Designing Filter for Certain Subclasses of Analytic Univalent Functions

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Article Info	ABSTRACT

In this paper we consider certain subclasses of analytic univalent functions and plot a frequency response of appropriate circuit for both amplitude and phase with changing source frequency.

Mathematics Subject Classification, 2010: 30C45.

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1. Introduction

Let A be the class of functions f(z) of the form

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \tag{1.1}$$

which are analytic in the open unit disk $\Delta = \{z \in C: |z| <1\}$.We also denoteby S the class of all functions in the normalized analytic function class A which are univalent in Δ. Goodman[4] introduced the subclasses of S. The class S*of all starlike functions with respect to the origin.

A function f ∈A is said to be starlike with respect to the origin if it maps Δ onto a Starlike domain with respect to the origin. Robertson [5] gave necessary and sufficient condition for class S* is $Re \frac{zf\prime(z)}{f(z)} > 0, z\epsilon\Delta$. For $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1, |t| \leq 1$ and $t \neq 1$, a function $f \in A$ given by (1.1) is said to be in the clas$P(\alpha, \lambda, t)$ifthefollowing conditions are satisfied the analytic characterization

$$Re \frac{(1-t)zf\prime(z)}{(1-\lambda)[f(z)-f(tz)]+\lambda z\left[f'^{(z)}-tf\prime(tz)\right]} > \alpha, \; z\epsilon\Delta \tag{1.2}$$

Recently these kind of classes were studied by Srutha keerthi and et.al[6].

Analysis of a circuit with varying frequency of sinusoidal sources is called the frequency response of a circuit. Frequency selection in the circuits is called filters because of their ability to filter out certain input signals on the basis of frequency. Using transfer function of circuit, we plot a frequency response of the circuit for both amplitude and phase with changing source frequency. One graph of |H(jω)| versus frequency jω. It is called the Magnitude plot.

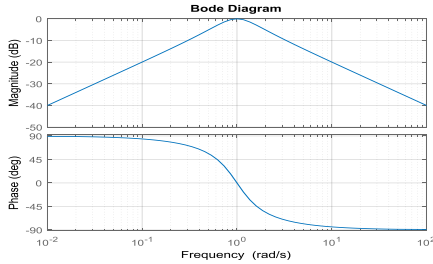One graph of θ(jω) versus frequency ω. It is called the Phase Angle plot.
A Low-Pass filterpasses signals at frequencies lower than the cutoff frequency from the input to the output. A High-Pass filterpasses signals at frequencies higher than the cutoff frequency from the input to the output. A Band-Pass filter passes signals within the band defined by two cutoff frequencies from the input to the output.

1.1   Frequency response of a rlc circuit (bandpass filter)

Let us consider the function $\frac{z}{1+z+z^\wedge 2}$ belongs to the class of all analytic univalent function with the Montel normalization (ie.$\frac{z}{1+z+z^\wedge 2} \in S$), which is a transfer function for the RLC circuit in series. Using transfer function of circuit, we plot a frequency response of the circuit for both amplitudeand phasewith changing source frequency. For the above transfer function RLC values are R=1;L=1;C=1;

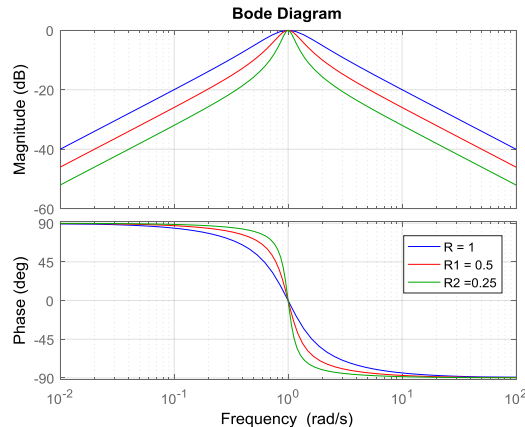| Matlab code	Output

R=1;
L=1;
C=1;
 f=0:0.01:10;
 w=2*pi*f;
 subplot (2,1,1)
 h=abs(((j*w)*R/L)./((j*w).^2
+(j*w)*R/L+1/L*C));
semilogx(w,h)
 grid on
title('|H(j\omega)|')
xlabel ('\omega')
ylabel ('|H(j\omega)|')
theta=angle(((j*w)*R/L)./((j*w).^2
+(j*w)*R/L+1/L*C));
subplot (2,1,2)
degree=theta*180/pi;
semilogx(w,degree)
 grid on
title('\theta(j\omega)')
xlabel('\omega')
ylabel('\theta(j\omega)')	

