

For FIR filters, $h[N-1-n] = \pm h[n]$
gives rise to linear phase

For $\beta = \pi/2$, $h[N-1-n] = -h[n]$
i.e. sequence is real-valued & odd

$h[n] \longleftrightarrow H(e^{j\omega})$
 $\hookrightarrow$ imaginary & odd

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = j G(e^{j\omega}).$$

Where $G(e^{j\omega})$ is real-valued

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = e^{j\pi/2} G(e^{j\omega})$$

Type I length odd, symmetry is even $M = N-1$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\boxed{N-1} \rightarrow M} h[n] e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= h[0] + h[M] e^{-j\omega M} \\ &+ h[1] e^{-j\omega} + h[M-1] e^{-j\omega(M-1)} \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + h\left[\frac{M}{2}-1\right] e^{-j\omega\left(\frac{M}{2}-1\right)} + h\left[\frac{M}{2}+1\right] e^{-j\omega\left(\frac{M}{2}+1\right)} \\
 & + h\left[\frac{M}{2}\right] e^{-j\omega\frac{M}{2}} e^{-j\omega\frac{M}{2}} \cdot e^{j\omega}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$h[0] = h[M] \quad h[1] = h[M-1], \text{ etc.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(e^{j\omega}) &= e^{-j\omega\frac{M}{2}} h[0] \left[e^{+j\omega\frac{M}{2}} + e^{-j\omega\frac{M}{2}} \right] \\
 &+ \vdots \\
 &+ e^{-j\omega\frac{M}{2}} h\left[\frac{M}{2}-1\right] \left[e^{j\omega} + e^{-j\omega} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$+ e^{-j\omega \frac{M}{2}} h\left[\frac{M}{2}\right]$$

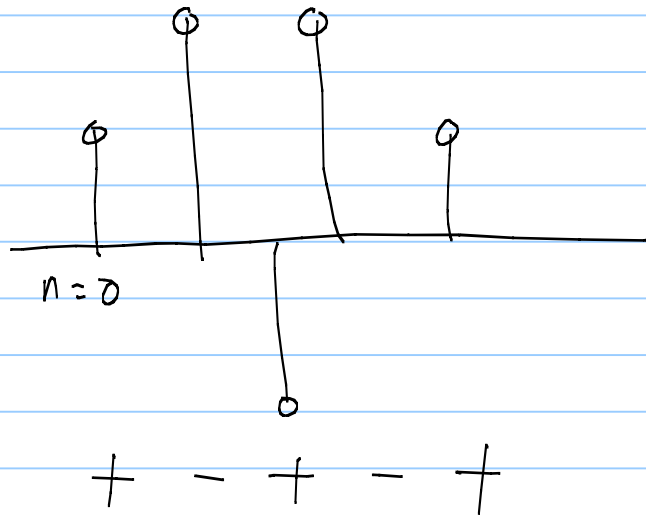
$$= e^{-j\omega \frac{M}{2}} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\frac{M}{2}-1} h[n] 2 \cos\left(\omega\left(\frac{M}{2}-n\right)\right) + h\left[\frac{M}{2}\right] \right]$$

$$= e^{-j\omega \frac{M}{2}} \underbrace{A(\omega)}$$

Real-valued Continuous function

Constrained Zeros

Type 1 $N=5$



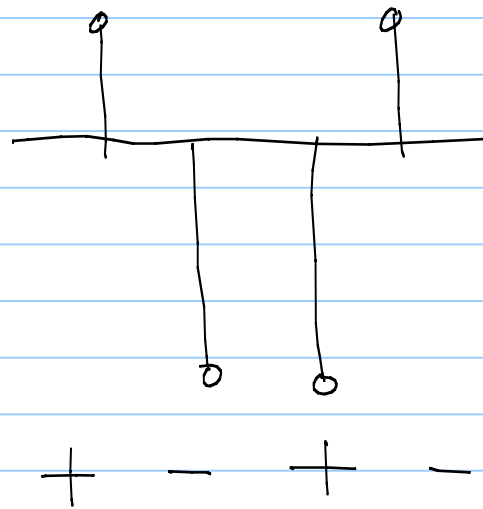
$$H(z) \Big|_{z=1} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h[n] 1^{-n}$$

does not always
add up to zero

$$H(z) \Big|_{z=-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h[n] (-1)^{-n}$$

does not always add up to zero

Type II



$$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) = 0 ?$$

$H(1) = 0$ not always

$$H(-1) = 0 \text{ always}$$

Type II

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) = 0 \text{ since it is odd symmetric}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h(n) (-1)^n = 0$$

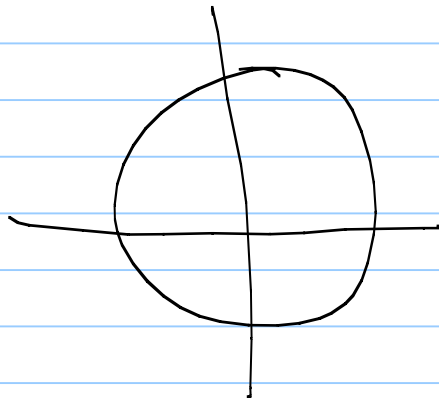
Type II

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h[n] = 0$$

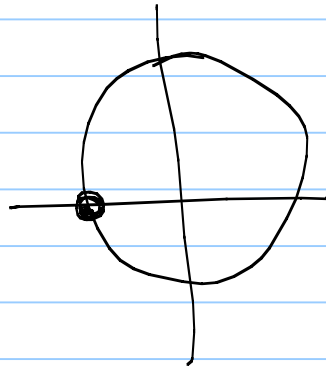
since it is odd symm

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} h[n] (-1)^n$$

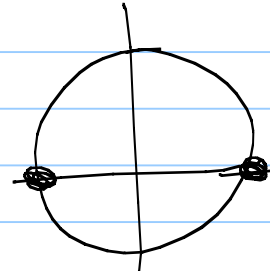
not always zero



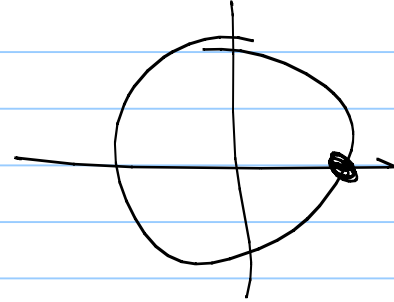
I



II



III



IV