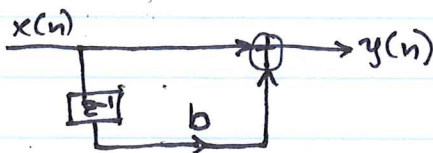
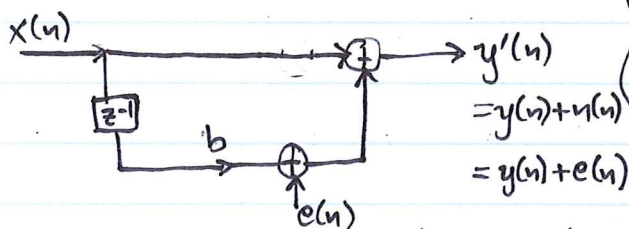


Example 1 Let $y(n) = x(n) + b x(n-1)$ i.e. first-order FIR system

DIRECT REALIZATION:



Ex.1 Fixed point roundoff noise analysis

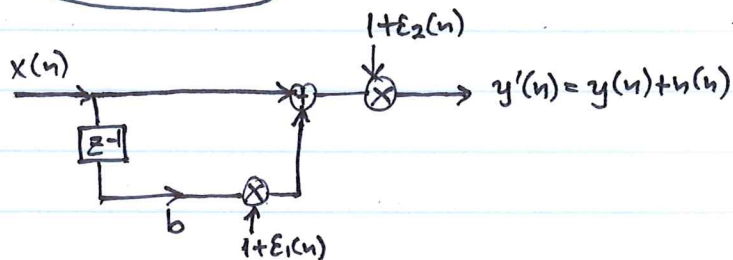


Error at output: $n(n) = e(n)$

So mean $m_n = m_e = 0$

Variance: $\sigma_n^2 = \sigma_e^2 = \frac{1}{12} 2^{-2b}$

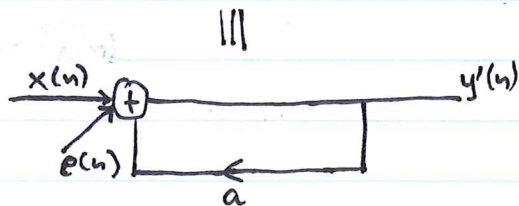
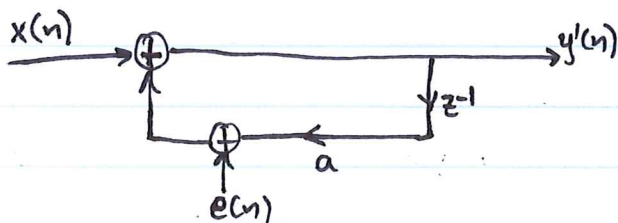
Ex.1 Floating point roundoff noise analysis



$$\begin{aligned} y'(n) &= [1 + \epsilon_2(n)] [x(n) + b x(n-1) (1 + \epsilon_1(n))] = \\ &= x(n) + b x(n-1) + b \epsilon_1(n) x(n-1) + \epsilon_2(n) x(n) + \\ &\quad b \epsilon_2(n) x(n-1) + b \epsilon_1(n) \epsilon_2(n) x(n-1) \end{aligned}$$

(Remove higher order error terms as being negligible)

Ex.2 Let $y(n) = a y(n-1) + x(n) = h(n) * x(n)$
($a < 1$) FIXED POINT ANALYSIS



So $y'(n) = [x(n) + e(n)] * h(n) = \underbrace{x(n) * h(n)}_{y(n)} + \underbrace{e(n) * h(n)}_{n(n)}$

Now $h(n) = z^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{1 - a z^{-1}} \right] = a^n u(n)$

Thus:

$$n(n) = \underbrace{b x(n-1) [\epsilon_1(n) + \epsilon_2(n)]}_{y(n)} + \epsilon_2(n) x(n)$$

where $n(n) = b x(n-1) [\epsilon_1(n) + \epsilon_2(n)] + \epsilon_2(n) x(n)$

$m_n = E\{n(n)\} = \dots = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_n^2 &= E\{n^2(n)\} = E\{b^2 x^2(n-1) \epsilon_1^2(n) + b^2 x^2(n-1) \epsilon_2^2(n) \\ &\quad + b^2 x^2(n-1) 2 \epsilon_1(n) \epsilon_2(n) + \epsilon_2^2(n) x^2(n) + 2 b x(n) x(n-1) \epsilon_2^2(n)\} \end{aligned}$$

