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GIET MAIN CAMPUS AUTONOMOUS GUNUPUR – 765022
 B. Tech Degree Examinations, December – 2020
 (Fifth Semester)
BECPC5020 / BEIPC 5020 – DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING
 (AE&IE and ECE)

Time: 2 hrs

Maximum: 50 Marks

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

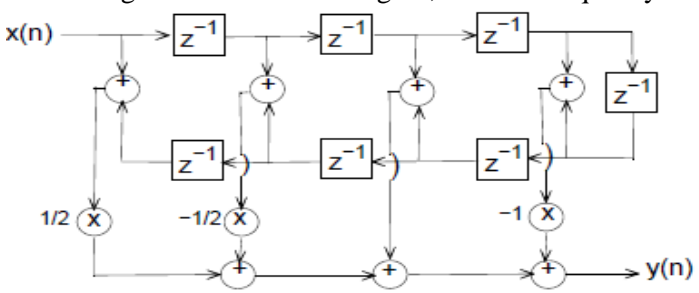
PART – A: (Multiple Choice Questions)

(1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

Q.1. Answer ALL questions

[CO#]

[PO#]

- a. The first six points of the 8-point DFT of a real valued sequence are 5, 2-j4, 1-j3, 3-j4, 0 and 3+j4. The last two points of the DFT are respectively
- (i) 2-j4, 1-j3 (ii) 1+j3, 2+j4
 (iii) 1+j3, 5 (iv) 1-j3, 2-j4
- b. Direct computation of the N-point inverse DFT /FFT would require complex multiplications are
- (i) $N^2/2$ and $N \log_2 N$ (ii) N^2 and $N(N-1)$
 (iii) $N(N-1)$ and $N/2 \log_2 N$ (iv) None
- c. The 4 point DFT of a discrete time sequence {1, 2, 3, 4} is
- (i) [10, -2, +2j, 2, -2-2j] (ii) [10, -2+2j, -2, -2-2j]
 (iii) [10, 1-3j, 2, 1+3j] (iv) [10, -1+3j, 0, -1-3j]
- d. Two discrete time system with impulse response $h_1(n) = \delta[n-1]$ and $h_2[n] = \delta[n-2]$ are connected in cascade. The overall impulse response of the cascaded system is
- (i) $\delta[n-1] + \delta[n-2]$ (ii) $\delta[n-3]$
 (iii) $\delta[n-1]\delta[n-2]$ (iv) $\delta[n-4]$
- e. A sequence $x(n)$ of length 32 is given and it is required to compute its 32 point DFT by using FFT (decimation-in-time) algorithm. In the revised order data vector at the FFT input, determine the position of $x(24)$,
- (i) 12 (ii) 3
 (iii) 8 (iv) 6
- f. For the digital filter shown in figure, find the frequency response $H(e^{j\omega})$
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- (i) 1, -1, 2, -2, -2, 2, -1, 1 (ii) 1/2, -1/2, 1, -1
 (iii) 1/2, -1/2, 1, -1, -1, 1, -1/2, 1/2 (iv) 0, 0, 0, 0, 1/2, -1/2, 1, -1
- g. What is the condition for linear phase FIR filter for Symmetry condition
- (i) $h(n) = +h(M-1-n)$ (ii) $h(n) = -h(M-1-n)$
 (iii) $h(n) = +h(M+1-n)$ (iv) $h(n) = -h(M+1-n)$
- h. A low pass filter is described by the following difference equation: $y(n) = 0.5x(n) + 0.1x(n-1)$. The filter is converted into a high pass filter by giving π right shift to $H(e^{j\omega})$. The input-output relation of the high pass filter is given by
- (i) $y(n) = 0.5x(n) - 0.1x(n-1)$. (ii) $y(n) = 0.5x(n) + 0.1x(n-1)$.
 (iii) $y(n) = -0.5x(n) - 0.1x(n-1)$. (iv) $y(n) = -0.5x(n) + 0.1x(n-1)$.

