

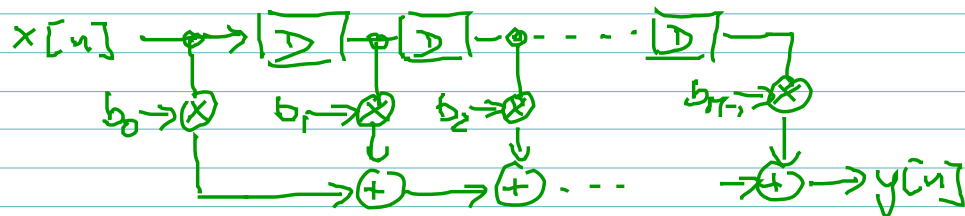
11/22/16 Block Diagrams

Reminders:

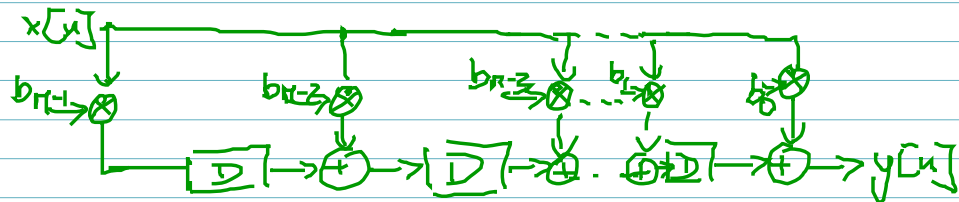
Want to implement systems that realize:

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} b_k x[n-k] \quad (\text{FIR Filter})$$

Direct Form:



Transposed Form:



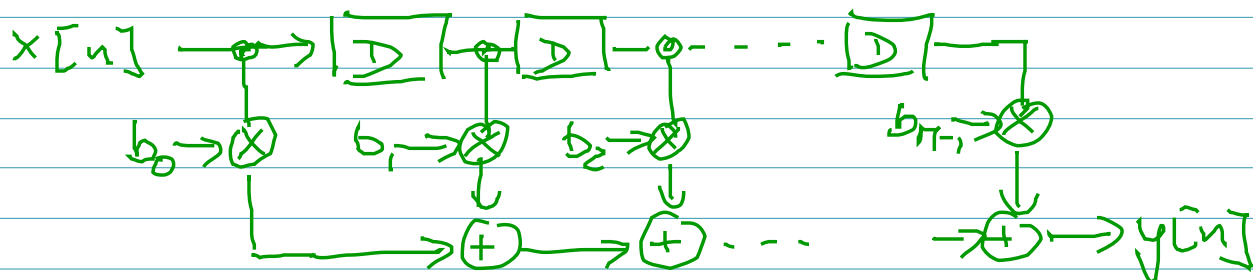
11/22/16 Block Diagrams

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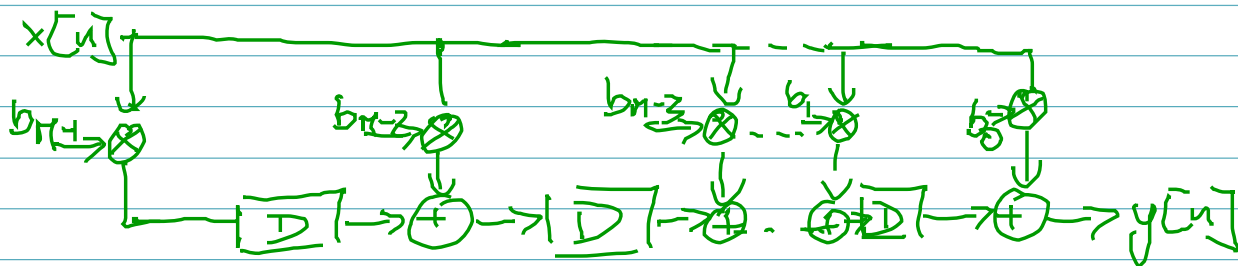
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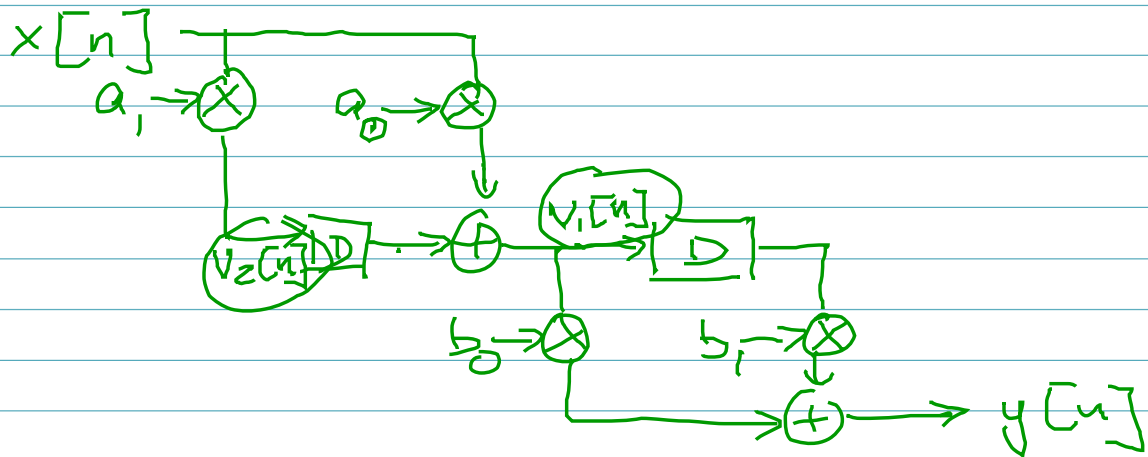
Direct Form:



