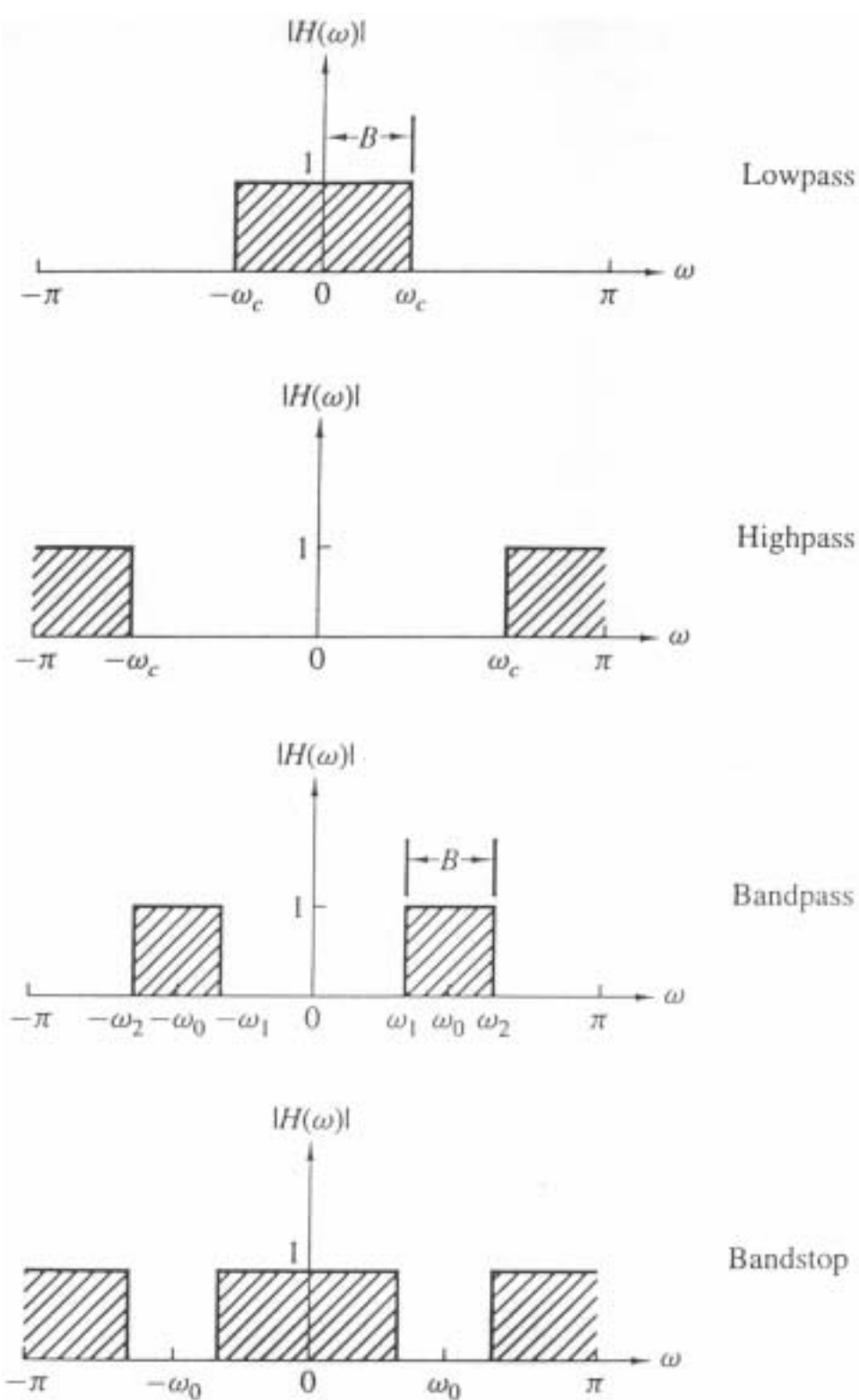
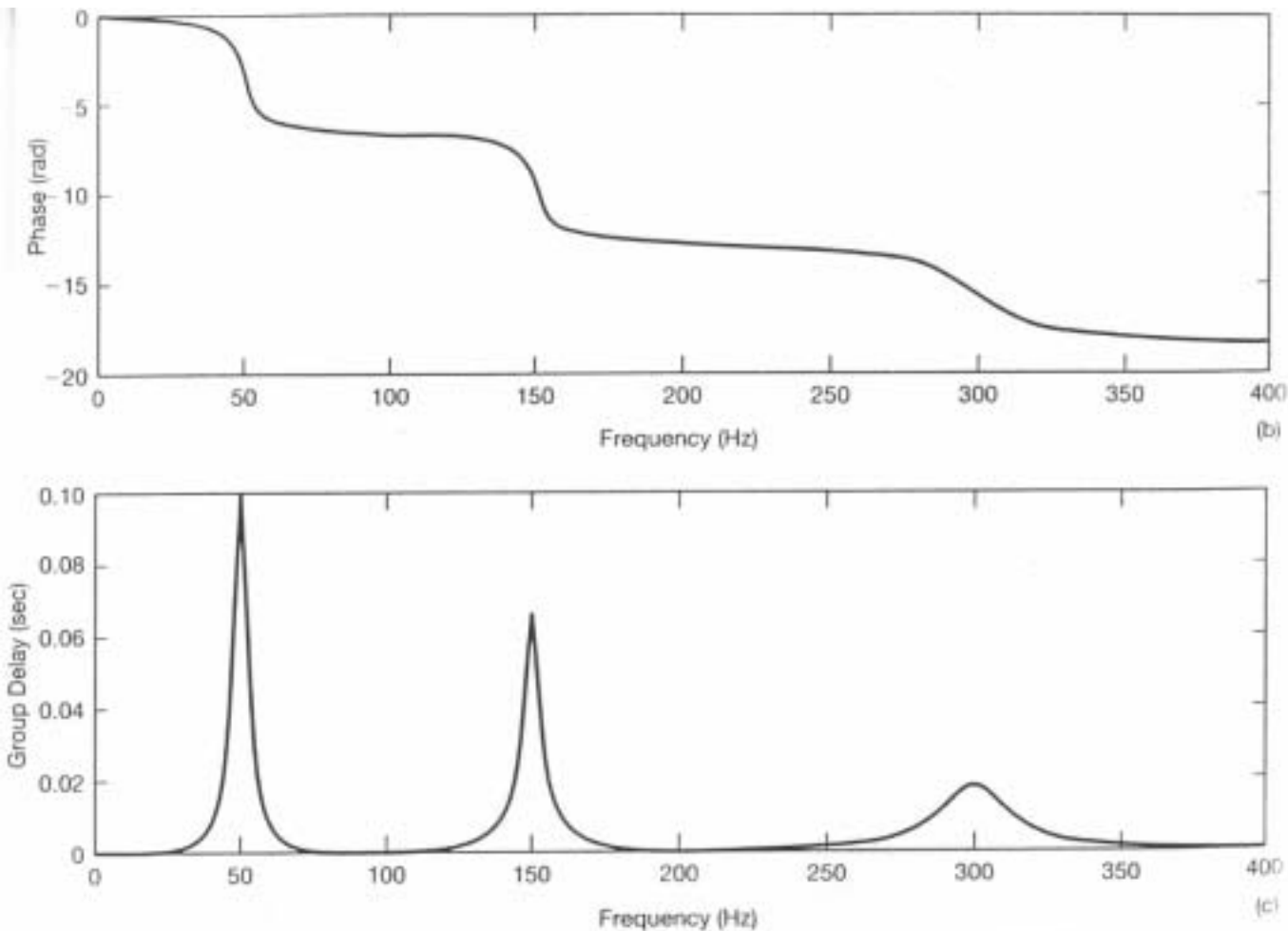


