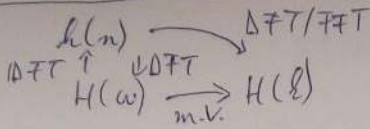


Discrete Kosinüs jeğret / Kipletde



$$2j \cdot \sin(\omega t) = e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t}$$

$$2 \cdot \cos(\omega t) = e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t}$$

$$DFT: H(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n) \cdot e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$IDFT: h(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H(\omega) \cdot e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$

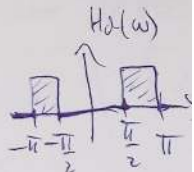
$$H(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n) \cdot z^{-n} \quad z \left\{ \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n) \cdot d^n \right\} = \frac{z}{z-d} \quad \text{for } |z| > |d|$$

$$FIR: \underline{h} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot e^{j\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{j\omega/2} \left(\frac{e^{j\omega/2} + e^{-j\omega/2}}{2} \right) = e^{j\omega/2} \cdot \frac{\cos \omega}{2}$$

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

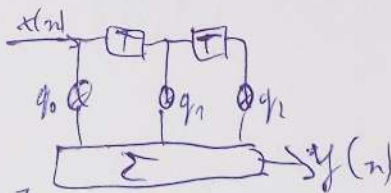
FIR mür tezisi $[\pi/2, \pi]$ felilöstenö, $\delta=2$. $h(n)=2$.



$$h_d(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H_d(\omega) \cdot e^{j\omega n} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} e^{j\omega n} d\omega + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$

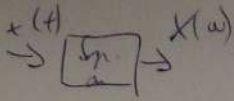
$h_d(-1) \rightarrow q(0)$
 $h_d(0) \rightarrow q(1)$
 $h_d(1) \rightarrow q(2)$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} h_d(-1) \rightarrow q(0) \\ h_d(0) \rightarrow q(1) \\ h_d(1) \rightarrow q(2) \end{array} \right\} \text{mürler ek-h.}$



$$\underline{h} = \begin{bmatrix} q_0 & q_1 & q_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Spektrotechnika (DFT, FFT)



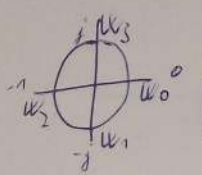
$$X(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\text{DFT: } X_N(w) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) \cdot e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$X(w) = H(w) \cdot X_N(w)$$

$h(n) = [\frac{1}{4} \ \frac{1}{4} \ \frac{1}{4} \ \frac{1}{4}]$ keroldja kiaz imp. válasz DFT-jét FFT regisztrál. képlett.

$$W_N = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -j & -1 & j \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & j & -1 & -j \end{bmatrix}$$



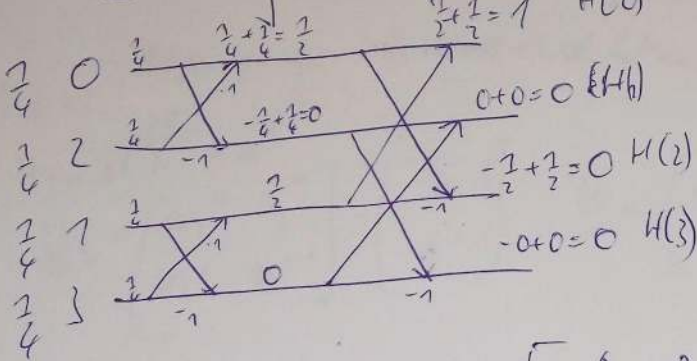
keroldja, képlett $(W_{ij} = W_N^{ij})$

$$W_{ij} = W_N^{ij}$$

keroldja sor-ordogr

- 0 -
- 2 -
- 1 -
- 3 -

↳ a keroldja regl. keroldja (index)



keroldja keroldja keroldja keroldja keroldja keroldja keroldja keroldja

DFT:

$$W_N \cdot X_N = X \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} W_N^0 & W_N^0 & \dots \\ W_N^0 & W_N^1 & W_N^2 \\ \vdots & & \\ W_N^0 & & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W_N \begin{bmatrix} X(0) \\ X(1) \\ X(2) \\ \vdots \\ X(N-1) \end{bmatrix} = X$$

↑ keroldja

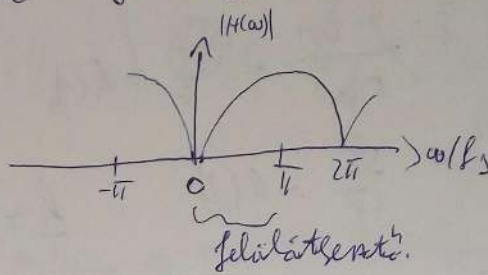
1.) $h(n) = [1 - 1]$ impulsválaszra mérő.

