
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua
Sidang Akademik 2002/2003

Februari/Mac 2003

JEE 543 – PEMROSESAN ISYARAT DIGIT

Masa : 3 jam

ARAHAN KEPADA CALON:

Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **LAPAN (8)** muka surat berserta Lampiran (4 mukasurat) bercetak dan **ENAM (6)** soalan sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

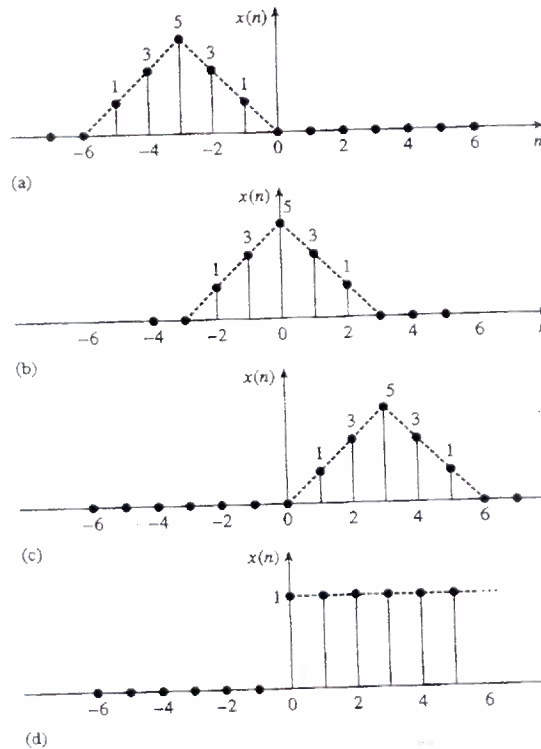
Jawab **LIMA (5)** soalan.

Agihan markah bagi soalan diberikan disut sebelah kanan soalan berkenaan.

Jawab semua soalan di dalam Bahasa Malaysia.

...2/-

1. (a) Tentukan jelmaan-z bagi setiap jujukan masa diskrit di dalam Rajah 1.
 Find the z-transform for each of the discrete-time sequences given in Figure 1. (50%)



Rajah 1
 Figure 1

- (b) Dapatkan isyarat masa diskrit, $x(n)$ yang dinyatakan oleh jelmaan-z berikut menggunakan kaedah perkembangan pecahan separuh.

Find the discrete-time signal, $x(n)$, represented by the following z-transform using the partial fraction expansion method.

$$x(z) = \frac{1}{(1-z^{-1})(1+0.8z^{-1})}$$

(50%)

...3/-

2. (a) Pertimbangkan jujukan berikut:
 Consider the following sequence:

$$(f[n]) = \{1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \}$$

di mana $N=10$, dan anggapkan ianya adalah berkala.
 where $N=10$, and is assumed periodic.

Dapatkan jelmaan Fourier diskrit untuk jujukan tersebut.
 Find the discrete Fourier transform of teat sequence.

(50%)

- (b) Dapatkan gambarajah rama-rama dari matriks berikut.
 (Gunakan kaedah pemusnahan dalam masa).

Find the butterflies diagram from the following matrix.
 (Using decimation-in-time method).

$$[\hat{W}_4] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & w^{-1} & w^{-2} & w^{-3} \\ 1 & w^{-2} & w^{-4} & w^{-6} \\ 1 & w^{-3} & w^{-6} & w^{-9} \end{bmatrix}$$

[Hint : $w^{-1} = \exp\left(-j \frac{2\pi}{N}\right)$]

(50%)

...4/-

3. Pertimbangkan penuras anjakan-tak-berbeza kausal lurus dengan sistem fungsi.

Consider the causal linear shift-invariant filter with system function.

$$H(z) = \frac{1 + 0.875z^{-1}}{(1 + 0.2z^{-1} + 0.9z^{-2})(1 - 0.7z^{-1})}$$

Lakarkan graf aliran isyarat untuk sistem ini menggunakan

Draw a signal flowgraph for this system using

- (a) Bentuk terus I
Direct form I (30%)
- (b) Bentuk terus II
Direct form II (30%)
- (c) Satu kaskad bagi sistem peringkat pertama dan kedua dalam bentuk terus II.
A cascade of first and second-order systems realized in direct form II. (40%)
4. (a) Dengan menganggap satu pendaraban kompleks memerlukan $1\mu\text{s}$ dan jumlah masa untuk mengira DFT ditentukan oleh jumlah masa yang diambil untuk menjalankan kesemua pendaraban.

Assume that a complex multiply takes $1\mu\text{s}$ and that the amount of time to compute a DFT is determined by the amount of time it takes to perform all of the multiplication.

