

# Advanced Digital Signal Processing

## Examination SS 2016

Examiner: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Gerhard Schmidt

Date: 15.09.2016

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Matriculation Number: \_\_\_\_\_

### Declaration of the candidate before the start of the examination

I hereby confirm that I am registered for, authorised to sit and eligible to take this examination.

I understand that the date for inspecting the examination will be announced by the EE&IT Examination Office, as soon as my provisional examination result has been published in the QIS portal. After the inspection date, I am able to request my final grade in the QIS portal. I am able to appeal against this examination procedure until the end of the period for academic appeals for the second examination period at the CAU. After this, my grade becomes final.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

### Marking

Problem	1	2	3
Points	/30	/30	/40

Total number of points: \_\_\_\_\_ /100

### Inspection/Return

I hereby confirm that I have acknowledged the marking of this examination and that I agree with the marking noted on this cover sheet.

- The examination papers will remain with me. Any later objection to the marking or grading is no longer possible.

Kiel, dated \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Advanced Digital Signal Processing

## Examination SS 2016

Examiner: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Gerhard Schmidt  
Date: 15.09.2016  
Time: 09:00 h – 10:30 h (90 minutes)  
Location: KS2, C-SR I

### Remarks

- Please check that you have received a cover sheet plus 4 sheets with 3 problems.
- Please write your **name** and your **matriculation number** on each sheet of paper that you return.
- Please keep your student ID and your identity card ready.
- During the exam only questions concerning the problems are answered.
- Please don't use any pencil or red pen.
- Please use a **new** sheet of paper with your name and matriculation number on it for **each problem**. You can ask for more sheets of paper, if necessary.
- The exam is open books, open notes; other people are closed. Programmable electronic devices except pocket calculators are not permitted.
- Partial credit will be given. No credit will be given if an answer appears with no supporting work or reason.
- Note that the given points of the subproblems are just preliminary.
- At the end of the exam put all sheets together as you have received them, including the problem sheets.
- No one is allowed to talk or to leave his or her seat until **all** exams have been collected.
- The problems and the solutions will be published on the website of the lecture. Also the date and the place of the inspection will be announced on this website.

## Problem 1 (30 points)

This question consists of three parts (a), (b) and (c). They are **not** related to each other and can be solved independently.

(a) Given is the following continuous-time signal  $x_a(t)$ :

$$x_a(t) = 3 \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot 50 \text{ Hz} \cdot t)$$

- (i) Sketch the continuous-time signal  $x_a(t)$  in the time interval from 0 to 30 ms. (2 P)
  - (ii) Can you find a sampling rate  $f_s$  such that the discrete-time signal  $x(n) = x_a(nT)$ ,  $T = 1/f_s$ , reaches its peak value of 3? What is the minimum  $f_s$  suitable for this task? (3 P)
  - (iii) Determine the frequency of the discrete-time signal and show that the signal is periodic. (3 P)
  - (iv) Compute the sampled values in one period of  $x(n)$ . Sketch the discrete-time signal  $x(n)$  in the same diagram with  $x_a(t)$ . (4 P)
- (b) In the following consider a sinusoid signal  $v(n) = 5 \text{ V} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega_s} \cdot n\right)$  with  $f_0 = 5 \text{ Hz}$  and  $f_s = 10 \text{ kHz}$  which has to be quantized with a midrise quantizer. The word length of the quantizer is 4 bits. The quantizer has a digital full scale.
- (i) Determine the range  $R$  of the signal, the quantization levels  $L$  the quantizer has, and the quantization step  $\Delta$ . (3 P)
  - (ii) Calculate the power  $P_n$  of the quantization noise. (1 P)
  - (iii) Determine the SNR in dB and in linear scale. (3 P)
- (c) Given is the 4-point DFT of a filter impulse response  $h(n)$  as

$$H(\mu) = \{4, 2j, 2, -2j\}$$

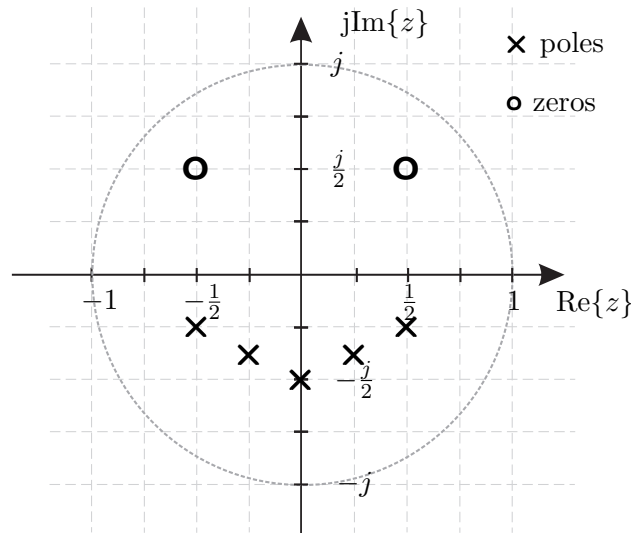
and an input signal  $x(n) = \{3, 1, -1, 5\}$ .

