

**EE-2025**

**Spring-00**

**Lecture 24**

**H(z) & Frequency Response**

**21-April-00**

**Info: Web-CT, Lab, HW**


- **Final Exam, 2-May @ 11:30 AM**
  - | Calculator, 1 page Handwritten Notes
- **Review: Monday, 1-May @ 6:45 pm**
- **HW #13 due last day (in Lecture)**
- **Labs DEADLINE**
  - | **ALL Lab Reports due by 28-April, no later than Friday at 5 pm.**

**READING ASSIGNMENTS**

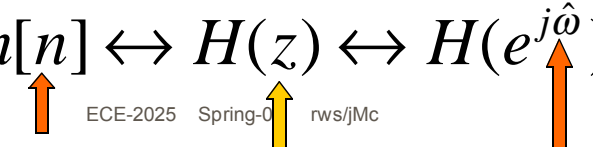
- **This Lecture:**
  - | Chapter 8, pp. 263–279
- **Other Reading:**
  - | Recitation: Ch. 8, pp. 261–272
    - | **POLES & ZEROS**
  - | Next Lecture: Chapter 8, pp. 279–300

**LECTURE OBJECTIVES**

- **SYSTEM FUNCTION: H(z)**
- H(z) has **POLES** and ZEROS
- **FREQUENCY RESPONSE** of IIR
  - | Get H(z) first


$$H(e^{j\hat{\omega}}) = H(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\hat{\omega}}}$$

- **THREE-DOMAIN APPROACH**


$$h[n] \leftrightarrow H(z) \leftrightarrow H(e^{j\hat{\omega}})$$

# ZZZZZ-Transform



teaching the 'Z-Transform'...

# IIR FILTER REVIEW

## ADD PREVIOUS OUTPUTS

$$y[n] = 0.8y[n-1] + 3x[n]$$

FEEDBACK COEFFICIENT

SIGN CHANGE

## MATLAB

```
yy = filter([3], [1, -0.8], xx)
```

$$H(z) = \frac{3}{1 - 0.8z^{-1}}$$

# IMPULSE RESPONSE

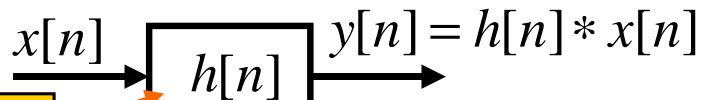
## DIFFERENCE EQUATION:

