

Comb Filters

- The simple filters discussed so far are characterized either by a single passband and/or a single stopband
- There are applications where filters with multiple passbands and stopbands are required
- The **comb filter** is an example of such filters

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Comb Filters

- In its most general form, a comb filter has a frequency response that is a periodic function of ω with a period $2\pi/L$, where L is a positive integer
- If $H(z)$ is a filter with a single passband and/or a single stopband, a comb filter can be easily generated from it by replacing each delay in its realization with L delays resulting in a structure with a transfer function given by $G(z) = H(z^L)$

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Comb Filters

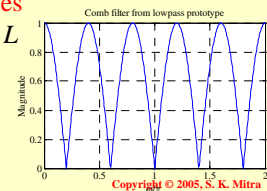
- If $|H(e^{j\omega})|$ exhibits a peak at ω_p , then $|G(e^{j\omega})|$ will exhibit L peaks at $\omega_p k/L$, $0 \leq k \leq L-1$ in the frequency range $0 \leq \omega < 2\pi$
- Likewise, if $|H(e^{j\omega})|$ has a notch at ω_o , then $|G(e^{j\omega})|$ will have L notches at $\omega_o k/L$, $0 \leq k \leq L-1$ in the frequency range $0 \leq \omega < 2\pi$
- A comb filter can be generated from either an FIR or an IIR prototype filter

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Comb Filters

- For example, the comb filter generated from the prototype lowpass FIR filter $H_0(z) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + z^{-1})$ has a transfer function $G_0(z) = H_0(z^L) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + z^{-L})$
- $|G_0(e^{j\omega})|$ has L notches at $\omega = (2k+1)\pi/L$ and L peaks at $\omega = 2\pi k/L$, $0 \leq k \leq L-1$, in the frequency range $0 \leq \omega < 2\pi$

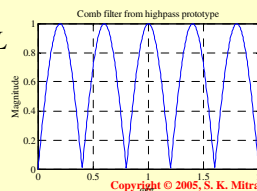


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Comb Filters

- For example, the comb filter generated from the prototype highpass FIR filter $H_1(z) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - z^{-1})$ has a transfer function $G_1(z) = H_1(z^L) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - z^{-L})$
- $|G_1(e^{j\omega})|$ has L peaks at $\omega = (2k+1)\pi/L$ and L notches at $\omega = 2\pi k/L$, $0 \leq k \leq L-1$, in the frequency range $0 \leq \omega < 2\pi$



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Comb Filters

- Depending on applications, comb filters with other types of periodic magnitude responses can be easily generated by appropriately choosing the prototype filter
- For example, the M -point moving average filter $H(z) = \frac{1-z^{-M}}{M(1-z^{-1})}$ has been used as a prototype

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Comb Filters

- This filter has a peak magnitude at $\omega = 0$, and $M - 1$ notches at $\omega = 2\pi\ell/M, 1 \leq \ell \leq M - 1$
- The corresponding comb filter has a transfer function

$$G(z) = \frac{1 - z^{-LM}}{M(1 - z^{-L})}$$

whose magnitude has L peaks at $\omega = 2\pi k/L$, $0 \leq k \leq L - 1$ and $L(M - 1)$ notches at $\omega = 2\pi k/LM, 1 \leq k \leq L(M - 1)$

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Complementary Transfer Functions

- A set of digital transfer functions with complementary characteristics often finds useful applications in practice
- Four useful complementary relations are described next along with some applications

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Complementary Transfer Functions

Delay-Complementary Transfer Functions

- A set of L transfer functions, $\{H_i(z)\}$, $0 \leq i \leq L - 1$, is defined to be **delay-complementary** of each other if the sum of their transfer functions is equal to some integer multiple of unit delays, i.e.,

$$\sum_{i=0}^{L-1} H_i(z) = \beta z^{-n_o}, \quad \beta \neq 0$$

where n_o is a nonnegative integer

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Complementary Transfer Functions

- A delay-complementary pair $\{H_0(z), H_1(z)\}$ can be readily designed if one of the pairs is a known Type 1 FIR transfer function of odd length
- Let $H_0(z)$ be a Type 1 FIR transfer function of length $M = 2K + 1$
- Then its delay-complementary transfer function is given by

$$H_1(z) = z^{-K} - H_0(z)$$

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Complementary Transfer Functions

