EE-2025 Fall-00

LECTURE #2
Phase & Time-Shift
Complex Exponentials
25-Aug-00

INFORMATION

- MATLAB: Mon,T,Wed in VL-456 (6pm)
- LABS start NEXT week **(MONDAY)**
  - Attend correct section (in VanLeer-252)
  - Computer acct: gtxxxx, password: SSN
  - Verification must be signed during Lab
- RECITATIONS
  - Attend your assigned time

Homework Info

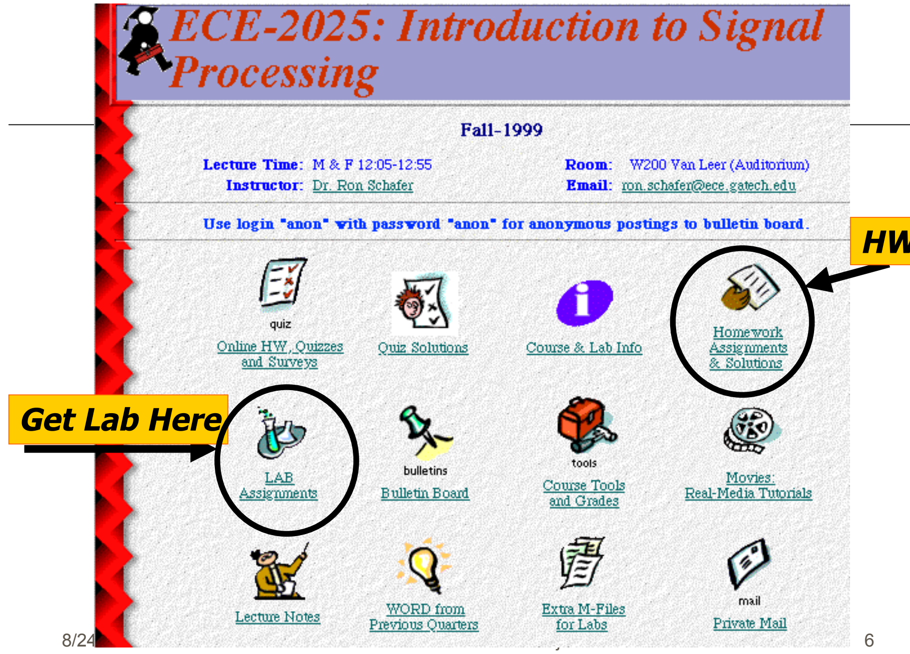
- On-Line HW #0 ends Monday nite
  - Last attempt is scored
- HWs will be posted on Friday/Sat
  - Covered in Rec during the following Week
  - Due the week after that (9+ days later)
- Prob Set #1 due in RECITATION
  - At the beginning of class
  - Solutions will be posted after last Recitation

Lab Info

- NT passwd = SSN or old password
- Lab #1 has been posted
- Lab FAQs are being posted
- Lab #1 Report
  - Due week of 4-Sept.
  - Turn in during your lab time
  - Write-up sections 2 and 3
  - Include INSTRUCTOR VERIFICATION

Web-CT Info

- Check the Bulletin Board for msgs
  - **MAKE YOUR OWN POSTINGS**
- Web-CT Password:
  - SSN, or student number; change it soon
- PDF Files on WebCT
  - Lectures are being posted (4 per page)
  - Get PDF file of Lab#1 from WebCT
    - Hard copy of Instructor Verification Sheet
  - HW #1



READING ASSIGNMENTS

- This Lecture:
  - Chapter 2, pp. 17-32
- Appendix A: Complex Numbers
- Appendix B: MATLAB
- Next Lecture: finish Chap. 2, pp. 31-43

