

Discrete Fourier

①

$$X_k = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n \cdot e^{-j2\pi kn/N}$$

$$Z_k = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (x[n] + y[n]) \cdot e^{-j2\pi kn/N}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \cdot e^{-j2\pi kn/N} + \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} y[n] \cdot e^{-j2\pi kn/N}$$

$$= X_k + Y_k$$

$$Z_k = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (a \cdot x[n]) \cdot e^{-j2\pi kn/N}$$

$$= a \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \cdot e^{-j2\pi kn/N} = a \cdot X_k$$

DFT are additive & homogeneous
because it's a linear sum

b) $X_k = \delta[k - k_0]$

$$X_k = \delta[k - k_0]$$

$$x_n = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X_k \cdot e^{j2\pi kn/N}$$

$$X_k = 0 \text{ except at } k = k_0$$

$$\text{so } X_n = \frac{1}{N} \cdot e^{j2\pi k_0 n/N}$$

② a more narrow pulse in time
has more abrupt changes
meaning it contains higher
frequencies

* short pulse \rightarrow wide spectrum

* long pulse \rightarrow narrow spectrum

b) $\Delta t \cdot \Delta f$

row	Δt	Δf	$\Delta t \cdot \Delta f$
1	0.01	100	1
2	0.02	50	1
3	0.04	25	1
4	0.08	12.5	1

$$\Delta t \cdot \Delta f \approx 1$$

confirms Uncertainty
principle because it is
constant

HW #4

① $f_s = 20 \text{ kHz}$

a) $N = f_s \cdot T = 20000 \cdot 0.2 = 40000$

b) $0.2s \rightarrow 0.2 \cdot 20000 = 4000$

$n=0$

echoes at $n = 4000, 8000, 12000, \dots, 36000$

$n = 0, 4000, 8000, \dots, 36000$

c) $s[n] = s[n] + 0.5s[n-4000] + 0.25s[n-8000] + \dots$

$$h[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \delta[n-4000k]$$

d) $x[n] = \sin(2\pi f t)$

$N = 0.1 \cdot 20000 = 2000 \text{ samples}$

② $y[n] = s[n] \cdot l[n] + s[n] \cdot h[n]$
 $= s[n] \cdot (l[n] + h[n])$

$l[n] + h[n] = \delta[n] \rightarrow y[n] = s[n]$
 $l[n] + h[n] = \delta[n]$

b) $y[n] = s[n] \cdot l[n] + s[n] \cdot h[n]$

$l[n] + h[n] = \delta[n]$
 $s[n] \cdot \delta[n] = s[n]$

$l[n] + h[n] = \delta[n]$
 $\hookrightarrow h[n] = \delta[n] - l[n]$

c) option A

$l[n]$ = low-pass: passes f below its f_c

$h[n]$ = high-pass: passes f above its f_c

if $l[n]$ passes up to f_{cl} & high-pass

passes from f_{ch} onward no freq gets through both filters

Option B:

High-pass passes f above f_{ch}

Low-pass passes f below f_{cl}

if $f_{ch} < f_{cl}$ then $f_{ch} < f < f_{cl}$

This is band pass filter behavior

B is correct Filter