

I DRIS YUSUF AMIR

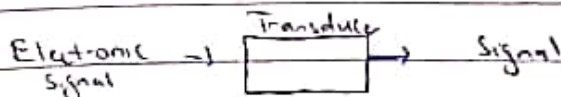
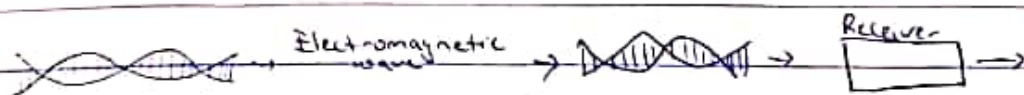
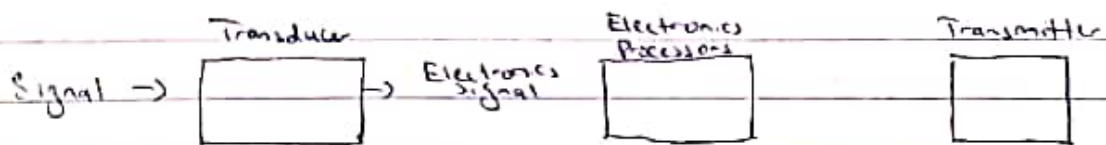
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ELECT/ELEIT

EEE 471

↳ Signal - f

1) Signal Processing - This is related with improving the quality of a reading or signal at the output of a measurement system and one particular aim to attenuate any noise in the measurement signal that has not been eliminated by careful design of the measurement system



Techniques to Signal Processing

Analog - This is for signals that have not been digitalised

Continuous time - This are for signals that vary with the change of continuous domain

Discrete time - This is for sampled signals, discrete points in time and such are quantized time but not in magnitude

Digital - This is for digitalized discrete-time sampled signals

Non linear - This is for signals produced from non-linear systems

Statistical - This is an approach which treats signals as stochastic processes utilizing their statistical properties

) An expert system is a computer system emulating the decision making ability of a human expert. They are designed to solve complex problems by reasoning through bodies of knowledge.

An expert system is divided into two subsystems. The inference engine and the knowledge base. The ~~inference~~ <sup>knowledge base</sup> represents facts and rules while the inference engine applies the rules to the known facts to deduce new facts.

#### Advantages

- To make the critical information featured for the system to work explicit rather than implicit

#### disadvantage

- Seen ~~at~~ least as critical as knowledge always