$$y[n] = 0.8y[n-1] + 3x[n]$$

## Find $h[n]$

$$h[n] = 3(0.8)^n u[n]$$

## CONVOLUTION in TIME-DOMAIN

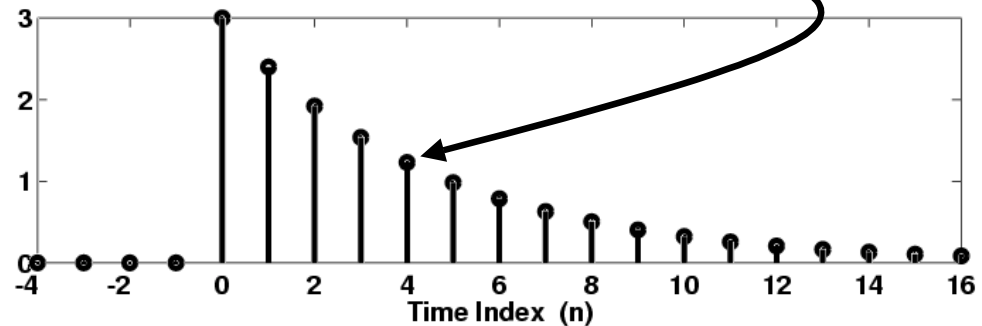


IMPULSE RESPONSE

LTI SYSTEM

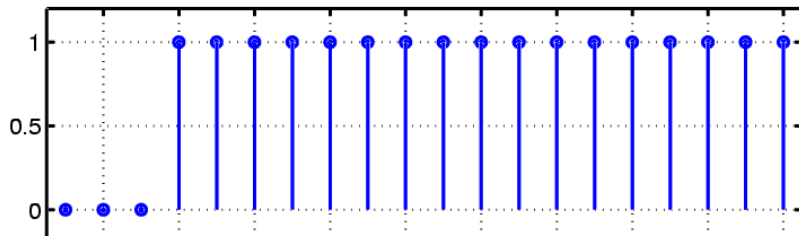
# PLOT IMPULSE RESPONSE

$$h[n] = b_0 (a_1)^n u[n] = 3(0.8)^n u[n]$$



# PLOT STEP RESPONSE

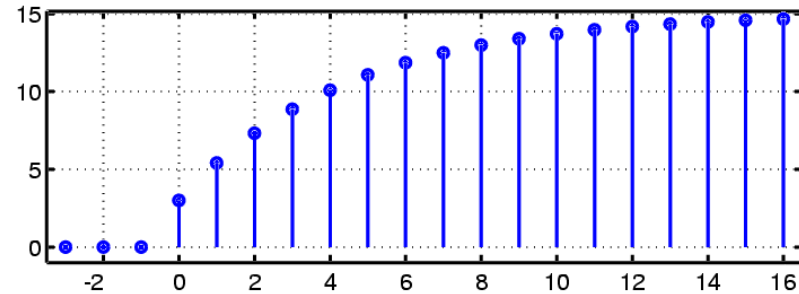
Step Input



$$y[n] = 0.8y[n-1] + 3u[n]$$

$$y[n] = 15(1 - 0.8^{n+1})u[n]$$

Step Response



# THREE DOMAINS

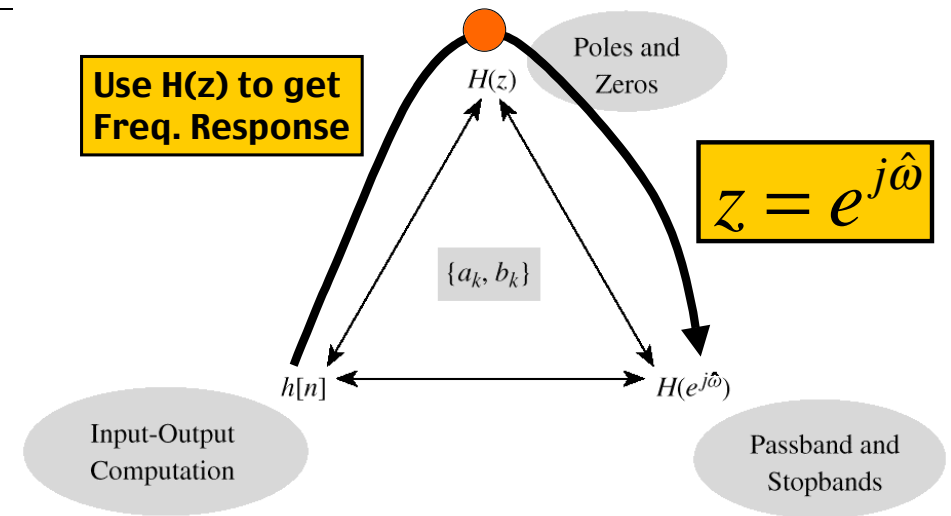


Figure 8.13 Relationship among the  $n$ -,  $z$ -, and  $\hat{\omega}$ -domains. The filter coefficients  $\{a_k, b_k\}$  play a central role.

## H(z) = z-Transform{ h[n] }

### POLYNOMIAL Representation

$$H(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h[n]z^{-n}$$

SYSTEM FUNCTION is Z-Transform of h[n]

### COMPACT FORM for H(z)

$$H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ba^n z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b(az^{-1})^n$$

$$= \frac{b}{1 - az^{-1}} \quad \text{if } |az^{-1}| < 1$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^n = \frac{1}{1-r} \quad \text{if } |r| < 1$$

## First-Order Transform Pair

### GEOMETRIC SEQUENCE:

$$h[n] = ba^n u[n] \leftrightarrow H(z) = \frac{b}{1 - az^{-1}}$$

### USE KNOWN TRANSFORM PAIR:

$$\begin{aligned} h[n] &= ba^n u[n] = 3(0.8)^n u[n] \\ H(z) &= \sum_n 3(0.8)^n u[n] z^{-n} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3(0.8)^n z^{-n} = \frac{3}{1 - 0.8z^{-1}} \end{aligned}$$

