

EEE203 (18/19)

Continuous And Discrete Time Signals And Systems I



Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University

西交利物浦大學

Contact information

- **Jimin Xiao (肖继民)** Instructor
 - e-mail : jimin.xiao@xjtlu.edu.cn
 - Tel. : 512 8818 3209
 - Office: EB building, Room 312
 - Office hours: 14:00-16:00 Tuesday

Research interests:

Image Processing, Computer Vision, Deep Learning

My Research (AI & compuer vision)



My Research (AI & compuer vision)

nuTonomy cabs ready for hailing in Singapore

Posted on August 26, 2016 in [TRANSPORT](#)



DAVID CURRY
Contributing Writer

228
Shares



Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University
西交利物浦大學

My Research (AI & compuer vision)

国务院近日印发《新一代人工智能发展规划》
明确了我国新一代人工智能发展的战略目标：

到2020年

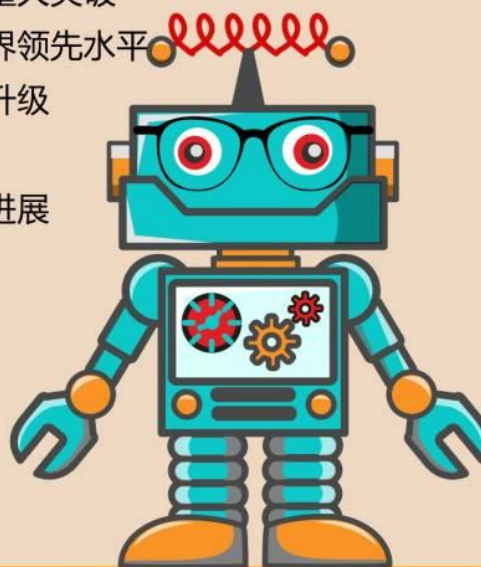
- ▶ 人工智能总体技术和应用与世界先进水平同步
- ▶ 人工智能产业成为新的重要经济增长点
- ▶ 人工智能技术应用成为改善民生的新途径

到2025年

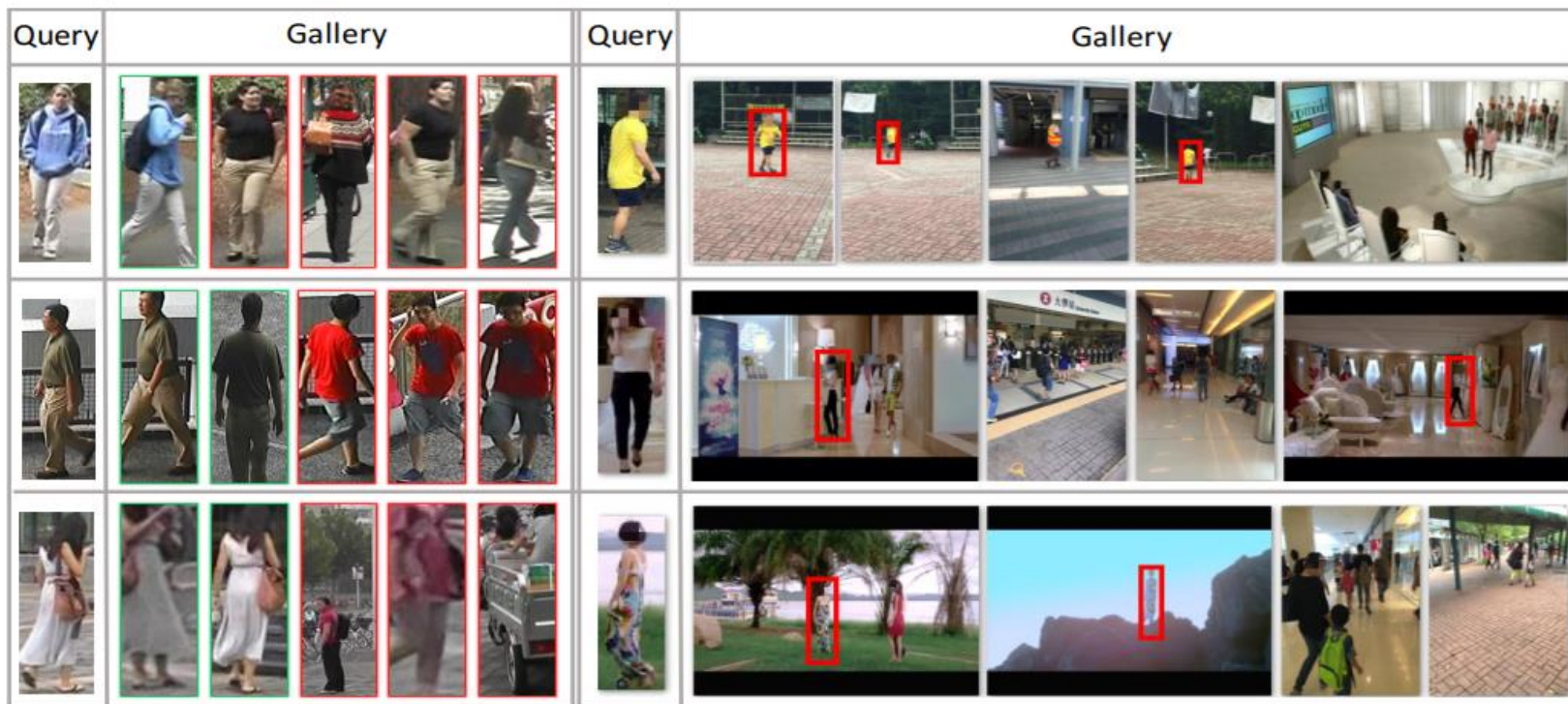
- ▶ 人工智能基础理论实现重大突破
- ▶ 部分技术与应用达到世界领先水平
- ▶ 人工智能成为我国产业升级和经济转型的主要动力
- ▶ 智能社会建设取得积极进展

到2030年

- ▶ 人工智能理论、技术与应用总体达到世界领先水平，成为世界主要人工智能创新中心



My Research (AI & compuer vision)



My Research (AI & compuer vision)

