

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

---

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

# 7: Optimal FIR filters

# Optimal Filters

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- **Optimal Filters**
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

We restrict ourselves to zero-phase filters of odd length  $M + 1$ , symmetric around  $h[0]$ , i.e.  $h[-n] = h[n]$ .

# Optimal Filters

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- **Optimal Filters**

- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange

### Algorithm

- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

We restrict ourselves to zero-phase filters of odd length  $M + 1$ , symmetric around  $h[0]$ , i.e.  $h[-n] = h[n]$ .

$$\overline{H}(\omega) = H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{-\frac{M}{2}}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n]e^{-jn\omega}$$

# Optimal Filters

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- **Optimal Filters**
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

We restrict ourselves to zero-phase filters of odd length  $M + 1$ , symmetric around  $h[0]$ , i.e.  $h[-n] = h[n]$ .

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

# Optimal Filters

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- **Optimal Filters**

- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange

### Algorithm

- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

We restrict ourselves to zero-phase filters of odd length  $M + 1$ , symmetric around  $h[0]$ , i.e.  $h[-n] = h[n]$ .

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

$\overline{H}(\omega)$  is real but not necessarily positive (unlike  $|H(e^{j\omega})|$ ).

# Optimal Filters

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

### ● Optimal Filters

- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange

### Algorithm

- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

We restrict ourselves to zero-phase filters of odd length  $M + 1$ , symmetric around  $h[0]$ , i.e.  $h[-n] = h[n]$ .

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

$\overline{H}(\omega)$  is real but not necessarily positive (unlike  $|H(e^{j\omega})|$ ).

**Weighted error:**  $e(\omega) = s(\omega) (\overline{H}(\omega) - d(\omega))$  where  $d(\omega)$  is the target.

# Optimal Filters

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

### ● Optimal Filters

- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange

### Algorithm

- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

We restrict ourselves to zero-phase filters of odd length  $M + 1$ , symmetric around  $h[0]$ , i.e.  $h[-n] = h[n]$ .

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

$\overline{H}(\omega)$  is real but not necessarily positive (unlike  $|H(e^{j\omega})|$ ).

**Weighted error:**  $e(\omega) = s(\omega) (\overline{H}(\omega) - d(\omega))$  where  $d(\omega)$  is the target.  
Choose  $s(\omega)$  to control the error variation with  $\omega$ .

# Optimal Filters

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

### ● Optimal Filters

- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange

### Algorithm

- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

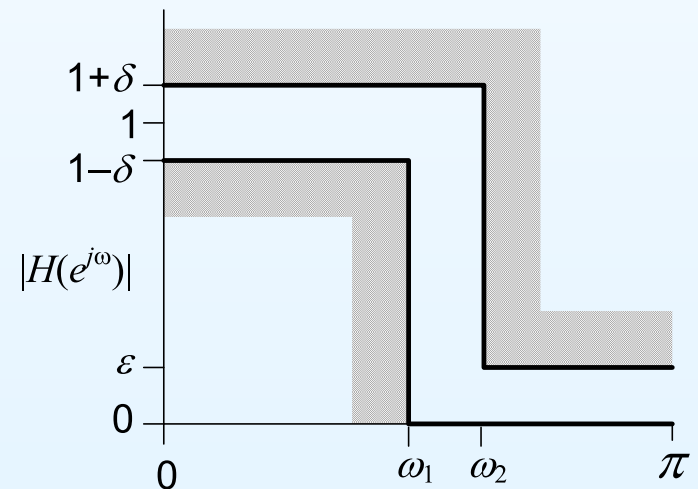
We restrict ourselves to zero-phase filters of odd length  $M + 1$ , symmetric around  $h[0]$ , i.e.  $h[-n] = h[n]$ .

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

$\overline{H}(\omega)$  is real but not necessarily positive (unlike  $|H(e^{j\omega})|$ ).

**Weighted error:**  $e(\omega) = s(\omega) (\overline{H}(\omega) - d(\omega))$  where  $d(\omega)$  is the target.  
Choose  $s(\omega)$  to control the error variation with  $\omega$ .

**Example:** lowpass filter





# Optimal Filters

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

### ● Optimal Filters

- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange

### Algorithm

- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

We restrict ourselves to zero-phase filters of odd length  $M + 1$ , symmetric around  $h[0]$ , i.e.  $h[-n] = h[n]$ .

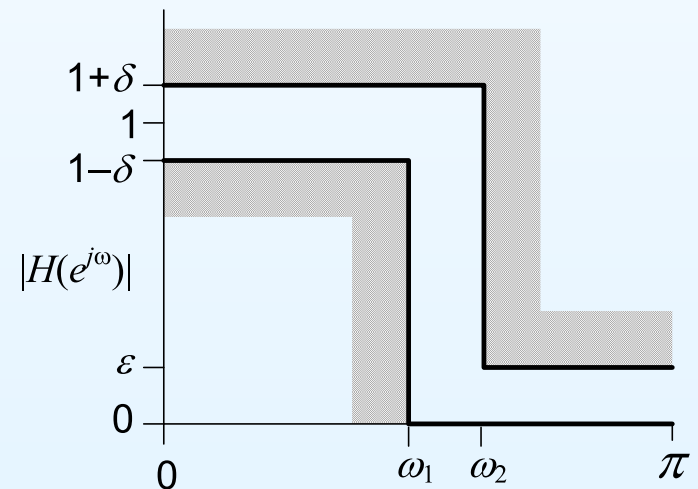
$$\overline{H}(\omega) = H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{-\frac{M}{2}}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] e^{-jn\omega} = h[0] + 2 \sum_1^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega$$

$\overline{H}(\omega)$  is real but not necessarily positive (unlike  $|H(e^{j\omega})|$ ).

**Weighted error:**  $e(\omega) = s(\omega) (\overline{H}(\omega) - d(\omega))$  where  $d(\omega)$  is the target.  
Choose  $s(\omega)$  to control the error variation with  $\omega$ .

**Example:** lowpass filter

$$d(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq \omega \leq \omega_1 \\ 0 & \omega_2 \leq \omega \leq \pi \end{cases}$$



# Optimal Filters

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

### ● Optimal Filters

- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange

### Algorithm

- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

We restrict ourselves to zero-phase filters of odd length  $M + 1$ , symmetric around  $h[0]$ , i.e.  $h[-n] = h[n]$ .

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

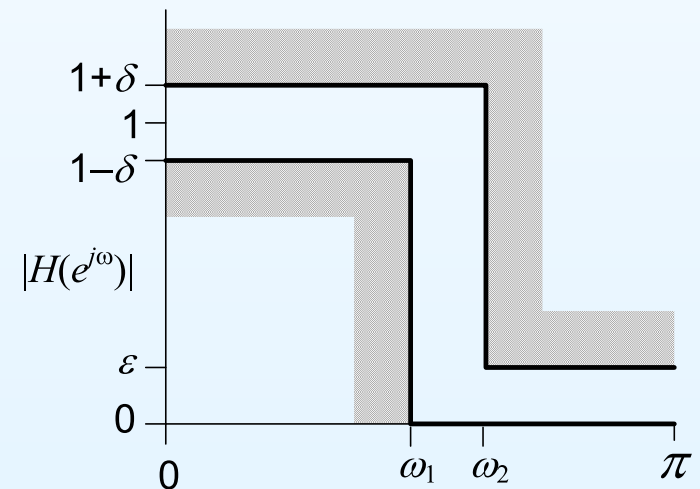
$\overline{H}(\omega)$  is real but not necessarily positive (unlike  $|H(e^{j\omega})|$ ).

**Weighted error:**  $e(\omega) = s(\omega) (\overline{H}(\omega) - d(\omega))$  where  $d(\omega)$  is the target.  
Choose  $s(\omega)$  to control the error variation with  $\omega$ .

**Example:** lowpass filter

$$d(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq \omega \leq \omega_1 \\ 0 & \omega_2 \leq \omega \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

$$s(\omega) = \begin{cases} \delta^{-1} & 0 \leq \omega \leq \omega_1 \\ \epsilon^{-1} & \omega_2 \leq \omega \leq \pi \end{cases}$$



# Optimal Filters

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

### ● Optimal Filters

- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange

### Algorithm

- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

We restrict ourselves to zero-phase filters of odd length  $M + 1$ , symmetric around  $h[0]$ , i.e.  $h[-n] = h[n]$ .

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

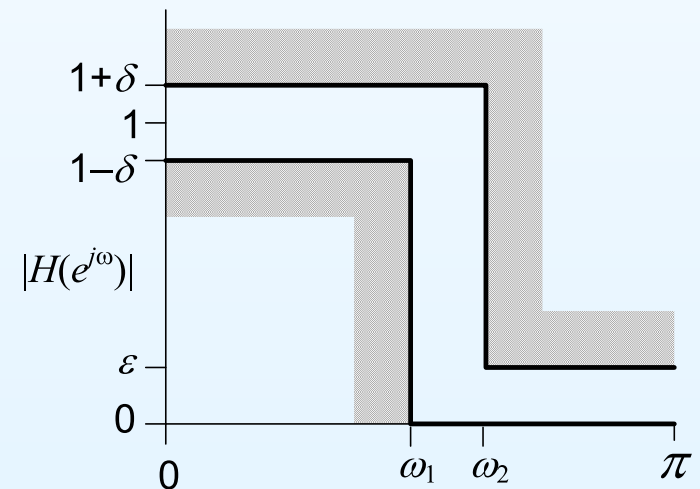
$\overline{H}(\omega)$  is real but not necessarily positive (unlike  $|H(e^{j\omega})|$ ).

**Weighted error:**  $e(\omega) = s(\omega) (\overline{H}(\omega) - d(\omega))$  where  $d(\omega)$  is the target.  
Choose  $s(\omega)$  to control the error variation with  $\omega$ .

**Example:** lowpass filter

$$d(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq \omega \leq \omega_1 \\ 0 & \omega_2 \leq \omega \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

$$s(\omega) = \begin{cases} \delta^{-1} & 0 \leq \omega \leq \omega_1 \\ \epsilon^{-1} & \omega_2 \leq \omega \leq \pi \end{cases}$$



$e(\omega) = \pm 1$  when  $\overline{H}(\omega)$  lies at the edge of the specification.

# Optimal Filters

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

### ● Optimal Filters

- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange

### Algorithm

- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

We restrict ourselves to zero-phase filters of odd length  $M + 1$ , symmetric around  $h[0]$ , i.e.  $h[-n] = h[n]$ .

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

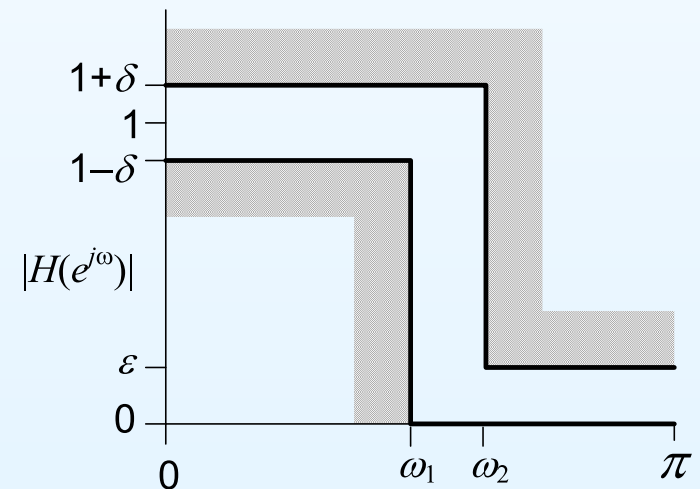
$\overline{H}(\omega)$  is real but not necessarily positive (unlike  $|H(e^{j\omega})|$ ).

**Weighted error:**  $e(\omega) = s(\omega) (\overline{H}(\omega) - d(\omega))$  where  $d(\omega)$  is the target.  
Choose  $s(\omega)$  to control the error variation with  $\omega$ .

