

T-61.3015 / T.61.3010 DIGITAALINEN SIGNAALINKÄSITTELY JA SUODATUS

Tentti / 28.5.2012 / OS

1. **Monivalinta:** Jokaisessa alla olevista vaihtoehdoista on 1-4 oikeaa vastausta, valitse ainoastaan yksi vaihtoehto. Vastausta ei tarvitse perustella.

Oikea vastaus +1 p, väärä vastaus -1 p, ei vastausta 0 p. Tehtävän minimipistemäärä 0 p.

- 1.1 Kahden pisteen liukuvan keskiarvon suodatin:

- (A) Suodattimen impulssivaste on äärettömän pituinen (IIR-suodatin)
- (B) Suodattimen impulssivaste on $h[n] = 0.5(\delta[n] - \delta[n-1])$
- (C) Suodatin vaimentaa signaalin nopeita muutoksia
- (D) Suodatin voidaan toteuttaa yhdellä viive-elementillä

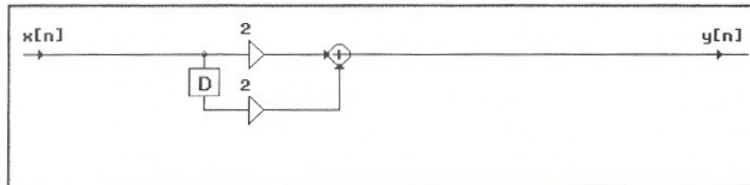
- 1.2 Suodattimen impulssivaste on $h[n] = (0.8)^{n+2} \mu[n+2]$

- (A) Suodatin on kausaalinen
- (B) Suodatin on stabiili
- (C) Suodatin on IIR-suodatin
- (D) Impulssivasteen kolme ensimmäistä termiä ovat: 1, 0.8 ja 0.64

- 1.3 Tarkastellaan sekvenssiä $x[n] = x_1[n] + x_2[n] + x_3[n]$, missä osasekvenssien $x_i[n]$ perusjaksot ovat $N_1 = 8$, $N_2 = 10$ ja $N_3 = 20$. Mitä voidaan sanoa summasekvenssin $x[n]$ jaksollisuudesta?

- (A) Ei ole olemassa perusjaksoa N_0
- (B) Perusjakso on $N_0 = 4$
- (C) Sekvenssi on jaksollinen jaksonpituudella $N = 8 \cdot 10 \cdot 20 = 1600$
- (D) Perusjakso on näytteenottotaajuuden monikerta

- 1.4 Alla olevan kuvan mukaisen suodattimen impulssivaste $h[n]$ konvoloidaan tulosekvenssin $x[n] = 0.5^n \mu[n]$ kanssa



- (A) Konvoluution tuloksena saatava lähtösekvenssi on äärellisen pituinen
- (B) Konvoluutiota ei voida laskea, koska suodatin on epästabiili
- (C) Konvoluutio tuottaa nollasta eroavia arvoja $n:n$ arvosta $n = 0$ alkaen
- (D) Konvoluution tulos on $y[0] = 1$, kun $n = 0$

- 1.5 Kompleksinen eksponentifunktio $e^{j\omega}$

- (A) Piirtää yksikköympyrän, kun $\omega = [0 \dots \pi]$
- (B) Voidaan kirjoittaa muotoon $e^{j\omega} = \cos(\omega) + j\sin(\omega)$
- (C) Reaaliosa on kosinifunktio
- (D) Funktion $e^{j\omega}$ arvo kiinteällä taajuuden ω arvolla on suodattimen taajuusvaste

