

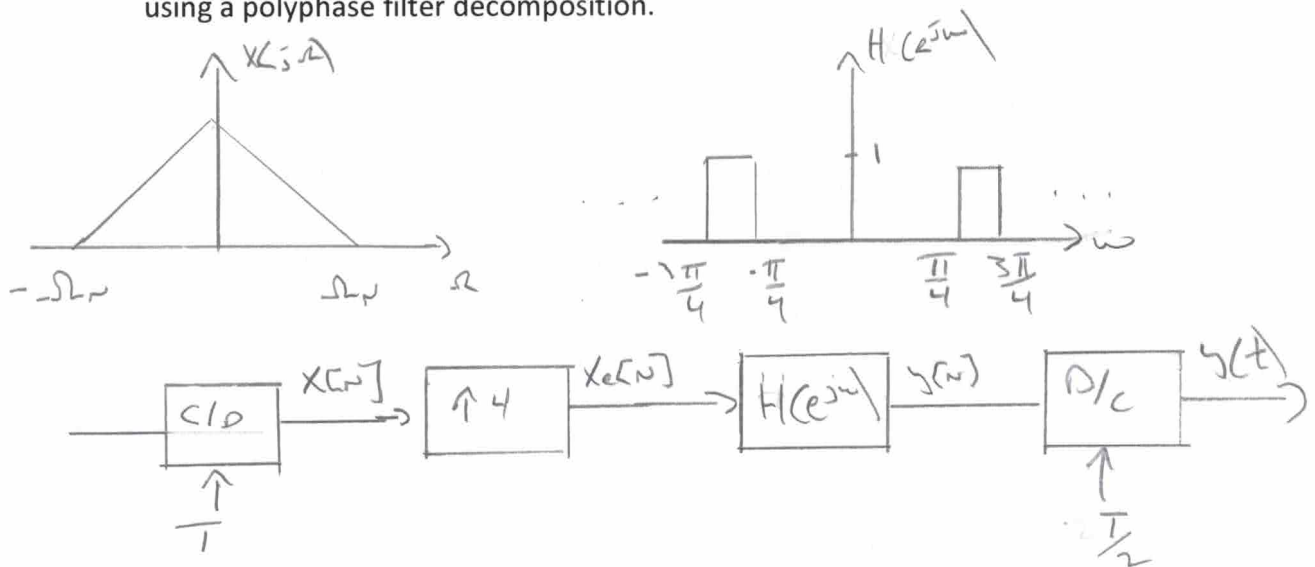
DSP Fall 2020

Quiz #1

Name:

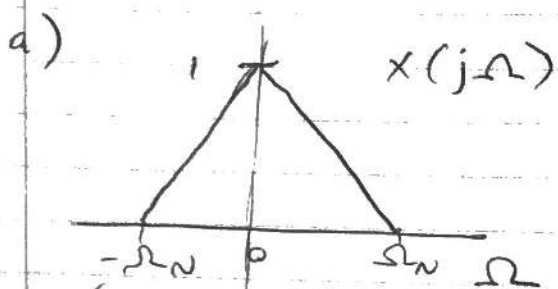
Consider the following system below, with input $X_c(j\Omega)$, and the frequency response of $H(e^{j\omega})$ are as shown. $X_c(t)$ is sampled at exactly Nyquist ($2\pi/T = 2\Omega_n$) and that the D/C converter is running at rate $\frac{1}{T}$.

- (8 points) Sketch $X(e^{j\omega})$, $X_e(e^{j\omega})$, $Y(e^{j\omega})$, and $Y_c(j\Omega)$. Label all frequencies and amplitudes.
- (1 point) Can you find an equivalent continuous time LTI system? If so, specify the system. If not, explain why not.
- (1 point) Can you use a polyphase implementation to reduce the amount of computation used to perform the upsampling and filtering operations? If no, explain why not. If yes, sketch a block diagram showing an equivalent system implemented using a polyphase filter decomposition.