**Example:** lowpass filter

$$d(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq \omega \leq \omega_1 \\ 0 & \omega_2 \leq \omega \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

$$s(\omega) = \begin{cases} \delta^{-1} & 0 \leq \omega \leq \omega_1 \\ \epsilon^{-1} & \omega_2 \leq \omega \leq \pi \end{cases}$$



$e(\omega) = \pm 1$  when  $\overline{H}(\omega)$  lies at the edge of the specification.

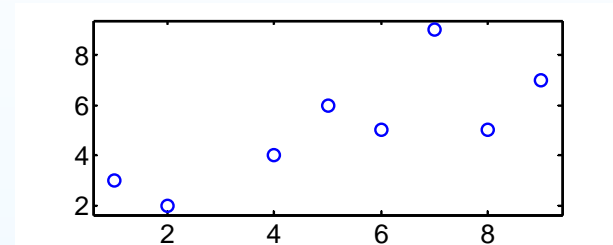
**Minimax criterion:**  $h[n] = \arg \min_{h[n]} \max_{\omega} |e(\omega)|$ : minimize max error

# Alternation Theorem

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- **Alternation Theorem**
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

Want to find the best fit line: with the smallest maximal error.



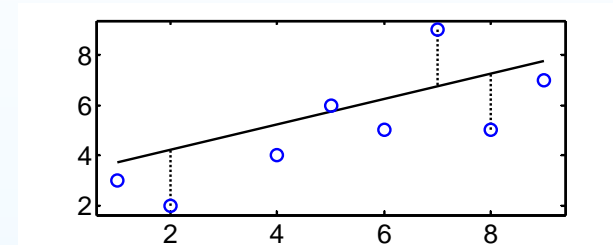
# Alternation Theorem

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- **Alternation Theorem**
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

Want to find the best fit line: with the smallest maximal error.

**Best fit line always attains the maximal error three times with alternate signs**



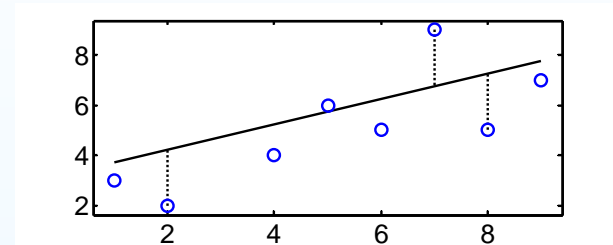
# Alternation Theorem

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- **Alternation Theorem**
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

Want to find the best fit line: with the smallest maximal error.

**Best fit line always attains the maximal error three times with alternate signs**



**Proof:**

Assume the first maximal deviation from the line is negative as shown.

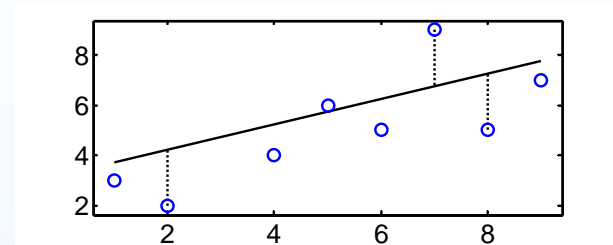
# Alternation Theorem

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
  - **Alternation Theorem**
  - Chebyshev Polynomials
  - Maximal Error Locations
  - Remez Exchange
- Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
  - Example Design
  - FIR Pros and Cons
  - Summary
  - MATLAB routines

Want to find the best fit line: with the smallest maximal error.

**Best fit line always attains the maximal error three times with alternate signs**



**Proof:**

Assume the first maximal deviation from the line is negative as shown. There must be an equally large positive deviation; or else just move the line downwards to reduce the maximal deviation.



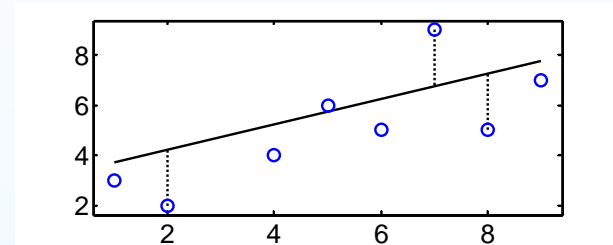
# Alternation Theorem

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
  - **Alternation Theorem**
  - Chebyshev Polynomials
  - Maximal Error Locations
  - Remez Exchange
- Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
  - Example Design
  - FIR Pros and Cons
  - Summary
  - MATLAB routines

Want to find the best fit line: with the smallest maximal error.

**Best fit line always attains the maximal error three times with alternate signs**



**Proof:**

Assume the first maximal deviation from the line is negative as shown.

There must be an equally large positive deviation; or else just move the line downwards to reduce the maximal deviation.

This must be followed by another maximal negative deviation; or else you can rotate the line and reduce the deviations.

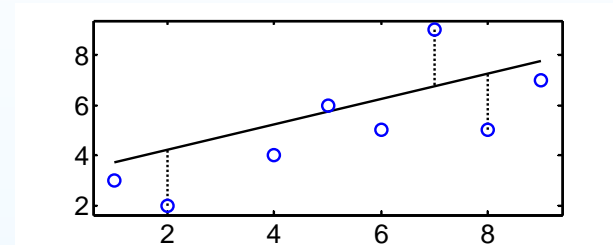
# Alternation Theorem

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
  - **Alternation Theorem**
  - Chebyshev Polynomials
  - Maximal Error Locations
  - Remez Exchange
- Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
  - Example Design
  - FIR Pros and Cons
  - Summary
  - MATLAB routines

Want to find the best fit line: with the smallest maximal error.

**Best fit line always attains the maximal error three times with alternate signs**



**Proof:**

Assume the first maximal deviation from the line is negative as shown.

There must be an equally large positive deviation; or else just move the line downwards to reduce the maximal deviation.

This must be followed by another maximal negative deviation; or else you can rotate the line and reduce the deviations.

**Alternation Theorem:**

**A polynomial fit of degree  $n$  to a set of bounded points is minimax if and only if it attains its maximal error at  $n + 2$  points with alternating signs.**

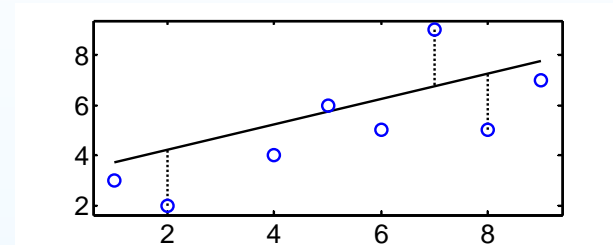
# Alternation Theorem

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
  - **Alternation Theorem**
  - Chebyshev Polynomials
  - Maximal Error Locations
  - Remez Exchange
- Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
  - Example Design
  - FIR Pros and Cons
  - Summary
  - MATLAB routines

Want to find the best fit line: with the smallest maximal error.

**Best fit line always attains the maximal error three times with alternate signs**



**Proof:**

Assume the first maximal deviation from the line is negative as shown. There must be an equally large positive deviation; or else just move the line downwards to reduce the maximal deviation. This must be followed by another maximal negative deviation; or else you can rotate the line and reduce the deviations.

**Alternation Theorem:**

**A polynomial fit of degree  $n$  to a set of bounded points is minimax if and only if it attains its maximal error at  $n + 2$  points with alternating signs.**

There may be additional maximal error points.

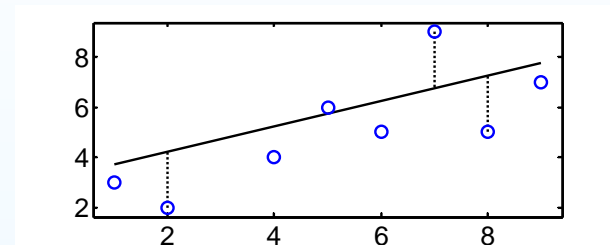
# Alternation Theorem

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
  - **Alternation Theorem**
  - Chebyshev Polynomials
  - Maximal Error Locations
  - Remez Exchange
- Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
  - Example Design
  - FIR Pros and Cons
  - Summary
  - MATLAB routines

Want to find the best fit line: with the smallest maximal error.

**Best fit line always attains the maximal error three times with alternate signs**



**Proof:**

Assume the first maximal deviation from the line is negative as shown. There must be an equally large positive deviation; or else just move the line downwards to reduce the maximal deviation. This must be followed by another maximal negative deviation; or else you can rotate the line and reduce the deviations.

**Alternation Theorem:**

**A polynomial fit of degree  $n$  to a set of bounded points is minimax if and only if it attains its maximal error at  $n + 2$  points with alternating signs.**

There may be additional maximal error points.

Fitting to a continuous function is the same as to an infinite number of points.

# Chebyshev Polynomials

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
  - Alternation Theorem
  - **Chebyshev Polynomials**
  - Maximal Error Locations
  - Remez Exchange
- Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
  - Example Design
  - FIR Pros and Cons
  - Summary
  - MATLAB routines

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

# Chebyshev Polynomials

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
  - Alternation Theorem
  - Chebyshev Polynomials
  - Maximal Error Locations
  - Remez Exchange
- Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
  - Example Design
  - FIR Pros and Cons
  - Summary
  - MATLAB routines

$$\overline{H}(\omega) = H(e^{j\omega}) = h[0] + 2 \sum_1^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega$$

But

$$\cos 2\omega = 2 \cos^2 \omega - 1$$

# Chebyshev Polynomials

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
  - Alternation Theorem
  - Chebyshev Polynomials
  - Maximal Error Locations
  - Remez Exchange
- Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
  - Example Design
  - FIR Pros and Cons
  - Summary
  - MATLAB routines

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

But

$$\cos 2\omega = 2 \cos^2 \omega - 1$$

$$\cos 3\omega = 4 \cos^3 \omega - 3 \cos \omega$$

# Chebyshev Polynomials

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
  - Alternation Theorem
  - Chebyshev Polynomials
  - Maximal Error Locations
  - Remez Exchange
- Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
  - Example Design
  - FIR Pros and Cons
  - Summary
  - MATLAB routines

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

But  $\cos n\omega = T_n(\cos \omega)$ : Chebyshev polynomial of 1st kind

$$\cos 2\omega = 2 \cos^2 \omega - 1 = T_2(\cos \omega)$$

$$\cos 3\omega = 4 \cos^3 \omega - 3 \cos \omega = T_3(\cos \omega)$$

$$T_2(x) = 2x^2 - 1$$

$$T_3(x) = 4x^3 - 3x$$



# Chebyshev Polynomials

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
  - Alternation Theorem
  - Chebyshev Polynomials
  - Maximal Error Locations
  - Remez Exchange
- Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
  - Example Design
  - FIR Pros and Cons
  - Summary
  - MATLAB routines

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

But  $\cos n\omega = T_n(\cos \omega)$ : Chebyshev polynomial of 1st kind

$$\cos 2\omega = 2 \cos^2 \omega - 1 = T_2(\cos \omega)$$

$$T_2(x) = 2x^2 - 1$$

$$\cos 3\omega = 4 \cos^3 \omega - 3 \cos \omega = T_3(\cos \omega)$$

$$T_3(x) = 4x^3 - 3x$$

Recurrence Relation:

$$T_{n+1}(x) = 2xT_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x) \text{ with } T_0(x) = 1, T_1(x) = x$$

# Chebyshev Polynomials

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
  - Alternation Theorem
  - Chebyshev Polynomials
  - Maximal Error Locations
  - Remez Exchange
- Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
  - Example Design
  - FIR Pros and Cons
  - Summary
  - MATLAB routines

$$\overline{H}(\omega) = H(e^{j\omega}) = h[0] + 2 \sum_1^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega$$

But  $\cos n\omega = T_n(\cos \omega)$ : Chebyshev polynomial of 1st kind

$$\cos 2\omega = 2 \cos^2 \omega - 1 = T_2(\cos \omega)$$

$$T_2(x) = 2x^2 - 1$$

$$\cos 3\omega = 4 \cos^3 \omega - 3 \cos \omega = T_3(\cos \omega)$$

$$T_3(x) = 4x^3 - 3x$$

**Recurrence Relation:**

$$T_{n+1}(x) = 2xT_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x) \text{ with } T_0(x) = 1, T_1(x) = x$$

**Proof:**  $\cos(n\omega + \omega) + \cos(n\omega - \omega) = 2 \cos \omega \cos n\omega$

# Chebyshev Polynomials

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
  - Alternation Theorem
  - Chebyshev Polynomials
  - Maximal Error Locations
  - Remez Exchange
- Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
  - Example Design
  - FIR Pros and Cons
  - Summary
  - MATLAB routines

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

But  $\cos n\omega = T_n(\cos \omega)$ : Chebyshev polynomial of 1st kind

$$\cos 2\omega = 2 \cos^2 \omega - 1 = T_2(\cos \omega)$$

$$T_2(x) = 2x^2 - 1$$

$$\cos 3\omega = 4 \cos^3 \omega - 3 \cos \omega = T_3(\cos \omega)$$

$$T_3(x) = 4x^3 - 3x$$

**Recurrence Relation:**

$$T_{n+1}(x) = 2xT_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x) \text{ with } T_0(x) = 1, T_1(x) = x$$

**Proof:**  $\cos(n\omega + \omega) + \cos(n\omega - \omega) = 2 \cos \omega \cos n\omega$

So  $\overline{H}(\omega)$  is an  $\frac{M}{2}$  order polynomial in  $\cos \omega$ : alternation theorem applies.