LECTURE OBJECTIVES

- Define Sinusoid from a plot
- Relate TIME-SHIFT to PHASE
- Introduce an **ABSTRACTION**:
  - Complex Numbers **represent** Sinusoids
  - Complex Exponential Signal

$$z(t) = Xe^{j\omega t}$$

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

PLOTTING COSINE SIGNAL from the FORMULA

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

- Determine **period**:

$$T = 2\pi/\omega = 2\pi/0.3\pi = 20/3$$

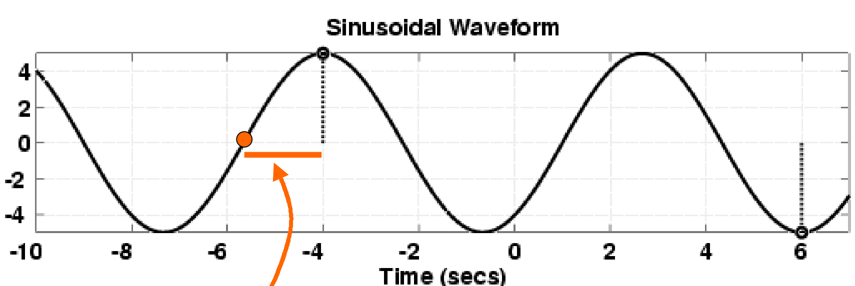
- Determine a **peak** location by solving

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

- **Peak at t = -4**
- **Zero** crossing is T/4 before or after

ANSWER for the PLOT

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



$$T/4 = (20/3)/4 = 5/3$$

TIME-SHIFT

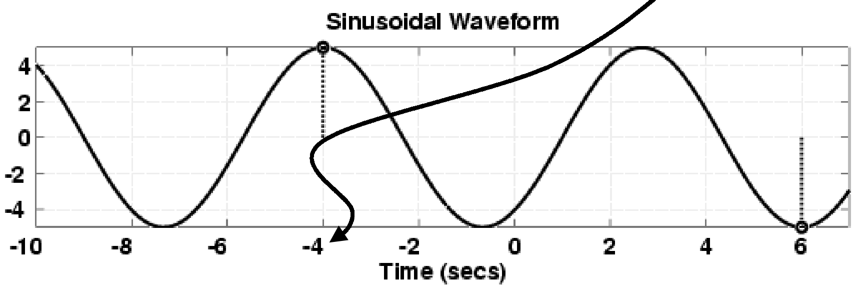
- In a mathematical formula replace t with $t - t_m$
- For example, $x(t-t_m) = \cos(\omega(t-t_m))$
- Then the t=0 point moves to $t=t_m$

$$x(t - t_m) = A\cos(\omega(t - t_m))$$

- Peak value of $\cos(\omega(t-t_m))$ is at $t=t_m$

TIME-SHIFTED SINUSOID

$x(t+4) = 5\cos(0.3\pi(t+4)) = 5\cos(0.3\pi(t-(-4)))$



PHASE <--> TIME-SHIFT

- Equate the formulas:

$$A\cos(\omega(t - t_m)) = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

- and we obtain: $-\omega t_m = \varphi$
- or, $t_m = \dfrac{-\varphi}{\omega}$

EX: Time-Shift from Phase

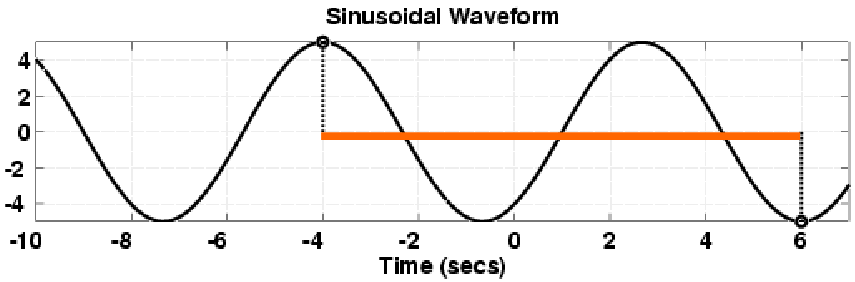
- Frequency : $\omega = 30\pi$ rad/s
- Phase: $\phi = -0.2\pi$ radians
- What is the time shift?
  - Also called the "time delay"
  - $t_m = -\phi/\omega = -(-0.2\pi)/30\pi$
  - **t_m = 1/150 sec.**
  - Note: T = 1/15 sec. (period)

