

### SAMPLING – WHAT IS THE MINIMUM?

- × **Cannot sample lower without reconstruction error**
  - + We not only lose information...
    - × ...but when we 'reconstruct' the signal from the samples alone...
    - × We will reconstruct at a lower frequency!
    - × This phenomenon is called: **aliasing**

### ALIASING MATHEMATICAL DERIVATION

- × **500Hz cosine:**  $\cos(2\pi \cdot 500 \cdot t)$
- × **Sampled at 600Hz**
  - + Only look at  $t=I/600$
  - + I is the index for samples
- × **So, our discrete version:**  $\cos\left(2\pi \cdot 500 \cdot \left(\frac{I}{600}\right)\right)$
- × **Simplify :**  $\cos\left(2\pi \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) \cdot I\right)$
- × **Rearrange :**  $\cos\left(2\pi \cdot I - 2\pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \cdot I\right)$

### MATHEMATICAL MANIPULATION

- × **500Hz cosine:**  $\cos(2\pi \cdot 500 \cdot t)$
- × **Sampled at 600Hz**
- × **Now :**  $\cos\left(2\pi \cdot I - 2\pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \cdot I\right)$ 
  - + I is an integer.
  - +  $\cos(x + 2\pi) = \cos(x)$
- × **Apply:**  $\cos\left(-2\pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \cdot I\right)$ 
  - +  $\cos(-x) = \cos(x)$
- × **Apply:**  $\cos\left(2\pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \cdot I\right)$

### ALIASING DERIVATION

- × **500Hz cosine:**  $\cos(2\pi \cdot 500 \cdot t)$
- × **Sampled at 600Hz**
- × **Simplified to:**  $\cos\left(2\pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \cdot I\right)$
- × **Same as:**  $\cos\left(2\pi \cdot 100 \cdot \left(\frac{I}{600}\right)\right)$ 
  - + Which would correspond to 100Hz signal

### SAMPLING – WHAT IS THE MINIMUM?

- × **What frequency does aliasing occur?**
  - + Original Signal's Frequency: **500 Hz**
  - × Sampling Rate: **600 Hz**
  - + Aliasing occurs at: **600 Hz – 500 Hz = 100 Hz**
  - × Also referred to as "Folding" – signal has "folds over" as if it were lower frequency

### SAMPLING – WHAT IS THE MINIMUM?

- × **Generalize**
  - +  $F'$  = frequency mod sample-rate (subtract out integer  $2\pi$  terms)
  - + Alias frequency is
    - ×  $F'$  if  $F < \text{sample-rate}/2$
    - ×  $\text{Sample-rate} - F'$  if  $\text{sample-rate}/2 < F < \text{sample-rate}$

(probably a better way to express this)