20CYS111 Digital Signal Processing

Introduction to Signals and Systems

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What is a signal?

A **signal** represents the variation of a (physical / abstract) quantity over time and/or space; it typically contains information about the behavior or nature of some process / phenomenon.

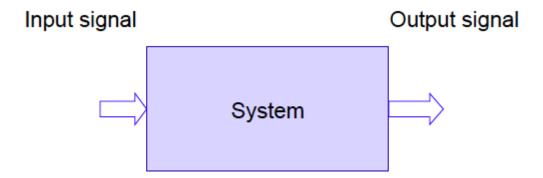
Some common examples of signals are:

- Communication Signals (AM/FM/Cellular/WiFi/Bluetooth/optical)
- Audio Signals
- Images
- Video Signals
- Computer Data Transmissions

What is a system?

A **system** is an entity that processes one or more input signals and produces one or more output signals.

Modern engineering systems often consist of multiple subsystems.



What is a system?

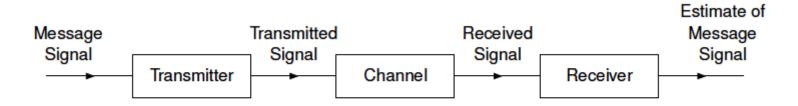
Broadly, there are two types of (sub)systems:

- Software (sub)Systems
 - A Python/C/C++/MATLAB program that takes two numbers as inputs and prints their sum as the output.
- Hardware (sub)Systems
 - An electrical circuit consisting of a voltage source, a light buld and a switch. Question: Identify the inputs and the outputs here.

Modern engineering systems often consist of both hardware and software subsystems.

Example: A Communication System

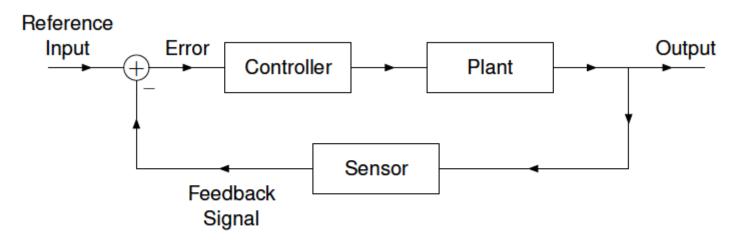
• A wireless communication system consists of a cell tower, a mobile phone and the intervening the wireless medium.



General Structure of a Communication System

Example: A Control System

A control system is found inside many engineering systems, for example, disk readers, heat-seeking missiles, etc.



General Structure of a Feedback Control System

Why Study Signals and Systems?

To understand the unified mathematical theory of representing signals and systems that keep appearing in

• diverse engineering disciplines.

To understand the characteristics / properties of several

• standard / elementary signals and systems.

To apply the mathematical theory of manipulating / processing signals via appropriate systems to design

• practically useful systems.

References:

[1] Simon Haykin and Barry Van Veen, Signals and Systems, Second Edition, John Wiley and Sons, 2003.

[2] Lecture Notes by Richard Baraniuk. https://www.di.univr.it/documenti/Occorrenzalns/matdid/matdid018094.pdf https://www.di.univr.it/documenti/Occorrenzalns/matdid/matdid018094.pdf)