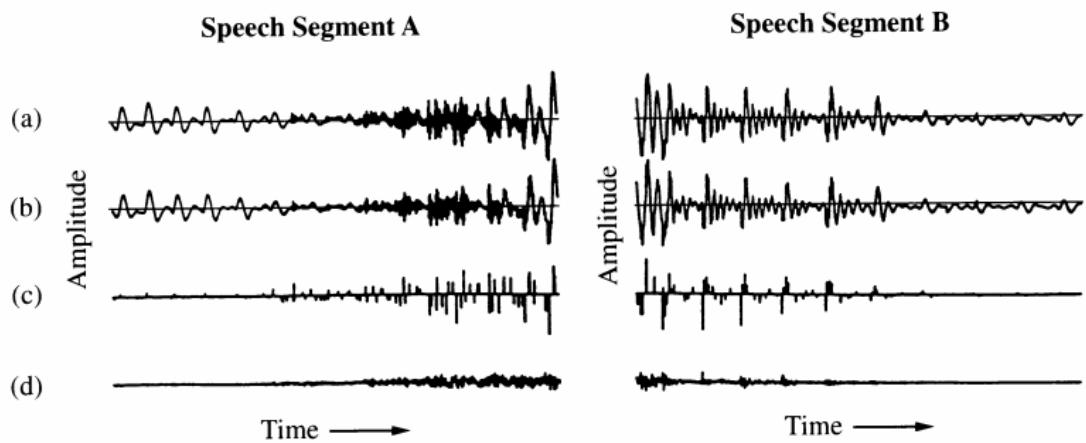
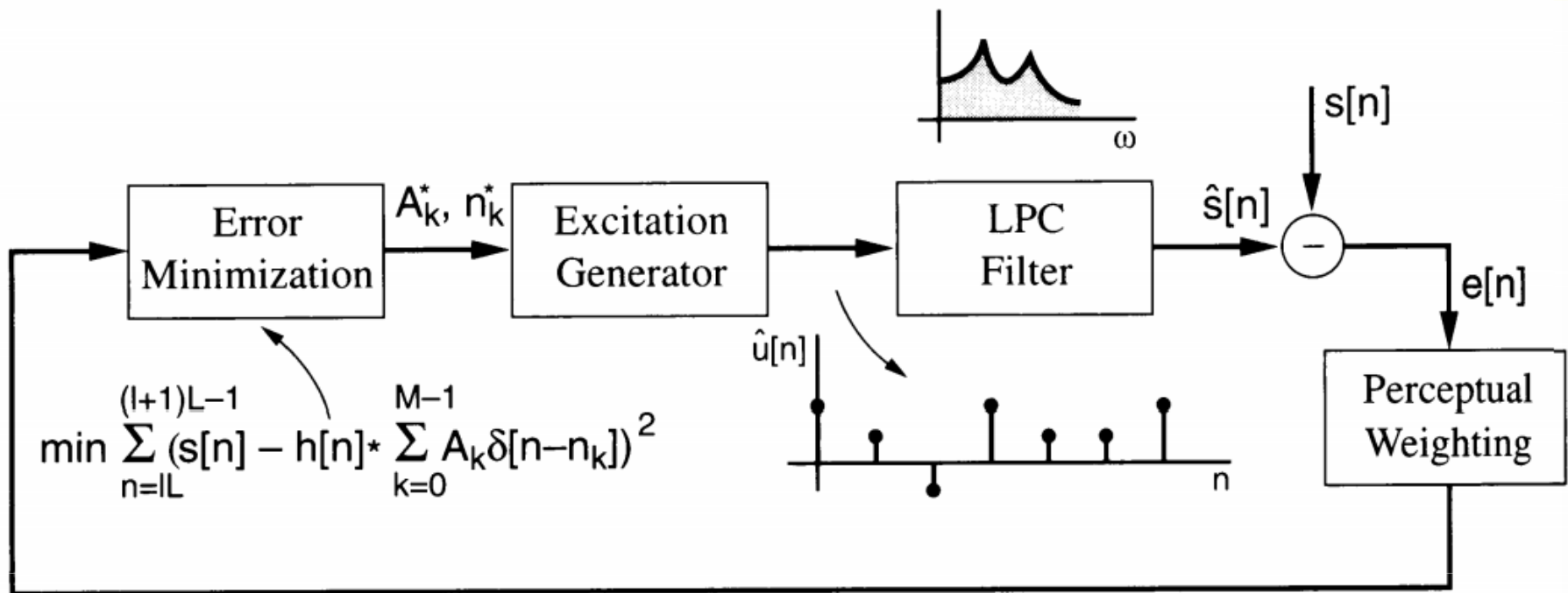


