EE-2200 Fall-98

Lecture 4

Spectrum Representation

5-Oct-98

Web-CT Info

- Check the Bulletin Board for msgs
- Lectures are being posted
  - HTML format
  - PDF format (4 per page)
- Calendar has entries:
  - Quiz #1 on 16-Oct (Friday)
  - Quiz #2 on 13-Nov (Friday)

Homework Info

- Prob Set #1 due TODAY
  - In Lecture, before NOON
- HW #2 will be posted on Tuesday
  - Due the Monday, 12-Oct
- Solutions will be posted on Tues
  - HW #0 is on the web site

Lab Info

- Lab #1 Report
  - Turn in during your lab time
  - Write-up sections 4 and 5
  - Include INSTRUCTOR VERIFICATION
- Lab #2 was posted last Friday
  - Lab #3 will be Music Synthesis

READING ASSIGNMENTS

- This Lecture:
  - Chapter 3, pp. 48–61
- Other Reading:
  - Appendix A: Complex Numbers
  - Appendix B: MATLAB
  - Next Lecture: Chapter 3

HISTORY

- What company's first successful product was a sine-wave generator?
  - Variable frequency
  - Lab Instrument

LECTURE OBJECTIVES

- Sinusoids with DIFFERENT Frequencies
  - Add Sinusoids

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{N} A_k \cos(2\pi f_k t + \varphi_k)$$

- SPECTRUM Representation
  - Graphical Form shows Different Freqs

FREQUENCY DIAGRAM

- Plot Complex Amplitude vs. Freq

Sec. 3.2 Beat Notes **51**

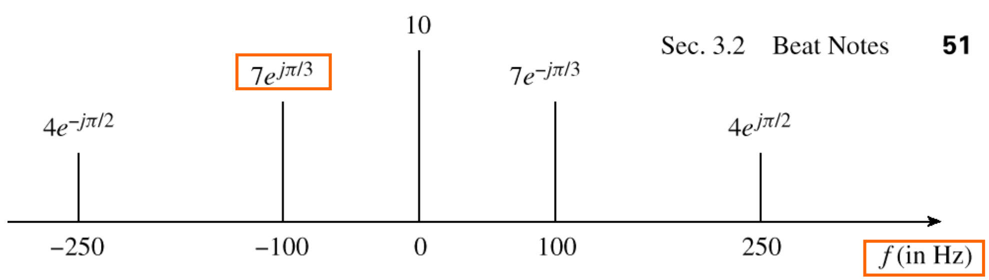


Figure 3.1 Spectrum of the signal $x(t) = 10 + 14\cos(200\pi t - \pi/3) + 8\cos(500\pi t + \pi/2)$. Positive and negative frequency components must be included even though the negative-frequency ones are the conjugate of the positive-frequency components.

Another FREQ. Diagram

Frequency is the vertical axis

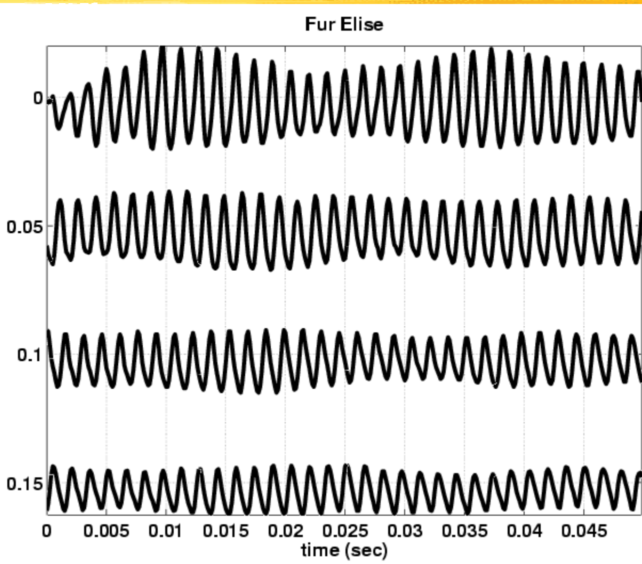
Figure 3.18 Sheet-music notation is a time–frequency diagram.

Time is the horizontal axis

MOTIVATION

- Synthesize Complicated Signals
  - Musical Notes
    - Piano uses 3 strings for many notes
    - Chords: play several notes simulaneously
  - Human Speech
    - Vowels have dominant frequencies
    - Application: computer generated speech
  - Can all signals be generated this way?

