

Contents

1 Introduction: Signals and Systems	5
1.1 Signals	5
1.2 Classification of signals	5
1.2.1 Real vs. complex valued	5
1.2.2 Number of channels	5
1.2.3 Dimensionality	5
1.2.4 Continuous vs. discrete independent variable	6
1.2.5 Continuous- vs. discrete-valued	6
1.2.6 Deterministic vs. stochastic	6
1.2.7 More classifications	6
1.3 Some standard signals	6
1.3.1 Unit step function	6
1.3.2 Sign (signum) function	7
1.3.3 Unit (delta) impulse and sifting property	7
1.3.4 Complex exponential functions	9
1.4 Systems	10
2 Analysis of LTI systems in the time domain	15
2.1 Application of the superposition principle	15
2.2 Step response	15
2.3 Impulse response	16
2.4 Relation between impulse response and step response	16
2.5 Convolution sum (discrete-time LTI systems)	17
2.6 Convolution integral (continuous-time LTI systems)	18
2.7 A stability criterion	20
3 Fourier Transform (continuous-time)	21
3.1 Introduction	21
3.2 Convergence and Dirichlet Conditions	21
3.3 Transformation of Delta Impulses	22
3.4 Sign Function and Unit Step Function	22
3.4.1 Sign Function	22
3.4.2 Unit Step Function	22
3.5 Properties of the Fourier Transform	23
3.5.1 Reflection	23
3.5.2 Conjugation	23
3.5.3 Symmetry, real/imaginary and odd/even	23
3.5.4 Exchange (time/frequency duality)	23
3.5.5 Linearity	23
3.5.6 Shift	23

3.5.7	Time and frequency scaling (stretch)	23
3.5.8	Convolution	23
3.5.9	Derivatives (differentiation)	24
3.5.10	Integration	24
3.5.11	Central ordinate (initial value)	24
3.5.12	Moment	24
3.5.13	Parseval's Relation and Energy Density	25
3.6	Real Causal Function	25
3.7	Time and Bandwidth	26
3.8	Description of Linear Time-Invariant Systems in the Frequency Domain	28
3.8.1	Frequency Response	28
3.8.2	Phase Delay and Group Delay	29
3.9	Sampling	30
3.9.1	Introduction	30
3.9.2	Fourier Transform of Sampled Signals	31
3.9.3	Sampling Theorem for Low-pass Limited Signals	32
3.10	Reference: Fourier Transform	33
3.10.1	Definition	33
3.10.2	Properties	33
3.10.3	Some transformation pairs	34
4	Discrete Time Fourier Transform	35
4.1	Introduction and basic properties	35
4.1.1	Definition	35
4.1.2	Convergence	35
4.1.3	Periodicity	35
4.2	Delta Impulses in the Frequency Domain	35
4.3	Normalized and denormalized time and frequency	35
4.4	Reference: Discrete Time Fourier Transform	36
4.4.1	Definition	36
4.4.2	Properties	36
4.4.3	Some transformation pairs	37
5	Description and analysis of discrete-time LTI systems	38
5.1	Block diagram	38
5.2	Difference equation	38
5.3	First values of the impulse response from difference equation	39
5.4	Frequency response	39
5.5	Types of difference equations and corresponding systems	40
5.5.1	Non-recursive difference equation and FIR system	40
5.5.2	Purely recursive difference equation	40
5.5.3	General recursive difference equation	40

6 The z transform and its applications	41
6.1 Introduction	41
6.1.1 Motivation	41
6.1.2 Definition	41
6.1.3 Convergence	41
6.2 Properties of the z transform	42
6.2.1 Linearity	42
6.2.2 Reflection (time reversal)	43
6.2.3 Time shift	43
6.2.4 Stretch in z plane	43
6.2.5 Differentiation in z domain	43
6.2.6 Moment	44
6.2.7 Convolution in time domain	44
6.3 Inverse z transform of rational functions by partial fraction expansion	44
6.3.1 General motivation	44
6.3.2 Partial fraction expansion with polynomials in z	45
6.4 The z transfer function	46
6.5 One-sided z transform	47
6.5.1 Definition	47
6.5.2 Time shift	47
6.5.3 Solving difference equations with initial conditions using z transform	47
6.6 Reference: (two-sided) z transform	49
6.6.1 Definition	49
6.6.2 Properties	49
6.6.3 Some transformation pairs	49