$$A_p(z) = A_{p-1}(z) + k_p z^{-p} A_{p-1}(1/z)$$

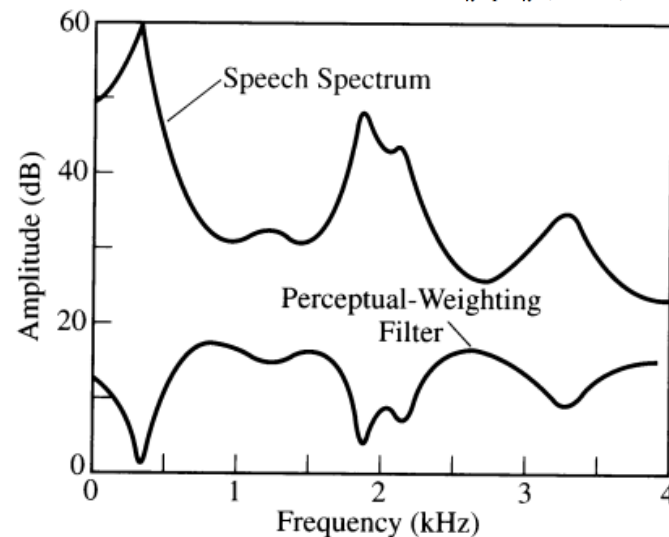
$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Let } k_{m+1} = +1 \\ k_{m+1} = -1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} P(z) = A_m(z) + z^{-(m+1)} A_m(1/z) \\ Q(z) = A_m(z) - z^{-(m+1)} A_m(1/z) \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1 \ a_2 \ \dots \ a_{m-1} \ a_m \ \text{Sym} \\ a_m \ a_{m-1} \ \dots \ a_2 \ a_1 \ \text{anti} \\ a_1 \ a_2 \ \dots \ a_{m-1} \ a_m \ \text{Sym} \\ -a_m \ -a_{m-1} \ \dots \ -a_2 \ -a_1 \ \text{anti} \end{array} \right.$$

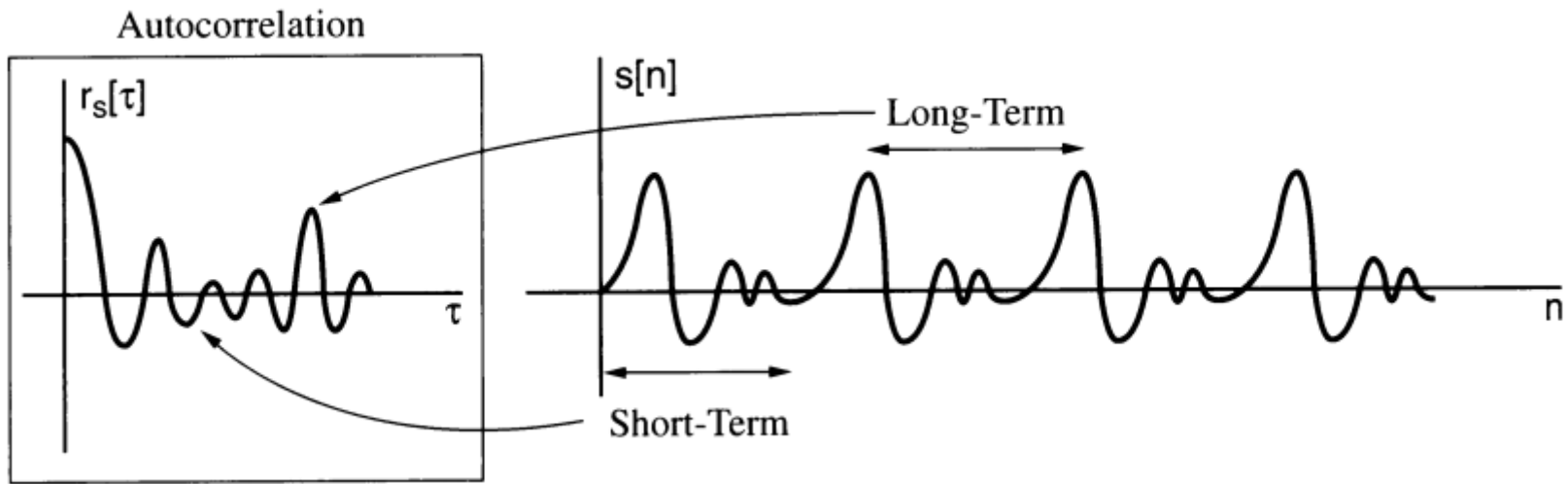
$$A_m(z) = \frac{1}{2} [P(z) + Q(z)]$$

- \* All zeros of  $P(z)$  &  $Q(z)$  are on the unit circle
- \* Zeros of  $P(z)$  &  $Q(z)$  are interlaced with each other
- \* Minimum phase property of  $A_m(z)$  is preserved after quantization of the zeros of  $P(z)$  &  $Q(z)$



$$Q(z) = \frac{1 - P(z)}{1 - P(z/\alpha)} = \frac{1 - \sum_{k=1}^p a_k z^{-k}}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^p a_k (z/\alpha)^{-k}}$$





$$B(z) = 1 - bz^{-P}$$