# Tratamiento Digital de la Señal

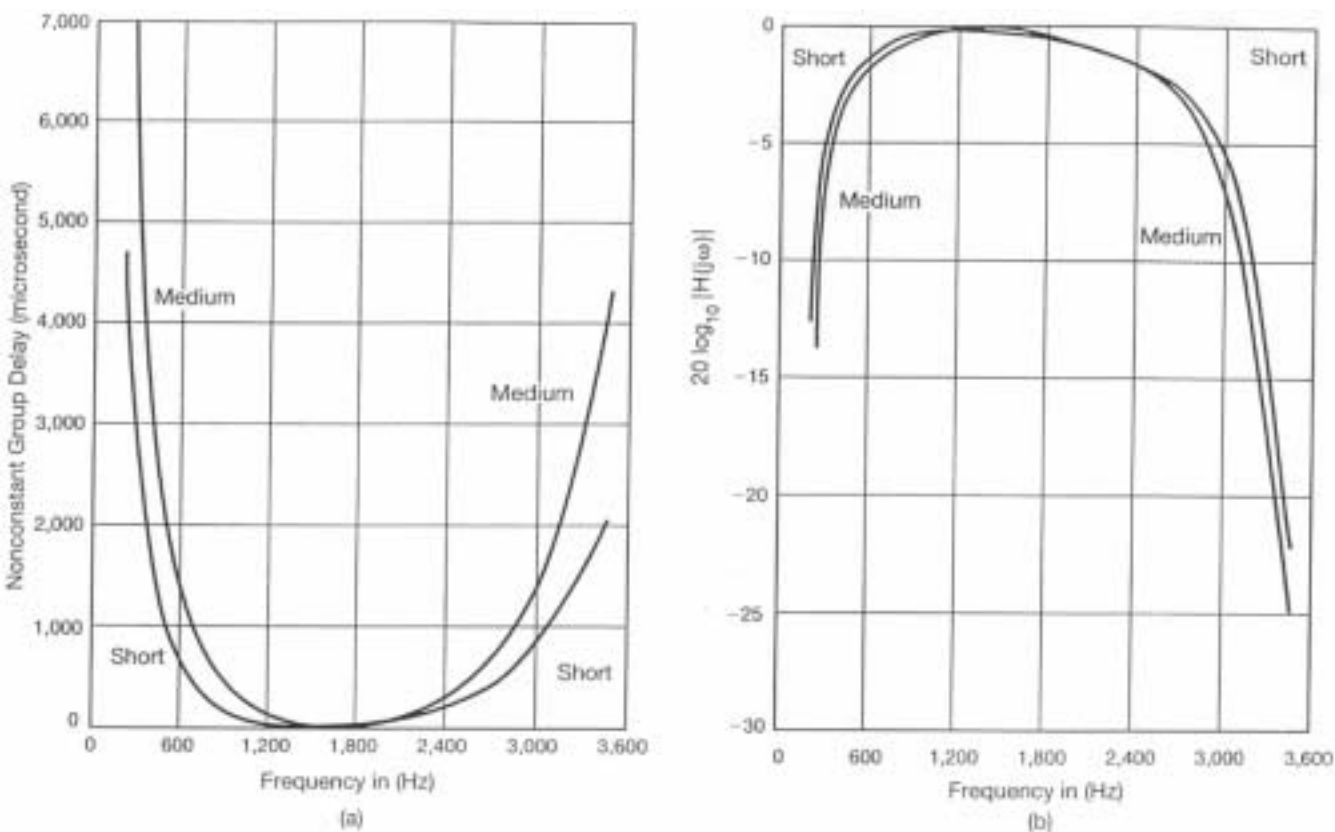
## Tema 6



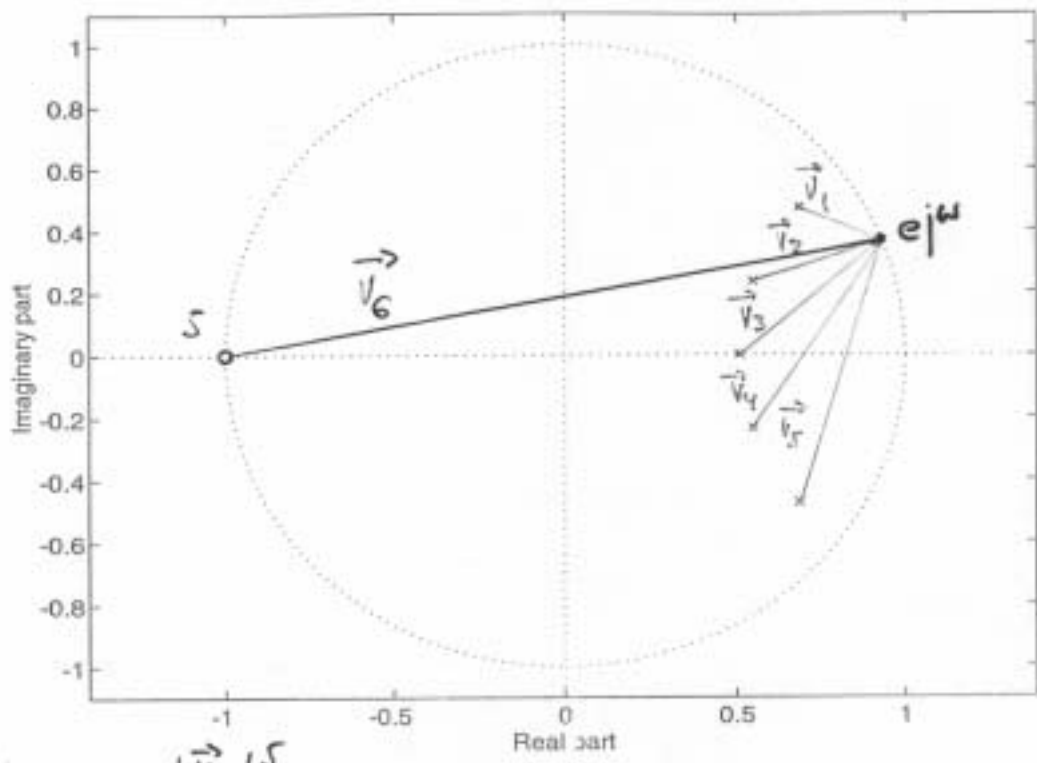
**Figure 4.43** Magnitude responses for some ideal frequency-selective discrete-time filters.



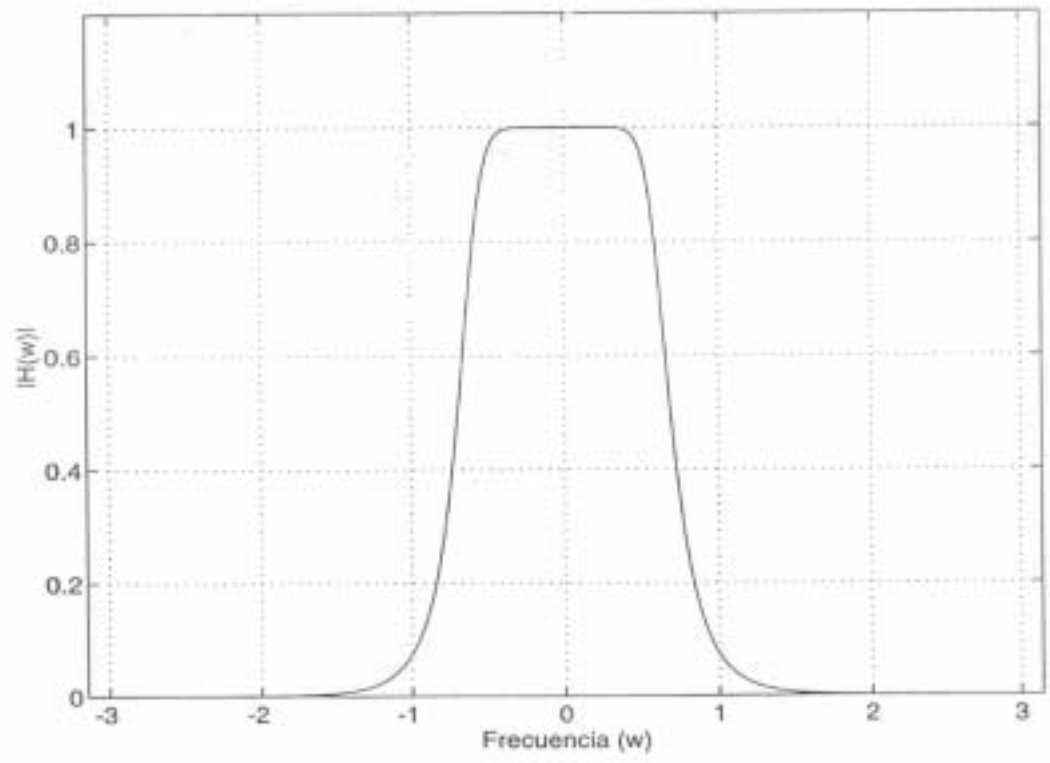
**Figure 6.5** Phase, group delay, and impulse response for the all-pass system of Example : (a) principal phase; (b) unwrapped phase; (c) group delay; (d) impulse response. Each of these quantities is plotted versus frequency measured in Hertz.

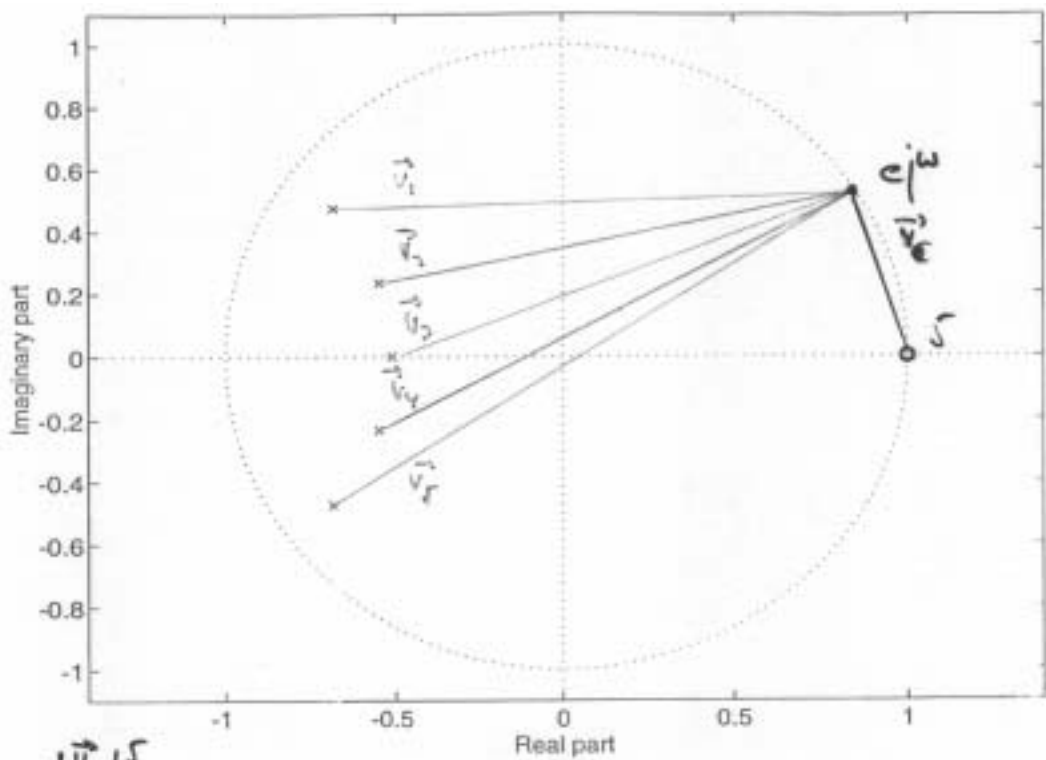


**Figure 6.6** (a) Non-constant portion of the group delay; and (b) frequency response magnitude as functions of frequency for short- and medium-distance toll calls in switched telecommunications networks [after Duffy and Thatcher]. Each of these quantities is plotted versus frequency measured in Hertz. Also, as is commonly done in practice, the magnitudes of the frequency responses are plotted using a logarithmic scale in units of *decibels*. That is, what is plotted in (b) is  $20 \log_{10} |H(j\omega)|$  for the frequency responses corresponding to short- and medium-distance toll calls. The use of this logarithmic scale for the frequency-response magnitudes is discussed in detail in Section 6.2.3.