# Chebyshev Polynomials

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
  - Alternation Theorem
  - Chebyshev Polynomials
  - Maximal Error Locations
  - Remez Exchange
- Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
  - Example Design
  - FIR Pros and Cons
  - Summary
  - MATLAB routines

$$\overline{H}(\omega) = H(e^{j\omega}) = h[0] + 2 \sum_1^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega$$

But  $\cos n\omega = T_n(\cos \omega)$ : Chebyshev polynomial of 1st kind

$$\cos 2\omega = 2 \cos^2 \omega - 1 = T_2(\cos \omega)$$

$$T_2(x) = 2x^2 - 1$$

$$\cos 3\omega = 4 \cos^3 \omega - 3 \cos \omega = T_3(\cos \omega)$$

$$T_3(x) = 4x^3 - 3x$$

Recurrence Relation:

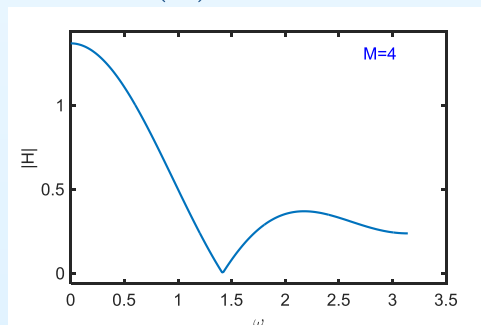
$$T_{n+1}(x) = 2xT_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x) \text{ with } T_0(x) = 1, T_1(x) = x$$

**Proof:**  $\cos(n\omega + \omega) + \cos(n\omega - \omega) = 2 \cos \omega \cos n\omega$

So  $\overline{H}(\omega)$  is an  $\frac{M}{2}$  order polynomial in  $\cos \omega$ : alternation theorem applies.

Example: Symmetric lowpass filter of order  $M = 4$

$$H(z) = 0.1766z^2 + 0.4015z + 0.2124 + 0.4015z^{-1} + 0.1766z^{-2}$$



# Chebyshev Polynomials

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
  - Alternation Theorem
  - Chebyshev Polynomials
  - Maximal Error Locations
  - Remez Exchange
- Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
  - Example Design
  - FIR Pros and Cons
  - Summary
  - MATLAB routines

$$\overline{H}(\omega) = H(e^{j\omega}) = h[0] + 2 \sum_1^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega$$

But  $\cos n\omega = T_n(\cos \omega)$ : Chebyshev polynomial of 1st kind

$$\cos 2\omega = 2 \cos^2 \omega - 1 = T_2(\cos \omega)$$

$$T_2(x) = 2x^2 - 1$$

$$\cos 3\omega = 4 \cos^3 \omega - 3 \cos \omega = T_3(\cos \omega)$$

$$T_3(x) = 4x^3 - 3x$$

Recurrence Relation:

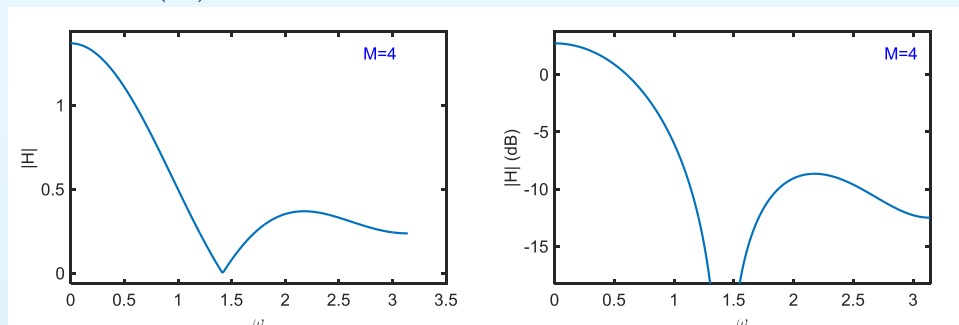
$$T_{n+1}(x) = 2xT_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x) \text{ with } T_0(x) = 1, T_1(x) = x$$

**Proof:**  $\cos(n\omega + \omega) + \cos(n\omega - \omega) = 2 \cos \omega \cos n\omega$

So  $\overline{H}(\omega)$  is an  $\frac{M}{2}$  order polynomial in  $\cos \omega$ : alternation theorem applies.

Example: Symmetric lowpass filter of order  $M = 4$

$$H(z) = 0.1766z^2 + 0.4015z + 0.2124 + 0.4015z^{-1} + 0.1766z^{-2}$$



# Chebyshev Polynomials

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange
- Algorithm
  - Determine Polynomial
  - Example Design
  - FIR Pros and Cons
  - Summary
  - MATLAB routines

$$\overline{H}(\omega) = H(e^{j\omega}) = h[0] + 2 \sum_1^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega$$

But  $\cos n\omega = T_n(\cos \omega)$ : Chebyshev polynomial of 1st kind

$$\cos 2\omega = 2 \cos^2 \omega - 1 = T_2(\cos \omega)$$

$$T_2(x) = 2x^2 - 1$$

$$\cos 3\omega = 4 \cos^3 \omega - 3 \cos \omega = T_3(\cos \omega)$$

$$T_3(x) = 4x^3 - 3x$$

Recurrence Relation:

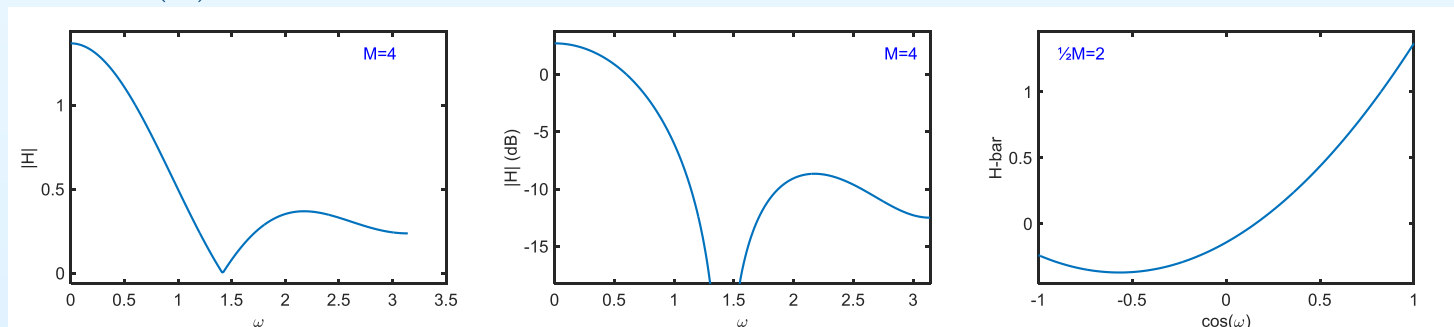
$$T_{n+1}(x) = 2xT_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x) \text{ with } T_0(x) = 1, T_1(x) = x$$

**Proof:**  $\cos(n\omega + \omega) + \cos(n\omega - \omega) = 2 \cos \omega \cos n\omega$

So  $\overline{H}(\omega)$  is an  $\frac{M}{2}$  order polynomial in  $\cos \omega$ : alternation theorem applies.

Example: Symmetric lowpass filter of order  $M = 4$

$$H(z) = 0.1766z^2 + 0.4015z + 0.2124 + 0.4015z^{-1} + 0.1766z^{-2}$$

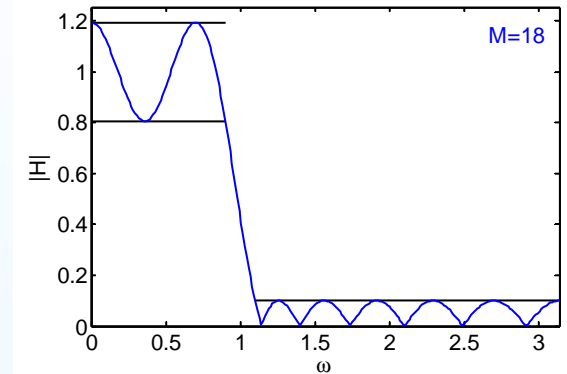


# Maximal Error Locations

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

Maximal error locations occur either at band edges or when  $\frac{d\bar{H}}{d\omega} = 0$

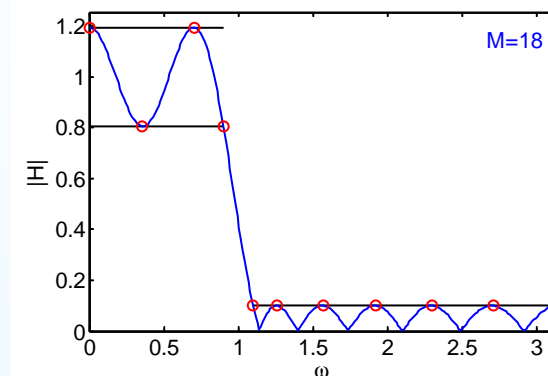


# Maximal Error Locations

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

Maximal error locations occur either at band edges or when  $\frac{d\bar{H}}{d\omega} = 0$





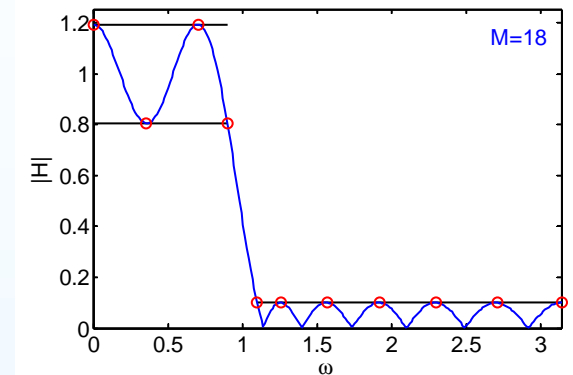
# Maximal Error Locations

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

Maximal error locations occur either at band edges or when  $\frac{d\bar{H}}{d\omega} = 0$

$$\bar{H}(\omega) = h[0] + 2 \sum_{1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega$$



# Maximal Error Locations

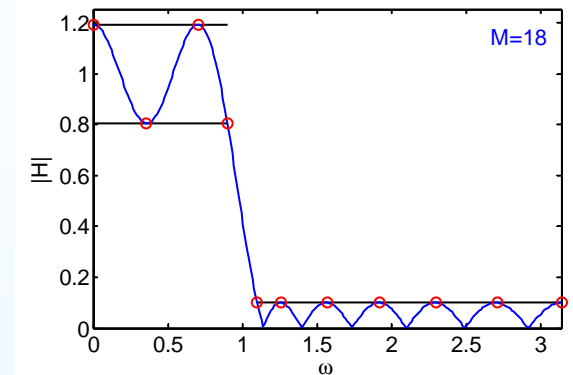
## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

Maximal error locations occur either at band edges or when  $\frac{d\bar{H}}{d\omega} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{H}(\omega) &= h[0] + 2 \sum_{1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega \\ &= P(\cos \omega)\end{aligned}$$

where  $P(x)$  is a polynomial of order  $\frac{M}{2}$ .



