



Continuous-time signal $x(t) \rightarrow x[n]$ (Sampling)

Discrete-time signal $x[n] \rightarrow x(t)$ (Reconstruction)

Sampling process: $x[n] = x(t) \big|_{t=nT}$

Reconstruction process: $x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] \text{sinc}(t/nT)$

Discrete-time Fourier Transform (DTFT):

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$

Continuous-time Fourier Transform (CTFT):

$$X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

Sampling theorem:

If $x(t)$ is band-limited to B Hz, then it can be perfectly reconstructed from its samples $x[n]$ if the sampling rate f_s is greater than $2B$ Hz.



Aliasing:

If the sampling rate f_s is less than $2B$ Hz, then the reconstructed signal will contain unwanted components called aliases.

Interpolation:

Reconstructing a continuous-time signal from its samples using a sinc function.

Amplitude modulation:

Modulating a message signal $x(t)$ with a carrier signal $\cos(\omega_c t)$ to produce a modulated signal $x(t) \cos(\omega_c t)$.

Frequency division multiplexing (FDM):

Multiplexing multiple signals by shifting their frequencies to different bands.

Time division multiplexing (TDM):

Multiplexing multiple signals by interleaving their samples in time.

Code division multiple access (CDMA):

Encoding signals with orthogonal codes to allow simultaneous transmission over the same frequency band.

Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM):

Multiplexing multiple signals by using orthogonal subcarriers.

Discrete-time Fourier Transform (DTFT) properties:

- Linearity
- Time reversal
- Time shifting
- Frequency shifting
- Time scaling
- Frequency scaling
- Parseval's theorem

Frequency division multiplexing (FDM) for multiple signals:

Each signal is shifted to a different frequency band and then multiplexed together.

Time division multiplexing (TDM) for multiple signals:

Each signal is sampled at different times and then interleaved to form a single stream of samples.

Code division multiple access (CDMA) for multiple signals:

Each signal is encoded with a unique orthogonal code, allowing them to be transmitted simultaneously over the same frequency band.

Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) for multiple signals:

Each signal is transmitted on a different orthogonal subcarrier, allowing them to be multiplexed together.

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