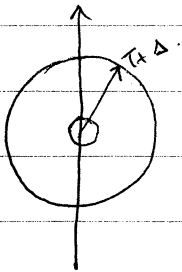
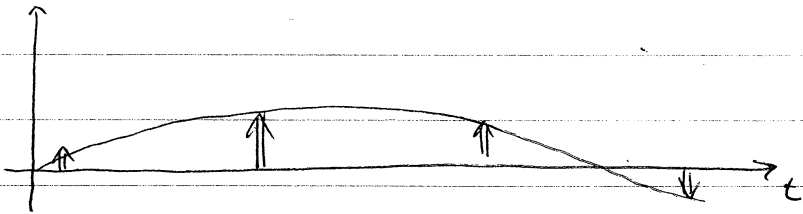
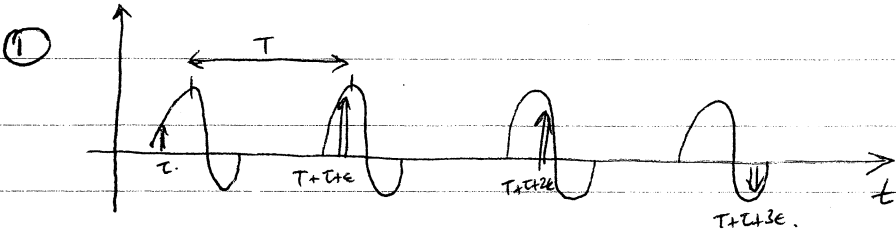


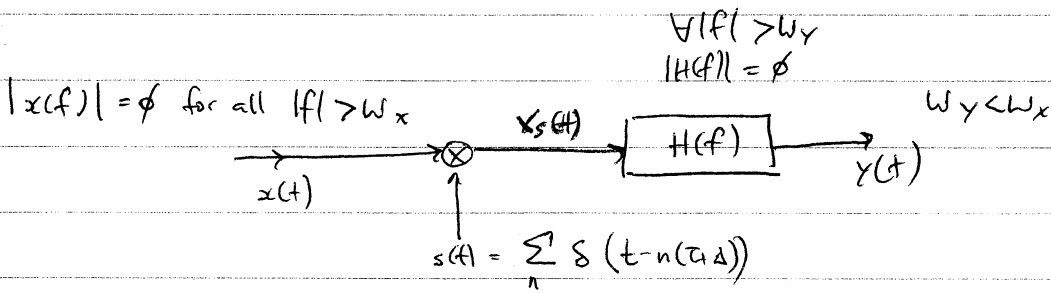
6.003 Recitation, Sections 3 & 4, Friday Apr. 30, 2010

- Today:
- ① Basic ideas: high speed in spite of 'low speed' sampling
  - ② Fourier analysis
  - ③ Limits of operation based on Nyquist & sampling.

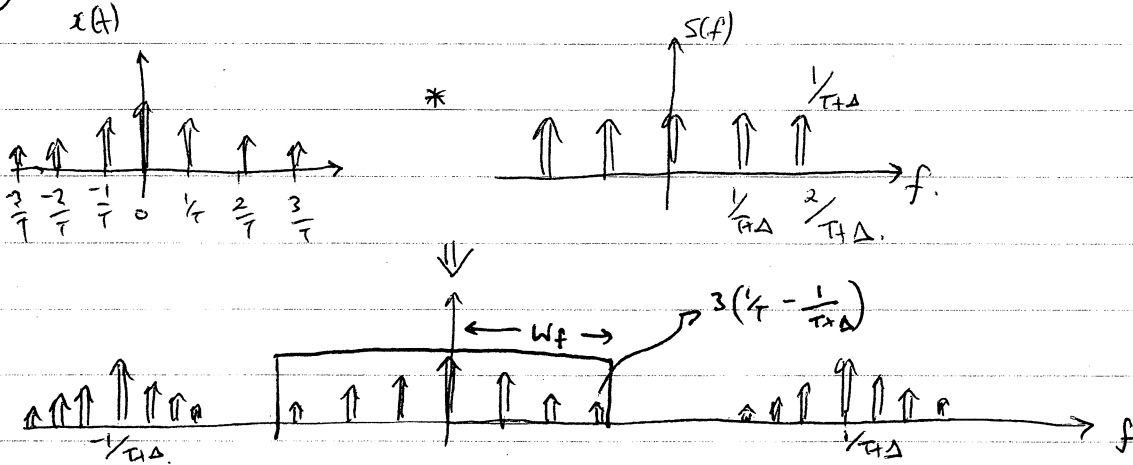


$\Delta \rightarrow T + \Delta$ . i.e., there's a stretching factor.  $x(t) \rightarrow x(at)$

$a = \frac{\Delta}{T + \Delta}$       $y(t) \sim x(at)$



②



Pr:  $\delta\left(f - \frac{m}{T}\right) * \delta\left(f + \frac{n}{T\Delta}\right) = \delta\left(f - \left(\frac{m}{T} - \frac{n}{T\Delta}\right)\right)$

$$= \delta\left(f - \frac{m-n}{T\Delta} + \frac{m}{T}\left(\frac{\Delta}{T\Delta}\right)\right)$$

center point  
with  $n$ .

stretched (version) function

②  $W_x \frac{\Delta}{T\Delta} < W_y \leftarrow$  perfect reconstruction.

$W_y < \frac{1}{2(T\Delta)} \leftarrow$  Prevent aliasing by Nyquist.

From both constraints, we find  $W_x \left(\frac{\Delta}{T\Delta}\right) < \frac{1}{2(T\Delta)}$

$\Rightarrow \Delta < \frac{1}{2W_x} \leftarrow$  @ least two sampling points for the highest harmonic.

The period  $T$  has to be large enough s.t.

$W_x \left(\frac{\Delta/T}{1 + \Delta/T}\right) < W_y \Rightarrow T > \Delta \left(\frac{W_x - W_y}{W_y}\right)$