2a.) Adja meg a mérő $H(\omega)$ átviteli karakterisztikáját! Milyen jellegű ez a mérő?

$$H(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n) \cdot e^{-j\omega n} = 1 - e^{-j\omega} = e^{-j\omega/2} \cdot (e^{j\omega/2} - e^{-j\omega/2}) =$$

$$= e^{-j\omega/2} \cdot 2j \sin \frac{\omega}{2} = e^{-j\omega/2} \cdot 2j \cdot \sin \frac{\omega}{2}$$

$$|H(\omega)| = 2 \cdot \left| \sin \frac{\omega}{2} \right|$$



Adja meg a mérő $H(\omega)$ mintánál átviteli karakterisztikát $N=2, N=4, N=8$ pontos DFT-

1/2s) $N=2$

$$\omega_2 = e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{2}} = e^{-j\pi}$$

$$\underline{W}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_2^0 & \omega_2^0 \\ \omega_2^0 & \omega_2^{1 \cdot 1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{H} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$N=2$

$$\omega_4 = e^{-j\frac{4\pi}{4}} = e^{-j\pi}$$

$$\underline{W}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -j & -1 & j \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & j & -1 & -j \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{h} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{W}_4 \cdot \underline{h} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1+j \\ 0 \\ 1-j \end{pmatrix}$$

VESSEL VESGA MO

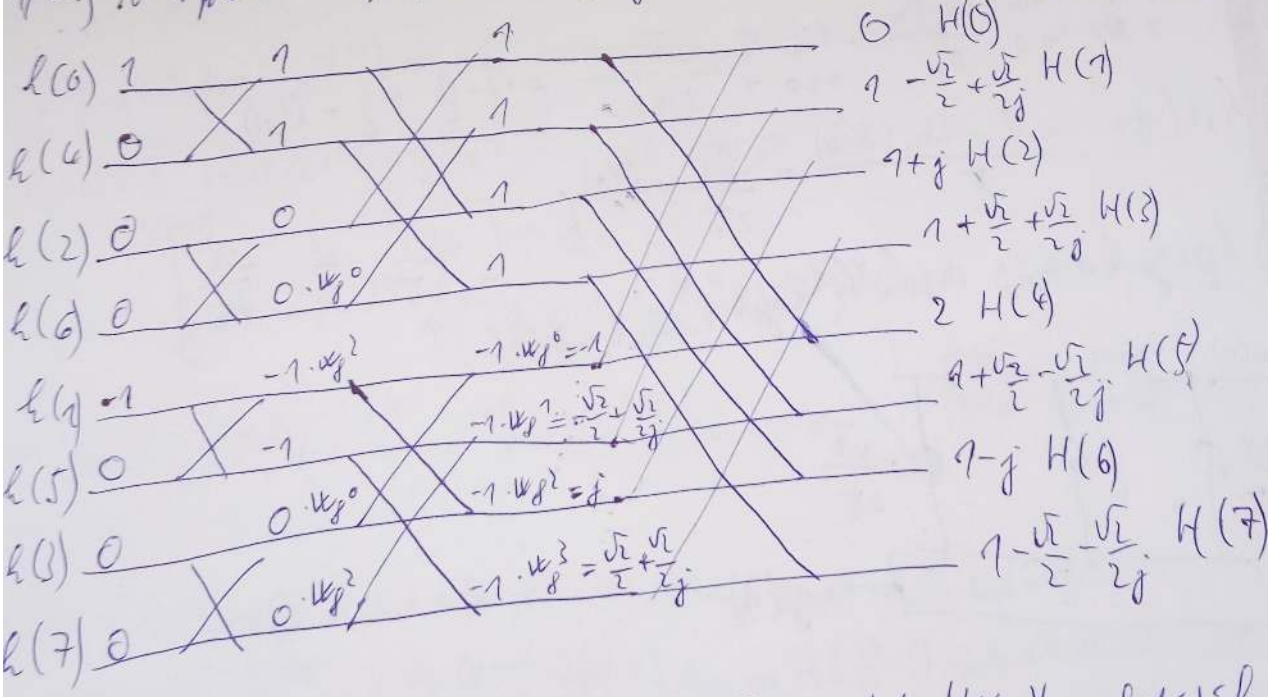
2016
2.06.04.

