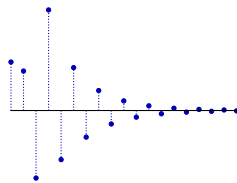
Impulse responses:



A (Minimum Phase)



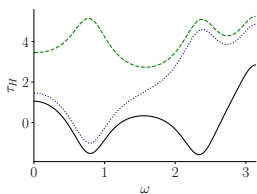
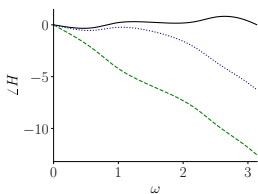
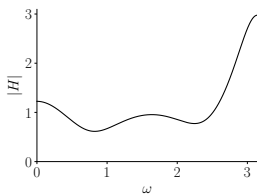
B (Maximum Phase)



"

Minimum Phase

◦ $\hat{H} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$ $\hat{H} = \frac{s+1}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$ $\hat{H} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$



◦ $\hat{H} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$ $\hat{H} = \frac{s+1}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$ $\hat{H} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$

$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$ $\hat{H} = \frac{s+1}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$ $\hat{H} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$

The energy in MOs concentrated towards / "

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Consider four filters with the following coefficients:

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MO/ $m\hat{a}$ \hat{a} \hat{a} " \hat{a} " \hat{a} \hat{a} #0

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MO/ $m\hat{a}$ \hat{a} " \hat{a} \hat{a} " \hat{a} " \hat{a} " \hat{a} #0

Which of these filters will have linear phase?

° MO

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Consider four filters with the following coefficients:

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MO/ m#l #l "l #l #l #l #l "l #o

MO/ m#l #l "l #l "l "l #l "l #o

Which of these filters will have linear phase?

° MO

! Both MO and MO

" !í Ê MO and MO

Linear Phase Filters

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? $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$

Which transformation would be most appropriate to transform this continuous time bandpass filter into a discrete time filter?

- $X(\omega) \rightarrow X(\omega) e^{j\omega n}$
- ! $X(\omega) \rightarrow X(\omega) e^{j\omega n}$
- " $X(\omega) \rightarrow X(\omega) e^{j\omega n}$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$

$H_c(z) = \frac{1}{z^2} \left(\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} \right)$

Which transformation would be most appropriate to transform this continuous time bandpass filter into a discrete time filter?

° $H_d(z) = H_c(z)$

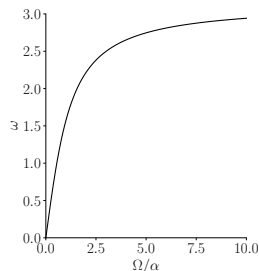
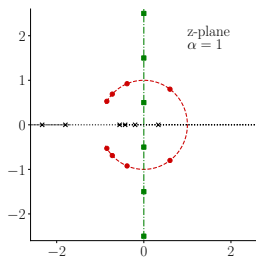
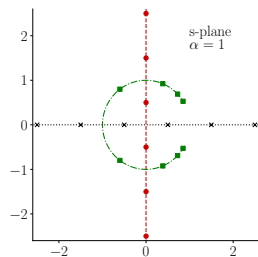
! **Impulse invariance**

" $H_d(z) = \frac{1}{z^2} \left(\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} \right) \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{z^3} \left(\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} \right)$

Bilinear Mapping

$t \hat{E}^{\circ} - \hat{I} \hat{\beta}^{\circ} \hat{f} \hat{u} \hat{u} \hat{c} \hat{a} \hat{e} \hat{A} \hat{u} \hat{a} \hat{I} \hat{\epsilon} \hat{I} \hat{\eta}^{\circ} \hat{\beta} \quad \circ \hat{\eta} \hat{i} \hat{a}^{\circ} \hat{i} \hat{i} \hat{a}^{\circ} \hat{I} \hat{a}^{\circ} \hat{u} \hat{I} \hat{\beta}$
 $\hat{a} \hat{f} \hat{u} \hat{I} \hat{a} \hat{A} ? \hat{I} \hat{a} \hat{i} \hat{\beta}^{\circ} \hat{\epsilon}^{\circ} \hat{E} \hat{f} \hat{a} \hat{A}^{\circ} \hat{f} \hat{u} \hat{f} \hat{\beta}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \epsilon &= \epsilon \hat{I} / \hat{f} \quad \epsilon \hat{I} / \hat{f} & / & \frac{\hat{L}}{\quad} & / & \frac{\#}{\hat{L} \#} \\
 - & \epsilon \hat{I} / \hat{f} \quad \text{yaf}^{\circ} \hat{I} \hat{u} \hat{\beta} / \hat{f} \\
 \circ & \text{N} \hat{A} \hat{E} \hat{f} \hat{u} \hat{c} \hat{a} \hat{e} / \hat{f} \quad \hat{I} \hat{a} \hat{I} \hat{\eta}^{\circ} \hat{i} \hat{A} \hat{a} \hat{f}^{\circ} \hat{I} \hat{u} \hat{\beta} / \hat{f} \\
 \eta & \text{yaf}^{\circ} \hat{I} \hat{u} \hat{\beta} / \hat{f} \quad \epsilon \hat{I}
 \end{aligned}$$



Impulse Invariance

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