

V SEMESTER B.TECH (ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING) PROCTORED ONLINE MAKEUP EXAMINATIONS, FEBRAUARY 2022

DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING [ELE 3152]

REVISED CREDIT SYSTEM

Time: 75 Minutes + 10 Minutes Date: 22 February 2022

Max. Marks: 20

Instructions to Candidates:

- ✤ Answer ALL the questions.
- ✤ Missing data may be suitably assumed.
- Time: 75 minutes for writing + 10 minutes for uploading.
- **1A.** A finite support signal x[n] is obtained by multiplying discrete-time ramp function r[n] by a rectangular window function and x[n] = r[n](u[n] u[n-6])
 - (i) Find the energy of x[n].
 - (ii) Calculate the even $x_e[n]$ and odd $x_o[n]$ components of x[n].

Show that the energy of x[n] is the sum of the energies of $x_e[n]$ and $x_o[n]$.

- **1B.** Seismic signal is sampled at 1 kHz to get discrete-time signal and is processed using symmetric second order FIR filter h[n]. The portion of discrete-time seismic signal is given by x[n] = [1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8, 9]. The impulse response of the FIR filter is h[n] = [2, 1, 2]. Using overlap-add method perform the linear convolution to determine the system response y[n] to the input x[n]. Take input sub-blocks of size 4. **(04)**
- **1C.** Determine the impulse response h[n] of the feedback system shown in Figure Q1C. Comment on stability of the system.



Figure Q1C

(03)

(03)

2A. Find the constants a, b, and c for a given frequency response $H[\omega]$ of a linear phase FIR system.

Given:
$$H[0] = \frac{5}{4}$$
, $H\left[\frac{\pi}{2}\right] = 0$, $H[\pi] = -\frac{1}{4}$, and
 $y[n] = a x[n] + b x[n-1] + c x[n-2] + b x[n-3] + a x[n-4]$ (03)

2B. A causal linear phase symmetric FIR system H(z) has 4 zeros and is given by $H(z) = H_1(z)(1 - 0.8z^{-1} + 0.64z^{-2})$. Find $H_1(z)$. Take h[n]=1 for n=0 (02)

2C. For a certain biomedical application, it is required to remove a band of high frequencies and Butterworth filter is used for the same. Design Butterworth filter using Bilinear transformation technique to meet the following specifications:

$$0.8 \le |H(e^{j\omega})| \le 1 ; \quad 0 \le \omega \le 0.4\pi$$
$$|H(e^{j\omega})| \le 0.2 ; \quad 0.6\pi \le \omega \le \pi$$

Take T = 1 sec.

(05)