The Bode plot is a convenient tool for investigating the bandpass characteristics of the RLC network. Use tf to specify the circuit's transfer function for the values

Matlab code using bode	Output

R = 1; L = 1; C = 1;
G = tf([R/L 0],[1 R/L 1/(L*C)])
bode(G),
grid on
	G = s
	    ----------- 	
	    s^2 + s + 1
	 Continuous-time transfer function.

The transfer function from input to output voltage is:

$$G(s) \frac{\dfrac{sR}{L}}{s^2 + \dfrac{sR}{L} + \dfrac{1}{LC}}$$

To build a bandpass filter tuned to the frequency 1 rad/s, set L=C=1 and use R to tune the filter band. To get a narrower passing band, try decreasing values of R as follows

|	
R = 1; L = 1; C = 1; G = tf([R/L 0],[1 R/L 1/(L*C)]) bode(G), grid R1 = 0.5; G1 = tf([R1/L 0],[1 R1/L 1/(L*C)]) R2 = 0.25; G2 = tf([R2/L 0],[1 R2/L 1/(L*C)]) bode(G,'b',G1,'r',G2,'g'), grid legend('R = 1','R1 = 0.5','R2 =0.25')	

The resistor value R=0.25 gives a filter narrowly tuned around the target frequency of 1 rad/s.

1.1. Time response of the circuit

We can confirm the attenuation properties of the circuit G2 (R=0.25) by simulating how this filter transforms sine waves with frequency 0.9, 1, and 1.1 rad/s:

<table>
<tr><td>

```
t = 0:0.05:250;
opt = timeoptions;
opt.Title.FontWeight = 'Bold';
subplot(311), lsim(G2,sin(t),t,opt),
 title('w = 1')
subplot(312), lsim(G2,sin(0.9*t),t,opt),
title('w = 0.9')
subplot(313), lsim(G2,sin(1.1*t),t,opt),
 title('w = 1.1')
```
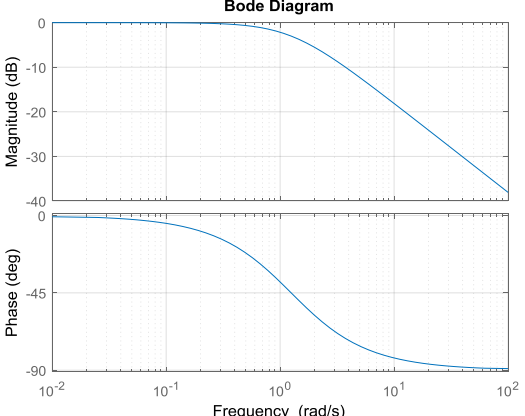
</td><td>

</td></tr>
</table>
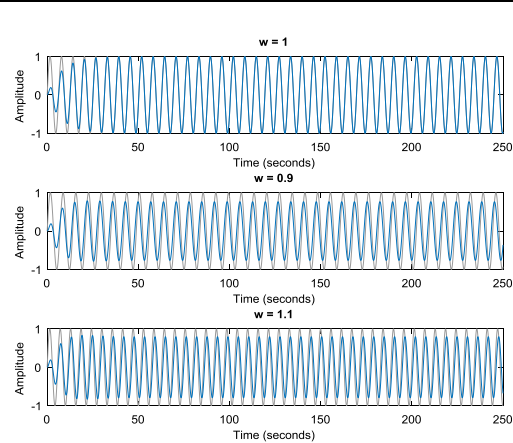
The waves at 0.9 and 1.1 rad/s are considerably attenuated. The wave at 1 rad/s comes out unchanged once the transients have died off.

