

1078

B.E. (Information Technology)
Seventh Semester
ITE-741: Digital Signal Processing

Max. Marks: 50

Time allowed: 3 Hours

NOTE: Attempt five questions in all, including Question No. 1 which is compulsory and selecting two questions from each Part.

x-x-x

- Q.1
- Is the signal: $y(n) = \cos(n/4) \cos(n\pi/4)$ periodic? If yes what is its fundamental period?
 - What is the z transform of $n^2 u(n)$? Draw the ROC also.
 - What is the reduction in complex additions and multiplications if FFT algorithms are used to find N point DFT?
 - Define Canonical Filter Structures.
 - Name four unique features of Digital Signal Processors.

PART A

- Q.2a Explain five advantages of DSP.
- b Find out whether the $y(n) = n^3 x(-n) + 4x(n^3)$ system is
- Static
 - Linear
 - Time invariant
 - Causal
 - Stable

- Q.3 For a discrete time LTI system output $y(n)$ is $2(1/5)^n u(n)$ when the input $x(n)$ is $u(n)$. Using Z-transformation and its inverse:
- Find the impulse response $h(n)$ of the system.
 - Find the output $y(n)$ when the input $x(n)$ is $(1/2)^n u(n)$.

- Q.4a Explain the properties of DFT.
- b Compute the 8 point DFT of the sequence $x(n) = \{-2, 0, 1, 0, -2, 0, 4, 0\}$ using the radix-2 DFT Algorithm.

PART-B

- Q.5a Obtain the direct form II structure for the system:
 $y(n) = -0.2y(n-1) + 0.7y(n-2) + 0.5x(n) - 0.25x(n-2)$
- b Explain the architecture of ADSP 21XX family of processors with block diagram

- Q.6a What are the two main methods of IIR filter design? Also compare them.
- b Design a digital IIR filter using BLT method, if the analog filter is specified by

$$H_a = \frac{s+0.1}{(s+0.1)^2+16}; \omega_r = \pi/4.$$

- Q.7a Derive the condition for linear phase in FIR filters. Explain where and why FIR filters are useful.

- b Design the symmetric FIR low pass filter for which desired frequency response is $H_d(\omega) = e^{-j\omega r}$ for $|\omega| \leq \omega_c$ and 0 elsewhere. The length of the filter should be 7 radians/sample. Make use of the Hanning Window having: $w(n) = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \cos \frac{2\pi n}{M-1} \right]$

x-x-x