

Code No: RT32042

**R13****SET - 1****III B. Tech II Semester Regular/Supplementary Examinations, April -2018****DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING**

(Electronics and Communication Engineering)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

- Note: 1. Question Paper consists of two parts (**Part-A** and **Part-B**)  
2. Answering the question in **Part-A** is compulsory  
3. Answer any **THREE** Questions from **Part-B**

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**PART -A**

- 1 a) What are the elementary discrete time signals? [3M]
- b) Find the IDFT of  $Y(k) = (1, 1, 1, 0)$  [4M]
- c) State the properties of ROC. [4M]
- d) Why IIR filters do not have linear phase? [3M]
- e) Explain how a multi-rate system is different from a single-rate system? [4M]
- f) Explain the basic architectural features of programmable DSP devices. [4M]

**PART -B**

- 2 a) Find the periodicity of the signal  $x(n) = \sin(2\pi n / 3) + \cos(\pi n / 2)$  [4M]
- b) Explain the frequency response of discrete time system. [8M]
- c) What is the causality condition for an LTI system? [4M]
- 3 a) Find the DFT of  $x[n] = a^n$  for  $0 \leq n \leq 3$  [8M]  
 $= 0$  otherwise.
- b) Find the linear convolution of the sequences  $x[n] = \{1, 4, 0, 9, -1\}$  and  $h[n] = \{-3, -4, 0, 7\}$  [8M]
- 4 a) State and prove any three properties of Z- Transform. [8M]
- b) Obtain direct form I, direct form II and cascade realizations of system described by the equation,  $y[n] = y[n-1] - (1/2)y[n-2] + x[n] - x[n-1] + x[n-2]$  [8M]
- 5 a) Determine the system function  $H(Z)$  of the lowest order Chebyshev digital filter that meets the following specifications. [8M]  
i) 3 db ripple in the passband  $0 \leq |\omega| \leq 0.3\pi$   
ii) At least 40 dB attenuation in the stopband  $0.35\pi \leq |\omega| \leq \pi$ . Use the bilinear transformation.
- b) Explain the need for the use of window sequence in the design of FIR filter. Describe the window sequence generally used and compare the properties. [8M]
- 6 a) What is Interpolation? Explain about the frequency domain description of an Interpolator. [8M]
- b) What do you mean by fractional sampling rate conversion? Explain with an example of converting 48 kHz signal to 44.1 kHz signal using multi-stage fractional sampling rate converter. [8M]
- 7 a) Discuss in detail the Basic Architectural features of programmable DSP devices, [8M]
- b) Discuss in detail the Pipeline Operation of TMS320C54XX Processors. [8M]

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 2. Answering the question in **Part-A** is compulsory

 3. Answer any **THREE** Questions from **Part-B**

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**PART -A**

- 1 a) Define discrete time signal and give examples. [3M]
- b) What are the advantages FFT over DFT. [4M]
- c) What are the different methods of evaluating inverse z transform? [3M]
- d) Draw the indirect form realizations of FIR systems? [4M]
- e) Derive transfer function of an Interpolator. [4M]
- f) Discuss about the various sources of errors in the computation using DSP processor implementations. [4M]

**PART -B**

- 2 a) Discuss the frequency domain representation of linear time-invariant systems. [8M]
- b) Determine the frequency response for the system given by [8M]  
 $y(n) - 3/4y(n-1) + 1/8y(n-2) = x(n) - x(n-1)$
- 3 a) Find the DFT of the sequence  $x[n] = \{1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2\}$  using decimation in time algorithm. [8M]
- b) State and prove any four Properties of discrete Fourier series. [8M]
- 4 a) With respect to Z transforms define the properties of ROC. [8M]
- b) Obtain the parallel form realization for the IIR system described by the transfer function  $H(z) = \frac{3 + 3.6z^{-1} + 0.6z^{-2}}{1 + 0.1z^{-1} - 0.2z^{-2}}$ . [8M]
- 5 a) Convert the following analog transfer function in to digital using bilinear transform and IIT methods with  $T=1\text{sec}$   $H(s) = \frac{s}{(s+3)(s+9)}$  [8M]
- b) Design a HPF of length 7 with cut off frequency of 2 rad/sec using Hamming window.. [8M]
- 6 a) With necessary derivations explain the operation of sampling rate conversion by a factor of I/D in both frequency and time domains. [8M]
- b) What are the applications of multirate digital signal processing? [8M]
- 7 a) Explain the various pipeline programming models that are adapted in DSP processors. [8M]
- b) Explain the Bus Architecture of DSP Processor. [8M]