Learning Multi-Domain Convolutional
Neural Networks for Visual Tracking

Hyeonseob Nam and Bohyung Han

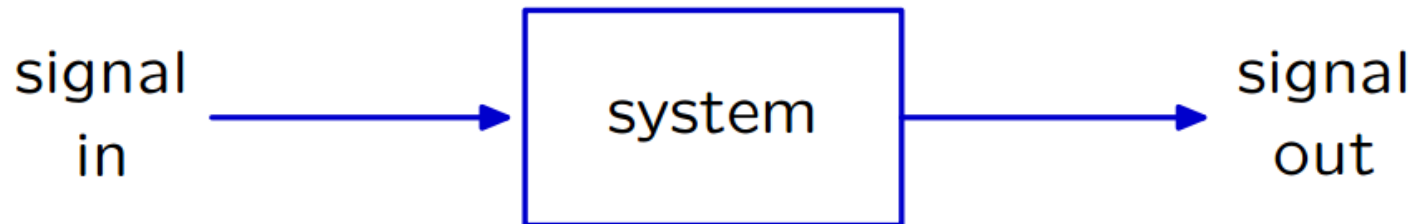


Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University

西交利物浦大學

Signals and Systems Abstraction

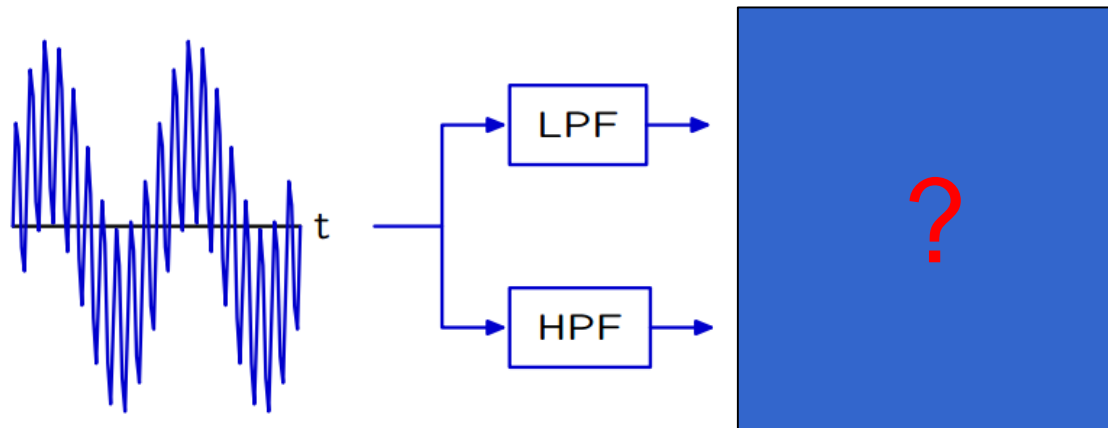
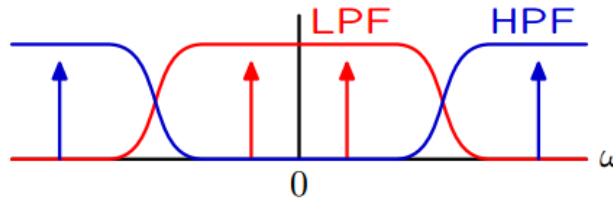
Describe a **system** (physical, mathematical, or computational)
by the way it transforms an **input signal** into an **output signal**.



One example...

Systems can be designed to selectively pass certain frequency bands.

Examples: low-pass filter (LPF) and high-pass filter (HPF).



The course aims to ...

- ... present the concepts involved with signal and systems:
 - Signals, and systems classification
 - Fourier series
 - Fourier transform
 - Laplace transform
 - Linear time-invariant (LTI) systems

The course outcomes ...

- **After successful completion of the module, the student should have :**
 - an understanding of the **use of Fourier series** to represent **periodic** signals;
 - an understanding of the **use of Fourier transform** to represent **finite energy signals**;
 - an understanding of the use of **Laplace transform** in **circuit and system** analysis;
 - an understanding of **linear time invariant** systems.

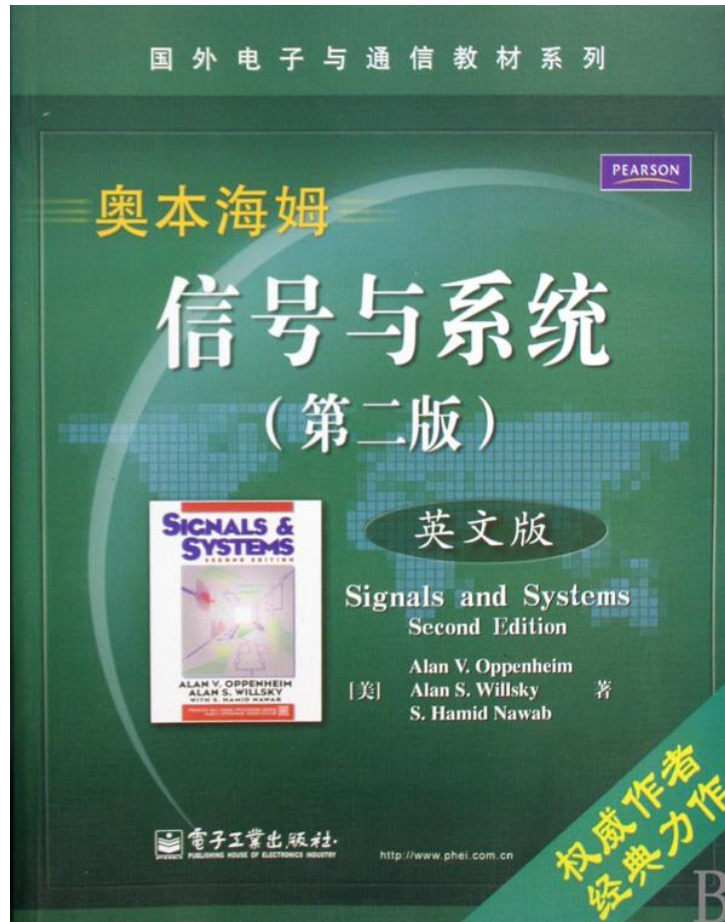
Course outline

- Signals and Systems (4 hours)
- Linear systems (2 hours)
 - LTI-system
 - Impulse response
 - Convolution of signals
- Fourier series (4 hours)
 - Fourier Series
 - Spectrum of a signal

Course outline

- Fourier transform (4 hours)
 - Fourier transform
 - Properties of Fourier Transform
- Laplace transform (4 hours)
 - Laplace transform and region of convergence
 - Properties of Laplace Transform
- System stability (it will be extensively covered in the Control System course) (2 hours)
 - Frequency response and transfer function
 - Feedback systems
 - BIBO stability

Recommended texts



Signals and Systems,

Alan V. OPPENHEIM and Alan S. WILLSKY and S. Hamid NAWAB.