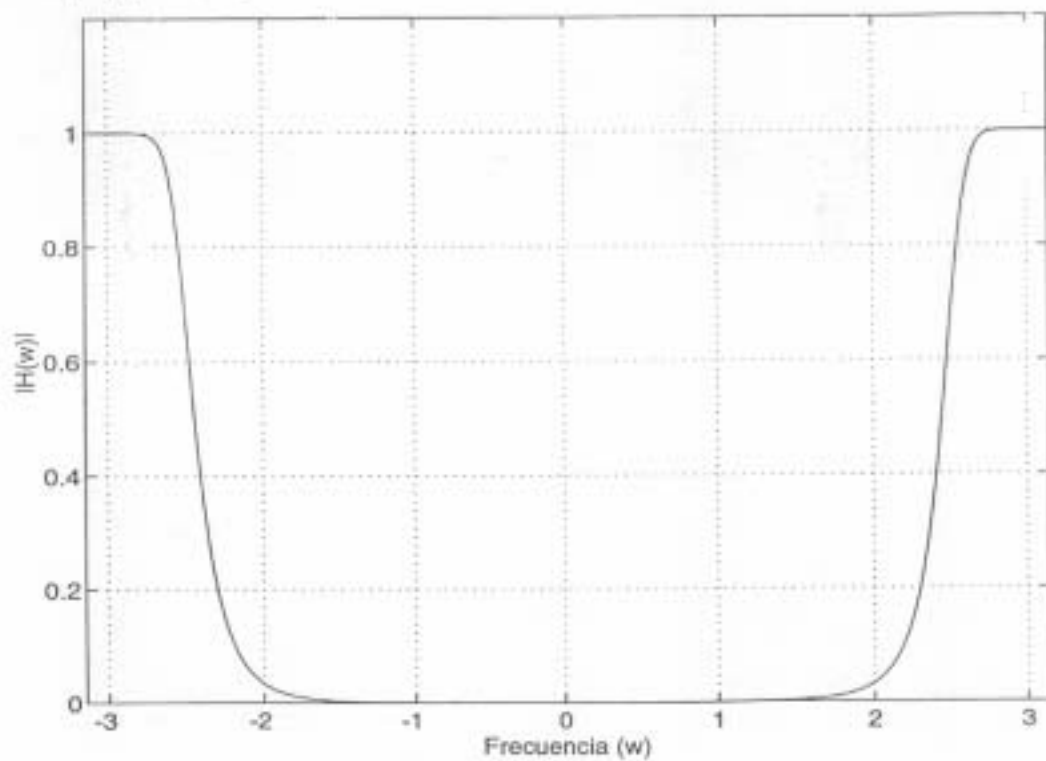


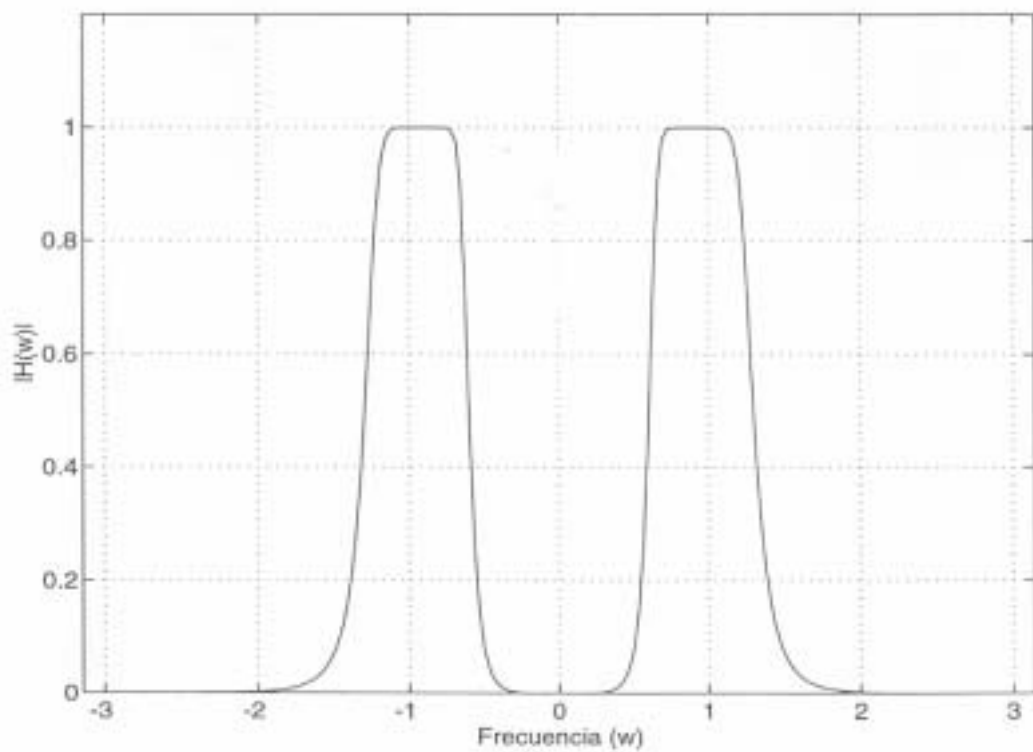
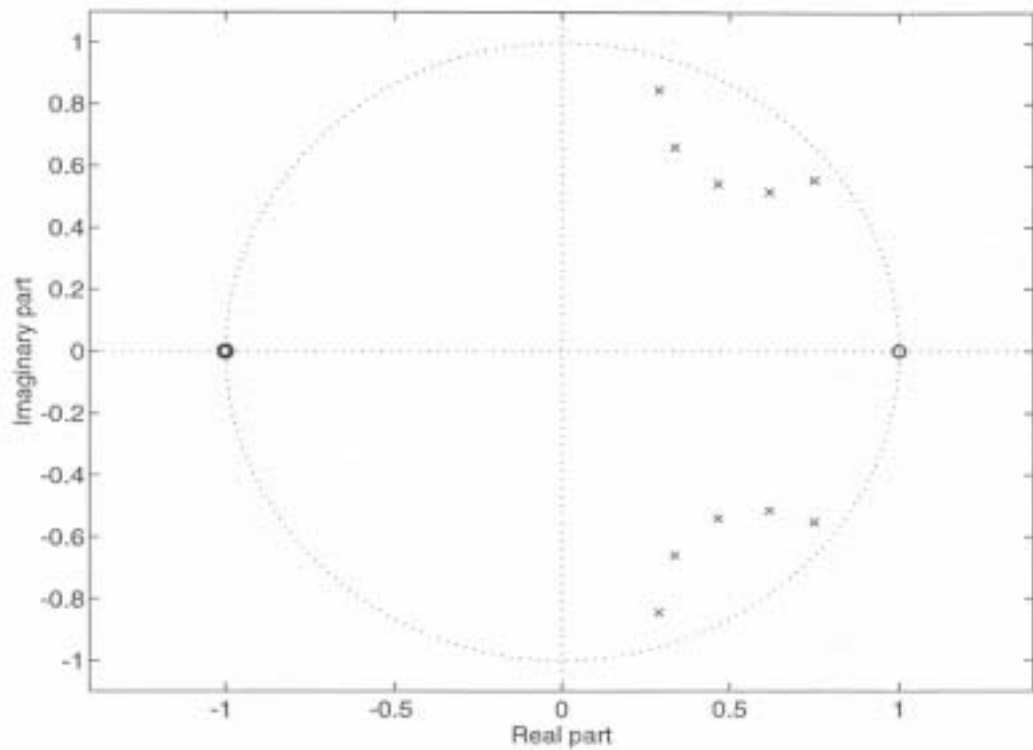
$$|H(e^{j\omega})| = \frac{|\vec{v}_6|^5}{|\vec{v}_1| |\vec{v}_2| |\vec{v}_3| |\vec{v}_4| |\vec{v}_5|}$$

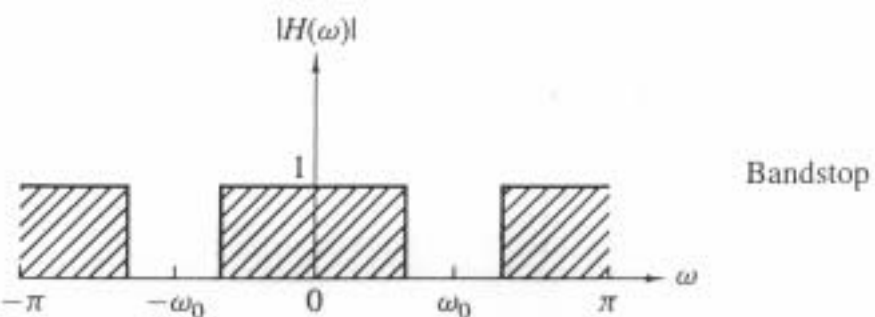
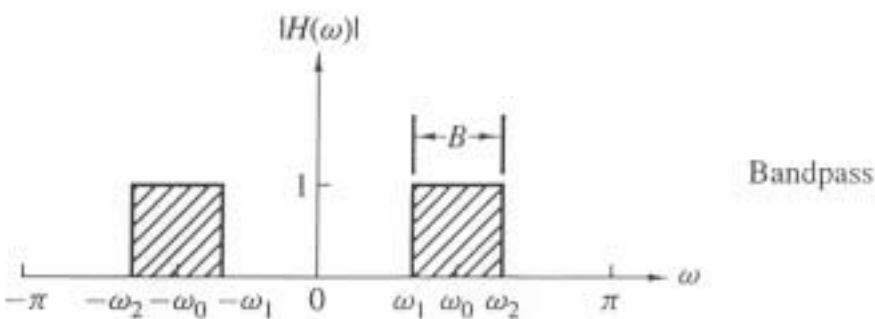
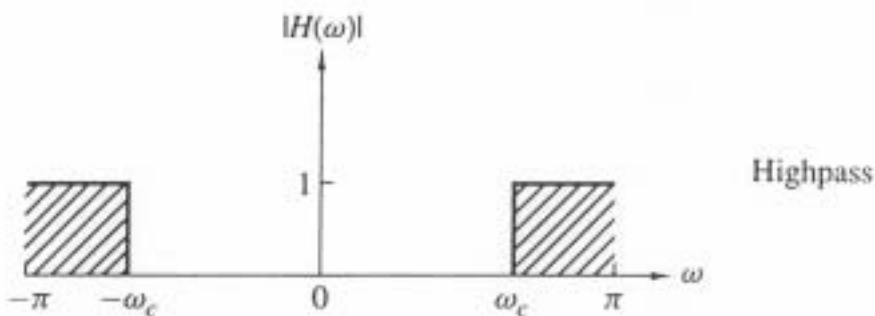
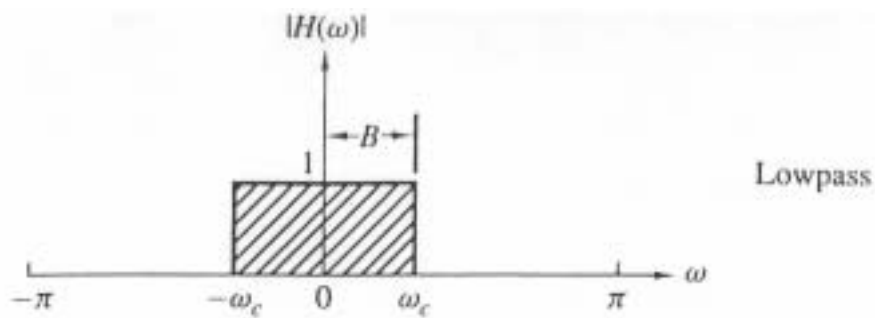




$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{|\vec{v}_5|}{|\vec{v}_1| |\vec{v}_2| |\vec{v}_3| |\vec{v}_4| |\vec{v}_5|}$$

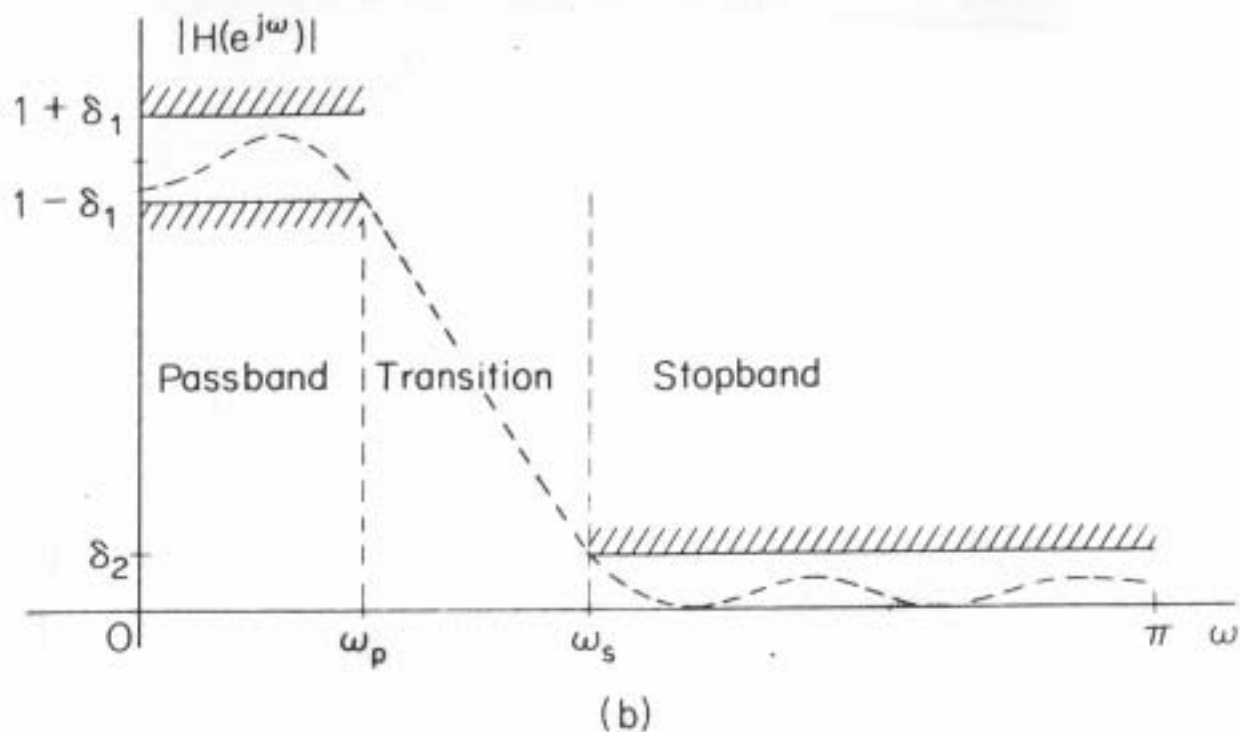






**Figure 4.43** Magnitude responses for some ideal frequency-selective discrete-time filters.





**Figure 7.2** (a) Specifications for effective frequency response of overall system in Fig. 7.1 for the case of lowpass filter.  
 (b) Corresponding specifications for the discrete-time system in Fig. 7.1.

