



ELIZADE UNIVERSITY, ILARA-MOKIN, ONDO STATE  
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING  
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2020/2021 ACADEMIC SESSION

COURSE TITLE: Digital Signal Processing

COURSE CODE: EEE 519

EXAMINATION DATE: March 2, 2021

COURSE LECTURER: Prof Dr. M.J.E. Salami

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in black ink. The signature is stylized and appears to be the name of the Head of Department.

HOD's SIGNATURE

TIME ALLOWED: 3 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS
2. SEVERE PENALTIES APPLY FOR MISCONDUCT, CHEATING, POSSESSION OF UNAUTHORIZED MATERIALS DURING EXAM.
3. YOU ARE NOT ALLOWED TO BORROW CALCULATORS AND ANY OTHER WRITING MATERIALS DURING THE EXAMINATI

**QUESTION 1 [12 Marks]**

- a) Use appropriate expressions/diagrams to explain the difference between
- (i) Nyquist frequency and folding frequency (2 marks)
  - (ii) Uniform quantization and non-uniform quantization (2 marks)
- b) A digital communication link carries binary-coded words representing samples of an input signal

$$x(t) = 5 \cos(2,000 \pi t) + 2 \cos(6,000 \pi t) + 4 \sin(10,000 \pi t)$$

which is sampled at a rate of 8 kHz. Each input sample is quantized into  $L$  different voltage levels to achieve a minimum signal-to-quantization noise ratio (SQNR) of 45 dB.

- i. Obtain an expression for the resulting discrete-time signal,  $x(n)$  and determine the resulting analog signal after the sampled signal is reconstructed. (2 marks)
- ii. Determine  $L$  and **bit rate** at which the link operates, if *uniform* quantization is used. (3 marks)
- iii. Determine  $L$  and **bit rate** at which the link operates, if *non-uniform* quantization is used. (3 marks)

**QUESTION 2 [12 Marks]**

- a) An analog signal is quantized and transmitted by using a pulse code modulation (PCM) system. Suppose each sample at the receiving end of the system must be known to within  $\pm 0.5$  percent of the peak-to-peak full-scale value. Determine the number of binary digits which sample must contain. (4 marks)
- b) The T1 carrier system used in digital telephony multiplexes 24 voice channels based on 8-bit PCM. Each voice signal is usually put through a low-pass filter with the cut-off frequency of about 3.4 kHz. The filtered voice signal is sampled at 8 kHz. In addition, a single bit is added at the end of the frame for the purpose of synchronization. Determine the
- (i) Duration of each bit and resultant transmission rate (bits/s). (6 marks)
  - (ii) Minimum required transmission bandwidth. (2 marks)

**QUESTION 3 [12 Marks]**

- a) Consider the DT signals

$$x(n) = (0.5)^n u(n), \quad y(n) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u(n).$$

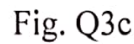
Determine

- i)  $z(n) = x(n) * y(n)$ . (2 marks)
  - ii)  $R_{xy}(l)$ . (2 marks)
- b) The input  $x(n)$  and output  $y(n)$  of a LTI system satisfies the difference equation

$$2y(n) - \frac{1}{2}y(n-1) - y(n-3) + \frac{1}{3}y(n-4) = x(n) + 2x(n-4) - 3x(n-6).$$

Draw the form II realization for the system. (2 marks)

- c) Consider the DT system shown in Fig.Q3c, where  $x(n)$  and  $y(n)$  represent respectively the input signal and system response.
- i) Determine the difference equation that describes the system. (2 marks)
  - ii) Use time-domain technique to compute  $y(n)$ ,  $n \geq 0$  if  $y(-1) = 0$ ,  $y(-2) = 2$ , and  $x(n) = (0.25)^n u(n)$ . (4 marks)



a) Use appropriate expression to justify the use of the same algorithm for the computation of convolution and correlation sequences. (2 marks)

