TÍN HIỆU VÀ HỆ THỐNG

Chương 3: Biểu diễn hệ thống tuyến tính bất biến trong miền tần số

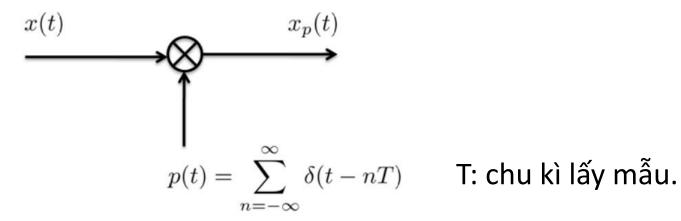
Phần 4: ĐỊNH LÝ LẤY MẪU

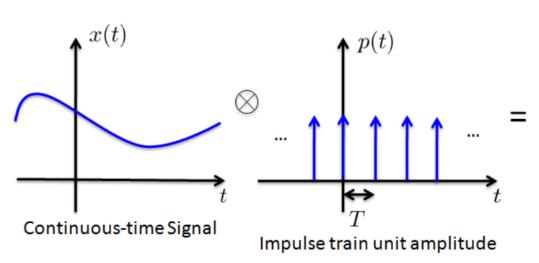
Trần Thị Thúy Quỳnh

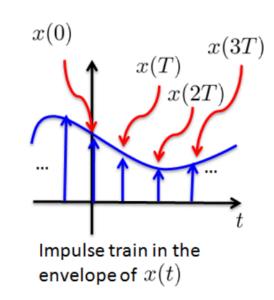


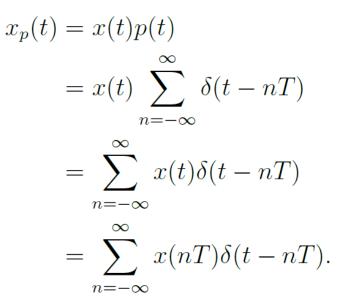


QUÁ TRÌNH LẤY MẪU TÍN HIỆU TRONG MIỀN THỜI GIAN



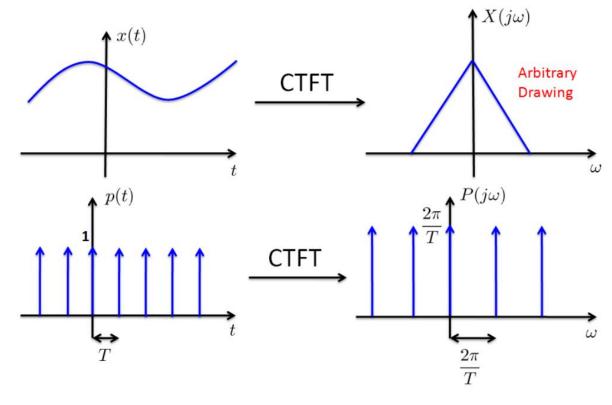












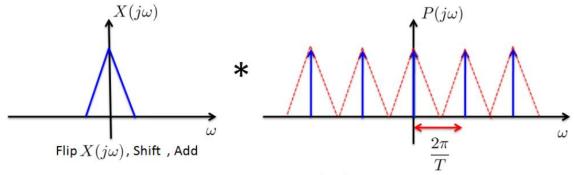
$$p(t) = \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT) \stackrel{F.T.}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi k}{T}) = P(j\omega)$$





$$x_p(t) = x(t)p(t)$$

$$X_p(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi}X(j\omega) * P(j\omega)$$

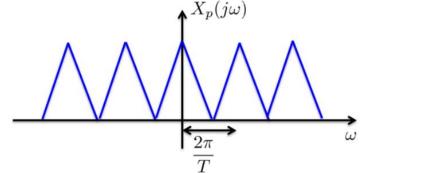


$$X_{p}(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi}X(j\omega) * P(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\theta)P(j(\omega - \theta))d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\theta) \left[\frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \theta - \frac{2\pi k}{T}) \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\theta)\delta(\omega - \theta - \frac{2\pi k}{T})d\theta \right]$$

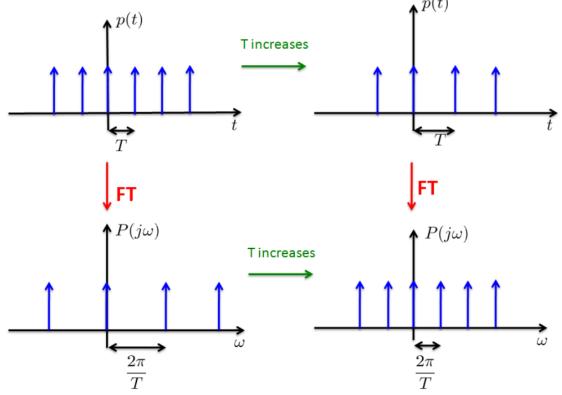
$$= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X\left(j(\omega - \frac{2\pi k}{T})\right).$$