8 pontos DFT

el feltétel: $N=8$

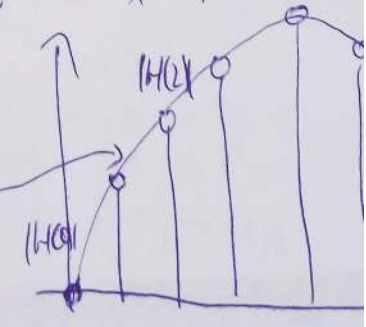
$$\underline{H} = \underline{W}_8^k \cdot \underline{h} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -j & -1 & -j & 1 & j & -1 \\ 1 & -j & -1 & j & 1 & -j & -1 & j \\ 1 & -j & 1 & -1 & j & -1 & -j & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -j & -1 & -j & 1 & j & -1 \\ 1 & -j & -1 & j & 1 & -j & -1 & j \\ 1 & 1 & -j & -1 & -j & 1 & j & -1 \\ 1 & -j & -1 & j & 1 & -j & -1 & j \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}j \\ 1 + j \\ 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}j \\ 2 \\ 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}j \\ 1 - j \\ 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}j \end{pmatrix}$$

1/c.) $N=8$ pontos DFT-je esetén mutassa meg az FFT leírásában a rénszámításokat. (12,4... rénszámítás a gép)



1/d.) Adja meg a rel. felv. tart. n-re jellemző lea művelet $H(\omega)$ amplitúdóval feljóságot $H(\omega)$ mint a rel. amplitúdó feljóságot.

$$|H(\omega)| = 2 \left| \cos \frac{\omega}{2} \right|$$



(a) 3 felismeri 7 (R) műve tényleg oldható.

(a) Adja meg a $[-\pi/4, \pi/4]$ ad. hár. tart.-n ideális felületre való műveletről szóló elvett körletéreál impulzióhoz h-ét, $F=3$ setén.

$[-\pi/4, \pi/4]$ ideális felületre való, $F=3$. $\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{e^{j\omega n}}{j\pi n} \right]_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{e^{j\omega n}}{j\pi n} \right]_{\pi/4}^{\pi}$

$$h_d(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H_d(\omega) \cdot e^{j\omega n} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} e^{j\omega n} d\omega + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi} e^{j\omega n} d\omega =$$

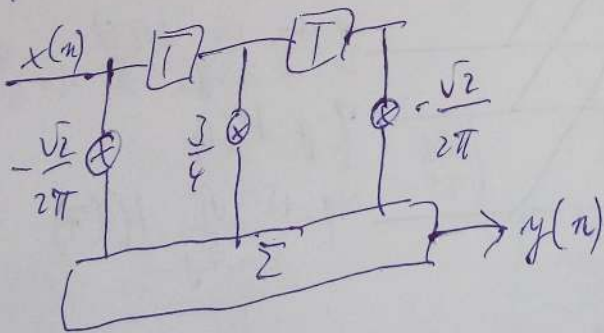
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}n} - e^{-j\pi n} + e^{j\pi n} - e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}n}}{jn} = \frac{(\sin \pi n - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} n) 2j}{\pi n \cdot 2j}$$

$$h_d(-1) = \frac{\sin -\pi - \sin -\frac{\pi}{4}}{-\pi} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2\pi} = h(0)$$

$$h_d(0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi n}{\pi n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\sin \pi/4 \cdot n}{\pi/4 n} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} = h(1)$$

$$h_d(1) = \frac{\sin \pi - \sin (\pi/4)}{\pi} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2\pi} = h(2) \quad \underline{h} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\pi} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2\pi} \end{array} \right]$$


b.) Képezze a műveletről szóló Emlékezőt.



$\rightarrow \pi/3/2$

$$h_d(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} e^{j\omega n} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{e^{j\omega n}}{jn} \right]_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} = \frac{e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}n} - e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}n}}{jn \cdot 2\pi} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}n}{\pi n}$$

rel. filter teston
 $0, \frac{\pi}{4}$ ideális dol át. $f=3$

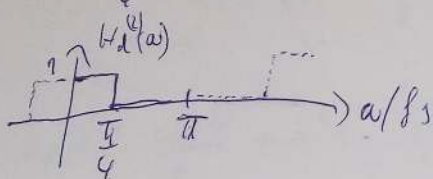
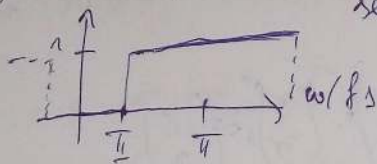


$$h_d(-1) = \frac{\sin \frac{-\pi}{4}}{-\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\pi} = h(0)$$

$$h_d(0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}n}{\pi/4n} = \frac{1}{4} = h(1)$$

$$h_d(1) = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\pi} = h(2) \quad \underline{h} = \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\pi} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\pi} \right]$$

(d.) $H_d(\omega)^{(1)}$ Mi történik, ha 2 minit valahogyszó? Miféle lenne az ideális
 sűrű ábrításhoz hirtelenre vill impulzusok? Elles képté miféle
 a) b) c) minő való hogy. sűrű sűrű való?



