









#### When is the sampling unit optimal?

(optimal means lossless)

Answer 1 (book approach): When it is possible to recover x(t) from x(n)









































#### Altogether,

- 1.  $X_{a}(F)$  contains all information about x(t)
- 2.  $X_a(F)$  is apperiodic, but has finite bandwidth
- 3. x(n) sampled version of x(t)
- 4. X(f) sufficient to recover  $X_a(F) \rightarrow x(n)$  sufficient to recover x(t)
- 5. -> sampling optimal



















Make a list of everything we know

$$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_a(F) \mathrm{e}^{i2\pi Ft} \mathrm{d}F$$

x(t) has Fourier transform  $X_a(F)$ 



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 $x(n) = \int_{-0.5} X(f) e^{i2\pi f n} df \qquad x(n) \text{ has DTFT } X(f)$ 




We don't have any further information



We don't have any further information



We don't have any further information



**Goal:** X(f) = formula in  $X_a(F)$  and  $F_s$ 















Make variable change in the (pure calculus)  $f = \frac{F}{F_s}$ 











































Remember what this is: Top line: DTFT representation of x(n)



Remember what this is: Top line: DTFT representation of x(n) Bottom: Fourier representation of x(t | t=n/Fs) = x(n)



DTFT of x(n)

Fourier transform of x(t)






# SLIDE 3





















































From symmetry



From periodicity



The same shape appears in the DTFT as in the analog Fourier transform





















































































































![](_page_160_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_161_Figure_1.jpeg)

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# **SLIDE 3**

![](_page_172_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_173_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_174_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_175_Figure_1.jpeg)

We know that x(t) has a Fourier representation

$$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_a(F) \mathrm{e}^{i2\pi Ft} \mathrm{d}F$$

![](_page_176_Figure_1.jpeg)

We know that x(t) has a Fourier representation

$$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_a(F) e^{i2\pi Ft} dF = \int_{-F_s/2}^{-F_s/2} X_a(F) e^{i2\pi Ft} dF$$

But also that  $X_a(F)$  has no support outside  $[-F_s/2, F_s/2]$ 

![](_page_177_Figure_1.jpeg)

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_a(F) \mathrm{e}^{i2\pi Ft} \mathrm{d}F = \int_{-F_s/2}^{-F_s/2} X_a(F) \mathrm{e}^{i2\pi Ft} \mathrm{d}F \\ f &= \frac{F}{F_s} \qquad F = -\frac{F_s}{2} \rightarrow \quad f = -0.5 \\ \mathrm{d}F = F_s \mathrm{d}f \quad F = \frac{F_s}{2} \rightarrow \quad f = 0.5 \end{aligned}$$

![](_page_178_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_179_Figure_1.jpeg)


$$x(t) = \int_{-0.5}^{0.0} X(f) e^{i2\pi f F_{\rm s} t} df$$



 $n = -\infty$ 



















# **SLIDE 3**




























































$$Y(z) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} y(m) z^{-m}$$

 $Y(f) = Y\left(z|z = e^{i2\pi f}\right)$ 