2. Frequency response of rl circuit (lowpass filter)

For the case $\lambda = 0.2$, $f = \frac{z}{(1+z)}$, $t = 0$ and $\alpha = 0$ in $P(\alpha,\lambda,t)$ we get the function $H(z) = \frac{5}{4z+5}$ which is a transfer function for the RL circuit in series. Using transfer function of circuit, we plot a frequency response of the circuit. For the above transfer function RL values are R=1; L=0.8;

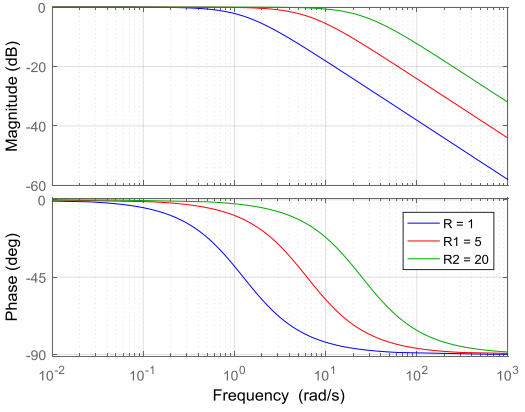| Matlab code	Output

`>> R=1;`
`>> L=0.8;`
`>> f=0:0.01:10;`
`>> w=2*pi*f;`
`>> subplot (2,1,1)`
`>> h=abs((R/L)./(j*w+(R/L)));`
`>>semilogx(w,h)`
`>> grid on`
`>> title('|H(j\omega)|')`
`>>xlabel ('\omega')`
`>>ylabel ('|H(j\omega)|')`
`>> theta=angle((R/L)./(j*w+(R/L)));`
`>> subplot (2,1,2)`
`>> degree=theta*180/pi;`
`>>semilogx(w,degree)`
`>> grid on`
`>> title('\theta(j\omega)')`
`>>xlabel('\omega')`
`>>ylabel('\theta(j\omega)')`	

The Bode plot is a convenient tool for investigating the lowpass characteristics of the RL network. Use tf to specify the circuit's transfer function for the values.

Matlab code using bode	Output

syms s
 n=[0 5/4];
 d=[1 5/4];
 G=tf(n,d)
bode (G)
grid on
	g =
	
	  1.25
	 -------- 	
	 s + 1.25
	
	Continuous-time transfer function.

The transfer function from input to output voltage is:

$$G(s)\frac{\frac{R}{L}}{s+\frac{R}{L}}$$

To build a bandpass filter tuned to the frequency 1 rad/s, set L=4/5 and use R to tune the filter band. To get a narrower passing band, try decreasing values of R as follows

R = 1; L = 4/5; G = tf([R/L],[1 R/L]) bode(G), grid R1 = 5; G1 = tf([R1/L],[1 R1/L]); R2 = 20; G2 = tf([R2/L],[1 R2/L]); bode(G,'b',G1,'r',G2,'g'), grid legend('R = 1','R1 = 5','R2 = 20')	

The resistor value R=1 gives a filter narrowly tuned around the target frequency of 1 rad/s.

2.1 time response of the circuit

We can confirm the attenuation properties of the circuit G2 (R=1) by simulating how this filter transforms sine waves with frequency 0.5, 1, and 1.5 rad/s:

t = 0:0.05:250;
opt = timeoptions;
opt.Title.FontWeight = 'Bold';
subplot(311), lsim(G,sin(0.5*t),t,opt), title('w = 0.5')
subplot(312), lsim(G,sin(1*t),t,opt), title('w = 1')
subplot(313), lsim(G,sin(1.5*t),t,opt), title('w = 1.5')	
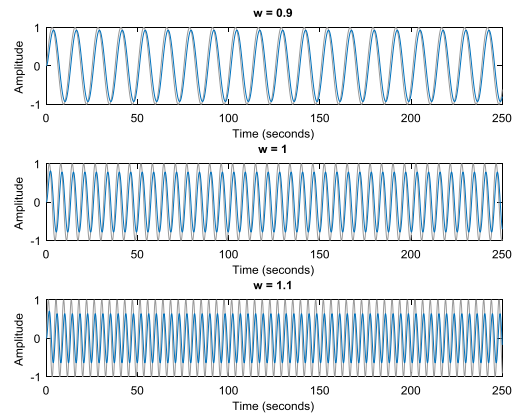
The waves at 1 and 1.1 rad/s are considerably attenuated. The wave at 0.9 rad/s comes out unchanged once the transients have died off.