MIT open courseware

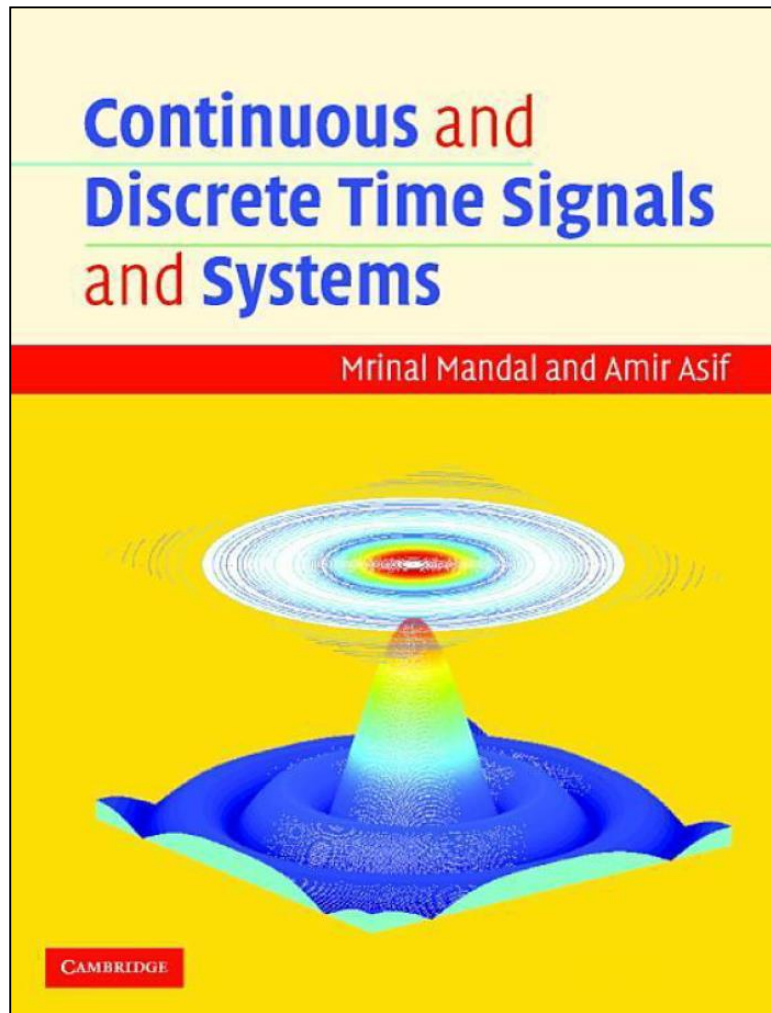
<http://ocw.mit.edu/resources/res-6-007-signals-and-systems-spring-2011/>

<http://v.163.com/special/opencourse/signals.html>



Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University
西交利物浦大学

Recommended texts



- **References**

- *Continuous and Discrete Time Signals and Systems, Mrinal MANDAL, Amir ASIF.*

Recommended texts

- **References**

- **Signals and systems using the web and matlab**, Edward w. KAMEN and bonnie s. HECK, Prentice-hall.
- **Communication Systems**, A. Bruce CARLSON, Paul B. CRILLY, Janet RUTLEDGE.

Useful Information

Lectures: **Tuesday 14:00-16:00, room: EE101**

~15 hours lectures,

~7 hours problem classes,

~4 hours lab: **week 12 in :EE213 and :EE215**

1 hour revision,

~~1 hour mid-term exam~~

2 take home assignments

2 hours final exam

Assessment

- *Final examination: 2 hours, 70%*
- ~~*Midterm test: 1 hour, 10%*~~
- *2 take home assignments, 20%*
- *Lab: 4 hours , 10% ; attend the lab and submit the report in time*
- The assignments and lab marks will be **carried forward** when evaluating the total **re-sit** mark, the total **re-sit mark will be capped to 40**

How to pass this course

Come to the lecture! Unless...

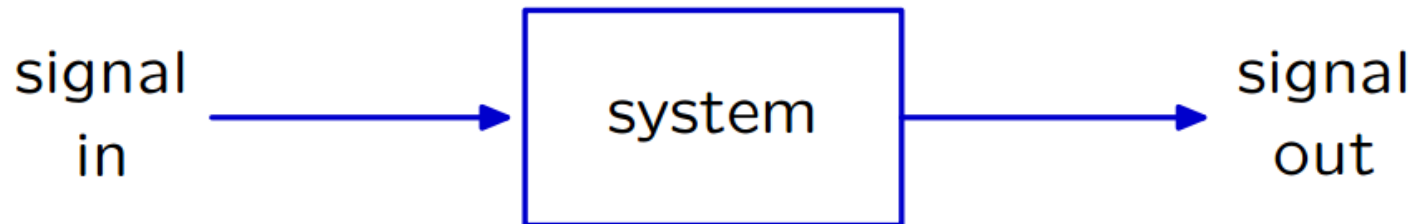
Sit at the front.

Bring a paper and a pen.

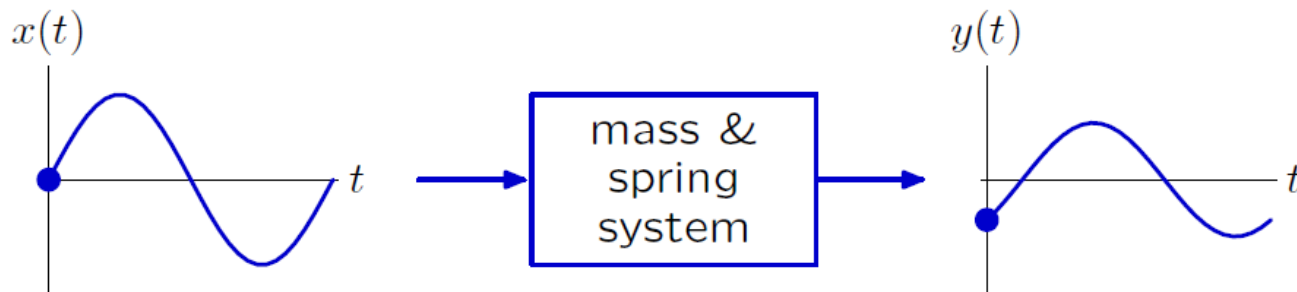
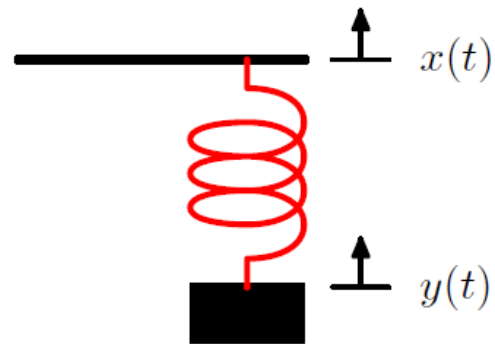
Do the excise.

