## FIR vs. IIR

- one wall
- one-shot delay
- feedforward

- two walls
- recirculating delay
- feedback



### ...as math

 $x_n$  = this input sample  $x_{(n-N)}$  = Nth previous input  $y_n$  = this output sample  $y_{(n-N)}$  = Nth previous output

 $y_n = a_0 x_n + a_N x_{(n-N)}$   $y_n = a_0 x_n - b_N y_{(n-N)}$ 

FIR

IIR

# use a pencil $x_{0,1,2,3...} = 0,1,0,0,0,0,0,...$



write out  $y_{1,2,3...} = \dots$ 

## impulse responses



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#### test FIR in webchuck



- two walls
- recirculating delay
- feedback



$$\begin{array}{c|c} \bullet & a_{0} = .5 \\ \bullet & a_{1} = .5 \\ \bullet & x_{0} = 0 \\ \bullet & y_{n} = a_{0}x_{n} + a_{1}x_{(n-1)} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \circ & coeffs \\ \bullet & a_{0} = .5 \\ \bullet & b_{1} = -.5 \\ \bullet & y_{0} = 0 \\ \bullet & y_{0} = 0 \\ \bullet & y_{n} = a_{0}x_{n} - b_{1}y_{(n-1)} \end{array}$$

# the all-in-one filter difference equation (as C code)

/\* This code implements the standard difference equation, (Cook: pg. 26) y[0] = g \* (x[0]) + a[1] \* (x[1]) + a[N] \* x[N]) $- b[1]_{A} * (y[1]) - \dots + b[M] * y[M]$ For simplicity, N = M |= "ORDER" \*X Out = In + delayedIn - delayedOut[0] = this sample [1] = last sample[N] = Nth delayed sample



## convolution (FIR)



## convert any IR to FIR



## summary

- filters, linear, don't add frequencies (as opposed to modulation or distortion, non-linear)
- filters change duration and spectral weighting
- size from big to little: echo, pitch, eq, image pos.
- Sharpness ('Q') from high to low: string, tube
- it's hard to find simple filters in nature, most are combinations, complexes