

# Digital Signal Processing

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# Lecture 2 - Topics

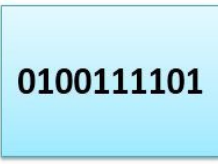
## Classification of Signals:

- a. Continuous or Discrete Time
- b. Periodic or Non periodic
- c. Deterministic or Random
- d. Even or Odd
- e. Energy or Power



Analog  
Signal

Vs

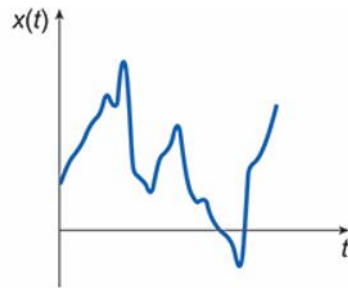


Digital  
Signal

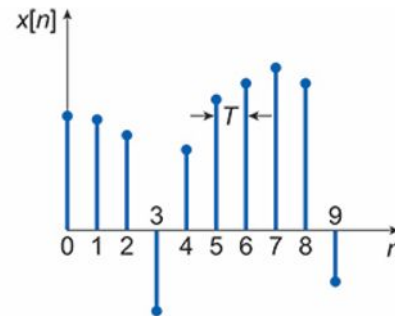
# Continuous and Discrete Time Signal



- A **continuous-time signal** will contain a value for all real numbers along the time axis. A **discrete-time signal** is created by sampling a continuous signal, will only have values at equally spaced intervals along the time axis.
- Ex: Continuous - Television, Discrete - Radio



(a)

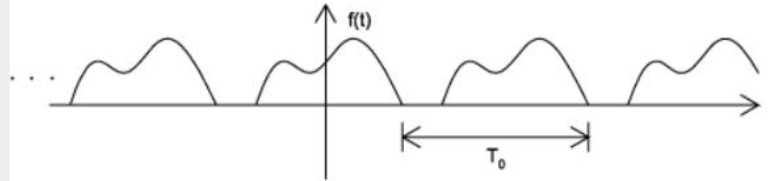


(b)

# Periodic and Nonperiodic Signal



- **Periodic** signals repeat with some period  $T$ , while **Aperiodic**, or **Nonperiodic**, signals do not.
- Ex: Periodic - LED Screens displaying messages, A periodic - Sensors



(a)

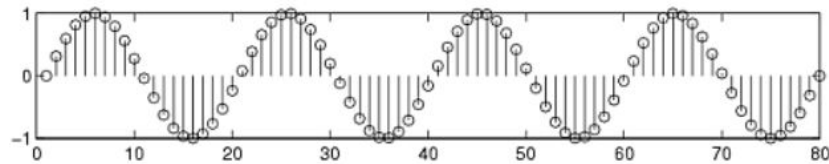


(b)

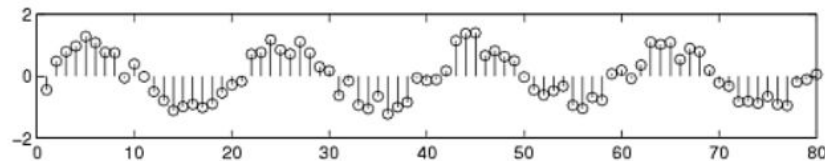
# Deterministic or Random Signal



- A **Deterministic signal** is a signal in which each value of the signal is fixed, being determined by a mathematical expression, rule, or table. On the other hand, the values of a **Random signal** are not strictly defined, and cannot be calculated or predicted.
- Same examples as periodic and aperiodic can be considered.



(a)

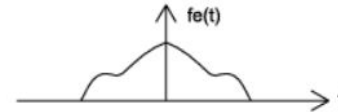


(b)

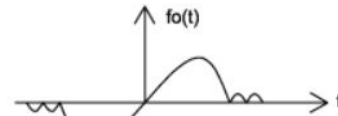
# Even and Odd Signal



- **Even** signals are symmetric on vertical axis. **Odd** signals are asymmetric on vertical axis.
- Ex: **Even** - Can be used for signal analysis because of its symmetric nature, like heart rate prediction analysis.
- **Odd** - these signals are used if you want to load test any machine, because they are symmetric in nature.



(a)



(b)

# Energy or Power Signal



- The word “energy” is used to describe many different things—how we heat and cool our homes, how we fuel cars, and even how we’re feeling on a day. Energy isn’t something that can be seen or felt, but you can see and feel the effects when energy is transferred from one place to another.
- Energy is what makes change happen and can be transferred from one object to another. Energy can be transformed from one form to another.
- Power is the rate at which energy is transferred. It is not energy but is often confused with energy.
- A signal is said to be an Energy signal, if and only if, the total energy contained is finite and nonzero  $0 < E < \infty$
- A signal is said to be power type signal, if and only if, average power is finite and non-zero i.e.  $0 < p < \infty$ .

The image features a large white circle centered on a black background. To the left of the white circle, there is a dark gray circle with a lighter gray outline, partially overlapping the white circle. To the right of the white circle, there are several concentric white circles of varying sizes, also partially overlapping the white circle. The text "Thank you!" is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font across the center of the white circle.

**Thank you!**