

Digital Signal Processing

Lecture 6

Time and Frequency Response Examples

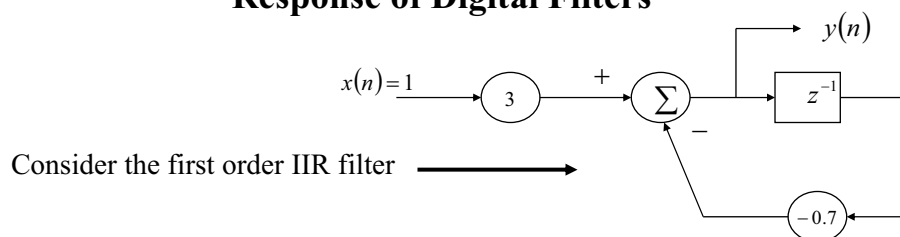
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Example: Impulse, Steady-State and Transient Response of Digital Filters



$$y(n) = 3x(n) + 0.7y(n-1)$$

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Impulse Response

$$y(n) = 3x(n) + 0.7y(n-1)$$

$$h(n) = 3\delta(n) + 0.7h(n-1)$$

Solve $h(n) - 0.7h(n-1) = 0$ Try $h(n) = cp^n$

$$cp^n - 0.7cp^{n-1} = 0$$

$$p = 0.7$$

$$h(0) = 3$$

$$c = 3$$

Transient and Steady State Response

Same aux eq as before thus $y^{tr}(n) = c_1(0.7)^n, n \geq 0$

Since input is 1 try root 1ⁿ $y^{ss}(n) = c_2(1)^n, n \geq 0$

$$y^{total}(n) = y^{tr}(n) + y^{ss}(n) = c_1(0.7)^n + c_2, n \geq 0$$

Initial Conditions

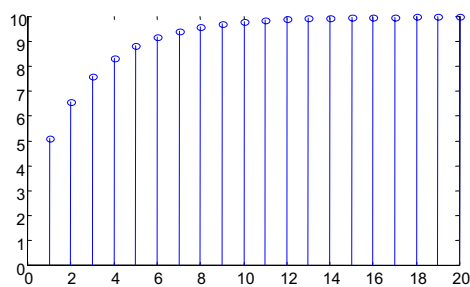
$$y^{total}(0) = 3 \quad y^{total}(1) = 5.1$$

Steady-State and Transient Response (2)

$$c_1 + c_2 = 3 \quad c_1 = -7$$

$$0.7c_1 + c_2 = 5.1 \quad c_2 = 10$$

$$y(n) = 10 - 7(0.7)^n, n \geq 0$$



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Example: Find the Impulse Response of the Filter

$$y(n] = x(n] + 5/6y(n-1] - 1/6y(n-2]$$

$$h(n] - 5/6h(n-1] + 1/6h(n-2] = 0$$

$$p^n - 5/6p^{n-1} + 1/6p^{n-2} = 0$$

$$p^2 - 5/6p + 1/6 = 0$$

$$p_1 = 1/2$$

$$p_2 = 1/3$$

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Example: Find the Impulse Response of the Filter

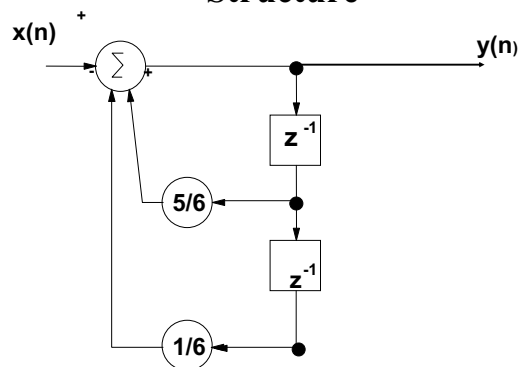
$$h(n) = c_1 (1/2)^n + c_2 (1/3)^n \quad n \geq 0$$

$$h(0) = c_1 + c_2 = 1$$

$$h(1) = c_1 / 2 + c_2 / 3 = 5/6$$

$$h(n) = 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n - 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^n, \quad n \geq 0$$

Structure



$$y(n) = x(n) + 5/6 y(n-1) - 1/6 y(n-2)$$

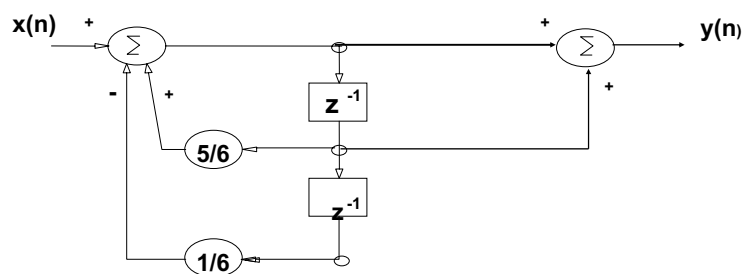
Structure (2)

Consider the modified filter below (add a unit delay on input)

$$y(n) = x(n) + x(n-1) + 5/6 y(n-1) - 1/6 y(n-2)$$

Then its impulse response is:

$$h(n) = \left(3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n - 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^n \right) u(n) + \left(3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1} - 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{n-1} \right) u(n-1)$$



Interesting Filters and Frequency Responses

$$y(n) = x(n) - a_p y(n-p)$$

•Used in Vocoder

Often called Long-term Predictor Synthesis Filter

Tends to create periodic output

Example p=10>>

$$y(n) = x(n) + 0.9y(n-10)$$

Interesting Frequency Responses

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 0.9e^{-j\Omega T_0}}$$

