

Concept check

- ✓ Frequency response
 - $\mathcal{H}\{e^{j\omega_0 n}\} = H_d(\omega_0)e^{j\omega_0 n} = |H_d(\omega_0)|e^{j(\omega_0 n + \angle H_d(\omega_0))}$
 - For real system: $h[n]$ real or $H_d(\omega) = H_d^*(-\omega)$
 - $\mathcal{H}\{\cos(\omega_0 n + \phi_0)\} = |H_d(\omega_0)|\cos(\omega_0 n + \phi_0 + \angle H_d(\omega_0))$
- ✓ Sampling: A/D converter
 - Time domain: $x[n] = x_a(nT)$
 - Frequency domain: $X_d(\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} X_a\left(\frac{\omega + 2l\pi}{T}\right)$
 - Nyquist criterion: $f_s > 2f_{max}$
 - Aliasing effect

Exercise

1. The frequency responses of two LSI systems are respectively $H_{d1}(\omega) = \cos\omega e^{j\sin\omega}$ and $H_{d2}(\omega) = \sin\omega e^{j\cos\omega}$.
The input is $x[n] = 5 + 10 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n + 45^\circ\right) + j^n$
Determine the corresponding system output $y_1[n]$ and $y_2[n]$.
2. A continuous-time signal $x_a(t) = \sin(at)$ is sampled with a sampling period T to obtain a discrete-time signal $x[n] = \sin(bn)$, where a, b are constants. Determine a set of choices of T consistent with the information given.
3. Suppose $x[n] = x_a(nT)$, prove that $X_d(\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} X_a\left(\frac{\omega + 2l\pi}{T}\right)$.