3. Frequency response of rc circuit (lowpass filter)

H(z) is also a transfer function for the RC circuit in series. Using transfer function of circuit, we plot a frequency response of the circuit for both amplitude and phase with changing source frequency. For the above transfer function RC values R=1; C=0.8;
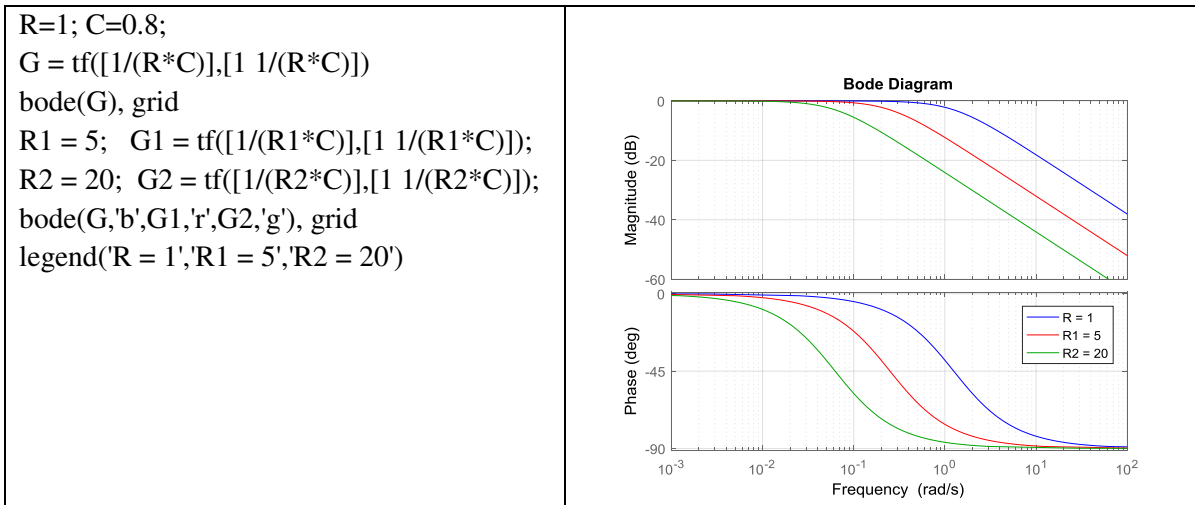
Matlab code	Output

R=1;
C=0.8;
f=0:0.01:10;
w=2*pi*f;
h=abs((1/(R*C))./(j*w+1/(R*C)));
subplot (2,1,1)
semilogx(w,h)
grid on
title('|H(j\omega)')
xlabel ('\omega')
ylabel ('|H(j\omega)')
theta=angle((1/(R*C))./(j*w+1/(R*C)));
subplot (2,1,2)
degree=theta*180/pi;
semilogx (w, degree)
grid on
title('\theta(j\omega)')
xlabel('\omega')
ylabel('\theta(j\omega)')	

The transfer function from input to output voltage is:

$$G(s) \; \frac{\frac{1}{RC}}{s+\frac{1}{RC}}$$

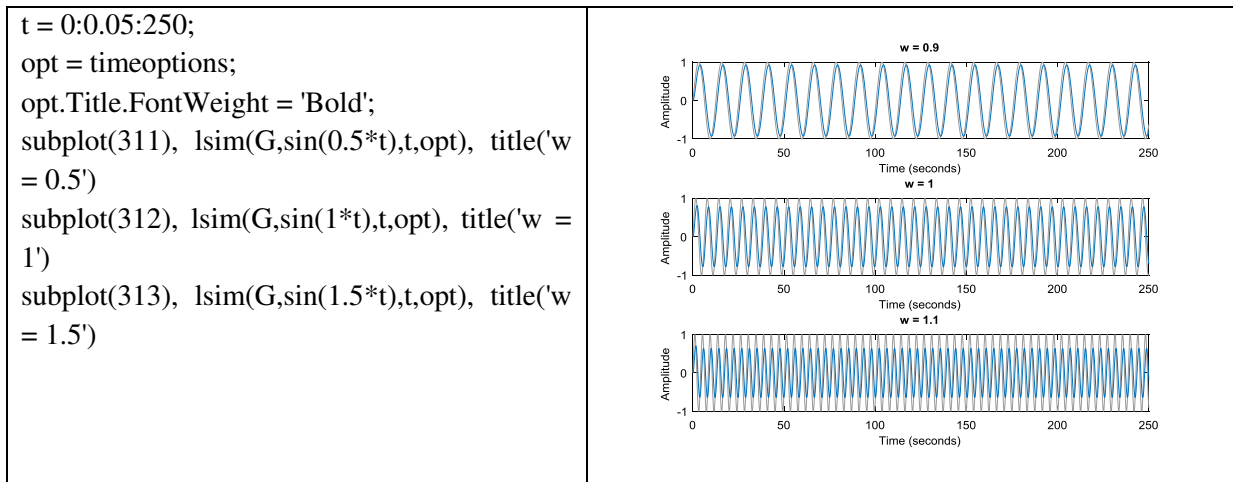To build a lowpass filter tuned to the frequency 1 rad/s, set C=0.8 and use R to tune the