Transposed Form:



Examples



1.) Label temporary signals at inputs to all delays

2.) write signal equations

$$1) y[n] = b_0 v_1[n] + b_1 v_1[n-1]$$

$$2) v_1[n] = a_0 x[n] + v_2[n-1]$$

$$3) v_2[n] = a_1 x[n]$$

3.) solve signal equations for $y[n]$ in terms of $x[n]$

$$3 \rightarrow 2) : 4) v_1[n] = a_0 x[n] + \underbrace{a_1 x[n-1]}_{=v_2[n-1]}$$

$$4 \rightarrow 1) : 5) y[n] = b_0 \cdot (a_0 x[n] + a_1 x[n-1]) + b_1 \cdot (a_0 x[n-1] + a_1 x[n-2])$$

$$= b_0 a_0 x[n] + (b_0 a_1 + b_1 a_0) x[n-1] + b_1 a_1 x[n-2]$$

Double check:

Paths from $x[n]$ to $y[n]$:

- no delay: $a_0 \cdot b_0$

- one delays: $a_0 \cdot b_1 + a_1 \cdot b_0$

- two delays: $a_1 \cdot b_1$

↑
coefficients of
difference equation

Impulse response:

$$h[n] = \{a_0 b_0, a_0 b_1 + a_1 b_0, a_1 b_1\}$$

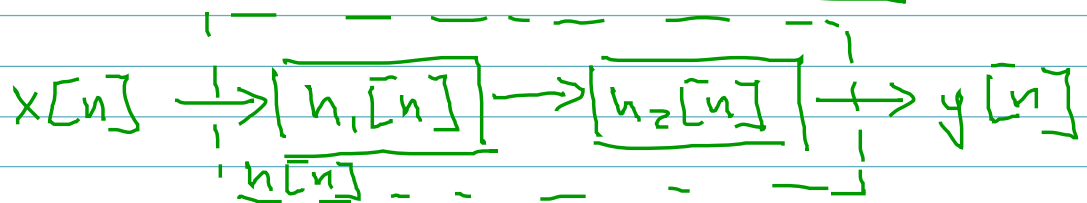
Connecting Systems

Two LTI systems:

$$S_1 \rightarrow h_1[n]$$

$$S_2 \rightarrow h_2[n]$$

Cascade/series connection:



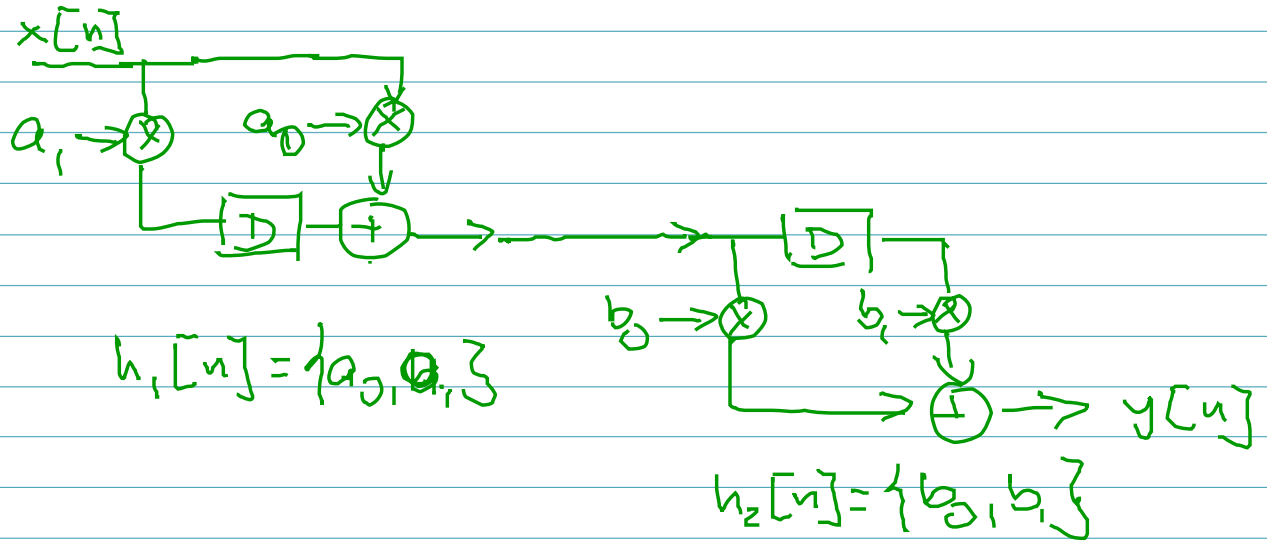
Q: What is the impulse response of the cascade?

