## DISCRETE-TIME SIGNAL PROCESSING

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## SECOND EDITION

# DISCRETE-TIME SIGNAL PROCESSING

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Oppenheim, Alan V.
Discrete-time signal processing / Alan V. Oppenheim, Ronald W.
Schafer, with John R. Buck. — 2nd ed.
p. cm.
Includes bibliographical references and index.
ISBN 0-13-754920-2
1. Signal processing—Mathematics. 2. Discrete-time systems.
I. Schafer, Ronald W. II. Buck, John R. III. Title.
TK5102.9.067 1998
621.382'2—dc21
98-50398
CIP

Acquisitions editor: Tom Robbins Production service: Interactive Composition Corporation Editorial/production supervision: Sharyn Vitrano Copy editor: Brian Baker Cover design: Vivian Berman Art director: Amy Rosen Managing editor: Eileen Clark Editor-in-Chief: Marcia Horton Director of production and manufacturing: David W. Riccardi Manufacturing buyer: Pat Brown Editorial assistant: Dan De Pasquale

© 1999, 1989 Alan V. Oppenheim, Ronald W. Schafer Published by Prentice-Hall, Inc. Upper Saddle River, New Jersey 07458

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Printed in the United States of America 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

ISBN 0-13-754920-2

DOCKET

Prentice-Hall International (UK) Limited, London Prentice-Hall of Australia Pty. Limited, Sydney Prentice-Hall Canada Inc., Toronto Prentice-Hall Hispanoamericana, S.A., Mexico Prentice-Hall of India Private Limited, New Delhi Prentice-Hall of Japan, Inc., Tokyo Simon & Schuster Asia Pte. Ltd., Singapore Editora Prentice-Hall do Brasil, Ltda., Rio de Janeiro

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## **4** Sampling of continuous-time signals

#### **4.0 INTRODUCTION**

Discrete-time signals can arise in many ways, but they most commonly occur as representations of sampled continuous-time signals. It is remarkable that under reasonable constraints, a continuous-time signal can be quite accurately represented by samples taken at discrete points in time. In this chapter we discuss the process of periodic sampling in some detail, including the phenomenon of aliasing, which occurs when the signal is not bandlimited or when the sampling rate is too low. Of particular importance is the fact that continuous-time signal processing can be implemented through a process of sampling, discrete-time processing, and the subsequent reconstruction of a continuous-time signal.

#### 4.1 PERIODIC SAMPLING

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Although other possibilities exist (see Steiglitz, 1965; Oppenheim and Johnson, 1972), the typical method of obtaining a discrete-time representation of a continuous-time signal is through periodic sampling, wherein a sequence of samples, x[n], is obtained from a continuous-time signal  $x_c(t)$  according to the relation

$$x[n] = x_c(nT), \qquad -\infty < n < \infty. \tag{4.1}$$

In Eq. (4.1), T is the sampling period, and its reciprocal,  $f_s = 1/T$ , is the sampling

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