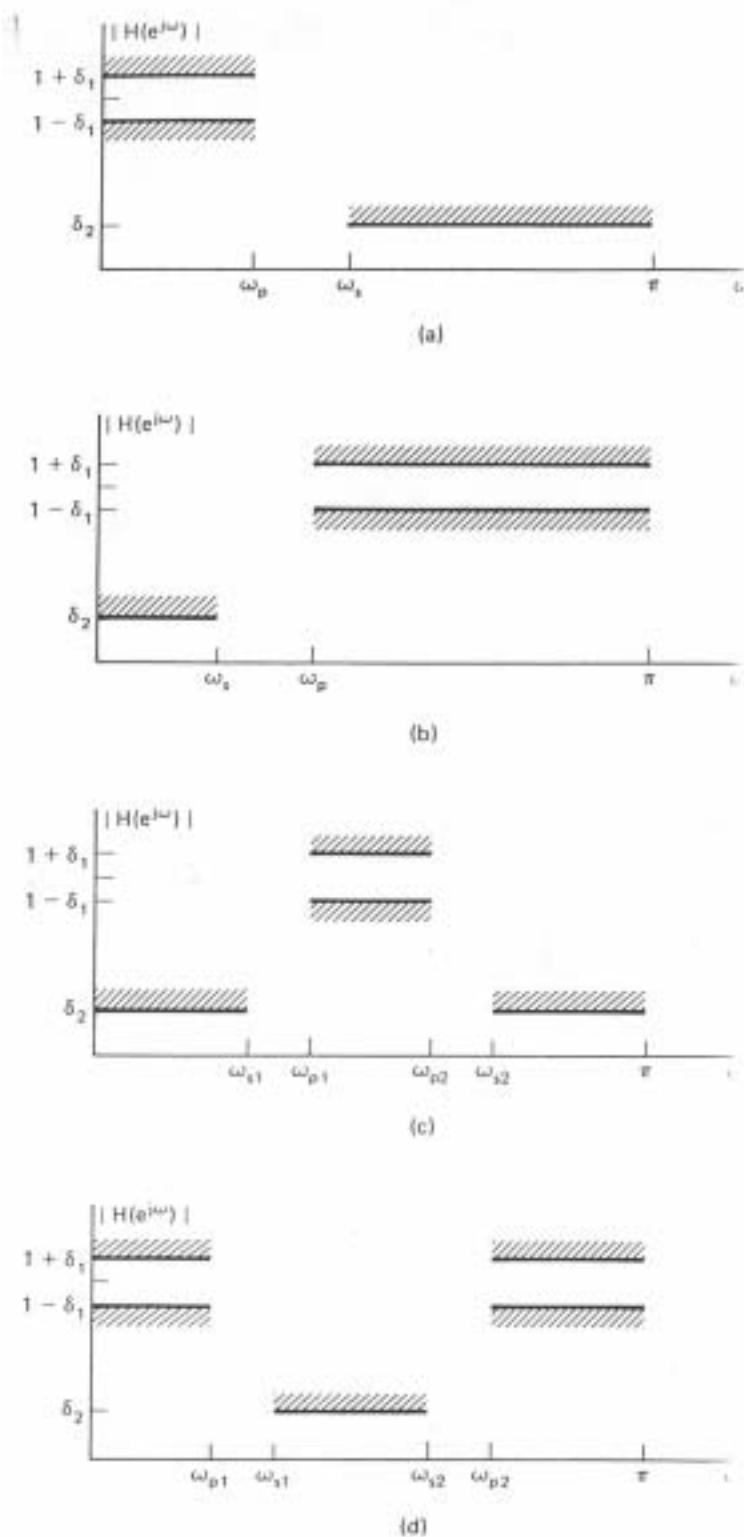
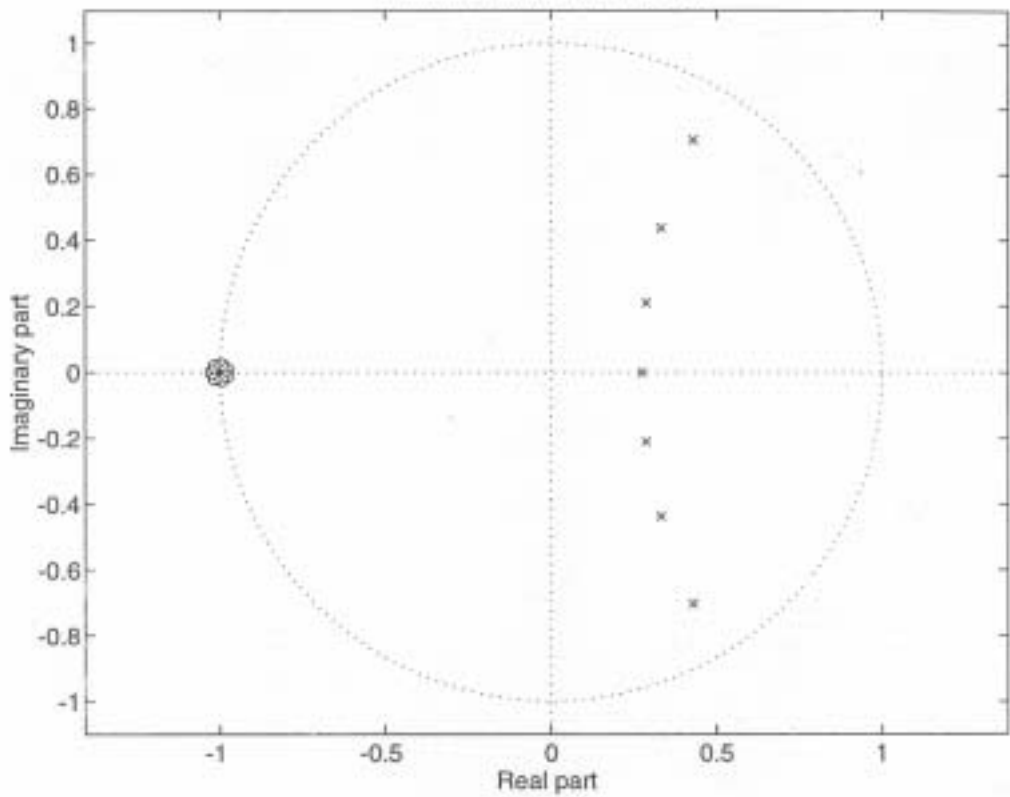


Figure 7.21 Tolerance schemes for frequency-selective digital filters.  
 (a) Lowpass. (b) Highpass.  
 (c) Bandpass. (d) Bandstop.

Filtro de Butterworth de orden 7

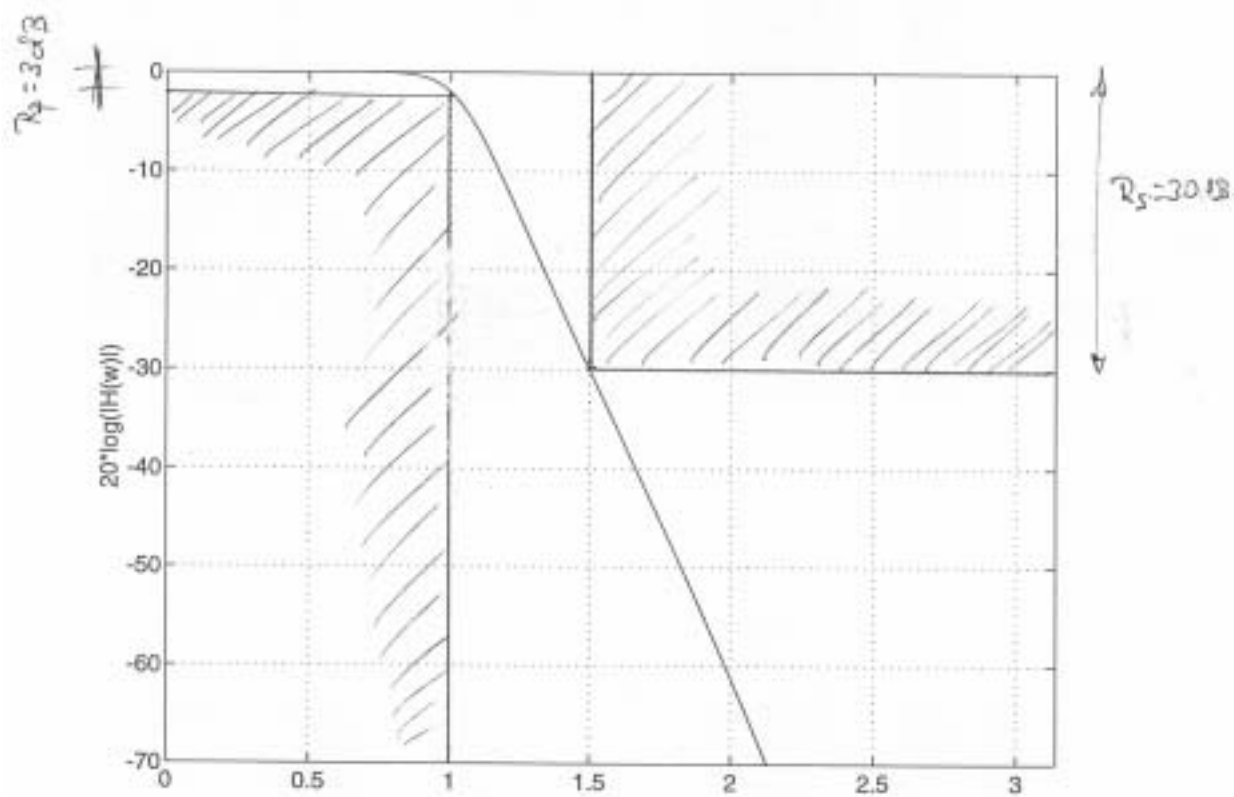
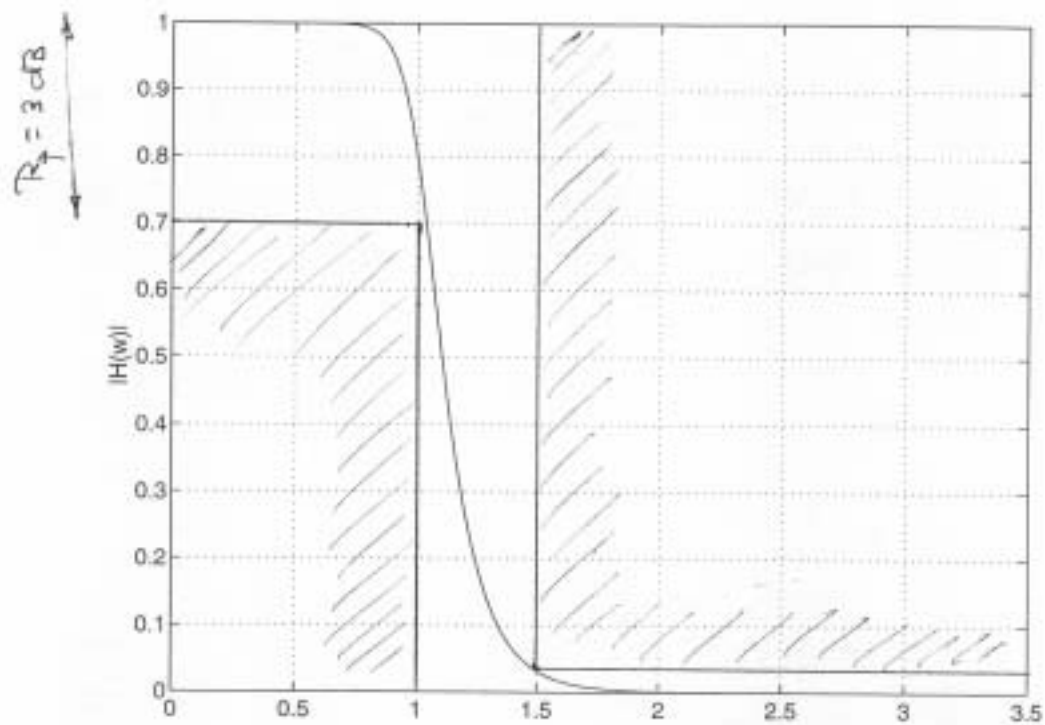