- $$g(n) = x(n) + ay(n-l)$$

$$|R_{xy}(l)| \leq \sqrt{R_{xx}(0)R_{yy}(0)}. \quad (2 \text{ marks})$$

- $$y(n) = x(n) + W(n),$$

$$x(n) = 2A \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{10}\right),$$

i) Obtain  $R_{xx}(l)$  in terms of  $A$ . (2 marks)

iii) Unknown sinusoid, that is its period,  $N$ , and amplitude,  $A$ . (2 marks)



**QUESTION 5 [12 Marks]**

a) Consider the following DT signals:

$$1) x_1(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \delta(n+2) + u(n+1) - u(n-4).$$

$$2) x_2(n) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u(n) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(-n-1).$$

i) Determine the two-sided z-transform,  $X_1(z)$  and  $X_2(z)$ . Using illustrated diagrams, state the ROC of  $X_1(z)$  and  $X_2(z)$ . (5 marks)

ii) Determine the one-sided z-transform,  $X_1(z)$  and  $X_2(z)$ . Using illustrated diagrams, state the ROC of  $X_1(z)$  and  $X_2(z)$ . (4 marks)

b) Use the appropriate properties of the z-transform to compute  $x(n)$  if

$$X(z) = \ln\{1 - 2z\}, |z| < \frac{1}{2}. \quad (3 \text{ marks})$$

**QUESTION 6 [10 Marks]**

a) Suppose the z-transform of a signal is given as

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 3.5z^{-1} + 1.5z^{-2}}$$

Determine  $x(n)$  if region of convergence (ROC) is such that

i) ROC:  $|z| > 3$ . (2 marks)

ii) ROC:  $|z| < 0.5$ . (2 marks)

iii) ROC:  $0.5 < |z| < 3$ . (2 marks)

b) Design a digital resonator to meet the following specification

$$F_0 = 200 \text{ Hz}, \Delta F = 6 \text{ Hz}$$

The system sampling frequency is 1.2 kHz. (4 marks)

c) A digital notch filter is required to remove an undesirable 50 Hz hum associated with a power supply in an ECG recording application. The sampling frequency used is  $F_s = 500 \text{ samples/s}$ . Design a second-order FIR notch filter to satisfy this purpose. Choose the gain  $b_0$  so that  $|H(\omega)| = 1$  for  $\omega = 0$ . (2 marks)

**QUESTION 7 [12 Marks]**

a) Use appropriate expressions to explain the similarity, differences and applications for the following:

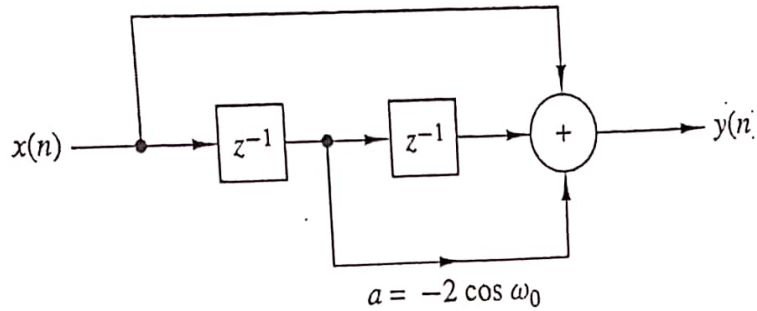
i) Discrete-time Fourier series analysis and discrete-time Fourier transform. (2 marks)

ii) Discrete-time Fourier transform and discrete Fourier transform. (2 marks)

b) Suppose the DT signal

$x(n) = 2 + 3 \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right) + 5 \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 4 \exp\left\{j \frac{\pi n}{4}\right\}; -\infty < n < \infty,$   
 is used as an input to the digital filter shown in **Fig.Q7b**, where  $\omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

- i) Determine the discrete-time Fourier series (DTFS) coefficients of  $x(n)$ . (3 marks)
- ii) Verify the validity of Parseval's theorem for  $x(n)$ . (2 marks)
- iii) Compute the filter response,  $y(n)$ . (3 marks)



**Fig. Q7b**