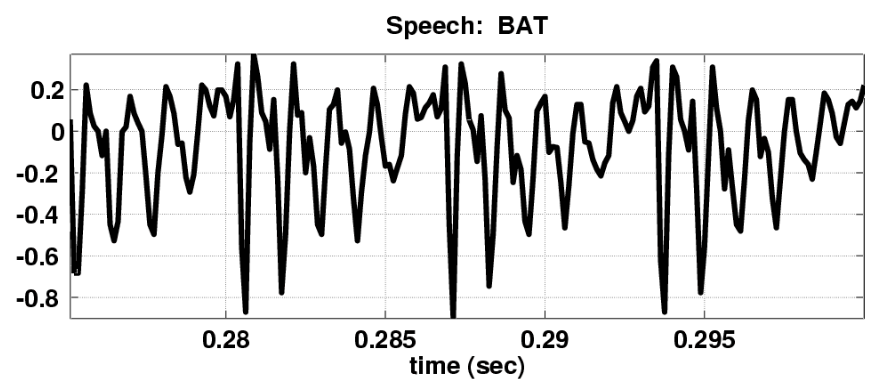
Fur Elise WAVEFORM



Beat Notes

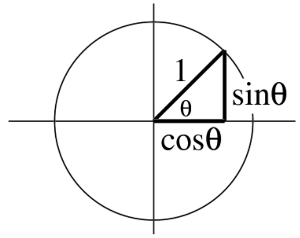
Speech Signal: BAT

- Nearly Periodic in Vowel Region
  - Period is (Approximately) T = 0.0065 sec



Euler's FORMULA

- Complex Exponential
  - Real part is cosine
  - Imaginary part is sine
  - Magnitude is one



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

$$\boxed{e^{j\omega t} = \cos(\omega t) + j\sin(\omega t)}$$

INVERSE Euler's Formula

- Solve for cosine (or sine)

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

$$e^{-j\omega t} = \cos(-\omega t) + j\sin(-\omega t)$$

$$e^{-j\omega t} = \cos(\omega t) - j\sin(\omega t)$$

$$e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t} = 2\cos(\omega t)$$

$$\boxed{\cos(\omega t) = \tfrac{1}{2}(e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t})}$$

INVERSE Euler's Formula

- Solve for cosine (or sine)

$$\cos(\omega t) = \tfrac{1}{2}(e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t})$$

$$\sin(\omega t) = \tfrac{1}{2j}(e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t})$$

SPECTRUM Interpretation

- Cosine = sum of 2 complex exponentials:

$$A\cos(7t) = \tfrac{A}{2}e^{j7t} + \tfrac{A}{2}e^{-j7t}$$

  - One has a positive frequency
  - The other has negative freq.
  - Amplitude of each is half as big

SPECTRUM of SINE

- Sine = sum of 2 complex exponentials:

$$A\sin(7t) = \frac{A}{2j}e^{j7t} - \frac{A}{2j}e^{-j7t}$$

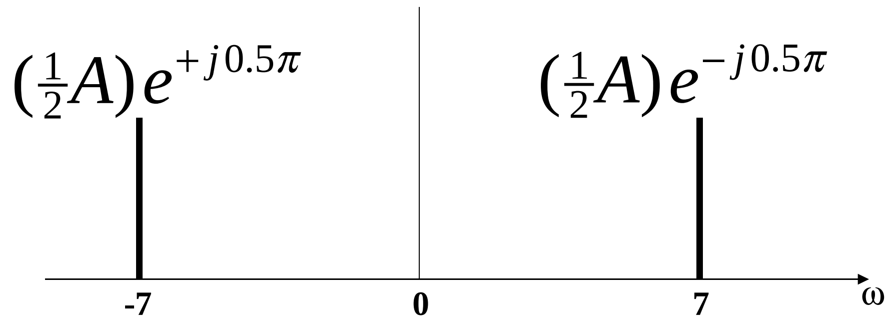
$$= \tfrac{1}{2}Ae^{-j0.5\pi}e^{j7t} + \tfrac{1}{2}Ae^{j0.5\pi}e^{-j7t}$$

