ECE-2025 Fall-01

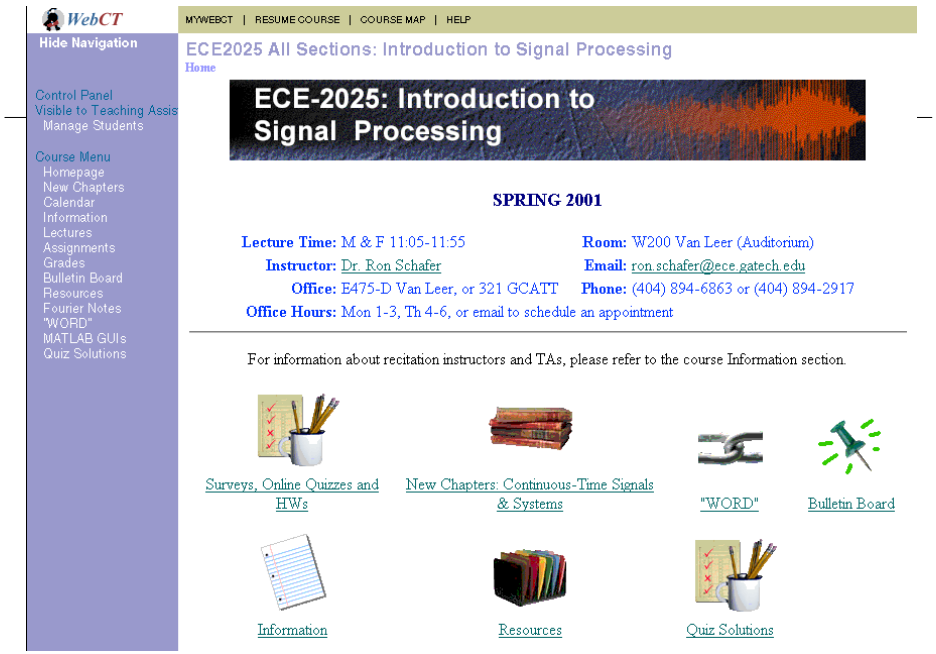
LECTURE #1
Sinusoids
20-Aug-01

INFORMATION

- LABS
  - Room **252** in VanLeer Building
  - MATLAB based computer projects
  - MATLAB Help: next week in the evenings
- RECITATIONS
  - Room **361** in VanLeer Building
  - EMPHASIS on Problem Solving
- GRADING ?

COMPUTER ACTIVITIES

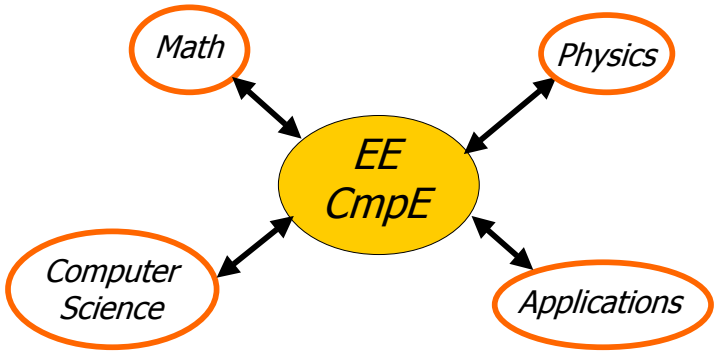
- Web-CT
  - **webct.gatech.edu**, then select course
  - Username = **gtxxxxx**
  - Password = Last 4 digits of Student Number(SSN)
- ECE Computer Account
  - All ECE Students have an account
    - First-Time Password = Student Number
  - Otherwise, **www.ece-help.gatech.edu**
- On-Line HW #0 in WebCT
  - Due NEXT Monday before midnight
  - It's a review



READING ASSIGNMENTS

- This Lecture:
  - Chapter 2, pp. 9-17
- Appendix A: Complex Numbers
- Appendix B: MATLAB
- Chapter 1: Introduction

CONVERGING FIELDS



COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Students will be able to:
- Understand **mathematical** descriptions of signal processing **algorithms** and express those algorithms as computer **implementations** (MATLAB)
- What are your objectives?

