



COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

Department: Electronics and Communications

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Course : Analog Signal Processing

Course Code: EC434

Problem Set 4

P1. For the shown tolerance given in Figure 1:

- Design a Butterworth filter.
- Transform the tolerance into a HPF.

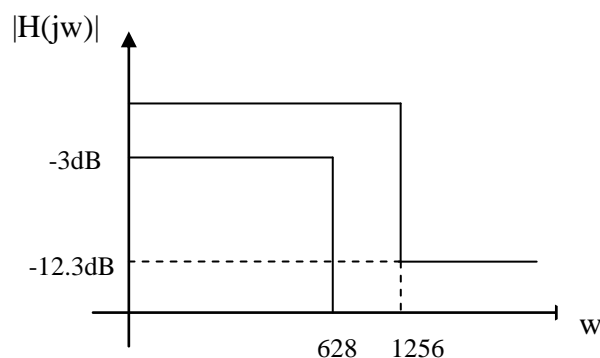


Fig.1

P2. Synthesize a maximally flat LPF using Sallen & Key configuration for $w_p=2\text{KHz}$ and $A_p=3\text{dB}$ if the transfer function is given as:

$$H(s) = \frac{K}{s^3 + 2s^2 + 2s + 1}$$

P3. A low pass Butterworth filter must provide a passband flatness of 3dB for $f < f_1 = 1\text{MHz}$. If the order of the filter must not exceed 5:

- What is the greatest stopband attenuation at $f_2 = 2\text{MHz}$?
- Draw the corresponding frequency response.
- If the filter receives a signal at 5MHz , how much attenuation does the filter provides?
- Synthesize the above filter.
- If the filter order must not exceed 2, how much attenuation can be obtained from f_1 to f_2 ?

P4. For the filter specifications given in Problem 1, design a Chebyshev filter.

P5. For a unity gain filter with the following specifications:

$$f_c=100\text{Hz} \quad @3\text{dB}$$

$$f_s=350\text{Hz} \quad A_s=70\text{dB}$$

- a. Find the order required to design a Butterworth filter
- b. Find the order required for a Chebyshev filter. Design the corresponding LPF for an attenuation of 0.5dB.

P6. A Chebyshev filter with $\epsilon=0.508$ has an attenuation of 30dB at normalized frequency of 2. Find:

- a. The passband ripple.
- b. The order of the filter.
- c. If $f_{3\text{dB}}=5\text{MHz}$, design a LPF.