

Lab 8

23 January 2023 10:24

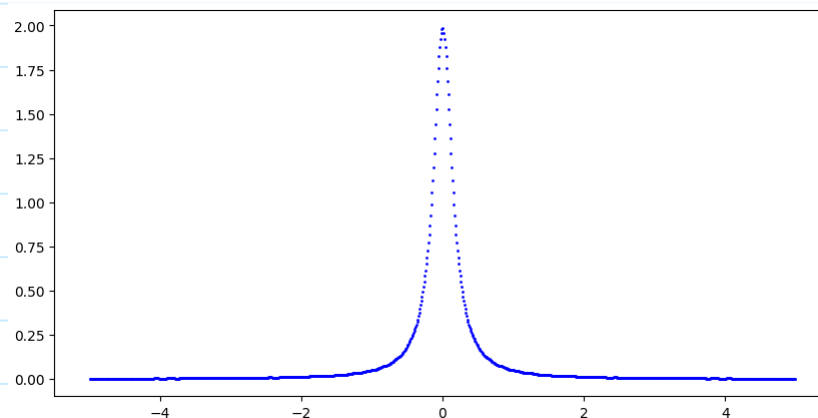
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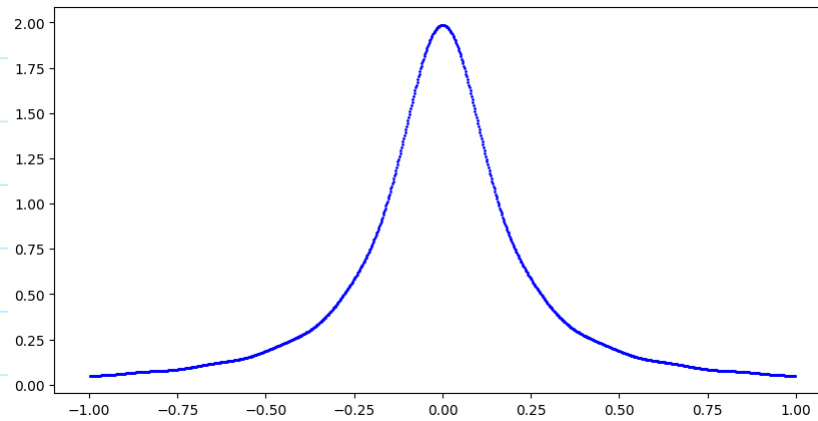
8.1)

$$\begin{aligned}x_a(t) &= e^{-1000|t|} \\X_a(j\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_a(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\&= \int_{-\infty}^{-0} e^{-1000|t|} e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-1000|t|} e^{-j\omega t} dt \\&= \int_{-\infty}^{-0} e^{1000t} e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-1000t} e^{-j\omega t} dt \\&= \frac{0.002}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{1000}\right)^2}\end{aligned}$$

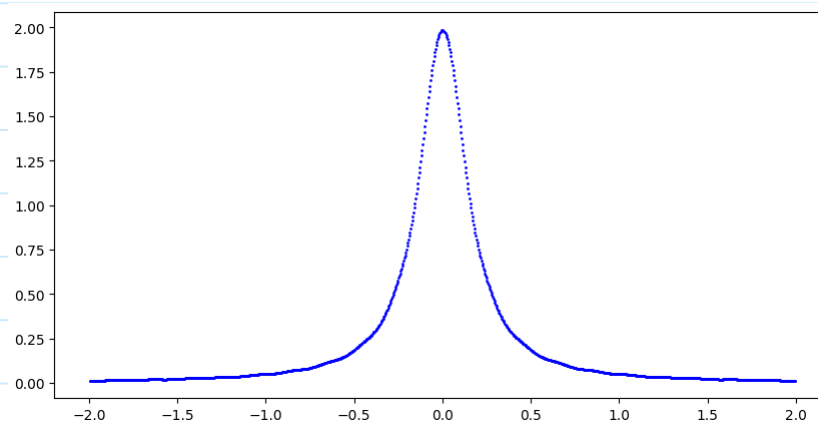
a) $F_s = 5000$



b) $F_s = 1000$



c) $F_s = 2000$ (A+1)



8.2)

$$x_a(t) = 3 \cos 50\pi t + 10 \sin 200\pi t - \cos 100\pi t$$

- The frequencies present in this signal are : 25 Hz, 100 Hz, 50 Hz
- The largest frequency is 100 Hz \Rightarrow Nyquist rate = $2 \cdot 100 = 200$ Hz
- The discrete signal obtained after sampling is :

$$x(k) = 3 \cos \frac{50\pi}{200} t + 10 \sin \frac{200\pi}{200} t - \cos \frac{100\pi}{200} t$$

$$= 3 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} t + 10 \sin \pi t - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t$$