Let $E\{x(n)\} = 0$ $E\{x^2(n)\} = \sigma_x^2$ for all n

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_n^2 &= 2b^2 \sigma_x^2 \sigma_e^2 + \sigma_x^2 \sigma_e^2 + 2\sigma_e^2 E\{x(n) x(n-1)\} \\ &= \sigma_x^2 \sigma_e^2 [2b^2 + 3] \approx \dots \end{aligned}$$

Ex. 2

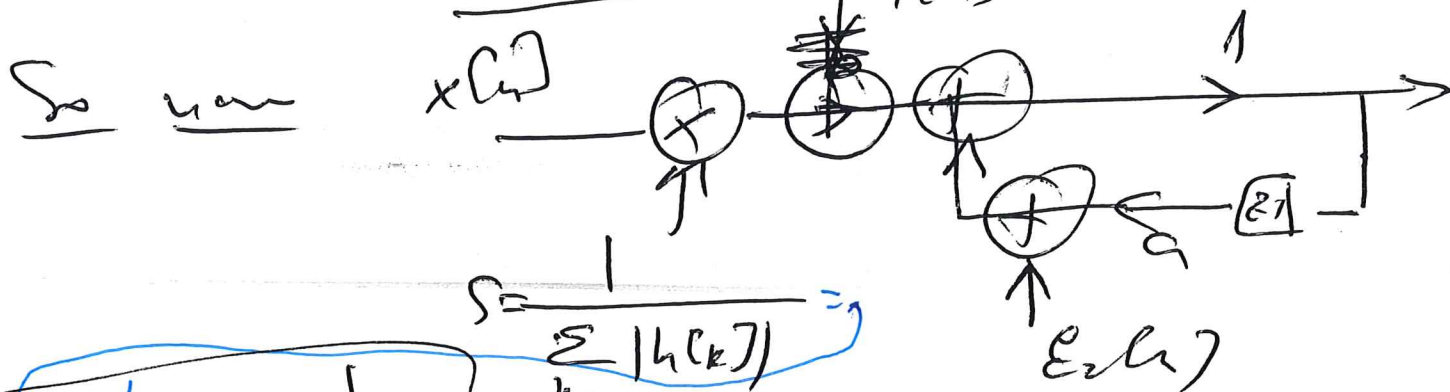
Assume Net suby is applied ~~prior~~ to
prior to taking to avoid over the
addition.

Since we want $|y[n]| < x_{max} =$

Then
$$\left| \sum_k h[k] x[n-k] \right| < x_{max}$$

$$< \sum_k |h[k]| |x[n-k]| \leq x_{max} \sum_k |h[k]|$$

Then
$$\frac{|y[n]|}{\sum_k |h[k]|} \leq x_{max}$$

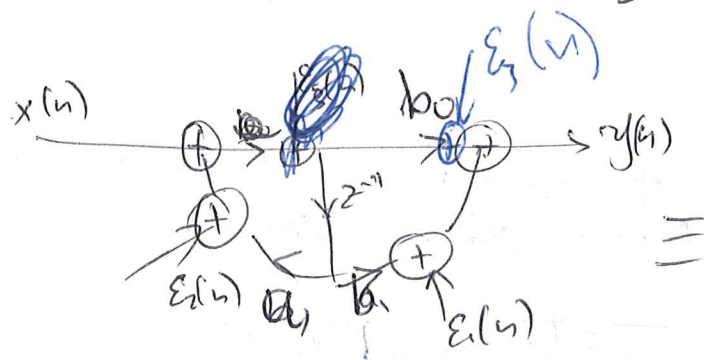
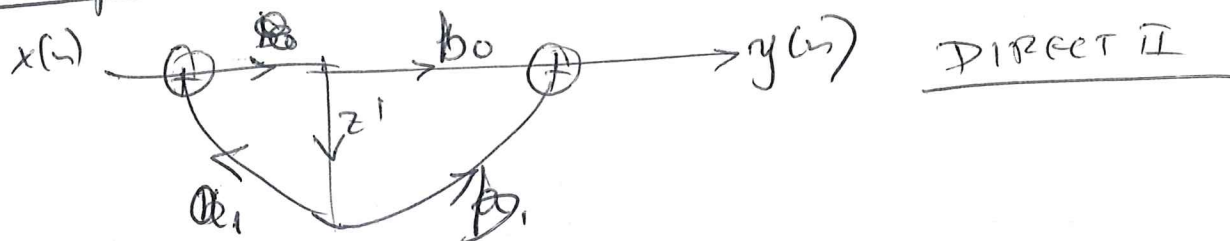


