

College of Engineering Pune

E & TC Department

T.Y.B.Tech

Digital Signal Processing

End Semester Examination, November 2012

Time:3hrs

Date:24<sup>th</sup> Nov 2012

Instructions:

Max. Marks 50

All questions are compulsory

Assume suitable data if necessary

Figures to right indicates marks allotted to the questions

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- Q.No. 1 a) A discrete time system has a unit sample response  $h(n)$  given by **3**
- $$h(n) = \frac{1}{2} \delta(n) + \delta(n-1) + \frac{1}{2} \delta(n-2)$$
- i) Find the system frequency response .  
ii) Find the response of the system to  $x(n) = 5 \cos(\pi n/4)$   
iii) Find Transfer function and comment on the stability of the system.
- b) Find inverse transform of **3**
- $$X(z) = \frac{z}{3z^2 - 4z + 1}$$
- When the ROC is a)  $|z| > 1, \dots \text{and} \dots |z| < \frac{1}{2}$
- c) Compare direct form I and Direct form II realization of IIR systems **3**

- d) List the problems of finite word length in digital filter. **3**
- Q. No. 2 a) What is Multirate Digital Signal Processing Discuss direct form I Structure implementation for multirate DSP. **5**
- b) How sampling rate can be converted using I/D rational factor **4**
- Q.No.3 a) What is the cause of frequency warping? What is the cause of this effect? **3**
- b) Find the transfer function  $H(s)$  for the normalized Butterworth filter of order 2. **3**
- Q.No.4 a) Design low pass IIR Digital filter with a maximally flat magnitude characteristic. The passband edge frequency is  $\omega_p = 0.25\pi$  with a passband ripple not exceeding 0.5 dB. The minimum stopband attenuation at the stopband edge frequency of  $\omega_s = 0.55\pi$  is 15dB. **6**
- b) Compare impulse invariant method and bilinear transform method with approximation method. **3**
- Q. No.5 a) Find (8-point) DIF FFT for a sequence. **5**  
 $x(t) = \{1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1\}$  Verify result by finding Inverse FFT.
- b) Discuss FIR filtering method using windowing technique. **3**
- Q.No.6 a) What is time aliasing? **3**
- b) Derive equation for circular convolution. **3**

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