WHY USE DSP ?

- Mathematical **abstractions** lead to generalization and discovery of new processing techniques
- Computer implementations are **flexible**
- Applications provide a **physical** context

LECTURE OBJECTIVES

- Write general formula for a "sinusoidal" waveform, or signal
- From the formula, plot the sinusoid versus time
- What's a **signal**?
  - It's a **function** of time, x(t)
  - in the mathematical sense

TUNING FORK EXAMPLE

- CD-ROM demo
- "A" is at 440 Hertz (Hz)
- Waveform is a SINUSOIDAL SIGNAL
- Computer plot looks like a sine wave
- Here is a mathematical formula:

$$A\cos(2\pi(440)t+\varphi)$$

SPEECH EXAMPLE

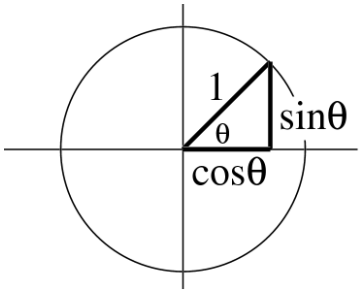
- More complicated signal (BAT.MAT)
- Waveform ***x*(*t*)** is NOT a Sinusoid
- BUT, the theory will tell us
  - ***x*(*t*)** is approximately a sum of sinusoids
  - FOURIER ANALYSIS
    - Break ***x*(*t*)** into its sinusoidal components
  - Called the FREQUENCY SPECTRUM

DIGITIZE the WAVEFORM

- ***x*[*n*]** is a SAMPLED SINUSOID
  - A list of numbers stored in memory
- Sample at 11,025 samples per second
  - Called the SAMPLING RATE of the A/D
  - Time between samples is
    - 1/11025 = 90.7 microsec
- Output via D/A hardware (at F_{samp})

TRIG FUNCTIONS

- Circular Functions



- Common Values
  - sin($k\pi$) = 0
  - cos(0) = 1
  - cos(2$k\pi$) = 1 and cos((2k+1)π) = -1
  - cos((k+0.5)π) = 0

SINES and COSINES

- **Always** use the COSINE FORM

$$\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

- Sine is a special case:

$$\sin(\omega t) = \cos(\omega t - \pi/2)$$

SINUSOIDAL SIGNAL

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

- **FREQUENCY** ω
  - Radians/sec
  - Hertz (cycles/sec)

$$\omega = (2\pi) f$$

- **AMPLITUDE** A
  - Magnitude
- **PHASE** φ
- **PERIOD** (in sec)

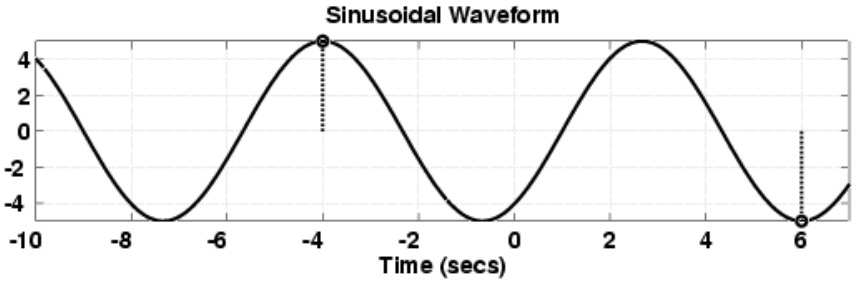
$$T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

EXAMPLE of SINUSOID

- Given the Formula

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

- Make a plot



EXTRACT cos PARAMETERS

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

- Formula defines A, ω, and ϕ

$$A = 5$$
$$\omega = 0.3\pi$$
$$\varphi = 1.2\pi$$

PLOTTING COSINE SIGNAL from the FORMULA

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

- Determine **period**:

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

- Determine a **peak** location by solving

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

- **Zero** crossing is T/4 before or after
- Positive & Neg. peaks spaced by T/2

PLOT the SINUSOID

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

- Use T=20/3 and the peak location at t=-4