

EE-2200

Lecture 1 Sinusoids 25-Sept-98

INFORMATION

LABS

- Room 309 in CoC Building
- MATLAB based computer projects

RECITATIONS

- Problem Solving

GRADING ?

REMINDERS

Web-CT Password:

- SSN(4:8), 4th thru 8th digits of SSN

Activate your ECE Computer Account

- in room 309 of CoC Building
- Monday (or at least before Lab)

Hard copy of Instructor Verification Sheet

- get PDF file of Lab#1 from WebCT



Introduction to Discrete Systems

Autumn 1998

Lecture Time: M & F 11:05-11:55

Room: W200 Yan Leer (Auditorium)

Instructor: [Dr. Jim McClellan](#)

Email: jim.mcclellan@ece.gatech.edu

Office: E475-C Yan Leer, or 363 GCATT Phone: (404) 894-8325

Office Hours: Tu-Th 12:00-2:00p; F 12:00-1:00p, or by appointment

For Recitation instructors and TAs, please refer to the [Course Information and Help](#) page below.



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lab

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calendar

[Calendar of Course Events](#)

[Grader Student Management](#)



quiz

[Online Quizzes and Surveys](#)



tools

[Course Tools and Other Useful Links](#)

READING ASSIGNMENTS

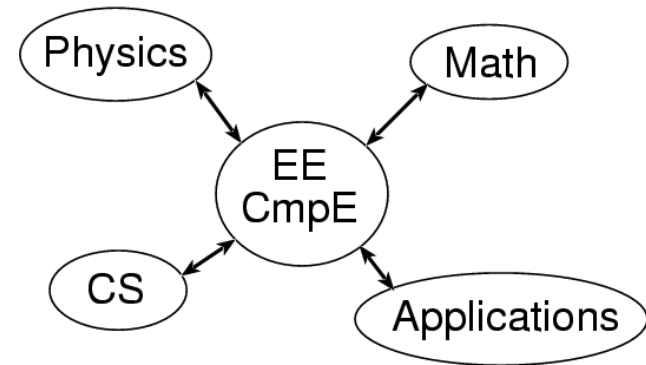
- This Lecture:
 - Chapter 2, pp. 9–17
- Appendix A: Complex Numbers
- Appendix B: MATLAB
- Chapter 1: Introduction

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CONVERGING FIELDS



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COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Students will be able to:
- Understand **mathematical** descriptions of signal processing **algorithms** and express those algorithms as computer **implementations** (MATLAB)
- What are your objectives?

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WHY USE DSP ?

- Mathematical **abstractions** lead to generalization and discovery of new processing techniques
- Computer implementations are **flexible**
- Applications provide a **physical context**

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LECTURE OBJECTIVES

- Write general formula for a “sinusoidal” waveform, or signal
- From the formula, plot the sinusoid versus time
- What’s a signal?
 - It’s a function of time, $x(t)$
 - in the mathematical sense

TUNING FORK EXAMPLE

- CD-ROM demo
- “A” is at 440 Hertz (Hz)
- Waveform is a SINUSOIDAL SIGNAL
- Computer plot looks like a sine wave
- Here is a mathematical formula:

$$A \cos(2\pi(440)t + \varphi)$$

SPEECH EXAMPLE

- More complicated signal (BAT.MAT)
- Waveform $x(t)$ is NOT a Sinusoid
- Theory will tell us
 - $x(t)$ is approximately a sum of sinusoids
 - FOURIER ANALYSIS
 - Break $x(t)$ into its sinusoidal components
 - Called the FREQUENCY SPECTRUM

DIGITIZE the WAVEFORM

- $x[n]$ is a SAMPLED SINUSOID
 - A list of numbers stored in memory
- Sample at 11,025 samples per second
 - Called the SAMPLING RATE of the A/D
 - Time between samples is
 - $1/11025 = 90.7$ microsec
- Output through D/A hardware (at F_{samp})

STORING DIGITAL SOUND

- $x[n]$ is a SAMPLED SINUSOID
 - A list of numbers stored in memory
- CD rate is 44,100 samples per second
- 16-bit samples
- Stereo uses 2 channels
- Number of bytes for 1 minute is
 - $2 \times (16/8) \times 60 \times 44100 = 10.584$ Mbytes

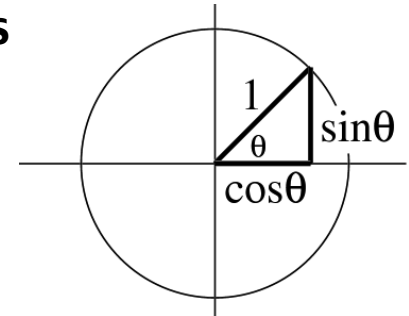
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TRIG FUNCTIONS

■ Circular Functions



■ Common Values

- $\sin(k\pi) = 0$
- $\cos(0) = 1$
- $\cos(2k\pi) = 1$ and $\cos((2k+1)\pi) = -1$
- $\cos((k+0.5)\pi) = 0$

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SINES and COSINES

- Always use the COSINE FORM

$$\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

- Sine is a special case:

$$\sin(\omega t) = \cos(\omega t - \pi/2)$$

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SINUSOIDAL SIGNAL

$$A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

- FREQUENCY ω

- Radians/sec
- Hertz (cycles/sec)

$$\omega = (2\pi)f$$

- PERIOD (in sec)

$$T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

- AMPLITUDE A

- Magnitude

- PHASE φ

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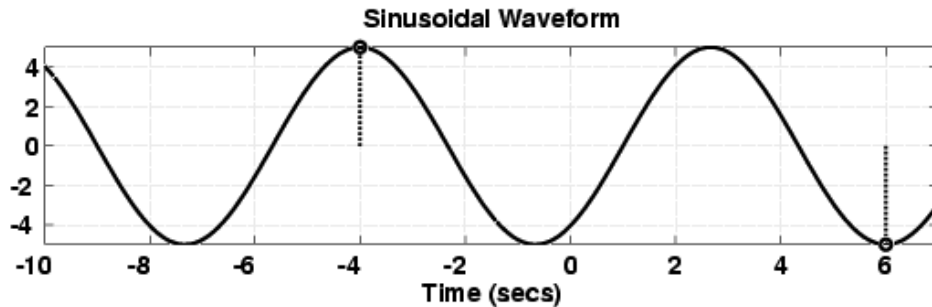
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EXAMPLE of SINUSOID

- Given the Formula

$$5\cos(0.3\pi t + 1.2\pi)$$

- Make a plot



PLOTTING COSINE SIGNAL from the FORMULA

$$5\cos(0.3\pi t + 1.2\pi)$$

- Formula defines A , ω , and ϕ
- Determine **period**: $T = 2\pi/0.3\pi = 20/3$
- Determine a **peak** location by solving

$$(\omega t + \phi) = 0$$

- Zero** crossing is $T/4$ before or after
- Positive & Neg. peaks** spaced by $T/2$