$$\omega_p = 1$$

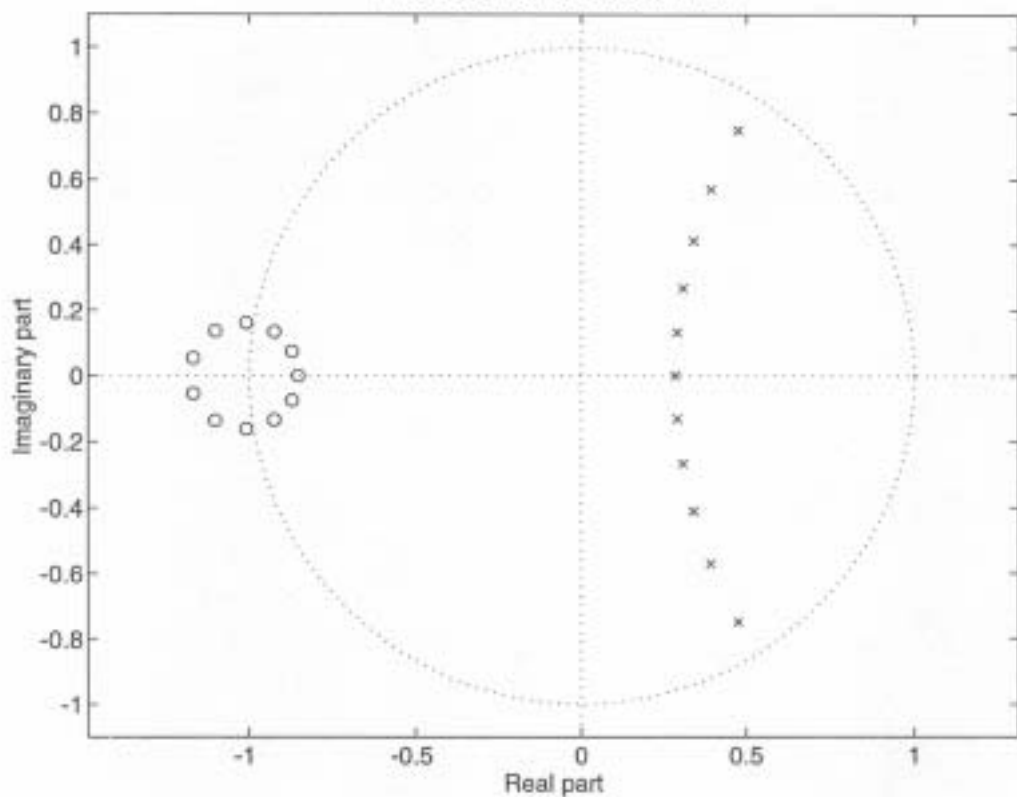
$$R_p = 3 \text{ dB}$$

$$\omega_s = \text{valor } 1.5$$

$$R_s = 30 \text{ dB}$$



Filtro de Butterworth de orden 11

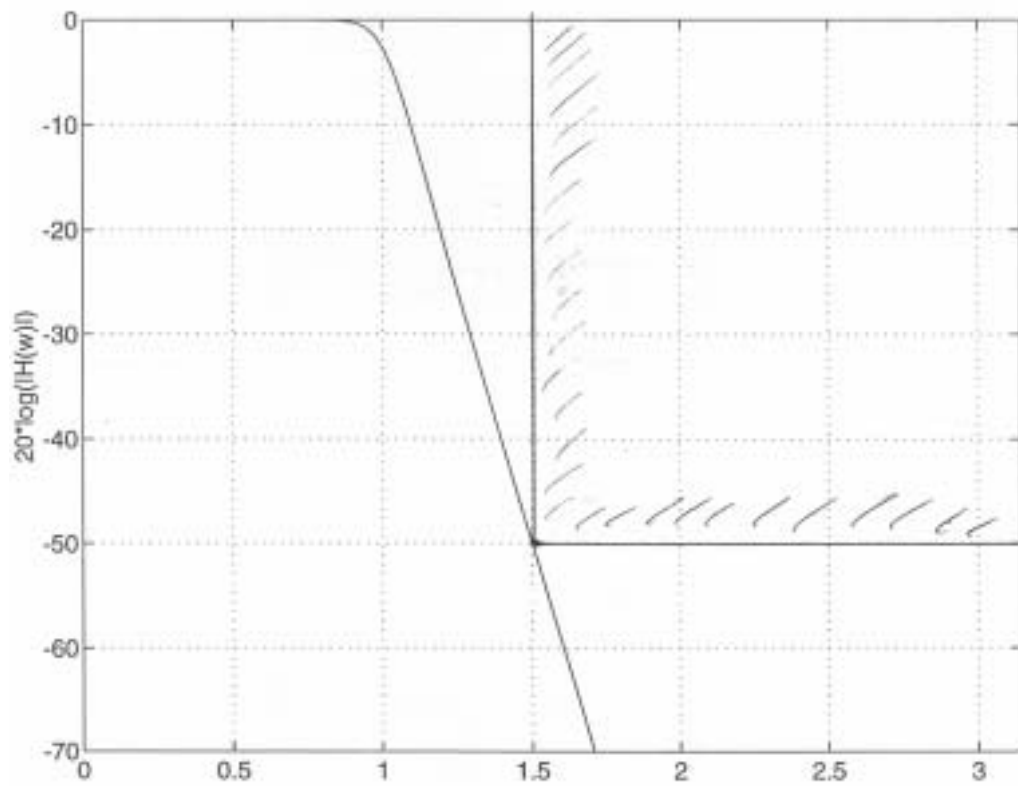
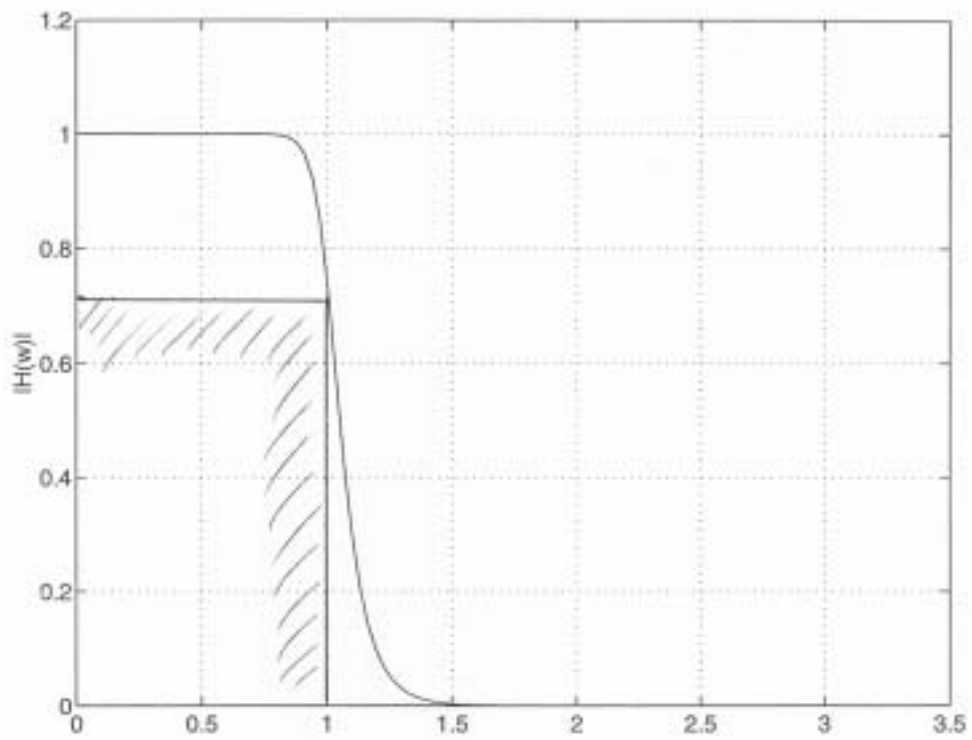