$H_e(\omega) = H_d^{(1)}(\omega) \cdot H_d^{(2)}(\omega) = 0$, azaz sem egyedi
 árt a kimenet, azaz 0 kimenetet ad.
 $(\rightarrow h_e(n) = 0)$

$$h_e(n) = h^{(1)}(n) * h^{(2)}(n)$$

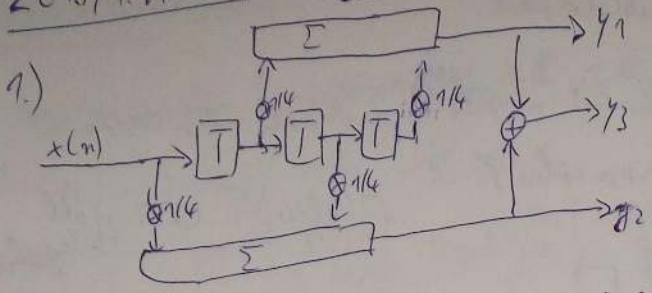
$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\pi} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\pi} \\ \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2\pi} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2\pi} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\pi} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2\pi} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2\pi^2} \\ \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{8\pi} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8\pi} \\ \frac{3}{16} & -\frac{1}{\pi^2} \\ \sqrt{2}/4\pi \\ -1/2\pi^2 \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{2}/4\pi$$

$$0 \quad \left[\frac{1}{4} \right] \quad \left[0 \right] \rightarrow \pi, 3/2$$

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7. LAP



$$e^{-j\omega t} + e^{j\omega t} = 2 \cdot \cos(\omega t)$$

$$-e^{-j\omega t} + e^{j\omega t} = 2j \cdot \sin(\omega t)$$

a.) Adja meg $H_1(\omega)$, $H_2(\omega)$ és $H_3(\omega)$ ábrítási képleteit!

$$h_1(n) = \frac{1}{4} \delta(n-1) + \frac{1}{4} \delta(n-3)$$

$$h_2(n) = \frac{1}{4} \delta(n) + \frac{1}{4} \delta(n-2)$$

$$h_3(n) = h_1(n) + h_2(n) = \frac{1}{4} \delta(n) + \frac{1}{4} \delta(n-1) + \frac{1}{4} \delta(n-2) + \frac{1}{4} \delta(n-3)$$

$$H_1(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h_1(n) \cdot e^{-j\omega n} = \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\omega} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-j3\omega} = \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\omega} (1 + e^{-j2\omega}) = \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\omega} \cdot 2 \cos(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega} \cos(\omega)$$

$$H_2(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h_2(n) \cdot e^{-j\omega n} = \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\omega \cdot 0} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\omega \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{4} (1 + e^{-j2\omega}) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 \cos(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \cos(\omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-j\omega} \cdot \left(\frac{e^{j\omega} + e^{-j\omega}}{2} \right) = e^{-j\omega} \cdot \frac{\cos \omega}{2} \Rightarrow |\cos \omega / 2| = |H_2(\omega)|$$

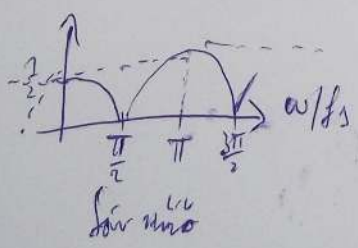
$$H_3(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h_3(n) \cdot e^{-j\omega n} = \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\omega \cdot 0} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\omega \cdot 1} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\omega \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\omega \cdot 3} =$$

$$= e^{-j\omega} \cdot \frac{\cos \omega}{2} + e^{-2j\omega} \cdot \frac{\cos \omega}{2} = \frac{\cos \omega}{2} (e^{-j\omega} + e^{-2j\omega}) =$$

