

# Lecture 11: Spectra of Sampled Signals

(1)

recall digital frequency  $\hat{f} = \frac{f_0}{f_s}$

note that if  $f_s > 2 f_{\max}$ , then  $\hat{f}_{\max} = \frac{f_{\max}}{f_s} < \frac{1}{2}$  cycles/sample

Recall the Fourier series expansion/representation/synthesis:

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{j2\pi f_0 k t}$$

If  $x(t)$  only has low frequencies

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-N}^N a_k e^{j2\pi f_0 k t}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{\max} = N f_0$$

$\Rightarrow$  to avoid aliasing, sample @ freq  $f_s > 2N f_0$

Suppose we sample  $x(t)$  w/ freq  $f_s \Rightarrow 2Nf_0$  ( $T_s = 1/f_s$ ) <sup>(2)</sup>

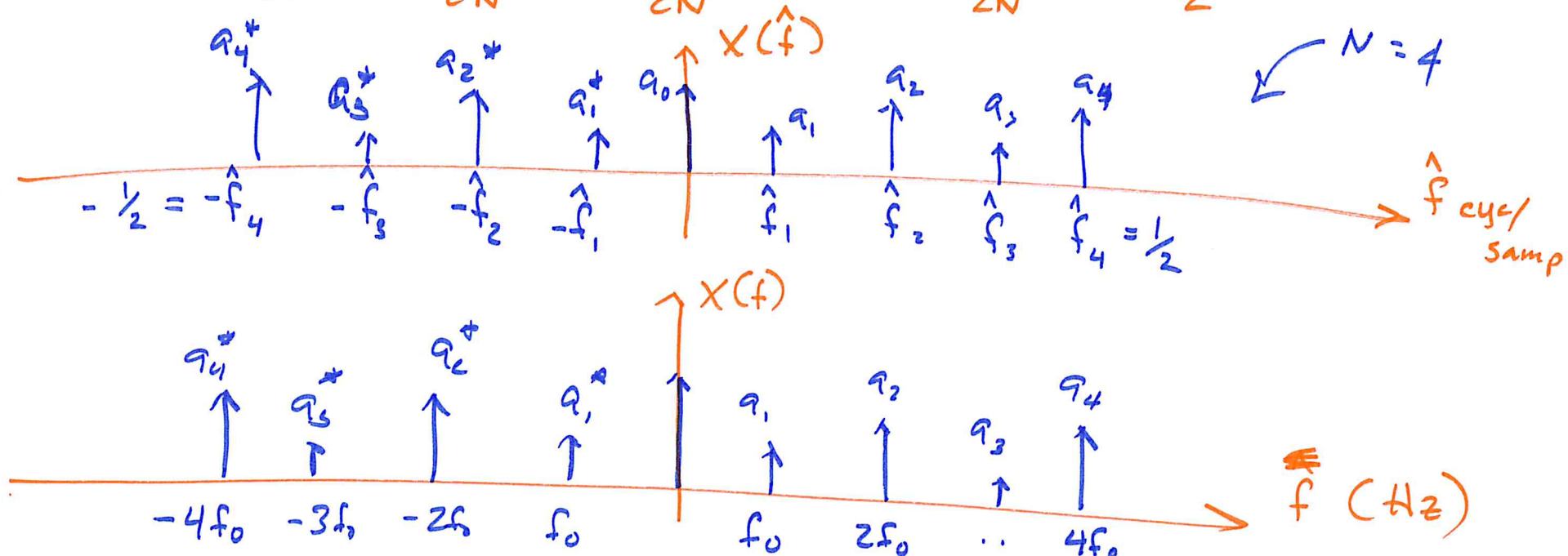
$$x[n] = x(nT_s) = \sum_{k=-N}^N a_k e^{j2\pi k \frac{f_0 n}{f_s}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=-N}^N a_k e^{j2\pi k \frac{1}{2N} n}$$