filter band. To get a narrower passing band, try increasing values of R as follows

```
R=1; C=0.8;
G = tf([1/(R*C)],[1 1/(R*C)])
bode(G), grid
R1 = 5;   G1 = tf([1/(R1*C)],[1 1/(R1*C)]);
R2 = 20;  G2 = tf([1/(R2*C)],[1 1/(R2*C)]);
bode(G,'b',G1,'r',G2,'g'), grid
legend('R = 1','R1 = 5','R2 = 20')
```


The resistor value R=20 gives a filter narrowly tuned around the target frequency of 1 rad/s.

3.1 analyzing the time response of the circuit

We can confirm the attenuation properties of the circuit G (R=1) by simulating how this filter transforms sine waves with frequency 0.5, 1, and 1.5 rad/s:

```
t = 0:0.05:250;
opt = timeoptions;
opt.Title.FontWeight = 'Bold';
subplot(311),  lsim(G,sin(0.5*t),t,opt),  title('w = 0.5')
subplot(312),  lsim(G,sin(1*t),t,opt),  title('w = 1')
subplot(313),  lsim(G,sin(1.5*t),t,opt),  title('w = 1.5')
```


The waves at 1 and 1.1 rad/s are considerably attenuated. The wave at 0.9 rad/s comes out unchanged once the transients have died off.

4. Frequency response of rl circuit (highpass filter)

Let us consider the function $\frac{z}{1+z}$ belongs to the class of all analytic univalent function with the Montel normalization (ie. $\frac{z}{1+z} \in S$), which is a transfer function for the RL circuit in series. Using transfer function of circuit, we plot a frequency response of the circuit. For the above transfer function RL values R=1; L=1;