- Let the magnitude response of $H_0(z)$ be equal to $1 \pm \delta_p$ in the passband and less than or equal to δ_s in the stopband where δ_p and δ_s are very small numbers
- Now the frequency response of $H_0(z)$ can be expressed as

$$H_0(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-jK\omega} \tilde{H}_0(\omega)$$

where $\tilde{H}_0(\omega)$ is the **amplitude response**

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Complementary Transfer Functions

- Its delay-complementary transfer function $H_1(z)$ has a frequency response given by $H_1(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-jK\omega} \tilde{H}_1(\omega) = e^{-jK\omega} [1 - \tilde{H}_0(\omega)]$
- Now, in the passband, $1 - \delta_p \leq \tilde{H}_0(\omega) \leq 1 + \delta_p$, and in the stopband, $-\delta_s \leq \tilde{H}_0(\omega) \leq \delta_s$
- It follows from the above equation that in the stopband, $-\delta_p \leq \tilde{H}_1(\omega) \leq \delta_p$ and in the passband, $1 - \delta_s \leq \tilde{H}_1(\omega) \leq 1 + \delta_s$

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Complementary Transfer Functions

- As a result, $H_1(z)$ has a complementary magnitude response characteristic to that of $H_0(z)$ with a stopband exactly identical to the passband of $H_0(z)$, and a passband that is exactly identical to the stopband of $H_0(z)$
- Thus, if $H_0(z)$ is a lowpass filter, $H_1(z)$ will be a highpass filter, and vice versa

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Complementary Transfer Functions

- The frequency ω_o at which $\tilde{H}_0(\omega_o) = \tilde{H}_1(\omega_o) = 0.5$ the gain responses of both filters are 6 dB below their maximum values
- The frequency ω_o is thus called the **6-dB crossover frequency**

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Complementary Transfer Functions

- Example** - Consider the Type 1 bandstop transfer function

$$H_{BS}(z) = \frac{1}{64}(1+z^{-2})^4(1-4z^{-2}+5z^{-4}+5z^{-8}-4z^{-10}+z^{-12})$$

- Its delay-complementary Type 1 bandpass transfer function is given by

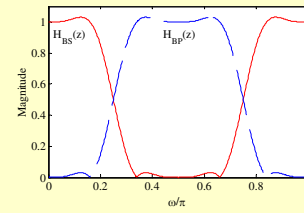
$$\begin{aligned} H_{BP}(z) &= z^{-10} - H_{BS}(z) \\ &= \frac{1}{64}(1-z^{-2})^4(1+4z^{-2}+5z^{-4}+5z^{-8}+4z^{-10}+z^{-12}) \end{aligned}$$

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Complementary Transfer Functions

- Plots of the magnitude responses of $H_{BS}(z)$ and $H_{BP}(z)$ are shown below



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Complementary Transfer Functions

Allpass Complementary Filters

- A set of M digital transfer functions, $\{H_i(z)\}$, $0 \leq i \leq M-1$, is defined to be **allpass-complementary** of each other, if the sum of their transfer functions is equal to an allpass function, i.e.,

$$\sum_{i=0}^{M-1} H_i(z) = A(z)$$

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Complementary Transfer Functions

Power-Complementary Transfer Functions

- A set of M digital transfer functions, $\{H_i(z)\}$, $0 \leq i \leq M-1$, is defined to be **power-complementary** of each other, if the sum of their square-magnitude responses is equal to a constant K for all values of ω , i.e.,

$$\sum_{i=0}^{M-1} |H_i(e^{j\omega})|^2 = K, \quad \text{for all } \omega$$

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Complementary Transfer Functions

- By analytic continuation, the above property is equal to

$$\sum_{i=0}^{M-1} H_i(z) H_i(z^{-1}) = K, \quad \text{for all } \omega$$

for real coefficient $H_i(z)$

- Usually, by scaling the transfer functions, the power-complementary property is defined for $K = 1$

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Complementary Transfer Functions