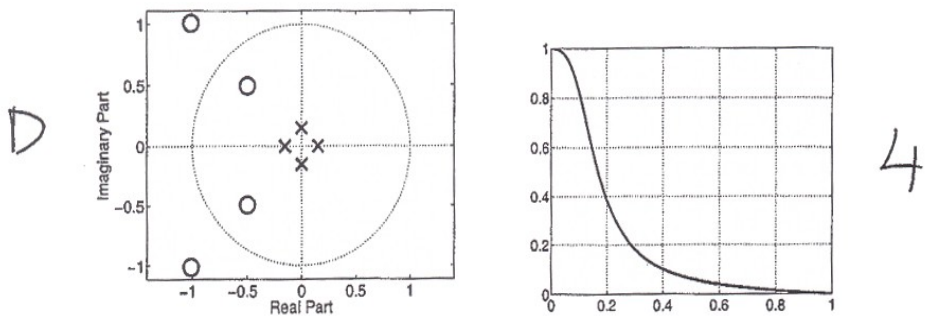
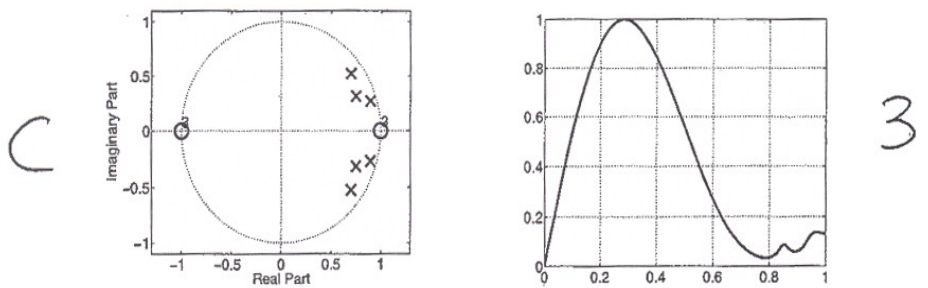
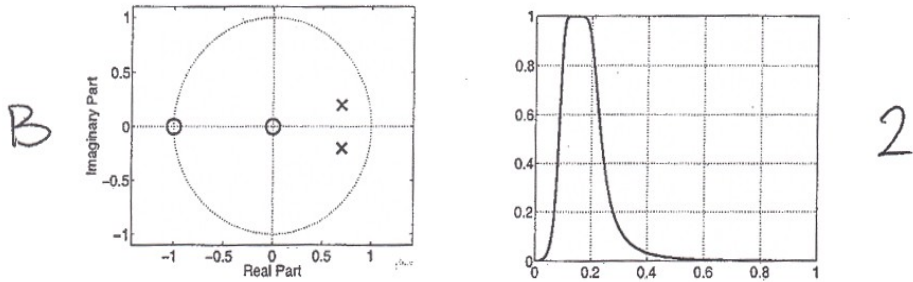
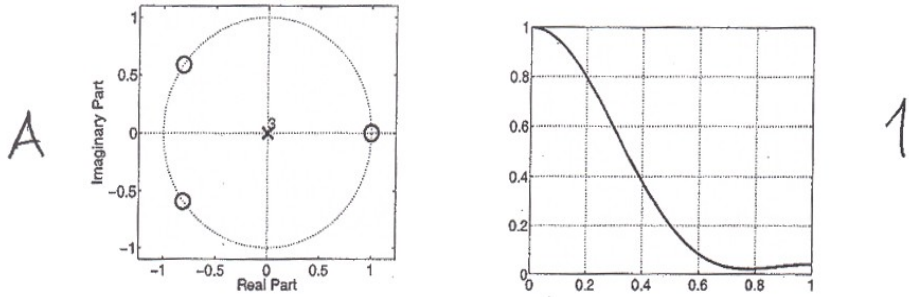
- 1.6 Sekvenssi $x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (\delta[n-1-2k] + \delta[n-3k])$

- (A) Täyttää jaksollisuuden ehdon $x[n] = x[n + kN]$ perusjaksolla $N_0 = 6$
- (B) Saa arvot: ..., $x[0]=1, x[1]=1, x[2]=0, x[3]=2, x[4]=0, x[5]=1, x[6]=1, x[7]=1, x[8]=0, x[9]=2,$
 $x[10]=0, x[11]=1, x[12]=1, x[13]=1, x[14]=0, x[15]=2, \dots$
- (C) Sekvenssin $x[n]$ arvo indeksin n arvolla 2011 on 2, ts. $x[2011]=2$
- (D) Sekvenssi ei ole periodinen suurilla negatiivisilla indeksin n arvoilla

2. Napa-nollakuvioista (pole-zero plot/diagram) voidaan arvioida suodattimen amplitudivasteen käyttäytyminen.

Alla olevan kuvan vasemmassa sarakeessa on napa-nollakuviot A ... D ja oikeassa sarakeessa amplitudivasteet 1 ... 4. Amplitudivasteiden x-akselin skaala 0 ... 1 vastaa normalisoitua kulmataajuutta 0 ... π (taajuudet 0 ... $f_s/2$).

Yhdistä kukin napa-nollakuvio vastaavaan amplitudivasteeseen, mikäli sellainen kuvista 1 ... 4 löytyy. (Kaikilla napa-nollakuvioilla ei välttämättä ole vastaavuutta amplitudivasteiden A ... D joukossa.)

