

#### **HKUSTx:** ELEC1200.2x A System View of Communications: From Signals to...

- Pre-course Materials
- Topic 1: Course Overview
- ► Topic 2: Lossless Source Coding: Hamming Codes
- ► Topic 3: The Frequency Domain
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## 6.1 Complex Numbers

Week 3 Quiz due Nov 16, 2015 at 15:30 UT

# 6.2 Complex Exponentials

Week 3 Quiz due Nov 16, 2015 at 15:30 UT

6.3 Aliasing

### 6.2 QUIZ QUESTION 1 (1/1 point)

What is the real part of  $e^{j \cdot 2\pi \cdot 0.1}$  to two decimal places (e.g. 3.14)?

0.81 **✓ Answer:** 0.8080

0.81

What is the imaginary part of  $e^{j \cdot 2\pi \cdot 0.1}$  to two decimal places?

0.59 **Answer:** 0.5878

0.59

#### **EXPLANATION**

The real part is  $\cos(2\pi \cdot 0.1) \approx 0.8090$ .

The imaginary part is  $\sin(2\pi\cdot 0.1) pprox 0.5878$ .

You have used 2 of 3 submissions

### 6.2 QUIZ QUESTION 2 (1/1 point)

Considering the complex exponential  $e^{j\cdot 2\pi\cdot 0.025t}$  for  $t\geq 0$ , where t is meaured in seconds. This rotates around the origin, tracing out the unit circle.

How many seconds does it take for this complex exponential to complete one rotation around the origin?

40 **✓** Answer: 40

40

6.2 Quiz Question 1 | 6.2 Complex Exponentials | ELEC1200.2x Courseware | edX

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6.4 Discrete Fourier Transform

Week 3 Quiz due Nov 16, 2015 at 15:30 UT 🗗

- MATLAB download and tutorials
- MATLAB Sandbox

**EXPLANATION** 

The argument goes from 0 to  $2\pi$  in one period T, where  $2\pi \cdot 0.025 \cdot T = 2\pi$  . Thus,

$$T = 0.025^{-1} = 40.$$

You have used 1 of 3 submissions

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