Signals and Systems Abstraction

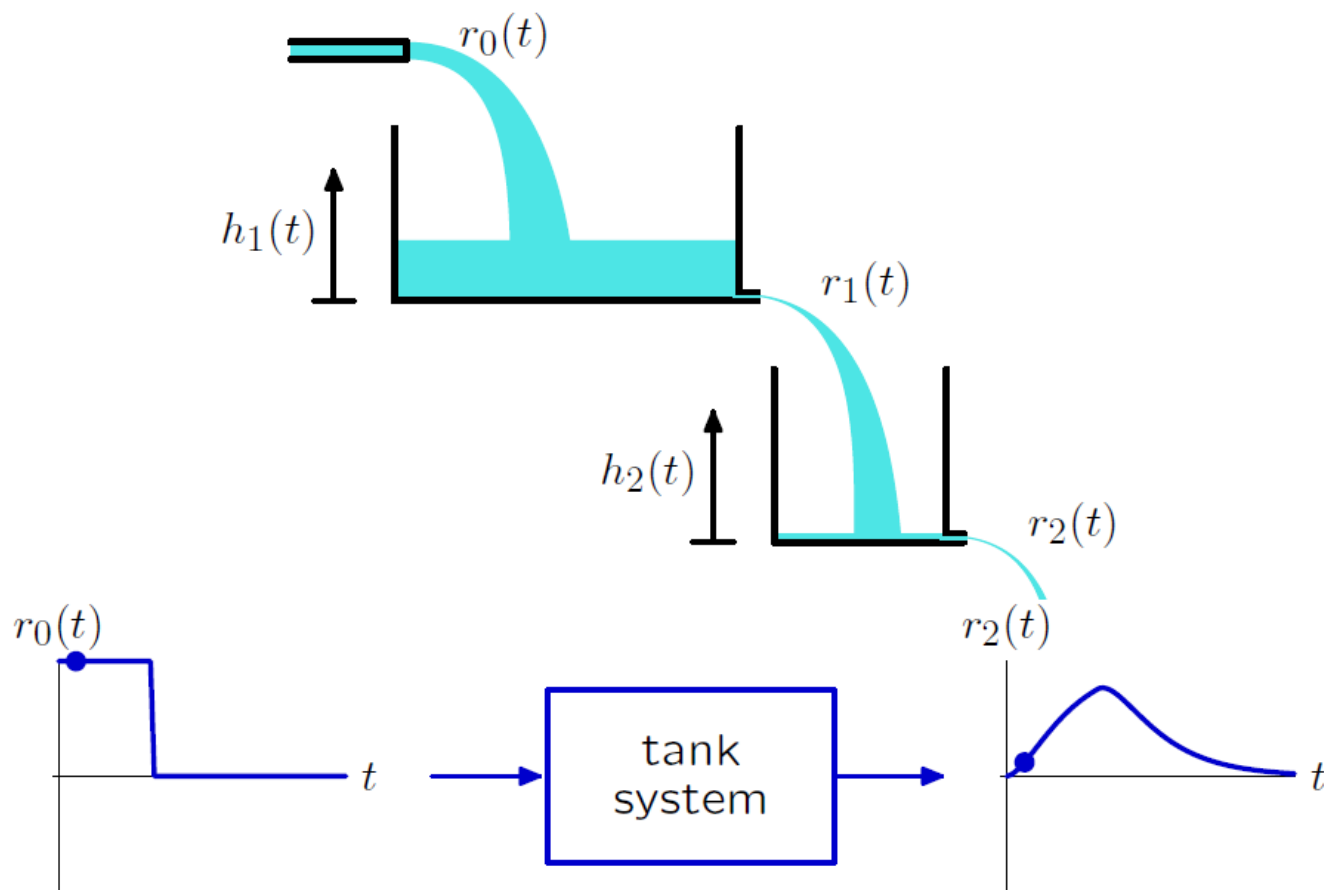
Describe a **system** (physical, mathematical, or computational)
by the way it transforms an **input signal** into an **output signal**.