- For a pair of power-complementary transfer functions, $H_0(z)$ and $H_1(z)$, the frequency ω_o where $|H_0(e^{j\omega_o})|^2 = |H_1(e^{j\omega_o})|^2 = 0.5$, is called the **cross-over frequency**
- At this frequency the gain responses of both filters are 3-dB below their maximum values
- As a result, ω_o is called the **3-dB cross-over frequency**

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Complementary Transfer Functions

- Example** - Consider the two transfer functions $H_0(z)$ and $H_1(z)$ given by

$$H_0(z) = \frac{1}{2}[A_0(z) + A_1(z)]$$

$$H_1(z) = \frac{1}{2}[A_0(z) - A_1(z)]$$

where $A_0(z)$ and $A_1(z)$ are stable allpass transfer functions

- Note that $H_0(z) + H_1(z) = A_0(z)$
- Hence, $H_0(z)$ and $H_1(z)$ are allpass complementary

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Complementary Transfer Functions

- It can be shown that $H_0(z)$ and $H_1(z)$ are also power-complementary
- Moreover, $H_0(z)$ and $H_1(z)$ are bounded-real transfer functions

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Complementary Transfer Functions

Doubly-Complementary Transfer Functions

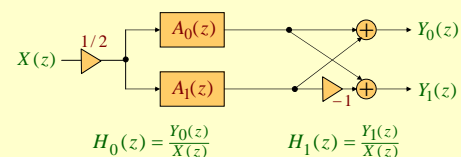
- A set of M transfer functions satisfying both the allpass complementary and the power-complementary properties is known as a **doubly-complementary set**

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Complementary Transfer Functions

- A pair of doubly-complementary IIR transfer functions, $H_0(z)$ and $H_1(z)$, with a sum of allpass decomposition can be simply realized as indicated below



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Complementary Transfer Functions

- **Example** - The first-order lowpass transfer function

$$H_{LP}(z) = \frac{1-\alpha}{2} \left(\frac{1+z^{-1}}{1-\alpha z^{-1}} \right)$$

can be expressed as

$$H_{LP}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{-\alpha + z^{-1}}{1-\alpha z^{-1}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} [A_0(z) + A_1(z)]$$

where

$$A_0(z) = 1, \quad A_1(z) = \frac{-\alpha + z^{-1}}{1-\alpha z^{-1}}$$

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Complementary Transfer Functions

- Its power-complementary highpass transfer function is thus given by

$$H_{HP}(z) = \frac{1}{2} [A_0(z) - A_1(z)] = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{-\alpha + z^{-1}}{1-\alpha z^{-1}} \right) = \frac{1+\alpha}{2} \left(\frac{1-z^{-1}}{1-\alpha z^{-1}} \right)$$

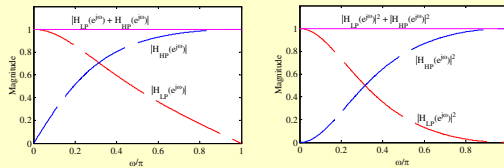
- The above expression is precisely the first-order highpass transfer function described earlier

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Complementary Transfer Functions

- Figure below demonstrates the allpass complementary property and the power complementary property of $H_{LP}(z)$ and $H_{HP}(z)$



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Complementary Transfer Functions

Power-Symmetric Filters

- A real-coefficient causal digital filter with a transfer function $H(z)$ is said to be a **power-symmetric filter** if it satisfies the condition

$$H(z)H(z^{-1}) + H(-z)H(-z^{-1}) = K$$

where $K > 0$ is a constant

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Complementary Transfer Functions

- It can be shown that the gain function $G(\omega)$ of a power-symmetric transfer function at $\omega = \pi$ is given by

$$10 \log_{10} K - 3 \text{ dB}$$

- If we define $G(z) = H(-z)$, then it follows from the definition of the power-symmetric filter that $H(z)$ and $G(z)$ are power-complementary as

$$H(z)H(z^{-1}) + G(z)G(z^{-1}) = \text{a constant}$$

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Complementary Transfer Functions

