

lec01 : Introduction

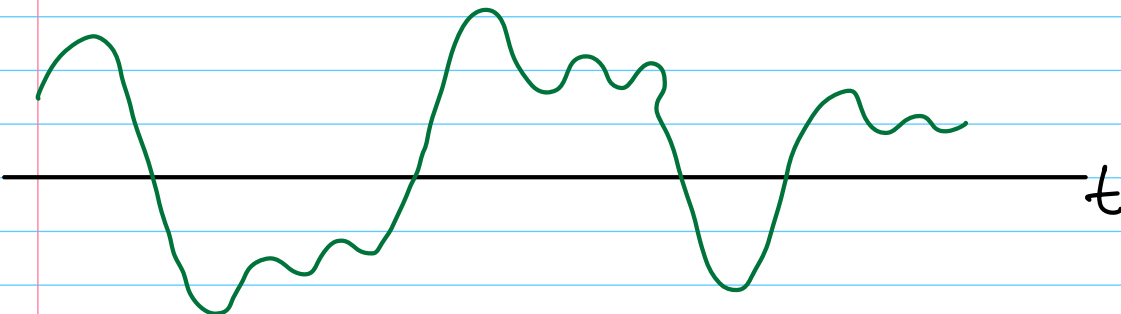
Signal's, an informal definition, are function's of one or more independent variable. Typically carry some kind of information's.

System's in our setting would typically be used to process signal's.

EX: Speech signal (Air pressure as function of time)

Continuous Time signal (one dimensional)

$x(t)$: signal, function of time



Signal's can ofcourse multi dimensional

and they may or may not have independent variable's .

Ex: Image's , Signal's we can think of as brightness (horizontal, vertical)

two dimensional signal.

⇒ The independent variable's would typically be continuous, but not time variable's

* Simply for convenience, we will have a tendency to refer to the independent variable when we talk about signal's as time variable, whether or not they really do represent time.



J.B.J. Fourier,
Perhaps more than
anyone else, is
responsible for the eleg-
ance & Beauty of lot
of concepts.



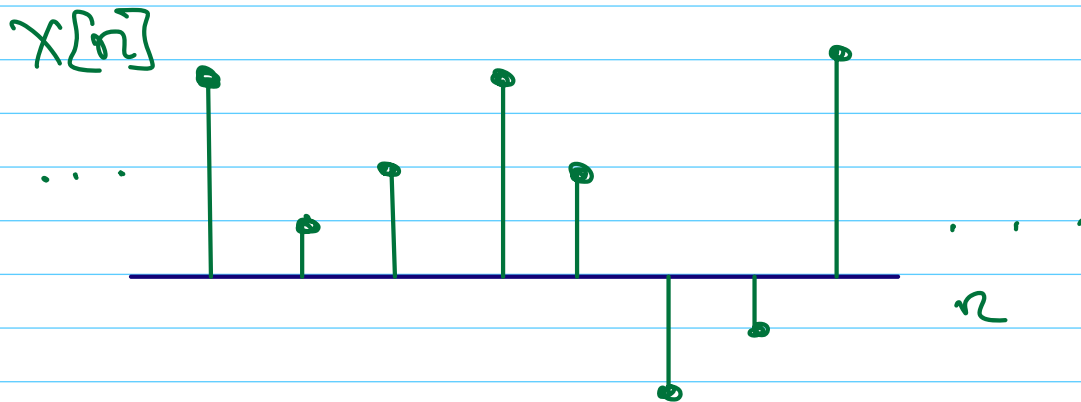
Image is a signal as a function of
Brightness with horizontal & vertical
spatial variables.

* Our focus is restricted to 1-D
signals. We will use 2-D signals
especially images very often to illustrate
variety of concepts

⇒ Speech, Images are Continuous
Time signals, because they are
functions of continuous variables

#

Discrete - Time



in discrete time the signal is a function of an integer variable

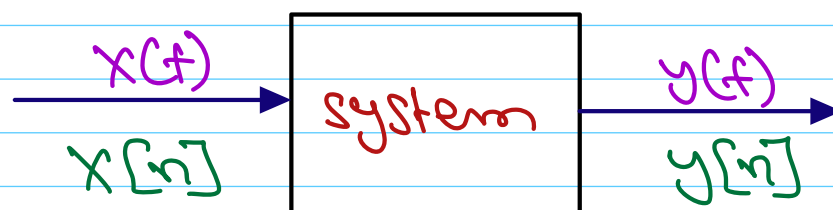
Ex: Economic time series, Stock market analysis.

Multi Dimensional Discrete-time-Signal

$x[n, m]$ function of two integer variable.

System's

Basically processes the signal



in general terms, systems are very hard to deal with because they are defined very broadly & generally, and dealing with systems and analyzing them, what we will do is an attempt to exploit some very specific, and see useful system properties

Systems

Linear, time-invariant

Non-Linear, time-varying

focus will be on linear, time-invariant systems.

* Brief glimpse of some of the kinds of things systems can do

interconnection's of system's

① Series

② Parallel

③ feed BACK interconnection's

(very interesting, Important & useful)
Major topic at the end of the course.

⇒ in a situation where we have basically unstable system, feed BACK is often used to stabilize the system.

* there are several domain's, two in particular that we will find convenient for the analysis and representation of signal's and system's

① Time Domain

$x(t)$

$x[n]$

② Frequency domain

Fourier transform

Laplace transform

Z-Transform (discrete time
counter part of Laplace)

Ex: A note being played

- ① time domain representation would be how the sound pressure is function of time.
- ② freq domain representation would be correspond to the representation of freq content of the note.