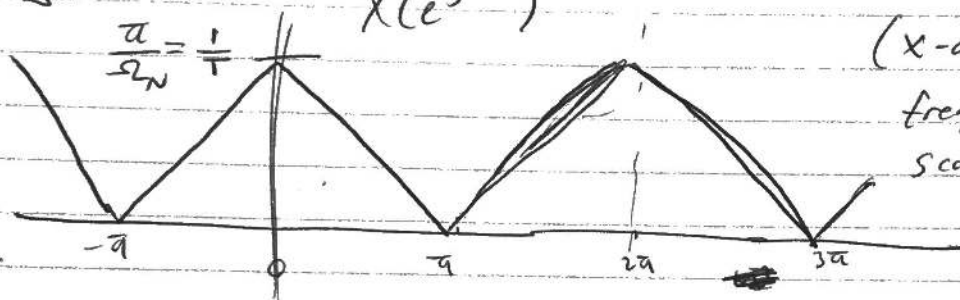
DSP Quiz 1

Jonathan Lam
9/23/2020

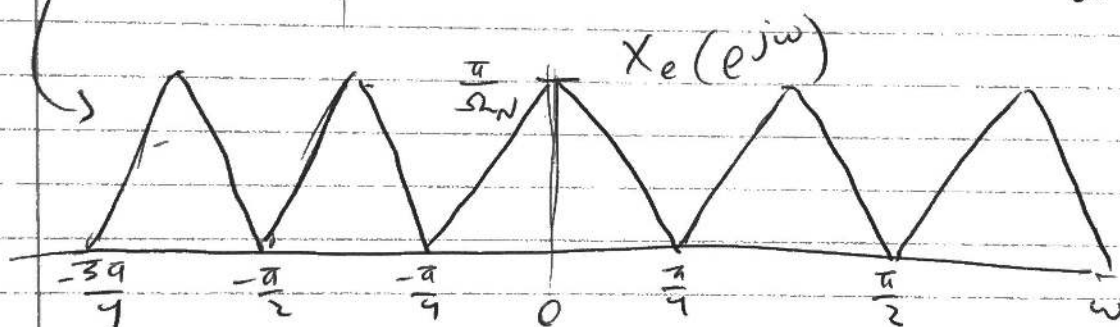


sampled @
 $\Omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\Omega_N$

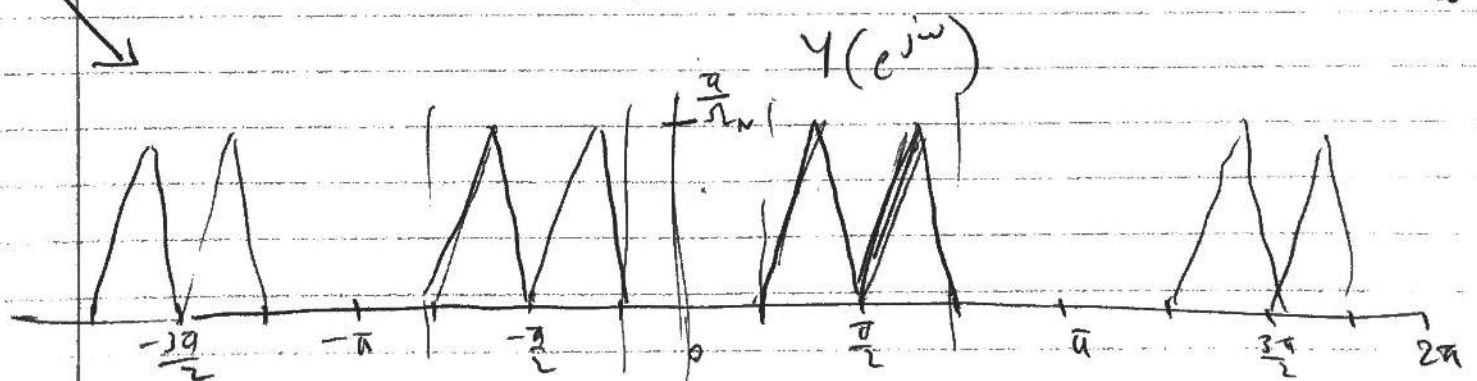
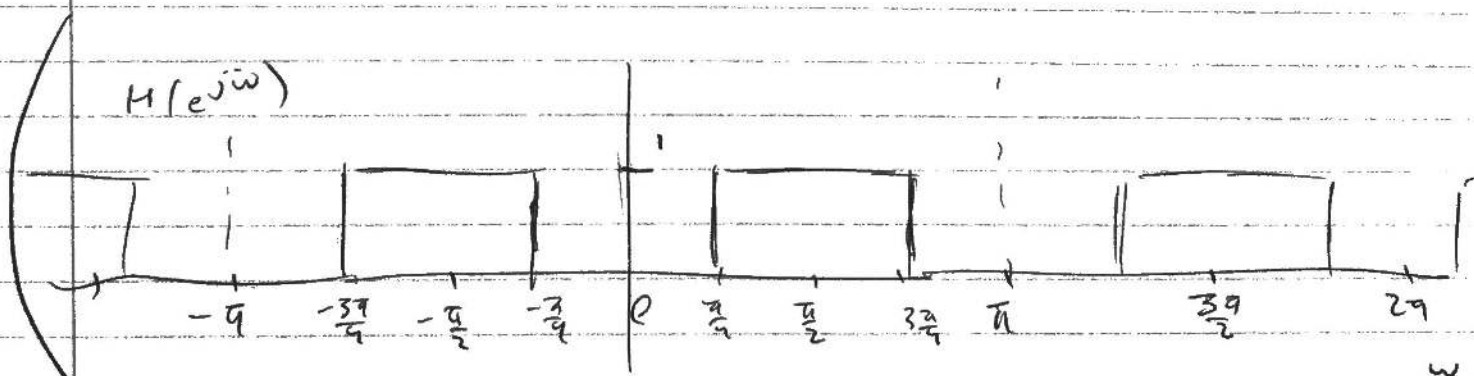
$\Rightarrow T = \frac{\pi}{\Omega_N}$
 (don't need anti-aliasing filter, no aliasing is going to happen)



