

Homework #1

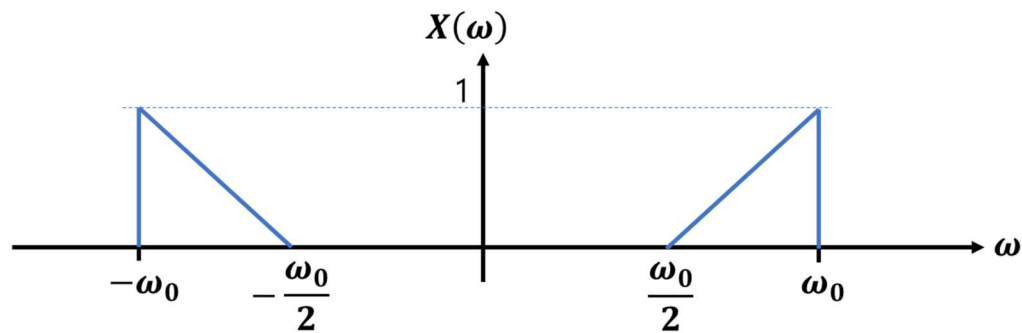
2022 EE401
Digital Signal Processing

1. From Euler's formula,

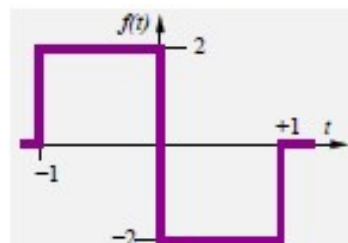
$$f(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t}).$$

Prove this relationship using the complex form of the Fourier series. (30 pts)

2. (50 pts) A continuous-time signal $x(t)$, with Fourier transform $X(\omega)$ shown in the figure below, is sampled with a sampling period T to form the sequence $x[n] = x(nT)$.



- What is the Nyquist rate? Sketch the Fourier transform of the sequence $x[n]$ sampled at the sample rate. Indicate the important parameters and values. (20 pts)
 - If $T = 2\pi/\omega_0$, sketch the Fourier transform of the sequence $x[n]$ and indicate the important parameters and values. Is this spectrum unique? Explain. (20 pts)
 - In the case of b), can you recover $x(t)$ from the sequence $x[n]$? Provide the rationale behind your answer. (10 pts)
3. (120 pts)
- Find the Fourier Transform of $f(t)$ below. (20 pts)



- If the original signal $f(t)$ is repeated with a 2 period, now called $g(t)$, how does the spectrum of $g(t)$ become? Sketch and explain the spectrum. In your sketch, you must label magnitude levels at every significant location. (20 pts)

- c) Write a MATLAB program to plot the complex form of the Fourier series of $g(t)$ in the range of $-N \leq n \leq N$ where $N=1, 4, 10, 100$. (30 pts)
- d) Using the MATLAB program, find the value of N when the mean difference between the signal $g(t)$ and the waveform obtained from the Fourier series is less than 1%. Also, plot $g(t)$ and the waveform obtained in the case of the value of N . (20 pts)
- e) When you digitize $f(t)$, aliasing inevitably occurs. Explain why. (10 pts)
- f) You can digitize $f(t)$ with a minimal error (or aliasing). How to do that? What would be the sampling rate for this? Explain rationale behind what you select the sampling rate. (hint: you can use the results of Question (d)). (20 pts)