Minimum Phase and All-Pass Systems

A stable, causal system has a stable, causal inverse if and only if all poles and zeros are inside 121=1 called: Minimum phase system

Can show that phase lag of a system with poles/zeros inside 121-1 is less than that of any other system with identical magnitude response

Any rational system function H(2)

no teros on IzI=1

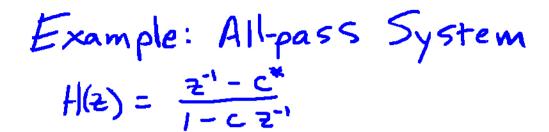
All pass: | Haplein) = 1

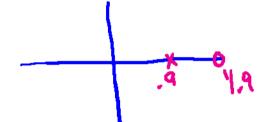
All pass and poles and zeros in conjugate reciprocal pairs

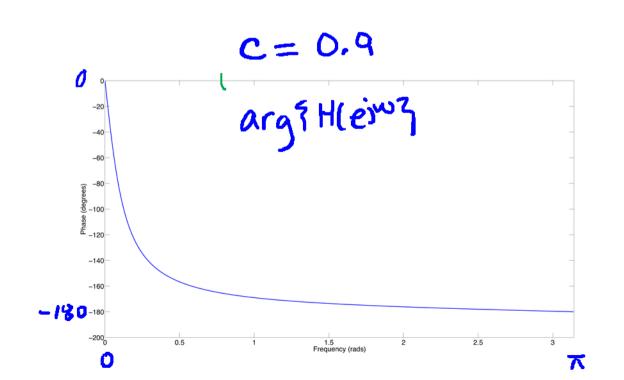
$$H_{ap}(z) = \prod_{i=1}^{p} \frac{z^{-i} - c^*_i}{1 - c_i z^{-i}}$$

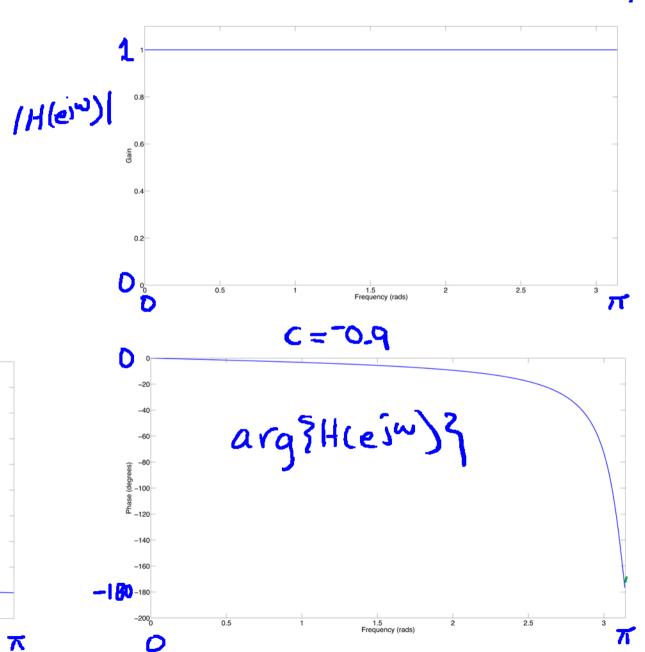
To show $|H_{ap}(e^{i\omega})| = 1$, consider P = 1 $|H_{ap}(e^{i\omega})| = \left| \frac{e^{-j\omega} - c^*}{1 - c e^{-j\omega}} \right| = \left| \frac{e^{-j\omega} (1 - c^* e^{j\omega})}{1 - c e^{-j\omega}} \right|$

$$= \left| \frac{1 - c * e^{j\omega}}{1 - c e^{-j\omega}} \right| = \frac{16*1}{161} = 1$$









To tactor $H(z) = H_{min}(z) H_{ap}(z)$:

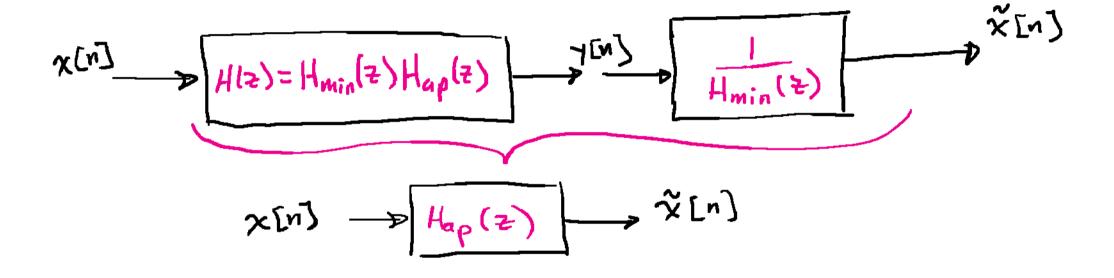
- 1) Take zeros that lie outside Izl=1 and move to Hap(2)
- 2) Add poles to Haple) in conjugate reciprocal locations of zeros
- 3) Put zeros in Hmin(z) to cancel poles added to Haplz)

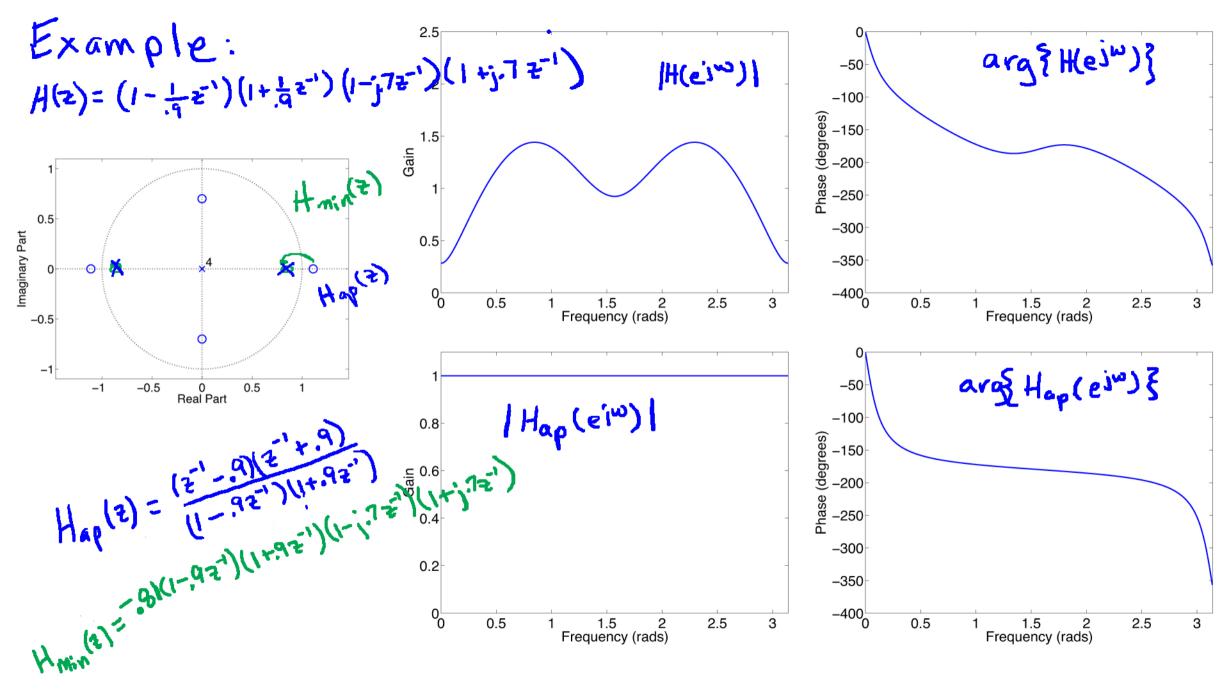
1)
$$H(z) = H_1(z)(-\beta)(z'-\frac{1}{\beta})$$

1)
$$H(z) = H_1(z)(-\beta)(z^{-1} - \frac{1}{\beta})$$

 $Z+3$) $H(z) = H_1(z)(-\beta)(1 - \frac{1}{\beta^*}z^{-1})$ $Z^{-1} - \frac{1}{\beta}$
 $Z+3$) $Z=1$

The minimum phase portion of any system has a stable, causal inverse system





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