

EE301 Homework #10: Sampling and Reconstruction

Problem 1 - Computing CTFT Transforms

For each of the following functions, compute the CTFT then sketch the function $x(t)$ and its Fourier transform $X(\omega)$. (Hint: Use CTFT property 12 from notes.)

$$\text{a) } x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - k/2)$$

$$\text{b) } x(t) = \text{sinc}(t) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - k/2)$$

$$\text{c) } x(t) = \text{sinc}(t) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - k)$$

Problem 2 - Sampling and DTFT's

Consider the functions

$$y(n) = x(nT)$$

For each example, i) sketch $x(t)$, ii) calculate $X(\omega)$ the CTFT of $x(t)$, iii) sketch $|X(\omega)|$, iv) sketch $y(n)$, v) calculate $Y(\omega)$ the DTFT of $y(n)$, vi) sketch $|Y(\omega)|$, vii) indicate if there is aliasing.

$$\text{(a) } x(t) = (\text{sinc}(t))^2 \text{ and } T = 3/8.$$

$$\text{(b) } x(t) = (\text{sinc}(t))^2 \text{ and } T = 1/2.$$

$$\text{(c) } x(t) = (\text{sinc}(t))^2 \text{ and } T = 5/8.$$

Problem 3 - Sampling and Reconstruction

A signal $x(t)$ is sampled at period T to form $y(n)$.

$$y(n) = x(nT)$$

The signal $y(n)$ is then used as the input to an impulse generator to form $s(t)$.

$$s(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} y(n)\delta(t - kT)$$

The signal $s(t)$ is then filtered to form the final output $z(t)$ using the filter $H(\omega)$.

$$\text{(a) Sketch a general function } |X(\omega)| \text{ which is bandlimited to } |\omega| < \frac{\pi}{T}.$$

$$\text{(b) Calculate } Y(\omega) \text{ in terms of } X(\omega).$$

$$\text{(c) Sketch } |Y(\omega)| \text{ for a typical function } X(\omega).$$

- (d) Calculate $S(\omega)$ in terms of $X(\omega)$.
- (e) Sketch $|S(\omega)|$.
- (f) Calculate $Z(\omega)$ in terms of $X(\omega)$.
- (g) Calculate $Z(\omega)$ in terms of $X(\omega)$ assuming that $H(\omega) = T \text{rect}(T\omega/(2\pi))$
- (h) Sketch $|Z(\omega)|$ assuming that $H(\omega) = T \text{rect}(T\omega/(2\pi))$

Problem 4 - Sampling and reconstruction

Consider a sampling system

$$y(t) = x(t) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - kT)$$

where $T = 1$ and $x(t)$ is a function that is band-limited to $|\omega| < \pi$. Then, consider the signal

$$z(t) = y(t) * h(t)$$

where $h(t) = \text{sinc}(t)$.

- (a) Determine $Y(\omega)$ in terms of $X(\omega)$.
- (b) Sketch $Y(\omega)$ for a typical function $X(\omega)$.
- (c) Determine and sketch $H(\omega)$.
- (d) Determine $Z(\omega)$ in terms of $X(\omega)$.
- (e) Sketch $Z(\omega)$ for a typical function $X(\omega)$.
- (f) Determine $z(t)$ in terms of $x(t)$.