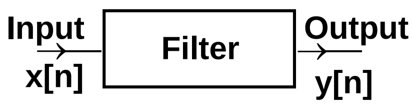
Course 18.327 and 1.130
Wavelets and Filter Banks

Discrete-time filters: convolution; Fourier transform; lowpass and highpass filters

Discrete Time Filters



n denotes the time variable: {…, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, …}
x[n] denotes the sequence of input values:
{…, x[-2], x[-1], x[0], x[1], x[2], …}
y[n] denotes the sequence of output values:
{…, y[-2], y[-1], y[0], y[1], y[2], …}

Assume that

a) the principle of superposition holds ⇔ system is linear, i.e. combining any two inputs in the form

$$Ax_1[n] + Bx_2[n]$$

results in an output of the form

$$Ay_1[n] + By_2[n]$$

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b) the behavior of the system does not change with time, i.e. a delayed version of any input

$$x_d[n] = x[n - d]$$

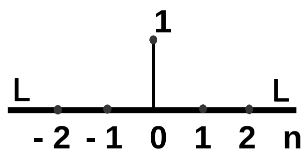
produces an output with a corresponding delay

$$y_d[n] = y[n - d]$$

Under these conditions, the system can be characterized by its response, h[n], to a unit impulse, $\delta[n]$, which is applied at time n = 0,

i.e. the particular input

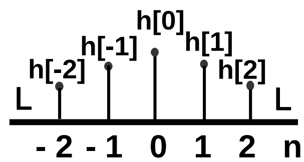
$$x[n] = \delta[n]$$



Unit Impulse

produces the output

$$y[n] = h[n]$$



Impulse Response

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The general input

$$x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]\,\delta[n-k]$$

will thus produce the output

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[n-k]$$

Convolution sum

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Fourier Transform

Discrete time Fourier transform

$$X(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n]\, e^{-i\omega n}$$

Inverse

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(\omega)\, e^{i\omega n}\, d\omega$$

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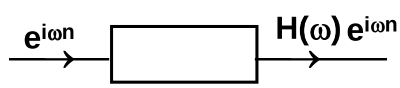
Frequency Response

Suppose that we have the particular input

$$x[n] = e^{i\omega n}$$

What is the output?



$$y[n] = \sum_k h[k]\, x[n-k]$$

$$= e^{i\omega n} \underbrace{\sum_k h[k]\, e^{-i\omega k}}_{H(\omega)}$$

Frequency Response

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Convolution Theorem

A general input

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(\omega)\, e^{i\omega n}\, d\omega$$

will thus produce the output

$$y[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \underbrace{X(\omega)\, H(\omega)}_{Y(\omega)}\, e^{i\omega n}\, d\omega \rightarrow \boxed{Y(\omega) = X(\omega)\, H(\omega)}$$

Convolution

Convolution of sequences x[n] and h[n] is denoted by

$$h[n] * x[n] = \sum_k x[k]\, h[n-k] = y[n] \text{ (say)}$$

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Matrix form:

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & & & & \\ \ddots & h[0] & h[-1] & h[-2] & & & \\ \ddots & h[1] & h[0] & h[-1] & h[-2] & & \\ & h[2] & h[1] & h[0] & h[-1] & h[-2] & \\ & & h[2] & h[1] & h[0] & h[-1] & \ddots \\ & & & h[2] & h[1] & h[0] & \ddots \\ & & & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{Toeplitz matrix}} \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ x[-2] \\ x[-1] \\ x[0] \\ x[1] \\ x[2] \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ y[-2] \\ y[-1] \\ y[0] \\ y[1] \\ y[2] \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

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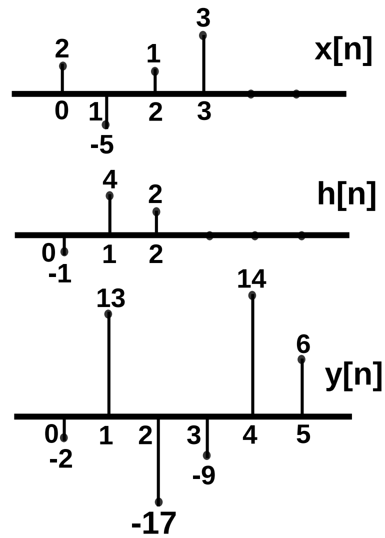
Convolution is the result of multiplying polynomials:
$(\ldots + h[-1]z + h[0] + h[1]z^{-1} + \ldots)\ (\ldots + x[-1]z + x[0] + x[1]z^{-1} + \ldots) = (\ldots + y[-1]z + y[0] + y[1]z^{-1} + \ldots)$

Example:

		3	1	-5	2
			2	4	-1
		-3	-1	5	-2
	12	4	-20	8	0
6	2	-10	4	0	0
6	14	-9	-17	13	-2
↑ z^{-5}	↑ z^{-4}	↑ z^{-3}	↑ z^{-2}	↑ z^{-1}	↑ z^{0}



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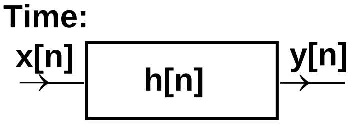
Discrete Time Filters (summary)

