Chep 12.1

Case a , sampling frequency increases by an integer factor

$$T_o = \frac{T}{I}$$

$$X[n] = X_c(nT)$$

$$X_{I}[n] = X_{c}(nT_{o}) = X_{c}(n\frac{T}{T})$$

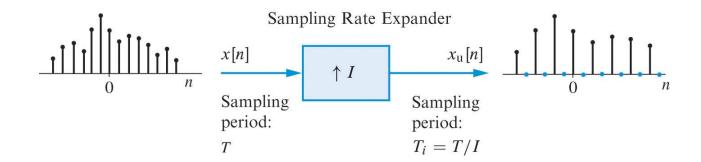
Note that XIEn has more entries than XINT

First, let's define an upsampled signel

$$X_{y}[n] = \begin{cases} X[\frac{n}{T}], & n \text{ is a multiple of } \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

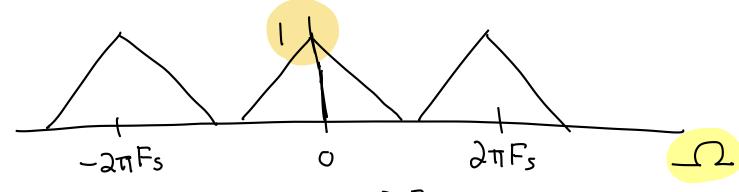
Xu[n] has the same length as XI[n] except the "missing" values are all O

XyEnd is the upsampled Signal. Obviously just upsampling is not enough.

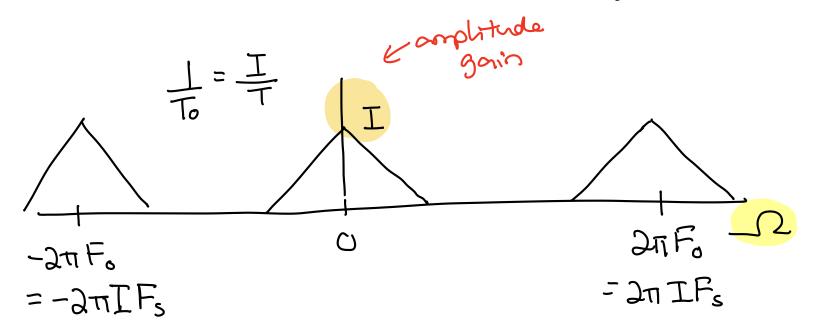


What is the relationship in the frequency damain between X[n] and Xu[n]

DTFT of X[n]



DTFT of Xu[n]

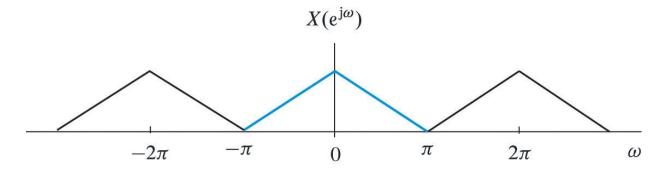


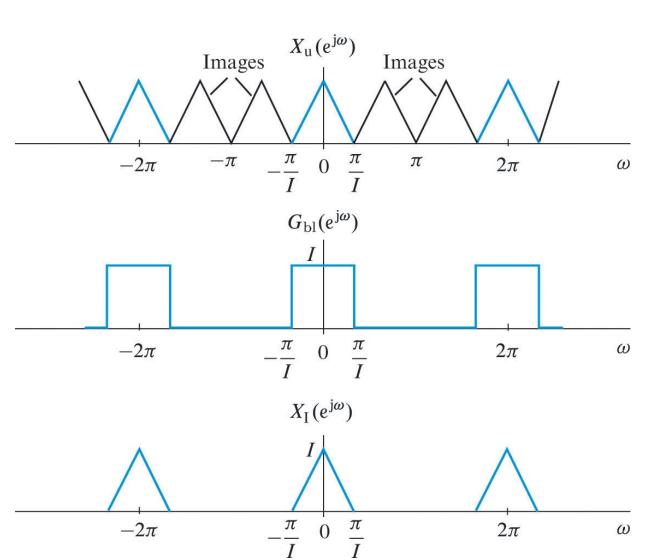
Again, we went to consider how the DTFT are related with a normalized frequency regular DTFT CX15  $X(e^{J\omega})$  $-2\pi$  $2\pi$  $\omega$ 0 To= -, undestrable  $X_{\rm u}({\rm e}^{{\rm j}\omega})$ replices Images Images DTFTwith Still a period but looks  $-\frac{\pi}{I}$  0  $-2\pi$  $\pi$  $2\pi$ "different " from XIn) TI in X(eiw) becomes II in X, (eiw) 27 in X(eiw) becomes at in Xu(eiw) To fill in the missing values in XyEnJ, we need to interpolate: X\_[n]= Z X\_[k]g\_[n-k] some interpolation