$\underbrace{\frac{1}{2N}}_{\hat{f}_k}$

$\Rightarrow$  digital frequencies in  $x[n]$  are

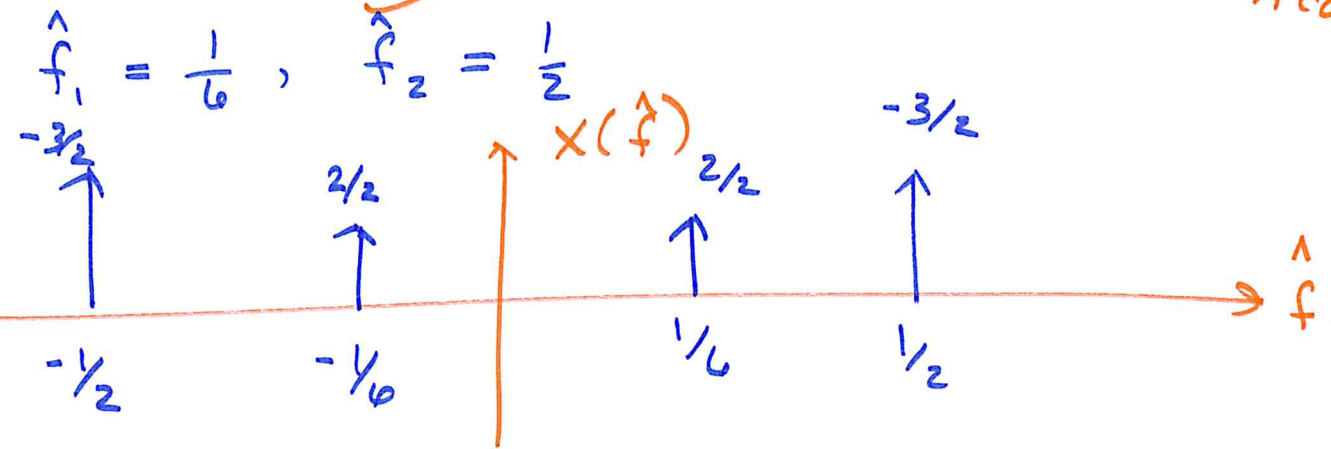
$$0, \pm \frac{1}{2N}, \pm \frac{2}{2N}, \pm \frac{3}{2N}, \dots, \pm \frac{N-1}{2N}, \pm \frac{1}{2}$$



Ex:  $x(t) = 2 \cos(2\pi 100t) - 3 \cos(2\pi 300t)$

$f_s = 600 \text{ samples/sec}$        $nT_s = n/f_s = n/600$

$x[n] = 2 \cos\left(2\pi \frac{100}{600} n\right) - 3 \cos\left(2\pi \frac{300}{600} n\right)$



