# Program: BE Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering 

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016
Examination: Third Year Semester V
Course Code: ECC504 and Course Name: Discrete Time Signal Processing


Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

| Q1. | How many complex multiplications are need to be performed for each FFT <br> algorithm? |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A: | (N/2)logN |
| Option B: | Nlog2N |
| Option C: | $(\mathrm{N} / 2) \log 2 \mathrm{~N}$ |
| Option D: | $(2 \mathrm{~N}) \log 2 \mathrm{~N}$ |
|  |  |
| Q2. | Overlap save method is used to find |
| Option A: | Circular convolution |
| Option B: | Linear convolution |
| Option C: | DFT |
| Option D: | Z-transform |
|  |  |
| Q3. | The 4-point DFT of $\{1,1,0,0\}$ |
| Option A: | $\{2,0,2,0\}$ |
| Option B: | $\{1,2-\mathrm{j} 1,1,2+\mathrm{j} 1\}$ |
| Option C: | $\{2,1-\mathrm{j}, \mathrm{O}, 1+\mathrm{j}\}$ |
| Option D: | $\{1,2+\mathrm{j} 1, \quad 1, \quad 2-\mathrm{j} 1\}$ |
|  |  |
| Q4. | The twiddle factor satisfies |
| Option A: | wk $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{wk} \mathrm{N} / 2$ |
| Option B: | wk+N/2 $\mathrm{N}=$ wk N |
| Option C: | wk+N N= -wk N |
| Option D: | wk+N/2 N=-wk N |
|  |  |
| Q5. | Which of the following is true in case of Overlap add method? |
| Option A: | M zeros are appended at last of each data block |
| Option B: | M zeros are appended at first of each data block |
| Option C: | $\mathrm{M}-1$ zeros are appended at last of each data block |
| Option D: | $\mathrm{M}-1$ zeros are appended at first of each data block |
|  |  |


| Q6. | If we split the $N$ point data sequence into two $N / 2$ point data sequences $f 1(n)$ and $\mathrm{f} 2(\mathrm{n})$ corresponding to the even numbered and odd numbered samples of $x(n)$, then such an FFT algorithm is known as |
| :---: | :---: |
| Option A: | decimation-in-frequency algorithm |
| Option B: | decimation-in-time algorithm |
| Option C: | decimation-in-samples algorithm |
| Option D: | Discrete time fourier transform |
| Q7. | Which of the IIR Filter design method is antialiasing method? |
| Option A: | The method of mapping of differentials |
| Option B: | Impulse invariant method |
| Option C: | Bilinear transformation |
| Option D: | Matched Z - transformation technique |
| Q8. | For a system function $\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{s})$ to be stable |
| Option A: | The zeros lie in left half of the s plane |
| Option B: | The zeros lie in right half of the s plane |
| Option C: | The poles lie in left half of the s plane |
| Option D: | The poles lie in right half of the s plane |
| Q9. | The s plane and $z$ plane are related as |
| Option A: | $\mathrm{z}=$ esT |
| Option B: | $\mathrm{z}=\mathrm{e} 2 \mathrm{sT}$ |
| Option C: | $\mathrm{z}=2 \mathrm{esT}$ |
| Option D: | $\mathrm{z}=\mathrm{esT} / 2$ |
| Q10. | If $s=\sigma+j \Omega$ and $z=r e j \omega$, then what is the condition on $\sigma$ if $r>1$ ? |
| Option A: | $\sigma>0$ |
| Option B: | $\sigma<0$ |
| Option C: | $\sigma>1$ |
| Option D: | $\sigma<1$ |
| Q11. | The IIR filter designing involves |
| Option A: | Designing of digital filter in analog domain and transforming into digital domain |
| Option B: | Designing of digital filter in digital domain and transforming into analog domain |
| Option C: | Designing of analog filter in analog domain and transforming into digital domain |
| Option D: | Designing of analog filter in digital domain and transforming into analog domain |
| Q12. | For Blackman window, with a length $M$, the main lobe width is |
| Option A: | 12п/M |
| Option B: | 8П/M |
| Option C: | 4П/M |
| Option D: | Variable |
| Q13. | Linear phase FIR filters have a constant |
| Option A: | Phase |


| Option B: | Group Delay |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option C: | Gain |
| Option D: | Angle |
|  |  |
| Q14. | For FIR filters, if the filter coefficients are symmetric in nature , it signifies |
| Option A: | A smaller transition bandwidth |
| Option B: | Less pass band ripple |
| Option C: | Less stop band ripple |
| Option D: | A linear phase response |
|  |  |
| Q15. | If the phase delay of a FIR filter is 3 then the ,length of the filter is |
| Option A: | 3 |
| Option B: | 5 |
| Option C: | 9 |
| Option D: | 7 |
|  |  |
| Q16. | For a filter , there is one pole at origin and a zero at 0.5, the type of the filter is, |
| Option A: | FIR filter |
| Option B: | IIR filter |
| Option C: | Unrealisable System |
| Option D: | Can be IIR and FIR both |
|  |  |
| Q17. | (25.678)=25.67 is an example of <br> Option A: <br> Roundoff, Truncation <br> Option B: |
| Option C: | Rouncatoff, Roundoff |
| Option D: | Truncation, truncation |
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| Q18. | Why rounding is preferred than truncation for quantization. |
| Option A: | Quantization error will be more in rounding than in truncation |
| Option B: | Quantization error will be less in rounding than in truncation |
| Option C: | Rounding is easy |
| Option D: | Rounding required less time. |
|  |  |
| Q19. | In recursive system, which of the oscillation is caused because of the <br> having a pole at $1 / 2$. <br> nonlinearities due to finite precision arithmetic operations? |
| Option A: | Periodic oscillations in the input |
| Option B: | Non-Periodic oscillations in the input |
| Option C: | Periodic oscillations in the output |
| Option D: | NonPeriodic oscillations in the output example of |
|  |  |


| Option C: | $-1 / 8,1 / 8$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option D: | $-1 / 16,1 / 16$ |
|  |  |
| Q21. | The number of Address buses in TMS320C54X processors are, |
| Option A: | 1 |
| Option B: | 2 |
| Option C: | 3 |
| Option D: | 4 |
|  |  |
| Q22. | Which of the following is not a part of TMS320C54X |
| Option A: | 40 bit arithmetic logic unit |
| Option B: | 40 bit control regulator |
| Option C: | 40 bit accumulators |
| Option D: | 40 bit barrel shifter |
|  |  |
| Q23. | In DSP processor DAG stands for |
| Option A: | Data Address Generator |
| Option B: | Digital Address Group |
| Option C: | Data Addition Group |
| Option D: | Digital Addition Generator |
|  |  |
| Q24. | Electrocardiography is the process of recording the electrical activity of |
| Option A: | heart |
| Option B: | lungs |
| Option C: | brain |
| Option D: | lever |
|  |  |
| Q25. | The basis of DTMF detector is |
| Option A: | Goertzel algorithm |
| Option B: | Logic circuit |
| Option C: | Randomized algorithm |
| Option D: | Divide and conquer algorithm |

