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Reg. No. :	14						

Question Paper Code: 20521

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, APRIL/MAY 2022.

Fifth/Eighth Semester

Electrical and Electronics Engineering

EE 8591 — DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING

(Common to : Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering/Instrumentation and Control Engineering)

(Regulations 2017)

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

PART A — 
$$(10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ marks})$$

- Determine the Nyquist rate of an analog electrocardiogram (ECG) signal containing useful frequencies up to 100 Hz. Suppose this signal is sampled at 250 samples / sec, identify the highest frequency that can be represented uniquely at this sampling rate.
- 2. Determine the power and energy of the following signal:

$$x(n) = \begin{cases} 0.9, & n \ge 0 \\ 0.2, & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

- 3. State any two properties of Z-transform and prove it.
- 4. Determine the inverse-z-transform of the following signal:

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 1.5z^{-1} + 0.5z^{-2}}$$

When ROC is |z| > 1.

- 5. Prove that multiplication of DFT's X(K) and Y(k) is the circular convolution of x(n) and y(n).
- 6. Draw the basic butterfly of a radix-2 DIF FFT algorithm.

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7.	Draw	the	Direct	form	$\Pi$	transpose	structure	for	an	IIR	filter	have
	N coef	ficien	ite									

- Establish the relationship between analog and digital frequencies in converting an analog IIR filter to a digital filter using impulse invariance technique.
- Discuss the differences between Digital signal processors and other microprocessors.
- 10. What is circular buffering in the context of Digital signal processors?

PART B 
$$-$$
 (5 × 13 = 65 marks)

- (a) (i) Examine the following systems with respect to the properties of linearity, time invariance, causality and stability (8)
  - (1)  $y(n) = x(n) \cos wn$
  - (2) y(n) = Round[x(n)].
  - (ii) A discrete time signal  $x(n) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{10}\right)n$  is quantized with a resolution of a  $\Delta = 0.1$  or  $\Delta = 0.02$ . How many bits are required in the A/D converter in each case? (5)

Or

(b) (i) Two discrete time systems T1 and T2 are connected in cascade to form a new system T.

Prove or disprove the following statements with examples: (8)

- (1) If T1 and T2 are causal then T is causal
- (2) If T1 and T2 are non-linear then T is non-linear
- (3) If T1 and T2 are linear and time invariant, interchanging T1 and T2 does not change the system T
- (4) If T1 and T2 are stable, then T is stable.
- (ii) In a discrete time system, show that even and odd parts of a real sequence are respectively even and odd sequences.
- 12. (a) (i) Determine the convolution of the following graphically: (10)

$$x(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n = -2, 0, 1 \\ 2, & n = -1 \\ 0, & elsewhere \end{cases}$$

$$h(n) = \delta(n) - \delta(n-1) + \delta(n-4) + \delta(n-5)$$

(ii) Compute the correlation of the output y(n) to the input given in Q12(a) (i).(3)

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2

20521

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(b) (i) Determine the Z-transform of the signal

(7)

$$x(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n [u(n) - u(n-10)]$$

- (ii) Using the properties of Z-transform, determine the Z-transform of the following given x(n) in question 12. (a)(i).(6)
  - (1) nx(n)
  - (2) x(n+1) + x(n-3)
- 13. (a) (i) Compute the eight-point FFT using DIF algorithm for the sequence given by  $x(n) = \{1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 2, 6, -1\}$  (9)
  - (ii) Find the output y(n) of a filter whose impulse response is  $h(n) = \{1, 1, 1\}$  and input signal  $x(n) = (3, -1, 0, 1, 3, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1\}$  using overlap-save method. (4)

Or

- (b) (i) Find the output y(n) of a filter whose impulse response is  $h(n) = \{1,1,2,1\}$  and input signal x(n) = (1,-1,1,2,1,0,1,-4,3,2,1,0,1,1,1) using overlap-add method. (4)
  - (ii) Compute the signal x(n) using DIT algorithm for the following (9)  $X(k) = \{12, 1-j2.414, 0, 1-j0.4142, 0, 1+j0.4142, 0, 1+j2.414\}$
- 14. (a) (i) Design a FIR band pass filter for the following specification and realize it using Direct Form structure with linear phase characteristics. (8)

$$H_d(w) = \begin{cases} e^{-j3w} & \frac{\pi}{3} \left| w \right| \le \frac{2\pi}{3} \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

Use Hamming window for terminating the desired frequency response.

(ii) Design a FIR band pass filter using frequency sampling technique for the following specification (5)

Pass band edges = 1000 Hz and 3000 Hz

Sampling frequency = 8,000 Hz

Filter Length = 9

Or

3 20521

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	(b)		esign a digital low pass Butterworth filter usin	
			cansformation technique for the following specification $= 1$ sec.	ation with (9)
		F	assband gain = 0.9	
		F	assband edge = $0.2\pi$	
		S	topband edge = $0.5 \pi$	
		S	topband gain = 0.1	
			etermine the parallel structure realization in Direct the system function $H(z)$ determined in Question 14. b. (	
15.	(a)		he architecture of a typical Digital signal processor a	nd explain (13)
			Or	
	(b)	Evoloi	the addressing formats and functional modes of any	DCD I
	(b)		how it is different from traditional architectures.	(13)
			PART C — $(1 \times 15 = 15 \text{ marks})$	
16.	(a)	(i) S	how that a relaxed LTI system is causal if and only if	(5)
			h(n) = 0, for $n < 0$	
			e want to design a causal discrete-time LTI system coperty that if the input is,	with the
			$x(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n} u(n) - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} u(n-1)$	
		tl	ten the output is $y(n) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u(n)$	
		(1	Determine the impulse response $h(n)$ and the system $H(z)$ of the system	m function (4)
		(2	) Find the difference equation of the system.	(3)
		(3	) Realize it using Direct form II.	(3)
			Or	
	(b)	(i) E	xplain the following in DSP processors:	
	(~)		) addressing formats	(4)
		(2		(4)
			st 4 commercial DSP processors and mention its ap	
			iefly.	(7)
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