Example: Mass and Spring system



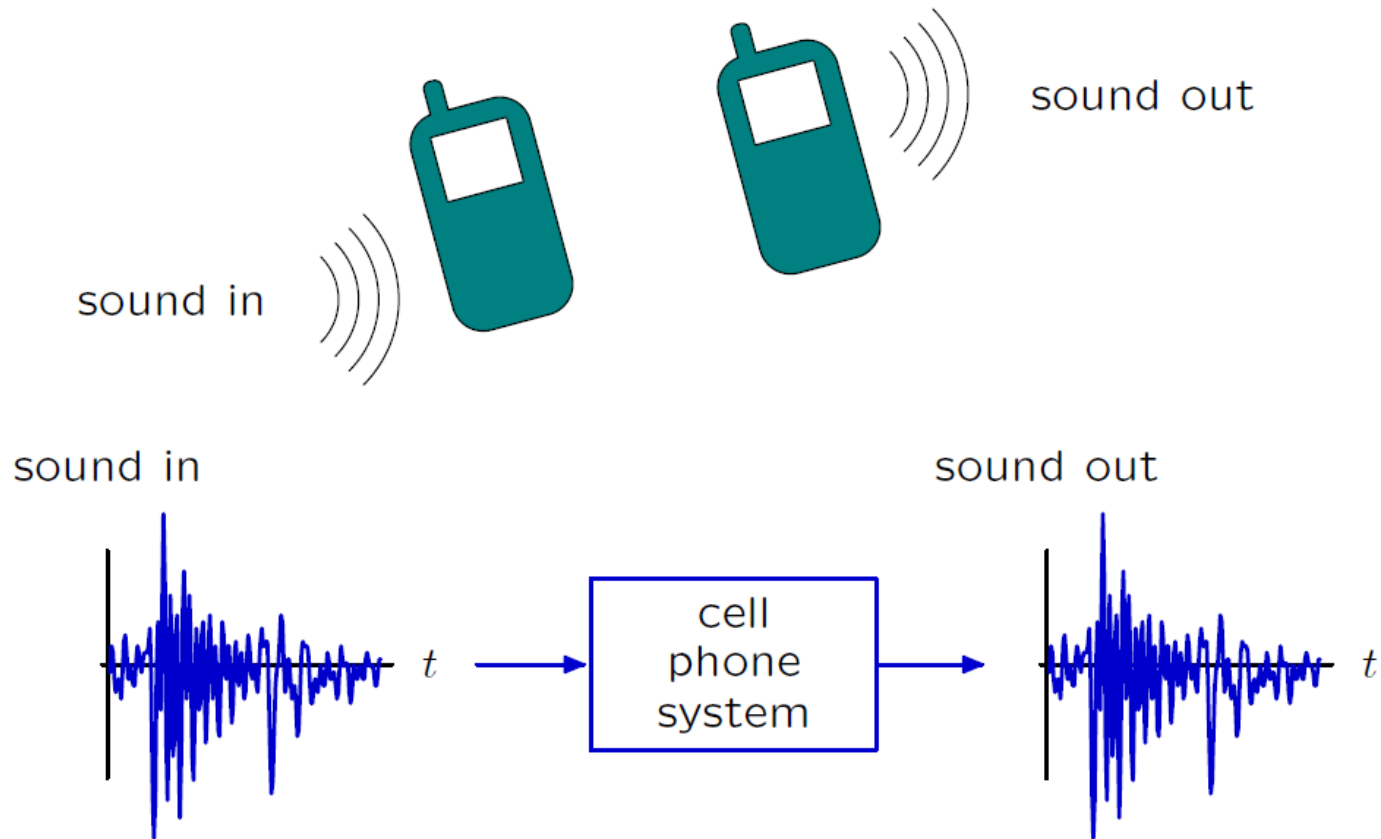
Example: Tanks



Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University

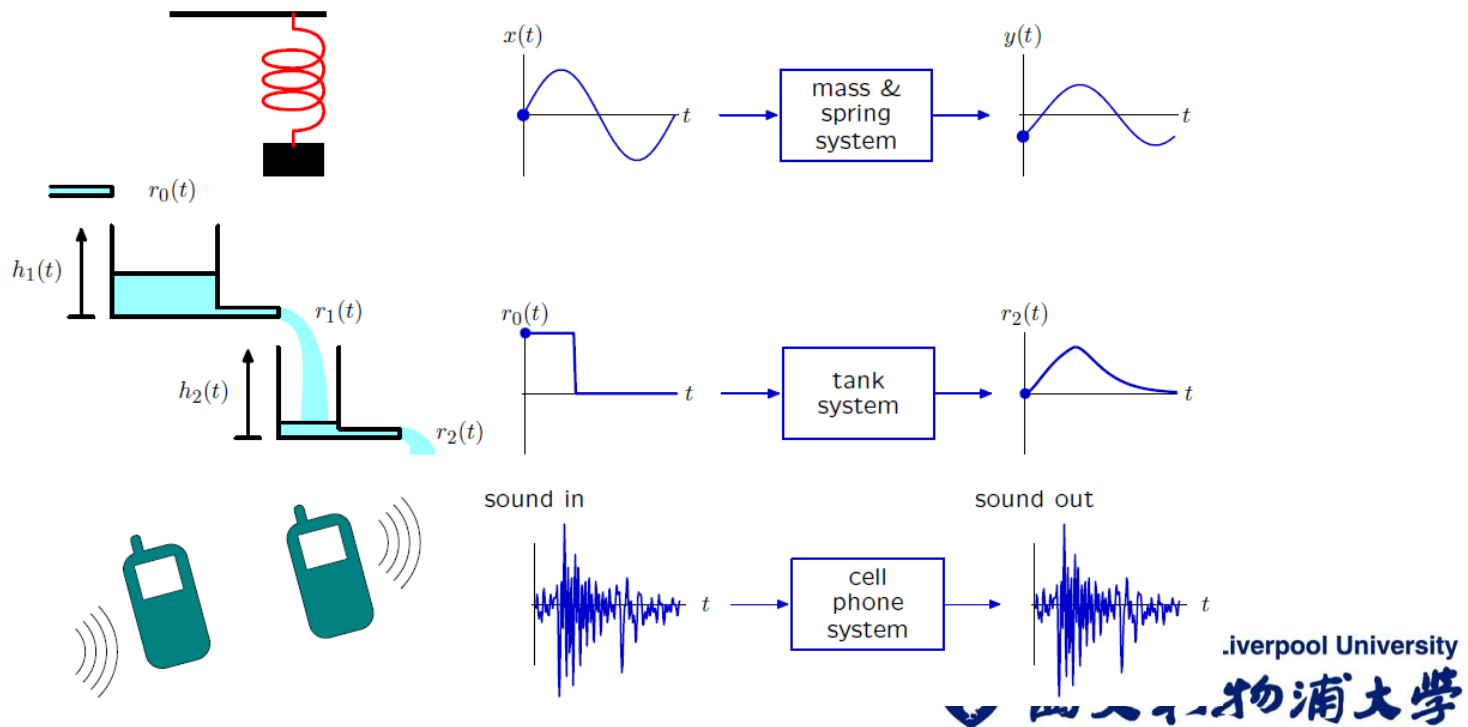
西交利物浦大學

Example: Cell Phone System



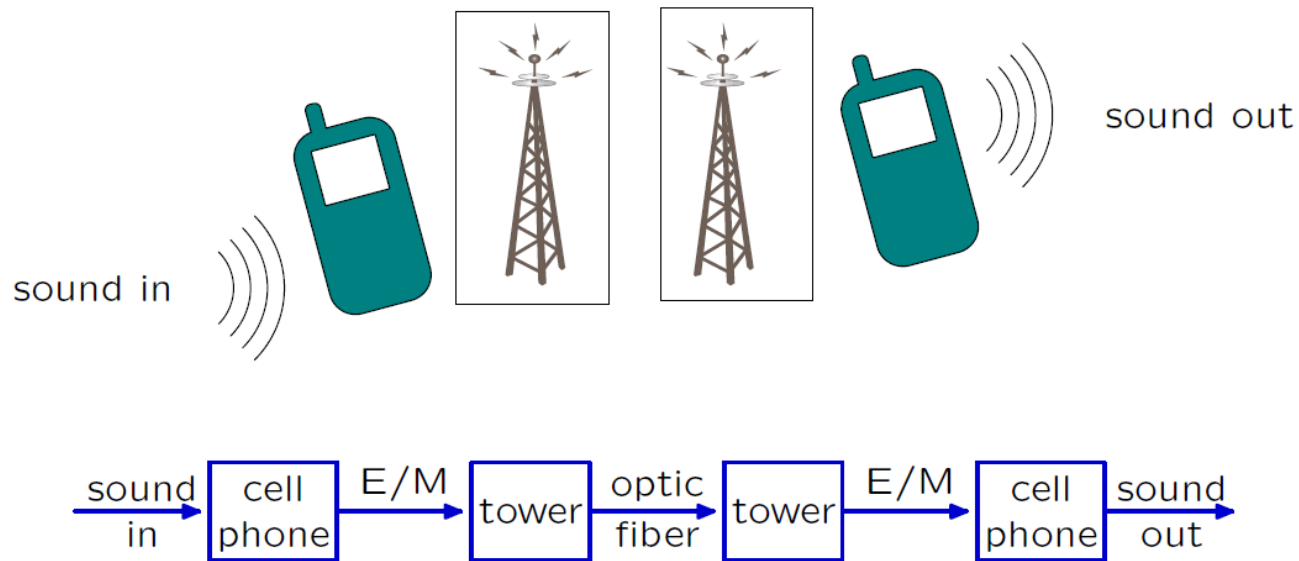
Signals and Systems: Widely Applicable

The Signals and Systems approach has **broad application**:
electrical, mechanical, optical, acoustic, biological, financial,
...



Signals and Systems: Modular

The representation does not depend upon the physical substrate.

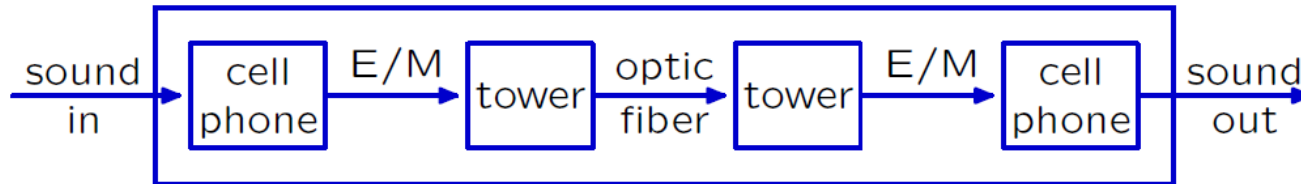


focuses on the flow of **information**, abstracts away everything else