## Z-Transform of Infinite Length

### INFINITE-LENGTH Signal

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n]z^{-n}$$

APPLIES to ANY SIGNAL

### Example:

$$x[n] = (-0.5)^{n-1} u[n-1]$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((-0.5)^{n-1} u[n-1]) z^{-n}$$

$$= z^{-1} - 0.5z^{-2} + 0.25z^{-3} - \dots = \frac{z^{-1}}{1 + 0.5z^{-1}}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^n = \frac{1}{1-r} \quad \text{if } |r| < 1$$

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## DELAY PROPERTY of X(z)

### DELAY in TIME $\leftrightarrow$ Multiply X(z) by $z^{-1}$

$$x[n] \leftrightarrow X(z)$$

$$x[n-1] \leftrightarrow z^{-1}X(z)$$

Proof: 
$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n-1]z^{-n} = \sum_{\ell=-\infty}^{\infty} x[\ell]z^{-(\ell+1)}$$

$$= z^{-1} \sum_{\ell=-\infty}^{\infty} x[\ell]z^{-\ell} = z^{-1}X(z)$$

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## Z-Transform of IIR Filter

### DERIVE the SYSTEM FUNCTION H(z)

#### Use DELAY PROPERTY

$$y[n] = a_1 y[n-1] + b_0 x[n] + b_1 x[n-1]$$

$$Y(z) = a_1 z^{-1} Y(z) + b_0 X(z) + b_1 z^{-1} X(z)$$

#### EASIER with DELAY PROPERTY

Time delay of  $n_0$  samples multiplies the z-transform by  $z^{-n_0}$

$$x[n - n_0] \iff z^{-n_0} X(z)$$

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## SYSTEM FUNCTION of IIR

### NOTE the FILTER COEFFICIENTS

$$Y(z) - a_1 z^{-1} Y(z) = b_0 X(z) + b_1 z^{-1} X(z)$$

$$(1 - a_1 z^{-1}) Y(z) = (b_0 + b_1 z^{-1}) X(z)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1}}{1 - a_1 z^{-1}} = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}$$

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# SYSTEM FUNCTION

## DIFFERENCE EQUATION:

$$y[n] = 0.8y[n-1] + 3x[n] - 2x[n-1]$$

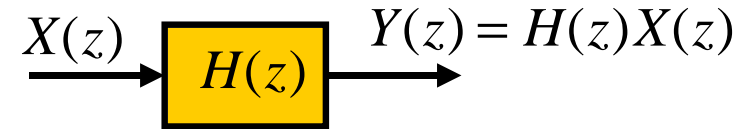
## READ the FILTER COEFFS:

$$Y(z) = \left( \frac{3 - 2z^{-1}}{1 - 0.8z^{-1}} \right) X(z)$$

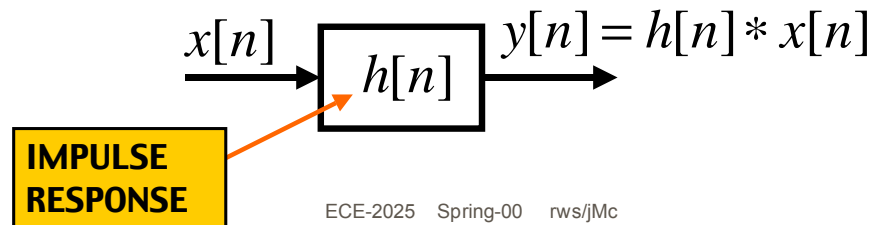
**H(z)**

# CONVOLUTION PROPERTY

## MULTIPLICATION of z-TRANSFORMS



## CONVOLUTION in TIME-DOMAIN



# POLES & ZEROS

## ROOTS of NUMERATOR & DENOMINATOR

$$H(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1z^{-1}}{1 - a_1z^{-1}} \rightarrow H(z) = \frac{b_0z + b_1}{z - a_1}$$