$$\omega_p = 1$$

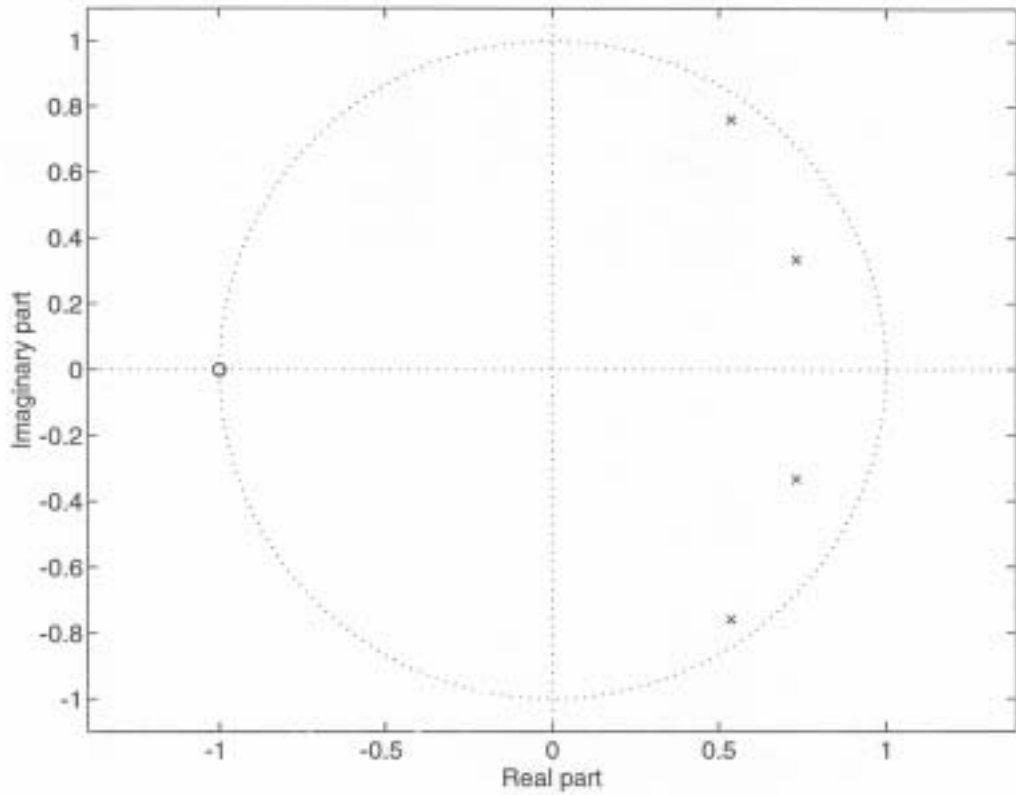
$$R_p = 3 \text{ dB}$$

$$\omega_s = 1.5$$

$$R_s = 50 \text{ dB}$$



Filtro de Chebichev Tipo I de orden 4

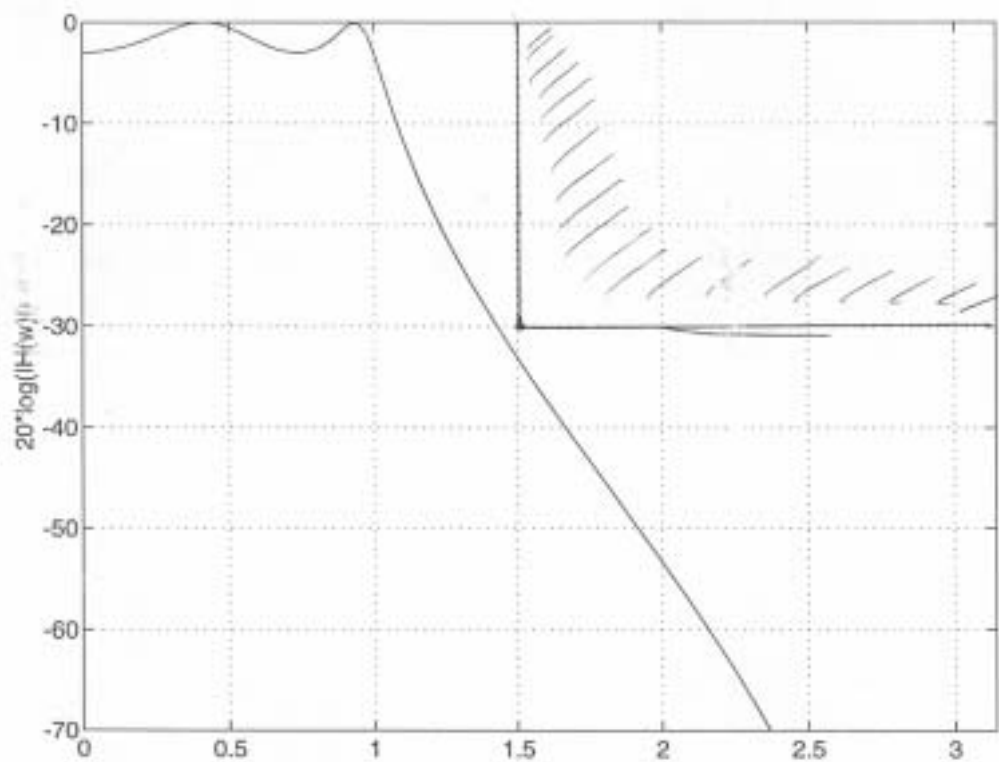
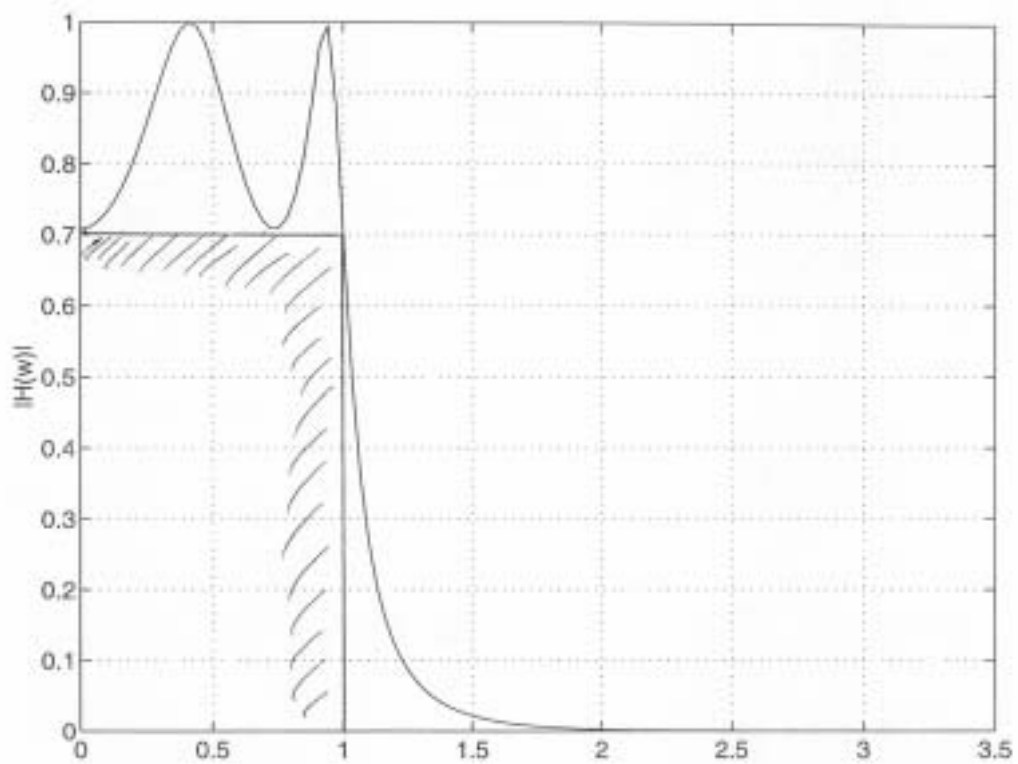


$$\omega_p = 1$$

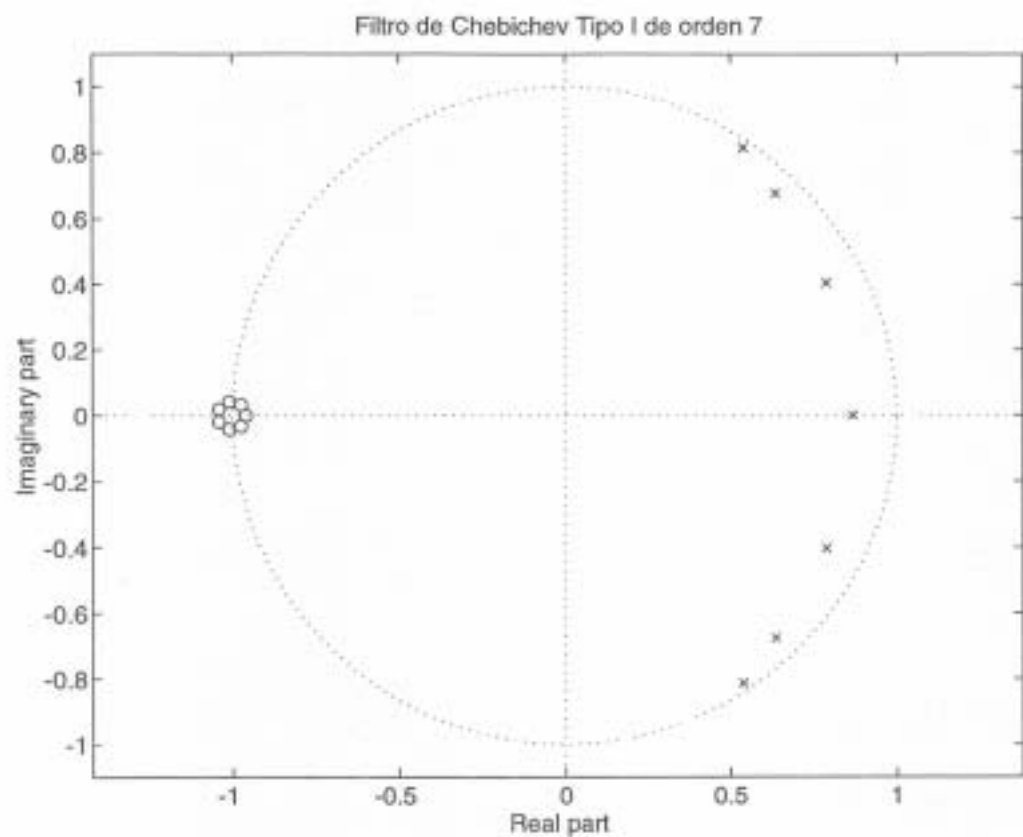
$$R_p = 3 \text{ dB}$$

$$\omega_s = 1.5$$

$$R_s = 30 \text{ dB}$$





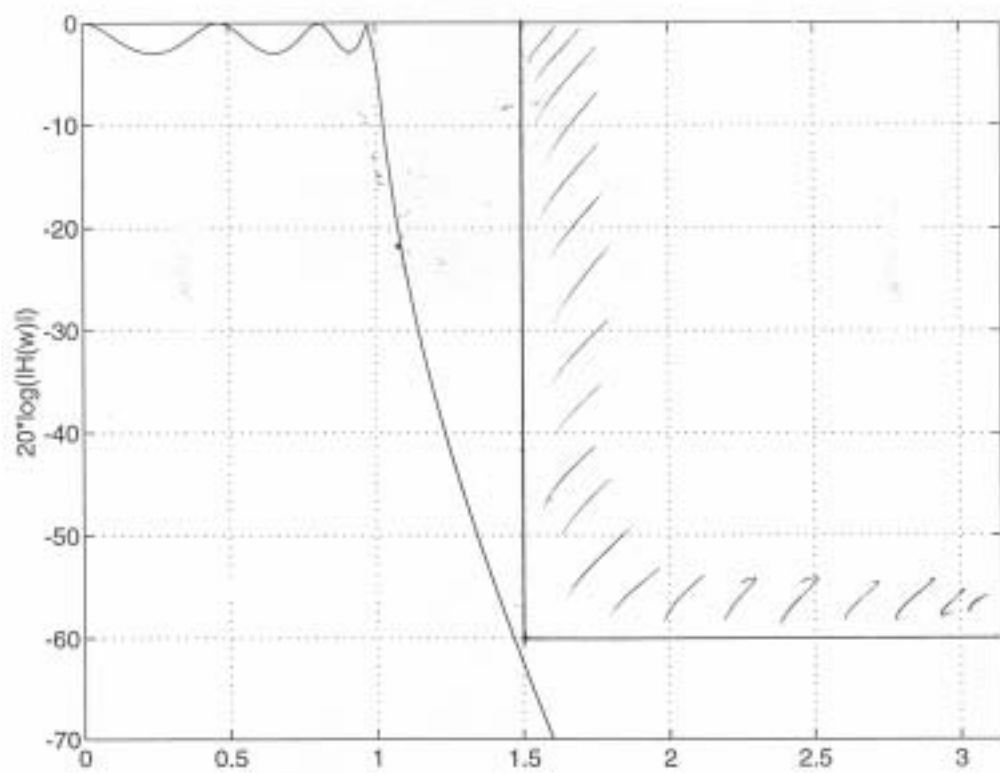
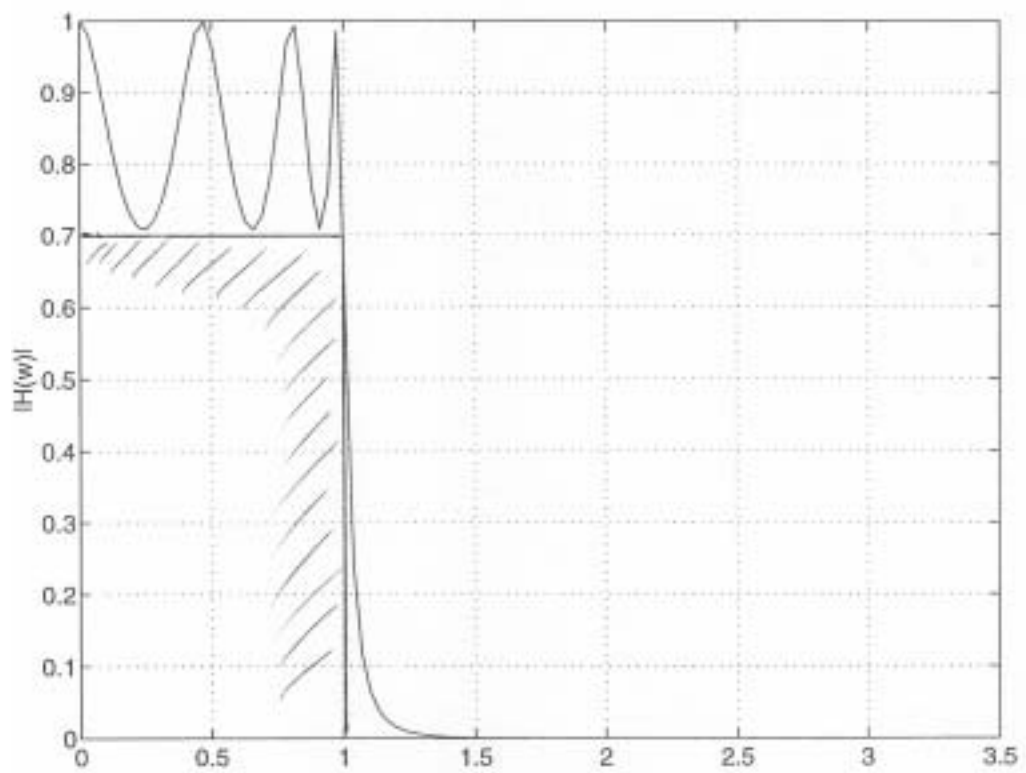