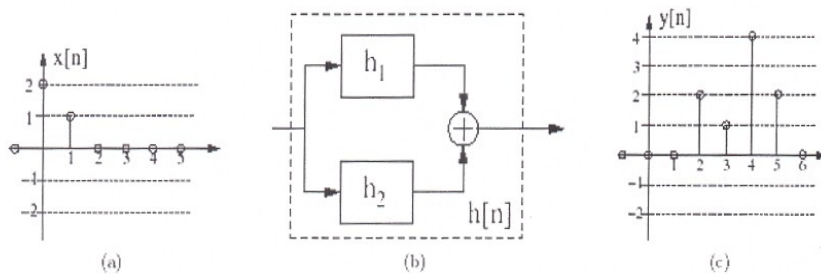


3. (a) Mikä on sekvenssin $x[n] = e^{j(3n/7 + \pi/3)}$ jakso? (2p)
 (b) Laske sekvenssien $h[n] = \delta[n] + 2\delta[n-1] + \delta[n-2]$ ja $x[n] = \delta[n] + \delta[n-1] + \delta[n-2] + \delta[n-3] + \delta[n-4]$ konvoluutio, $y[n] = h[n] * x[n]$. Minkälaista suodatinta (alipäästö, ylipäästö, kaistanpäästö tai kaistanesto) $h[n]$:n kuvaama impulssivaste edustaa? (2p)
 (c) Laske suodattimen $H(z) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + z^{-4})$ taajuusvaste. Hahmottele suodattimen amplitudivaste ($|H(e^{j\omega})|$). (2p)

4. Tarkastellaan alla olevassa kuvassa olevaa diskreettiaikaista lineaarista ja aikainvarianttia järjestelmää. Se koostuu kahdesta komponentista, jotka on yhdistetty kuvan (b) mukaisesti. Osajärjestelmän h_1 impulssivaste on $h_1[n] = \delta[n] - \delta[n-1]$. Osajärjestelmän h_2 impulssivaste, $h_2[n]$, on tuntematon. Kun järjestelmään syötetään alla vasemmalla olevan kuvan (a) mukainen sekvenssi $x[n]$, saadaan ulostulona oikealla olevan kuvan (c) mukainen vaste $y[n]$, missä

$$x[n] = 2\delta[n] + \delta[n-1]$$

$$y[n] = 2\delta[n-2] + \delta[n-3] + 4\delta[n-4] + 2\delta[n-5]$$



- (a) Laske osajärjestelmän h_1 ulostulo: $y_1[n] = h_1[n] * x[n]$
 (b) Määrittää koko impulssivasteen $h[n]$ kaksi ensimmäistä arvoa: $h[0]$ ja $h[1]$
 (c) Määrittää toisen osajärjestelmän h_2 impulssivaste $h_2[n]$
 (d) Mikä on järjestelmän ulostulo $y_m[n]$, kun syötteenä on $x_m[n] = -x[n-1]$? Piirrä ulostulosekvenssi. (6 p)

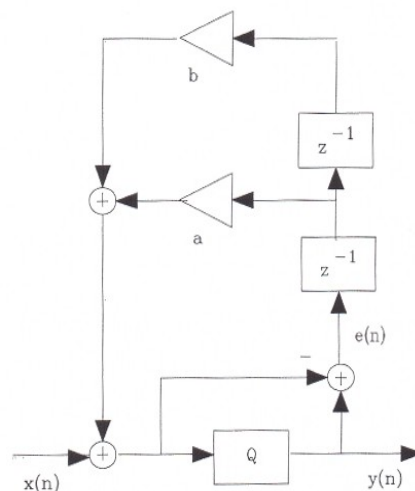
5. Kvantisointivirhettä voidaan kompensoida ns. virheen takaisinkytkennän (error feedback) avulla. Menetelmässä suodatettu virhesignaali lisätään kvantisointia (Q[.]) edeltävään haaraan suodatintakenteessa. Ilman takaisinkytkentää virhesignaali $e[n]$ systemissä on puhdas kvantisointivirhe, ts. $e[n] = y[n] - x[n]$; kompensoidussa piirissä virhesignaali on lähdon $y[n]$ ja kompensoidun tulossignaalin välinen erotus. Oheisessa kuvassa on toisen asteen error feedback -rakenne.

- (a) Määrittää rakenteen kohinasiirotfunktiota $H_e(z)$

$$E_{tot}(z) = H_e(z) E(z),$$

missä $E(z)$ on virheen $e[n] = Q[x[n]] - x[n]$ z-muunnos ja $E_{tot}(z)$ kokonaisvirheen $e_{tot}[n] = y[n] - x[n]$ z-muunnos.

- (b) Määrittää siirtokfunktion $H_e(z)$ amplitudivaste, kun $a = 2$ ja $b = 1$.
 Hahmottele amplitudivasteen kuvaaja.
 Miten kohinan spektri muuttuu?
 (c) Mitä tapahtuu virheen varianssille?

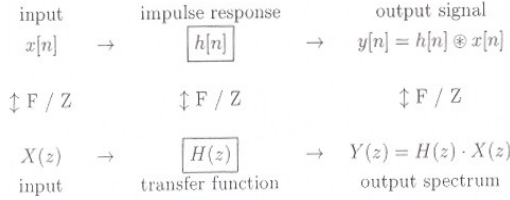


(6 p)

T-61.3015 DSP Table of formulas, spring 2012

Disclaimer! Notations, e.g., ω or Ω , may vary from book to book, or from exam paper to other.

