

EES 351: In-Class Exercise # 21

Instructions

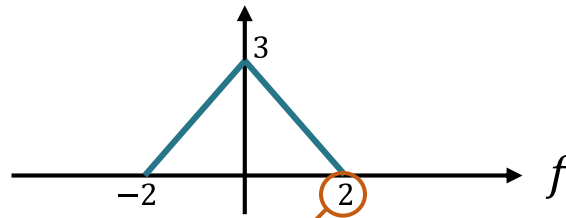
- Work alone or in a group of no more than three students. **The group cannot be the same as any of your former groups after the midterm.**
- Only one submission is needed for each group.
- You have two choices for submission:
 - Online submission via Google Classroom
 - PDF only.
 - Only for those who can directly work on the posted files using devices with pen input.
 - Paper size should be the same as the posted file.
 - No scanned work, photos, or screen capture.
 - Your file name should start with the 10-digit student ID of one member. (You may add the IDs of other members, exercise #, or other information as well.)
 - Hardcopy submission
- Do not panic.**

Date: 25 / 11 / 2020

Name

ID (last 3 digits)

Consider a continuous-time signal $g(t)$ whose **Fourier transform** is plotted below.



- (a) Find the Nyquist sampling rate for this signal.

$$\text{Nyquist sampling rate} = 2 \times f_{max} = 2 \times 2 = 4 \text{ [Sa/s]}$$

Note that f_{max} is NOT the frequency at which the spectrum is maximum.

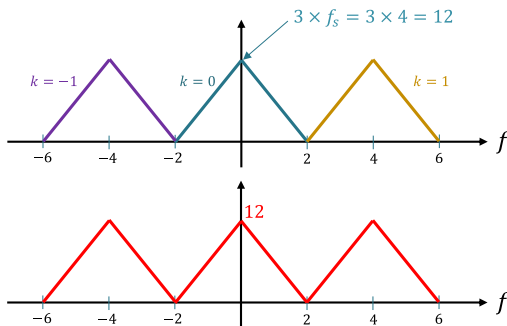
Mathematically, $f_{max} = \max\{f: G(f) \neq 0\}$.

- (b) The ideal sampled signal $g_\delta(t)$ is defined by $g_\delta(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} g[n] \delta(t - nT_s)$

where T_s is the sampling interval.

Plot the **Fourier transform** of $g_\delta(t)$ from $f = -6$ to $f = 6$.

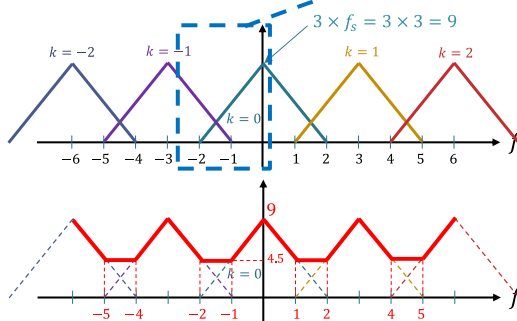
- a. when $T_s = 1/4 \Rightarrow f_s = \frac{1}{T_s} = 4$



$$G_\delta(f) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f_s G(f - kf_s)$$

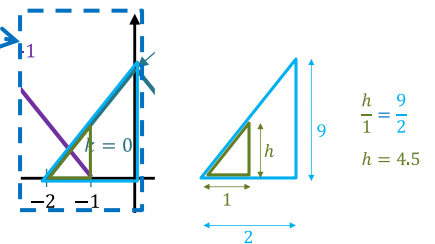
Only $f_s G(f - kf_s)$ for $k = -1, 0, 1$ are shown here. The contribution from other k values are outside of this specified freq. range.

- b. when $T_s = 1/3 \Rightarrow f_s = \frac{1}{T_s} = 3$

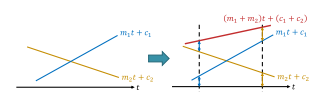


$$G_\delta(f) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f_s G(f - kf_s)$$

Only $f_s G(f - kf_s)$ for $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2$ are shown here. The contribution from other k values are outside of this specified freq. range.



Drawing the sum of two straight lines



$(m_1 t + c_1) + (m_2 t + c_2) = (m_1 + m_2)t + (c_1 + c_2)$
 Still a straight line.
 So, it's enough to locate two points and then draw a straight line through them.