...5/-

- (i) Berapakah masa yang diambil untuk mengira 1024 titik DFT secara terus.
How much time does it take to compute a 1024-point DFT directly?
- (ii) Berapakah masa yang diperlukan jika FFT digunakan.
How much time is required if an FFT is used.
- (iii) Ulangi bahagian (i) dan (ii) untuk 4096-titik DFT.
Repeat part (i) dan (ii) for 4096-point DFT.

(50%)

- (b) Pertimbangkan jujukan panjang-terhad.
Consider the finite-length sequence.

$$x(n) = \delta(n) + 2\delta(n-5)$$

- (i) Dapatkan jelmaan Fourier diskrit 10-titik untuk $x(n)$.
Find the 10-point discrete Fourier transform of $x(n)$.
- (ii) Dapatkan jujukan yang mempunyai satu jelmaan Fourier Diskrit.
Find the sequence that has a discrete Fourier transform.

$$Y(k) = e^{j2k\frac{2\pi}{10}} X(k)$$

di mana $X(k)$ adalah DFT 10-titik bagi $x(n)$.
where $X(k)$ is the 10-point DFT of $x(n)$.

(50%)

...6/-

5. Fungsi pindah berikut menunjukkan dua penuras yang berbeza yang memenuhi spesifikasi sambutan amplitud-frekuensi.

The following transfer functions represent two different filters meeting identical amplitude-frequency response specifications:

$$(i) \quad H(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2}}$$

di mana
where

$$b_0 = 0.498 \quad 181 \quad 9$$

$$b_1 = 0.927 \quad 477 \quad 7$$

$$b_2 = 0.498 \quad 181 \quad 9$$

$$a_1 = -0.674 \quad 487 \quad 8$$

$$a_2 = -0.363 \quad 348 \quad 2$$

$$(ii) \quad H(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{11} h(k) z^{-k}$$

di mana
where

$$h(0) = 0.546 \quad 032 \quad 80 \times 10^{-2} = h(11)$$

$$h(1) = -0.450 \quad 687 \quad 50 \times 10^{-1} = h(10)$$

$$h(2) = 0.691 \quad 694 \quad 20 \times 10^{-1} = h(9)$$

$$h(3) = -0.553 \quad 843 \quad 70 \times 10^{-1} = h(8)$$

$$h(4) = -0.634 \quad 284 \quad 10 \times 10^{-1} = h(7)$$

$$h(5) = 0.578 \quad 924 \quad 00 \times 10^0 = h(6)$$

...7/-

Untuk setiap penuras:

For each filter:

- (a) Nyatakan sama ada ianya penuras FIR atau IIR.
State whether it is an FIR or IIR filter.
(20%)
- (b) Tunjukkan operasi penurasan dalam bentuk gambarajah blok dan tuliskan persamaan perbezaan.
Represent the filtering operation in a block diagram form and write down the difference equation, and
(50%)
- (c) Tentukan dan berikan komen anda ke atas keperluan pengiraan dan penyimpanan.
Determine and comment on the computational and storage requirements.
(30%)
6. (a) Nyatakan langkah-langkah yang terlibat dalam merekabentuk satu penuras digit.
State the steps involves in designing a digital filter.
(30%)

...8/-

- (b) Satu penuras laluan jalur akan direkabentuk untuk memenuhi spesifikasi sambutan frekuensi berikut:

A FIR bandpass filter is to be designed to meet the following frequency response specifications:

Laluan jalur 0.18 – 0.33 (normalized)
Passband

Lebar peralihan 0.04 (normalized)
Transition width

Sisihan jalur henti 0.001
Stopband deviation

Sisihan laluan jalur 0.05
Passband deviation

- (i) Lakarkan skim tolerensi untuk penuras ini.
Sketch the tolerance scheme for the filter.
- (ii) Nyatakan frekuensi tepi jalur penuras dalam unit kilohertz, anggapan frekuensi persampelan 10kHz, dan sisihan jalur henti dan laluan jalur dalam decibel.

Express the filter bandedge frequencies in the standard unit of kilohertz, assuming a sampling frequency of 10kHz, and the stopband and passband deviations in decibels.