(x-axis scaled to digital frequency, magnitude scaled by $\frac{1}{4}$ (eq. 4.6))



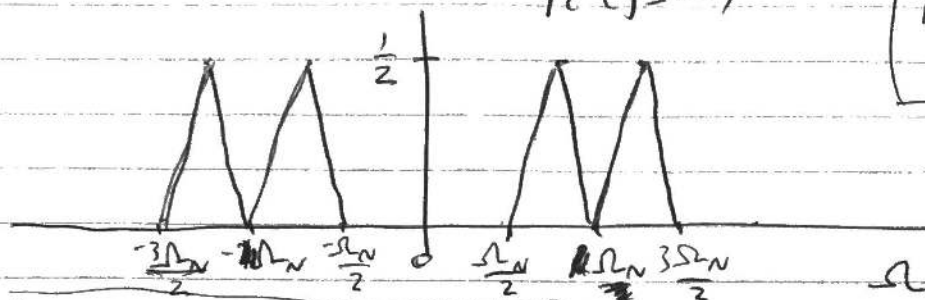
(x-axis compressed by factor of 4, no scaling of magnitude (eq. 4.55))



DSP Quiz 1

JONATHAN LAM

a, cont'd.) D/C converter involves rescaling x-axis to analog frequency, rescaling magnitude by T , and passing through an anti-imaging LPF



D/C converter @ sampling rate $\frac{2}{T}$

$$\omega = \Omega T$$

where $T = \frac{T_0}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2\Omega_N}$ where T_0 was the C/D sampling period

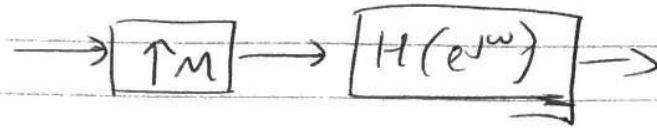
$$\Omega = \omega \left(\frac{2\Omega_N}{\pi} \right)$$

b) There is no LTI equivalent to this system, because of sampling ~~at different frequencies~~ (i.e., the C/D and D/C operate at different rates) and is thus not ~~TI~~ TI.

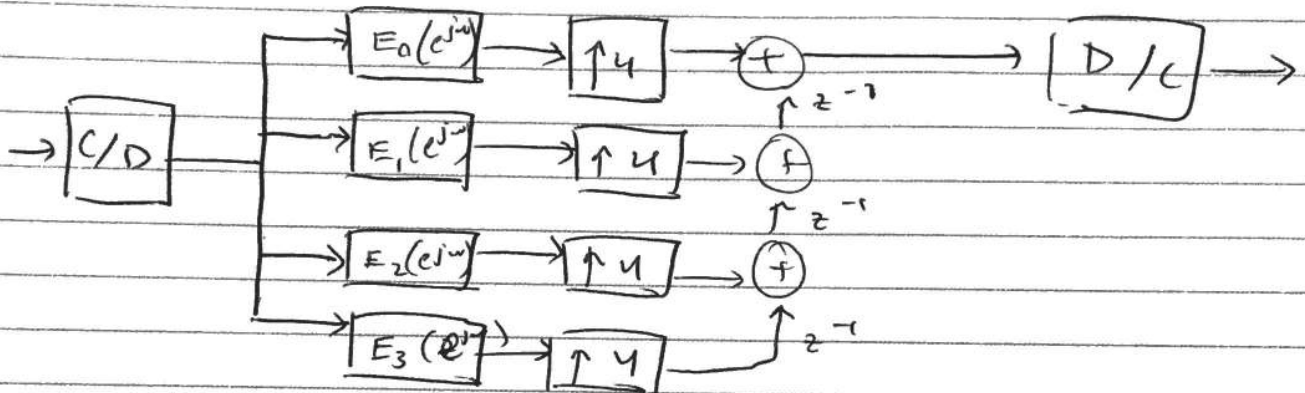
Another way to tell that it is ^{not} LTI is that the support of $Y(j\Omega)$ includes frequencies that were not present in the support of $X(j\Omega)$, which is impossible if the system is linear.

c) a

Yes, a polyphase implementation can be useful here.
In particular, we have the pattern:



which means that the system H is operating at the higher (upsampled) frequency, and can be benefited by ~~writing this as a polyphase~~ operating at the original frequency, i.e.,



where $\{E_i\}$, $0 \leq i < 4$ are the polyphase components of $H(e^{j\omega})$.

I apologize for my handwriting