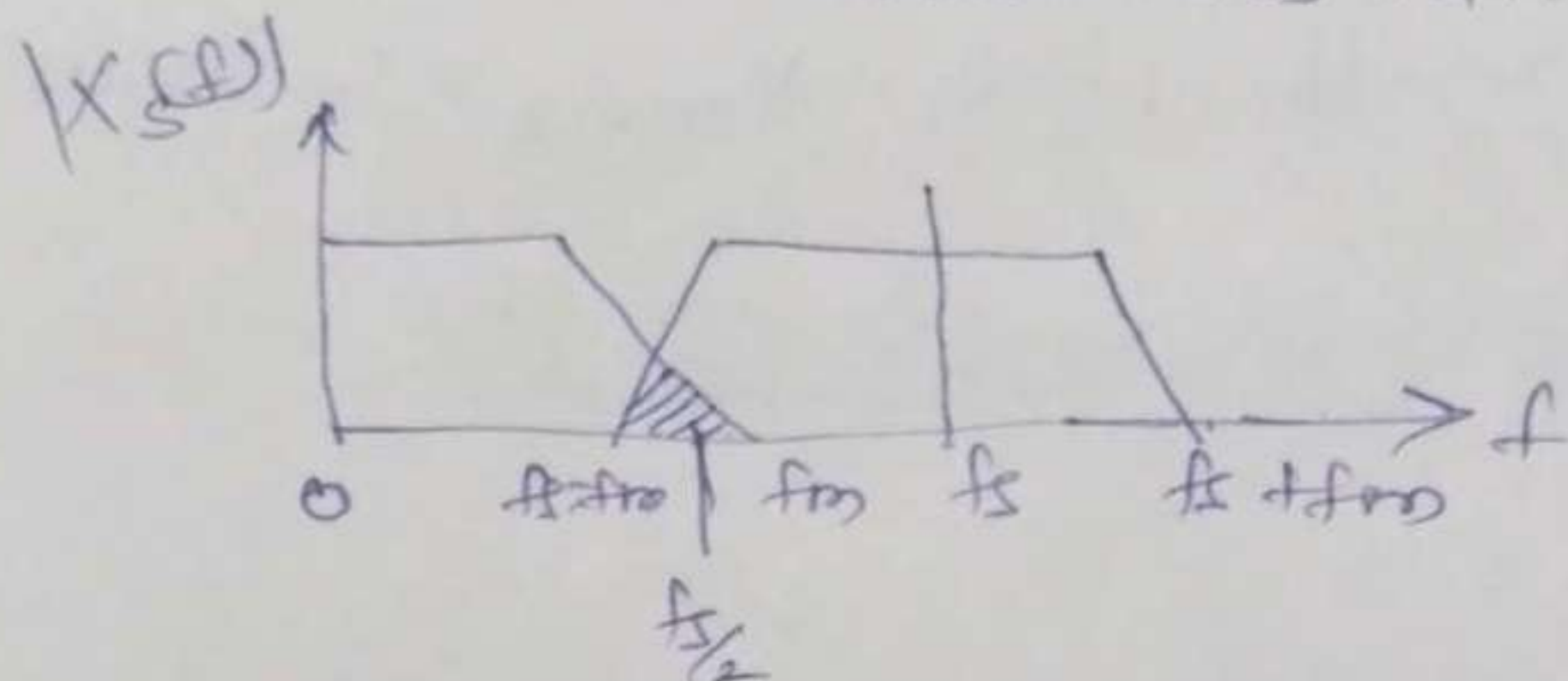


Part-A

1. If the sampling condition is not met aliasing will occur. The spectrum will be



2. sampling freq

$$x_a(t) = 3 \underbrace{\cos(50\pi t)}_{F_1} + 10 \underbrace{\sin(300\pi t)}_{F_2} - \underbrace{\cos(100\pi t)}_{F_3}$$

$$F_1 = 25\text{Hz}, F_2 = 150\text{Hz}, F_3 = 50\text{Hz}$$

from

sampling freq should be $f_s > 300\text{Hz}$.

3. As because of its periodic nature. we can have the freq range from 0 to $\frac{f_s}{2}$.

4. a. True

b. False

c. False

5. $x_a(t) = A \cos(2\pi f t + \phi)$, $-\infty < t < \infty$ is continuous-valued signal.

→ A signal takes all possible values on a finite (or) an infinite range is said to be continuous valued.

6) Quantization will not improve the of the dtx.

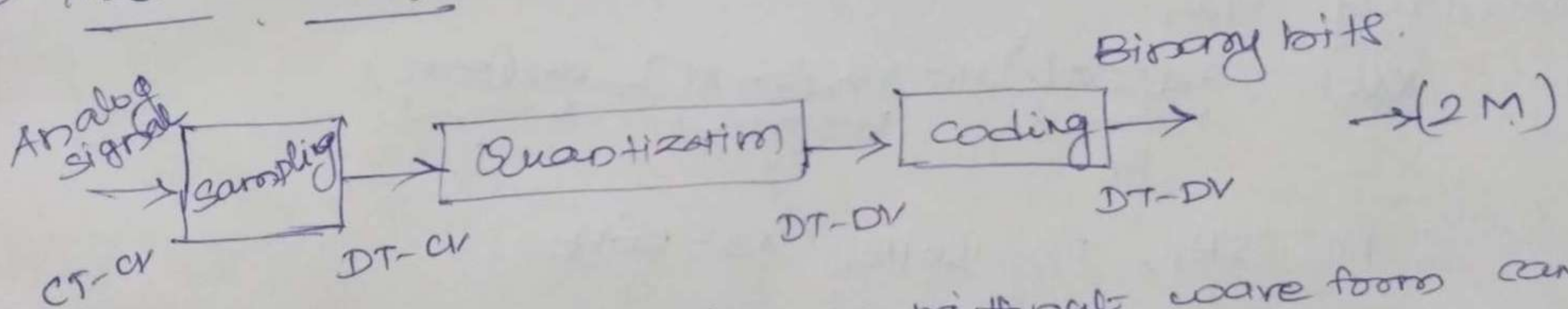
As because it will introduce quantization error $e_q(n)$ there by \downarrow the accuracy of dtx.

7) Quantization step size. $m=4, L=16, X_{max}=1, X_{min}=0$.

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{15} = 0.0667.$$

part-B.

8. ADC Techniques:-



Explanation of each with or without wave form can be given 8 marks.

9. $f_s > 2f_m$: over sampling.

→ sampling above the minimum Nyquist rate is over sampling.

→ It reduces demands on anti-aliasing filter as it introduces space in the spectrum.

→ with an example spectrum and we can give full mark.