Signal processing lab 3

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stage: 32 bors \Rightarrow Stage: $\frac{140}{13}$ bors \Rightarrow stage: $\frac{31}{104}$ names \Rightarrow

a) the minimal sampling frequency ty= 2. fs = 280 /2 /

b) the maximum sampling frequency (stand still)
$$\frac{140}{13}$$

 $f_{mox} = \sqrt{15} = \sqrt{13} / 5$, (NEN) =) $f_{mox} = \sqrt{140} / 13$
 $0 \le f \le 30 / 12$

c) the "votate backnowns" sampling Frequence between 34/2 tourd 5/12 [3,5] (4) ⇒[于,分(5) Stage: $\frac{140}{13}b|_{S} \Rightarrow \frac{13}{140}s|_{b} \Rightarrow \frac{39}{140}s \in [+, \pm]$

$$3[76,76]$$
 $V[76,76]$ $V[76,76]$ $V[76]$ $V[7$

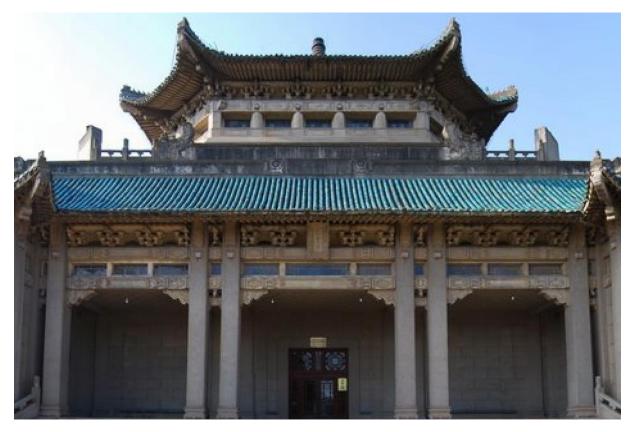
=> 12,200 V (140 756) /H2

2. Select any kind of (digital) image, which contains much of (small, repetitive) information. Resize this image on your computer screen by just using zoom-in, zoom-out functions. Carefully look, if and when aliasing happens. Please discuss. Document via screen-shots.

1) original image



2) zoom in (200%)



Obviously there is no aliasing

2) zoom out

50%



Aliasing appears on the roof area, with the stripes bending.

36%





Aliasing seems even more conspicuous, with the direction of the stripes even inversing.

Discussion:

According to the sampling theorem, the Nyquist frequency should be smaller than double sampling rate.



- In terms of zooming in, the sampling rate increases, thus it absolutely fulfills the condition.
- In terms of zooming out, the sampling rate decreases, and when it decreases to half of the Nyquist frequency, the frequency function starts to overlap, and aliasing begins.