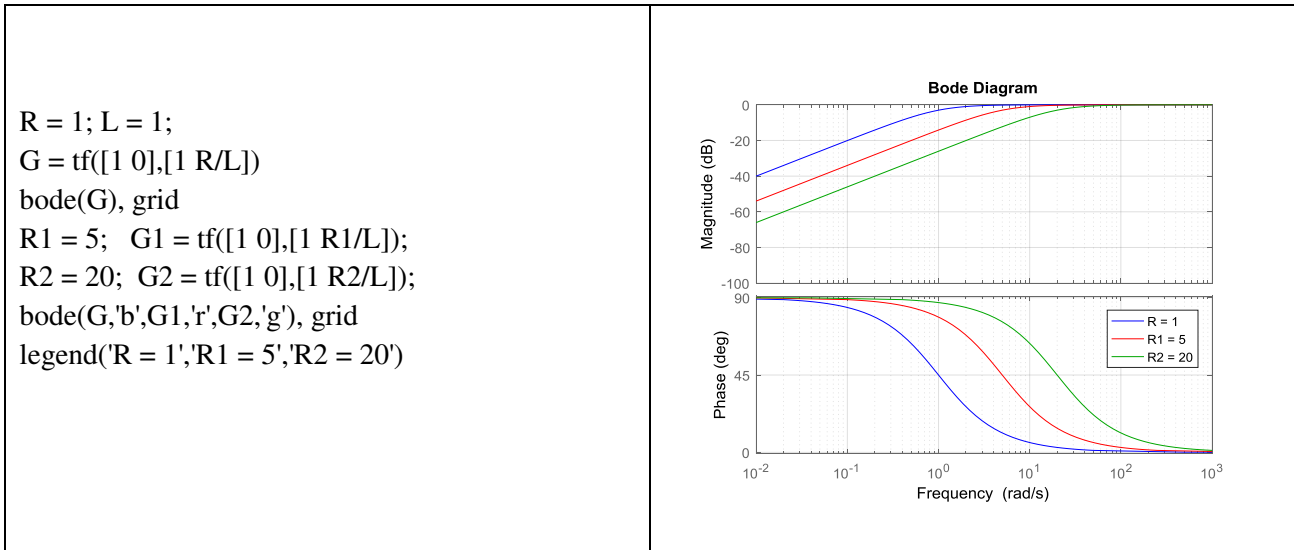| Matlab code	Output

R=1;
L=1;
f=0:0.01:10;
w=2*pi*f;
h=abs((j*w)./(j*w+R/L));
subplot (2,1,1)
semilogx(w,h)
grid on
title('|H(j\omega)')
xlabel ('\omega')
ylabel ('|H(j\omega)')
theta=angle((j*w)./(j*w+R/L));
subplot (2,1,2)
plot (w, theta)
degree=theta*180/pi;
semilogx (f, degree)
grid on
title('\theta(j\omega)')
xlabel('\omega')
ylabel('\theta(j\omega)')	

The Bode plot is a convenient tool for investigating the highpass characteristics of the RL network. Use tf to specify the circuit's transfer function for the values

syms s
 n=[1 0];
 d=[1 1];
 G=tf(n,d)
bode (G)
grid on	

The transfer function from input to output voltage is:
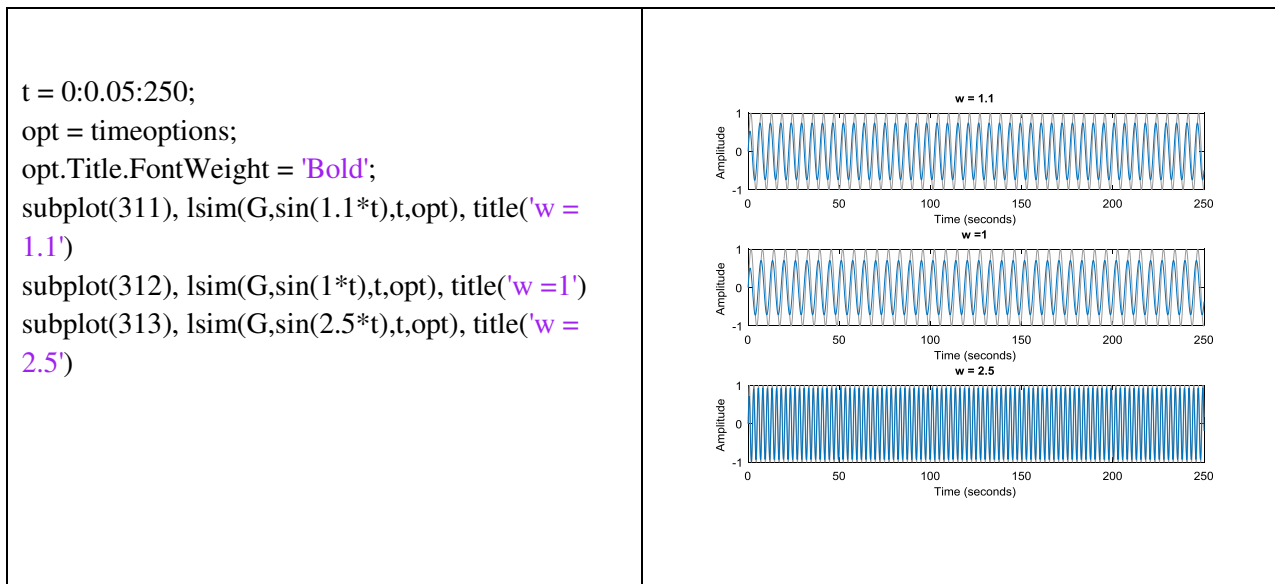
$$G(s) \frac{s}{s + \dfrac{R}{L}}$$

To build a bandpass filter tuned to the frequency 1 rad/s, set L=1 and use R to tune the filter band. To get a narrower passing band, try decreasing values of R as follows

```
R = 1; L = 1;
G = tf([1 0],[1 R/L])
bode(G), grid
R1 = 5;   G1 = tf([1 0],[1 R1/L]);
R2 = 20;  G2 = tf([1 0],[1 R2/L]);
bode(G,'b',G1,'r',G2,'g'), grid
legend('R = 1','R1 = 5','R2 = 20')
```


The resistor value R=20 gives a filter narrowly tuned around the target frequency of 1 rad/s.