Discrete Time:



$y[n] = \sum_k x[k]\, h[n-k]$ (Convolution)

Discrete –time Fourier transform

$X(\omega) = \sum_n x[n]\, e^{-i\omega n}$

Frequency domain representation

$Y(\omega) = H(\omega) \cdot X(\omega)$ (Convolution theorem)

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Toeplitz Matrix representation:

$$\begin{bmatrix}\vdots\\ y[-2]\\ y[-1]\\ y[0]\\ y[1]\\ y[2]\\ \vdots\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & & & & \\ \ddots & h[0] & h[-1] & h[-2] & & & \\ \ddots & h[1] & h[0] & h[-1] & h[-2] & & \\ & h[2] & h[1] & h[0] & h[-1] & h[-2] & \\ & & h[2] & h[1] & h[0] & h[-1] & \ddots \\ & & & h[2] & h[1] & h[0] & \ddots \\ & & & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}\vdots\\ x[-2]\\ x[-1]\\ x[0]\\ x[1]\\ x[2]\\ \vdots\end{bmatrix}$$

Filter is causal if y[n] does not depend on future values of x[n].

Causal filters have h[n] = 0 for n < 0.

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Filters

a) Lowpass filter example:

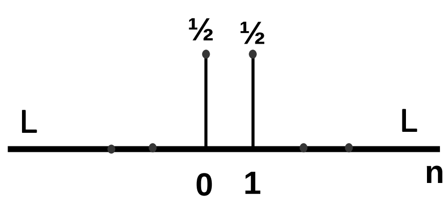
$$y[n] = \tfrac{1}{2}\, x[n] + \tfrac{1}{2}\, x[n-1]$$

Filter representation:

$x[n] \rightarrow$ [h[n]] $\rightarrow y[n]$

$$y[n] = \sum_k x[k]\, h[n-k]$$

Impulse response is



h[n]

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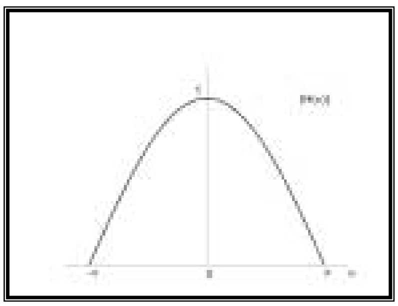
Frequency Response is

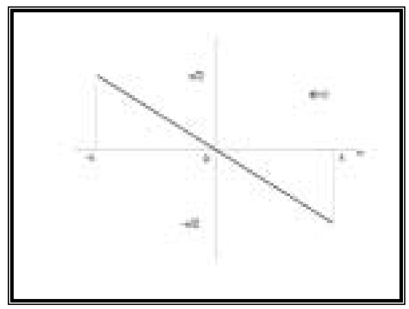
$$H(\omega) = \sum_k h[k]e^{-i\omega k}$$

$$= \tfrac{1}{2} + \tfrac{1}{2} e^{-i\omega}$$

Rewrite as $H(\omega) = |H(\omega)| e^{i\phi(\omega)}$

$$H(\omega) = \cos(\omega/2)\, e^{-i\omega/2} \quad ; \ -\pi \le \omega \le \pi$$





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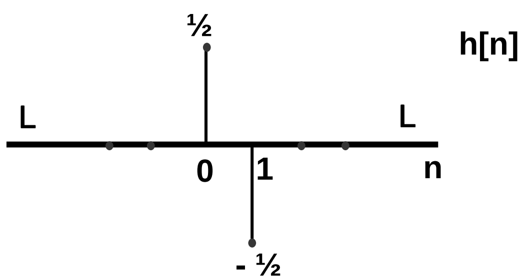
b) Highpass Filter Example

$$y[n] = \tfrac{1}{2} x[n] - \tfrac{1}{2} x[n-1]$$

Impulse response is



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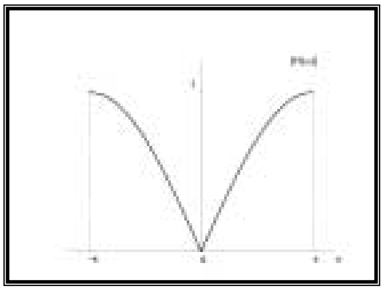
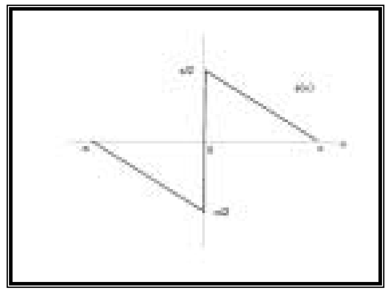
Frequency response is

$$H(\omega) = \tfrac{1}{2} - \tfrac{1}{2} e^{-i\omega}$$

$$= i \sin(\omega/2)\, e^{-i\omega/2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} |\sin(\omega/2)|\, e^{-i(\pi/2 + \omega/2)} & ; \ -\pi \le \omega < 0 \\ |\sin(\omega/2)|\, e^{i(\pi/2 - \omega/2)} & ; \ 0 < \omega \le \pi \end{cases}$$





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