SINUSOID from a PLOT

- Measure the period, T
  - Between peaks or zero crossings
  - Compute frequency: $\omega = 2\pi/T$
- Measure time of peak: t_m
  - Compute phase: $\phi = -\omega\, t_m$
- Measure height of positive peak: A

3 steps

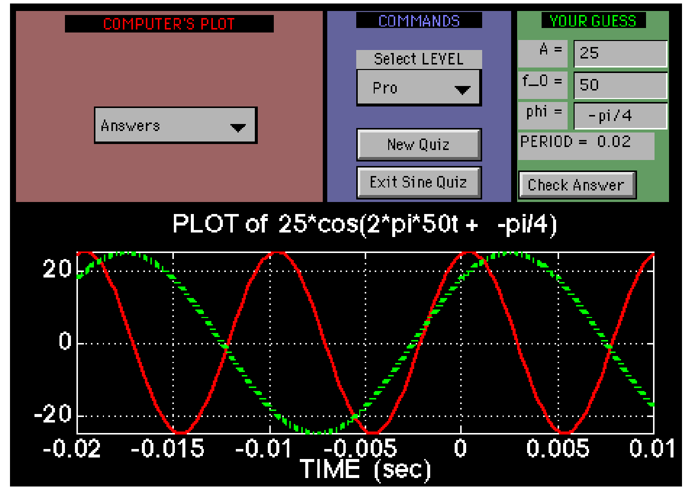
(A, ω, ϕ) from a PLOT



$T = 10/(1.5) = 20/3$ → $\omega = 2\pi/T = 0.3\pi$

$t_m = -4$ → $\phi = -(-4)(0.3\pi) = 1.2\pi$

SINE DRILL (MATLAB GUI)



PHASE is AMBIGUOUS

- The cosine signal is periodic
  - Period is 2π

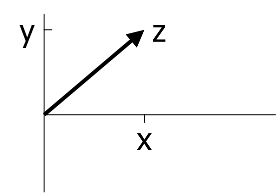
$$A\cos(\omega t + \varphi + 2\pi) = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

  - Thus adding any multiple of 2π leaves x(t) unchanged
  - if $t_m = \frac{-\varphi}{\omega}$, then

$$t_{m_2} = \frac{-(\varphi + 2\pi)}{\omega} = \frac{-\varphi}{\omega} - \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = t_m - T$$

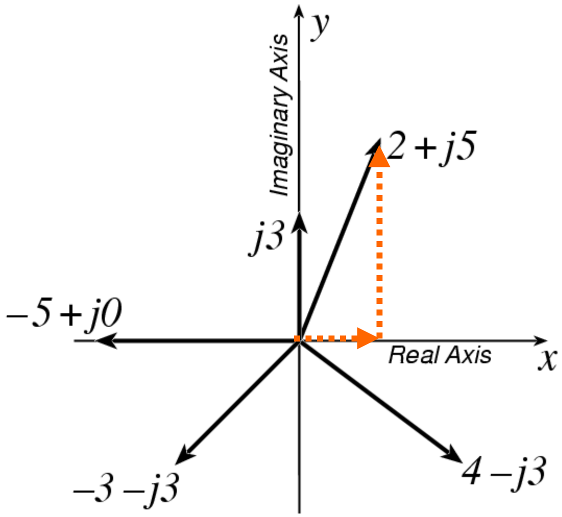
COMPLEX NUMBERS

- To solve: $z^2 = -1$
  - $z = \boldsymbol{j}$
  - Math and Physics use $z = \boldsymbol{i}$
- Complex number: $z = x + \boldsymbol{j}\,y$

