

# ECE 417 Multimedia Signal Processing

## Solutions to Homework 1

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

Assigned: Monday, 8/23/2021; Due: NOT DUE

### Problem 1.1

What is  $h[n]$  if

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{(1 - e^{j0.1\pi}z^{-1})(1 - e^{-j0.1\pi}z^{-1})}$$

**Solution:** Using PFE, we get

$$H(z) = \frac{C_1}{1 - e^{j0.1\pi}z^{-1}} + \frac{C_1^*}{1 - e^{-j0.1\pi}z^{-1}}$$

Solving for  $C_1$ , we can find that  $C_1 = p_1/(p_1 - p_1^*) = e^{j0.1\pi}/(2j \sin(0.1\pi))$ , so

$$h[n] = \left( \frac{e^{j0.1\pi(n+1)}}{2j \sin(0.1\pi)} - \frac{e^{-j0.1\pi(n+1)}}{2j \sin(0.1\pi)} \right) u[n] = \frac{\sin(0.1\pi(n+1))}{\sin(0.1\pi)} u[n]$$

### Problem 1.2

Consider a second-order resonator with a resonant frequency of  $F_1 = 500\text{Hz}$  and a bandwidth of  $B_1 = 400\text{Hz}$ , sampled at  $F_s = 16000\text{samples/second}$ . What are  $H(z)$  and  $h[n]$ ?

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_1 &= \frac{2\pi F_1}{F_s} = \frac{2\pi 500}{16000} = \frac{\pi}{16} \\ \sigma &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{2\pi B_1}{F_s} = \frac{\pi 400}{16000} = \frac{\pi}{40} \\ H(z) &= \frac{1}{(1 - e^{-\sigma + j\omega_1}z^{-1})(1 - e^{-\sigma - j\omega_1}z^{-1})} \\ h[n] &= \frac{1}{\sin(\omega_1)} e^{-\sigma n} \sin(\omega_1(n+1)) u[n]\end{aligned}$$

### Problem 1.3

Suppose

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{\sin(0.3\pi)} e^{-0.1(n-6)} \sin(0.3\pi(n-5)) u[n-6]$$

Write a difference equation in which every term on the right-hand-side includes a factor of  $x[n-m]$  for some value of  $m$ , and every term on the left-hand-side includes a factor of  $y[n-k]$  for some value of  $k$ , such that your difference equation produces the output signal  $y[n] = \delta[n-6]$ .

**Solution:** This  $x[n]$  is the result of passing  $y[n] = \delta[n-6]$  through a second-order resonator,

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{(1-p_1z^{-1})(1-p_1^*z^{-1})}$$

where  $p_1 = e^{-0.1+j0.3\pi}$ . We can get  $y[n]$  back again by passing  $x[n]$  through the inverse filter,

$$A(z) = (1-p_1z^{-1})(1-p_1^*z^{-1}) = 1 - 2e^{-0.1} \cos(0.3\pi)z^{-1} + e^{-0.2}z^{-2}$$

Implementing  $A(z)$  as a difference equation, we get

$$y[n] = x[n] - 2e^{-0.1} \cos(0.3\pi)x[n-1] + e^{-0.2}x[n-2]$$

#### Problem 1.4

Suppose  $x[n]$  is a signal with autocorrelation coefficients  $R[0] = 1$ ,  $R[1] = 0.5$ , and  $R[2] = 0.5$ . Find coefficients  $a_1$  and  $a_2$  that will minimize  $\mathcal{E}$ , which is defined as

$$\mathcal{E} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (x[n] - a_1x[n-1] - a_2x[n-2])^2$$

**Solution:** If we set  $\frac{d\mathcal{E}}{da_1} = 0$  and  $\frac{d\mathcal{E}}{da_2} = 0$ , we get two equations in two unknowns, which can be written in matrix form as

$$\begin{bmatrix} R[1] \\ R[2] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R[0] & R[1] \\ R[1] & R[0] \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

We solve by inverting the matrix, which gives

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{1-(0.5)(0.5)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0.5 \\ -0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 \\ 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$