Approach: Feed impulse into system
i.e. $x[n] = \delta[n]$

$$\text{Then, } y[n] = h[n]$$

$$\delta[n] \rightarrow \boxed{h_1[n]} \xrightarrow{h_1[n]} \boxed{h_2[n]} \rightarrow h_1[n] * h_2[n]$$
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{h[n] = h_1[n] * h_2[n]}$$

Example

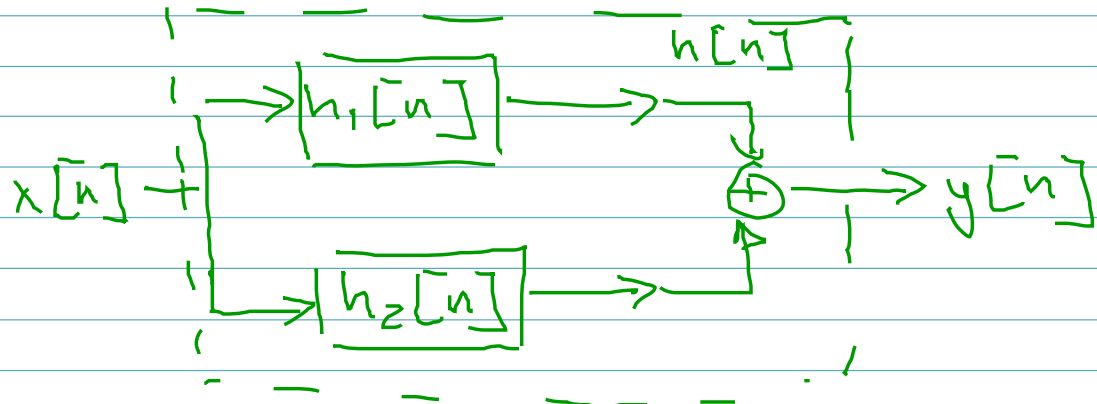


$$h[n] = \{a_0, a_1\} * \{b_0, b_1\}$$

$h_1[n]$	a_0	a_1	
$b_0 h_1[n]$	$b_0 a_0$	$b_0 a_1$	
$b_1 h_1[n-1]$		$b_1 a_0$	$b_1 a_1$
$h[n]$	$b_0 a_0$	$b_0 a_1 + b_1 a_0$	$b_1 a_1$

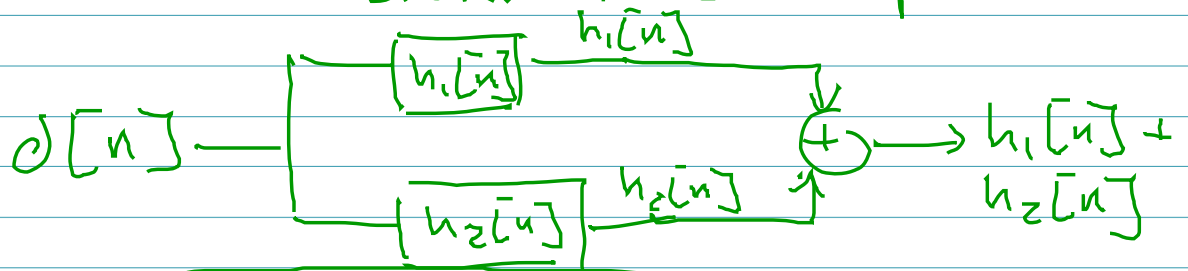
$$\Rightarrow h[n] = \{b_0 a_0, b_0 a_1 + b_1 a_0, b_1 a_1\}$$