$$b_0z + b_1 = 0 \Rightarrow z = -\frac{b_1}{b_0}$$

**ZERO: H(z)=0**

$$z - a_1 = 0 \Rightarrow z = a_1$$

**POLE: H(z) → ∞**

# EXAMPLE: Poles & Zeros

## VALUE of H(z) at POLES is INFINITE

$$H(z) = \frac{2 + 2z^{-1}}{1 - 0.8z^{-1}}$$

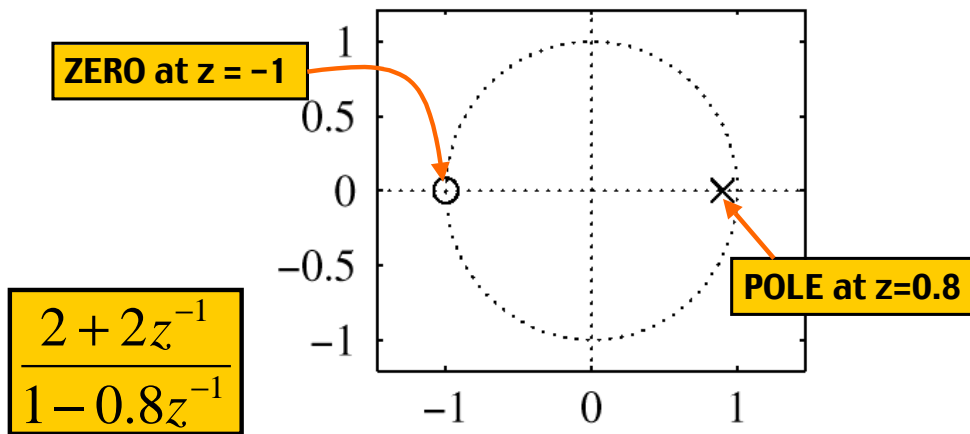
$$H(-1) = \frac{2 + 2(-1)}{1 - 0.8(-1)} = 0$$

**ZERO at z=-1**

$$H\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) = \frac{2 + 2\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)}{1 - 0.8\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)} = \frac{7}{0} \rightarrow \infty$$

**POLE at z=0.8**

# POLE-ZERO PLOT



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# FREQUENCY RESPONSE

- SYSTEM FUNCTION:  $H(z)$
- $H(z)$  has DENOMINATOR
- FREQUENCY RESPONSE of IIR

We have  $H(z)$

$$H(e^{j\hat{\omega}}) = H(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\hat{\omega}}}$$

- THREE-DOMAIN APPROACH

$$h[n] \leftrightarrow H(z) \leftrightarrow H(e^{j\hat{\omega}})$$

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# FREQUENCY RESPONSE

- EVALUATE on the UNIT CIRCLE

$$H(e^{j\hat{\omega}}) = H(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\hat{\omega}}}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1}}{1 - a_1 z^{-1}}$$

$$H(e^{j\hat{\omega}}) = H(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\hat{\omega}}} = \frac{b_0 + b_1 e^{-j\hat{\omega}}}{1 - a_1 e^{-j\hat{\omega}}}$$

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# FREQ. RESPONSE FORMULA

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 0.8z^{-1}} \rightarrow H(e^{j\hat{\omega}}) = \frac{1}{1 - 0.8e^{-j\hat{\omega}}}$$