Signals and Systems: Hierarchical

Representations of component systems are easily combined.

Example: cascade of component systems



Composite system

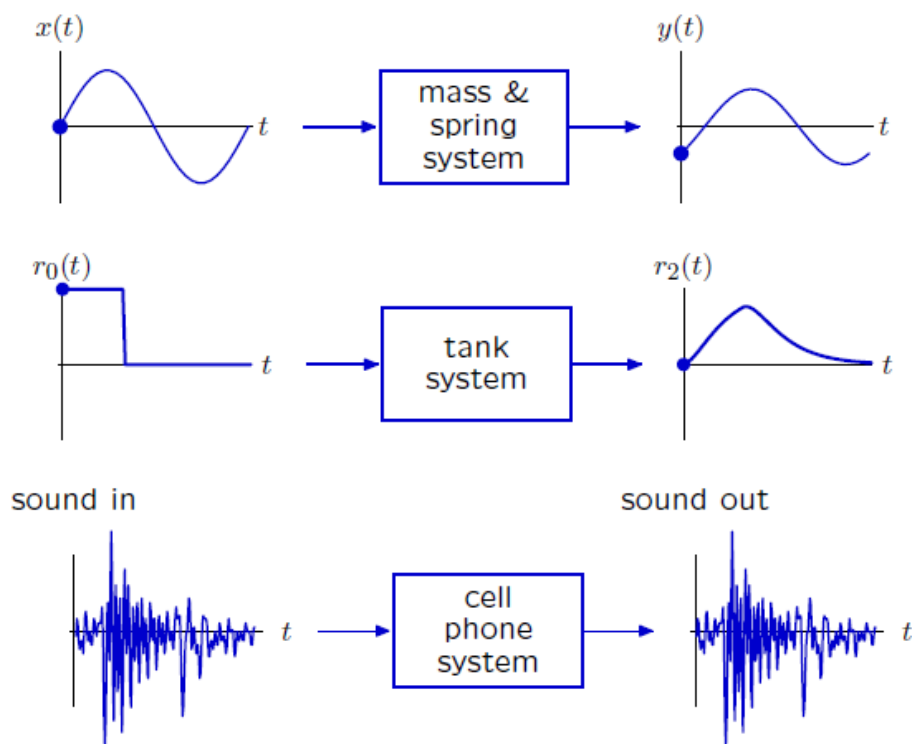


Component and composite systems have the same form, and are analyzed with same methods.

Signals and Systems

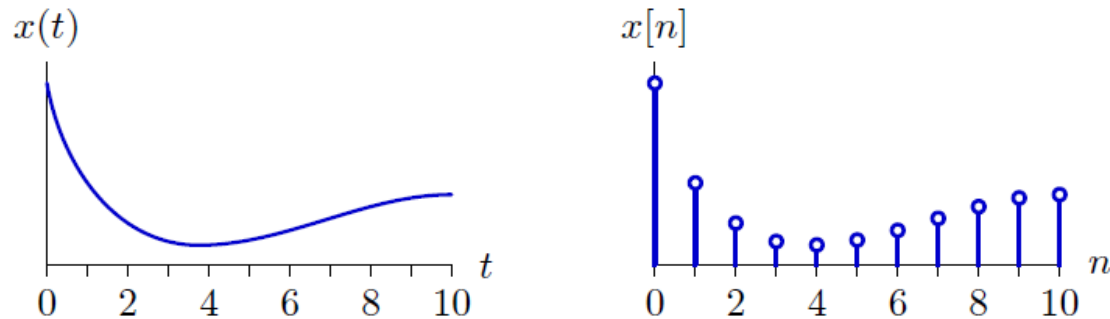
Signals are **mathematical functions**.

- **independent** variable = time
- **dependent** variable = voltage, flow rate, sound pressure



Signals and Systems

continuous “time” (CT) and discrete “time” (DT)



Signals from physical systems often functions of **continuous** time.

