

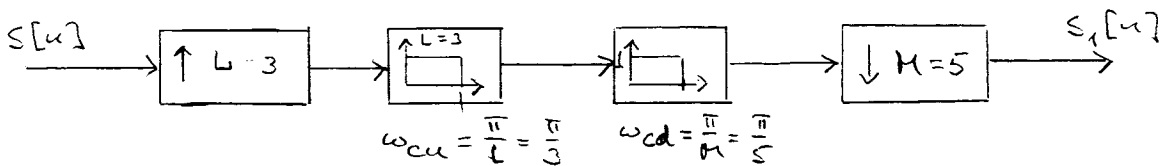
Givet $s[n]$

Ønsket: Det signal $s_1[n]$, der ville være fremkommet, hvis $s_c(t)$ var blevet filteret med $\omega_c = 2\pi \cdot (3000)$ og samplet med $f_{s1} = 6$ [kHz]. $\sim T_{s1} = \frac{5}{3} \cdot 10^{-4}$ [s]

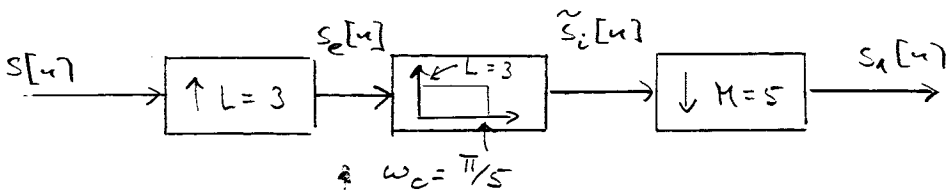
$\omega_N = 5.000$ [Hz] $\omega_{N1} = 3.000$ [Hz]

$f_s = 10.000$ [Hz] $f_{s1} = 6.000$ [Hz]

Det ses, at $f_{s1} = \frac{3}{5} \cdot f_s$ og $T_{s1} = \frac{5}{3} T_s$

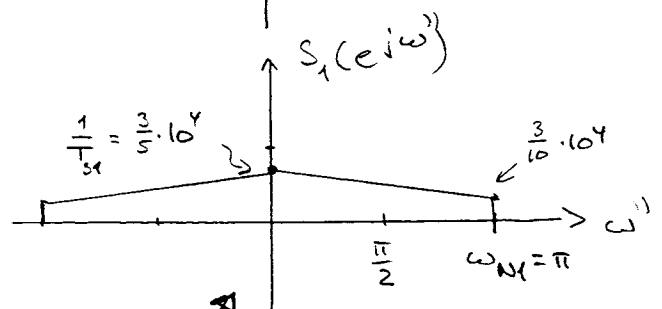
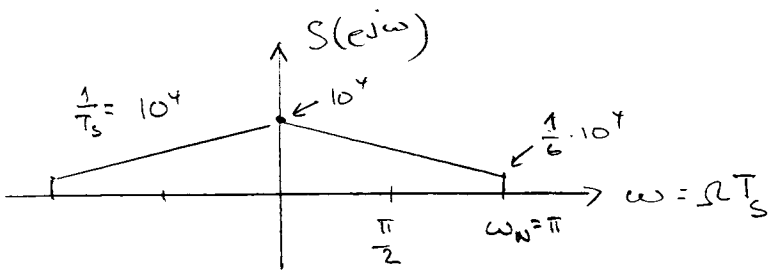
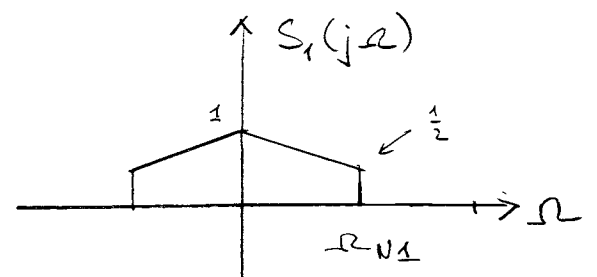
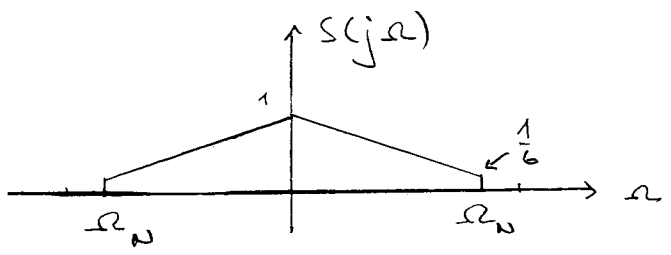
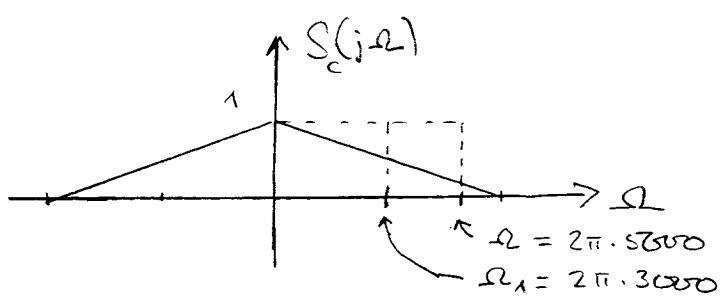


Laupassfilteret erstattes af ét med $\omega_c = \min(\omega_{cu}, \omega_{cd}) = \frac{\pi}{5}$ og gain L.