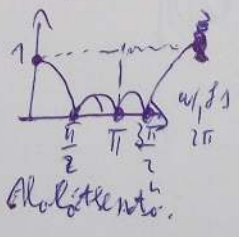
$$= \frac{\cos \omega}{2} \cdot e^{-j\omega/2} (e^{j\omega/2} + e^{-j\omega/2}) = e^{-j\omega/2} \cdot \cos \omega \cdot \cos \frac{\omega}{2} \Rightarrow H_3(\omega) = |\cos \omega| |\cos \frac{\omega}{2}|$$

b.) $H_n(\omega)$ -k konkrétsíntézis ábrán + mérési jelleggörbe. (Mérési eredmények a következő táblázatban láthatók)

$$|H_1(\omega)| / |H_2(\omega)| = \frac{\cos \omega}{2}$$



$(H_3(k))$ amplitúdó
 $(H_3(\omega))$ amplitúdó



c.) Adja meg $H_3(\frac{2\pi}{N}k)$ mintavett ábrítási képletét. $N=4$

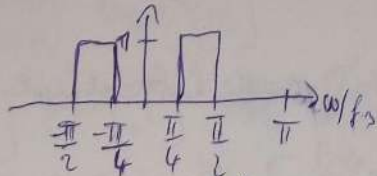
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -j & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & j & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1/4 \\ 1/4 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 0 \\ \pi/2 \\ \pi \\ 3\pi/2 \end{matrix}$$

2.) \mathcal{F} felismeri FIR műveletre való átalakítással.

a.) adjunk meg a $[\pi/4, \pi/2]$ relatív fels. tart.-n ideális vágószűrő műveletre való átalakítást. $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow$ ezt követően ismét végezzük a \mathcal{F} -et. $M/D/D/G$ $[-\pi, \pi]$ kell integrálni.

$[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}], \mathcal{F} \rightarrow$

$\mathcal{F} \rightarrow n = -1, 0, 1$



$$h_d(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H_d(\omega) \cdot e^{j\omega n} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} H_d(\omega) \cdot e^{j\omega n} d\omega + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} H_d(\omega) \cdot e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} 1 \cdot e^{j\omega n} d\omega + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} 1 \cdot e^{j\omega n} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{e^{j\omega n}}{jn} \right]_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{e^{j\omega n}}{jn} \right]_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}n} - e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}n} - e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}n} + e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}n}}{jn} = \frac{\sin(\pi/2)n - \sin(\pi/4)n}{\pi n} = h_d(n)$$

$h_d(0) = \frac{\sin(\pi/2) \cdot 0 - \sin(\pi/4) \cdot 0}{\pi \cdot 0} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin(\pi/2)n}{(\pi/2)n} - \frac{\sin(\pi/4)n}{(\pi/4)n} \right] = 1/4 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

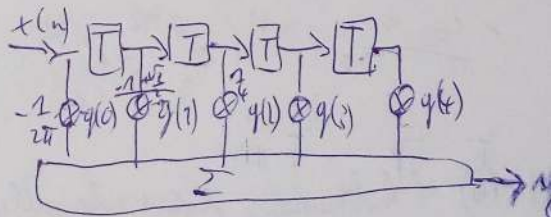
$h_d(1) = \frac{\sin(\pi/2) - \sin(\pi/4)}{-\pi} = \frac{-1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{-\pi}$

$h_d(1) = \frac{1}{2\pi} = q(1)$

$h_d(2) = q(2)$

$h_d(-2) = q(0), h_d(-1) = q(1), h_d(0) = q(2)$

b.) Rajzoljuk le a művelet architektúráját analóg felületen.



c.) Adja meg a megvalósított művelet $|H(k)|$ mintarepítő implementáció hardverstruktúráját FFT-n.

$H = \underline{W}_4 \cdot \underline{h}$ $\underline{h} = [h(-1), h(0), h(1), h(2)]$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -j & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & j & -1 & -j \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{-\pi} \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ (-1+\sqrt{2})/\pi \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow h(-1) \\ \leftarrow h(0) \\ \leftarrow h(1) \\ \leftarrow 0 \end{matrix}$$

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3.) Adott a prediktív tömítésetén egy x_l -re nézve foly. auto. kor. proe

$$R(l) = E\{x_l x_{l-l}\} = a^{l|l}, \text{ ahol } |a| < 1$$

a) $w_{opt} = ?$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} R(0) & R(1) \\ R(1) & R(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w_{opt} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$r = \begin{bmatrix} R(1) \\ R(2) \end{bmatrix}$ Mi lesz a rögzített prediktív w_{opt} optimális minimális értékkel?