DSP context, change between time (1st row) and frequency (2nd row) domain using Fourier / Z-transform.



Basic math stuff

Even and odd functions

Even $\{x(t)\} = 0.5 \cdot [x(t) + x(-t)]$, e.g., $\cos(x) = \cos(-x)$

Odd $\{x(t)\} = 0.5 \cdot [x(t) - x(-t)]$, e.g., $\sin(x) = -\sin(-x)$

Roots of second-order polynomial

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0, x = (-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / (2a)$$

Logarithms, decibels

$$\log(A \cdot B / C^D) = D \cdot (\log A + \log B - \log C)$$

$$\log_a b = \log_c b / \log_c a$$

$$\text{decibels } 10 \log_{10}(H^2 / H_0^2) = 20 \log_{10}(H / H_0)$$

$$10 \log_{10}(0.5) = 20 \log_{10}(\sqrt{0.5}) \approx -3.01 \text{ dB}$$

$$20 \log_{10}(0.1) = -20 \text{ dB}, 20 \log_{10}(0.01) = -40 \text{ dB}$$

Complex numbers, radii, angles, unit circle

$$i \equiv j = \sqrt{-1} = -1/j$$

$$z = x + jy = r e^{j\theta}$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\theta = \arctan(y/x) + n\pi, (n = 0, \text{ if } x > 0, n = 1, \text{ if } x < 0)$$

$$x = r \cos(\theta), y = r \sin(\theta)$$

$$e^{j\theta} = \cos(\theta) + j \sin(\theta) \quad (\text{Euler's formula})$$

$$\cos(\theta) = (1/2) \cdot (e^{j\theta} + e^{-j\theta}), \sin(\theta) = (1/2j) \cdot (e^{j\theta} - e^{-j\theta})$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = r_1 r_2 e^{j(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}, z_1 / z_2 = (r_1 / r_2) e^{j(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}$$

$$|A \cdot B| = |A| \cdot |B|, \angle(A \cdot B) = \angle A + \angle B$$

$$z^n = r^n e^{jn\theta} = r^n (\cos \theta + j \sin \theta)^n = r^n (\cos n\theta + j \sin n\theta)$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[N]{z} = \sqrt[N]{r} e^{j\theta/N} = \sqrt[N]{r} e^{j(\theta + 2\pi k)/N}, k = 0, 1, \dots, N - 1$$

Trigonometric functions

$$1^\circ = \pi/180 \text{ radians} \approx 0.01745 \text{ rad}, 1 \text{ rad} = 180^\circ/\pi \approx 57.30^\circ$$

$$\text{sinc}(\theta) = \sin(\pi\theta)/(\pi\theta)$$

$$\text{sinc}(\theta)/\theta \rightarrow 1, \text{ when } \theta \rightarrow 0; \text{sinc}(\theta) \rightarrow 1, \text{ when } \theta \rightarrow 0$$

$$\cos^2(\theta) + \sin^2(\theta) = 1$$

$$\sin(\theta) = \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{\theta^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots \quad (\text{Taylor})$$

$$\cos(\theta) = 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2!} + \frac{\theta^4}{4!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{\theta^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots \quad (\text{Taylor})$$

θ	0	$\pi/6$	$\pi/4$	$\pi/3$
$\sin(\theta)$	0	0.5	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$\sqrt{3}/2$
$\cos(\theta)$	1	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	0.5
θ	$\pi/2$	$3\pi/4$	π	$5\pi/4$
$\sin(\theta)$	1	$\sqrt{2}/2$	0	-1
$\cos(\theta)$	0	$-\sqrt{2}/2$	-1	0

$$\pi \approx 3.1416, \sqrt{3}/2 \approx 0.8660, \sqrt{2}/2 \approx 0.7071$$

Geometric series

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a^n = \frac{1}{1-a}, |a| < 1$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^N a^n = \frac{1-a^{N+1}}{1-a}, |a| < 1$$

Continuous-time unit step and unit impulse functions

$$\mu(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t > 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\delta_\Delta(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \mu_\Delta(t), \delta(t) = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \delta_\Delta(t) \quad (\text{Dirac's delta})$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - t_0) x(t) dt = x(t_0)$$

In DSP notation $2\pi\delta(t)$ is computed $2\pi \int \delta(t) \cdot 1 dt = 2\pi$, when $t = 0$, and = 0 elsewhere.

Discrete-time unit impulse and unit step functions

$$\delta[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & n = 0 \\ 0, & n \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \mu[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & n \geq 0 \\ 0, & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

Sequence $x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] \delta[n - k]$. E.g.: $x[n] = 2\delta[n + 1] + \delta[n] - \delta[n - 1] = \{2, 1, -1\}$, $x[-1] = 2$, $x[0] = 1$, $x[1] = -1$.

