

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks: 80]

- N.B.:** (1) Questions No.1 is compulsory.
 (2) Attempt **any three** questions out of remaining **five** questions.
 (3) Assume suitable **data** if **required**.
 (4) **Figures** to the **right** indicate **full marks**.

- Q 1. Solve **any four** 20
- Compare Impulse invariant method and BLT method.
 - If $x[n] = \{1, 2, 1, 2\}$, determine $X[K]$ using DIF FFT.
 - State and prove frequency shifting property of DFT.
 - Write a short note on replication.
 - State advantages of digital filters.
- Q 2 a) Develop composite radix DITFFT flow graph for $N=6=2*3$. 10
 b) Design a digital Butterworth filter that satisfies following constraints using bilinear transformation method. Assume $T_s=0.1s$. 10
- $$0.8 \leq |H(e^{jw})| \leq 1 \quad 0 \leq w \leq 0.2\pi$$
- $$|H(e^{jw})| \leq 0.2 \quad 0.6\pi \leq w \leq \pi$$
- Q 3 a) Explain Dual Tone Multifrequency Detection using Goertzel's algorithm. 10
 b) Design a linear phase FIR low Pass filter of length 7 and cut off frequency 1 rad/sec using Hamming window. 10
- Q 4 a) Compute DFT of $x[n] = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$ using DITFFT algorithm. 10
 b) Explain Finite word length effects in digital filters. 10
- Q.5 a) Explain Architecture of TMS320C67XX DSP processor with the help of neat block Diagram 10
 b) Find DFT of $x(n) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. Using these results and not otherwise find DFT 16
- $x_1(n) = \{4, 1, 2, 3\}$
 - $x_2(n) = \{2, 3, 4, 1\}$
 - $x_3(n) = \{6, 4, 6, 4\}$
- Q 6. Solve following
- Obtain digital filter transfer function by applying impulse invariance transfer function. 03
- $$H(s) = \frac{s}{(s+5)(s+2)} \quad \text{if } T_s=0.1s.$$
- Explain application of DSP processor to radar signal processing. 06
 - Write short note on limit cycle oscillations 06