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a \\ a & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad r = \begin{bmatrix} a^1 \\ a^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w_{opt} = \frac{r^{-1} \cdot r}{r^T \cdot r}$$

$$r^T \cdot w_{opt} = r$$

$$w_{opt} = \frac{1}{1-a^2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -a \\ -a & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a \\ a^2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{1-a^2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a-a^3 \\ -a^2+a^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 \cdot w_1 + a \cdot w_2 = a/a \\ a \cdot w_1 + w_2 = a^2 \end{cases}$$

b.) Mekkora $E\{x_l^2\} / E\{\xi_l^2\}$ prediktív nyereség? Mely a seten a legnagyobb?

$$E\{\xi_l^2\} = E\{x_l^2\} + w^T \cdot \underline{r} \cdot \underline{w} - r^T \cdot \underline{w} \quad (r^T \cdot w_{opt} = r)$$

$$\min E\{\xi_l^2\} = E\{x_l^2\} - r^T \cdot \underline{w} = 1 - [a \ a] \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 1 - a^2$$

$$E\{x_l^2\} / E\{\xi_l^2\} = 1 / (1-a^2) \Rightarrow 1 \text{ a legnagyobb} \quad \left| \frac{E\{x_l^2\}}{E\{\xi_l^2\}} = \frac{1}{1-a^2} \Rightarrow a = 1 \text{ a legnagyobb} \right.$$

c.) Adja meg a folyókorrelációs optimális kombinációt.

$$w_{opt}(l+1) = w_{opt}(l) - \Delta \{x_l - (w_1(l) \cdot x_{l-1} + w_2(l) \cdot x_{l-2})\} \cdot x_{l-l} \quad (l=1,2)$$

$$\text{alt: } w_l(l+1) = w_l(l) - \Delta \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^l w_j \cdot x_{l-j} - d_l \right\} \cdot x_{l-l}$$

d.) adqtv: oldhatatlan.

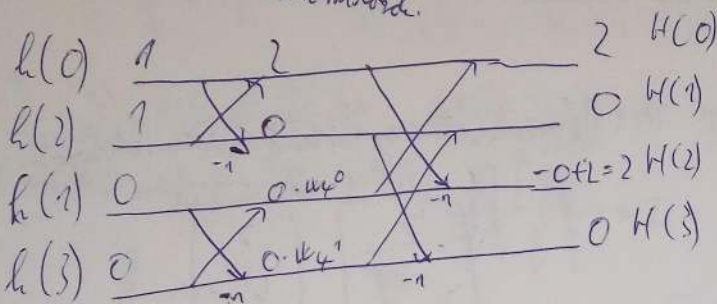
2015/2.) VIZSGA (2015.06.10) 1. LAP

1.) $\underline{h} = [1 \ 0 \ 1]$

a.) kell $N=4$ pontos DFT. Működje ki számítási-eltérési mátrix.

$$\underline{H} = \underline{W} \cdot \underline{h} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -j & -1 & j \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & j & -1 & -j \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

FFT lépésenkénti mátrixait.



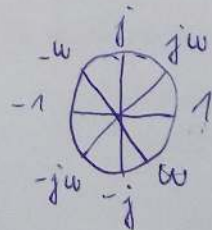
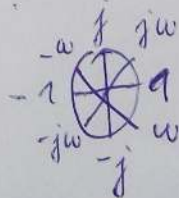
b.) működje ki m -eltérési mátrix $N=8$ pontos DFT-jét. + FFT lépésenkénti mátrixait. [7]

$H = \underline{W} \cdot \underline{h} =$

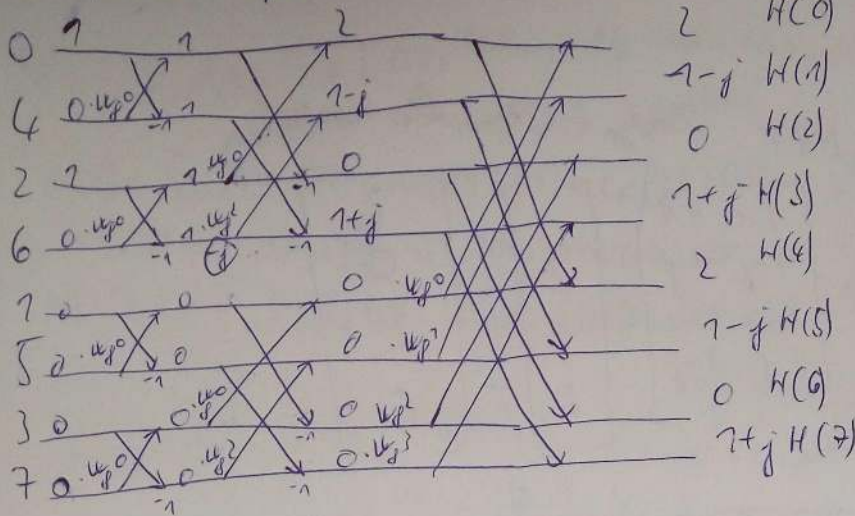
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega & \omega^2 & \omega^3 & \omega^4 & \omega^5 & \omega^6 & \omega^7 \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega^4 & \omega^6 & \omega^8 & \omega^{10} & \omega^{12} & \omega^{14} \\ 1 & \omega^3 & \omega^6 & \omega^9 & \omega^{12} & \omega^{15} & \omega^{18} & \omega^{21} \\ 1 & \omega^4 & \omega^8 & \omega^{12} & \omega^{16} & \omega^{20} & \omega^{24} & \omega^{28} \\ 1 & \omega^5 & \omega^{10} & \omega^{15} & \omega^{20} & \omega^{25} & \omega^{30} & \omega^{35} \\ 1 & \omega^6 & \omega^{12} & \omega^{18} & \omega^{24} & \omega^{30} & \omega^{36} & \omega^{42} \\ 1 & \omega^7 & \omega^{14} & \omega^{21} & \omega^{28} & \omega^{35} & \omega^{42} & \omega^{49} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1-j \\ 0 \\ 1+j \\ 2 \\ 1-j \\ 0 \\ 1+j \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\omega_8 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{j}{\sqrt{2}} = \omega$$