Conjugate Quadratic Filter

- If a power-symmetric filter has an FIR transfer function $H(z)$ of order N , then the FIR digital filter with a transfer function

$$G(z) = z^{-1}H(z^{-1})$$

is called a **conjugate quadratic filter** of $H(z)$ and vice-versa

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Complementary Transfer Functions

- It follows from the definition that $G(z)$ is also a power-symmetric causal filter
- It also can be seen that a pair of conjugate quadratic filters $H(z)$ and $G(z)$ are also power-complementary

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Complementary Transfer Functions

- Example** - Let $H(z) = 1 - 2z^{-1} + 6z^{-2} + 3z^{-3}$
- We form

$$\begin{aligned}
 &H(z)H(z^{-1}) + H(-z)H(-z^{-1}) \\
 &= (1 - 2z^{-1} + 6z^{-2} + 3z^{-3})(1 - 2z + 6z^2 + 3z^3) \\
 &\quad + (1 + 2z^{-1} + 6z^{-2} - 3z^{-3})(1 + 2z + 6z^2 - 3z^3) \\
 &= (3z^3 + 4z + 50 + 4z^{-1} + 3z^{-3}) \\
 &\quad + (-3z^3 - 4z + 50 - 4z^{-1} - 3z^{-3}) = 100
 \end{aligned}$$
- $\Rightarrow H(z)$ is a power-symmetric transfer function

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Digital Two-Pairs

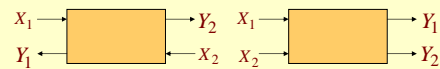
- The LTI discrete-time systems considered so far are single-input, single-output structures characterized by a transfer function
- Often, such a system can be efficiently realized by interconnecting two-input, two-output structures, more commonly called **two-pairs**

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Digital Two-Pairs

- Figures below show two commonly used block diagram representations of a two-pair



- Here Y_1 and Y_2 denote the two outputs, and X_1 and X_2 denote the two inputs, where the dependencies on the variable z has been omitted for simplicity

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Digital Two-Pairs

- The input-output relation of a digital two-pair is given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- In the above relation the matrix τ given by

$$\tau = \begin{bmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

is called the **transfer matrix** of the two-pair

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Digital Two-Pairs

- It follows from the input-output relation that the transfer parameters can be found as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{11} &= \left. \frac{Y_1}{X_1} \right|_{X_2=0}, & t_{12} &= \left. \frac{Y_1}{X_2} \right|_{X_1=0} \\
 t_{21} &= \left. \frac{Y_2}{X_1} \right|_{X_2=0}, & t_{22} &= \left. \frac{Y_2}{X_2} \right|_{X_1=0}
 \end{aligned}$$

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Digital Two-Pairs

- An alternate characterization of the two-pair is in terms of its chain parameters as

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ Y_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Y_2 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

where the matrix Γ given by

$$\Gamma = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$$

is called the **chain matrix** of the two-pair

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Digital Two-Pairs

- The relation between the transfer parameters and the chain parameters are given by

$$t_{11} = \frac{C}{A}, \quad t_{12} = \frac{AD - BC}{A}, \quad t_{21} = \frac{1}{A}, \quad t_{22} = -\frac{C}{A}$$

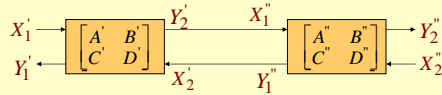
$$A = \frac{1}{t_{21}}, \quad B = -\frac{t_{22}}{t_{21}}, \quad C = \frac{t_{11}}{t_{21}}, \quad D = \frac{t_{12}t_{21} - t_{11}t_{22}}{t_{21}}$$

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Two-Pair Interconnection Schemes

Cascade Connection - Γ -cascade



- Here
- $$\begin{bmatrix} X_1' \\ Y_1' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A' & B' \\ C' & D' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Y_2' \\ X_2' \end{bmatrix}$$
- $$\begin{bmatrix} X_1'' \\ Y_1'' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A'' & B'' \\ C'' & D'' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Y_2'' \\ X_2'' \end{bmatrix}$$

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Two-Pair Interconnection Schemes

- But from figure, $X_1'' = Y_2'$ and $Y_1'' = X_2'$
- Substituting the above relations in the first equation on the previous slide and combining the two equations we get