$$\omega_p = 1$$

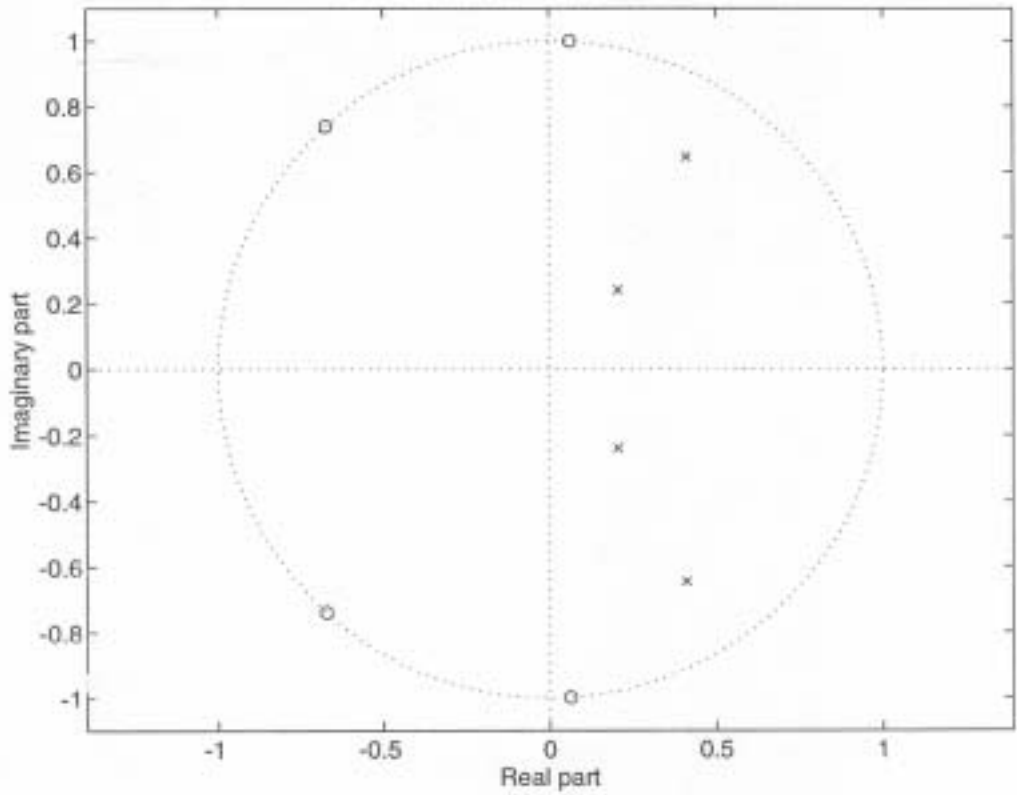
$$R_p = 3 \text{ dB}$$

$$\omega_s = 1.5$$

$$R_s = \del{30} 60 \text{ dB}$$



Filtro de Chebichev Tipo II de orden 4

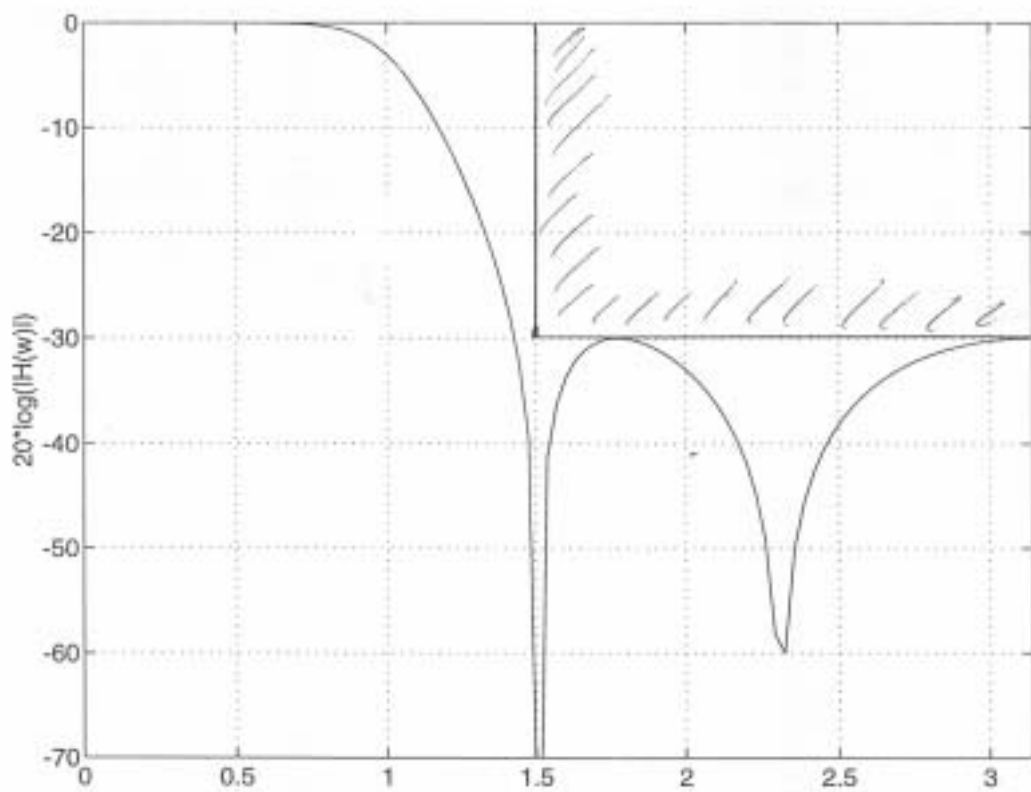
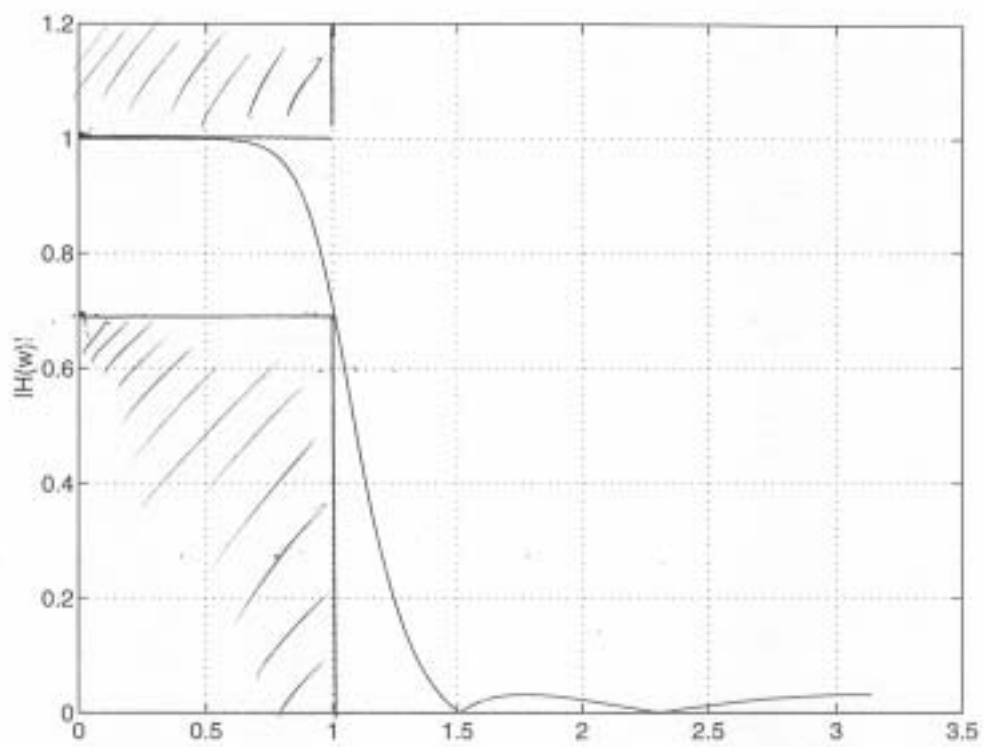