# Maximal Error Locations

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

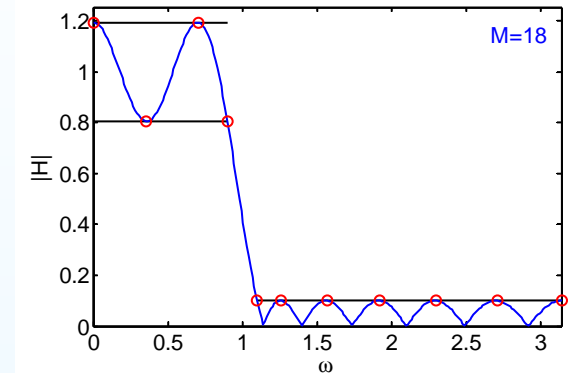
- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

Maximal error locations occur either at band edges or when  $\frac{d\bar{H}}{d\omega} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{H}(\omega) &= h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega \\ &= P(\cos \omega)\end{aligned}$$

where  $P(x)$  is a polynomial of order  $\frac{M}{2}$ .

$$\frac{d\bar{H}}{d\omega} = -P'(\cos \omega) \sin \omega$$



# Maximal Error Locations

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

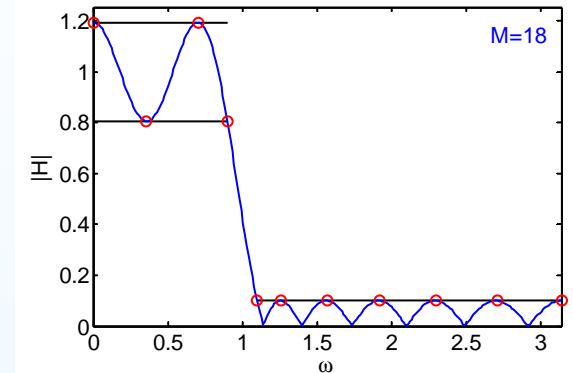
- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

Maximal error locations occur either at band edges or when  $\frac{d\bar{H}}{d\omega} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{H}(\omega) &= h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega \\ &= P(\cos \omega)\end{aligned}$$

where  $P(x)$  is a polynomial of order  $\frac{M}{2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d\bar{H}}{d\omega} &= -P'(\cos \omega) \sin \omega \\ &= 0 \text{ at } \omega = 0, \pi \text{ and at most } \frac{M}{2} - 1 \text{ zeros of polynomial } P'(x).\end{aligned}$$



# Maximal Error Locations

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

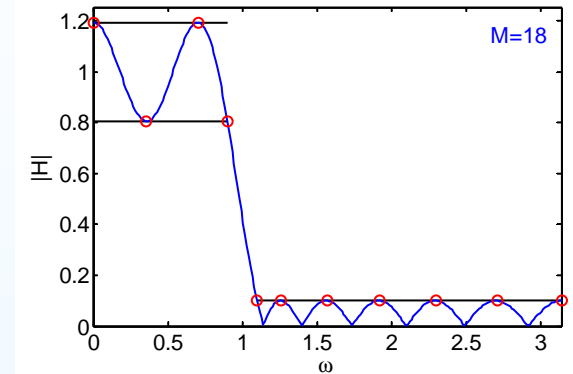
Maximal error locations occur either at band edges or when  $\frac{d\bar{H}}{d\omega} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{H}(\omega) &= h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega \\ &= P(\cos \omega)\end{aligned}$$

where  $P(x)$  is a polynomial of order  $\frac{M}{2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d\bar{H}}{d\omega} &= -P'(\cos \omega) \sin \omega \\ &= 0 \text{ at } \omega = 0, \pi \text{ and at most } \frac{M}{2} - 1 \text{ zeros of polynomial } P'(x).\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  With two bands, we have at most  $\frac{M}{2} + 3$  maximal error frequencies.



# Maximal Error Locations

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

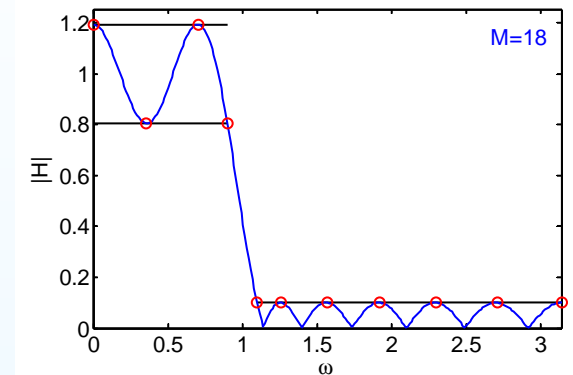
Maximal error locations occur either at band edges or when  $\frac{d\bar{H}}{d\omega} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{H}(\omega) &= h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega \\ &= P(\cos \omega)\end{aligned}$$

where  $P(x)$  is a polynomial of order  $\frac{M}{2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d\bar{H}}{d\omega} &= -P'(\cos \omega) \sin \omega \\ &= 0 \text{ at } \omega = 0, \pi \text{ and at most } \frac{M}{2} - 1 \text{ zeros of polynomial } P'(x).\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  With two bands, we have at most  $\frac{M}{2} + 3$  maximal error frequencies.  
We require  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  of alternating signs for the optimal fit.



# Maximal Error Locations

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- **Maximal Error Locations**
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

Maximal error locations occur either at band edges or when  $\frac{d\bar{H}}{d\omega} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{H}(\omega) &= h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega \\ &= P(\cos \omega)\end{aligned}$$

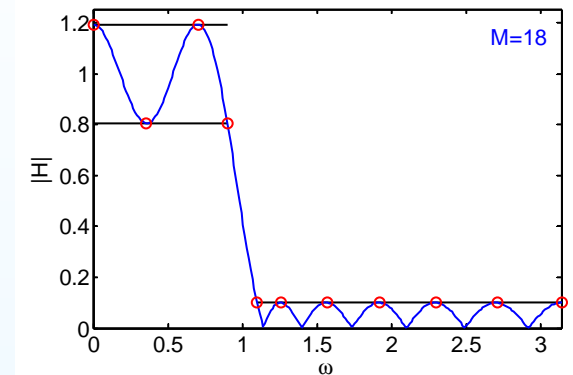
where  $P(x)$  is a polynomial of order  $\frac{M}{2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d\bar{H}}{d\omega} &= -P'(\cos \omega) \sin \omega \\ &= 0 \text{ at } \omega = 0, \pi \text{ and at most } \frac{M}{2} - 1 \text{ zeros of polynomial } P'(x).\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  With two bands, we have at most  $\frac{M}{2} + 3$  maximal error frequencies. We require  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  of alternating signs for the optimal fit.

Only three possibilities exist (try them all):

- (a)  $\omega = 0$  + two band edges + all  $\left(\frac{M}{2} - 1\right)$  zeros of  $P'(x)$ .
- (b)  $\omega = \pi$  + two band edges + all  $\left(\frac{M}{2} - 1\right)$  zeros of  $P'(x)$ .



# Maximal Error Locations

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- **Maximal Error Locations**
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

Maximal error locations occur either at band edges or when  $\frac{d\bar{H}}{d\omega} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{H}(\omega) &= h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega \\ &= P(\cos \omega)\end{aligned}$$

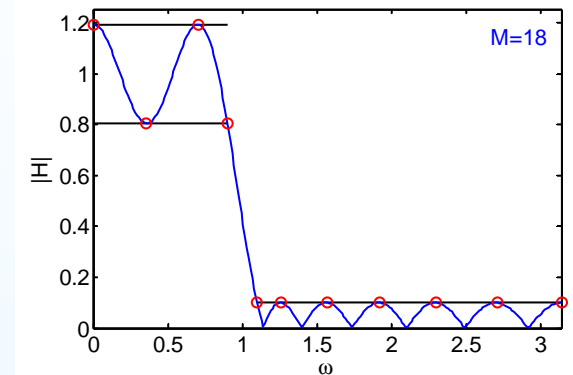
where  $P(x)$  is a polynomial of order  $\frac{M}{2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d\bar{H}}{d\omega} &= -P'(\cos \omega) \sin \omega \\ &= 0 \text{ at } \omega = 0, \pi \text{ and at most } \frac{M}{2} - 1 \text{ zeros of polynomial } P'(x).\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  With two bands, we have at most  $\frac{M}{2} + 3$  maximal error frequencies. We require  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  of alternating signs for the optimal fit.

Only three possibilities exist (try them all):

- (a)  $\omega = 0$  + two band edges + all  $\left(\frac{M}{2} - 1\right)$  zeros of  $P'(x)$ .
- (b)  $\omega = \pi$  + two band edges + all  $\left(\frac{M}{2} - 1\right)$  zeros of  $P'(x)$ .
- (c)  $\omega = \{0 \text{ and } \pi\}$  + two band edges +  $\left(\frac{M}{2} - 2\right)$  zeros of  $P'(x)$ .





# Remez Exchange Algorithm

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

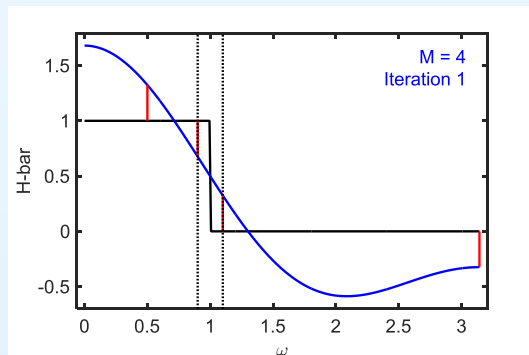
1. **Guess** the positions of the  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  maximal error frequencies and give alternating signs to the errors (e.g. choose evenly spaced  $\omega$ ).

# Remez Exchange Algorithm

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

1. **Guess** the positions of the  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  maximal error frequencies and give alternating signs to the errors (e.g. choose evenly spaced  $\omega$ ).
2. **Determine** the error magnitude,  $\epsilon$ , and the  $\frac{M}{2} + 1$  coefficients of the polynomial that passes through the maximal error locations.

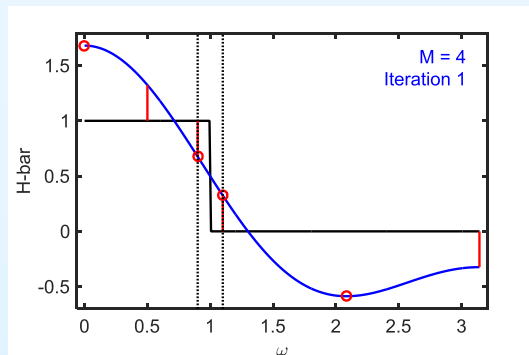


# Remez Exchange Algorithm

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

1. **Guess** the positions of the  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  maximal error frequencies and give alternating signs to the errors (e.g. choose evenly spaced  $\omega$ ).
2. **Determine** the error magnitude,  $\epsilon$ , and the  $\frac{M}{2} + 1$  coefficients of the polynomial that passes through the maximal error locations.
3. **Find the local maxima** of the error function by evaluating  $e(\omega) = s(\omega) (\overline{H}(\omega) - d(\omega))$  on a dense set of  $\omega$ .

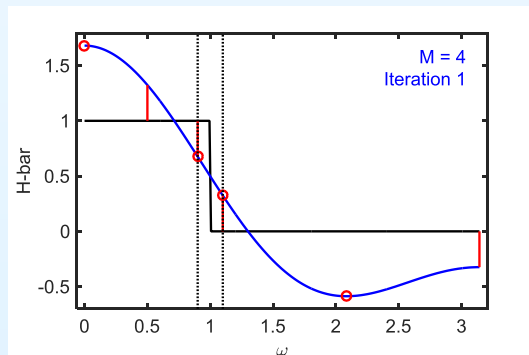


# Remez Exchange Algorithm

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

1. **Guess** the positions of the  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  maximal error frequencies and give alternating signs to the errors (e.g. choose evenly spaced  $\omega$ ).
2. **Determine** the error magnitude,  $\epsilon$ , and the  $\frac{M}{2} + 1$  coefficients of the polynomial that passes through the maximal error locations.
3. **Find the local maxima** of the error function by evaluating  $e(\omega) = s(\omega) (\overline{H}(\omega) - d(\omega))$  on a dense set of  $\omega$ .
4. **Update the maximal error frequencies** to be an alternating subset of the local maxima + band edges +  $\{0 \text{ and/or } \pi\}$ .