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1' \\ Y_1' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A' & B' \\ C' & D' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A'' & B'' \\ C'' & D'' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Y_2'' \\ X_2'' \end{bmatrix}$$

- Hence,

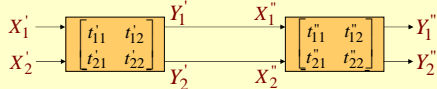
$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A' & B' \\ C' & D' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A'' & B'' \\ C'' & D'' \end{bmatrix}$$

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Two-Pair Interconnection Schemes

Cascade Connection - τ -cascade



- Here
- $$\begin{bmatrix} Y_1' \\ Y_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{11}' & t_{12}' \\ t_{21}' & t_{22}' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1' \\ X_2' \end{bmatrix}$$
- $$\begin{bmatrix} Y_1'' \\ Y_2'' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{11}'' & t_{12}'' \\ t_{21}'' & t_{22}'' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1'' \\ X_2'' \end{bmatrix}$$

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Two-Pair Interconnection Schemes

- But from figure, $X_1'' = Y_1'$ and $X_2'' = Y_2'$
- Substituting the above relations in the first equation on the previous slide and combining the two equations we get

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y_1'' \\ Y_2'' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{11}'' & t_{12}'' \\ t_{21}'' & t_{22}'' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_{11}' & t_{12}' \\ t_{21}' & t_{22}' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1' \\ X_2' \end{bmatrix}$$

- Hence,

$$\begin{bmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{11}'' & t_{12}'' \\ t_{21}'' & t_{22}'' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_{11}' & t_{12}' \\ t_{21}' & t_{22}' \end{bmatrix}$$

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Two-Pair Interconnection Schemes

Constrained Two-Pair



- It can be shown that

$$H(z) = \frac{Y_1}{X_1} = \frac{C + D \cdot G(z)}{A + B \cdot G(z)} = t_{11} + \frac{t_{12}t_{21}G(z)}{1 - t_{22}G(z)}$$

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Algebraic Stability Test

- We have shown that the BIBO stability of a causal rational transfer function requires that all its poles be inside the unit circle
- For very high-order transfer functions, it is very difficult to determine the pole locations analytically
- Root locations can of course be determined on a computer by some type of root finding algorithms

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Algebraic Stability Test

- We now outline a simple algebraic test that does not require the determination of pole locations

The Stability Triangle

- For a 2nd-order transfer function the stability can be easily checked by examining its denominator coefficients

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Algebraic Stability Test

- Let

$$D(z) = 1 + d_1 z^{-1} + d_2 z^{-2}$$

denote the denominator of the transfer function

- In terms of its poles, $D(z)$ can be expressed as

$$D(z) = (1 - \lambda_1 z^{-1})(1 - \lambda_2 z^{-1}) = 1 - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)z^{-1} + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 z^{-2}$$

- Comparing the last two equations we get

$$d_1 = -(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2), \quad d_2 = \lambda_1 \lambda_2$$

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Algebraic Stability Test

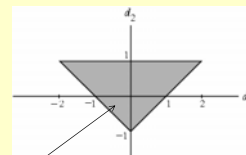
- The poles are inside the unit circle if $|\lambda_1| < 1, |\lambda_2| < 1$
- Now the coefficient d_2 is given by the product of the poles
- Hence we must have $|d_2| < 1$
- It can be shown that the second coefficient condition is given by $|d_1| < 1 + d_2$

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Algebraic Stability Test

- The region in the (d_1, d_2) -plane where the two coefficient condition are satisfied, called the **stability triangle**, is shown below



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Stability region

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Algebraic Stability Test

- **Example** - Consider the two 2nd-order bandpass transfer functions designed earlier:

$$H'_{BP}(z) = -0.18819 \frac{1 - z^{-2}}{1 - 0.7343424z^{-1} + 1.37638z^{-2}}$$

$$H''_{BP}(z) = 0.13673 \frac{1 - z^{-2}}{1 - 0.533531z^{-1} + 0.72654253z^{-2}}$$