(70%)

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Property	Fourier Transform $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} X(j\omega)$ $y(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} Y(j\omega)$	Fourier Series $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FS; \omega_0} X[k]$ $y(t) \xleftrightarrow{FS; \omega_0} Y[k]$ Period = T
Linearity	$ax(t) + by(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} aX(j\omega) + bY(j\omega)$	$ax(t) + by(t) \xleftrightarrow{FS; \omega_0} aX[k] + bY[k]$
Time shift	$x(t - t_0) \xleftrightarrow{FT} e^{-j\omega t_0} X(j\omega)$	$x(t - t_0) \xleftrightarrow{FS; \omega_0} e^{-jk\omega_0 t_0} X[k]$
Frequency shift	$e^{j\gamma t} x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} X(j(\omega - \gamma))$	$e^{jk_0 t} x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FS; \omega_0} X[k - k_0]$
Scaling	$x(at) \xleftrightarrow{FT} \frac{1}{ a } X\left(\frac{j\omega}{a}\right)$	$x(at) \xleftrightarrow{FS; a\omega_0} X[k]$
Differentiation-time	$\frac{d}{dt} x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} j\omega X(j\omega)$	$\frac{d}{dt} x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FS; \omega_0} jk\omega_0 X[k]$
Differentiation-frequency	$-jtx(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} \frac{d}{d\omega} X(j\omega)$	—
Integration/Summation	$\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \xleftrightarrow{FT} \frac{X(j\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi X(j0)\delta(\omega)$	—
Convolution	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)y(t - \tau) d\tau \xleftrightarrow{FT} X(j\omega)Y(j\omega)$	$\int_{(T)} x(\tau)y(t - \tau) d\tau \xleftrightarrow{FS; \omega_0} TX[k]Y[k]$
Modulation	$x(t)y(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\nu)Y(j(\omega - \nu)) d\nu$	$x(t)y(t) \xleftrightarrow{FS; \omega_0} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} X[l]Y[k - l]$
Parseval's Theorem	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) ^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) ^2 d\omega$	$\frac{1}{T} \int_{(T)} x(t) ^2 dt = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X[k] ^2$
Duality	$X(jt) \xleftrightarrow{FT} 2\pi x(-\omega)$	$x[n] \xleftrightarrow{DTFT} X(e^{j\Omega})$ $X(e^{j\Omega}) \xleftrightarrow{FS; 1} x[-k]$
Symmetry	$x(t) \text{ real} \xleftrightarrow{FT} X^*(j\omega) = X(-j\omega)$ $x(t) \text{ imaginary} \xleftrightarrow{FT} X^*(j\omega) = -X(-j\omega)$ $x(t) \text{ real and even} \xleftrightarrow{FT} \text{Im}\{X(j\omega)\} = 0$ $x(t) \text{ real and odd} \xleftrightarrow{FT} \text{Re}\{X(j\omega)\} = 0$	$x(t) \text{ real} \xleftrightarrow{FS; \omega_0} X^*[k] = X[-k]$ $x(t) \text{ imaginary} \xleftrightarrow{FS; \omega_0} X^*[k] = -X[-k]$ $x(t) \text{ real and even} \xleftrightarrow{FS; \omega_0} \text{Im}\{X[k]\} = 0$ $x(t) \text{ real and odd} \xleftrightarrow{FS; \omega_0} \text{Re}\{X[k]\} = 0$

Discrete-Time FT	Discrete-Time FS
$x[n] \xleftrightarrow{DTFT} X(e^{j\Omega})$ $y[n] \xleftrightarrow{DTFT} Y(e^{j\Omega})$	$x[n] \xleftrightarrow{DTFS; \Omega_0} X[k]$ $y[n] \xleftrightarrow{DTFS; \Omega_0} Y[k]$ Period = N
$ax[n] + by[n] \xleftrightarrow{DTFT} aX(e^{j\Omega}) + bY(e^{j\Omega})$	$ax[n] + by[n] \xleftrightarrow{DTFS; \Omega_0} aX[k] + bY[k]$
$x[n - n_0] \xleftrightarrow{DTFT} e^{-j\Omega n_0} X(e^{j\Omega})$	$x[n - n_0] \xleftrightarrow{DTFS; \Omega_0} e^{-jk\Omega_0 n_0} X[k]$
$e^{j\Gamma n} x[n] \xleftrightarrow{DTFT} X(e^{j(\Omega - \Gamma)})$	$e^{jk_0 \Omega_0 n} x[n] \xleftrightarrow{DTFS; \Omega_0} X[k - k_0]$
$x_z[n] = 0, \quad n \neq lp$ $x_z[lp] \xleftrightarrow{DTFT} X_z(e^{j\Omega} p)$	$x_z[n] = 0, \quad n \neq lp$ $x_z[lp] \xleftrightarrow{DTFS; p\Omega_0} pX_z[k]$
—	—
$-jnx[n] \xleftrightarrow{DTFT} \frac{d}{d\Omega} X(e^{j\Omega})$	—
$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] \xleftrightarrow{DTFT} \frac{X(e^{j\Omega})}{1 - e^{-j\Omega}} + \pi X(e^{j0}) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - k2\pi)$	—
$\sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} x[l]y[n-l] \xleftrightarrow{DTFT} X(e^{j\Omega})Y(e^{j\Omega})$	$\sum_{l=(N)} x[l]y[n-l] \xleftrightarrow{DTFS; \Omega_0} NX[k]Y[k]$
$x[n]y[n] \xleftrightarrow{DTFT} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} X(e^{j\Gamma})Y(e^{j(\Omega - \Gamma)}) d\Gamma$	$x[n]y[n] \xleftrightarrow{DTFS; \Omega_0} \sum_{l=(N)} X[l]Y[k-l]$
$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] ^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} X(e^{j\Omega}) ^2 d\Omega$	$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=(N)} x[n] ^2 = \sum_{k=(N)} X[k] ^2$
$x[n] \xleftrightarrow{DTFT} X(e^{j\Omega})$ $X(e^{j\Omega}) \xleftrightarrow{FS; 1} x[-k]$	$X[n] \xleftrightarrow{DTFS; \Omega_0} \frac{1}{N} x[-k]$
$x[n] \text{ real} \xleftrightarrow{DTFT} X^*(e^{j\Omega}) = X(e^{-j\Omega})$ $x[n] \text{ imaginary} \xleftrightarrow{DTFT} X^*(e^{j\Omega}) = -X(e^{-j\Omega})$ $x[n] \text{ real and even} \xleftrightarrow{DTFT} \text{Im}\{X(e^{j\Omega})\} = 0$ $x[n] \text{ real and odd} \xleftrightarrow{DTFT} \text{Re}\{X(e^{j\Omega})\} = 0$	$x[n] \text{ real} \xleftrightarrow{DTFS; \Omega_0} X^*[k] = X[-k]$ $x[n] \text{ imaginary} \xleftrightarrow{DTFS; \Omega_0} X^*[k] = -X[-k]$ $x[n] \text{ real and even} \xleftrightarrow{DTFS; \Omega_0} \text{Im}\{X[k]\} = 0$ $x[n] \text{ real and odd} \xleftrightarrow{DTFS; \Omega_0} \text{Re}\{X[k]\} = 0$

