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Signals and Sequences -- 1.2 Discrete-Time Signals -- 1.2.1 Complex Sequences -- 1.3 Signals and Systems -- 1.4 Classification of Signals and Systems -- 1.4.1 Continuous-Time and Discrete-Time Signals -- 1.4.2 Analog and Digital Signals -- 1.4.3 Deterministic and Random Signals -- 1.4.4 Periodic and Nonperiodic Signals -- 1.4.5 Power and Energy Signals -- 1.4.5.1 What Is Digital Signal Processing -- 1.4.5.2 Why DSP -- 1.4.5.3 Applications (DSP -- 1.5 Introduction to MATLAB in DSP -- 1.5.1 MATLAB Windows -- 1.5.2 Basic Commands in MATLAB -- 1.6 Some Fundamental Sequences -- 1.6.1 Impulse Response in MATLAB -- 1.6.2 Signal Duration -- 1.7 Generation of Discrete Signals in MATLAB -- Problems -- 2 Signals Properties -- 2.1 Periodic and Aperiodic Sequences -- 2.2 Even and Odd Parts of a Signal (Symmetric Sequences -- 2.3 Signal Manipulations -- 2.3.1 Transformations of the Independent Variable -- 2.3.1.1 Shifting -- 2.3.1.2 Reversal -- 2.3.1.3 Time-Scaling -- 2.3.1.4 Addition, Multiplication, and Scaling -- 2.3.1.5 Addition -- 2.3.1.6 Multiplication -- 2.3.1.7 Scaling -- 2.3.1.8 Signal Decomposition -- 2.4 Discrete-Time Systems -- 2.4.1 System Properties -- 2.4.1.1 Memoryless System -- 2.4.1.2 Additivity -- 2.4.1.3 Homogeneity -- 2.4.1.4 Stability -- 2.5 Linear Time-Invariant Causal Systems (LTI -- 2.5.1 Linearity -- 2.5.2 Time-Invariance -- 2.5.3 Causality -- 2.6 Definitions -- 2.6.1 Continuous-Time System -- 2.6.2 Discrete-Time System -- 2.6.2.1 Delay Operator -- 2.6.2.2 Convolution Property -- 2.6.2.3 Impulse Function -- 2.6.2.4 Impulse Response -- 2.6.2.5 Frequency Response. 2.7 System Output -- 2.7.1 Causality -- 2.7.2 Stability -- 2.7.3 Invertibility -- 2.7.4 Memory -- Problems -- 3 Convolution -- 3.1 Linear Convolution -- 3.2 Convolution Properties -- 3.2.1 Commutative Property -- 3.2.2 Associative Property -- 3.2.3 Distributive Property -- 3.3 Types of Convolutions -- 3.3.1 Equations Method -- 3.3.1.1 Convolution of Two Sequences in MATLAB -- 3.3.2 Graphical Method -- 3.3.3 Tabular Method -- Problems -- 4 Difference Equations -- 4.1 Difference Equations and Impulse Responses -- 4.2 System Representation Using Its Impulse Response -- 4.3 The Methods That One May Use to Solve the Difference Equations -- 4.4 The Classical Approach -- Problems -- 5 Discrete-Time Fourier Series (DTFS -- 5.1 DTFS Coefficients of Periodic Discrete Signals -- 5.2 Parseval's Relation -- 5.3 Discrete Fourier Series -- Problems -- 6 Discrete-Time Fourier Transform (DTFT -- 6.1 Frequency Response -- 6.2 DTFT for Any Discrete Signal -- 6.3 Inverse DTFT -- 6.4 Interconnection of Systems -- 6.5 DTFT Properties -- 6.6 Applications of DTFT -- 6.7 LSI Systems and Difference Equations -- 6.8 Solving Difference Equations Using DTFT -- 6.9 Frequency Response in MATLAB -- Problems -- 7 Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT -- 7.1 Method of Decimation-in-Frequency -- 7.2 Method of Decimation-in-Time -- 7.3 Properties of Discrete Fourier Transform -- 7.4 Discrete Fourier Transform of a Sequence in MATLAB -- 7.5 Linear Convolution Using the DFT -- 7.6 Generation of Inverse Discrete Fourier Transform in MATLAB -- Problems -- 8 Fast Fourier Transform (FFT -- 8.1 Fast Fourier Transform Definition -- 8.1.1 Decimation-in-Time FFT -- 8.1.2 Decimation-in-Frequency FFT -- 8.2 Finding the FFT of Different Signals in MATLAB -- 8.3 Power Spectral Density Using Square Magnitude and Autocorrelation -- 8.3.1 Equivalence of FFT and N-phase Sequence Component Transformation. Problems -- 9 Z-Transform -- 9.1 Z-Transform Representation -- 9.2 Region of Convergence (ROC -- 9.3 Properties of the z-transform -- 9.4 Inverse z-transform -- 9.4.1 Partial Fraction Expansion and a Look-up Table -- 9.4.2 Power Series -- 9.4.3 Contour Integration -- Problems -- 10 Z-Transform Applications in DSP -- 10.1 Evaluation of

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Sommario/riassunto

Digital Signal Processing: A Primer with MATLAB provides excellent coverage of discrete-time signals and systems. At the beginning of each chapter, an abstract states the chapter objectives. All principles are also presented in a lucid, logical, step-by-step approach. As much as possible, the authors avoid wordiness and detail overload that could hide concepts and impede understanding. In recognition of requirements by the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET) on integrating computer tools, the use of MATLAB is encouraged in a student-friendly manner. MATLAB is introduced in Appendix C and applied gradually throughout the book. Each illustrative example is immediately followed by practice problems along with its answer. Students can follow the example step-by-step to solve the practice problems without flipping pages or looking at the end of the book for answers. These practice problems test students' comprehension and reinforce key concepts before moving onto the next section. Toward the end of each chapter, the authors discuss some application aspects of the concepts covered in the chapter. The

material covered in the chapter is applied to at least one or two practical problems. It helps students see how the concepts are used in real-life situations. Also, thoroughly worked examples are given liberally at the end of every section. These examples give students a solid grasp of the solutions as well as the confidence to solve similar problems themselves. Some of the problems are solved in two or three ways to facilitate a deeper understanding and comparison of different approaches. Designed for a three-hour semester course, Digital Signal Processing: A Primer with MATLAB is intended as a textbook for a senior-level undergraduate student in electrical and computer engineering. The prerequisites for a course based on this book are knowledge of standard mathematics, including calculus and complex numbers.
