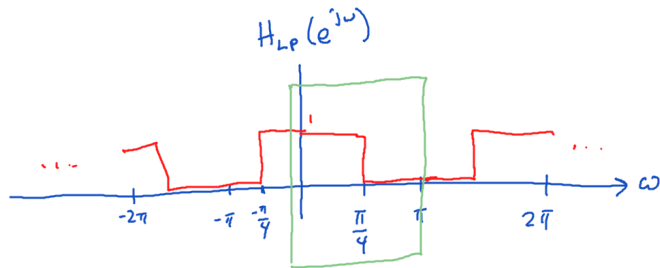


- LPF ✓
- Band limited signals ✓
- DTFT properties ✓
- Energy density spectrum ✱
- DTFT by MATLAB
- Convolution ✓

Ideal Lowpass Filter

$$H_{LP}(e^{j\omega}) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq \omega < \pi/4 \\ 0 & \pi/4 \leq \omega < \pi \end{cases}$$



$$h_{LP}[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$

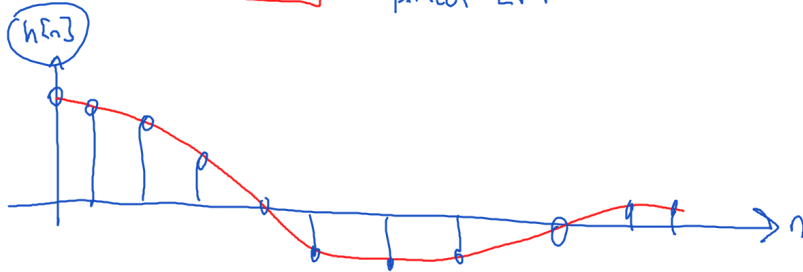
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{e^{j\omega n}}{jn} \right]_{\omega=-\pi/4}^{\omega=\pi/4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi jn} \left[e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}n} - e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}n} \right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\pi n} \right) \frac{1}{j2} \left[e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}n} - e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi n} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right)$$

exact impulse response
perfect LPF

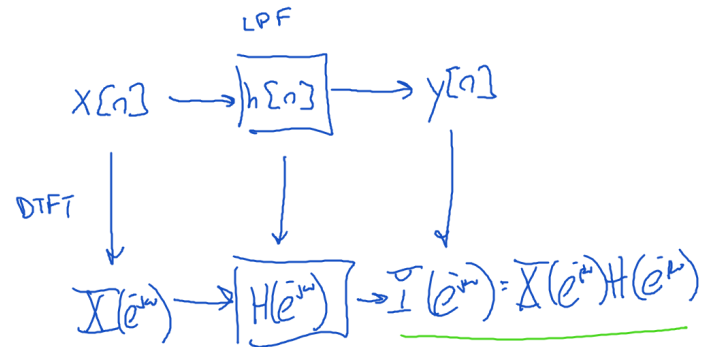


Euler's Relations

$$e^{j\theta} = \cos(\theta) + j \sin(\theta)$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} [e^{j\theta} + e^{-j\theta}]$$

$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{1}{j2} [e^{j\theta} - e^{-j\theta}]$$



$$x[n] \quad \text{DFT } X(e^{j\omega})$$

$$x[n-3] \Leftrightarrow e^{-j\omega 3} X(e^{j\omega})$$

$$= |e^{-j\omega 3} X(e^{j\omega})|$$

$$= |e^{-j\omega 3}| |X(e^{j\omega})|$$

$$= 1 \cdot |X(e^{j\omega})|$$

time-shift

aside

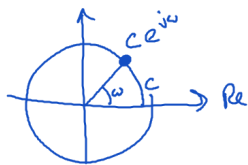
$$|a b| = |a| |b|$$

$$\left| \frac{a}{b} \right| = \frac{|a|}{|b|}$$

$$\angle a b = \angle a + \angle b$$

$$\angle \frac{a}{b} = \angle a - \angle b$$

$$c e^{j\omega} = c \angle \omega$$



$$x[n] = 5^{-n} u[n-2]$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^n u[n-2]$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{n-2} u[n-2]$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^n \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{-2} u[n-2]$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^n \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{-2} u[n-2]$$

$$a^n u[n] \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - a e^{-j\omega}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 \frac{e^{-j\omega 2}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{5}\right) e^{-j\omega}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 \frac{e^{-j\omega 2}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{5}\right) e^{-j\omega}}$$

DTFT Symmetries assume real $x[n]$

$$x[n] = x_{\text{even}}[n] + x_{\text{odd}}[n] \Leftrightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) = \underline{X_{\text{Re}}} + j \underline{X_{\text{Im}}}$$

$x_{\text{even}}[n]$

X_{Re} even around $\omega=0$

$x_{\text{odd}}[n]$

X_{Im} odd "

real $x[n]$ any symm.

