# Numerical Methods

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Lecture 1

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# Syllabus

- Transforms
  - Z-transform: discrete signals.
  - The Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT): discrete signals.
  - The Laplace Transform: continuous signals.
  - The Fourier Transform: continuous signals.
- Probability theory
  - Basic probability.
  - Conditional probability.
  - Random variables. Random vectors. Functions of random vectors.
  - Numerical characteristics of random variables: mean(expectation), variance, covariance, correlation coefficient.
  - Basic statistics.

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$$S_+ = \{x \in S \mid x(n) = 0, \forall n < 0\}.$$

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•  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  signals:

$$l_1 = \left\{ x \in S \ \left| \ \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} |x(n)| < \infty \right\}, \ l_2 = \left\{ x \in S \ \left| \ \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} |x(n)|^2 < \infty \right\} \right\}$$

• The unit impulse signal concentrated at k is the signal defined by

$$\delta_k(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq k, \\ 1, & n = k. \end{cases}$$

• The unit step signal is the signal defined by

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$$Z\{x(n)\}(z) := X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x(n)}{z^n},$$

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6) (Scaling) Let  $x \in S_+$  and  $a \in C^*$ . Then,

$$Z\left\{a^n x(n)\right\}(z) = X\left(\frac{z}{a}\right).$$