Periodic signals

$$\exists T \in \mathbb{R}_+ : x(t) = x(t + T), \forall t; t, T \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\exists N \in \mathbb{Z}_+ : x[n] = x[n + N], \forall n; n, N \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Fundamental period T_0 , N_0 is the smallest $T > 0$, $N > 0$.

$$\text{E.g.: } \cos(\omega n) = \cos(\omega n + 2\pi k), e^{j(\omega n)} = e^{j(\omega n + 2\pi k)}$$

Convolution

Convolution is commutative, associative and distributive.

$$y(t) = h(t) \otimes x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) x(t - \tau) d\tau$$

$$y[n] = h[n] \otimes x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] x[n - k]$$

$$y_C[n] = h[n] \otimes x[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} h[k] x[n - k > N]$$

Correlation

$$r_{xy}[l] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] y[n - l] = x[l] \otimes y[-l]$$

$$r_{xx}[l] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] x[n - l]$$

Mean and variance of random signal

$$m_X = E[X] = \int x p_X(x) dx$$

$$\sigma_X^2 = \int (x - m_X)^2 p_X(x) dx = E[X^2] - m_X^2$$

Frequencies, angular frequencies, periods

Here f_T (sometimes f_s) is the sampling frequency.

$$\text{Frequency } f; [f] = \text{Hz} = 1/\text{s}$$

$$\text{Angular frequency } \Omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi/T, [\Omega] = \text{rad/s (analog)}$$

$$\text{Normalized angular frequency } \omega = 2\pi\Omega/\Omega_s = 2\pi f/f_T, [\omega] = \text{rad/sample (digital)}$$

$$\text{Normalized frequency in Matlab } f_{\text{MATLAB}} = 2f/f_T, [f_{\text{MATLAB}}] = 1/\text{sample}$$

Sampling of $x_a(t)$ by sampling frequency f_T

$$x_p[n] = x_a(nT) = x_a(n/f_T)$$

$$X_p(j\Omega) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_a(j(\Omega - k\Omega_T))$$

Integral transforms. Properties

Here all integral transforms share some basic properties.

Examples given with CTFT, $x[n] \leftrightarrow X(e^{j\omega})$, $x_1[n] \leftrightarrow X_1(e^{j\omega})$, and $x_2[n] \leftrightarrow X_2(e^{j\omega})$ are time-domain signals with corresponding transform-domain spectra. a and b are constants.

Linearity. All transforms are linear.

$$ax_1[n] + bx_2[n] \leftrightarrow aX_1(e^{j\omega}) + bX_2(e^{j\omega})$$

Time-shifting. There is a kernel term in transform, e.g.,

$$x[n - k] \leftrightarrow e^{-jk\omega} X(e^{j\omega})$$

Frequency-shifting. There is a kernel term in signal e.g.,

$$e^{j\omega_k n} x[n] \leftrightarrow X(e^{j(\omega - \omega_k)})$$

Conjugate symmetry $x^*[n] \leftrightarrow X^*(e^{-j\omega})$. If $x[n] \in \mathbb{R}$, then $X(e^{j\omega}) = X^*(e^{-j\omega})$, $|X(e^{j\omega})| = |X(e^{-j\omega})|$, $\angle X(e^{j\omega}) = -\angle X(e^{-j\omega})$. If $x[n] \in \mathbb{R}$ and even, then $X(e^{j\omega}) \in \mathbb{R}$ and even. If $x[n] \in \mathbb{R}$ and odd, then $X(e^{j\omega})$ purely in \mathbb{C} and odd.

Time reversal. Transform variable is reversed, e.g.,

$$x[-n] \leftrightarrow X(e^{-j\omega})$$

Differentiation. In time and frequency domain, e.g.,

$$x[n] - x[n - 1] \leftrightarrow (1 - e^{-j\omega}) X(e^{j\omega}), nx[n] \leftrightarrow j \frac{d}{d\omega} X(e^{j\omega})$$

Duality. Convolution property convolution in time domain corresponds multiplication in transform domain $x_1[n] \otimes x_2[n] \leftrightarrow X_1(e^{j\omega}) \cdot X_2(e^{j\omega})$ and multiplication property, vice versa, $x_1[n] \cdot x_2[n] \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} X_1(e^{j\theta}) X_2(e^{j(\omega - \theta)}) d\theta$

Parseval's relation. Energy in signal and spectral components:

$$\sum |x[n]|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} |X(e^{j\omega})|^2 d\omega$$

Fourier series of continuous-time periodic signals [cont. signal \leftrightarrow discrete frequency]

