Chapter 13 Key terms

* **Precision:** Number of levels we can represent in a signal
  + More precision will require more bits per sample
* **Resolution:** Smallest change you can represent in an analog signal
* Sampling:
  + More sampling will need faster processing
  + More sample means higher precision (Nyquist theorem)
* **Nyquist Theorem:** if the signal is sampled with a frequency of *fs* then the digital samples only contain half of *fs*
* **Aliasing:** When the digital signal appears to have a different frequency than the original signal

Example: [Building a 3bit DAC](https://youtu.be/5LveKTMGuEM)



