

# SYLLABUS

<b>Discipline name</b>	Discrete Mathematics
<b>Profile</b>	Electronics and Telecommunications Engineering
<b>Specialization</b>	Telecommunications Technologies and Systems (English)
<b>Code</b>	51322309
<b>Course leader</b>	Assistant Professor Bogdan-Ionut Gavrea, Ph.D. <a href="mailto:Bogdan.Gavrea@math.utcluj.ro">Bogdan.Gavrea@math.utcluj.ro</a>
<b>Collaborators</b>	
<b>Department</b>	Mathematics
<b>Faculty</b>	Automation and Computer Science

Sem.	Type of Discipline	Course		Applications				Course		Applications				Ind. study	TOTAL	Credits	Form of assessment
		[hours/week]		[hours/week]				[hours/week]		[hours/week]							
				S	L	P		S	L	P		S	L				
3	Fundamental	2	1	-	-			28	14	-	-			78	120	4	Exam

## Acquired competences :

### Acquired skills (what the student is able to do):

Mathematical models of discrete and continuous signals; the Z-transform and its inverse; the discrete and continuous Fourier transform; the Fast Fourier Transform; the Laplace transform; basic probability theory: mathematical definition of the probability concept, conditional probability, Bayes formula, the total probability formula, random variables/vectors (continuous and discrete), functions of random variables, numerical characteristics of random variables; brief overview of stochastic processes and Markov chains; introductory notions on interpolation theory.

### Acquired abilities: (what type of equipment/instruments/software the student is able to handle)

After taking this class the students should:

- Be able to work with the studied discrete and continuous transforms
- Be able to operate with probability rules
- Be able to work with random variables
- Be able to use basic polynomial interpolation theory.

## Prerequisites ( if necessary)

Mathematical Analysis 1st and 2nd semester

## A. Course/Lecture (course/lecture titles)

1	Mathematical representation of discrete and continuous signals. Approximating continuous signals by discrete signals. Convolution product of discrete signals. $l_1$ and $l_2$ signals. Discrete linear systems: causal and non-causal systems, time-invariant systems.
2	The Z-Transform. Basic properties of the unilateral Z-transform.
3	The inverse Z-transform. Digital filters and the Z-transform. Definition of the Discrete Fourier Transforms (DFT). Examples of applications of the DFT in signal processing.
4	Properties of the DFT. Parseval's identities. The Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) and its computational advantages.
5	The Laplace transform. Definition and properties of the transform.
6	The Fourier transform on $L_1(\mathfrak{R})$ and $L_2(\mathfrak{R})$ . The Cosine and Sine transforms.
7	Basic probability theory. Field of events, probability space, probability measure. Basic probability properties. Geometric interpretation of the probability measure.
8	Conditional probability. Application: reliability of technical devices. Sequences of independent trials: Bernoulli scheme, Poisson scheme.
9	The total probability formula and Bayes formula.
10	Random variables. Important discrete and continuous variables.
11	Numerical characteristics of random variables. Functions of random variables. Random vectors.
12	A brief introduction to stochastic processes and Markov chains.
13	Elements of interpolation theory: Lagrange interpolation.
14	Elements of interpolation theory: Spline interpolation.

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<b>B1. Applications – Laboratory</b> (list of laboratories), <b>Seminar</b> (contents), <b>Project</b> (project contents)	
1	Discrete and continuous signals. $l_1$ and $l_2$ signals. Discrete linear systems.
2	The Z-Transform. The inverse Z-transform. Digital filters and the Z-transform.
3	The DFT and FFT. The Laplace transform.
4	The Fourier transform on $L_1(\mathcal{R})$ and $L_2(\mathcal{R})$ .
5	Basic probability theory. Conditional probability. Bayes' formula and the total probability formula.
6	Random variables, random vectors and Markov chains.
7	Elements of interpolation theory: Lagrange interpolation and spline interpolation.

<b>C. Individual study</b> (reference study contents, synthesis materials, projects, applications etc.)						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seven sets of problems.</li> <li>- Preparing a synthesis paper.</li> </ul>						
Individual study structure	Lecture notes study	Homework solving, labs, projects	Applications preparation	Assessment time	Supplementary bibliographical research	Total hours individual study
Nr. ore	28	36	-	6	8	78

<b>D. Strategies and teaching methods</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- conventional blackboard lectures.</li> <li>- computer presentations (using video projectors) of applications and certain applied examples.</li> <li>- office hours.</li> </ul>

<b>References</b> (Cursuri, indrumatoare de lucrari, proiect, culegeri de probleme)
1. Gavrea, B., - Lecture Notes. Transforms and Basic Probability Theory.
2. Papoulis, A., - Signal Analysis, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1977, ISBN (10) 007-048-460-0.
3. Atkinson, K., - An Introduction to Numerical Analysis, 2nd edition, John Wiley and Sons Inc., 1989, ISBN (10) 047-162-489-6.
4. Postolache, M., - Lecture Notes in Probability & Statistics, Fair Partners, 2003, ISBN: (10) 973-847-007-2.

<b>Final evaluation</b>	
Evaluation method	Written paper – 3 hours containing theory and problems
Mark components	Exam (grade E); Seminar (grade S)
Mark computation	$N=0,2S + 0.8E$

Course Leader

Assistant Professor Bogdan-Ionut GAVREA, Ph.D.