

Section A Notes

Signal:- Dependent variable or function of one or more independent variables.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \\ \text{Signal} & & \text{independent variable.} \end{array}$$

Example:- A.C $\rightarrow$ is a signal because current is changing with change in time.

D.C $\rightarrow$ is not a signal there is a change in current is constant or current is constant

1) Single variable signal / 1D signal:-

Is a signal which depend upon single variable or it is a function of only one variable.

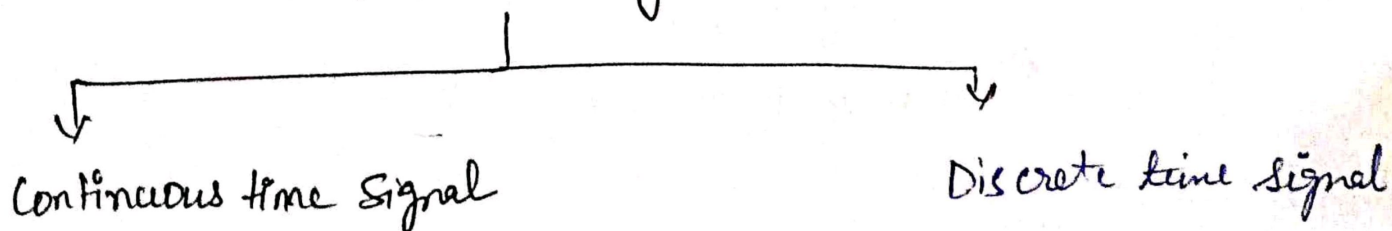
Ex:- $f(x)$, $g(x)$ etc

2) Multivariable signal / 2D signal:-

These are the signal which depends upon more than one variable

Ex:- $f(x_1, x_2)$, $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ etc.

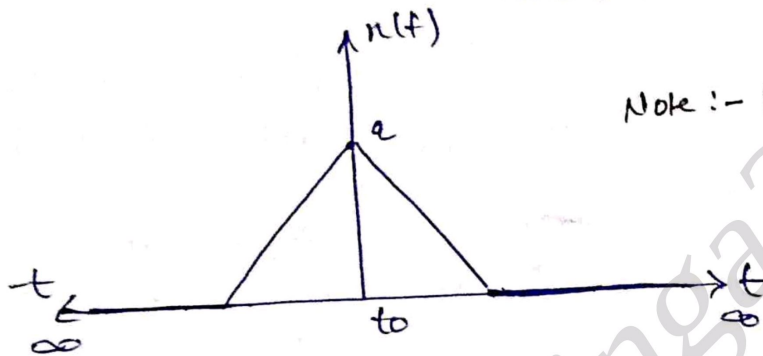
Classification of signal



Continuous time signal :- Specified for every value of time
[CTS]

Representation :-

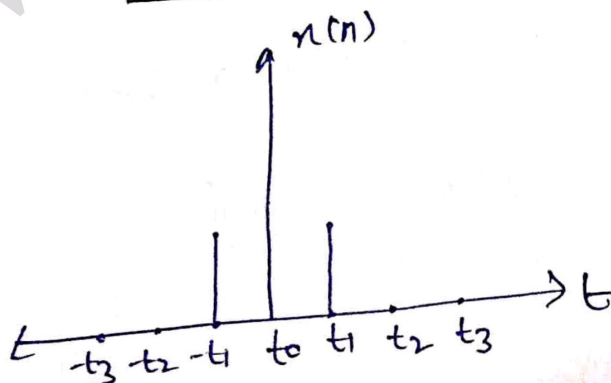
$x(t)$
↓
dependent variable
Independent variable.



Note :- Practically the signal is inclining with time, because you can't reverse the time.