- i. Given analog filter $H_a(s) = \frac{s+2}{(s+2)^2 + 16}$, $\text{Re}(s) > -1$ Determine the digital filter $H(z)$ is designed from $H_a(s)$ using impulse invariant method. Assume sampling period T . CO4 PO2
- (i) $\frac{1 - e^{-T} \sin(2T)z^{-1}}{1 - 2e^{-T} \sin(2T)z^{-1} + e^{-2T}z^{-2}}$, $|z| < e^{-T}$ (ii) $\frac{1 - e^{-2T} \cos(4T)z^{-1}}{1 - 2e^{-2T} \cos(4T)z^{-1} + e^{-4T}z^{-2}}$, $|z| < e^{-2T}$
- (iii) $\frac{1 - e^{-2T} \sin(4T)z^{-1}}{1 - 2e^{-T} \sin(2T)z^{-1} + e^{-2T}z^{-2}}$, $|z| > e^{-T}$ (iv) $\frac{1 - e^{-T} \cos(2T)z^{-1}}{1 - 2e^{-T} \cos(2T)z^{-1} + e^{-2T}z^{-2}}$, $|z| > e^{-T}$
- j. An IIR filter is designed from a prototype causal and stable analog filter CO4 PO1
 $H_a(s) = \frac{1}{(s+2)(s+3)}$ by the impulse invariant method. Determine the IIR filter poles of $H(z)$
- (i) e^T and e^{2T} (ii) e^{-2T} and e^{-3T}
 (iii) e^{-T} and e^{2T} (iv) e^{2T} and e^{-3T}

PART – B: (Short Answer Questions)

(2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

Q.2. Answer ALL questions

- | | [CO#] | [PO#] |
|--|-------|-------|
| a. Give the relationship between Z-Transform and DFT | CO1 | PO1 |
| b. How many multiplication and additions are required for 16 point in DFT and FFT | CO2 | PO1 |
| c. Determine the transversal structure of the system function $H(z) = 1+2z^{-1}-4z^{-3}$ | CO3 | PO2 |
| d. State the necessary condition for Asymmetry linear phase FIR filter? | CO3 | PO1 |
| e. An impulse response, $h(t) = \exp(-2t) u(t)$ of certain LTI system. Find the $H(z)$ by using impulse invariant technique. Assume $T = 0.1$ sec. | CO4 | PO2 |

PART – C: (Long Answer Questions)

(6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

Answer ANY FIVE questions

- | | Marks | [CO#] | [PO#] |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 3. State and prove the circular shift theorem of DFT | (6) | CO1 | PO1 |
| 4. Find the output of a filter whose impulse response is $h(n) = \{1, 2, 2\}$ and input signal $x(n) = \{3, -1, 0, 1, 3, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1\}$ using Overlap-save method | (6) | CO1 | PO1 |
| 5. The DFT of $x(n)$ is described as $X(K) = \{0, -1-i, 6, -1+i\}$. Find the DFT of $x^2(n)$? | (6) | | |
| 6. Design a FIR filter using Hamming window of length 5 if the desired frequency response is | (6) | | |

$$H_d(\omega) = e^{-j2\omega} \text{ for } -\pi/4 \leq \omega \leq \pi/4$$

$$= 0 \text{ Otherwise}$$

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|---|-----|-----|-----|
| 7. Find the FFT of the sequence $x(n) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ using DIT algorithm and demonstrate radix-2 DIT FFT algorithm | (6) | CO2 | PO2 |
| 8. Find the 8-point DFT using DIF-FFT algorithm if $x(n) = \{1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 4\}$ | (6) | | |
| 9. Obtain the Direct Form-II, Parallel realization of the system described by $y(n) = -0.1 y(n-1) + 0.72 y(n-2) + 0.7 x(n) - 0.252 x(n-2)$ | (6) | CO4 | PO2 |
| 10. Apply the impulse invariant method $H_a(s) = \frac{10}{(s+2)(s+5)}$ and find the corresponding digital filter transfer function for sampling frequency of 0.1 samples/second. | (6) | CO4 | PO2 |