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Sixth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June/July 2017

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. What are the advantages and limitations of digital signal processing over analog signal processing? (04 Marks)
- b. Consider the sequence $x(n) = 4\delta(n) + 3\delta(n-1) + 2\delta(n-2) + \delta(n-3)$. Find the 6-point DFT of the sequence $x(n)$. Sketch the magnitude and phase spectra. (08 Marks)
- c. State and prove circular time shift property of DFT. (04 Marks)
- d. Compute the N-point DFT of the signal,

$$x(n) = e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}Kon}; 0 \leq n \leq N-1. \quad (04 \text{ Marks})$$
- 2 a. Compute the 4-point DFT of the following sequences using suitable property of the DFT:

$$x_1(n) = (1, 2, 3, 2) \text{ and } x_2(n) = (3, 2, 1, 2) \quad (06 \text{ Marks})$$
- b. Consider a length-6 sequence $x(n) = \{1, 3, -2, 1, -3, 4\}$ with a 6-point DFT given by $X(K)$. Evaluate $\sum_{K=0}^5 |X(K)|^2$. (04 Marks)
- c. Find the 4 point circular convolution of the sequences $x_1(n) = (1, 2, 3, 1)$ and $x_2(n) = (4, 3, 2, 2)$ using the time domain approach based on formula. Verify the result using frequency domain approach. (10 Marks)
- 3 a. Compute the 4-point circular convolution of two sequences given by $x(n) = (1, 2, 3, 4)$ and $h(n) = (1, 2, 2, 1)$ using circular array method. (04 Marks)
- b. Find the output $y(n)$ of a FIR filter whose impulse response $h(n) = (1, 1, 1)$ and input signal $x(n) = (3, -1, 0, 1, 3, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1)$ using overlap save method. Use 5-point circular convolution in your approach. (08 Marks)
- c. Find the 8-point DFT of the sequences $x(n) = 2^n; 0 \leq n \leq 7$ using Radix-2 DIT-FFT algorithm. (08 Marks)
- 4 a. Given $x(n) = n+1; 0 \leq n \leq 7$. Find $X(K)$ using radix-2 DIF-FFT algorithm. (10 Marks)
- b. Develop a DIT-FFT algorithm for evaluating the DFT for composite number $N = 9$. (10 Marks)

PART - B

- 5 a. Explain Bilinear method of transforming an analog filter into digital filter. Also show the mapping from S to Z plane. (06 Marks)
- b. Convert the following second order analog filter with system transfer function,

$$H(s) = \frac{(s+a)}{(s+a)^2 + b^2}$$
 into a digital filter with infinite impulse response by the use of impulse invariance mapping technique. (06 Marks)
- c. Design an analog filter with maximally flat response in the passband and an acceptable attenuation of -2dB at 20 rad/sec . The attenuation in the stopband should be more than 10 dB beyond 30 rad/sec . (08 Marks)

- 6 a. Determine $H(z)$ for a lowest order butterworth filter satisfying the following constraints:

$$\sqrt{0.5} \leq |H(e^{j\omega})| \leq 1; 0 \leq |\omega| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$|H(e^{j\omega})| \leq 0.2; \frac{3\pi}{4} \leq \omega \leq \pi$$

with $T = 1$ sec. Apply impulse invariant transformation. (10 Marks)

- b. Design the digital filter using Chebyshev approximation and Bilinear transformation to meet the following specifications. Passband ripple = 1 dB for $0 \leq \omega \leq 0.15\pi$. Stopband attenuation ≥ 20 dB for $0.45\pi \leq \omega \leq \pi$. (10 Marks)
- 7 a. Design a lowpass digital filter to be used in an A/D-H(z)-D/A structure that will have a -3dB cutoff at 30π rad/sec and an attenuation of 50 dB at 45π rad/sec. The filter is required to have a linear phase and the system will use a sampling rate of 100 samples / second. (10 Marks)
- b. Design a normalized linear phase FIR filter having the phase delay of $Z = 4$ & at least 40 dB attenuation in the stopband. Also obtain the magnitude / frequency response of the filter. (10 Marks)
- 8 a. An IIR filter is given by the difference equation,

$$y(n) - \frac{1}{4}y(n-1) + \frac{1}{8}y(n-2) = x(n) + \frac{1}{2}x(n-1)$$
 Draw direct form - I and Direct form - II structures. (10 Marks)
- b. A digital system is given by,

$$H(z) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}\right)}$$
. Obtain the parallel form structure. (05 Marks)
- c. Realize the digital filter with system function given by,

$$H(z) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{3}z^{-2} + \frac{1}{7}z^{-3} + \frac{1}{3}z^{-4} + \frac{1}{2}z^{-5} + z^{-6}$$
 (05 Marks)

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