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| اسم المقرر: معاجة الإشارة الرقمية | اليوم والتاريخ: الأربعاء 2019/05/29 | الفترة الإمتحانية: الأولى |
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| | العام الدراسي: 2018 - 2019 | |

Solve the following problems.

1. Consider a LTI system with a frequency response [18 points]

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{2\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega}\right)(1 + 3e^{-j\omega})} \quad (1)$$

- Find a difference equation describing the system.
- Calculate the DTFT of $x[n] = \delta[n - 5] + 3\delta[n - 6]$.
- Find the DTFT $Y(e^{j\omega})$ of the output $y[n]$ when $x[n]$ is put through the system (1).
- Find the output $y[n]$.

2. Using z-transform, compute [14 M.]

$$y[n] = h[n] * x[n] \text{ for } h[n] = a^n u[n] \text{ and } x[n] = u[-n - 1].$$

3. We want to design a Low Pass FIR Filter with the following characteristics: [18 M.]

Passband frequency 10kHz;

Stopband frequency 11kHz, with attenuation of 50dB;

Sampling frequency 44kHz.

Determine:

- The specifications in the digital frequency domain;
- The impulse response (h_d) of the ideal lowpass filter;
- The causal impulse response $h[n]$ using one of the standard windows.

With best success

Dr. Eng. Hassan Ahmad

Appendixes

| Some common z-transform pairs | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| # | Sequence $x[n]$ | z-Transform $X(z)$ | ROC |
| 1. | $\delta[n]$ | 1 | All z |
| 2. | $u[n]$ | $\frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$ | $ z > 1$ |
| 3. | $a^n u[n]$ | $\frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}}$ | $ z > a $ |
| 4. | $-a^n u[-n - 1]$ | $\frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}}$ | $ z < a $ |
| 5. | $na^n u[n]$ | $\frac{az^{-1}}{(1 - az^{-1})^2}$ | $ z > a $ |
| 6. | $-na^n u[-n - 1]$ | $\frac{az^{-1}}{(1 - az^{-1})^2}$ | $ z < a $ |
| 7. | $a^n u[n] - a^{n-1} u[n - 1]$ | $\frac{1 - z^{-1}}{1 - az^{-1}}$ | $ z > a $ |
| 8. | $(\cos \omega_0 n) u[n]$ | $\frac{1 - (\cos \omega_0) z^{-1}}{1 - 2(\cos \omega_0) z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$ | $ z > 1$ |
| 9. | $(\sin \omega_0 n) u[n]$ | $\frac{(\sin \omega_0) z^{-1}}{1 - 2(\cos \omega_0) z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$ | $ z > 1$ |
| 10. | $(r^n \cos \omega_0 n) u[n]$ | $\frac{1 - (r \cos \omega_0) z^{-1}}{1 - 2(r \cos \omega_0) z^{-1} + r^2 z^{-2}}$ | $ z > r$ |
| 11. | $(r^n \sin \omega_0 n) u[n]$ | $\frac{(\sin \omega_0) z^{-1}}{1 - 2(r \cos \omega_0) z^{-1} + r^2 z^{-2}}$ | $ z > r$ |

Fourier Transform Pairs for DTFT

| # | Sequence | Fourier Transform |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | $\delta[n]$ | 1 |
| 2. | $\delta[n - n_0]$ | $e^{-j\omega n_0}$ |
| 3. | 1 $(-\infty < n < \infty)$ | $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} 2\pi\delta(\omega + 2\pi k)$ |
| 4. | $a^n u[n] \quad (a < 1)$ | $\frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}}$ |
| 5. | $(-1)^n a^n u[n] \quad (a < 1),$ with $(-1)^n = e^{-j\pi n}$ | $\frac{1}{1 + ae^{-j\omega}}$ |
| 6. | $u[n]$ | $\frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}} + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} 2\pi\delta(\omega + 2\pi k)$ |
| 7. | $(n+1)a^n u[n] \quad (a < 1)$ | $\frac{1}{(1 - ae^{-j\omega})^2}$ |
| 8. | $\frac{r^n \sin \omega_p (n+1)}{\sin \omega_p} u[n] \quad (r < 1)$ | $\frac{1}{1 - 2r \cos \omega_p e^{-j\omega} + r^2 e^{-j2\omega}}$ |
| 9. | $\frac{\sin \omega_c n}{\pi n}$ = "sinc" function | $X(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} 1, & \omega < \omega_c \\ 0, & \omega_c < \omega \leq \pi \end{cases}$ |
| 10. | $x[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq n \leq M \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ | $\frac{\sin[\omega(M+1/2)]}{\sin(\omega/2)} e^{-j\omega M/2}$ |
| 11. | $e^{j\omega_0 n}$ | $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0 + 2\pi k)$ |
| 12. | $\cos(\omega_0 n + \phi)$ | $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} [\pi e^{j\phi} \delta(\omega - \omega_0 + 2\pi k) + \pi e^{-j\phi} \delta(\omega + \omega_0 + 2\pi k)]$ |
| 13. | $\sin(\omega_0 n + \phi)$ | $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} [-j\pi e^{j\phi} \delta(\omega - \omega_0 + 2\pi k) + j\pi e^{-j\phi} \delta(\omega + \omega_0 + 2\pi k)]$ |

Standard windows

| Window | Function |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rectangular | $w[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq n \leq M \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ |
| Bartlett (triangular) | $w[n] = \begin{cases} 2n/M, & 0 \leq n \leq M/2, \text{ } M \text{ even} \\ 2 - 2n/M, & M/2 < n \leq M \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ |
| Hanning | $w[n] = 0.5 - 0.5 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{2M+1}\right), \quad -M \leq n \leq M$ |
| Hamming | $w[n] = \begin{cases} 0.54 - 0.46 \cos(2\pi n/M), & 0 \leq n \leq M \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ |
| Blackman | $w[n] = \begin{cases} 0.42 - 0.5 \cos(2\pi n/M) + 0.08 \cos(4\pi n/M), & 0 \leq n \leq M \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ |

| Window name | Side lobe level (dB) | Approx. $\Delta\omega$ | Exact $\Delta\omega$ | $\delta_p \approx \delta_s$ | A_p (dB) | A_s (dB) |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| Rectangular | -13 | $4\pi/L$ | $1.8\pi/L$ | 0.09 | 0.75 | 21 |
| Bartlett | -25 | $8\pi/L$ | $6.1\pi/L$ | 0.05 | 0.45 | 26 |
| Hann | -31 | $8\pi/L$ | $6.2\pi/L$ | 0.0063 | 0.055 | 44 |
| Hamming | -41 | $8\pi/L$ | $6.6\pi/L$ | 0.0022 | 0.019 | 53 |
| Blackman | -57 | $12\pi/L$ | $11\pi/L$ | 0.0002 | 0.0017 | 74 |