Parallel connection:



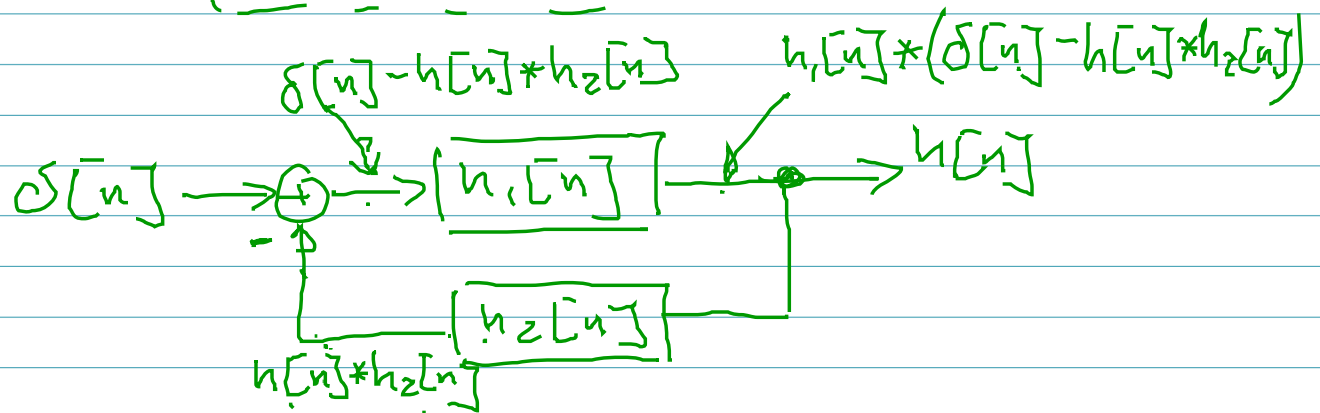
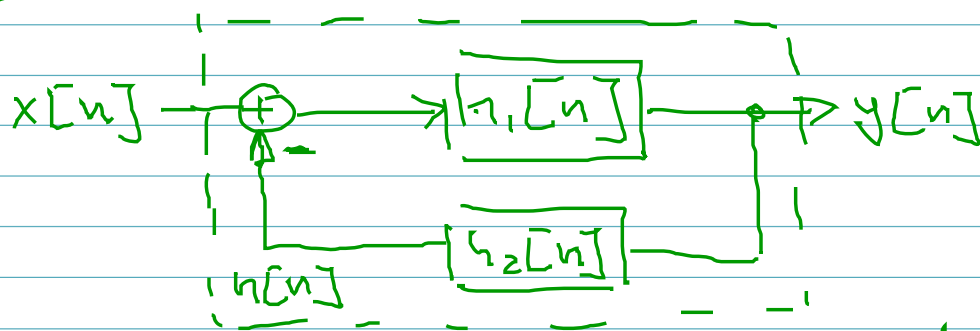
Q: What is the impulse response of this system?

Approach: Let $x[n] = \delta[n]$ and determine output



$$h[n] = h_1[n] + h_2[n]$$

Feedback Connection



$h[n]$ is the solution of:

$$h[n] = h_1[n] * (\delta[n] - h[n] * h_2[n])$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{h[n] = h_1[n] - h[n] * h_1[n] * h_2[n]}$$

Questions:

FIR Filter \rightarrow 3pt averager

$$y[n] = \frac{1}{3} (x[n] + x[n-1] + x[n-2])$$

What if: $x[n] = e^{j2\pi f n}$?

$$\Rightarrow y[n] = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\overset{\uparrow}{x[n]} e^{j2\pi f n} + \overset{\uparrow}{x[n-1]} e^{j2\pi f (n-1)} + \overset{\uparrow}{x[n-2]} e^{j2\pi f (n-2)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot e^{j2\pi f n} \cdot \left(1 + e^{-j2\pi f} + e^{-j4\pi f} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 + e^{-j2\pi f} + e^{-j4\pi f} \right) \cdot \overset{\uparrow}{e^{j2\pi f n}}$$

- Magnitude and Phase
of output signal

+ depends of f

Complex
exponential
Frequency
same as
input

Magnitude and
Phase:

$$H(f) = \frac{1}{3} (1 + e^{-j2\pi f} + e^{-j4\pi f})$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} e^{-j2\pi f} \cdot \left(e^{j2\pi f} + 1 + e^{-j2\pi f} \right)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{2 \cdot \cos(2\pi f)}$

$$= e^{-j2\pi f} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (1 + 2 \cos(2\pi f))$$