4.1 analyzing the time response of the circuit

We can confirm the attenuation properties of the circuit G (R=1) by simulating how this filter transforms sine waves with frequency 1, 1.1, and 2.5 rad/s:

```
t = 0:0.05:250;
opt = timeoptions;
opt.Title.FontWeight = 'Bold';
subplot(311), lsim(G,sin(1.1*t),t,opt), title('w =
1.1')
subplot(312), lsim(G,sin(1*t),t,opt), title('w =1')
subplot(313), lsim(G,sin(2.5*t),t,opt), title('w =
2.5')
```


The waves at 1 and 1.1 rad/s are considerably attenuated. The wave at 2.5 rad/s comes out unchanged once the transients have died off.

5. Frequency response of rc circuit (highpass filter)

Let us consider the function $\frac{z}{1+z}$ belongs to the class of all analytic univalent function with the Montel normalization (ie. $\frac{z}{1+z} \in S$), which is a transfer function for the RC circuit in series. Using transfer function of circuit, we plot a frequency response of the circuit. For the above transfer function RC valuesare R=1; C=1;

```
R=1;
C=1;
f=0:0.01:10;
w=2*pi*f;
h=abs((j*w)./(j*w+R*C));
subplot (2,1,1)
semilogx(w,h)
grid on
title('|H(j\omega)')
xlabel ('\omega')
ylabel ('|H(j\omega)')
theta=angle((j*w)./(j*w+R*C));
subplot (2,1,2)
plot (w, theta)
degree=theta*180/pi;
semilogx (f, degree)
grid on
title('\theta(j\omega)')
xlabel('\omega')
ylabel('\theta(j\omega)')
```
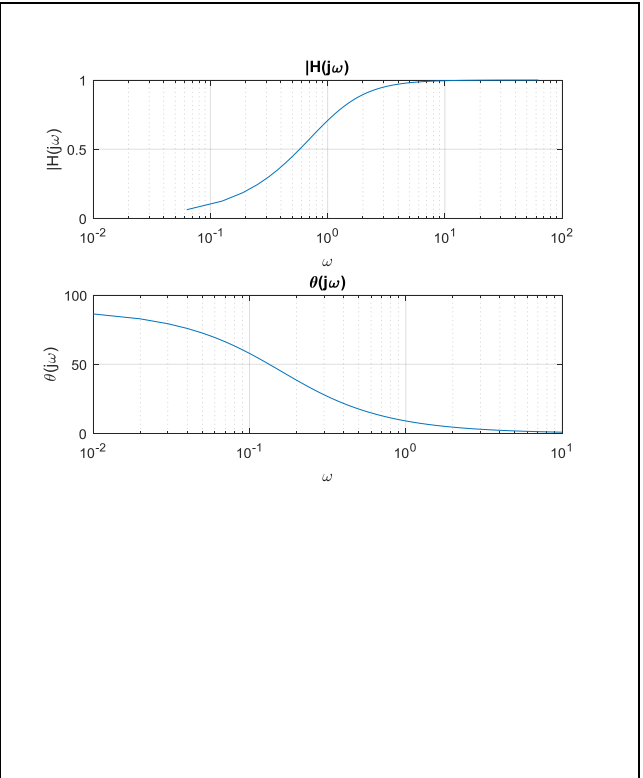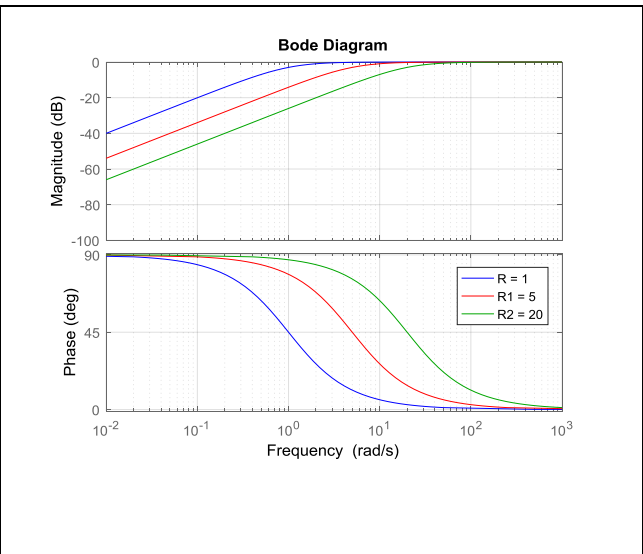

