

Linear Systems

Academic Year: (2024 / 2025)

Review date: 20-01-2025

Department assigned to the subject: Signal and Communications Theory Department

Coordinating teacher: GALLARDO ANTOLIN, ASCENSION

Type: Basic Core ECTS Credits : 6.0

Year : 2 Semester : 1

Branch of knowledge: Engineering and Architecture

REQUIREMENTS (SUBJECTS THAT ARE ASSUMED TO BE KNOWN)

Calculus II
Systems and Circuits

LEARNING OUTCOMES

CB1: Students have demonstrated possession and understanding of knowledge in an area of study that builds on the foundation of general secondary education, and is usually at a level that, while relying on advanced textbooks, also includes some aspects that involve knowledge from the cutting edge of their field of study.

CB2: Students are able to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and possess the competences usually demonstrated through the development and defence of arguments and problem solving within their field of study.

CG3: Knowledge of basic and technological subject areas which enable acquisition of new methods and technologies, as well as endowing the technical engineer with the versatility necessary to adapt to any new situation.

CG13: Understanding and command of basic concepts of linear systems and related functions and transformers. Electrical circuit theory, electronic circuits, physical principles of semiconductors and logic families, electronic and photonic devices, materials technology and their application in resolving problems characteristic of engineering.

RA1: Knowledge and Understanding. Knowledge and understanding of the general fundamentals of engineering, scientific and mathematical principles, as well as those of their branch or specialty, including some knowledge at the forefront of their field.

RA5: Applications. Graduates will have the ability to apply their knowledge and understanding to solve problems, conduct research, and design engineering devices or processes. These skills include knowledge, use and limitations of materials, computer models, process engineering, equipment, practical work, technical literature and information sources. They must be aware of all the implications of engineering practice: ethical, environmental, commercial and industrial.

OBJECTIVES

Linear systems, or systems defined by a linear operator, can be used to model many real-world systems, and find applications in control theory, signal processing, and telecommunication technologies, among other areas. The goal of this course is to provide the students with the theoretical and methodological knowledge necessary to work with continuous and discrete-time signals and LTI (linear and time-invariant) systems in both time and frequency domains.

Upon attending this course students will acquire:

- Theoretical knowledge of signals and systems representation in the frequency domain.
- Capacity for analyzing signals and systems in the frequency domain, with emphasis in applications related to communications.
- Use of fundamental tools for the analysis of signals and systems in the frequency domain, with emphasis in communications.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS: PROGRAMME

Unit 0. Review of Signals and Systems in the Time-Domain

Unit 1. Fourier Series Representation

- 1.1. Introduction: Response of LTI Systems to Complex Exponentials
- 1.2. Fourier Series Representation of Continuous-Time Periodic Signals: Analysis and Synthesis Equations
- 1.3. Convergence
- 1.4. Properties of Continuous-Time Fourier Series. Examples
- 1.5. Fourier Series Representation of Discrete-Time Periodic Signals: Analysis and Synthesis Equations
- 1.6. Properties of Discrete-Time Fourier Series. Comparison with the Continuous Case. Examples.

Unit 2. The Fourier Transform

- 2.1. Introduction
- 2.2. The Continuous-Time Fourier Transform for Aperiodic Signals
- 2.3. The Continuous-Time Fourier Transform for Periodic Signals
- 2.4. Properties of the Continuous-Time Fourier Transform. Examples. Parseval's Theorem.
- 2.5. Frequency Response of Systems Characterized by Linear Constant-Coefficient Differential Equations
- 2.6. The Discrete-Time Fourier Transform for Aperiodic Signals
- 2.7. The Discrete-Time Fourier Transform for Periodic Signals
- 2.8. Properties of the Continuous-Time Fourier Transform. Parseval's Theorem. Duality
- 2.9. Frequency Response of Systems Characterized by Linear Constant-Coefficient Difference Equations

Unit 3. Sampling in the Time-Domain

- 3.1. Introduction
- 3.2. The Sampling Theorem
- 3.3. Reconstruction of Continuous-Time Signals from Its Samples Using Interpolation
- 3.4. Discrete-Time Processing of Continuous-Time Signals
- 3.5. Decimation and Interpolation

Unit 4. Sampling in the Frequency-Domain: Discrete Fourier Transform

- 4.1. Introduction
- 4.2. Sampling of the Fourier Transform
- 4.3. Discrete Fourier Transform
- 4.4. Properties
- 4.5. Circular Convolution and Linear Convolution

Unit 5. The z-Transform

- 5.1. Introduction
- 5.2. The z-Transform
- 5.3. The Region of Convergence. Properties
- 5.4. The Inverse z-Transform
- 5.5. Properties of the z-Transform
- 5.6. Evaluation of the Frequency Response from the Pole-Zero Plot
- 5.7. Analysis and Characterization of LTI Systems Using the z-Transform
- 5.8. Block Diagram Representation

LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND METHODOLOGY

The course comprises four types of activity: lectures, problem solving sessions, group working sessions and laboratory practice.

LECTURES (3 ECTS)

Lectures provide an overview of the main mathematical and analytical tools for analysis of signals and systems in the frequency domain mainly using the board and aided by slides and other audiovisual media for the illustration of certain topics. Recommended readings and self-evaluation quizzes are provided for homework.

PROBLEM SOLVING SESSIONS (2 ECTS)

Students are provided with problem sets for each of the units of the program together with the answers (but not the solving procedures). These are designed to probe a thorough understanding of fundamental concepts and to encourage practice on algebraic manipulations. The instructor solves on the board a selection of the problems allowing students self-evaluation by comparison with their

answers. During these sessions students are encouraged to ask questions and suggest alternative answers.

LABORATORY EXERCISES (1 ECTS)

Laboratory exercises using MATLAB are designed for applying the mathematical tools presented in the lecture. The students learn to model and simulate signals and systems, and to interpret data from their computational work. The degree of freedom is increased from the first towards the fourth session, progressing from mere demonstrations to more open problems.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

% end-of-term-examination:	50
% of continuous assessment (assignments, laboratory, practicals...):	50

Assessment is broken up into the following evaluation procedures:

1. Continuous evaluation: Intermediate assessments plus laboratory questionnaires.
2. Final exam: covering all the topics of the program.

A minimum grade of 4 (over 10) will be required in the final exam to pass the course.

BASIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

- A. V. Oppenheim and R. W. Schaffer "Discrete-Time Signal Processing", Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 1989..
- Alan V. Oppenheim, Alan S. Willsky, with S. Hamid Signals and Systems, Prentice Hall; 2 edition (August 16, 1996).
- S. S. Soliman and M. D. Srinath "Continuous and Discrete Time Signals and Systems", Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, Second Edition, 1998..

ADDITIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

- A. Bracewell "The Fourier Transform and Its Applications", McGraw-Hill, New York, Second Edition. 1986..
- A. Papoulis "The Fourier Integral and Its Applications", McGraw-Hill, New York, 1962..
- A. Papoulis "Signal Analysis", McGraw-Hill, New York, 1977..
- J. G. Proakis and D. G. Manolakis "Digital Signal Processing: Principles, Algorithms and Applications", Prentice-Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, 1996..
- J. R. Buck, M. M. Daniel and A. C. Singer "Computer Explorations in Signals and Systems Using MATLAB", Prentice-Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, 1997..
- R. A. Gabel and R. A. Roberts "Signals and Linear Systems", John Wiley & Sons, New York, NY, Third Edition, 1987..