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**PART -A**

- 1 a) Determine whether the following system given by  $y(n) = \log_{10}[\{x(n)\}]$  is Casual or not. [3M]  
b) What are the properties of convolution sum? [4M]  
c) List the applications of Z – transforms. [3M]  
d) Compare Chebyshev Filter and Butterworth Filter. [4M]  
e) Derive transfer function of Decimator. [4M]  
f) What are the functional units present in the TMS320C54XX processor? [4M]

**PART -B**

- 2 a) Consider a signal  $x[n] = (-a)^{-n} u[n]$  determine the spectrum  $X(w)$ . [8M]  
b) Determine the response of Second order Discrete Time system governed by the difference equation  $y(n) - 2y(n-1) - 3y(n-2) = x(n) + 4x(n-1)$ ,  $n \geq 0$ , when the input signal is  $x(n) = 2^n u(n)$ , with initial conditions  $y(-2) = 0, y(-1) = 5$ . [8M]
- 3 a) Explain the significance of FFT algorithms. Draw the basic butterfly diagram for radix - 2 DIT-FFT. [8M]  
b) Find the DFT of  $x[n] = \{0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, -1, -1, -1, -1\}$  using decimation in time algorithm. [8M]
- 4 a) Find the Z-Transform  $x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{4}n\right] u[n]$ . [8M]  
b) Realize  $H(z) = \frac{1 + 0.6z^{-2} + 0.2z^{-1}}{3 + 5z^{-1} + 4z^{-2}}$  using Direct form I and Direct form II structures [8M]
- 5 a) Distinguish between "maximally flat magnitude response" and "equiripple magnitude response" filters. [8M]  
b) Explain the impulse invariance method of IIR filter design. [8M]
- 6 a) Explain the concept of multi rate signal processing along with two applications of it [8M]  
b) Explain how sampling rate conversion of band pass signals can be achieved. [8M]
- 7 a) Explain in detail the circular addressing mode and bit-reversed addressing mode. [8M]  
b) Explain Memory Access schemes in DSPs. [8M]

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 3. Answer any **THREE** Questions from **Part-B**

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**PART -A**

- 1 a) Determine whether the system defined by  $y(n) = x(-n^2-2)$  is time invariant or not. [3M]
- b) What is FFT? How many multiplications and additions are required to compute N point DFT using radix-2 FFT? [4M]
- c) State and prove Parseval's theorem. [4M]
- d) Why FIR filters are always stable? [4M]
- e) What is Down sampling? [3M]
- f) Explain the role of on-chip peripherals for programmable digital signal processors. [4M]

**PART -B**

- 2 a) For each case determine the system is stable or causal [10M]  
 i)  $h(n) = \sin(\pi n / 2)$  ii)  $h(n) = \delta(n) + \sin \pi n$  iii)  $h(n) = 2^n u(-n)$
- b) Show that an LTI system can be described by its unit sample response. [6M]
- 3 a) State and prove convolution Properties of DFT. [8M]
- b) Compute the DFT for the sequence (0.5,0.5,0.5,0.5,1,1,1,1) using DIF-FFT [8M]
- 4 a) Find the Inverse Z-Transform of  $X(z) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1})(1 + 2z^{-1})}$ ,  $|z| > 2$  using partial fractions method. [8M]
- b) Obtain the cascade form realization for the recursive IIR system described by the transfer function  $H(z) = \frac{3 + 3.6z^{-1} + 0.6z^{-2}}{1 + 0.1z^{-1} - 0.2z^{-2}}$ . [8M]
- 5 a) Explain the design procedure for IIR filters using Butterworth approximations. [8M]
- b) A low pass filter is to be designed with the following desired frequency response. [8M]

$$H_d(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-j2\omega}, \quad -\pi/4 \leq \omega \leq \pi/4$$

$$0, \quad \pi/4 \leq |\omega| \leq \pi$$

 Determine the filter coefficients  $h_d(n)$  if the window function is defined as

$$\omega(n) = 1, \quad 0 \leq n \leq 4$$

$$0, \quad \text{otherwise}$$

 Also determine the frequency response  $H(e^{j\omega})$  of the designed filter.

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**R13****SET - 4**

- 6 a) With the help of an example define Decimation and Interpolation operations in DSP. [8M]
- b) A signal,  $x(n)$ , at a sampling frequency of 2.048 kHz is to be decimated by a factor of 32 to yield a signal at a sampling frequency of 64 Hz. The signal band of interest extends from 0 to 30 Hz. The anti-aliasing digital filter should satisfy the following specifications: [8M]
- Pass band deviation 0.01 dB  
Stop band deviation 80dB  
Pass band 0-30Hz  
Stop band 32-64 Hz
- The signal components in the range from 30 to 32 Hz should be protected from aliasing. Design a suitable two stage decimator.
- 7 a) What is the difference between internal and external modes of clocking of TMS320C54XX Processor? [8M]
- b) Explain different pipeline programming models that are adapted in DSP processors? [8M]

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