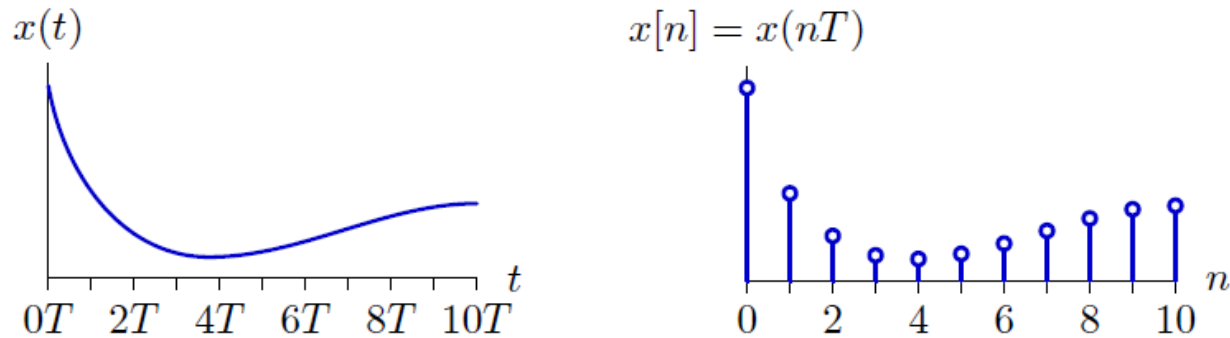
- mass and spring
- leaky tank

Signals from computation systems often functions of **discrete** time.

- state machines: given the current input and current state, what is the next output and next state.

Signals and Systems

Sampling: converting CT signals to DT



T = sampling interval

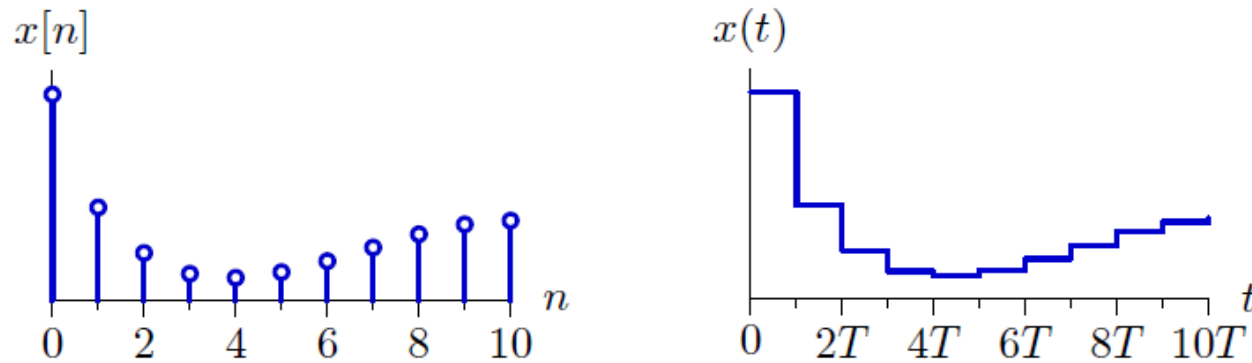
Important for computational manipulation of physical data.

- digital representations of audio signals (e.g., MP3)
- digital representations of images (e.g., JPEG)

Signals and Systems

Reconstruction: converting DT signals to CT

zero-order hold

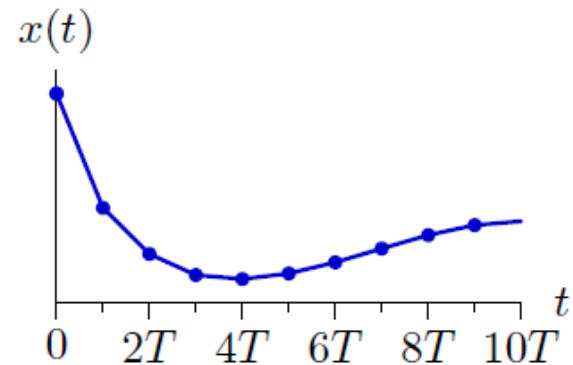
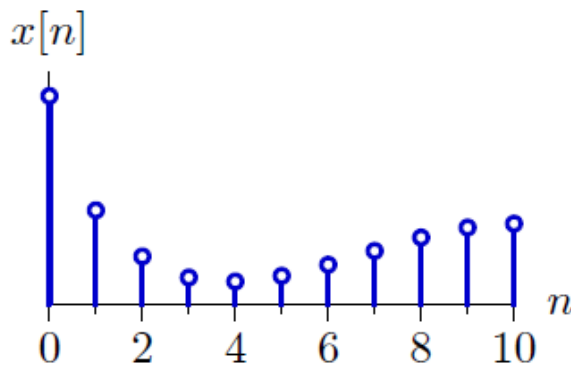


T = sampling interval

commonly used in audio output devices such as CD players

Signals and Systems

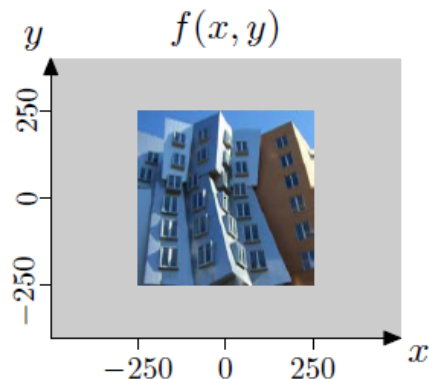
Reconstruction: converting DT signals to CT
piecewise linear



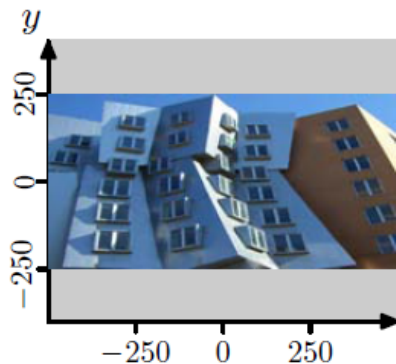
$T = \text{sampling interval}$

commonly used in rendering images

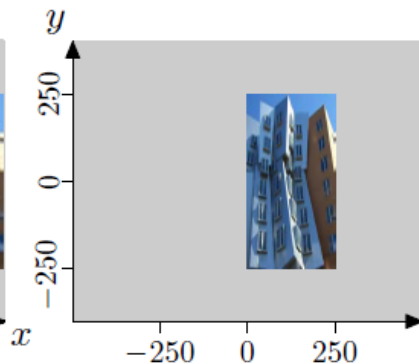
Check yourself



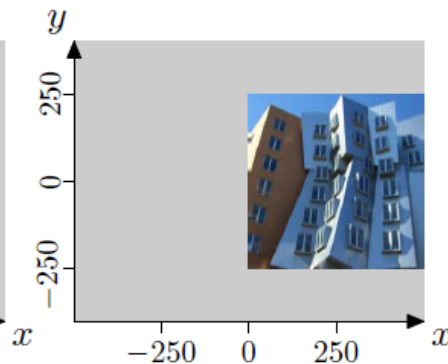
How many images match the expressions beneath them?



