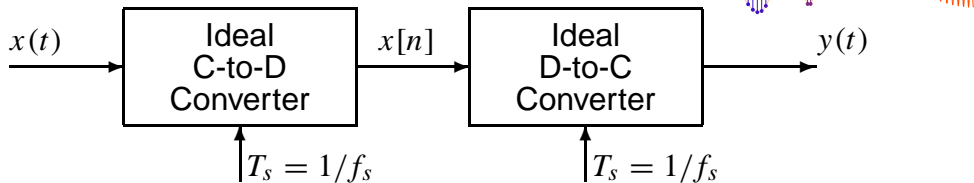


## PROBLEM:

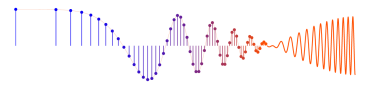


Chirps are very useful signals for probing the behavior of sampling operations and illustrating the “folding” type of aliasing.

- (a) If the input to the ideal C/D converter is  $x(t) = 7 \cos(1800\pi t + \pi/4)$ , and the sampling frequency is 1000 Hz, then the output  $y(t)$  is a sinusoid. Determine the formula for the output signal.
- (b) Suppose that the input signal is a chirp signal defined as follows:

$$x(t) = \cos(2000\pi t - 400\pi t^2) \quad \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq 5 \text{ sec.}$$

If the sampling rate is  $f_s = 1000$  Hz, then the output signal  $y(t)$  will have time-varying frequency content. Draw a graph of the resulting analog *instantaneous* frequency (in Hz) versus time of the signal  $y(t)$  **after reconstruction**. Hint: this could be done in MATLAB by putting a sampled chirp signal into the MATLAB function `specgram()`, or the SP-First function `plotspec()`.



(a)  $f_s = 1000 \text{ Hz}$   
 $x[n] = x(\pi/f_s)$   
 $= 7 \cos(1800\pi \cdot n/1000 + \pi/4)$   
 $= 7 \cos(1.8\pi n + \pi/4)$   
 $= 7 \cos(1.8\pi n - 2\pi n + \pi/4)$   
 $= 7 \cos(-0.2\pi n + \pi/4)$   
 $= 7 \cos(0.2\pi n - \pi/4)$   
 $y(t) = x[tf_s]$   
 $= 7 \cos(0.2\pi \cdot t \cdot 1000 - \pi/4)$   
 $= 7 \cos(200\pi t - \pi/4)$

(b)  $\cos(2000\pi t - 400\pi^2)$   
 $\Rightarrow \psi(t) = 2000\pi t - 400\pi^2$   
 $\omega_i(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \psi(t) = 2000\pi - 800\pi t$   
 With a sampling frequency of  $f_s = 1000 \text{ Hz}$ , the highest frequency reconstructed by the D/A converter would be  $\omega = 2\pi(500) \text{ rad/sec}$ . For example at  $t = 4$ ,  $\omega_i(4) = 2000\pi - 3200\pi = -1200\pi \text{ rad/sec}$ . which aliases to  $\omega = 2\pi(-1200 + 1000) = -2\pi(200) \text{ rad/sec}$ . Since a cosine with negative frequency is the same as positive frequency, the output frequency is  $2\pi(200) \text{ rad/sec}$ .