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Algebraic Stability Test

- In the case of $H'_{BP}(z)$, we observe that
 $d_1 = -0.7343424$, $d_2 = 1.3763819$
- Since here $|d_2| > 1$, $H'_{BP}(z)$ is unstable
- On the other hand, in the case of $H''_{BP}(z)$, we observe that
 $d_1 = -0.53353098$, $d_2 = 0.726542528$
- Here, $|d_2| < 1$ and $|d_1| < 1 + d_2$, and hence $H''_{BP}(z)$ is BIBO stable

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Algebraic Stability Test

A General Stability Test Procedure

- Let $D_M(z)$ denote the denominator of an M -th order causal IIR transfer function $H(z)$:

$$D_M(z) = \sum_{i=0}^M d_i z^{-i}$$

where we assume $d_0 = 1$ for simplicity

- Define an M -th order allpass transfer function:

$$A_M(z) = \frac{z^{-M} D_M(z^{-1})}{D_M(z)}$$

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Algebraic Stability Test

- Or, equivalently

$$A_M(z) = \frac{d_M + d_{M-1}z^{-1} + d_{M-2}z^{-2} + \dots + d_1z^{-M+1} + z^{-M}}{1 + d_1z^{-1} + d_2z^{-2} + \dots + d_{M-1}z^{-M+1} + d_Mz^{-M}}$$

- If we express

$$D_M(z) = \prod_{i=1}^M (1 - \lambda_i z^{-1})$$

then it follows that

$$d_M = (-1)^M \prod_{i=1}^M \lambda_i$$

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Algebraic Stability Test

- Now for stability we must have $|\lambda_i| < 1$, which implies the condition $|d_M| < 1$

- Define

$$k_M = A_M(\infty) = d_M$$

- Then a necessary condition for stability of $A_M(z)$, and hence, the transfer function $H(z)$ is given by

$$k_M^2 < 1$$

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Algebraic Stability Test

- Assume the above condition holds
- We now form a new function

$$A_{M-1}(z) = z \left[\frac{A_M(z) - k_M}{1 - k_M A_M(z)} \right] = z \left[\frac{A_M(z) - d_M}{1 - d_M A_M(z)} \right]$$

- Substituting the rational form of $A_M(z)$ in the above equation we get

$$A_{M-1}(z) = \frac{d_{M-1} + d_{M-2}z^{-1} + \dots + d_1z^{-(M-2)} + z^{-(M-1)}}{1 + d_1'z^{-1} + \dots + d_{M-2}'z^{-(M-2)} + d_{M-1}'z^{-(M-1)}}$$

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Algebraic Stability Test

where

$$d_i' = \frac{d_i - d_M d_{M-i}}{1 - d_M^2}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq M-1$$

- Hence, $A_{M-1}(z)$ is an allpass function of order $M-1$
- Now the poles λ_o of $A_{M-1}(z)$ are given by the roots of the equation

$$A_M(\lambda_o) = \frac{1}{k_M}$$

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- By assumption $k_M^2 < 1$
- Hence $|A_M(\lambda_o)| > 1$
- If $A_M(z)$ is a stable allpass function, then

$$|A_M(z)| = \begin{cases} < 1, & \text{for } |z| > 1 \\ = 1, & \text{for } |z| = 1 \\ > 1, & \text{for } |z| < 1 \end{cases}$$

- Thus, if $A_M(z)$ is a stable allpass function, then the condition $|A_M(\lambda_o)| > 1$ holds only if $|\lambda_o| < 1$

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- Or, in other words $A_{M-1}(z)$ is a stable allpass function
- Thus, if $A_M(z)$ is a stable allpass function and $k_M^2 < 1$, then $A_{M-1}(z)$ is also a stable allpass function of one order lower
- We now prove the converse, i.e., if $A_{M-1}(z)$ is a stable allpass function and $k_M^2 < 1$, then $A_M(z)$ is also a stable allpass function

