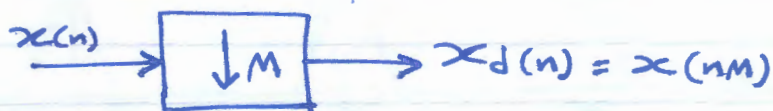


## Decimation



In CT-sampling:

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_c(j(\frac{\omega}{T} - \frac{2\pi k}{T}))$$

Similarly,  $x_d(n) = x(nM) = x_c(nT')$  with  $T' = MT$

$$X_d(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{T'} \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} X_c(j(\frac{\omega}{T'} - \frac{2\pi r}{T'}))$$

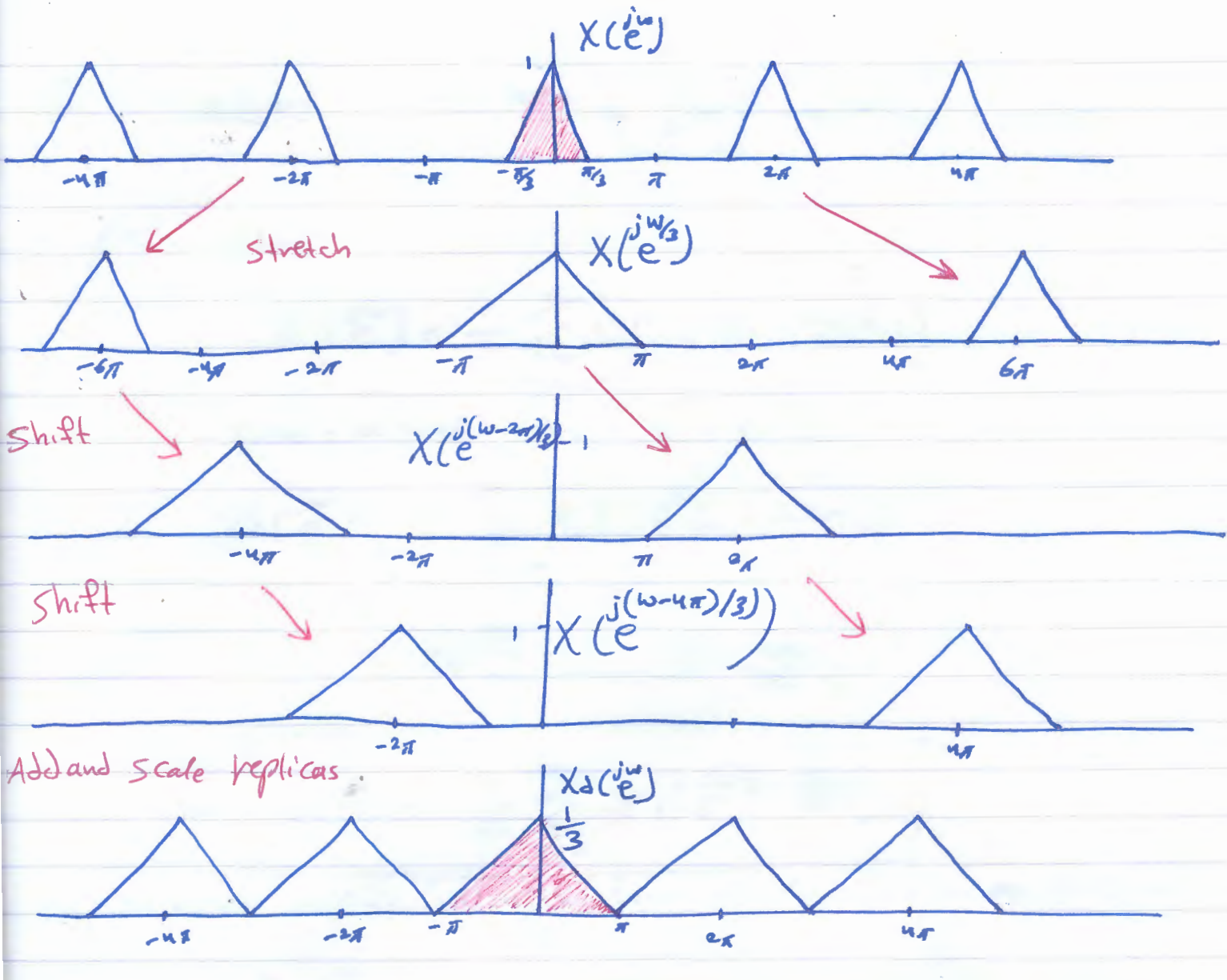
$$= \frac{1}{MT} \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} X_c(j(\frac{\omega}{MT} - \frac{2\pi r}{MT}))$$

$$\Rightarrow X_d(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} X(e^{j(\frac{\omega}{M} - \frac{2\pi i}{M})})$$

So, to sketch  $X_d(e^{j\omega})$  directly from  $X(e^{j\omega})$  follow ~~the~~ 3 steps:

- 1) Stretch  $X(e^{j\omega})$  by a factor  $M$  to obtain  $X(e^{j\frac{\omega}{M}})$ . Note that the highest freq. of  $X(e^{j\omega})$ ,  $\omega_H$ , is "repositioned" to freq.  $\omega = \omega_H \cdot M$ .
- 2) Create and put  $M$  copies of  $X(e^{j\frac{\omega}{M}})$  at freq.  $\omega = 2\pi i$  (integer multiple of  $2\pi$ ) for  $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, M-1$ .
- 3) Add the  $M$  stretched and shifted replicas and then divide by  $M$  to obtain the spectrum  $X_d(e^{j\omega})$  of the downsampled sequence  $x_d(n) = x(nM)$ .