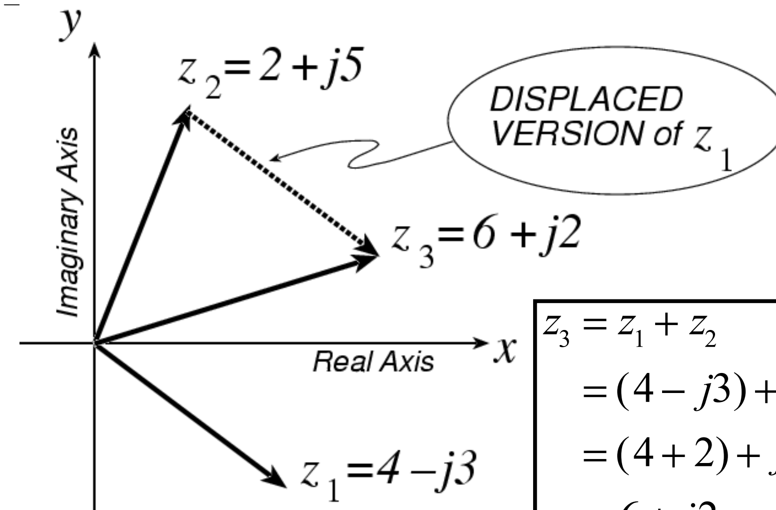


Cartesian coordinate system

PLOT COMPLEX NUMBERS



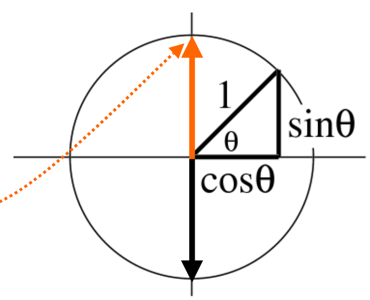
COMPLEX ADDITION = VECTOR Addition



$$\begin{aligned} z_3 &= z_1 + z_2 \\ &= (4 - j3) + (2 + j5) \\ &= (4 + 2) + j(-3 + 5) \\ &= 6 + j2 \end{aligned}$$

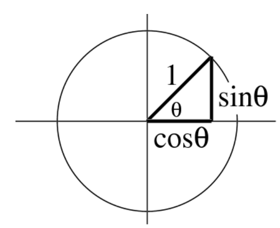
*** POLAR FORM ***

- Vector Form
  - Length =1
  - Angle = θ
- Common Values
  - **j** has angle of 0.5π
  - –1 has angle of π
  - – **j** has angle of 1.5π
  - also, its angle is –0.5π = 1.5π –2π
  - AMBIGUOUS PHASE



Euler's FORMULA

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



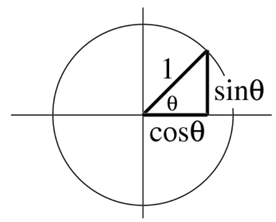
$$e^{j\theta} = \cos(\theta) + j\sin(\theta)$$

$$re^{j\theta} = r\cos(\theta) + jr\sin(\theta)$$

COMPLEX EXPONENTIAL

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

- **Rotating Vector**
  - Angle changes vs. time
  - $\theta = \omega t$
  - ex: $\omega = 10\pi$
  - Rotates 0.1π in 0.01 secs



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

Cos = REAL PART

Real Part of Euler's

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

General Sinusoid

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

So,

$$A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) = \Re e\{Ae^{j(\omega t + \varphi)}\}$$
$$= \Re e\{Ae^{j\varphi}e^{j\omega t}\}$$

COMPLEX AMPLITUDE

General Sinusoid

$$x(t) = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) = \Re e\{Ae^{j\varphi}e^{j\omega t}\}$$

Sinusoid = REAL PART of $(Ae^{j\phi})e^{j\omega t}$

$$x(t) = \Re e\{Xe^{j\omega t}\} = \Re e\{z(t)\}$$

Complex AMPLITUDE = X

$$z(t) = Xe^{j\omega t} \qquad X = Ae^{j\varphi}$$

POLAR <--> RECTANGULAR

- Relate (x,y) to (r,θ)

$$z = x + jy = re^{j\theta}$$

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\theta = \text{Tan}^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$