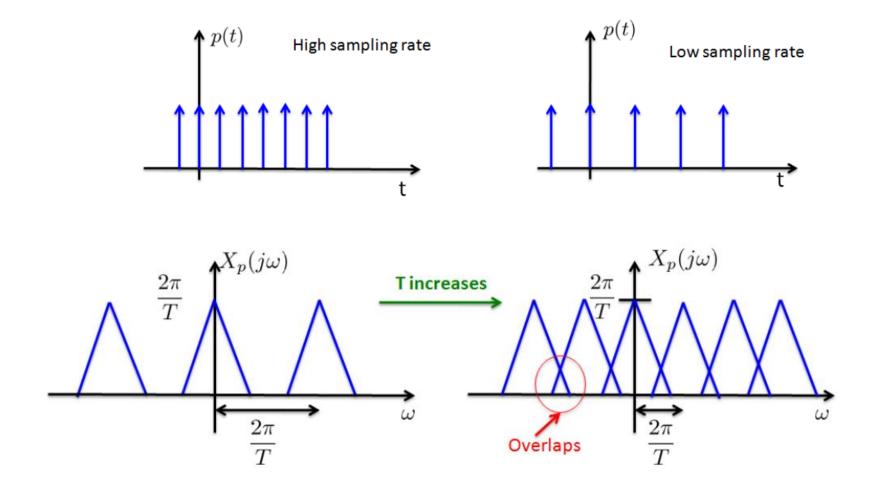


$$P(j\omega) = \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi k}{T}),$$







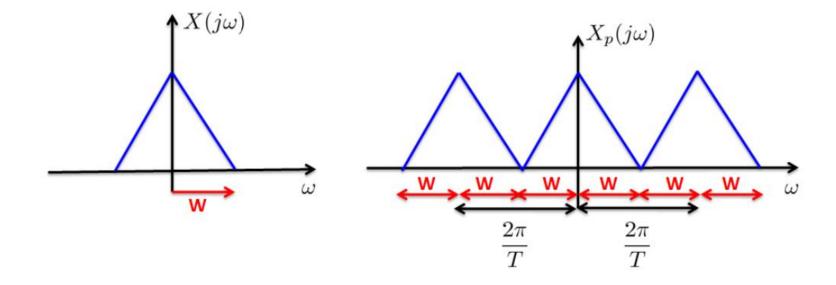






ĐỊNH LÝ LẤY MẪU

$$\omega_s = 2W$$
.





$$\omega_s > 2W$$
.





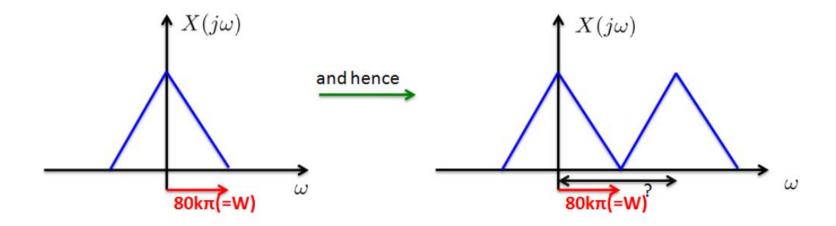
VÍ DỤ

Suppose there is a signal with maximum frequency 40kHz. What is the minimum sampling rate?



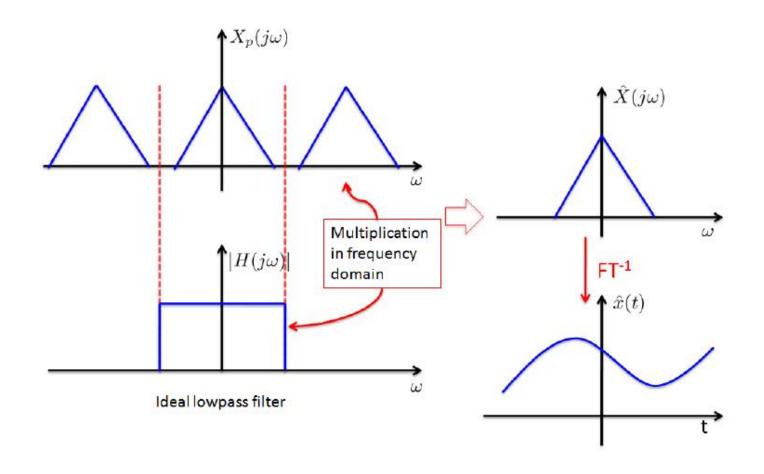


VÍ DỤ





KHÔI PHỤC TÍN HIỆU GỐC TỪ TÍN HIỆU LẤY MẪU







KHÔI PHỤC TÍN HIỆU GỐC TỪ TÍN HIỆU LẤY MẪU