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\Omega_0 t} \quad (\text{synthesis})$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-jk\Omega_0 t} dt \quad (\text{analysis})$$

$$x(t - t_0) \leftrightarrow a_k e^{jk\Omega_0 t_0}$$

$$e^{jM\Omega_0 t} x(t) \leftrightarrow a_{k-M}$$

$$\int_T x_a(\tau) x_b(t - \tau) d\tau \leftrightarrow T a_k b_k$$

$$x_a(t) x_b(t) \leftrightarrow \sum_l a_l b_{k-l}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} x(t) \leftrightarrow jk\Omega_0 a_k$$

Continuous-time Fourier-transform (CTFT) [cont. signal \leftrightarrow cont. frequency]

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\Omega) e^{j\Omega t} d\Omega \text{ (synthesis)} \\
 X(j\Omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\Omega t} dt \text{ (analysis)} \\
 x(t - t_k) &\leftrightarrow e^{j\Omega t_k} X(j\Omega) \\
 e^{j\Omega_k t} x(t) &\leftrightarrow X(j(\Omega - \Omega_k)) \\
 x_a(t) \otimes x_b(t) &\leftrightarrow X_a(j\Omega) X_b(j\Omega) \\
 x_a(t)x_b(t) &\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} X_a(j\Omega) \otimes X_b(j\Omega) \\
 \frac{d}{dt} x(t) &\leftrightarrow j\Omega X(j\Omega) \\
 tx(t) &\leftrightarrow j \frac{d}{d\Omega} X(j\Omega) \\
 e^{j\Omega_0 t} &\leftrightarrow 2\pi \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0) \\
 \cos(\Omega_0 t) &\leftrightarrow \pi[\delta(\Omega - \Omega_0) + \delta(\Omega + \Omega_0)] \\
 \sin(\Omega_0 t) &\leftrightarrow j\pi[\delta(\Omega + \Omega_0) - \delta(\Omega - \Omega_0)] \\
 x(t) = 1 &\leftrightarrow 2\pi \delta(\Omega) \\
 x(t) &= \begin{cases} 1, & |t| < T_1 \\ 0, & |t| > T_1 \end{cases} \leftrightarrow \frac{2 \sin(\Omega T_1)}{\Omega} \\
 \frac{\sin(Wt)}{\pi t} &\leftrightarrow X(j\Omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\Omega| < W \\ 0, & |\Omega| > W \end{cases} \\
 \delta(t) &\leftrightarrow 1 \\
 \delta(t - t_k) &\leftrightarrow e^{j\Omega t_k} \\
 e^{-at} \mu(t) &\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a + j\Omega}, \text{ where } \text{Re}\{a\} > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Discrete-time Fourier-transform (DTFT) [discrete signal \leftrightarrow cont. frequency]

$$\begin{aligned}
 x[n] &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega \text{ (synthesis)} \\
 X(e^{j\omega}) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] e^{-j\omega n}, \text{ periodic with } 2\pi \text{ (analysis)} \\
 a x[n - k] &\leftrightarrow a e^{-jk\omega} X(e^{j\omega}) \\
 e^{j\omega_k n} x[n] &\leftrightarrow X(e^{j(\omega - \omega_k)}) \\
 x_1[n] \otimes x_2[n] &\leftrightarrow X_1(e^{j\omega}) \cdot X_2(e^{j\omega}) \\
 x_1[n] \cdot x_2[n] &\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X_1(e^{j\theta}) X_2(e^{j(\omega - \theta)}) d\theta \\
 nx[n] &\leftrightarrow j \frac{d}{d\omega} X(e^{j\omega}) \\
 e^{j\omega_0 n} &\leftrightarrow 2\pi \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \omega_0 - 2\pi l) \\
 \cos(\omega_0 n) &\leftrightarrow \pi \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} [\delta(\omega - \omega_0 - 2\pi l) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0 - 2\pi l)] \\
 \sin(\omega_0 n) &\leftrightarrow j\pi \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} [\delta(\omega + \omega_0 - 2\pi l) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0 - 2\pi l)] \\
 x[n] = 1 &\leftrightarrow 2\pi \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - 2\pi l) \\
 x[n] &= \begin{cases} 1, & |n| \leq N_1 \\ 0, & |n| > N_1 \end{cases} \leftrightarrow \frac{\sin(\omega(N_1 + 0.5))}{\sin(\omega/2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\sin(Wn)}{\pi n} = \frac{W}{\pi} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{Wn}{\pi}\right) \leftrightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq |\omega| \leq W \\ 0, & W < |\omega| \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta[n] &\leftrightarrow 1 \\
 a \delta[n - k] &\leftrightarrow a e^{-jk\omega} \\
 a^n \mu[n] &\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - a e^{-j\omega}}, \quad |a| < 1
 \end{aligned}$$