$A \cos(\theta) = \frac{A}{2} e^{j\theta} + \frac{A}{2} e^{-j\theta}$

⇒ same shape as original spectrum

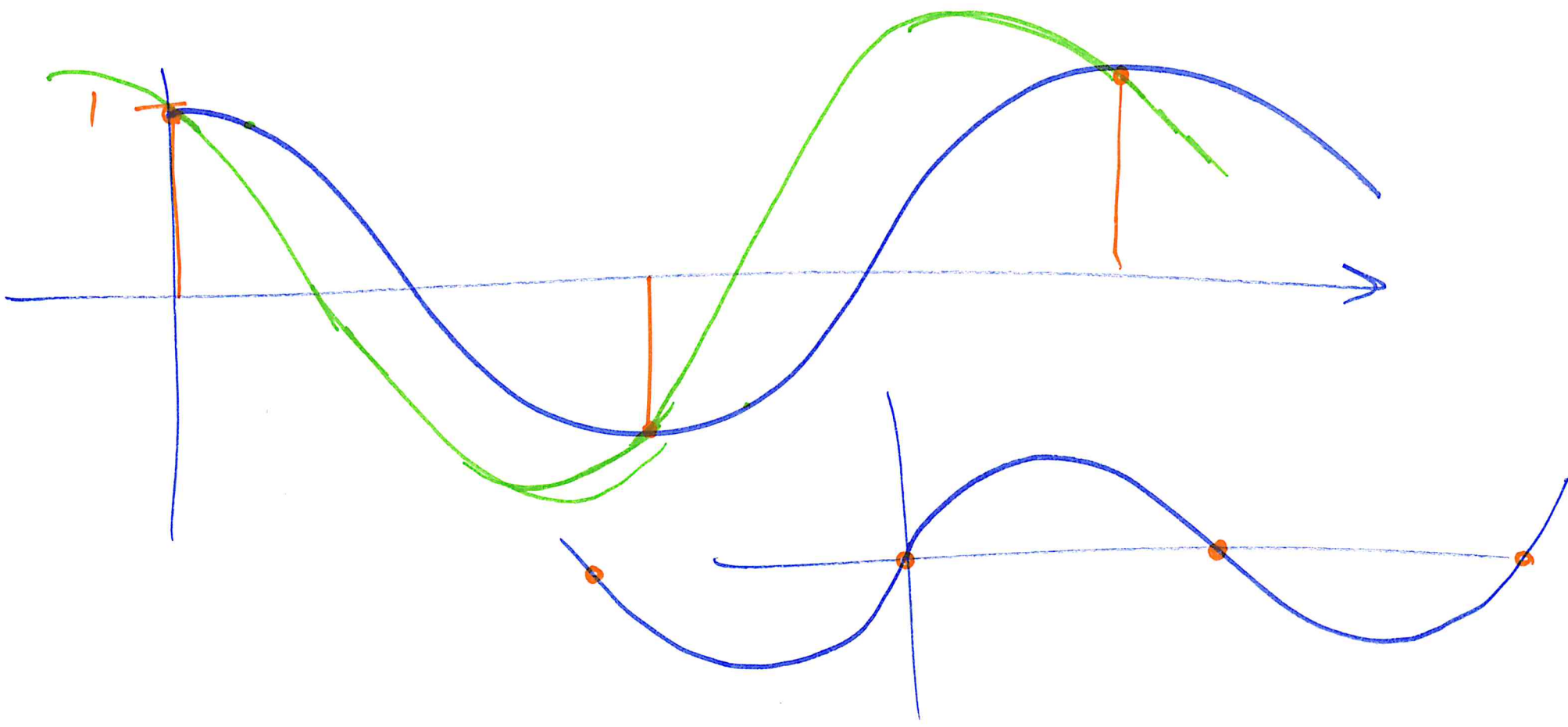
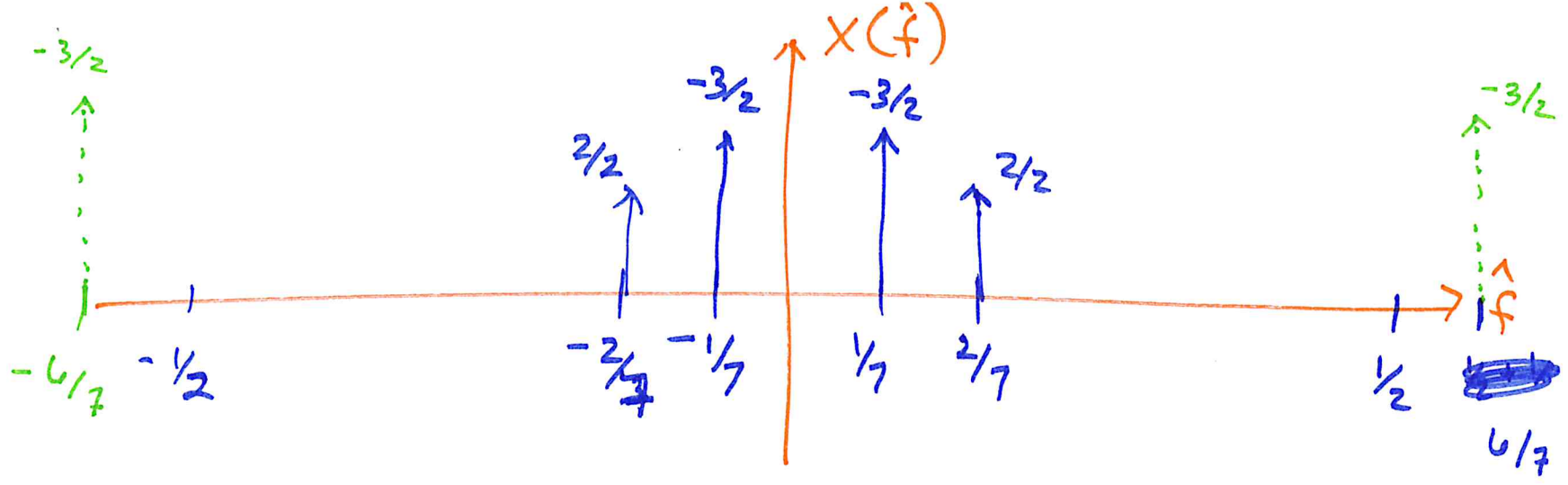
$f_s = 350 \text{ samples/sec}$

$x[n] = 2 \cos\left(2\pi \frac{100}{350} n\right) - 3 \cos\left(2\pi \frac{300}{350} n\right)$

$= 2 \cos\left(2\pi \frac{2}{7} n\right) - 3 \cos\left(2\pi \frac{1}{7} n\right)$

$\hat{f}_1 = 2/7, \hat{f}_2 = 1/7$

$\cos(-2\pi \frac{4}{7} n)$   
 $= \cos(2\pi n - 2\pi \frac{4}{7} n)$   
 $= \cos(2\pi (1 - 4/7) n)$   
 $= \cos(2\pi \frac{1}{7} n)$



Ultimately we want to reconstruct a signal from <sup>(5)</sup> samples. Our strategy: assume  $x(t)$  is low-frequency and find the lowest-frequency sum of sinusoids that matches the samples. Aliasing makes that process inaccurate.