

## MODULE 2 CLASS

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Aidan Hogg - 17 October 2019  
ELEC96010 (EE3-07): Digital Signal Processing  
Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

## Method:

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If the plot shows the magnitude response of the 8 samples what where the values of  $\text{Í}$  and  $\text{£}$  ?

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If the plot shows the magnitude response of the 8 samples what where the values of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  ?

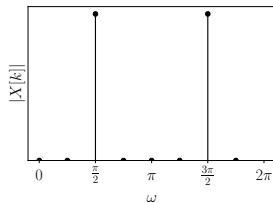
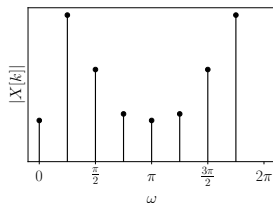
- $\circ \quad \alpha = 0.5, \beta = 0.5 \quad / \quad \alpha = 0.5, \beta = 0.5$
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# EXPLANATION

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What is the effect on the frequency spectrum if a continuous signal  $f(t)$  is sampled?

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What is the effect on the frequency spectrum if a continuous signal  $f(t)$  is sampled?

- The spectrum becomes periodic

!  $\hat{F}(\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega - k\omega_s)$

"  $\hat{F}(\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega - k\omega_s) \text{ rect}\left(\frac{\omega - k\omega_s}{\omega_s}\right)$

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Which MO will have a purely real MO

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Which  $M$  will have a purely real  $M^{-1}$ ?

- °  $M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- !  $M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
- "  $M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -i \end{bmatrix}$

Which  $M$  will have a purely real  $M$ ?

°  $M = m \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

!  $M = m \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

"  $M = m \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(  $M$  will be purely real )

Is it ever a bad idea to window a signal before taking the DFT?

• 'o

! Uí

Is it ever a bad idea to window a signal before taking the DFT?

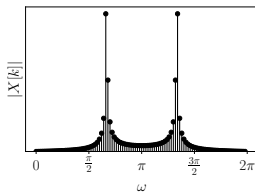
- ° Yes

- ! Uí

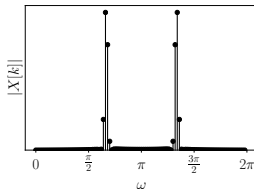
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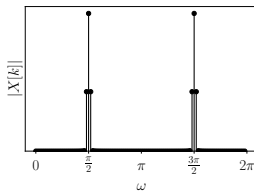
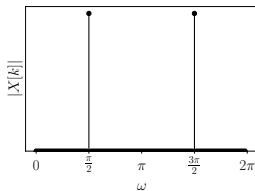
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What is the effect in M O of zero padding M O

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What is the effect in  $\text{MO}$  of zero padding  $\text{MO}$

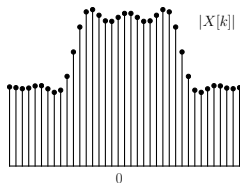
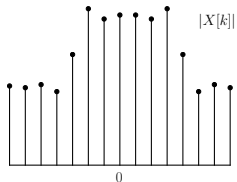
- Denser frequency sampling

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Denser frequency samples

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What is the main property that the FFT exploits to achieve this reduction?

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What is the main property that the FFT exploits to achieve this reduction?

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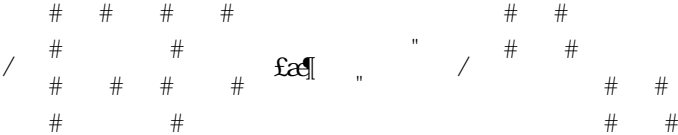
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# EXPLANATION

Key idea:



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