

## CHAPTER 2

### *The Digital Representation of Sound, Part Two: Playing by the Numbers*

“The *Nyquist sampling theorem*...states that to well represent a signal, the sampling rate...needs to be at least twice the highest frequency contained in the sound of the signal.”

– Burke et al., *Music and Computers*

### Terms & Concepts

<p><b>2.1 Digital Representation of Sound</b>            Time series            Continuous function (analog)            Discrete function (digital)            Analog to digital converter (ADC)            Digital to analog converter (DAC)            Interpolation            Audio graphs            - Audiogram (<i>a</i> vs. <i>t</i>)            - Time-freq. rep. (<i>f</i> vs. <i>t</i>)            Brightness &lt;-&gt; high <i>f</i> content</p> <p><b>2.2 Analog vs. Digital</b>            Sampling            Sample rate (<i>sr</i>)            Sample resolution            Staircasing            Quantization error</p> <p><b>2.3 Sampling Theory</b>            Nyquist sampling theorem            Aliasing/foldover            Undersampling            Band-limited waveform            Nyquist frequency (<i>sr/2</i>)            Anti-aliasing filters            - Low-pass filter            - Pass band            - Roll off            - Frequency response</p>	<p><b>2.4 Binary Numbers</b>            Binary number            Decimal number            Hexadecimal number            Bit (0 or 1)            Most significant bit            Least significant bit  <i>n</i>-bit system            Range of values in a <i>n</i>-bit system: 0 to (<math>2^n - 1</math>)  <math>2^8 = 256</math>  <math>2^{16} = 65,536</math>  <math>2^{24} = 16,777,216</math>            etc.</p> <p><b>2.5 Bit Width</b>            Bit width/depth            Byte            Word            Kilobyte (K)            Megabyte (MB)            Gigabyte (GB)            Terabyte (TB)  <i>Petabyte, Exabyte, etc.</i></p> <p><b>2.6 Digital Copying</b>            Digital vs. analog copies            Generations            Degradation            Sonic detail            Loss of high frequency information            Copyright Law</p>	<p>Performance rights organizations            - ASCAP            - BMI            - HFA            - SESAC            U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8            Digital watermarking</p> <p><b>2.7 Storage Concerns: The Size of Sound</b>            Compact disc technology            CD quality audio            - 44.1KHz            - 16 bit            - Stereo</p> <p><b>2.8 Compression</b>            Eliminating redundancy            Perceptual encoding            - mp3 and mp4            - <math>\mu</math>-law            Prediction algorithm            Adaptive compression technique  <b>Moving Pictures Expert Group</b></p> <p><b>Misc.</b>            High quality audio sampling resolutions:            - 16 bit            - 24 bit            - etc.            Other sampling rates:            - 48KHz (DVD soundtrack)            - 96KHz</p>
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#### Reference

Burk, Phil, Larry Polansky, Douglas Repetto, Mary Roberts and Dan Rockmore. 2011. *Music and Computers: A Theoretical and Historical Approach*, Archival Version. Available online at: <<http://music.columbia.edu/cmcmusicandcomputers/>>.