

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

1. (a) Check whether the following filter is a Linear phase filter or not. If yes, draw the phase response to prove it. 5  
 Given  $H(z) = 1 - z^{-1} + z^{-3} - z^{-4}$ .
- (b) State whether the following statement is true or false. Justify your answer. 5  
 Anti symmetrical FIR filters are not suitable to design linear phase low pass FIR filters.
- (c) Write a difference equation for a system which generates a sequence 5  
 $y(n) = (0.2)^n \sin \pi/6 n u(n)$
- (d) Develop the relationship between DTFT and DFT, ZT and DFT of discrete time signal  $x(n)$  5
2. (a) A discrete time system is described by the equation  $y(n] = x(n) - y(n-1) + 6y(n-1)$  10  
 The input to the system is  $x(n) = 8u(n)$  with initial conditions  $y(-1) = 1$  and  $y(-2) = -1$ . Determine :  
 (i) Zero input response  
 (ii) Zero state response  
 (iii) Total response.
- (b) Draw DITFFT flow graph for  $N = 6$  (composite FFT). Derive the necessary equations to obtain composite FFT. 10
3. (a) Show cascade and parallel realization of the following causal LTI systems using real coefficients only 10

$$H(z) = \frac{10z \left( z - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( z - \frac{2}{3} \right) (z + 2)}{\left( z - \frac{3}{4} \right) \left( z - \frac{1}{8} \right) \left( z - \frac{1}{2} - j\frac{1}{2} \right) \left( z - \frac{1}{2} + j\frac{1}{2} \right)}$$

- (b) The cut off frequency of a LPF is required to be 100 Hz. Sampling frequency is 1 kHz. Design a second order Butterworth filter using 10  
 (i) Bilinear Transformation method  
 (ii) Impulse Invariant method.
4. (a) (i) Impulse Invariant method is not suitable for HPF/BPF design. Justify. 5  
 (ii) A linear filter having frequency response as  $H(e^{jw}) = e^{-2jw} [2 \sin 2w + 5 \sin w]$ . 5  
 Show pole - zero diagram of the filter.
- (b) Let  $x(n) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  and  $y(n) = \{5, 6, 7, 8\}$ . Find DFT of each of the sequence using 4 point FFT only once. 10

5. (a) Given  $y(n] = ay(n-1) + bx(n)$   $0 < a < 1$  10
- Determine the magnitude and phase response  $H(w)$  of the filter.
  - Choose the parameter 'b' so that magnitude value of  $|H(w)|$  is unity and sketch  $|H(w)|$  and  $\angle H(w)$  for  $a = 0.9$ .
  - Determine the o/p of the filter to the input signal  
 $x(n) = 5 + 12 \sin(n\pi/2) - 20 \cos(n\pi + \pi/4)$
- (b) (i) If  $x(n) = \{1, 2, 3, 1, 4, 1, 3, 2\}$ . Find  $x(k)$  using DITFFT algorithm. 10
- (ii) Using result in (i) only find  $x_2(k)$  if  $x_2(n) = x(-n)$ .
6. (a) Design a sixth order, linear phase FIR filter using frequency sampling technique. 10  
 The DFT  $H(k)$  of impulse response function is given below.  
 $H(0) = 1$ ,  $H(1) = e^{-j6\pi/7}$ ,  $H(6) = e^{j6\pi/7}$ .  $H(2) = H(3) = H(4) = H(5) = 0$ . Draw realisation diagram with real coefficients only.
- (b) A system transfer of a causal LTI system is given as 10

$$H(z) = \frac{z^2 + 0.25}{z^2 - 0.4z - 0.05}$$

- Draw pole - zero diagram of the system and indicate whether system is minimum phase or maximum phase type. Justify your answer.
- For this system to be stable, what may be the ROC of the system. Write difference equation of the system.
- Find impulse response of the system.
- Give difference equation and corresponding realisation diagram if the system equation is realised using (1) Direct Form II, (2) Cascade Form of realisation.

7. A filter is required to be designed with the following response 20

$$H_d(e^{jw}) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-j2w} & -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq w \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{\pi}{4} \leq |w| \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

- Determine the filter coefficients if rectangular window function is used for design.
- Determine the frequency response  $H(e^{jw})$  of the designed filter.
- Show realization of the filter with minimum number of multiplications.
- Find the response of the filter to the input :

(i)  $x(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{3}\right) u(n)$

(ii)  $x(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$