$$\sum_k |a|^k = \frac{1}{1-|a|} = 1-|a|$$

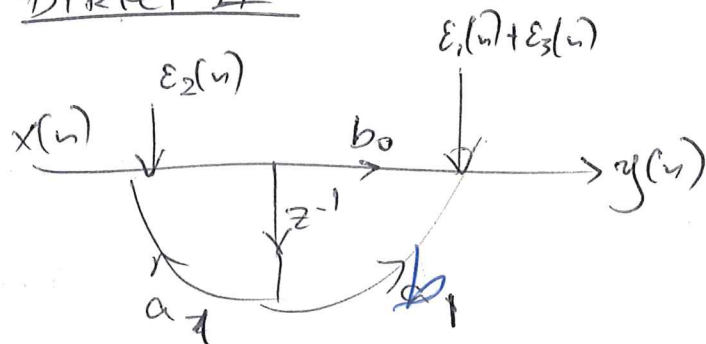
$y[n] = s[n] + 2e[n]$
 $s[n] = \sum_k h[k] x[n-k]$
 $e[n] = y[n]$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |y[n]|^2 = \frac{P_y \cdot (1-|a|)^2}{26e^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1-|a|^2}} = \frac{P_y}{26e^2} (1-|a|)^2 (1-|a|^2)$$

Example (fixed point)

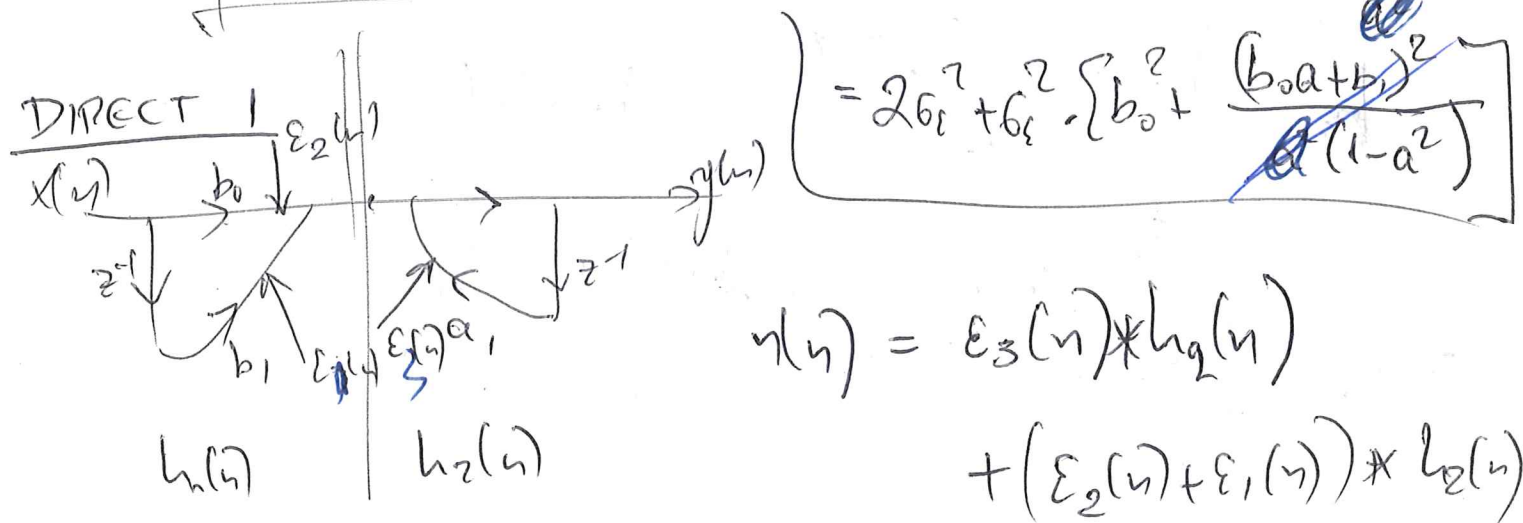


DIRECT II



$$\underline{\underline{So}} \quad y(n) = \epsilon_1(n) + \epsilon_3(n) + \epsilon_2(n) * h(n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\begin{aligned} m_y &= 0 \\ \sigma_y^2 &= 2\sigma_{\epsilon_2}^2 + \sigma_{\epsilon_1}^2 \cdot \sum h(n)^2 = 2\sigma_{\epsilon_2}^2 + \sigma_{\epsilon_1}^2 \left[b_0^2 + \frac{(b_0 a + b_1)^2}{1-a^2} \right] \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a^{2n} \end{aligned} \right]$$



$$y(n) = \epsilon_3(n) * h_2(n) + (\epsilon_2(n) + \epsilon_1(n)) * h_1(n)$$

$$\underline{\underline{So}} \quad m_y = 0$$

$$\sigma_y^2 = 3\sigma_{\epsilon}^2 \cdot \sum h_2(n)^2 = 3\sigma_{\epsilon}^2 \frac{1}{1-a^2}$$