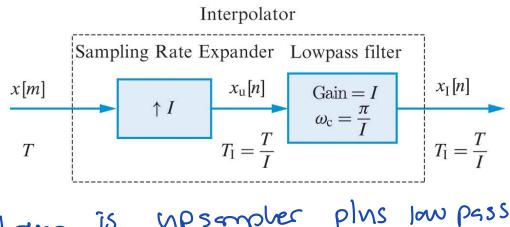
function

In the frequency dorner, this is
$$X_{-}(e^{jw}) = X_{u}(e^{jw})G_{r}(e^{jw})$$

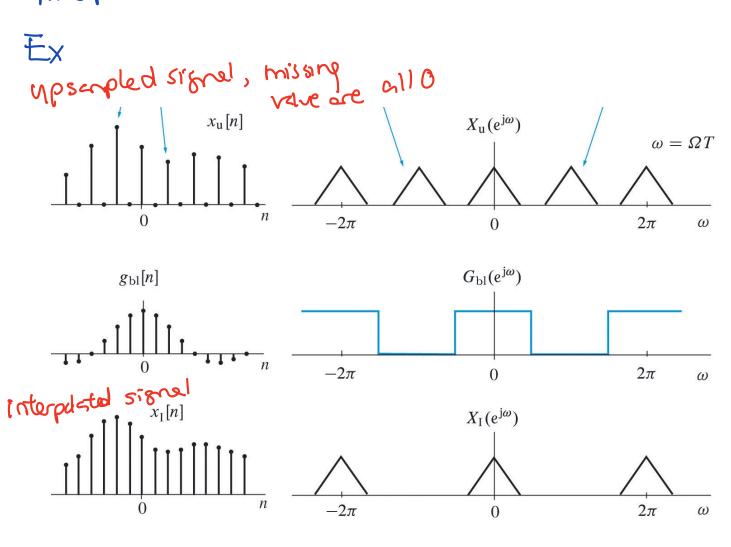
A good interpolation function to choose from is the sinc function, which in the frequency domain is the ideal law pass filter



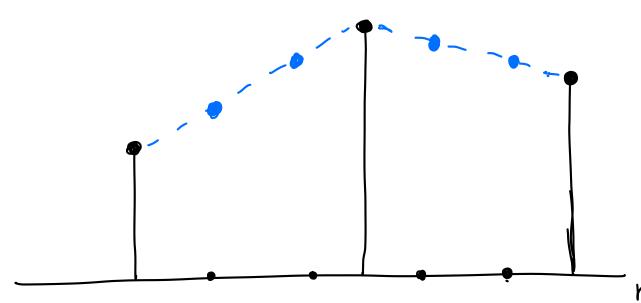




upsampler plus low pass fiter Sî Interpolation



In the time domain, the most often used interpolation function in practice is linear interpolation



When you do linear interpolation, in the time domain, the interpolation function is  $g_{1in} = \int_{1}^{1} \int_{T}^{1} \int_{T}^{1}$ 