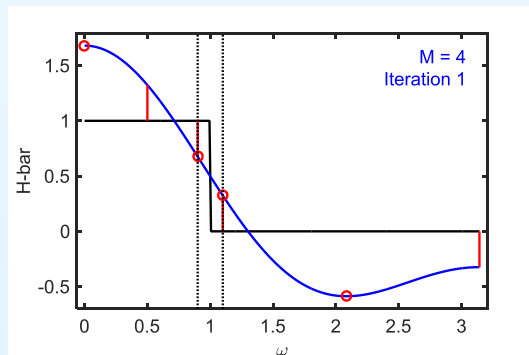


# Remez Exchange Algorithm

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

1. **Guess** the positions of the  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  maximal error frequencies and give alternating signs to the errors (e.g. choose evenly spaced  $\omega$ ).
2. **Determine** the error magnitude,  $\epsilon$ , and the  $\frac{M}{2} + 1$  coefficients of the polynomial that passes through the maximal error locations.
3. **Find the local maxima** of the error function by evaluating  $e(\omega) = s(\omega) (\overline{H}(\omega) - d(\omega))$  on a dense set of  $\omega$ .
4. **Update the maximal error frequencies** to be an alternating subset of the local maxima + band edges +  $\{0 \text{ and/or } \pi\}$ .  
**If maximum error is  $> \epsilon$ , go back to step 2.**

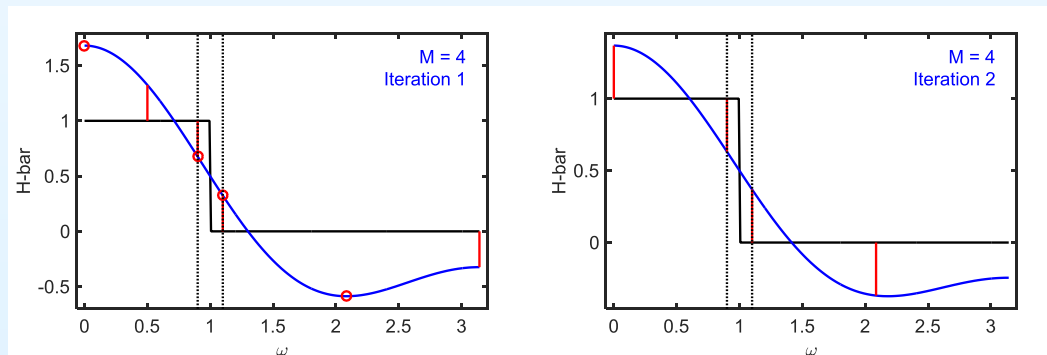


# Remez Exchange Algorithm

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

1. **Guess** the positions of the  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  maximal error frequencies and give alternating signs to the errors (e.g. choose evenly spaced  $\omega$ ).
2. **Determine** the error magnitude,  $\epsilon$ , and the  $\frac{M}{2} + 1$  coefficients of the polynomial that passes through the maximal error locations.
3. **Find the local maxima** of the error function by evaluating  $e(\omega) = s(\omega) (\overline{H}(\omega) - d(\omega))$  on a dense set of  $\omega$ .
4. **Update the maximal error frequencies** to be an alternating subset of the local maxima + band edges +  $\{0 \text{ and/or } \pi\}$ .  
**If maximum error is  $> \epsilon$ , go back to step 2.**

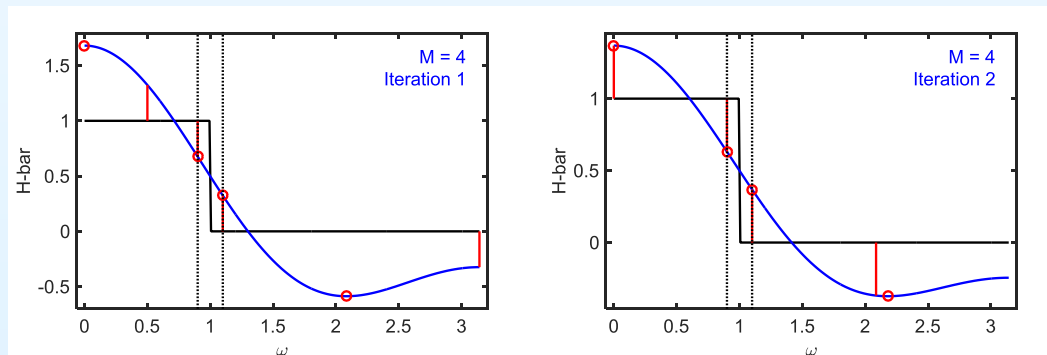


# Remez Exchange Algorithm

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

1. **Guess** the positions of the  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  maximal error frequencies and give alternating signs to the errors (e.g. choose evenly spaced  $\omega$ ).
2. **Determine** the error magnitude,  $\epsilon$ , and the  $\frac{M}{2} + 1$  coefficients of the polynomial that passes through the maximal error locations.
3. **Find the local maxima** of the error function by evaluating  $e(\omega) = s(\omega) (\overline{H}(\omega) - d(\omega))$  on a dense set of  $\omega$ .
4. **Update the maximal error frequencies** to be an alternating subset of the local maxima + band edges +  $\{0 \text{ and/or } \pi\}$ .  
**If maximum error is  $> \epsilon$ , go back to step 2.** (typically 15 iterations)

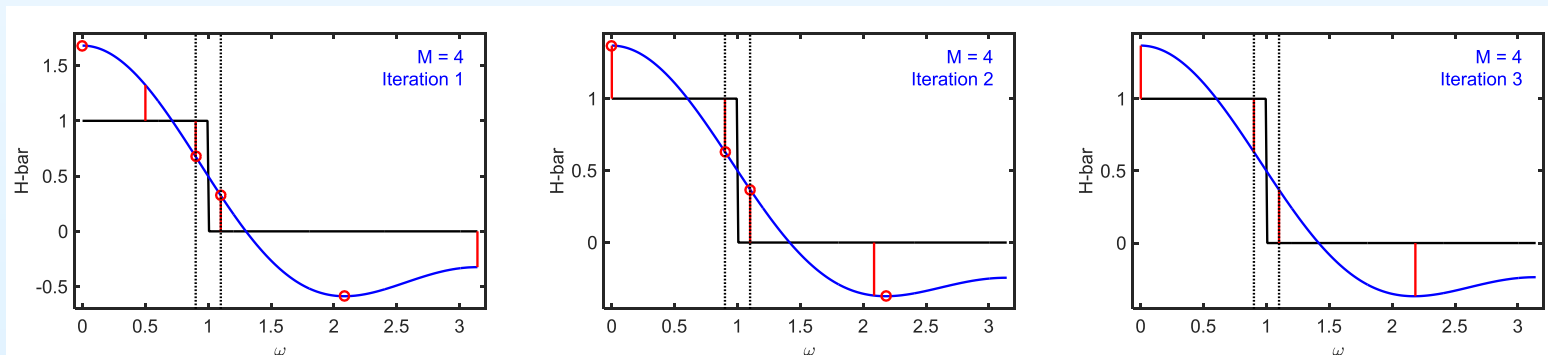


# Remez Exchange Algorithm

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

1. **Guess** the positions of the  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  maximal error frequencies and give alternating signs to the errors (e.g. choose evenly spaced  $\omega$ ).
2. **Determine** the error magnitude,  $\epsilon$ , and the  $\frac{M}{2} + 1$  coefficients of the polynomial that passes through the maximal error locations.
3. **Find the local maxima** of the error function by evaluating  $e(\omega) = s(\omega) (\overline{H}(\omega) - d(\omega))$  on a dense set of  $\omega$ .
4. **Update the maximal error frequencies** to be an alternating subset of the local maxima + band edges +  $\{0 \text{ and/or } \pi\}$ .  
**If maximum error is  $> \epsilon$ , go back to step 2.** (typically 15 iterations)



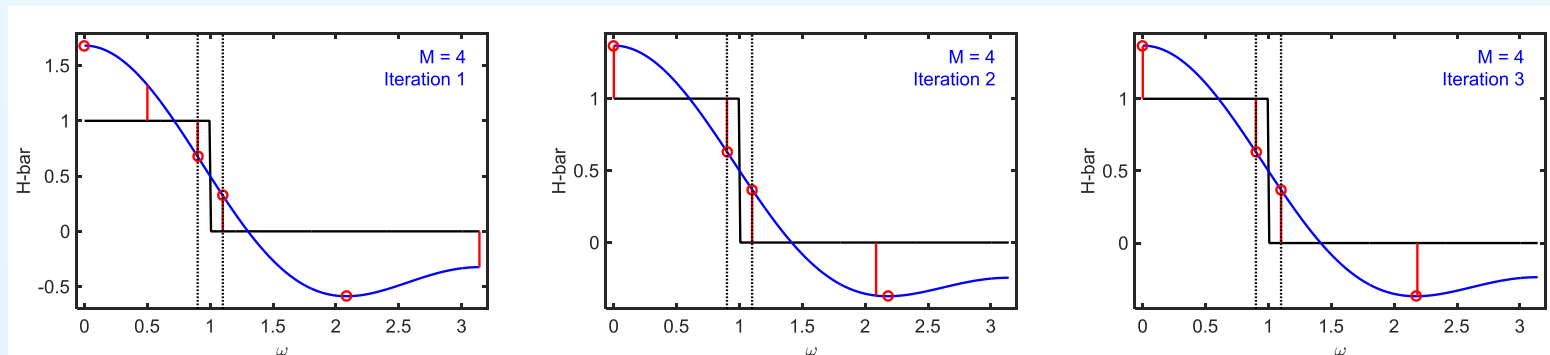


# Remez Exchange Algorithm

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

1. **Guess** the positions of the  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  maximal error frequencies and give alternating signs to the errors (e.g. choose evenly spaced  $\omega$ ).
2. **Determine** the error magnitude,  $\epsilon$ , and the  $\frac{M}{2} + 1$  coefficients of the polynomial that passes through the maximal error locations.
3. **Find the local maxima** of the error function by evaluating  $e(\omega) = s(\omega) (\overline{H}(\omega) - d(\omega))$  on a dense set of  $\omega$ .
4. **Update the maximal error frequencies** to be an alternating subset of the local maxima + band edges +  $\{0 \text{ and/or } \pi\}$ .  
If maximum error is  $> \epsilon$ , go back to step 2. (typically 15 iterations)

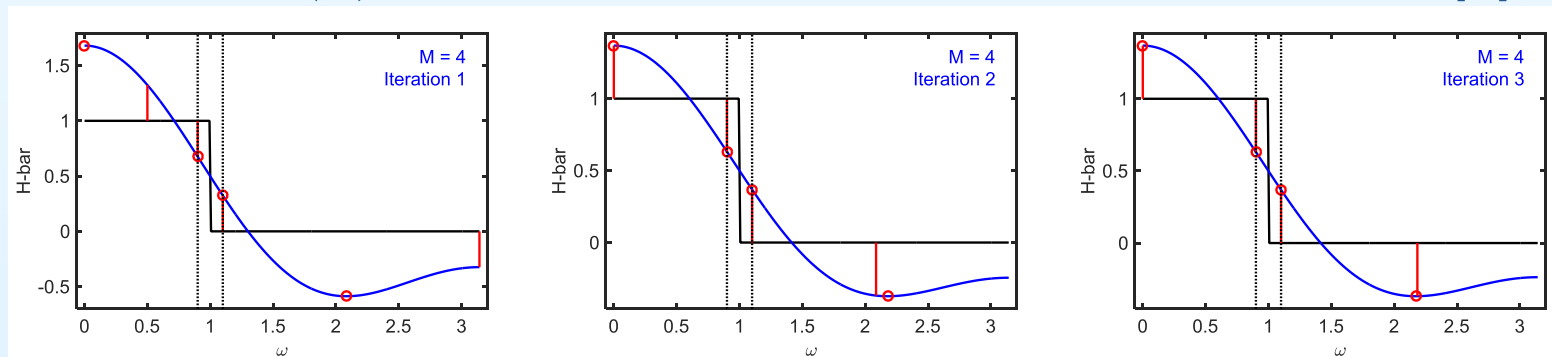


# Remez Exchange Algorithm

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

1. **Guess** the positions of the  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  maximal error frequencies and give alternating signs to the errors (e.g. choose evenly spaced  $\omega$ ).
2. **Determine** the error magnitude,  $\epsilon$ , and the  $\frac{M}{2} + 1$  coefficients of the polynomial that passes through the maximal error locations.
3. **Find the local maxima** of the error function by evaluating  $e(\omega) = s(\omega) (\overline{H}(\omega) - d(\omega))$  on a dense set of  $\omega$ .
4. **Update the maximal error frequencies** to be an alternating subset of the local maxima + band edges +  $\{0 \text{ and/or } \pi\}$ .  
**If maximum error is  $> \epsilon$ , go back to step 2.** (typically 15 iterations)
5. **Evaluate  $\overline{H}(\omega)$**  on  $M + 1$  evenly spaced  $\omega$  and do an **IDFT** to get  $h[n]$ .