$$\omega_p = 1$$

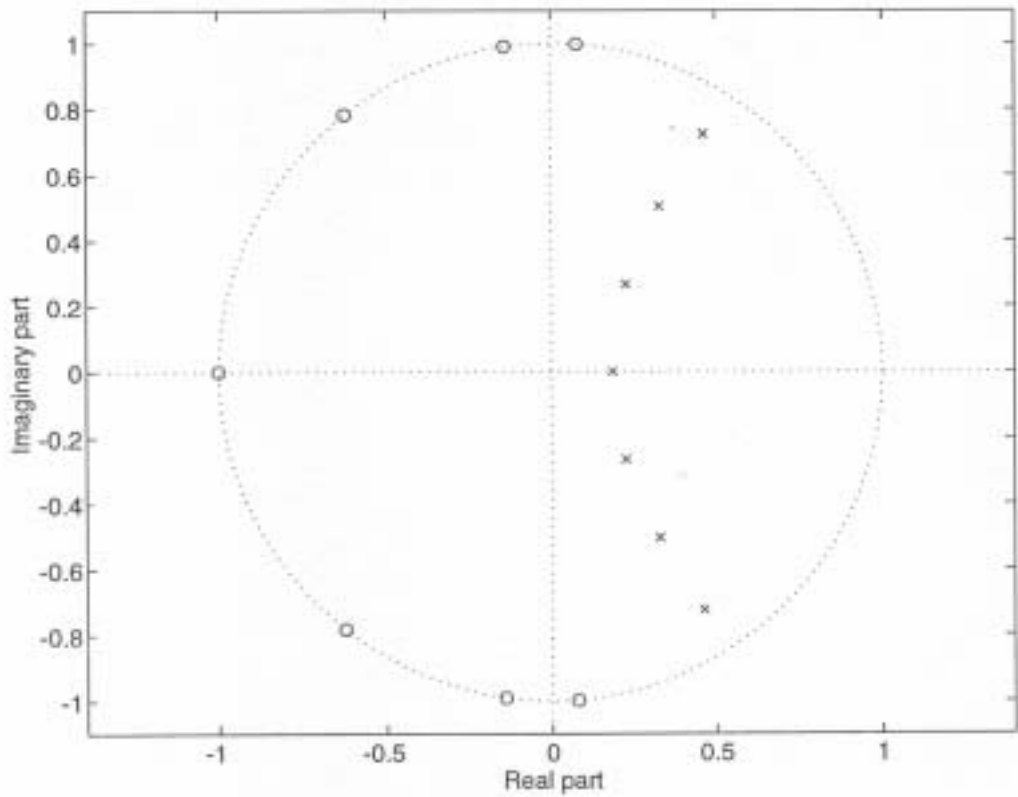
$$R_p = 3 \text{ dB}$$

$$\omega_s = 1.5$$

$$R_s = 30 \text{ dB}$$



Filtro de Chebichev Tipo II de orden 7

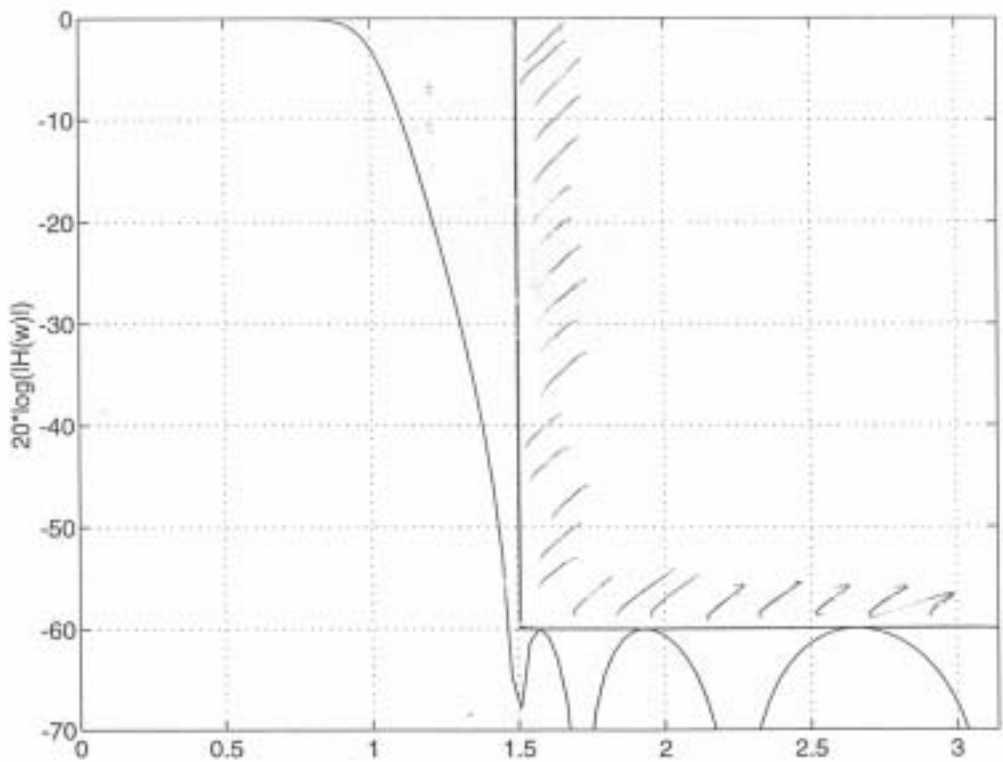
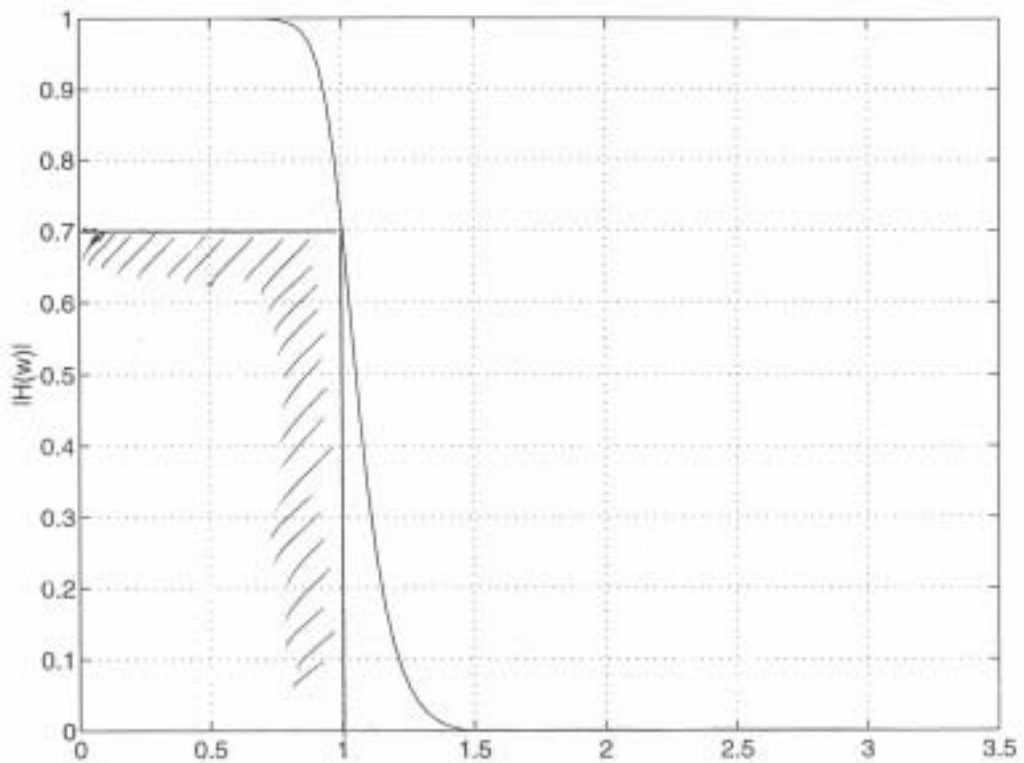


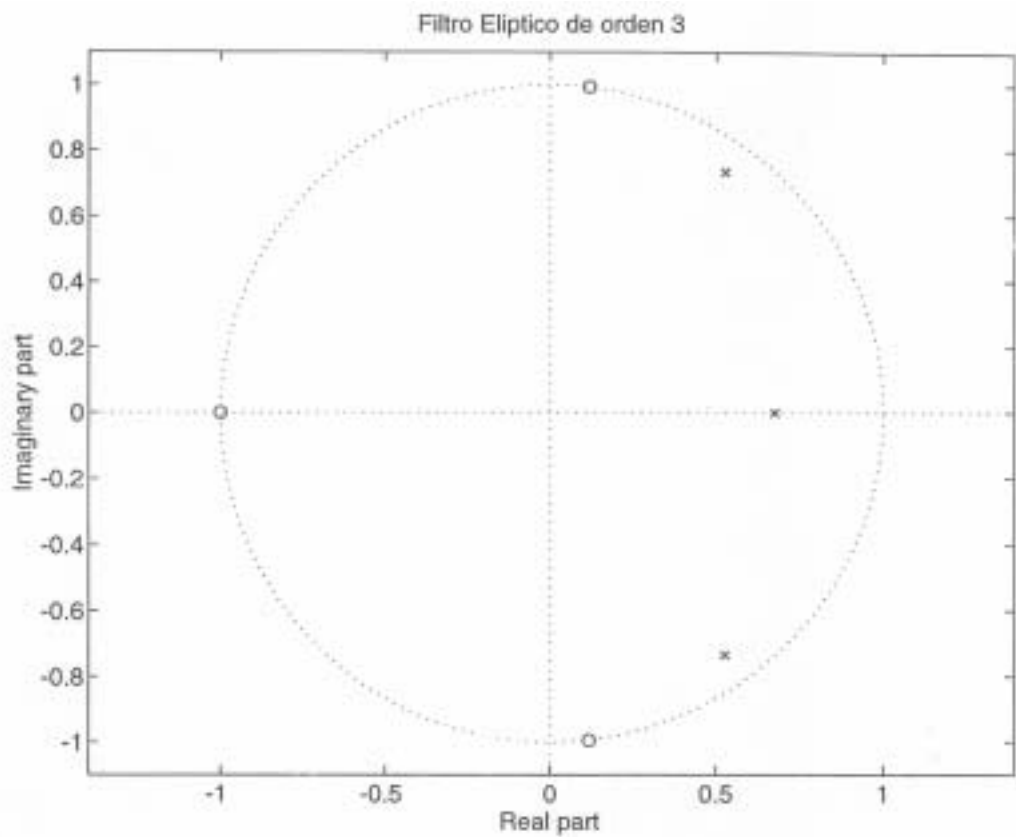
$$\omega_p = 1$$

$$R_p = 3 \text{ dB}$$

$$\omega_s = 1.5$$

$$R_s = 60 \text{ dB}$$



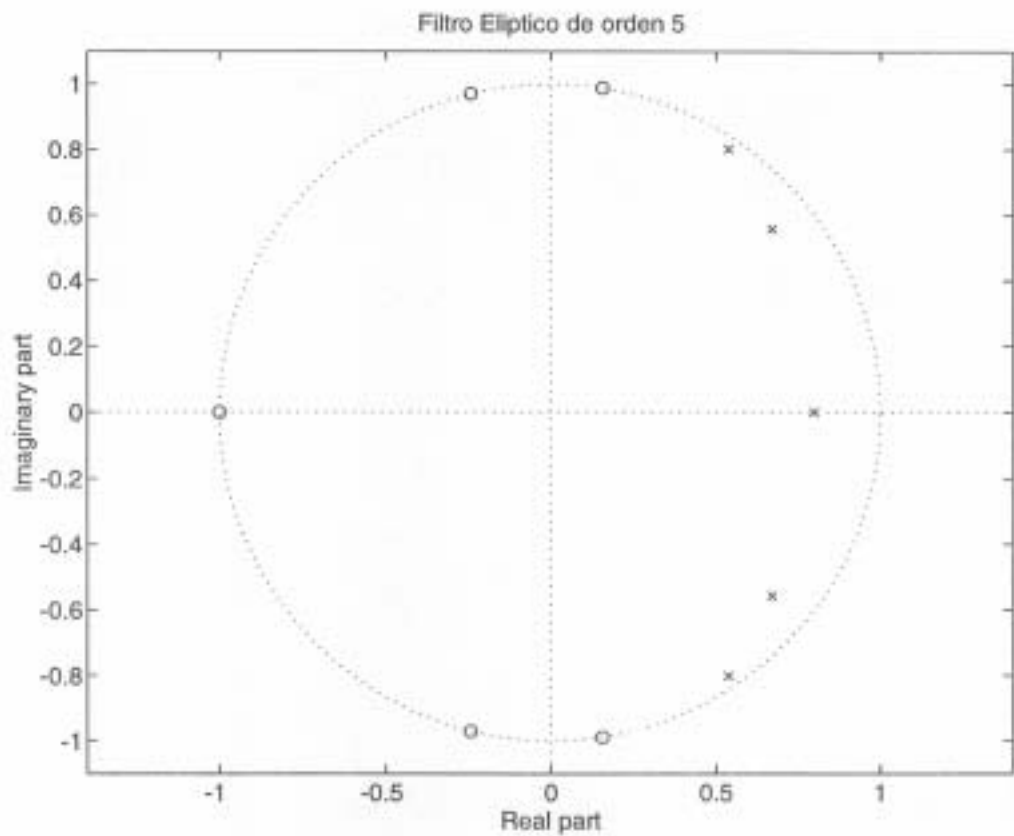


$$\omega_p = 1$$

$$R_p = 3 \text{ dB}$$

$$\omega_s = 1.5$$

$$R_s = 30 \text{ dB}$$



$$\omega_p = 1$$

$$R_p = 3 \text{ dB}$$

$$\omega_s = 1.5$$

$$R_s = 60 \text{ dB}$$