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = X^*(e^{-j\omega})$$

$|X(e^{j\omega})|$ even around $\omega=0$

$\angle X(e^{j\omega})$ odd around $\omega=0$

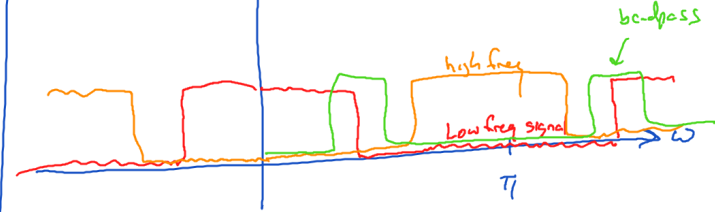
recall

$$x_{\text{even}}[n] = \frac{1}{2} [x[n] + x[-n]]$$

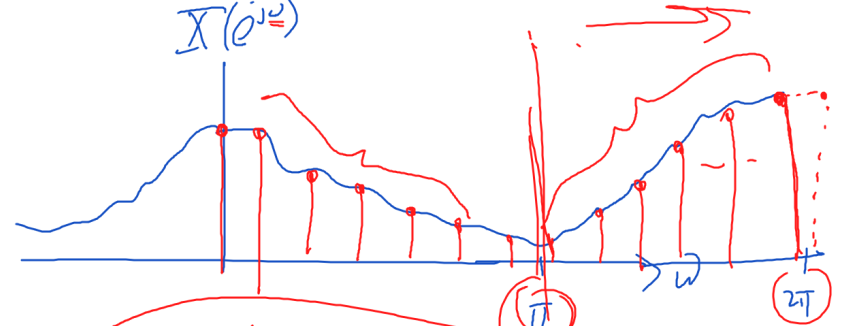
$$x_{\text{odd}}[n] = \frac{1}{2} [x[n] - x[-n]]$$

Bandlimited Signals

$$|X(e^{j\omega})|$$



$$X(e^{j\omega})$$



$x[n]$ had N samples

DFT N samples of DTFT

$$X[k]$$

$$\frac{f_s}{2}$$

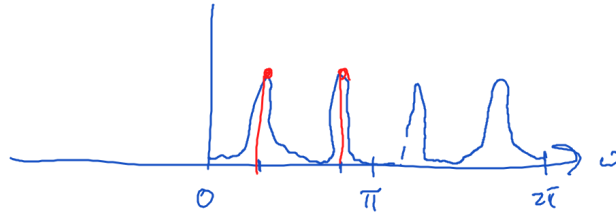
f_s

Energy Density Spectrum

What is the energy of $x[n]$ at different frequencies?

ans

$$|X(e^{j\omega})|^2$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a + b e^{-j\omega} + c e^{-j2\omega} + d e^{-j3\omega} \\ a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$

DTFT using MATLAB

`freqz`

if $X(e^{j\omega})$ known already

$$\text{Ex } X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{2 + 3e^{-j\omega}}{1 - 6e^{-j3\omega}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \text{linspace}(0, \pi, 1000)$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \text{freqz}([2 \ 3], [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ -6], \omega) \quad \text{scale } X = (2 + 3 * \exp(-j * \omega)) ./ (1 - 6 * \exp(-3 * j * \omega));$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{plot}(\omega, \text{abs}(X))$$

or, for energy density spectrum
 $\text{plot}(\omega, \text{abs}(X).^2)$

$$X_{sp}[n] = [4 \ 3 \ 6 \ 9 \ 32 \ 2 \ 3 \ -9 \ \dots] \quad f_s = 44100 \text{ Hz}$$