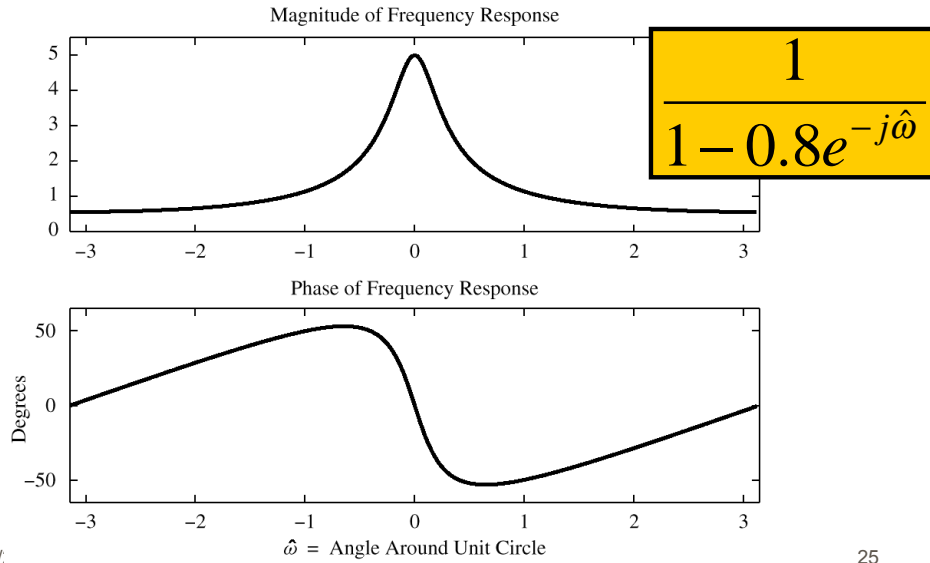
$$|H(e^{j\hat{\omega}})|^2 = \left| \frac{1}{1 - 0.8e^{-j\hat{\omega}}} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{1 - 0.8e^{-j\hat{\omega}}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - 0.8e^{j\hat{\omega}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + 0.64 - 0.8e^{-j\hat{\omega}} - 0.8e^{j\hat{\omega}}} = \frac{1}{1.64 - 1.6 \cos \hat{\omega}}$$

$$@ \hat{\omega} = 0, |H(e^{j\hat{\omega}})|^2 = \frac{1}{0.04} = 25 \quad @ \hat{\omega} = \pi?$$

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# FREQ. RESPONSE from H(z)