$$\frac{-1}{j} = j = e^{j0.5\pi}$$

  - Positive freq has phase = −0.5π
  - Negative freq. has phase = +0.5π

GRAPHICAL SPECTRUM

EXAMPLE of SINE



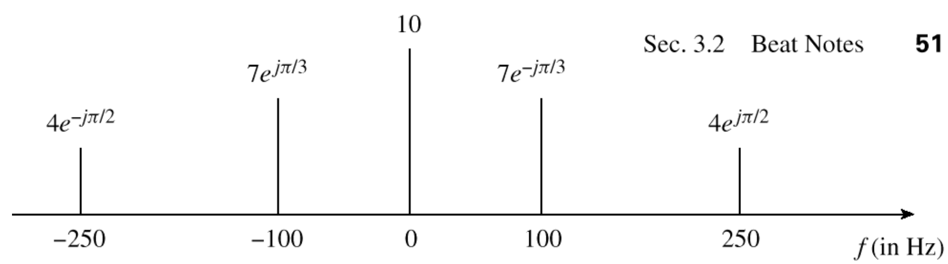
AMPLITUDE, PHASE & FREQUENCY are shown

NEGATIVE FREQUENCY

- Is negative frequency real?
- Doppler Radar provides an example
  - Police radar measures speed by using the Doppler shift principle
  - Let's assume 400Hz <----> 60 mph
  - +400Hz means towards the radar
  - −400Hz means away (opposite direction)
  - Think of a train whistle

SPECTRUM to SINUSOID

- Add the spectrum components:



What is the formula for the signal x(t)?

Gather (A,ω,ϕ) information

- **Frequencies:**
  - −250 Hz
  - −100 Hz
  - 0 Hz
  - 100 Hz
  - 250 Hz
- **Amplitude & Phase**
  - 4 $-\pi/2$
  - 7 $+\pi/3$
  - 10 0
  - 7 $-\pi/3$
  - 4 $+\pi/2$

Note the conjugate phase
Zero freq always has zero phase (for real *x(t)*)
DC is another name for zero-freq component

Add All the Spectrum Components

$$x(t) = 10 + 7e^{-j\pi/3}e^{j2\pi(100)t} + 7e^{j\pi/3}e^{-j2\pi(100)t} + 4e^{j\pi/2}e^{j2\pi(250)t} + 4e^{-j\pi/2}e^{-j2\pi(250)t}$$

Use Euler's Formula to get REAL sinusoids:

$$A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) = \tfrac{A}{2}e^{j\varphi}e^{j\omega t} + \tfrac{A}{2}e^{-j\varphi}e^{-j\omega t}$$

FINAL ANSWER

$$x(t) = 10 + 14\cos(200\pi t - \pi/3) + 8\cos(500\pi t + \pi/2)$$

So, we get the general form:

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{N} A_k \cos(2\pi f_k t + \varphi_k)$$

Summary: GENERAL FORM

$$x(t) = A_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{N} A_k \cos(2\pi f_k t + \phi_k)$$

$$x(t) = X_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{N} \Re e\left\{X_k e^{j2\pi f_k t}\right\}$$

$$X_k = A_k e^{j\phi_k}$$

frequency is f_k.

$$x(t) = X_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{N} \left\{ \frac{X_k}{2} e^{j2\pi f_k t} + \frac{X_k^*}{2} e^{-j2\pi f_k t} \right\}$$

Example: Synthetic Vowel

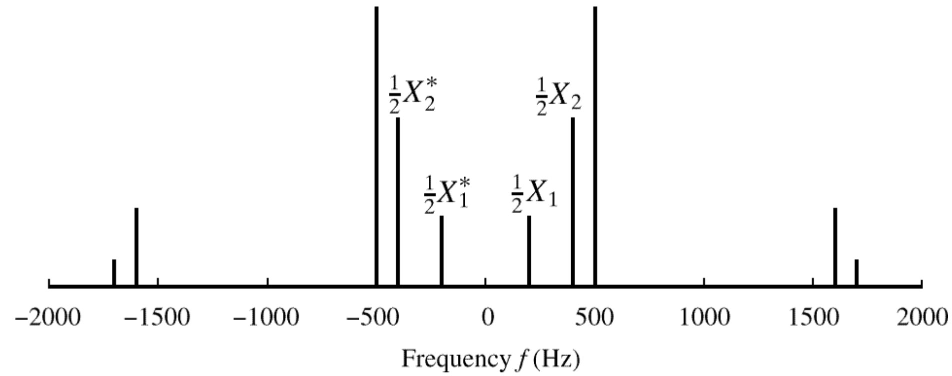
- Sum of 5 Frequency Components

f_k (Hz)	X_k	Mag	Phase (rad)
200	$(771 + j12202)$	12,226	1.508
400	$(-8865 + j28048)$	29,416	1.876
500	$(48001 - j8995)$	48,836	−0.185
1600	$(1657 - j13520)$	13,621	−1.449
1700	$4723 + j0$	4723	0