## Remex Step 2: Determine Polynomial

### 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange

#### Algorithm

- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

For each extremal frequency,  $\omega_i$  for  $1 \leq i \leq \frac{M}{2} + 2$

$$d(\omega_i) = \overline{H}(\omega_i) + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)}$$

## Remex Step 2: Determine Polynomial

### 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange

#### Algorithm

- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

For each extremal frequency,  $\omega_i$  for  $1 \leq i \leq \frac{M}{2} + 2$

$$d(\omega_i) = \overline{H}(\omega_i) + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)} = h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega_i + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)}$$

## Remex Step 2: Determine Polynomial

### 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange

#### Algorithm

- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

For each extremal frequency,  $\omega_i$  for  $1 \leq i \leq \frac{M}{2} + 2$

$$d(\omega_i) = \overline{H}(\omega_i) + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)} = h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega_i + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)}$$

### Method 1:

Solve  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  equations in  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  unknowns for  $h[n] + \epsilon$ .

## Remex Step 2: Determine Polynomial

### 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange

#### Algorithm

- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

For each extremal frequency,  $\omega_i$  for  $1 \leq i \leq \frac{M}{2} + 2$

$$d(\omega_i) = \overline{H}(\omega_i) + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)} = h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega_i + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)}$$

### Method 1:

Solve  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  equations in  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  unknowns for  $h[n] + \epsilon$ .

In step 3, evaluate  $\overline{H}(\omega) = h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega_i$

## Remex Step 2: Determine Polynomial

### 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange

#### Algorithm

- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

For each extremal frequency,  $\omega_i$  for  $1 \leq i \leq \frac{M}{2} + 2$

$$d(\omega_i) = \overline{H}(\omega_i) + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)} = h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega_i + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)}$$

**Method 1:** (Computation time  $\propto M^3$ )

Solve  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  equations in  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  unknowns for  $h[n] + \epsilon$ .

In step 3, evaluate  $\overline{H}(\omega) = h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega_i$

## Remex Step 2: Determine Polynomial

### 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- **Determine Polynomial**
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

For each extremal frequency,  $\omega_i$  for  $1 \leq i \leq \frac{M}{2} + 2$

$$d(\omega_i) = \overline{H}(\omega_i) + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)} = h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega_i + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)}$$

**Method 1:** (Computation time  $\propto M^3$ )

Solve  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  equations in  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  unknowns for  $h[n] + \epsilon$ .

In step 3, evaluate  $\overline{H}(\omega) = h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega_i$

**Method 2:** Don't calculate  $h[n]$  explicitly

Multiply the  $\omega_i$  equation by  $c_i = \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{1}{\cos \omega_i - \cos \omega_j}$  and add them:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} c_i \left( h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} c_i d(\omega_i)$$



## Remex Step 2: Determine Polynomial

### 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- **Determine Polynomial**
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

For each extremal frequency,  $\omega_i$  for  $1 \leq i \leq \frac{M}{2} + 2$

$$d(\omega_i) = \overline{H}(\omega_i) + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)} = h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega_i + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)}$$

**Method 1:** (Computation time  $\propto M^3$ )

Solve  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  equations in  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  unknowns for  $h[n] + \epsilon$ .

In step 3, evaluate  $\overline{H}(\omega) = h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega_i$

**Method 2:** Don't calculate  $h[n]$  explicitly

Multiply the  $\omega_i$  equation by  $c_i = \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{1}{\cos \omega_i - \cos \omega_j}$  and add them:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} c_i \left( h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} c_i d(\omega_i)$$

All terms involving  $h[n]$  sum to zero leaving

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} \frac{(-1)^i c_i}{s(\omega_i)} \epsilon = \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} c_i d(\omega_i)$$

## Remex Step 2: Determine Polynomial

### 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- **Determine Polynomial**
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

For each extremal frequency,  $\omega_i$  for  $1 \leq i \leq \frac{M}{2} + 2$

$$d(\omega_i) = \overline{H}(\omega_i) + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)} = h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega_i + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)}$$

**Method 1:** (Computation time  $\propto M^3$ )

Solve  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  equations in  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  unknowns for  $h[n] + \epsilon$ .

In step 3, evaluate  $\overline{H}(\omega) = h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega_i$

**Method 2:** Don't calculate  $h[n]$  explicitly

Multiply the  $\omega_i$  equation by  $c_i = \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{1}{\cos \omega_i - \cos \omega_j}$  and add them:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} c_i \left( h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} c_i d(\omega_i)$$

All terms involving  $h[n]$  sum to zero leaving

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} \frac{(-1)^i c_i}{s(\omega_i)} \epsilon = \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} c_i d(\omega_i)$$

Solve for  $\epsilon$

## Remex Step 2: Determine Polynomial

### 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- **Determine Polynomial**
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

For each extremal frequency,  $\omega_i$  for  $1 \leq i \leq \frac{M}{2} + 2$

$$d(\omega_i) = \overline{H}(\omega_i) + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)} = h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega_i + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)}$$

**Method 1:** (Computation time  $\propto M^3$ )

Solve  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  equations in  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  unknowns for  $h[n] + \epsilon$ .

In step 3, evaluate  $\overline{H}(\omega) = h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega_i$

**Method 2:** Don't calculate  $h[n]$  explicitly

Multiply the  $\omega_i$  equation by  $c_i = \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{1}{\cos \omega_i - \cos \omega_j}$  and add them:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} c_i \left( h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} c_i d(\omega_i)$$

All terms involving  $h[n]$  sum to zero leaving

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} \frac{(-1)^i c_i}{s(\omega_i)} \epsilon = \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} c_i d(\omega_i)$$

Solve for  $\epsilon$  then calculate the  $\overline{H}(\omega_i)$

## Remex Step 2: Determine Polynomial

### 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange

### Algorithm

- **Determine Polynomial**
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

For each extremal frequency,  $\omega_i$  for  $1 \leq i \leq \frac{M}{2} + 2$

$$d(\omega_i) = \overline{H}(\omega_i) + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)} = h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega_i + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)}$$

**Method 1:** (Computation time  $\propto M^3$ )

Solve  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  equations in  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  unknowns for  $h[n] + \epsilon$ .

In step 3, evaluate  $\overline{H}(\omega) = h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega$

**Method 2:** Don't calculate  $h[n]$  explicitly

Multiply the  $\omega_i$  equation by  $c_i = \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{1}{\cos \omega_i - \cos \omega_j}$  and add them:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} c_i \left( h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} c_i d(\omega_i)$$

All terms involving  $h[n]$  sum to zero leaving

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} \frac{(-1)^i c_i}{s(\omega_i)} \epsilon = \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} c_i d(\omega_i)$$

Solve for  $\epsilon$  then calculate the  $\overline{H}(\omega_i)$  then use Lagrange interpolation:

$$\overline{H}(\omega) = P(\cos \omega) = \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} \overline{H}(\omega_i) \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{\cos \omega - \cos \omega_j}{\cos \omega_i - \cos \omega_j}$$

## Remex Step 2: Determine Polynomial

### 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- **Determine Polynomial**
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

For each extremal frequency,  $\omega_i$  for  $1 \leq i \leq \frac{M}{2} + 2$

$$d(\omega_i) = \overline{H}(\omega_i) + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)} = h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega_i + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)}$$

**Method 1:** (Computation time  $\propto M^3$ )

Solve  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  equations in  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  unknowns for  $h[n] + \epsilon$ .

In step 3, evaluate  $\overline{H}(\omega) = h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega_i$

**Method 2:** Don't calculate  $h[n]$  explicitly

Multiply the  $\omega_i$  equation by  $c_i = \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{1}{\cos \omega_i - \cos \omega_j}$  and add them:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} c_i \left( h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} c_i d(\omega_i)$$

All terms involving  $h[n]$  sum to zero leaving

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} \frac{(-1)^i c_i}{s(\omega_i)} \epsilon = \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} c_i d(\omega_i)$$

Solve for  $\epsilon$  then calculate the  $\overline{H}(\omega_i)$  then use Lagrange interpolation:

$$\overline{H}(\omega) = P(\cos \omega) = \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} \overline{H}(\omega_i) \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{\cos \omega - \cos \omega_j}{\cos \omega_i - \cos \omega_j}$$

$(\frac{M}{2} + 1)$ -polynomial going through all the  $\overline{H}(\omega_i)$  [actually order  $\frac{M}{2}$ ]

## Remex Step 2: Determine Polynomial

### 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange

### Algorithm

- **Determine Polynomial**
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

For each extremal frequency,  $\omega_i$  for  $1 \leq i \leq \frac{M}{2} + 2$

$$d(\omega_i) = \overline{H}(\omega_i) + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)} = h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega_i + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)}$$

**Method 1:** (Computation time  $\propto M^3$ )

Solve  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  equations in  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  unknowns for  $h[n] + \epsilon$ .

In step 3, evaluate  $\overline{H}(\omega) = h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega_i$

**Method 2:** Don't calculate  $h[n]$  explicitly (Computation time  $\propto M^2$ )

Multiply the  $\omega_i$  equation by  $c_i = \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{1}{\cos \omega_i - \cos \omega_j}$  and add them:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} c_i \left( h[0] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{M}{2}} h[n] \cos n\omega + \frac{(-1)^i \epsilon}{s(\omega_i)} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} c_i d(\omega_i)$$

All terms involving  $h[n]$  sum to zero leaving

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} \frac{(-1)^i c_i}{s(\omega_i)} \epsilon = \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} c_i d(\omega_i)$$

Solve for  $\epsilon$  then calculate the  $\overline{H}(\omega_i)$  then use Lagrange interpolation:

$$\overline{H}(\omega) = P(\cos \omega) = \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{M}{2}+2} \overline{H}(\omega_i) \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{\cos \omega - \cos \omega_j}{\cos \omega_i - \cos \omega_j}$$

$(\frac{M}{2} + 1)$ -polynomial going through all the  $\overline{H}(\omega_i)$  [actually order  $\frac{M}{2}$ ]

# Example Design

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

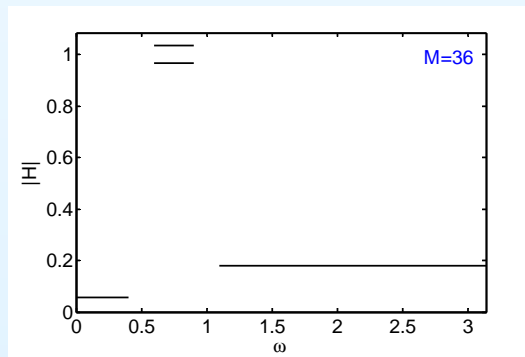
- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange

### Algorithm

- Determine Polynomial
- **Example Design**
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