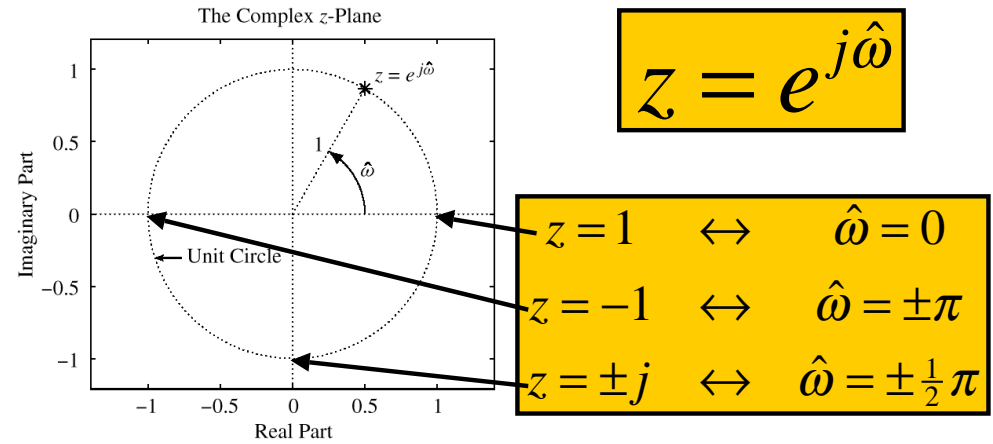


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# UNIT CIRCLE

## MAPPING BETWEEN $z$ and $\hat{\omega}$

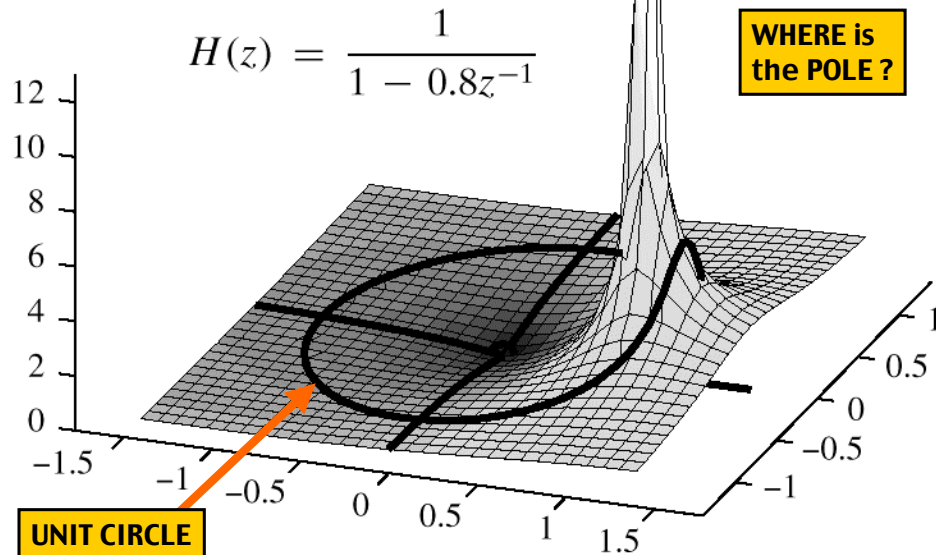


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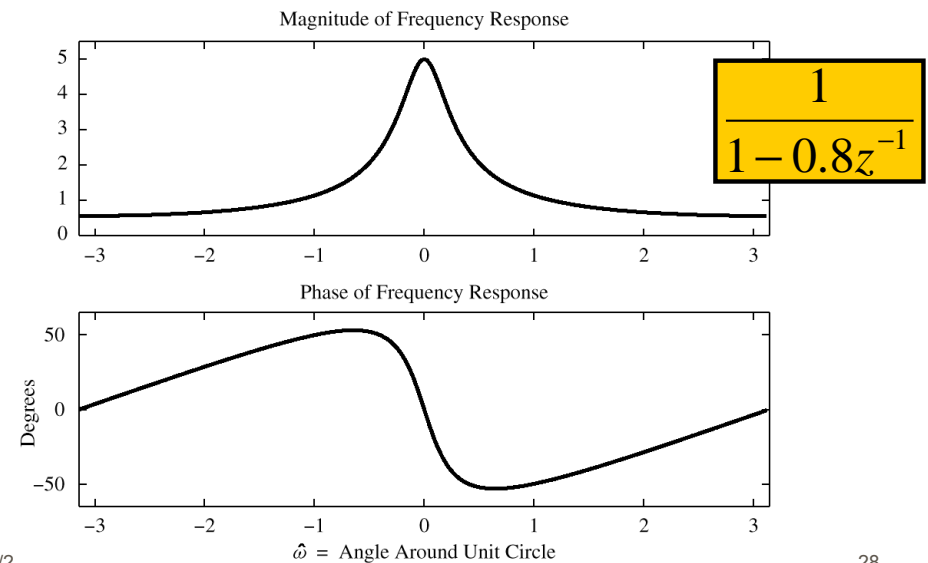
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## 3-D VIEWPOINT: EVALUTE H(z) EVERYWHERE



