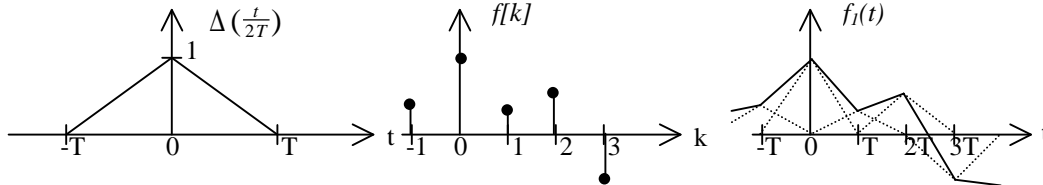


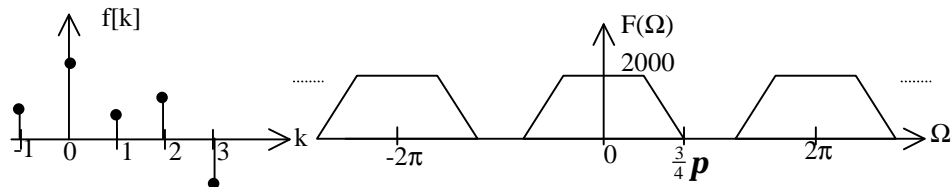
1. The zero-order hold produces a staircase approximation to the sampled signal $f(t)$ from samples $f[k]$. A device termed a first-order hold linearly interpolates between the samples $f[k]$ and thus produces a smoother approximation to $f(t)$. The output of the first-order hold may be described as

$$f_1(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f[k] \Delta\left(\frac{t-kT}{T}\right)$$

where $\Delta\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)$ is the triangle function shown below. Also shown is the relationship between $f[k]$ and $f_1(t)$.



- Identify the distortions (in the frequency domain) introduced by the first-order hold and compare them to those introduced by the zero-order hold.
 - Design an anti-imaging filter to follow the first-order hold process such that $f(t)$ can be reconstructed from $f_1(t)$. Sketch the filter's magnitude response precisely labeling all important features.
2. Consider the discrete-time signal $f[k]$ and its corresponding DTFT $F(\Omega)$ shown where $f[k]$ was found by sampling the continuous-time signal $f(t)$ at $F_s = 1000\text{Hz}$.



- Sketch the zero-order hold approximation of $f(t)$ from $f[k]$.
 - Assuming no aliasing occurred during sampling, sketch the Fourier Transform (frequency content) $F(\omega)$ of $f(t)$.
3. Given the discrete-time signal $f[k] = 1, 1, -1, -1$ for $k = 0, 1, 2, 3$, respectively, with $f[k] = 0$ for $k < 0$ and $k \geq 4$, perform the following:
- determine the DTFT in closed-form,
 - compute the 4-point DFT in rectangular and polar form by hand,
 - use your matlab `dft()` function to verify your result in part (b) and plot resulting DFT magnitude and phase spectra for $r = 0, \dots, 3$,
 - compute the 8-point DFT in rectangular and polar form by hand noting we've padded signal with four zeros here,
 - use your matlab `dft()` function to verify your result in part (d) and plot resulting DFT magnitude and phase spectra for $r = 0, \dots, 7$,
 - plot the DTFT found in part (a) and 4-point DFT (versus rW_o) found in part (c) on the same graph for $0 \leq \Omega < 2\pi$ and discuss what you see,
 - plot the DTFT found in part (a) and 8-point DFT (versus rW_o) found in part (e) on the same graph for $0 \leq \Omega < 2\pi$ and discuss what you see.