

Solution to ECE Test #4 S08

A continuous-time signal $x(t) = 3\sin(32\pi t) - 4\cos(24\pi t)$ is impulse-sampled at a rate $f_s = 20$ samples/second to form the impulse-sampled signal $x_\delta(t)$. Fill in the table below with the 10 lowest positive frequencies at which $X_\delta(f)$ has an impulse and the corresponding strengths of those impulses.

$$x_\delta(t) = [3\sin(32\pi t) - 4\cos(24\pi t)]\delta_{1/20}(t)$$

$$X_\delta(f) = \{j3/2[\delta(f+16) - \delta(f-16)] - 2[\delta(f-12) + \delta(f+12)]\} * 20\delta_{20}(f)$$

$$X_\delta(f) = j30[\delta_{20}(f+16) - \delta_{20}(f-16)] - 40[\delta_{20}(f-12) + \delta_{20}(f+12)]$$

Impulses of strength $-j30$ at $16 + 20k$, k any integer ..., -64, -44, -24, -4, 16, 36, 56, ...
 Impulses of strength $j30$ at $-16 + 20k$, k any integer ..., -56, -36, -16, 4, 24, 44, 64, ...
 Impulses of strength -40 at $12 + 20k$, k any integer ..., -68, -48, -28, -8, 12, 32, 52, ...
 Impulses of strength -40 at $-12 + 20k$, k any integer ..., -52, -32, -12, 8, 28, 48, 68, ...

Frequency, f	4	8	12	16	24	28	32	36	44	48
Impulse Strength	$j30$	-40	-40	$-j30$	$j30$	-40	-40	$-j30$	$j30$	-40

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A continuous-time signal $x(t) = 5 \sin(28\pi t) - 3 \cos(18\pi t)$ is impulse-sampled at a rate $f_s = 20$ samples/second to form the impulse-sampled signal $x_\delta(t)$. Fill in the table below with the 10 lowest positive frequencies at which $X_\delta(f)$ has an impulse and the corresponding strengths of those impulses.

$$x_\delta(t) = [5 \sin(28\pi t) - 3 \cos(18\pi t)] \delta_{1/20}(t)$$

$$X_\delta(f) = \{j5/2[\delta(f+14) - \delta(f-14)] - (3/2)[\delta(f-9) + \delta(f+9)]\} * 20\delta_{20}(f)$$

$$X_\delta(f) = j50[\delta_{20}(f+14) - \delta_{20}(f-14)] - 30[\delta_{20}(f-9) + \delta_{20}(f+9)]$$

Impulses of strength $-j50$ at $14 + 20k$, k any integer	..., -66, -46, -26, -6, 14, 34, 54, ...
Impulses of strength $j50$ at $-14 + 20k$, k any integer	..., -54, -34, -14, 6, 26, 46, 66, ...
Impulses of strength -30 at $9 + 20k$, k any integer	..., -51, -31, -11, 9, 29, 49, 69, ...
Impulses of strength -30 at $-9 + 20k$, k any integer	..., -49, -29, -9, 11, 31, 51, 71, ...

Frequency, f	6	9	11	14	26	29	31	34	46	49
Impulse Strength	$j50$	-30	-30	$-j50$	$j50$	-30	-30	$-j50$	$j50$	-30

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A continuous-time signal $x(t) = -7 \sin(34\pi t) - 9 \cos(16\pi t)$ is impulse-sampled at a rate $f_s = 20$ samples/second to form the impulse-sampled signal $x_\delta(t)$. Fill in the table below with the 10 lowest positive frequencies at which $X_\delta(f)$ has an impulse and the corresponding strengths of those impulses.

$$x_\delta(t) = [-7 \sin(34\pi t) - 9 \cos(16\pi t)] \delta_{1/20}(t)$$

$$X_\delta(f) = \{(-j7/2)[\delta(f+17) - \delta(f-17)] - (9/2)[\delta(f-8) + \delta(f+8)]\} * 20\delta_{20}(f)$$

$$X_\delta(f) = -j70[\delta_{20}(f+17) - \delta_{20}(f-17)] - 90[\delta_{20}(f-8) + \delta_{20}(f+8)]$$

Impulses of strength $j70$ at $17 + 20k$, k any integer	..., -63, -43, -23, -3, 17, 37, 57, ...
Impulses of strength $-j70$ at $-17 + 20k$, k any integer	..., -57, -37, -17, 3, 23, 43, 63, ...
Impulses of strength -90 at $8 + 20k$, k any integer	..., -52, -32, -12, 8, 28, 48, 68, ...
Impulses of strength -90 at $-8 + 20k$, k any integer	..., -68, -48, -28, -8, 12, 32, 52, ...

Frequency, f	3	8	12	17	23	28	32	37	43	48
Impulse Strength	$-j70$	-90	-90	$j70$	$-j70$	-90	-90	$j70$	$-j70$	-90