Discrete Time Signal :- Specified at discrete time intervals. It is not specified for every value to time (t)
[DTS]

Representation $\rightarrow x(n)$ where $n = \text{integer}$
 $n = \text{function of } t \text{ variable.}$



$$\Delta t = t_1 - t_0$$

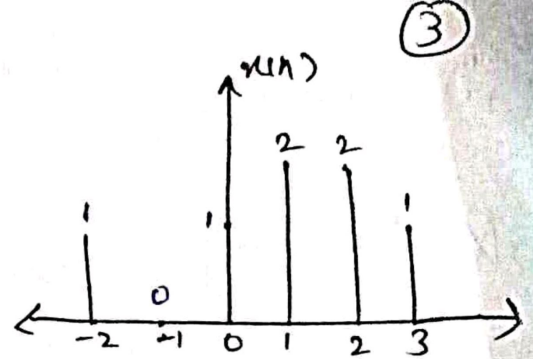
$$\text{If } \Delta t = t_1 - t_0 = t_2 - t_1 = t_3 - t_2 = t_n - t_{n-1}$$

then if say that the discrete time signal is uniformly sampled.

Example A discrete time signal.

$$x(n) = \{1, 0, 1, 2, 2, 1\}$$

$\uparrow$
 $n(n)$ when $n=0$



Addition of Continuous Time Signal

$$x_3(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$$

$$-1 < t \leq 2$$

$$t=2$$

$$x_1(t) = 0$$

$$x_2(t) = 2$$

$$\therefore x_3(t) = 0 + 2 = 2$$

$$0 < t \leq 1$$

$$t=1$$

$$x_1(t) = 2$$

$$x_2(t) = 1$$

$$\therefore x_3(t) = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$-3 < t \leq -2$$

$$x_1(t) = 0$$

$$x_2(t) = 2$$

$$\therefore x_3(t) = 0 + 2 = 2$$

$$-1 < t \leq 0$$

$$x_1(t) = 2$$

$$x_2(t) = -1$$

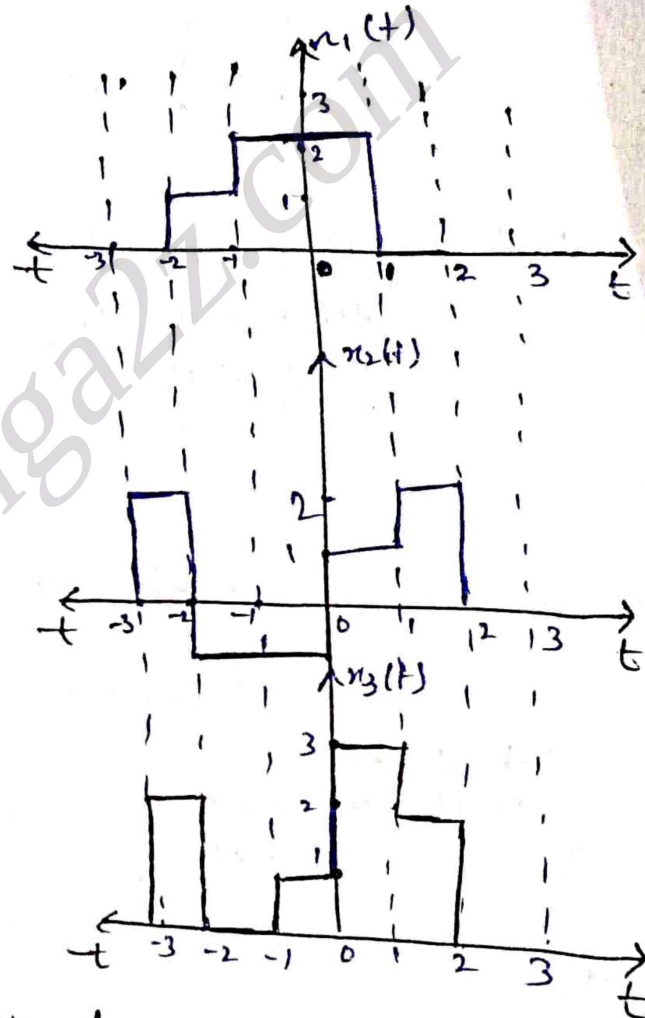
$$\therefore x_3(t) = 2 + (-1) = 1$$

$$-2 < t \leq -1$$

$$x_1(t) = +1$$

$$x_2(t) = -1$$

$$\therefore x_3(t) = 0$$



Time Scaling of continuous Time Signal

Scaling $\begin{cases} \text{Time Scaling} \\ \text{Amplitude scaling.} \end{cases}$

Time Scaling :— The compression or expansion of a signal in time

In time scaling we multiply the time with number which is not equal to zero.



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