

TEC-502

1064

Odd Semester Examination 2018-19

B.TECH. (EEE/EN) (SEMESTER-V)

DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING

Time: 03:00 Hours

Max Marks : 100

Note: All Questions Are Compulsory.

1. Attempt any four of the following: [4 x 5= 20]
- State the condition for a digital filter to be causal and stable?
 - State the necessary and sufficient condition for the stability of LTI systems.
 - Show that the output of an LTI system can be expressed in term of its unit impulse response.
 - For each impulse response determine the system is i) stable ii) causal
 - $h(n) = \delta(n) + \sin \pi n$
 - $h(n) = 2^n u(-n)$
 - Find the convolution $x(n) * h(n)$, where $x(n) = a^n u(n)$, $h(n) = \beta^n u(n)$
2. Attempt any four of the following: [4 x 5= 20]
- Differentiate between DIT and DIF FFT algorithm.
 - Obtain direct cascade realization of the system $H(Z) = (1+5Z^{-1}+6Z^{-2})(1+Z^{-1})$.
 - Prove that an FIR filter has linear phase if the unit sample response satisfy the condition $h(n)=h(N-1-n)$
 - Why impulse invariant method is not preferred in the design of high pass IIR filter?
 - Draw the butterfly operation in DIT and DIF algorithm?

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3. Attempt **any two** of the following: [2 x 10 =20]
- What is the reason that FIR filters are always stable? Also write the properties of FIR filter.
 - Write on optimum approximation of FIR filters?
 - Draw the direct form implementation of the FIR system having difference equation $y(n) = x(n) - 2x(n-1) + 3x(n-2) - 10x(n-6)$
4. Attempt **any two** of the following: [2 x 10 =20]
- Write short notes on Walsh and Hardmard Coding.
 - Convert the analog filter $H(s) = 0.5 (s+4) / (s+1)(s+2)$ using impulse invariant transformation $T=0.31416s$
 - Derive bilinear transformation for an analog filter with system function $H(s) = b / (s+ a)$
5. Attempt **any two** of the following: [2 x 10 =20]
- Develop a decimation-in-frequency FFT algorithm for $N = 8$.
 - Compute the DFT of the sequence $x(n) = [1 0 10 1 0 1 0]$ using DIT FFT algorithm.
 - What are the application of adaptive filtering to echo cancellation and equalization.

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