E.1 Basic z-Transforms

Signal	Transform	ROC
$\delta[n]$	1	All z
$u[n]$	$\frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$	$ z > 1$
$\alpha^n u[n]$	$\frac{1}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}}$	$ z > \alpha $
$n\alpha^n u[n]$	$\frac{\alpha z^{-1}}{(1 - \alpha z^{-1})^2}$	$ z > \alpha $
$[\cos(\Omega_1 n)]u[n]$	$\frac{1 - z^{-1} \cos \Omega_1}{1 - z^{-1} 2 \cos \Omega_1 + z^{-2}}$	$ z > 1$
$[\sin(\Omega_1 n)]u[n]$	$\frac{z^{-1} \sin \Omega_1}{1 - z^{-1} 2 \cos \Omega_1 + z^{-2}}$	$ z > 1$
$[r^n \cos(\Omega_1 n)]u[n]$	$\frac{1 - z^{-1} r \cos \Omega_1}{1 - z^{-1} 2r \cos \Omega_1 + r^2 z^{-2}}$	$ z > r$
$[r^n \sin(\Omega_1 n)]u[n]$	$\frac{z^{-1} r \sin \Omega_1}{1 - z^{-1} 2r \cos \Omega_1 + r^2 z^{-2}}$	$ z > r$

■ **BILATERAL TRANSFORMS FOR SIGNALS THAT ARE NONZERO FOR $n < 0$**

Signal	Bilateral Transform	ROC
$u[-n - 1]$	$\frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$	$ z < 1$
$-\alpha^n u[-n - 1]$	$\frac{1}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}}$	$ z < \alpha $
$-n\alpha^n u[-n - 1]$	$\frac{\alpha z^{-1}}{(1 - \alpha z^{-1})^2}$	$ z < \alpha $

■ **E.2 z-Transform Properties**

Signal	Unilateral Transform	Bilateral Transform	ROC
$x[n]$	$X(z)$	$X(z)$	R_x
$y[n]$	$Y(z)$	$Y(z)$	R_y
$ax[n] + by[n]$	$aX(z) + bY(z)$	$aX(z) + bY(z)$	At least $R_x \cap R_y$
$x[n - k]$	See below	$z^{-k}X(z)$	R_x except possibly $ z = 0, \infty$
$\alpha^n x[n]$	$X\left(\frac{z}{\alpha}\right)$	$X\left(\frac{z}{\alpha}\right)$	$ \alpha R_x$
$x[-n]$	—	$X\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$	$\frac{1}{R_x}$
$x[n] * y[n]$	$X(z)Y(z)$	$X(z)Y(z)$	At least $R_x \cap R_y$
$nx[n]$	$-z \frac{d}{dz} X(z)$	$-z \frac{d}{dz} X(z)$	R_x except possibly addition or deletion of $z = 0$