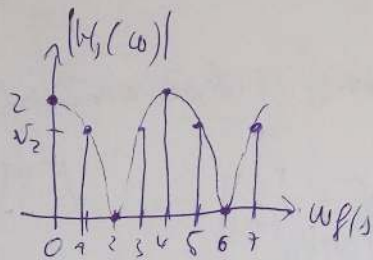
$N=8$ pontos FFT lépés



$w_8^0 = 1; w_8^2 = -j$

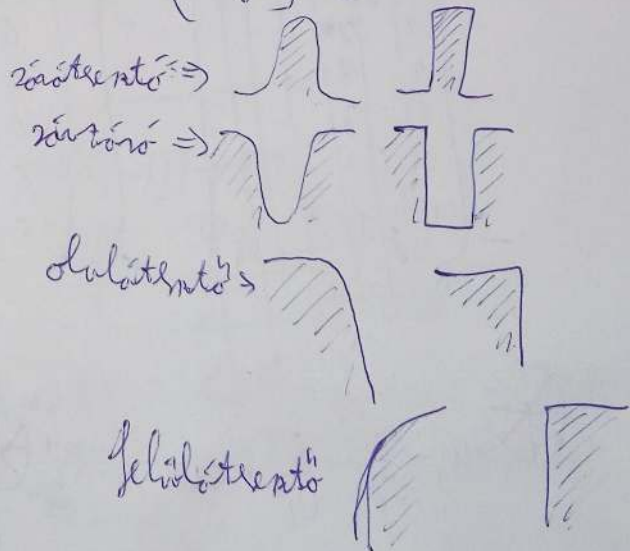
- 2 $H(0)$
- 1-j $H(1)$
- 0 $H(2)$
- 1+j $H(3)$
- 2 $H(4)$
- 1-j $H(5)$
- 0 $H(6)$
- 1+j $H(7)$

c.) val helyen tart-e meg, legfeljebb $H(\omega)$ mintarepell komplexus értékeinek.
 Milyen jellegű a mátrix?
 és értéke



SAVZARÓ!!

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1-j \\ 0 \\ 1+j \\ 2 \\ 1-j \\ 0 \\ 1+j \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ 2 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

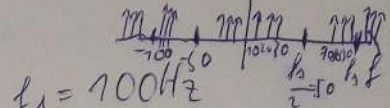


2015/2) VIZSGA 2. LAP

2.) ^LKeztes. $a[0,0]$ tartományt egy ^Limpulzus ^Lperiodikus ^Lés ^Lminim.

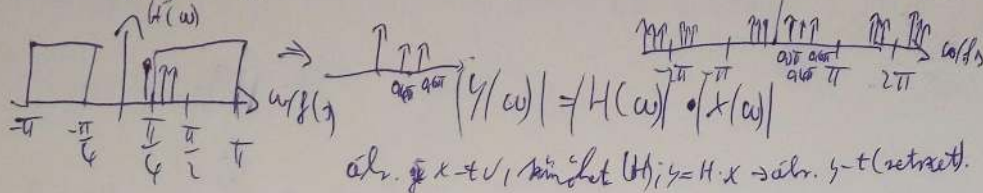
$f_1 = 10\text{Hz}$ $f_2 = 20\text{Hz}$ $f_3 = 30\text{Hz}$

$$x(t) = \sin(2\pi 10t) - \sin(2\pi 20t) + \cos(2\pi 30t)$$



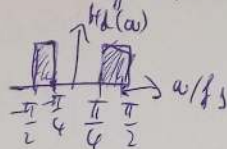
ω / f_s tart. $\rightarrow 10\text{Hz} \rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{70\text{Hz}} = 0,2\pi$; $20\text{Hz} \rightarrow 0,4\pi$; $30\text{Hz} \rightarrow 0,6\pi$

a.) $[\pi/4, \pi]$ ul. ^Lfelv. tart. ^Lideális ^Lfelüláteresztő ^Lminim.