## Filter Specifications:

Bandpass  $\omega = [0.5, 1]$ ,



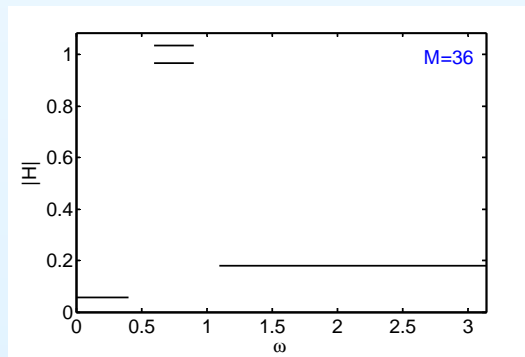
# Example Design

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- **Example Design**
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

## Filter Specifications:

Bandpass  $\omega = [0.5, 1]$ , Transition widths:  $\Delta\omega = 0.2$





# Example Design

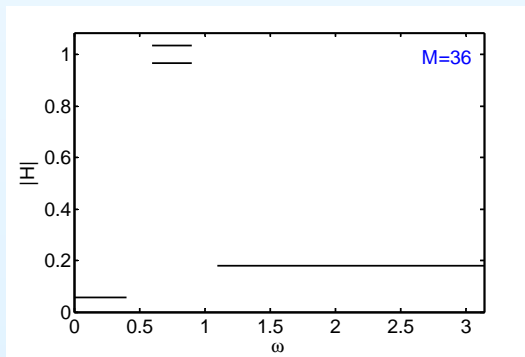
## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- **Example Design**
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

## Filter Specifications:

Bandpass  $\omega = [0.5, 1]$ , Transition widths:  $\Delta\omega = 0.2$

Stopband Attenuation:  $-25$  dB and  $-15$  dB



# Example Design

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

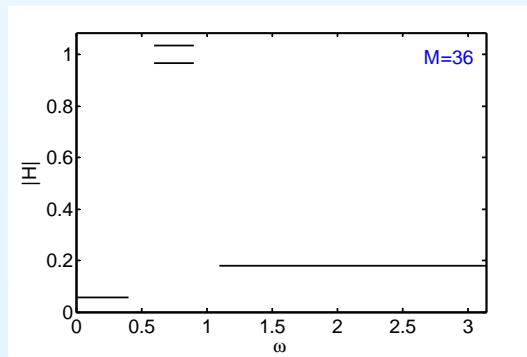
- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- **Example Design**
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

## Filter Specifications:

Bandpass  $\omega = [0.5, 1]$ , Transition widths:  $\Delta\omega = 0.2$

Stopband Attenuation:  $-25$  dB and  $-15$  dB

Passband Ripple:  $\pm 0.3$  dB



# Example Design

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

## Filter Specifications:

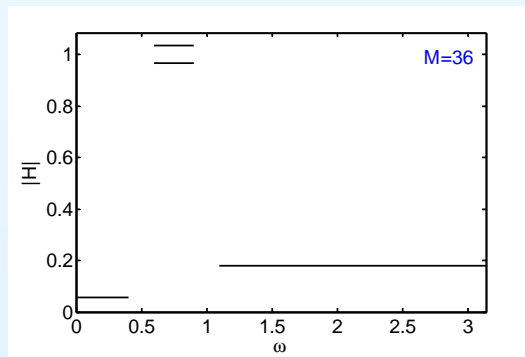
Bandpass  $\omega = [0.5, 1]$ , Transition widths:  $\Delta\omega = 0.2$

Stopband Attenuation:  $-25$  dB and  $-15$  dB

Passband Ripple:  $\pm 0.3$  dB

## Determine gain tolerances for each band:

$-25$  dB = 0.056,  $-0.3$  dB =  $1 - 0.034$ ,  $-15$  dB = 0.178



# Example Design

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

### Filter Specifications:

Bandpass  $\omega = [0.5, 1]$ , Transition widths:  $\Delta\omega = 0.2$

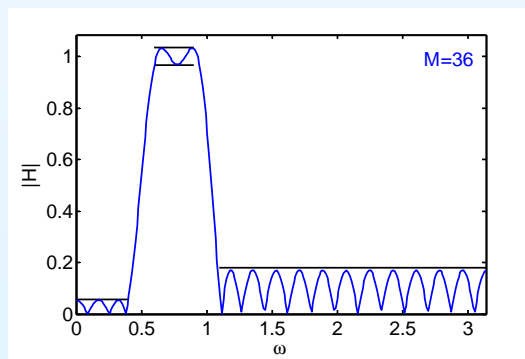
Stopband Attenuation:  $-25$  dB and  $-15$  dB

Passband Ripple:  $\pm 0.3$  dB

Determine gain tolerances for each band:

$-25$  dB = 0.056,  $-0.3$  dB =  $1 - 0.034$ ,  $-15$  dB = 0.178

Predicted order:  $M = 36$



# Example Design

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

## Filter Specifications:

Bandpass  $\omega = [0.5, 1]$ , Transition widths:  $\Delta\omega = 0.2$

Stopband Attenuation:  $-25$  dB and  $-15$  dB

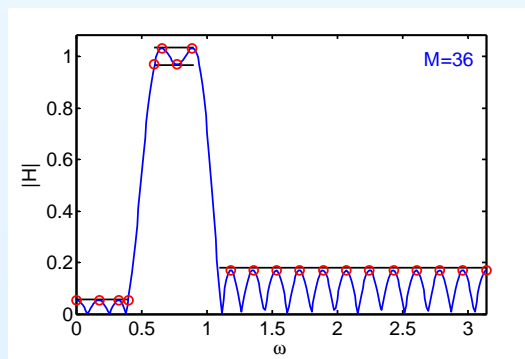
Passband Ripple:  $\pm 0.3$  dB

Determine gain tolerances for each band:

$-25$  dB = 0.056,  $-0.3$  dB =  $1 - 0.034$ ,  $-15$  dB = 0.178

Predicted order:  $M = 36$

$\frac{M}{2} + 2$  extremal frequencies are distributed between the bands



# Example Design

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

## Filter Specifications:

Bandpass  $\omega = [0.5, 1]$ , Transition widths:  $\Delta\omega = 0.2$

Stopband Attenuation:  $-25$  dB and  $-15$  dB

Passband Ripple:  $\pm 0.3$  dB

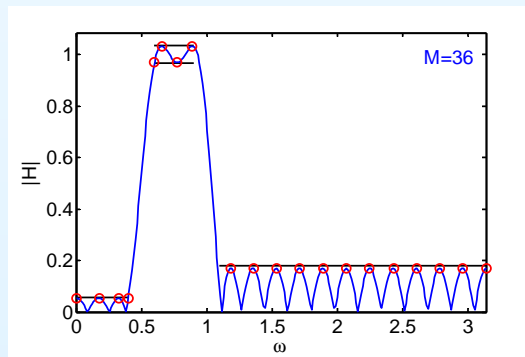
Determine gain tolerances for each band:

$-25$  dB = 0.056,  $-0.3$  dB =  $1 - 0.034$ ,  $-15$  dB = 0.178

Predicted order:  $M = 36$

$\frac{M}{2} + 2$  extremal frequencies are distributed between the bands

Filter meets specs 😊



# Example Design

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

### Filter Specifications:

Bandpass  $\omega = [0.5, 1]$ , Transition widths:  $\Delta\omega = 0.2$

Stopband Attenuation:  $-25$  dB and  $-15$  dB

Passband Ripple:  $\pm 0.3$  dB

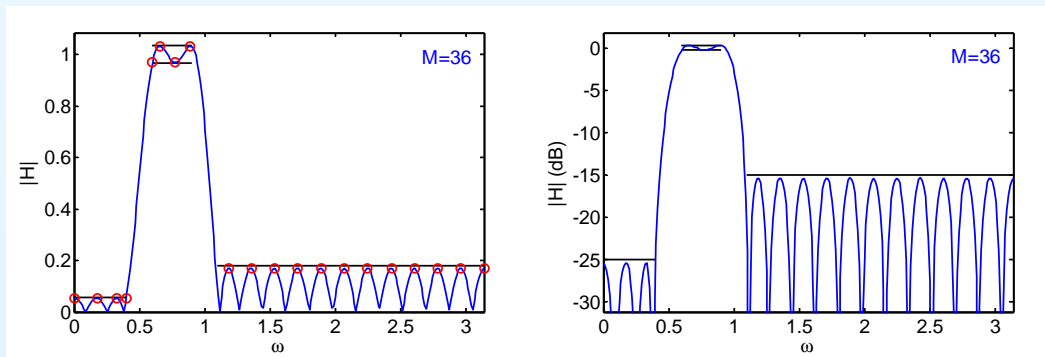
Determine gain tolerances for each band:

$-25$  dB = 0.056,  $-0.3$  dB =  $1 - 0.034$ ,  $-15$  dB = 0.178

Predicted order:  $M = 36$

$\frac{M}{2} + 2$  extremal frequencies are distributed between the bands

Filter meets specs 😊; clearer on a decibel scale



# Example Design

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- **Example Design**
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

## Filter Specifications:

Bandpass  $\omega = [0.5, 1]$ , Transition widths:  $\Delta\omega = 0.2$

Stopband Attenuation:  $-25$  dB and  $-15$  dB

Passband Ripple:  $\pm 0.3$  dB

Determine **gain tolerances** for each band:

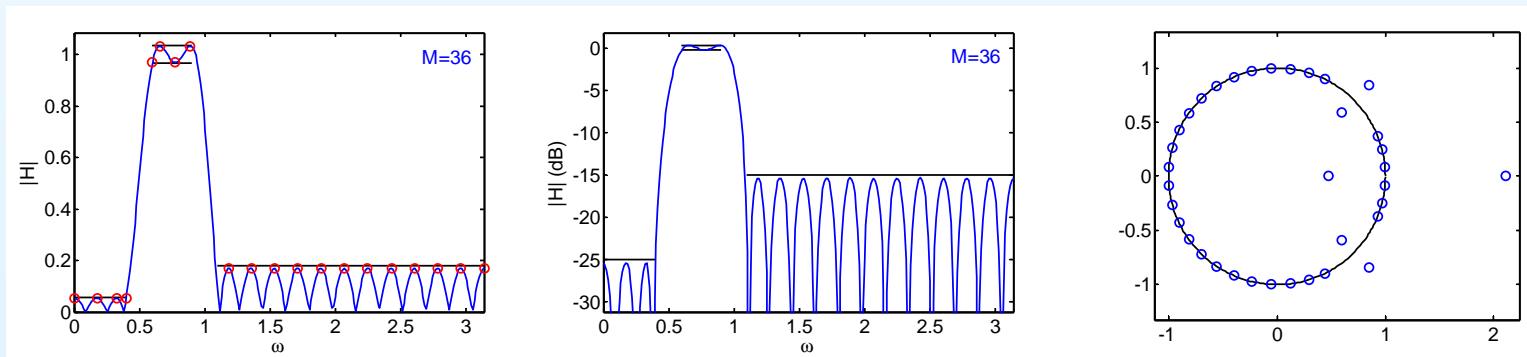
$-25$  dB = 0.056,  $-0.3$  dB =  $1 - 0.034$ ,  $-15$  dB = 0.178

Predicted order:  $M = 36$

$\frac{M}{2} + 2$  extremal frequencies are distributed between the bands

Filter meets specs 😊; clearer on a decibel scale

Most zeros are on the unit circle + three **reciprocal pairs**





# Example Design

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

## Filter Specifications:

Bandpass  $\omega = [0.5, 1]$ , Transition widths:  $\Delta\omega = 0.2$

Stopband Attenuation:  $-25$  dB and  $-15$  dB

Passband Ripple:  $\pm 0.3$  dB

Determine gain tolerances for each band:

$-25$  dB = 0.056,  $-0.3$  dB =  $1 - 0.034$ ,  $-15$  dB = 0.178

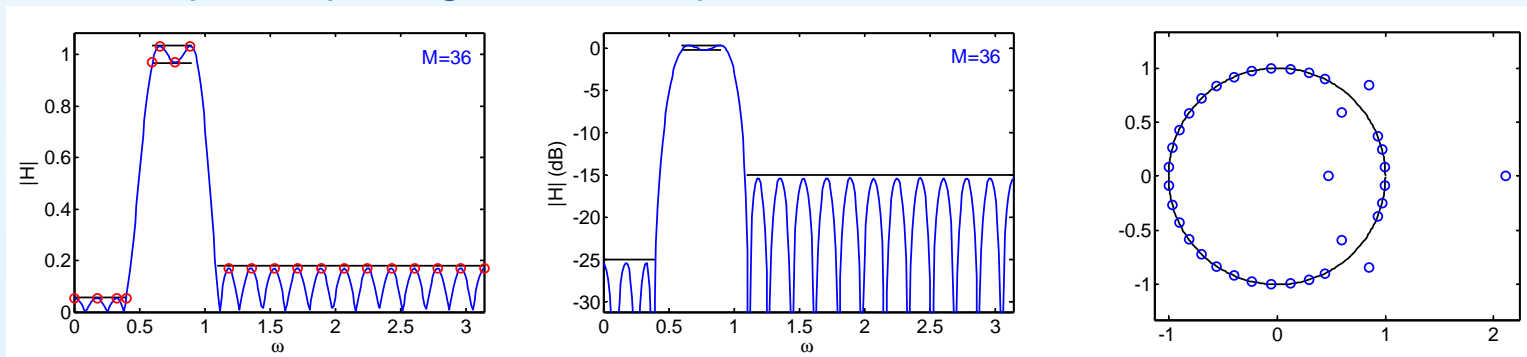
Predicted order:  $M = 36$

$\frac{M}{2} + 2$  extremal frequencies are distributed between the bands

Filter meets specs 😊; clearer on a decibel scale

Most zeros are on the unit circle + three reciprocal pairs

Reciprocal pairs give a linear phase shift



# FIR Pros and Cons

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- **FIR Pros and Cons**
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

- Can have **linear phase**
  - no envelope distortion, all frequencies have the same delay 😊
  - symmetric or antisymmetric:  $h[n] = h[-n] \forall n$  or  $-h[-n] \forall n$
  - antisymmetric filters have  $H(e^{j0}) = H(e^{j\pi}) = 0$
  - symmetry means you only need  $\frac{M}{2} + 1$  multiplications to implement the filter.

# FIR Pros and Cons

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- **FIR Pros and Cons**
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

- Can have **linear phase**
  - no envelope distortion, all frequencies have the same delay 😊
  - symmetric or antisymmetric:  $h[n] = h[-n] \forall n$  or  $-h[-n] \forall n$
  - antisymmetric filters have  $H(e^{j0}) = H(e^{j\pi}) = 0$
  - symmetry means you only need  $\frac{M}{2} + 1$  multiplications to implement the filter.
- Always **stable** 😊

# FIR Pros and Cons

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- **FIR Pros and Cons**
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

- Can have **linear phase**
  - no envelope distortion, all frequencies have the same delay 😊
  - symmetric or antisymmetric:  $h[n] = h[-n] \forall n$  or  $-h[-n] \forall n$
  - antisymmetric filters have  $H(e^{j0}) = H(e^{j\pi}) = 0$
  - symmetry means you only need  $\frac{M}{2} + 1$  multiplications to implement the filter.
- Always **stable** 😊
- **Low coefficient sensitivity** 😊

# FIR Pros and Cons

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- **FIR Pros and Cons**
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

- Can have **linear phase**
  - no envelope distortion, all frequencies have the same delay 😊
  - symmetric or antisymmetric:  $h[n] = h[-n] \forall n$  or  $-h[-n] \forall n$
  - antisymmetric filters have  $H(e^{j0}) = H(e^{j\pi}) = 0$
  - symmetry means you only need  $\frac{M}{2} + 1$  multiplications to implement the filter.
- Always **stable** 😊
- **Low coefficient sensitivity** 😊
- **Optimal design method** fast and robust 😊

# FIR Pros and Cons

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- **FIR Pros and Cons**
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

- Can have **linear phase**
  - no envelope distortion, all frequencies have the same delay 😊
  - symmetric or antisymmetric:  $h[n] = h[-n] \forall n$  or  $-h[-n] \forall n$
  - antisymmetric filters have  $H(e^{j0}) = H(e^{j\pi}) = 0$
  - symmetry means you only need  $\frac{M}{2} + 1$  multiplications to implement the filter.
- Always **stable** 😊
- **Low coefficient sensitivity** 😊
- **Optimal design method** fast and robust 😊
- Normally needs **higher order** than an IIR filter 😞
  - Filter order  $M \approx \frac{\text{dB}_{\text{atten}}}{3.5\Delta\omega}$  where  $\Delta\omega$  is the most rapid transition

# FIR Pros and Cons

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- **FIR Pros and Cons**
- Summary
- MATLAB routines

- Can have **linear phase**
  - no envelope distortion, all frequencies have the same delay 😊
  - symmetric or antisymmetric:  $h[n] = h[-n] \forall n$  or  $-h[-n] \forall n$
  - antisymmetric filters have  $H(e^{j0}) = H(e^{j\pi}) = 0$
  - symmetry means you only need  $\frac{M}{2} + 1$  multiplications to implement the filter.
- Always **stable** 😊
- **Low coefficient sensitivity** 😊
- **Optimal design method** fast and robust 😊
- Normally needs **higher order** than an IIR filter 😞
  - Filter order  $M \approx \frac{\text{dB}_{\text{atten}}}{3.5\Delta\omega}$  where  $\Delta\omega$  is the most rapid transition
  - Filtering complexity  $\propto M \times f_s \approx \frac{\text{dB}_{\text{atten}}}{3.5\Delta\omega} f_s = \frac{\text{dB}_{\text{atten}}}{3.5\Delta\Omega} f_s^2 \propto f_s^2$  for a given specification in unscaled  $\Omega$  units.

# Summary

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

---

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- **Summary**
- MATLAB routines

## Optimal Filters: minimax error criterion



# Summary

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- **Summary**
- MATLAB routines

## Optimal Filters: minimax error criterion

- use weight function,  $s(\omega)$ , to allow different errors in different frequency bands

# Summary

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange
- Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- **Summary**
- MATLAB routines

## Optimal Filters: minimax error criterion

- use weight function,  $s(\omega)$ , to allow different errors in different frequency bands
- symmetric filter has zeros on unit circle or in reciprocal pairs

# Summary

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange
- Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- **Summary**
- MATLAB routines

## Optimal Filters: minimax error criterion

- use weight function,  $s(\omega)$ , to allow different errors in different frequency bands
- symmetric filter has zeros on unit circle or in reciprocal pairs
- Response of symmetric filter is a polynomial in  $\cos \omega$

# Summary

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange
- Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- **Summary**
- MATLAB routines

## Optimal Filters: minimax error criterion

- use weight function,  $s(\omega)$ , to allow different errors in different frequency bands
- symmetric filter has zeros on unit circle or in reciprocal pairs
- Response of symmetric filter is a polynomial in  $\cos \omega$
- Alternation Theorem:  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  maximal errors with alternating signs

# Summary

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- **Summary**
- MATLAB routines

## Optimal Filters: minimax error criterion

- use weight function,  $s(\omega)$ , to allow different errors in different frequency bands
- symmetric filter has zeros on unit circle or in reciprocal pairs
- Response of symmetric filter is a polynomial in  $\cos \omega$
- Alternation Theorem:  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  maximal errors with alternating signs

## Remez Exchange Algorithm (also known as Parks-McLellan Algorithm)

# Summary

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- **Summary**
- MATLAB routines

## Optimal Filters: minimax error criterion

- use weight function,  $s(\omega)$ , to allow different errors in different frequency bands
- symmetric filter has zeros on unit circle or in reciprocal pairs
- Response of symmetric filter is a polynomial in  $\cos \omega$
- Alternation Theorem:  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  maximal errors with alternating signs

## Remez Exchange Algorithm (also known as Parks-McLellan Algorithm)

- multiple constant-gain bands separated by transition regions

# Summary

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- **Summary**
- MATLAB routines

## Optimal Filters: minimax error criterion

- use weight function,  $s(\omega)$ , to allow different errors in different frequency bands
- symmetric filter has zeros on unit circle or in reciprocal pairs
- Response of symmetric filter is a polynomial in  $\cos \omega$
- Alternation Theorem:  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  maximal errors with alternating signs

## Remez Exchange Algorithm (also known as Parks-McLellan Algorithm)

- multiple constant-gain bands separated by transition regions
- very robust, works for filters with  $M > 1000$

# Summary

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- **Summary**
- MATLAB routines

## Optimal Filters: minimax error criterion

- use weight function,  $s(\omega)$ , to allow different errors in different frequency bands
- symmetric filter has zeros on unit circle or in reciprocal pairs
- Response of symmetric filter is a polynomial in  $\cos \omega$
- Alternation Theorem:  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  maximal errors with alternating signs

## Remez Exchange Algorithm (also known as Parks-McLellan Algorithm)

- multiple constant-gain bands separated by transition regions
- very robust, works for filters with  $M > 1000$
- Efficient: computation  $\propto M^2$



# Summary

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- **Summary**
- MATLAB routines

## Optimal Filters: minimax error criterion

- use weight function,  $s(\omega)$ , to allow different errors in different frequency bands
- symmetric filter has zeros on unit circle or in reciprocal pairs
- Response of symmetric filter is a polynomial in  $\cos \omega$
- Alternation Theorem:  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  maximal errors with alternating signs

## Remez Exchange Algorithm (also known as Parks-McLellan Algorithm)

- multiple constant-gain bands separated by transition regions
- very robust, works for filters with  $M > 1000$
- Efficient: computation  $\propto M^2$
- can go mad in the transition regions

# Summary

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- **Summary**
- MATLAB routines

## Optimal Filters: minimax error criterion

- use weight function,  $s(\omega)$ , to allow different errors in different frequency bands
- symmetric filter has zeros on unit circle or in reciprocal pairs
- Response of symmetric filter is a polynomial in  $\cos \omega$
- Alternation Theorem:  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  maximal errors with alternating signs

## Remez Exchange Algorithm (also known as Parks-McLellan Algorithm)

- multiple constant-gain bands separated by transition regions
- very robust, works for filters with  $M > 1000$
- Efficient: computation  $\propto M^2$
- can go mad in the transition regions

Modified version works on **arbitrary gain function**

# Summary

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- **Summary**
- MATLAB routines

## Optimal Filters: minimax error criterion

- use weight function,  $s(\omega)$ , to allow different errors in different frequency bands
- symmetric filter has zeros on unit circle or in reciprocal pairs
- Response of symmetric filter is a polynomial in  $\cos \omega$
- Alternation Theorem:  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  maximal errors with alternating signs

## Remez Exchange Algorithm (also known as Parks-McLellan Algorithm)

- multiple constant-gain bands separated by transition regions
- very robust, works for filters with  $M > 1000$
- Efficient: computation  $\propto M^2$
- can go mad in the transition regions

## Modified version works on arbitrary gain function

- Does not always converge

# Summary

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange Algorithm
- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- **Summary**
- MATLAB routines

## Optimal Filters: minimax error criterion

- use weight function,  $s(\omega)$ , to allow different errors in different frequency bands
- symmetric filter has zeros on unit circle or in reciprocal pairs
- Response of symmetric filter is a polynomial in  $\cos \omega$
- Alternation Theorem:  $\frac{M}{2} + 2$  maximal errors with alternating signs

## Remez Exchange Algorithm (also known as Parks-McLellan Algorithm)

- multiple constant-gain bands separated by transition regions
- very robust, works for filters with  $M > 1000$
- Efficient: computation  $\propto M^2$
- can go mad in the transition regions

## Modified version works on arbitrary gain function

- Does not always converge

For further details see Mitra: 10.

# MATLAB routines

## 7: Optimal FIR filters

- Optimal Filters
- Alternation Theorem
- Chebyshev Polynomials
- Maximal Error Locations
- Remez Exchange

### Algorithm

- Determine Polynomial
- Example Design
- FIR Pros and Cons
- Summary
- **MATLAB routines**

firpm	optimal FIR filter design
firpmord	estimate require order for firpm
cfirpm	arbitrary-response filter design
remez	[obsolete] optimal FIR filter design