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Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2017/Jan.2018
Digital Signal Processing

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks:100

**Note: Answer FIVE full questions, selecting
at least TWO questions from each part.**

PART – A

- 1 a. Describe the process of frequency domain sampling and reconstruction of discrete time signals. (10 Marks)
- b. Derive the relationship of DFT with z-transform. (06 Marks)
- c. Compute the N-point DFT of the sequence $x(n) = 1, 0 \leq n \leq N-1$. (04 Marks)

- 2 a. Show that the multiplication of two DFTs leads to circular convolution of the corresponding sequences in time domain. (07 Marks)
- b. Let $x(n)$ be a finite length sequence with $x(k) = (1, j4, 0, -j4)$. Find the DFT's of,
 - (i) $x_1(n) = e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}n} x(n)$ (ii) $x_2(n) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right) x(n)$ (iii) $x_3(n) = x((n-1))_4$. (07 Marks)
- c. Let $x(n) = (1, 2, -1, -2, 3, 4, -3, 4)$ with a 8-point DFT $X(k)$. Evaluate (i) $\sum_{K=0}^7 X(k)$
 (ii) $\sum_{K=0}^7 |X(k)|^2$ without explicitly computing DFT. (06 Marks)

- 3 a. Explain the filtering of long data sequence using overlap-add method. (06 Marks)
- b. For sequences $x_1(n) = (2, -1, 2, 1)$, $x_2(n) = (1, 1, -1, -1)$:
 - (i) Compute circular convolution.
 - (ii) Compute linear convolution using circular convolution.
Compare the result. (07 Marks)
- c. Compute the output of a filter with an impulse response $h(n) = (3, 2, 1)$ for input $x(n) = (2, 1, -1, -2, -3, 5, 6, -1, 2, 0)$ using overlap save method. Use 8-point circular convolution. (07 Marks)

- 4 a. Find the number of complex multiplications and additions required to compute 128 point DFT using (i) Direct method (ii) FFT algorithm (radix – 2). What is the speed improvement factor? (05 Marks)
- b. Develop DIF-FFT algorithm and obtain the signal flow diagram for $N = 8$. (07 Marks)
- c. Using DIT-FFT algorithm, compute the DFT of a sequence $x(n) = (1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0)$. (08 Marks)

PART – B

- 5 a. Explain the Butterworth filter characteristics. Obtain the second order Butterworth polynomial. (06 Marks)
- b. Determine the order and cutoff frequency of Butterworth analog highpass filter with Pass band attenuation, frequency : 2 dB, 200 rad/sec.
and Stop band attenuation, frequency : 20 dB, 100 rad/sec. (06 Marks)

- c. Let $H(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s^2+s+1)}$ represent a LPF with passband of 1 rad/sec. Find $H(s)$ for
- LPF with passband 2 rad/sec.
 - HPF with cutoff frequency 2 rad/sec.
 - BPF with passband 10 rad/sec and center frequency of 100 rad/sec.
 - BSF with stopband of 2 rad/sec and center frequency of 10 rad/sec. (08 Marks)
- 6 a. Realize the system function $H(z) = \frac{1+2z^{-1}}{(1+3z^{-1})(1+2z^{-1}+z^{-2})}$ in
- Direct form I
 - Direct form II
 - Cascade form.
 - Parallel form. (12 Marks)
- b. Consider three stage FIR lattice structure having coefficients $K_1 = 0.2$, $K_2 = 0.4$ and $K_3 = 0.6$. Draw the lattice structure. Find the system function $H(z)$ and realize it in direct form. (08 Marks)
- 7 a. Compare FIR and IIR filters. (04 Marks)
- b. The desired frequency response of a LPF,
- $$H_d(\omega) = \begin{cases} e^{-j2\omega}, & |\omega| < \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 0, & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$
- Find the impulse response $h(n)$ using Hamming window. Determine the frequency response of FIR filter. (08 Marks)
- c. A low pass filter has the desired frequency response,
- $$H_d(\omega) = \begin{cases} e^{-j3\omega}, & 0 < \omega < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$
- Determine the filter coefficients based on frequency sampling technique. (08 Marks)
- 8 a. Obtain the mapping rule for bilinear transformation. What is the effect on digital frequency in this transformation? (08 Marks)
- b. Design a digital Butterworth low pass filter to meet the following specifications:
 Pass band attenuation, frequency : 2 dB at 0.2π rad
 Stop band attenuation, frequency : 13 dB at 0.6π rad
 Use backward difference method with $T = 1$ sec. (08 Marks)
- c. Determine the order of a digital Chebyshev 1 filter that satisfies the following constraints:
 $0.8 \leq |H(\omega)| \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq \omega \leq 0.2\pi$
 $|H(\omega)| \leq 0.2, \quad 0.6\pi \leq \omega \leq \pi$ (04 Marks)

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