N-point Discrete Fourier-transform (DFT) [discrete signal \leftrightarrow discrete frequency, "discrete-time Fourier series"]

Connection to DTFT: $X[k] = X(e^{j\omega})|_{\omega=2\pi k/N}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_N &= e^{-j2\pi/N} \\
 x[n] &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X[k] W_N^{-kn}, \quad 0 \leq n \leq N - 1 \text{ (synthesis)} \\
 X[k] &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] W_N^{kn}, \quad 0 \leq k \leq N - 1 \text{ (analysis)} \\
 x[k < n - n_0 > N] &\leftrightarrow W_N^{-kn_0} X[k] \\
 W_N^{-nk_0} x[n] &\leftrightarrow X[k - k_0 > N] \\
 yC[n] &= h[n] \otimes x[n] \leftrightarrow H[k] \cdot X[k] = Y[k]
 \end{aligned}$$

Laplace transform:

Convergence with a certain ROC (region of convergence). Connection to continuous-time Fourier-transform: $s = j\Omega$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\sigma - j\infty}^{\sigma + j\infty} X(s) e^{st} ds \text{ (synthesis)} \\
 X(s) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-st} dt \text{ (analysis)}
 \end{aligned}$$

z-transform:

Convergence with a certain ROC (region of convergence). Connection to discrete-time Fourier-transform: $z = e^{j\omega}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x[n] &= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_C X(z) z^{-n-1} dz, \quad C \text{ in ROC of } X(z) \text{ (synthesis)} \\
 X(z) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] z^{-n} \text{ (analysis)} \\
 a x[n - k] &\leftrightarrow a z^{-k} X(z) \\
 x_1[n] \otimes x_2[n] &\leftrightarrow X_1(z) \cdot X_2(z) \\
 \delta[n] &\leftrightarrow 1, \quad \text{ROC all } z \\
 a \delta[n - k] &\leftrightarrow a z^{-k}, \quad \text{all } z, \text{ except } 0 (k > 0) \text{ or } \infty (k < 0) \\
 \mu[n] &\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}, \quad |z| > 1 \\
 -\mu[-n - 1] &\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}, \quad |z| < 1 \\
 a^n \mu[n] &\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - a z^{-1}}, \quad |z| > |a|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 na^n \mu[n] &\leftrightarrow \frac{a z^{-1}}{(1 - a z^{-1})^2}, \quad |z| > |a| \\
 (n + 1)a^n \mu[n] &\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{(1 - a z^{-1})^2}, \quad |z| > |a| \\
 r^n \cos(\omega_0 n) \mu[n] &\leftrightarrow \frac{1 - r \cos(\omega_0) z^{-1}}{1 - 2r \cos(\omega_0) z^{-1} + r^2 z^{-2}}, \quad |z| > |r| \\
 r^n \sin(\omega_0 n) \mu[n] &\leftrightarrow \frac{r \sin(\omega_0) z^{-1}}{1 - 2r \cos(\omega_0) z^{-1} + r^2 z^{-2}}, \quad |z| > |r|
 \end{aligned}$$

LTI filter analysis

Stability $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[n]| < \infty$; unit circle belongs to ROC
Causality $h[n] = 0, n < 0$; ∞ belongs to ROC
Unit step response $s[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n h[k]$
Causal transfer function of order $\max\{M, N\}$
 $H(z) = B(z)/A(z) = K \cdot \frac{\sum_{m=0}^M b_m z^{-m}}{\sum_{n=0}^N a_n z^{-n}} = G \cdot \frac{\prod_{m=1}^M (1 - d_m z^{-1})}{\prod_{n=1}^N (1 - p_n z^{-1})}$
 where zeros d_m : $B(z) = 0$; and poles p_n : $A(z) = 0$
Frequency response $H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h[n] e^{j\omega n}$
Frequency response vs $H(z)$ vs $H[k]$
 $H(e^{j\omega}) = H(z)|_{z=e^{j\omega}}$; $H[k] = H(e^{j\omega})|_{\omega=2\pi k/N}$
Magnitude response, phase response $H(e^{j\omega}) = |H(e^{j\omega})| e^{j\angle H(e^{j\omega})}$
Group delay $\tau(\omega) = -\frac{d}{d\omega} \angle H(e^{j\omega})$
Four types of linear-phase FIR filters, $h[n] = h[N - 1 - n]$ (even/odd symmetric), or $h[n] = -h[N - 1 - n]$ (e/o antis.).
 Zeros symmetric w.r.t. unit circle: $r e^{\pm j\theta}$ and $(1/r) e^{\mp j\theta}$.