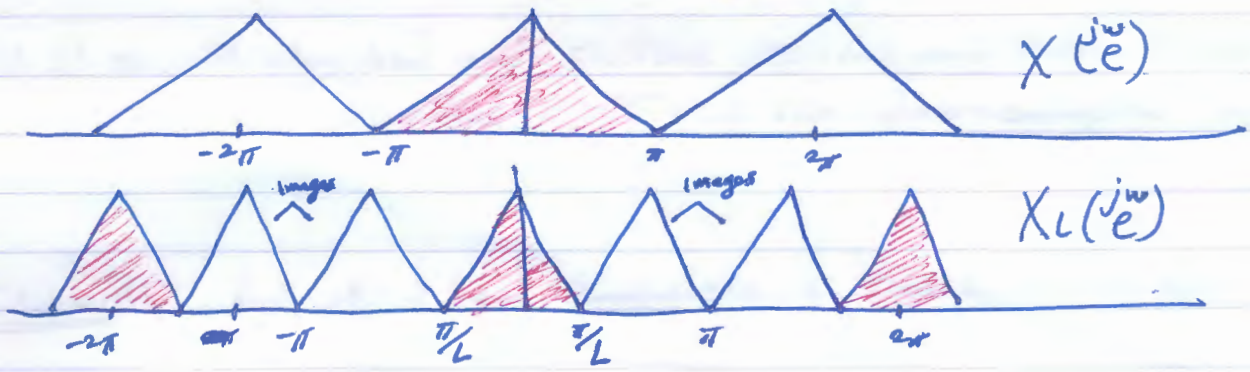
Example. Let  $M=3$  and Bandwidth of signal  $x(n)$  is  $\pi/3$ .



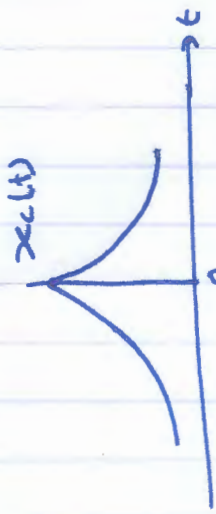
Interpolation:

$$x(n) \rightarrow \boxed{\uparrow L} \rightarrow x_L(n) = x(n/L)$$

$$X_L(e^{j\omega}) = X(e^{j\omega L})$$

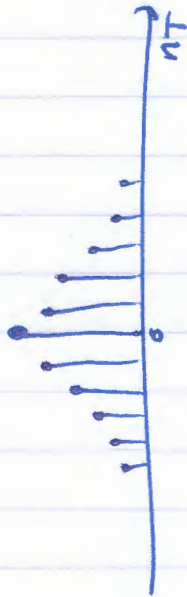


CTFT



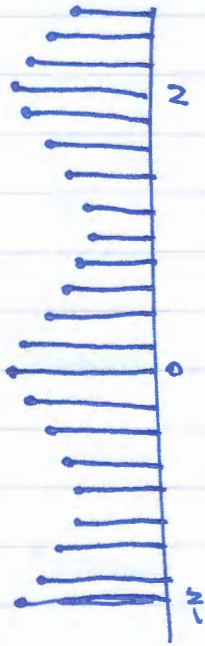
Sampling

$$x_c(n) = x_c(nT)$$



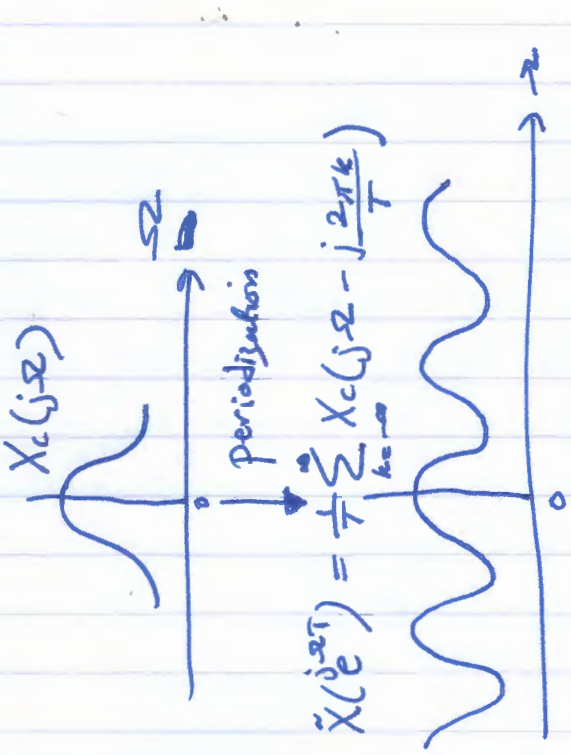
Periodization

$$\tilde{x}_c(n) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} x_c(nT - lNT)$$



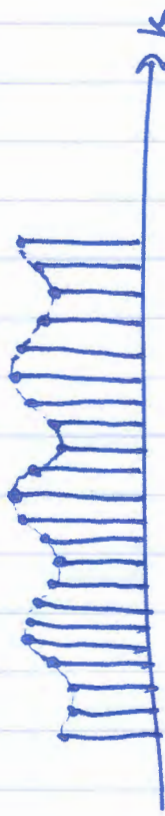
DTFT

DFT  
N



Sampling

$$X(k) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_c(n) e^{-j\frac{2\pi k n}{N}}$$



$$X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_c(n) W_N^{kn}$$

relationship between CTFT, DTFT and DFT.