The transfer function from input to output voltage is:

$$G(s) \frac{s}{s + RC}$$

To build a bandpass filter tuned to the frequency 1 rad/s, set C=1 and use R to tune the filter band. To get a narrower passing band, try decreasing values of R as follows
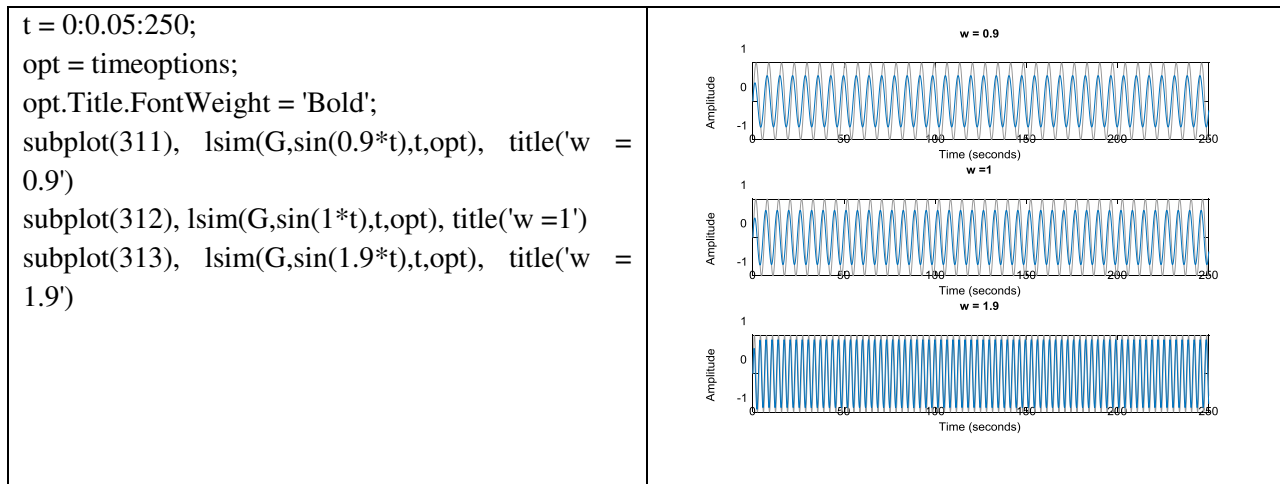
```
R = 1; C = 1;
G = tf([1 0],[1 R*C])
bode(G), grid
R1 = 5;   G1 = tf([1 0],[1 R1*C]);
R2 = 20;  G2 = tf([1 0],[1 R2*C]);
bode(G,'b',G1,'r',G2,'g'), grid
legend('R = 1','R1 = 5','R2 = 20')
```


The resistor value R=1 gives a filter narrowly tuned around the target frequency of 1 rad/s.

5.1 analyzing the time response of the circuit

We can confirm the attenuation properties of the circuit G (R=1) by simulating how this filter transforms sine waves with frequency 0.9, 1, and 1.9 rad/s:

```
t = 0:0.05:250;
opt = timeoptions;
opt.Title.FontWeight = 'Bold';
subplot(311),  lsim(G,sin(0.9*t),t,opt),  title('w = 0.9')
subplot(312), lsim(G,sin(1*t),t,opt), title('w =1')
subplot(313),  lsim(G,sin(1.9*t),t,opt),  title('w = 1.9')
```


The waves at 0.9 and 1 rad/s are considerably attenuated. The wave at 1.9 rad/s comes out unchanged once the transients have died off.

References

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