T_s	$T_c' = T_s/L$	$T_s' = T_s/L$	$T_s'' = \frac{T_s \cdot M}{L}$
f_s	$f_s' = L \cdot f_s$	$f_s' = L \cdot f_s$	$f_s'' = \frac{L \cdot f_s}{M}$

$T_s = 10^{-4} [s]$
 $T_{s1} = \frac{5}{3} \cdot 10^{-4} [s]$

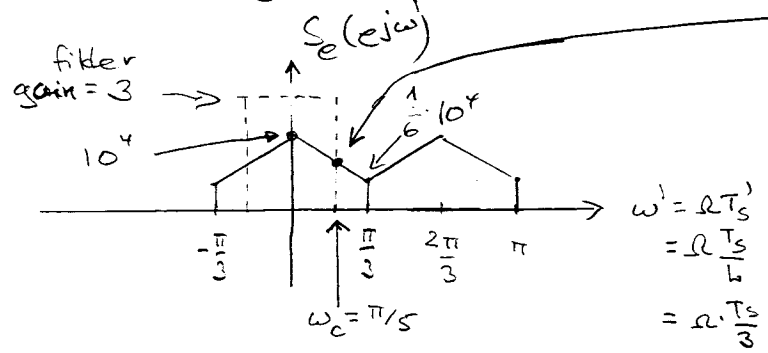


← Haves

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$\omega_N = \Omega_N \cdot T_s = 2\pi \cdot 3000 \cdot 10^{-4} = \pi$
 $\omega_{N1} = \Omega_{N1} \cdot T_{s1} = 2\pi \cdot 3000 \cdot \frac{5}{3} \cdot 10^{-4} = \pi$

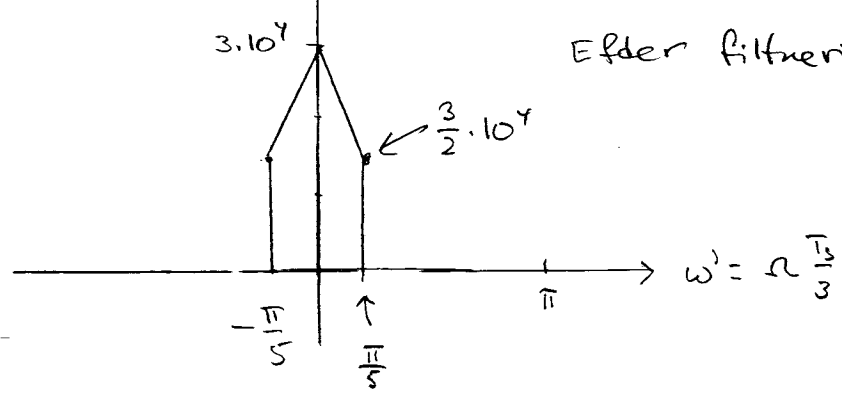
Upsampling $L=3$



$y = ax + z \quad z = 10^4$
 $x = \frac{\frac{1}{6} \cdot 10^4 - 10^4}{\frac{\pi}{3} - 0} = \frac{-\frac{5}{6} \cdot 10^4}{\frac{\pi}{3}} = -\frac{5}{2\pi} \cdot 10^4$

$y = -\frac{5}{2\pi} \cdot 10^4 x + 10^4$
 $y(\frac{\pi}{5}) = -\frac{5}{2\pi} \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{5} + 10^4$
 $= (-\frac{1}{2} + 1) 10^4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^4$

$\tilde{S}_i(e^{jω'})$

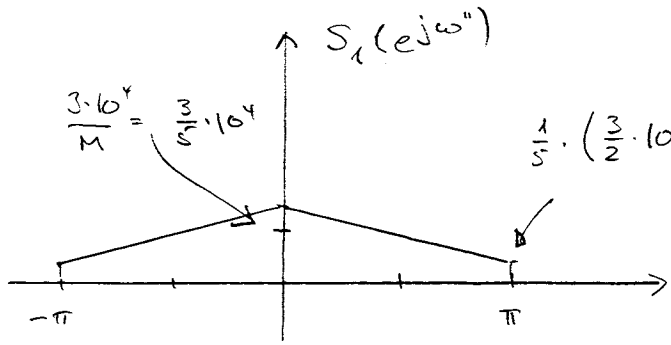


Elder filtering

Downsampling $M=5$

$$f_s'' = 5f_s'$$

$$T_s'' = \frac{1}{5}T_s'$$



$$\omega'' = \omega' \frac{T_s''}{T_s'} = \omega' \frac{f_s''}{f_s'} = \omega' \frac{5f_s'}{f_s'} = 5\omega' = 5 \cdot \frac{\Omega T_s}{3}$$

$$\omega_s'' = \Omega \cdot T_s'' = \Omega \cdot \frac{T_s' \cdot M}{L}$$

Dette spektrum er identisk med det direkte oprindede marked "Oustkes".