

Instituto Superior Técnico / University of Lisbon

Departament of Bioengineering

# Master on Biomedical Engineering

## Signals and Systems in Bioengineering

1st Semester de 2017/2018

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## Test 1

## November 15, 2017

Name :

Number:

The duration of the test is 1h30m. The score of each item is 2 when right and -0.5 if wrong. Only one option can be selected in each question.

1. Consider the *Linear Time Invariant* (LTI) system described by the following difference equation

$$y(n) = x(n) + y(n-1) - 0.25y(n-2).$$
(1)

What type of filter is this system?

- $\square$  a) High-pass filter .
- $\square$  b) Band-pass filter.
- $\blacksquare$  c) Low-pass filter.
- $\square$  d) None
- 2. Consider the chirp signal  $x(t) = sin(2\pi f(t)t \text{ for } 0 \le t < 1 \text{ second with } f(t) = 100 + 900t^2$ . What is the band of frequencies occupied by this signal?
  - $\square$  a) [0, 1000] Hz
  - $\square$  b) [100, 1000] Hz
  - **C** c) [100, 2800] Hz
  - $\square$  d) None

- 3. Consider a discrete signal x(n) obtained with a sample rate of  $f_s = 100$  kHz. What is the frequency in Hz of the continuous spectral component that corresponds to the 96<sup>th</sup> coefficient of a 1024 length DFT,  $X_{1024}(96)$ ?
  - **a**) 9375.00 Hz.
  - $\square$  b) 1041,67 Hz.
  - $\square$  c) 1024,00 Hz.
  - $\Box$  d) None
- 4. The following inner product

$$\left\langle e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}kn}, e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}rn} \right\rangle$$
 (2)

is

- $\square$  a)  $\delta(k-r)$ .
- **b**)  $N\delta(k-r)$ .
- □ c) 0.
- $\square$  d) None
- 5. Consider an unknown continuous scalar function f(t) defined in the interval  $t \in [0, 1]$ and a set of M observations  $F = [f_1, f_2, ..., f_M]^T$  taken at random time points,  $t_k$ , from the interval where f(t) is defined. Let also consider a continuous function  $g(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} c_k \phi_k(t)$ , a linear combination of N known basis functions,  $\phi_k(t)$ , evenly distributed in the same time interval,  $\phi_k(t) = \phi(t/\Delta - k), k = 0...N - 1$  where  $\phi(t)$  is a mother interpolation function and  $\Delta$  is the distance between interpolation functions.

The optimal set of coefficients,  $\mathbf{c} = [c_0, c_1, ..., c_{N-1}]^T$  are computed by minimizing the norm of the error  $E(\theta) = ||F - G||_2^2$  where  $G = \{g(t_k)\}$  with  $t_k$  is the time point of the  $k^{th}$  observation.

Using the appropriated formulation (laboratory work) the solution is

$$\mathbf{c}^* = (\Theta^T \Theta)^{-1} \Theta^T F$$

where  $\Theta$  is a function of the observations and interpolation functions. Under this formulation what are the dimensions of matrix  $\Theta$ ?

- $\square$  a)  $N \times M$ .
- $\blacksquare$  b)  $M \times N$ .
- $\square$  c)  $N \times N$ .



Figura 1: Adaptive filter.

- $\square$  d) None
- 6. Consider the canonical adaptive filter displayed in Fig. 1 where d(n) = x(n-1) and h(n) is a 4 length FIR filter. In these conditions what is the optimal impulse response of the FIR that minimizes the norm of the error,  $\|\mathbf{e}\|$ ?
  - **a** h(n) = [0, -1, 0, 0].
  - $\square$  b) h(n) = [0, 1, 0, 0].
  - $\square$  c) h(n) = [-1, 0, 0, 0].
  - $\square$  d) None

7. What is the period of the signal y(n) = sin(n)?

- $\square$  a) 1 sample.
- $\square$  b)  $2\pi$  rad/sample.
- $\square$  c) 1 second.
- $\blacksquare$  d) None

#### Part II - Problems

A (3) Let X(k) and Y(k) the DFTs of the N-length x(n) and y(n) sequences respectively where

$$Y(k) = \begin{cases} X(k) & \text{if } k \text{ is even} \\ -X(k) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
(3)

- a) (2) What is the relation between y(n) and x(n)
- b) (1) Compute y(n) when x(n) = [1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8].
- B (3) Let  $(x_i, y_i, z_i)$  be N triplets of strictly positive observations with the underlying model

$$z_i = \alpha x_i^{\beta + \gamma y_i} \tag{4}$$

a) (1)Derive the expression of the square norm of the error vector,  $\mathbf{e} = \{e_i\}$ , where

$$e_i = \log(z_i / \alpha x_i^{\beta + \gamma y_i}). \tag{5}$$

b) (1) Derive the closed form solution of the minimizer vector of parameters,  $\theta = \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\},\$ 

$$\theta^* = \arg\min_{\theta} \|\mathbf{e}(\theta)\|_2^2 \tag{6}$$

c) (1) Propose an iterative algorithm to compute the optimum vector of parameters  $\theta$  that minimizes the  $L_1$  norm of the error vector

$$\theta^* = \arg\min_{\theta} \|\mathbf{e}(\theta)\|_1 \tag{7}$$