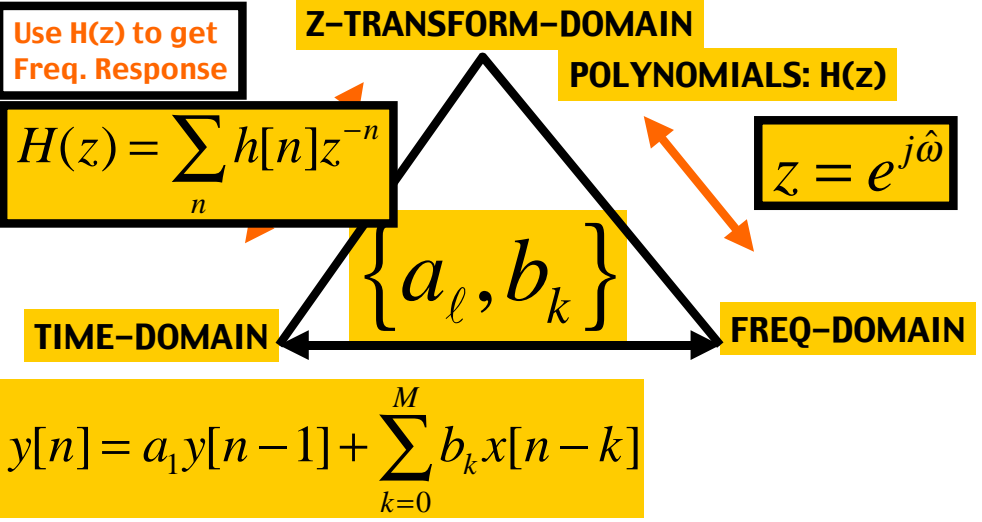
# FREQ. RESPONSE from 3-D



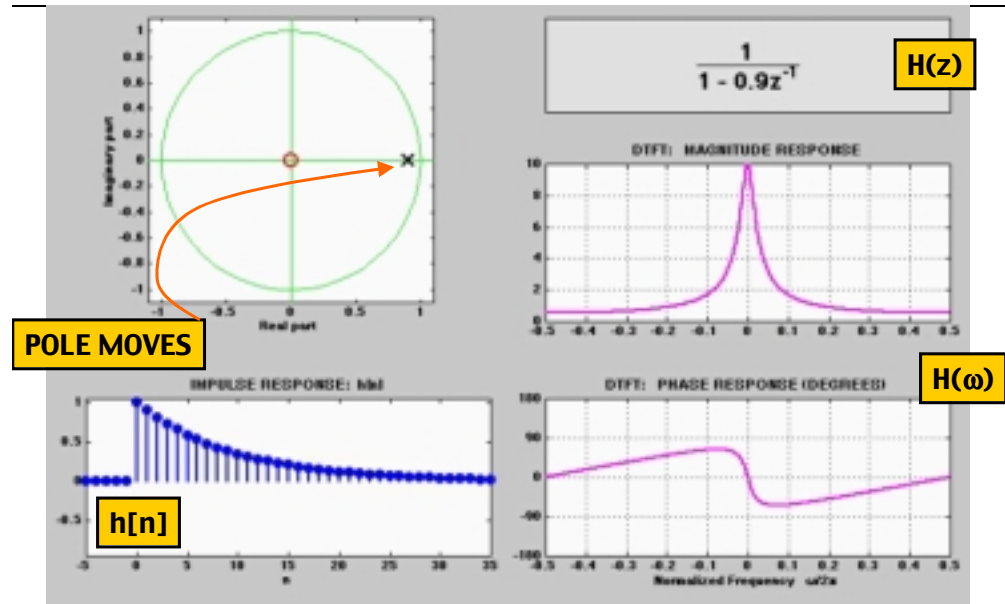
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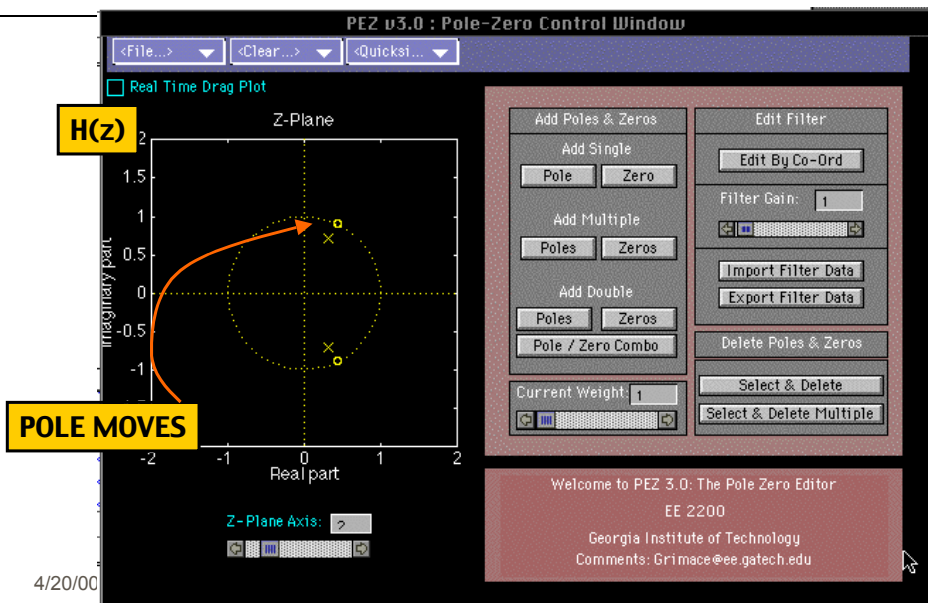
# THREE DOMAINS