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- To this end, we express $A_M(z)$ in terms of $A_{M-1}(z)$ arriving at

$$A_M(z) = \frac{k_M + z^{-1}A_{M-1}(z)}{1 + k_M z^{-1}A_{M-1}(z)}$$

- If ζ_o is a pole of $A_M(z)$, then

$$\zeta_o^{-1}A_{M-1}(\zeta_o) = -\frac{1}{k_M}$$

- By assumption $k_M^2 < 1$ holds

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- Therefore, $|\zeta_o^{-1}A_{M-1}(\zeta_o)| > 1$ i.e., $|A_{M-1}(\zeta_o)| > |\zeta_o|$
- The above condition implies $|A_{M-1}(\zeta_o)| > 1$ if $|\zeta_o| \geq 1$
- Assume $A_{M-1}(z)$ is a stable allpass function
- Then $|A_{M-1}(z)| \leq 1$ for $|z| \geq 1$
- Thus, for $|\zeta_o| \geq 1$, we should have $|A_{M-1}(\zeta_o)| \leq 1$

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- Thus there is a contradiction
- On the other hand, if $|\zeta_o| < 1$ then from $|A_{M-1}(z)| > 1$ for $|z| < 1$ we have $|A_{M-1}(\zeta_o)| > 1$
- The above condition does not violate the condition $|A_{M-1}(\zeta_o)| > |\zeta_o|$

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- Thus, if $k_M^2 < 1$ and if $A_{M-1}(z)$ is a stable allpass function, then $A_M(z)$ is also a stable allpass function
- Summarizing, a necessary and sufficient set of conditions for the causal allpass function $A_M(z)$ to be stable is therefore:
 - (1) $k_M^2 < 1$, and
 - (2) The allpass function $A_{M-1}(z)$ is stable

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- Thus, once we have checked the condition $k_M^2 < 1$, we test next for the stability of the lower-order allpass function $A_{M-1}(z)$
- The process is then repeated, generating a set of coefficients:

$$k_M, k_{M-1}, \dots, k_2, k_1$$

and a set of allpass functions of decreasing order:

$$A_M(z), A_{M-1}(z), \dots, A_2(z), A_1(z), A_0(z) = 1$$

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- The allpass function $A_M(z)$ is stable if and only if $k_i^2 < 1$ for i
 - Example - Test the stability of
- $$H(z) = \frac{1}{4z^4 + 3z^3 + 2z^2 + z + 1}$$
- From $H(z)$ we generate a 4-th order allpass function

$$A_4(z) = \frac{\frac{1}{4}z^4 + \frac{1}{4}z^3 + \frac{1}{2}z^2 + \frac{3}{4}z + 1}{z^4 + \frac{3}{4}z^3 + \frac{1}{2}z^2 + \frac{1}{4}z + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{d_4z^4 + d_3z^3 + d_2z^2 + d_1z + 1}{z^4 + d_1z^3 + d_2z^2 + d_3z + d_4}$$

- **Note:** $k_4 = A_4(\infty) = d_4 = \frac{1}{4} < 1$

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- Using

$$d'_i = \frac{d_i - d_4 d_{4-i}}{1 - d_4^2}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq 3$$

we determine the coefficients $\{d'_i\}$ of the third-order allpass function $A_3(z)$ from the coefficients $\{d_i\}$ of $A_4(z)$:

$$A_3(z) = \frac{d'_3z^3 + d'_2z^2 + d'_1z + 1}{d'_1z^3 + d'_2z^2 + d'_3z + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{15}z^3 + \frac{2}{5}z^2 + \frac{11}{15}z + 1}{z^3 + \frac{11}{15}z^2 + \frac{2}{5}z + \frac{1}{15}}$$

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- **Note:** $k_3 = A_3(\infty) = d'_3 = \frac{1}{15} < 1$
- Following the above procedure, we derive the next two lower-order allpass functions:

$$A_2(z) = \frac{\frac{79}{224}z^2 + \frac{159}{224}z + 1}{z^2 + \frac{159}{224}z + \frac{79}{224}}$$

$$A_1(z) = \frac{\frac{53}{101}z + 1}{z + \frac{53}{101}}$$

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- **Note:** $k_2 = A_2(\infty) = \frac{79}{224} < 1$

$$k_1 = A_1(\infty) = \frac{53}{101} < 1$$

- Since all of the stability conditions are satisfied, $A_4(z)$ and hence $H(z)$ are stable
- **Note:** It is not necessary to derive $A_1(z)$ since $A_2(z)$ can be tested for stability using the coefficient conditions

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