Important transform pairs and properties:

$$\begin{aligned}
 a \delta[n - k] &\leftrightarrow a e^{-jk\omega} \leftrightarrow a z^{-k} \\
 a^n \mu[n] &\leftrightarrow 1/[1 - a e^{-j\omega}] \leftrightarrow 1/[1 - a z^{-1}] \\
 a x[n - k] &\leftrightarrow a e^{-jk\omega} X(e^{j\omega}) \leftrightarrow a z^{-k} X(z) \\
 K \cdot \sum_{m=M_1}^{M_2} b_m x[n - m] &= \sum_{k=K_1}^{K_2} a_k y[n - k] \leftrightarrow \dots \\
 \dots K \cdot \sum_{k=K_1}^{K_2} b_k z^{-k} &\leftrightarrow K \cdot \sum_{k=K_1}^{K_2} a_k e^{-jk\omega}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y[n] &= h[n] \otimes x[n] \leftrightarrow Y(z) = H(z) \cdot X(z) \\
 \text{rectangle} &\leftrightarrow \text{sinc}, \text{ sinc} \leftrightarrow \text{rectangle}
 \end{aligned}$$

LTI filter design (synthesis)

Bilinear transform $H(z) = H(s)_s$ and *prewarping*
 $s = k \cdot (1 - z^{-1}) / (1 + z^{-1})$, $k = 1$ or $k = 2/T = 2f_T$
 $\Omega_{\text{prewarp},c} = k \cdot \tan(\omega_c/2)$, $k = 1$ or $k = 2/T = 2f_T$
Spectral transformations, $\hat{\omega}_c$ desired cut-off
 LP-LP $z^{-1} = (\hat{z}^{-1} - \alpha) / (1 - \alpha \hat{z}^{-1})$, where
 $\alpha = \sin(0.5(\omega_c - \hat{\omega}_c)) / \sin(0.5(\omega_c + \hat{\omega}_c))$
 LP-HP $z^{-1} = -(\hat{z}^{-1} + \alpha) / (1 + \alpha \hat{z}^{-1})$, where
 $\alpha = -\cos(0.5(\omega_c + \hat{\omega}_c)) / \cos(0.5(\omega_c - \hat{\omega}_c))$

Windowed Fourier series method

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(e^{j\omega}) &= \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| < \omega_r \\ 0, & |\omega| \geq \omega_r \end{cases} \leftrightarrow h[n] = \frac{\sin(\omega_r n)}{\pi n} = \frac{\omega_r}{\pi} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega_r n}{\pi}\right) \\
 h_{\text{FIR}}[n] &= h_{\text{ideal}}[n] \cdot w[n] \\
 H_{\text{FIR}}(e^{j\omega}) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H_{\text{ideal}}(e^{j\theta}) W(e^{j(\omega - \theta)}) d\theta \\
 \text{Fixed window functions, order } N = 2M, -M \leq n \leq M: \\
 \text{Rectangular } w[n] &= 1 \\
 \text{Hamming } w[n] &= 0.54 + 0.46 \cos((2\pi n)/(2M)) \\
 \text{Hann } w[n] &= 0.5 \cdot (1 + \cos((2\pi n)/(2M))) \\
 \text{Blackman } w[n] &= 0.42 + 0.5 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{3M}\right) + 0.08 \cos\left(\frac{4\pi n}{3M}\right) \\
 \text{Bartlett } w[n] &= 1 - (|n|/M)
 \end{aligned}$$

Implementation

Radix-2 DIT N-FFT butterfly equations, $L\{x[n]\} = N$

$$\begin{cases} \Psi_{r+1}[\alpha] = \Psi_r[\alpha] + W_N^k \Psi_r[\beta] \\ \Psi_{r+1}[\beta] = \Psi_r[\alpha] - W_N^k \Psi_r[\beta] \end{cases}$$

Inputs $x[n]$ in bit-reversed order in Ψ_1 , outputs in Ψ_R , $R = \log_2 N + 1$; levels Ψ_1, \dots, Ψ_R , $r \in [1, R - 1]$; multipliers $W_N^r = e^{-j2\pi/N^r}$, $N_r = 2^r$, $l \in [0, 2^{r-1} - 1]$.

Multirate systems

Upsampling (interpolation) with factor L , $\boxed{\uparrow L}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_u[n] &= \begin{cases} x[n/L], & n = 0, \pm L, \pm 2L, \dots \\ x_u[n] = 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\
 X_u(z) &= X(z^L), \quad X_u(e^{j\omega}) = X(e^{j\omega L})
 \end{aligned}$$

Downsampling (decimation) with factor M , $\boxed{\downarrow M}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_d[n] &= x[nM] \\
 X_d(z) &= (1/M) \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} X(z^{1/M} W_M^{-k}) \\
 X_d(e^{j\omega}) &= (1/M) \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} X(e^{j(\omega - 2\pi k)/M})
 \end{aligned}$$