COMP.SGN.100 Introduction to Signal Processing Exercise 3 - Task 1, 2

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Task 1

Ca	OMP. SGN. 100 INTRODUCTION TO SIGNAL PROCESSING EXERCISE 3	VG
1 2Mills	EXERCISE 3	
200,84 AB JAN		
JAJEEN.	IASK 1	
W. 102		
7 (4)	Yes, aliasing occurs, because the signal is oled at intervals of 0.0006 seconds. IN sampling frequency = 1 = 1 = 1666 Hz Toooo6	
Samp	pled at intervals of 0.0006 seconds.	
So ou	18 Sampling frequency = 1 = 1 = 1666 Hz	2
1 71 7	T 0.0006	
Thus, F	Is not twice the frequency of the given	
analog	signal which is 1000 Hz. I he given	
> (b) /he	toequency that the signal is interpreted to	
have	frequency that the signal is interpreted to after the sampling is:	
	$\frac{F_s}{2} = \frac{1666}{2} = 833 \text{ Hz}$	
	2 2	
102 1	OP. TO I P	
> (e) 1he	Sufficient sampling frequency to prevent	
alia	ising would be twice the maximum	
treq	sufficient sampling frequency to prevent asing would be twice the maximum unity of the signal i.e.	
	2/2004	
	2(1000 Hz) = 2000 Hz	

 ${\bf Task}\ {\bf 2}$

, ME	Task 2
SUBMITTER BY WAJEEN	TAMIL
SEEH	10 3
Ness	T = 0.05 seconds
(a)	Fire Samples = n = 0,
	7(+) - Sin (20xt)
	$\chi(t) = \sin(20 \times n \cdot 0.05)$ $\chi(t) = \sin(20 \times n \cdot 0.05)$ $\chi(t) = \sin(n\pi) \therefore 20 \cdot 0.05 = 1$
	$\chi(t) = \sin(o \pi)$ $\chi(0) = 0$
	For $n = 1$: $a(1) = \sin(1.x)$
	$\alpha(1) = 0$
	For $n = 2$:
	For $n = \lambda$: $\chi(2) = \sin(2 \cdot \pi)$ $\chi(2) = 0$ For $n = 3$:
	For $n=3$:
	$\chi(3) = \sin(3 \cdot \pi)$ $\chi(3) = 0$
	For $n=4$:
	$\chi(4) = \sin(4 \cdot \pi)$
	$\alpha(4) = 8$
	So, all five sample values are equal to 0
	The A Children of
	from Rese sample cannot be reconstructed

