

| Course code | Course Name         | L-T-P-Credits | Year of Introduction |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| IC305       | SIGNALS AND SYSTEMS | 3-0-0-3       | 2016                 |

**Prerequisite:** Nil

**Course Objectives**

- To introduce the fundamental characteristics and classification of signals and systems
- To impart knowledge on various transforms
- To develop the mathematical skills to solve problems involving convolution and transforms

**Syllabus**

Signal classification and representations- Basic signal operations- System representation and classification- LTI systems and convolution- Fourier representations- Laplace Transforms- Z Transforms

**Expected Outcome**

After the completion of the course, students will be able to

- i. Explain about general signals and system properties
- ii. Compute convolution sum and integrals
- iii. Represent signals and systems in time and frequency domains
- iv. Compute Fourier representation of different types of signals
- v. Compute Laplace and Z-transforms

**Text book**

1. Simon Haykin and Barry Van Veen, Signals and Systems, John Wiley & Sons, 2001.Reprint 2002

**Reference books:**

1. Alan V Oppenheim, Alan S, Willsky and A Hamid Nawab, Signals and Systems, Pearson Education Asia / PHI, 2nd edition, 1997. Indian Reprint 2002
2. B. P. Lathi, Linear Systems and Signals, Oxford University Press, 2005
3. H. P Hsu, R. Ranjan, Signals and Systems, Scham's outlines, TMH, 2006

**Course Plan**

| Module    | Contents   | Hours | Sem. Exam Marks |
|-----------|--|-------|-----------------|
| <b>I</b>  | Signal classification and representation - Random/deterministic, Continuous/ Discrete, Digital/ Analog, Power/Energy, Even/Odd, Periodic/ Aperiodic Classifications<br>Representation of continuous and discrete signals<br>Special signals (impulse function, unit step function, unit sample function) | 4     | <b>15%</b>      |
|           | Basic Signal operations - Shifting, Scaling and Time Reversal operations on continuous and discrete signals  | 3     |                 |
| <b>II</b> | System Representation and Classification - Linear/Non-Linear, Dynamic/Static, Causal/Non-causal, Shift (time) invariant/ Shift (time) variant classifications for continuous and discrete systems. Stability of Systems.   | 4     | <b>15%</b>      |

|                             |   |   |            |
|-----------------------------|---|---|------------|
|                             | Linear Time Invariant Systems - Impulse response of continuous LTI system, Unit sample response of discrete LTI Systems, Convolution integral and its properties, convolution sum and its properties. Stability of LTI systems.   | 3 |            |
| <b>FIRST INTERNAL EXAM</b>  |   |   |            |
| <b>III</b>                  | Frequency domain Representation of Signals - Fourier series representation of continuous periodic signals Fourier Transform representation of continuous signals, Properties of Fourier transform   | 7 | <b>15%</b> |
| <b>IV</b>                   | Fourier series representation of Discrete time periodic signals - Discrete Time Fourier Transform (DTFT) representation of discrete signals, Properties of DTFT. Parseval's Theorem and Convolution Theorem in Fourier Transform domain and DTFT domain.  | 7 | <b>15%</b> |
| <b>SECOND INTERNAL EXAM</b> |   |   |            |
| <b>V</b>                    | Laplace Transform and properties - Laplace transform definition (unilateral and bilateral), Region of Convergence, properties and Theorems, Laplace transform representation of signals and systems, Inverse Laplace Transform, Laplace Transform analysis of LTI systems.  | 7 | <b>20%</b> |
| <b>VI</b>                   | Z Transform and Properties - Z Transform, Mapping of s plane to Z plane, Region of Convergence, Properties of z-transform, Inverse z-transform. Difference Equations- Analysis of discrete linear time invariant systems using z-transform. Unilateral Z Transform, Properties, Initial and Final value Theorems. | 7 | <b>20%</b> |
| <b>END SEMESTER EXAM</b>    |   |   |            |

**QUESTION PAPER PATTERN:**

Maximum Marks: 100

Exam Duration: 3 Hours

**Part A**

Answer any two out of three questions uniformly covering Modules 1 and 2. Each question carries 15 marks and can have not more than four sub divisions. (15 x 2 = 30 marks)

**Part B**

Answer any two out of three questions uniformly covering Modules 3 and 4. Each question carries 15 marks and can have not more than four sub divisions. (15 x 2 = 30 marks)

**Part C**

Answer any two out of three questions uniformly covering Modules 5 and 6. Each question carries 20 marks and can have not more than four sub divisions. (20 x 2 = 40 marks)