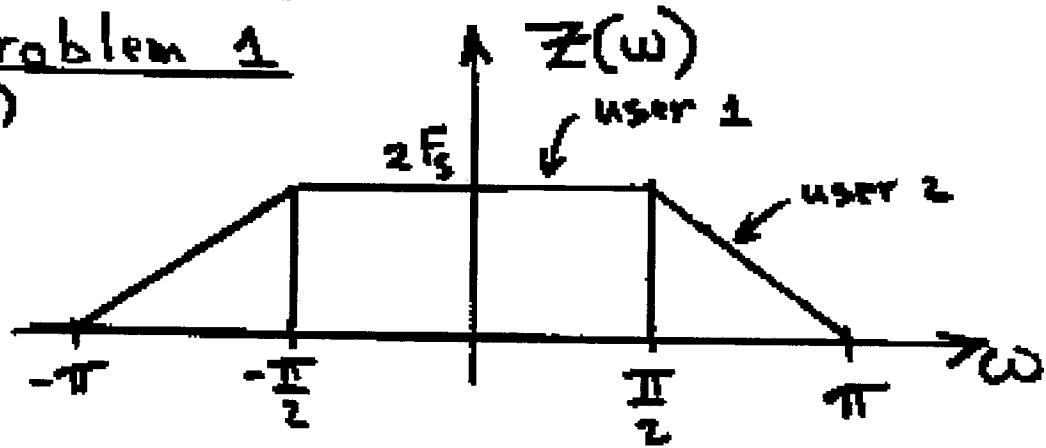


①

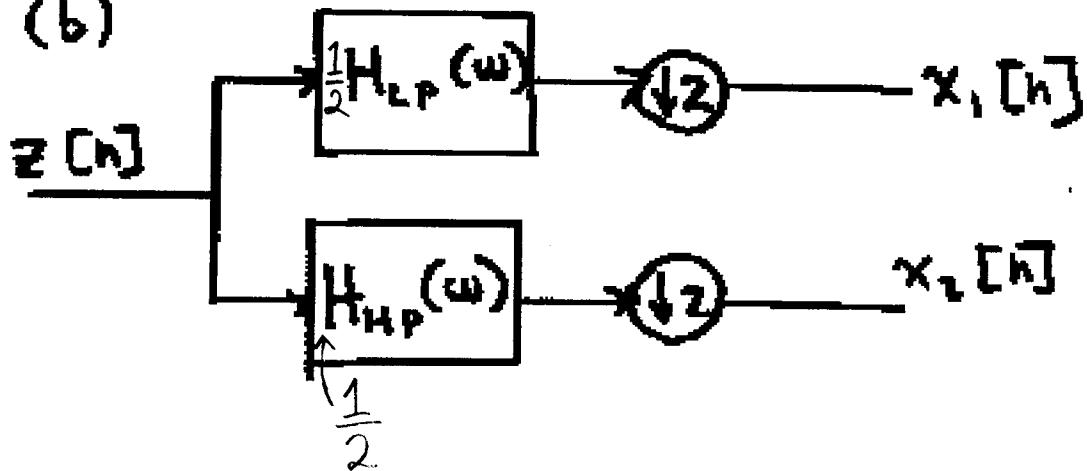
Soln. to Exam 2

Problem 1

(a)

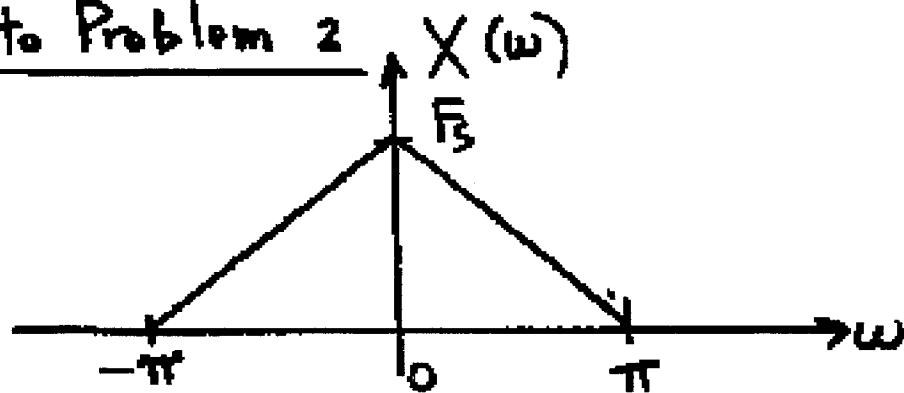


(b)

