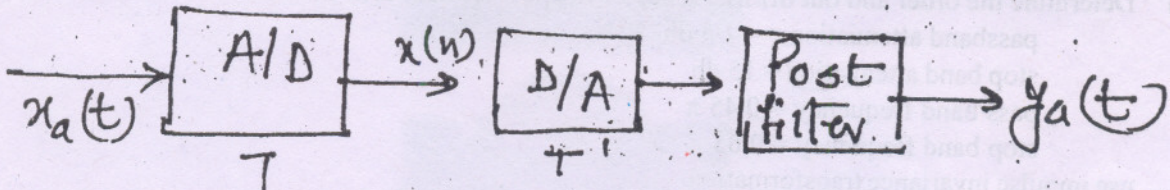


- N.B. :** (1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.  
 (2) Attempt any four questions out of remaining six.  
 (3) Figures to the right indicates full marks.  
 (4) Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. (a) Compare Recursive and non-recursive filter. 20  
 (b) Test Linearity and time invariance of following system :—  
 (i)  $y(n) = a \cos [x(n)] + b$ . (ii)  $y(n) = (n + 1) x(n)$ .  
 (c) Using DIF-FFT algorithms find 1 DFT of  $x(k) = \{ 10 - 2 + 2j, -2, -2 - 2j \}$ .  
 (d) Find Z-transform of  $x(n) = (n + 1) a^n u(n)$ . Specify its ROC.

2. (a) Consider a simple signal processing system as shown in figure. The sampling period of A/D and D/A convertor are  $T = 5$  ms and  $T = 1$  ms respectively. Determine the output  $y_a(t)$  of the if input is  $x_a(t) = 3 \cos 100 \pi t + 2 \sin 250 \pi t$ . The post filter removes any frequency component above  $F_s/2$ . 10



- (b) Determine the Convolution of following pairs of signals using Z-transform— 10

(i)  $x_1(n) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n n(n-1)$

$x_2(n) = \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \right] u(n)$

(ii)  $x_1(n) = nu(n)$   
 $x_2(n) = 2^n u(n-2)$ .

3. (a) Show Pole zero diagram with arbitrary pole-zero values for an IIR filter, which has damped Sinusoidal impulse response. Justify your answer. 6  
 (b)  $x_1(n)$  and  $x_2(n)$  are two 8 point real sequences.  $x_2(n)$  is time-reversed version of  $x_1(n)$ . 8

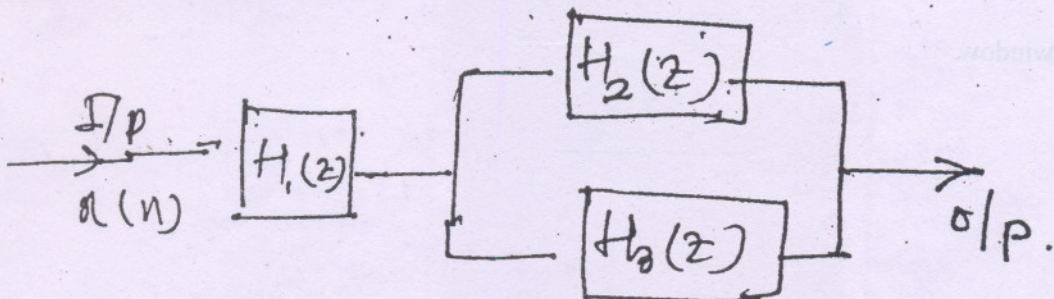
Let  $x_1(k) = x_R(k) + x_I(k)$

where R and I represents real and imaging part of DFT.

If  $x(n) = x_1(n) + x_2(n)$ . Without performing any DFT operation, find  $x(k)$ .

- (c) Let  $x_1(n) = [x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$  and  $x_1(k) = [x_1(0), x_1(1), x_1(2), x_1(3)]$ . If  $x_2(n) = [x_0, 0, x_1, 0, x_2, 0, x_3, 0]$ . 6  
 Find  $x_2(k)$  using results of  $x_1(k)$ . State the property used. Verify the property.

4. A Discrete time LTI causal system is shown in figure.



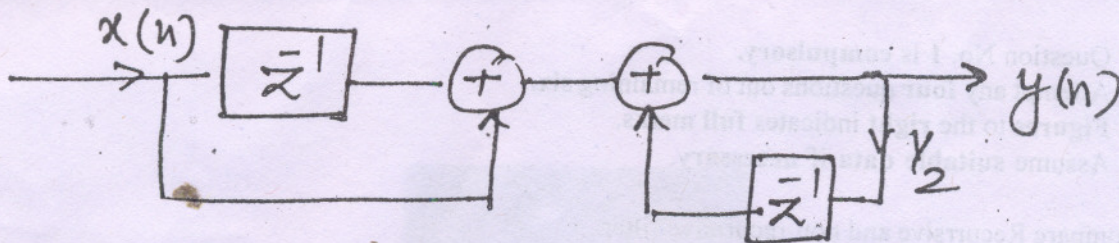
The poles and zeros of individual modules are tabulated below—

Module	Zero Location	Pole Location	Gain
$H_1(z)$	-0.2	-0.4	1
$H_2(z)$	—	-0.2	$-\frac{1}{3}$
$H_3(z)$	—	0.4	$\frac{4}{3}$

- (i) Find transfer function  $H(z)$  of total system. 5  
 (ii) Find the difference Equation of system. 3  
 (iii) Show direct form I, II and parallel form of realisation. 6  
 (iv) Find impulse response of system. 3  
 (v) Find step response of system. 3

5. (a) Consider the system as shown in figure—

8



- (i) Determine its impulse response  $h(n)$ .
- (ii) Show that  $h(n)$  is the convolution of following signals.

$$h_1(n) = \delta(n) + \delta(n - 1)$$

$$h_2(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 u(n).$$

- (b) Derive the expression for the order of Butterworth filter.
- (c) Determine the order and cut off frequency of lowpass Butterworth filter if.

passband attenuation = -1.5 db  
 stop band attenuation = 15 db  
 pass band frequency =  $0.45 \pi$   
 stop band frequency =  $0.65 \pi$   
 use impulse invariance transformation.

6. (a) Consider the following analog sinusoidal signal  $x_a(t) = 3 \sin(100 \pi t)$

12

- (i) Sketch the signal for  $0 \leq t \leq 30$  ms.
- (ii) The signal is sampled with a sampling period  $F_s = 300$  samples/s. Determine the frequency of resulting discrete the signal.
- (iii) Compute the sample value in one period of  $x(n)$ . Sketch  $x(n)$  on the same diagram with  $x_a(t)$ . What is period of discrete time signal in milisecond.
- (iv) Can you find a sampling rate  $F_s$  such that signal reduces to its peak value of 3? What is minimum value of  $F_s$  suitable for the same.

(b) Determine zero state and zero-input response for a system.

8

$$y(n) = -0.1 y(n - 1) + 0.2 y(n - 2) + x(n)$$

where  $x(n) = (1/3)^n u(n)$  and  $y(-1) = y(-2) = 1$ .

7. (a) Is the following filter is a Linear phase filter, if—

5

$$H(z) = 1 - z^{-1} + z^{-3} - z^{-4}$$

If yes, draw the phase response to prove it.

(b) Derive a relation between auto correlation of input, impulse response of system and an auto correlation of output.

5

(c) Design a Linear phase FIR filter with the following specifications—

10

$$H_d(w) = 0 \quad 0 \leq |w| \leq \pi/4$$

$$= 2e^{-j3/2w} \quad \frac{\pi}{4} < |w| < \pi.$$

Use Hamming window.