





12. a) Design a butterworth digital IIR lowpass filter using bilinear transformation by taking  $T = 0.5s$ , to satisfy the following specifications.

$$0.707 \leq |H(e^{j\omega})| \leq 1.0 ; \text{ for } 0 \leq \omega \leq 0.45\pi$$

$$|H(e^{j\omega})| \leq 0.2 ; \text{ for } 0.65\pi \leq \omega \leq \pi$$

Draw direct form-I structure of the filter.

(OR)

- b) Obtain the cascade form realization of the LTI system governed by the equation

$$y(n) = -\frac{3}{8}y(n-1) + \frac{3}{32}y(n-2) + \frac{1}{64}y(n-3) + x(n) + 3x(n-1) + 2x(n-2)$$

13. a) Design a linear phase FIR high pass filter using hamming window, with a cutoff frequency,  $\omega_c = 0.8 \pi$  rad/sample and  $N = 7$ .

(OR)

- b) i) Explain the procedure for designing a FIR filter by Frequency Sampling technique. (6)  
 ii) Describe about linear phase realization of FIR filters. (10)

14. a) Find the quantization step size, variance of the error signal and variance of the quantization noise at the output for the given LTI system. The input signal  $x(n)$  has a range of  $-5V$  to  $+5V$ , represented by 8-bits.

$$y(n) = 0.68y(n-1) + 0.15x(n).$$

(OR)

- b) For second-order IIR Filter,  $H(z) = \frac{1}{(1-0.5z^{-1})(1-0.45z^{-1})}$ . Analyze the effect

of shift in pole location with 3-bit co-efficient representation in the direct and cascade form.

15. a) i) List the applications and advantages of multirate DSP. (6)  
 ii) Explain the concept of sampling rate conversion and its multistage implementation. (10)

(OR)

- b) Determine the upsampled version of the signal  $x(n) = \{1, -1, 2, -2\}$ , by taking  $I = 2; 3$  as the sampling rate multiplication factor.