minimál ^Lperiodikus
 $2\pi \cdot f_s = 200\pi$

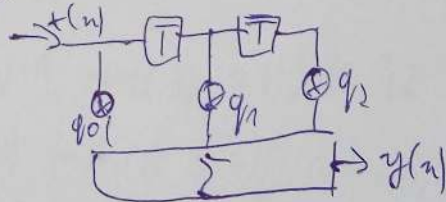
b.) $[\pi/4, \pi]$ ul. ^Lfelv. tart. ^Lideális ^Laluláteresztő ^Lminim ^Ldiagram ^Laluláteresztő ^Lkonstrukció ^Lrel ^Limp. ^Lvalos ^Lsz. $f = 1$ ^Lseten.



$$h_d(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H_d(\omega) e^{j\omega n} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi} e^{j\omega n} d\omega + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{-\pi/4} e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{e^{j\pi n} - e^{j\pi/4 n}}{jn} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{e^{-j\pi/4 n} - e^{-j\pi n}}{-jn} = \frac{1}{\pi \cdot n} (\sin \frac{\pi}{2} n - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} n}{\frac{\pi}{2} n} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} n}{\frac{\pi}{4} n}$$



$$h_d(-1) = \frac{-\sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{-\pi} = \frac{-1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{-\pi} \rightarrow q_0$$

c.) $H(z)$ ^Lkonstrukció ^Lsz. $f = 1$ ^LFFT ^Llehet ^Lrekonstruálni

$$h_d(0) = 1/4 \rightarrow q_1$$

$$h_d(1) = \frac{\sin \pi/2 - \sin \pi/4}{\pi} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\pi} \rightarrow q_2$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 0,436 & -1/4 \\ & -0,064 \end{bmatrix}$$

2015/2. VIZSGA

3. LAP

$$3) \text{ adaptív } \Delta=1 \quad E\{d_l^2\}=1$$

$$E\{d_l \cdot x_l\} = 0,64 \quad \underline{w}_{opt}=?$$

$$E\{d_l \cdot x_{l-1}\} = 0,55$$

$$E\{x_l^2\} = 1$$

$$E\{x_l \cdot x_{l-1}\} = 0,7$$

$$\min E\{e_l^2\} = E\{x_l^2\} - 2 \underline{r}^T \underline{w} + \underline{w}^T \underline{R} \underline{w}$$

$$\underline{R} \cdot \underline{w}_{opt} = \underline{r} \Rightarrow \underline{w}_{opt} = \underline{R}^{-1} \cdot \underline{r}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0,7 \\ 0,7 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,64 \\ 0,55 \end{bmatrix}$$

b.) $x_l=1 \quad x_{l-1}=0,6 \quad x_{l-2}=0,4$ ^{kézenetel}
 $d_l=1,2 \quad d_{l-1}=0,3 \quad d_{l-2}=0,1$ ^{linetel} $\Delta=1$

HA $w(0) = [0 \ 0]^T$, akkor $w \in \mathbb{C}$: $w(1)$ együtthatóvektor. (első iteráció után)

$$w_e(l+1) = w_e(l) + \Delta \cdot \sum_{j=0}^J d_j \cdot x_{l-j} \cdot x_{l-l} \quad l=0 \dots J$$

$$w_0(1) = w_0(0) + \{1,2 - (w_0(0) \cdot 1 + w_1(0) \cdot 0,6)\} \cdot 1 = 1,2$$

$$w_1(1) = w_1(0) + \{1,2 - (w_0(0) \cdot 1 + w_1(0) \cdot 0,6)\} \cdot 0,6 = 0,72$$

c.) \underline{w}_{opt} \neq w_{opt} a minimális négyzet hibá?

$$J(\underline{w}_{opt}) = E\{d_l^2\} - \underline{r}^T \underline{w}_{opt} = 1 - 0,57 = 0,43$$

min. négyz. hiba

$$J(\underline{w}(1)) = 1 - 2 \cdot \underline{r}^T \underline{w}(1) + \underline{w}(1)^T \underline{R} \underline{w}(1) = 0,9692$$