$$f_1(x, y) = f(2x, y) ?$$



$$f_2(x, y) = f(2x - 250, y) ?$$



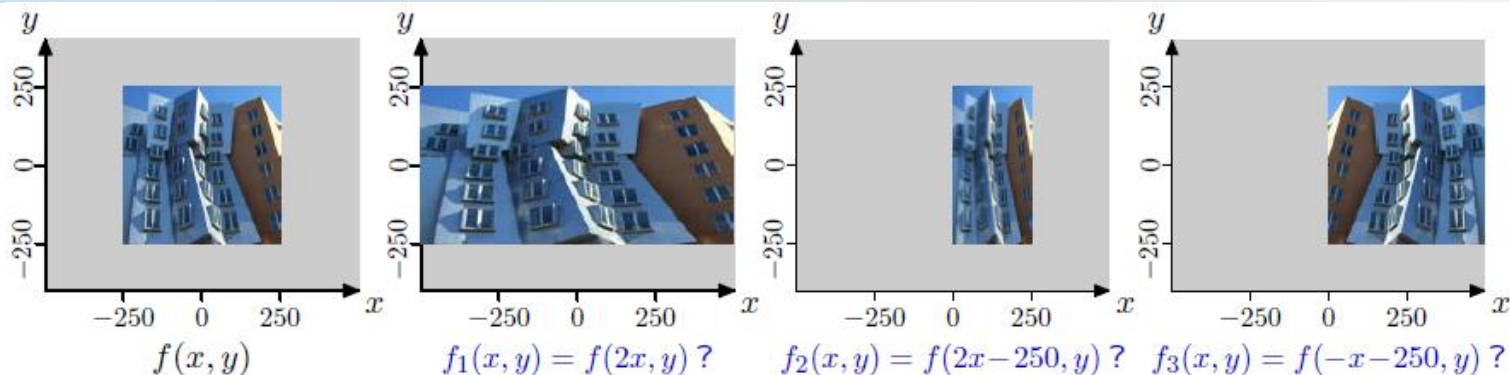
$$f_3(x, y) = f(-x - 250, y) ?$$



Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University

西交利物浦大學

Check yourself



$$x = 0 \rightarrow f_1(0, y) = f(0, y) \quad \checkmark$$

$$x = 250 \rightarrow f_1(250, y) = f(500, y) \quad \times$$

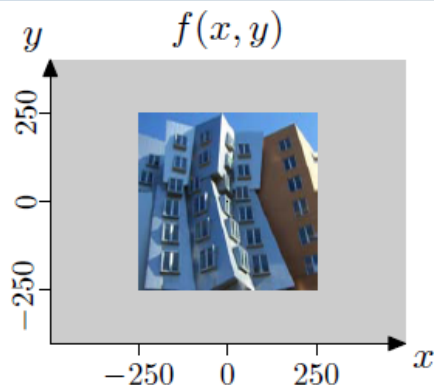
$$x = 0 \rightarrow f_2(0, y) = f(-250, y) \quad \checkmark$$

$$x = 250 \rightarrow f_2(250, y) = f(250, y) \quad \checkmark$$

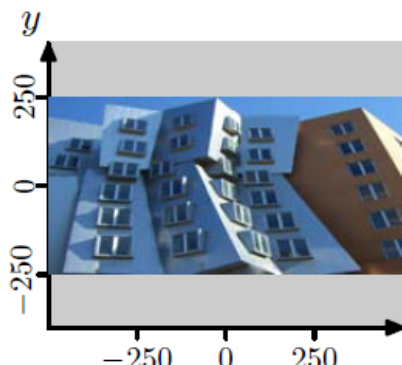
$$x = 0 \rightarrow f_3(0, y) = f(-250, y) \quad \times$$

$$x = 250 \rightarrow f_3(250, y) = f(-500, y) \quad \times$$

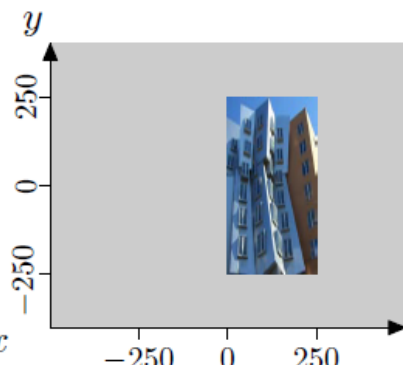
Check yourself



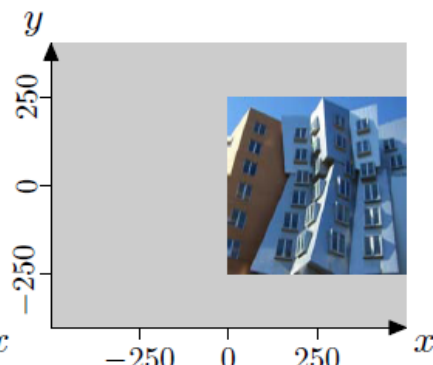
How many images match the expressions beneath them?



~~$f_1(x, y) = f(2x, y) ?$~~



$f_2(x, y) = f(2x - 250, y) ?$



~~$f_3(x, y) = f(x - 250, y) ?$~~

Question?



Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University

西交利物浦大學

Acknowledgements

The course materials to be delivered in this course are prepared according to the following sources :

- **Prof. Tammam TILLO**
- **Dr. Yang Du**
- Materials taken from Wikipedia.org and the Internet.
- Prof. Enrico MAGLI, Politecnico di Torino;
- Prof. Trac D. TRAN, Johns Hopkins University, USA;

The copyright of these materials, which are used for educational purpose here, remains as the property of the owners.

Permission from the owners is required to reproduce or cite portions herein.