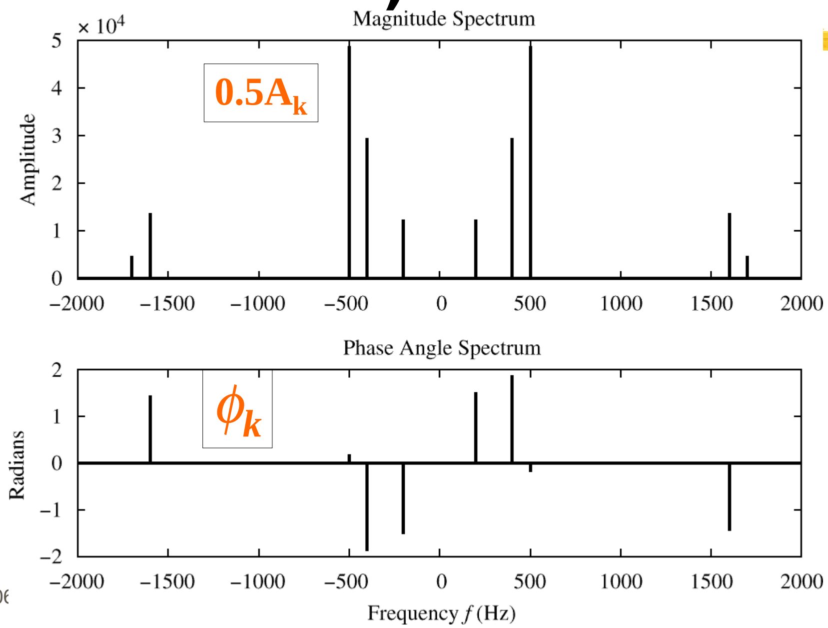
Table 3.1: Complex amplitudes for harmonic signal that approximates the vowel sound "ah".

SPECTRUM of VOWEL

- Note: Spectrum has $0.5X_k$ (except X_{DC})
- Conjugates in negative frequency



SPECTRUM of VOWEL (Polar Format)



Vowel Waveform (sum of all 5 components)

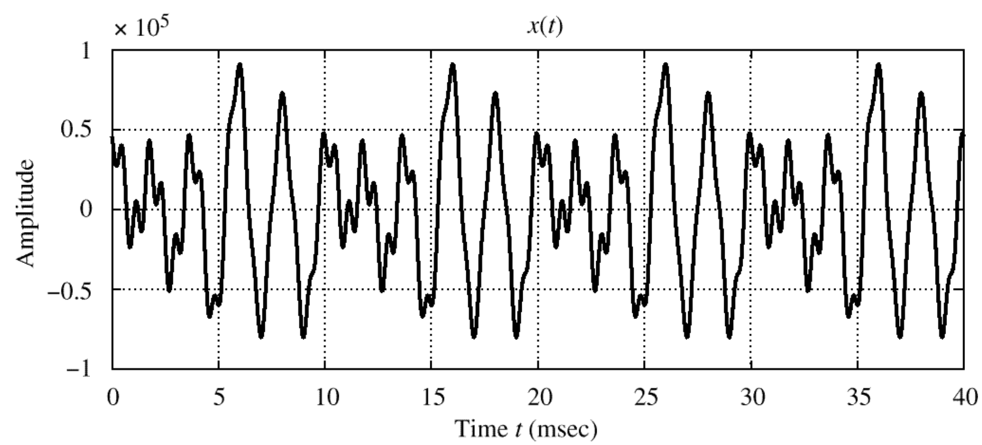


Figure 3.11 Sum of all of the terms in (3.3.4). Note that the period is 10 msec, which equals $1/f_0$.