## University of Mumbai

Examination 2020 under cluster 4 (PCE)
Program: BE Computer Engineering
Curriculum Scheme: Rev 2016
Examination: Final Year Semester VII
Course Code: CSC701 and Course Name: Digital Signal and Image Processing
Time: 1 hour

| Q NO | QUESTION | OPTIONS |  |  |  | Correct <br> Answer |
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|  |  | A | B | C | D |  |
| 1 | Time shifting of discrete time signal means | $\mathrm{y}[\mathrm{n}]=\mathrm{x}[-\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{k}]$ | $\mathrm{y}[\mathrm{n}]=\mathrm{x}[\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{k}]$ | $\mathrm{y}[\mathrm{n}]=-\mathrm{x}[\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{k}]$ | $\mathrm{y}[\mathrm{n}]=\mathrm{x}[\mathrm{n}+\mathrm{k}]$ | B |
| 2 | Correlation between two signals $x(n)$ and $y(n)$ is called | Cross Correlation | Both cross and <br> Auto <br> Correlation | Auto Correlation | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Neither cross } \\ & \text { nor auto } \\ & \text { Correlation } \end{aligned}$ | A |
| 3 | Determine the linear convolution of $\mathrm{x}(\mathrm{n})=\{3,7\}$ and $\mathrm{h}(\mathrm{n})=\{2,5,4\}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{y}(\mathrm{n})=\{6,29,47, \\ 25\} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{y}(\mathrm{n})=\{6,29,47, \\ 28\} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{y}(\mathrm{n})=\{6,25,47, \\ 28\} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} y(n)=\{6,29,37, \\ 28\} \end{gathered}$ | B |
| 4 | The system described by the input-output equation $\mathrm{y}(\mathrm{n})=4 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{n})$ is a | Dynamic system | Static system | Both static and Dynamic system | Identical system | B |
| 5 | The interface between an analog signal and a digital processor is | A/D converter | D/A converter | Modulator | Demodulator | A |
| 6 | The 2-point DFT of $\mathrm{x}(\mathrm{n})=\{1,1\}$ is | \{2,0\} | \{1,0\} | \{2,2\} | \{0,1\} | A |
| 7 | In 4-point DFT,Value of twiddle factor repeats after | $\mathrm{kn}=3$ | $\mathrm{kn}=4$ | $\mathrm{kn}=2$ | $\mathrm{kn}=5$ | A |
| 8 | Periodicity property for DFT statement is | $\mathrm{x}(\mathrm{n})=\mathrm{x}(\mathrm{n}+\mathrm{N})$ | $\mathrm{x}(\mathrm{n})=\mathrm{x}(\mathrm{N})$ | $\mathrm{x}(\mathrm{n})=\mathrm{x}(\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{N})$ | $\mathrm{x}(\mathrm{n})=\mathrm{x}(-\mathrm{n}+\mathrm{N})$ | A |


| 9 | If X1(k) and X2(k) are the N -point DFTs of $\mathrm{X} 1(\mathrm{n})$ and $\mathrm{x} 2(\mathrm{n})$ respectively, then what is the N point DFT of $x(n)=a x 1(n)+b x 2(n)$ ? | $\mathrm{X} 1(\mathrm{ak})+\mathrm{X} 2(\mathrm{bk}$ | $\mathrm{aX} 1(\mathrm{k})+\mathrm{bX} 2(\mathrm{k}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { eakX1(k)+ebk } \\ & \mathrm{X} 2(\mathrm{k}) \end{aligned}$ | aX1(k)-bX2(k) | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | For radix -2 FFT, N must be a power of | N | 4 | 2 | N/2 | C |
| 11 | In DIT-FFT | Input is decimented in time | Output is decimented in time | Input is decimented in frequency | Output is decimented in frequency | A |
| 12 | Using radix 2, what is IFFT of $\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{k})=\{3,1\}$ | \{4, -2 \} | $\{2,1\}$ | $\{4,2\}$ | \{1, 2\} | B |
| 13 | Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) algorithm uses | Dynamic approach | Divide \& conquer approach | Brute force approach | Greedy approach | B |
| 14 | Two pixels p and q are said to be $\qquad$ if $i) q$ is in $\mathrm{N} 4(\mathrm{p})$ or ii) q is in $\mathrm{ND}(\mathrm{p})$ and the set $\mathrm{N} 4(\mathrm{p})$ $\cap \mathrm{N} 4(\mathrm{q})$ has no pixels | 4-connected | 8-connected | M-connected | diagonally connected | C |
| 15 | $\qquad$ is the total amount of energy that flows from light source. | Radiance | Darkness | Brightness | Luminance | A |
| 16 | $1024 \times 1024$ image has resolution of ---- | 1048576 | 1148576 | 1248576 | 1348576 | A |
| 17 | The range of values spanned by the gray scale is called | Dynamic range | Band range | Peak range | Resolution range | A |
| 18 | In Power law transform defined by transfer function, $\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{C}(\gamma) \gamma$ where $\mathrm{C}=$ constant, when $\gamma$ $>1$ then, | wide range of dark pixel intensities transformed into narrow range | narrow range of dark pixel intensities transformed into wide range | Identity transformation | Gyama correction | A |
| 19 | The missing component on circuit board can be detected by compairing it's image with image of a properly assembled circuit board. This is application of - | Contrast strtching | Image addition | Image subtraction | Histogram equallisation | C |


| 20 | The function of $\qquad$ is to remove unwanted noise from the image while preserving all the details of original image. | Gray level slicing | Image histogram | Image segmentation | Smoothing filters | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21 | In $\qquad$ filtering, the input pixel is replaced by median of pixels contained in a window around that pixel. | Averaging | Median | High pass | Low pass | B |
| 22 | Image segmentation is also based on | morphology | set theory | extraction | Recognition | A |
| 23 | Image whose principle features are edges is called | orthogonal | isolated | edge map | edge normal | C |
| 24 | Vertical lines are angles at | 0 | 45 | 90 | 135 | C |
| 25 | Mask's response to zero means | sum to zero | subtraction to zero | division to zero | multiplication to zero | A |