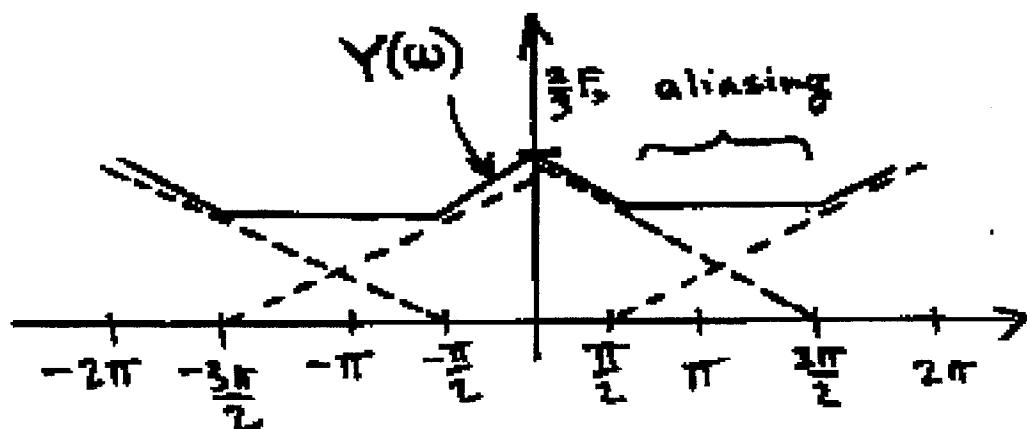


Soln. to Problem 2

(2)

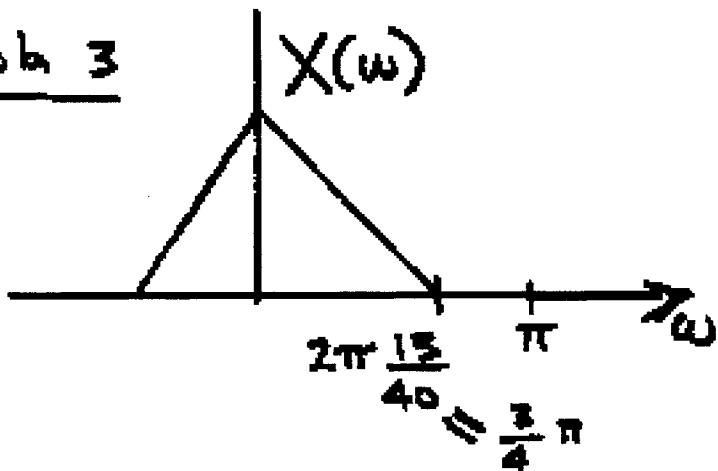


• New sampling rate : $F_{S_{\text{new}}} = \frac{2}{3} F_{\text{old}}$



Sol'n. to Prob. 3

(3)



(a) $\omega_{p_1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{4}\pi \right) = \frac{3}{8}\pi$

$$\omega_{s_1} = \pi - \frac{3}{8}\pi = \frac{5}{8}\pi$$

(b) $\omega_{p_2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{8}\pi \right) = \frac{3}{16}\pi$

$$\omega_{s_2} = \pi - \frac{3}{16}\pi = \frac{13}{16}\pi$$

(4)

Sol'n. to Prob. 4

$$(a) \quad s_2 = c \tan\left(\frac{w_k}{2}\right)$$

$$1 = c \tan\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= c \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \approx c \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \sqrt{2}$$

$$(b) \quad H(z) = \frac{1}{s^2 + \sqrt{2}s + 1} \quad |_{s = \sqrt{2} \frac{z-1}{z+1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \frac{(z-1)^2}{(z+1)^2} + 2 \frac{z-1}{z+1} + 1} \cdot \frac{(z+1)^2}{(z+1)^2}$$

(5)

$$H(z) = \frac{(z+1)^2}{2(z-1)^2 + 2(z^2-1) + (z+1)^2}$$

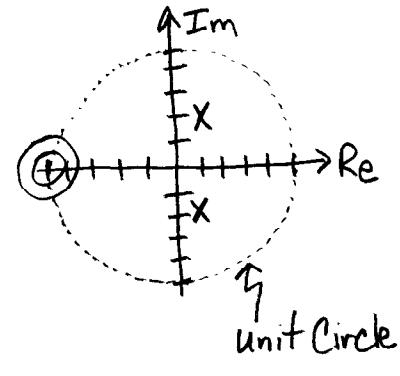
$$= \frac{(z+1)^2}{5z^2 - 2z + 1}$$

(C) zeroes: at $z=-1$ (Double zero)

poles: $5z^2 - 2z + 1 = 5(z^2 - \frac{2}{5}z + \frac{1}{5})$

poles at $\frac{-\left(\frac{-2}{5}\right) \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{-2}{5}\right)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)}}{2}$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \pm j \frac{2}{5}$$



The filter is causal. The poles are inside the unit circle. \Rightarrow Stable.

$$(d) H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{z^2 + 2z + 1}{5z^2 - 2z + 1} = \frac{1 + 2z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{5 - 2z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$$

$$Y(z)(5 - 2z^{-1} + z^{-2}) = X(z)(1 + 2z^{-1} + z^{-2})$$

$$5y[n] - 2y[n-1] + y[n-2] = x[n] + 2x[n-1] + x[n-2]$$

$$\Rightarrow y[n] = \frac{1}{5} \{ 2y[n-1] - y[n-2] + x[n] + 2x[n-1] + x[n-2] \}$$