# ECE 401 Signal and Image Analysis
# Homework 1

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

Assigned: 8/24/2022; Due: 8/31/2022
Reading: *DSP First* pp. 12-34, 50-58, 61-71

**Problem 1.1**

Find $\angle z$ as a function of $a$ and $b$.

$$z = e^{ja} + e^{jb} \tag{1.1-1}$$

**Solution:**

$$\angle a = \text{atan}\left(\frac{\sin(a) + \sin(b)}{\cos(a) + \cos(b)}\right)$$

**Problem 1.2**

In standard tuning, the middle A note on a piano (A4) has a frequency of 440Hz. Consider the note

$$x(t) = 14\cos\left(2\pi 440t + 0.88\pi\right)$$

Sketch one complete period of $x(t)$, from its first peak after $t = 0$ until its second peak after $t = 0$. Label the times of both peaks, and the value of $x(t)$ at both peaks.

**Solution:** The peaks are at

$$440(t + 0.001) = k \ldots$$

where $k$ is any integer. The first value of $k$ that gives a positive $t$ is $k = 1$,

$$t = \frac{1}{440} - 0.001 \approx 0.0013$$

The second peak is at

$$t = \frac{2}{440} - 0.001 \approx 0.0035$$

The amplitude is $A = 14$.

**Problem 1.3**

Suppose you're given the signal

$$x(t) = \cos(2\pi 440t) + 3\sin(2\pi 440t)$$

Find the phasor representation of $x(t)$, and simplify it to polar form. You might want to take advantage of facts like $\sin(x) = \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})$, and $\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$, and $\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$.

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \cos(2\pi 440t) + 3\cos\left(2\pi 440t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ &= \Re\left\{e^{j2\pi 440t} + 3e^{j2\pi 440t}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}\right\} \end{aligned}$$

So the phasor is

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + 3e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} &= 1 + 3\cos(\pi/2) - 3j\sin(\pi/2) \\ &= 1 - 3j \\ &= \sqrt{10}e^{-j\text{atan}(3)} \end{aligned}$$

**Problem 1.4**

Kwikwag's beat-tones example on Wikipedia adds two tones, at the frequencies 110Hz and 104Hz:

$$x(t) = \cos(2\pi 110t) + \cos(2\pi 104t)$$

Find a sequence of frequencies and phasors, $\{(f_{-2}, a_{-2}), \ldots, (f_2, a_2)\}$, such that

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-2}^{2} a_k e^{j2\pi f_k t}$$

**Solution:** The easiest way to solve this one is to just use Euler's identity:

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{j2\pi 110t} + e^{-j2\pi 110t}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{j2\pi 104t} + e^{-j2\pi 104t}\right)$$

At 0Hz, there is no energy, so the complete spectrum has these frequencies and amplitudes:

$$\begin{aligned} (f_{-2}, a_{-2}) &= (-110, 0.5) \\ (f_{-1}, a_{-2}) &= (-104, 0.5) \\ (f_0, a_0) &= (0, 0) \\ (f_1, a_1) &= (104, 0.5) \\ (f_2, a_2) &= (110, 0.5) \end{aligned}$$

One could analyze these as the harmonics of a 2Hz fundamental, in which case, for $T_0 = 0.5$ seconds, we would have

$$X_k = \begin{cases} 0.5 & k \in \{-55, -52, 52, 55\} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$