- (i) Find the 4-point DFT  $X(\mu)$  for  $x(n)$  for  $\mu = 0 \dots 3$ . (5 P)
- (ii) Find the output signal  $y(n) = x(n) \otimes h(n)$  by first finding  $Y(\mu) = \text{DFT}\{y(n)\}$ . (6 P)

### Problem 2 (30 points)

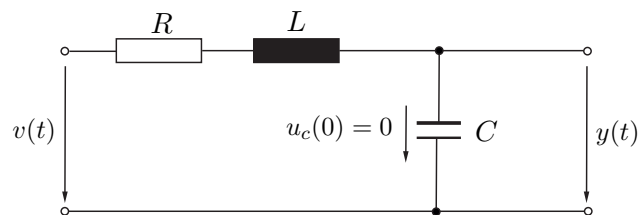
This question consists of two parts a and b. They are **not** related to each other and can be solved independently.

(a) Given is the following pole-zero diagram of a system:



The above system has zeros at  $[\pm\frac{1}{2} + \frac{j}{2}]$  and poles at  $[\pm\frac{1}{2} - \frac{j}{4}, \pm\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3j}{8}, -\frac{j}{2}]$

- (i) Is the above shown system stable? Give reason to your answer. (2 P)
  - (ii) Insert poles and zeros into the above diagram and name them, such that the resulting system is real-valued. Explain what you did and why. (5 P)
  - (iii) Is the resulting system from (ii) linear phase? Give reason to your answer. (2 P)
- (b) Given is the following network:



It should hold:  $L = 2 \text{ H}$ ,  $R = 6 \Omega$ ,  $C = 250 \text{ mF}$

- (i) Determine the transfer function  $H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{V(s)}$  for the above Network. (4 P)
- (ii) The filter  $H(s)$  is used as a basis for designing a digital filter  $H(z)$  by using the impulse invariance method. Determine the transfer function  $H(z)$  for a sampling interval  $T = 0.2$ . (10 P)

**Hint:** If you could not solve Problem (i) use  $H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+3s+2}$ .

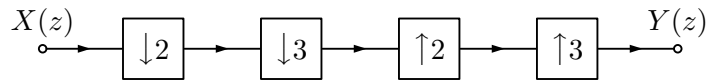
- (iii) What kind of filter is represented by the system (FIR/IIR)? Is the system a lowpass, bandpass, highpass, bandstop filter? Give reason to both of your answers. (3 P)
- (iv) Sketch the signal flow graph of the parallel structure of the resulting discrete system in direct form I. (4 P)

**Problem 3 (40 points)**

(a) Simplify as much as possible and give the solution in the frequency domain.

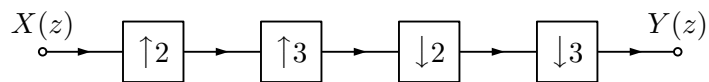
(i) System 1:

(5 P)

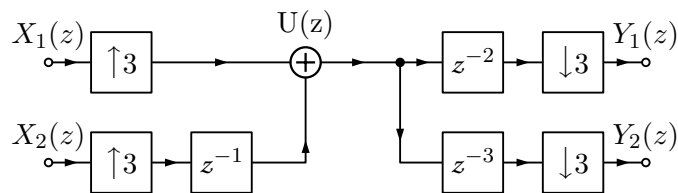


(ii) System 2:

(5 P)



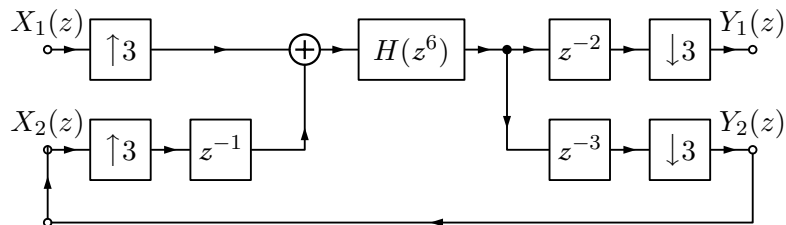
Given is the following signal flow chart:



(b) How can  $y_1(n)$  be described as function of  $x_1(n)$  and  $x_2(n)$  and how can  $y_2(n)$  be described as function of  $x_2(n)$  and  $x_1(n)$  ?

(18 P)

Now assume the following signal flow chart



(c) How does  $Y_1(z)$  depends of  $X_1(z)$ ?

(12 P)