# 3 DOMAINS MOVIE: IIR



# PeZ GUI for MATLAB: Lab 12



# POP QUIZ

- Given:  $H(z) = \frac{2 + 2z^{-1}}{1 - 0.8z^{-1}}$
- Find the **Impulse Response**,  $h[n]$
- Find the output,  $y[n]$ 
  - When  $x[n] = \cos(0.25\pi n)$



## POP QUIZ: Invert Z

- Given:

$$H(z) = \frac{2 + 2z^{-1}}{1 - 0.8z^{-1}} = \frac{2}{1 - 0.8z^{-1}} + \frac{2z^{-1}}{1 - 0.8z^{-1}}$$

- Find the **Impulse Response**,  $h[n]$

- Use the **DELAY PROPERTY**

$$h[n] = 2(0.8)^n u[n] + 2(0.8)^{n-1} u[n-1]$$

## SINUSOIDAL RESPONSE

- $x[n] = \text{SINUSOID} \Rightarrow y[n]$  is **SINUSOID**

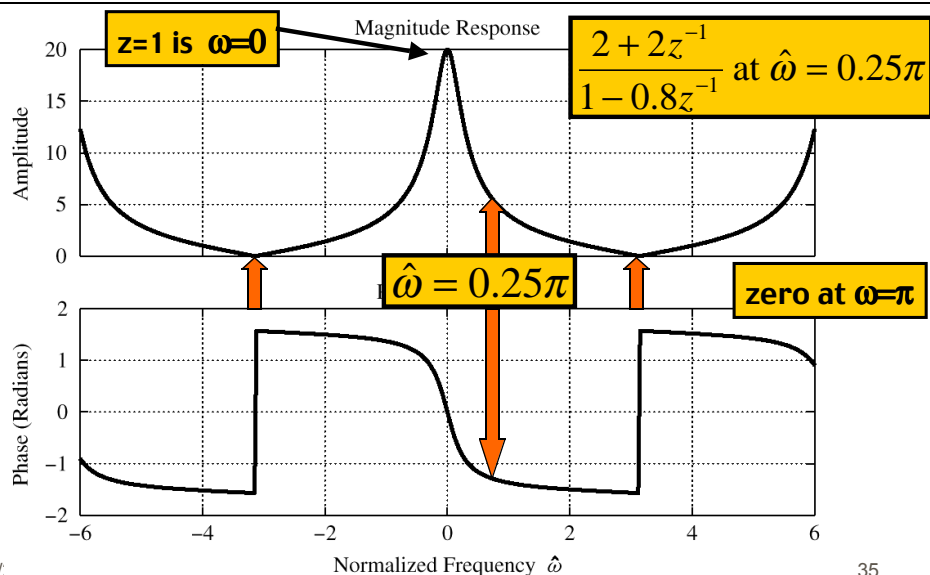
- Get **MAGNITUDE & PHASE** from  $H(z)$

if  $x[n] = e^{j\hat{\omega}n}$ , then

$$y[n] = \mathcal{H}(\hat{\omega})e^{j\hat{\omega}n}$$

$$\mathcal{H}(\hat{\omega}) = H(e^{j\hat{\omega}}) = H(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\hat{\omega}}}$$

## Evaluate **FREQ. RESPONSE**



## POP QUIZ: Eval Freq. Resp.

- Given:

$$H(z) = \frac{2 + 2z^{-1}}{1 - 0.8z^{-1}}$$

- Find output,  $y[n]$ , when  $x[n] = \cos(0.25\pi n)$

- Evaluate at  $z = e^{j0.25\pi}$

$$H(z) = \frac{2 + 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{1 - 0.8e^{-j0.25\pi}} = 5.182e^{-j1.309}$$

$$y[n] = 5.182 \cos(0.25\pi n - 0.417\pi)$$