GDAŃSK UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Subject card

Subject name and code	Signal Processing, PG_00047908		
Field of study	Electronics and Telecommunications		
Date of commencement of studies	October 2026	Academic year of realisation of subject	2027/2028
Education level	first-cycle studies	Subject group	Obligatory subject group in the field of study Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study
Mode of study	Full-time studies	Mode of delivery	at the university
Year of study	2	Language of instruction	Polish
Semester of study	3	ECTS credits	4.0
Learning profile	general academic profile	Assessment form	exam
Conducting unit	Department of Teleinformation Networks -> Faculty of Electronics Telecommunications and Informatics -> Faculties of Gdańsk University of Technology		
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor	dr hab. inż. Jarosław Sadowski	
	Teachers	dr hab. inż. Jarosław Sadowski	

Lesson types

Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
Number of study hours	30.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45

E-learning hours included: 0.0

Learning activity and number of study hours

Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan	Participation in consultation hours	Self-study	SUM
Number of study hours	45	4.0	51.0	100

Subject objectives

Student uses basic analog and discrete-time signal processing algorithms and tools. Student analyzes signals and systems in the time and frequency domains. Student designs elementary discrete-time systems.

Learning outcomes

Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
[K6_W03] knows and understands, to an advanced extent, the construction and operating principles of components and systems related to the field of study, including theories, methods and complex relationships between them and selected specific issues - appropriate for the curriculum	Student knows and describes the basic tools and algorithms of analog and discrete-time and digital signal processing methods. Student knows the structures and methods of designing basic systems of discrete-time signal processing.	[SW3] Assessment of knowledge contained in written work and projects [SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge
[K6_U08] while identifying and formulating specifications of engineering tasks related to the field of study and solving these tasks, can:n- apply analytical, simulation and experimental methods,n- notice their systemic and non-technical aspects,n- make a preliminary economic assessment of suggested solutions and engineering work n	Student uses the basic tools of signals and discrete-time systems analysis.	[SU4] Assessment of ability to use methods and tools [SU1] Assessment of task fulfilment
[K6_U07] can apply methods of process and function support, specific to the field of study	Student is able to choose the right tool for the analysis and design of discrete-time systems and assess obtained results.	[SU4] Assessment of ability to use methods and tools [SU2] Assessment of ability to analyse information [SU1] Assessment of task fulfilment

<table>
<tr><td>Subject contents</td><td>Course content – lecture
1. Classification of signals. 2. Representation of continuous-time signals in the frequency domain. Continuous Fourier transformation. 3. Properties of continuous Fourier transformation. Analogue signal spectrum. 4. Discrete-time Fourier transformation (DTFT). 5. Properties of the DTFT. Discrete-time signal spectrum. 6. Processing of a discrete-time signal by a linear system. 7. Discrete-time complex signal - instantaneous amplitude, phase and angular frequency. 8. Hilbert transformation of a discrete-time signal. Applications. 9. Complex envelope of a discrete-time band-pass signal. 10. Analog to digital conversion 11. Digital to analog conversion. 12. Quantization noise and its additive model. 13. Estimating the signal to quantization noise power ratio. 14. Difference equations for discrete-time linear systems having finite (FIR) and infinite (IIR) impulse responses. 15. Block schemes of discrete-time systems. 16. The Z transformation. 17. Transfer function of a discrete-time system. 18. Discrete-time systems of finite impulse response. 19. Discrete-time systems of infinite impulse response. 20. Realizability of dicrete-time systems in real time versus causality. 21. Stability. Minimum-phase discrete-time systems. 22. Introduction to digital FIR and IIR filtering. 23. Examples of designing elementary digital filters. 24. Discrete Fourier transformation (DFT). 25. Fast Fourier transformation (FFT). Applications. 26. Relationships between: DTFT, DFT and Z transformations. 27. Discrete linear convolution. 28. Circular convolution. Applications. 29. Introduction to interpolation and decimation. 30. Applications of interpolation and decimation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Prerequisites and co-requisites</td><td>No requirements</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assessment methods and criteria</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Subject passing criteria</th><th>Passing threshold</th><th>Percentage of the final grade</th></tr>
<tr><td>Midterm colloquium</td><td>50.0%</td><td>50.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Written exam</td><td>50.0%</td><td>50.0%</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Recommended reading</td><td>
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<tr><td>Basic literature</td><td>A.V. Oppenheim, R.W. Schafer with J. R. Buck: Discrete-Time Signal Processing. Prentice Hall International, 1999.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Supplementary literature</td><td>S.W.Smith: The scientist and engineer's guide to digital signal processing, California Technical Pub,1997</td></tr>
<tr><td>eResources addresses</td><td></td></tr>
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<tr><td>Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed</td><td>Practically used operator of averaging over two neighboring samples is given in the form of its impulse response. Find and write down the formula for its difference equation and its frequency responses: complex response, amplitude response, phase response and group delay response. Draw these characteristics as functions of variable omega. Also draw the structure of this operator as a filter. Is this FIR or IIR filter? How do you recognizable that?

Using DFT and IDFT find and write down the output of digital FIR filter of given impulse response on given input signal. Draw the spectra of signals at input and output of the filter in carthesian form and the transfer function of the filter based on estimated DFT-s, while the spectra and transfer function are the complex sequences of 4-point length. On the examination sheet each student will find matrix formulas needed for evaluation of 4-point DFT and IDFT.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Practical activites within the subject</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
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