

Arjun Mehta
K036
SNS LAB2
Sem 3
B.Tech Cybersecurity

AIM: To perform time and amplitude operations on the signal.

- a. Adding two signals
- b. Multiplying two signals
- c. Time shifting
- d. Time scaling
- e. Time folding.

MATLAB CODE:

```
clc  
  
clear all;  
close all;  
  
  
A=5; f1=3;  
t=[0:0.001:2];  
x1=A*sin(2*pi*f1*t);  
subplot(3,3,1); plot(t,x1)  
xlabel('time')  
ylabel('Amplitude')  
title('sinusoidal signal of freq -3')
```

```
A=5; f2=6;  
t=[0:0.001:2];  
x2=A*sin(2*pi*f2*t);  
subplot(3,3,2); plot(t,x2)  
xlabel('time')  
ylabel('Amplitude')  
title('sinusoidal signal of freq-6')
```

```
x3=x1+x2;  
subplot(3,3,3); plot(t,x3)  
xlabel('time')  
ylabel('Amplitude')  
title('sinusoidal signal of addition')
```

```
x4=x1 .* x2;  
subplot(3,3,4); plot(t,x4)  
xlabel('time')  
ylabel('Amplitude')  
title('sinusoidal signal of multiplication')
```

```
x5=A*sin(2*pi*f1*(t-2))  
subplot(3,3,5);  
plot(t-2,x5) xlabel('time')  
ylabel('Amplitude')  
title('Time shifted sinusoidal signal')
```

```
x6=A*sin(2*pi*f1*(t+6))  
subplot(3,3,6); plot(t+6,x6)  
xlabel('time')  
ylabel('Amplitude')  
title('Time shifted sinusoidal signal')
```

```
x7=A*sin(2*pi*f1*(t*4))  
subplot(3,3,7); plot(t/4,x7)  
xlabel('time')  
ylabel('Amplitude')  
title('Time scaled sinusoidal signal')
```

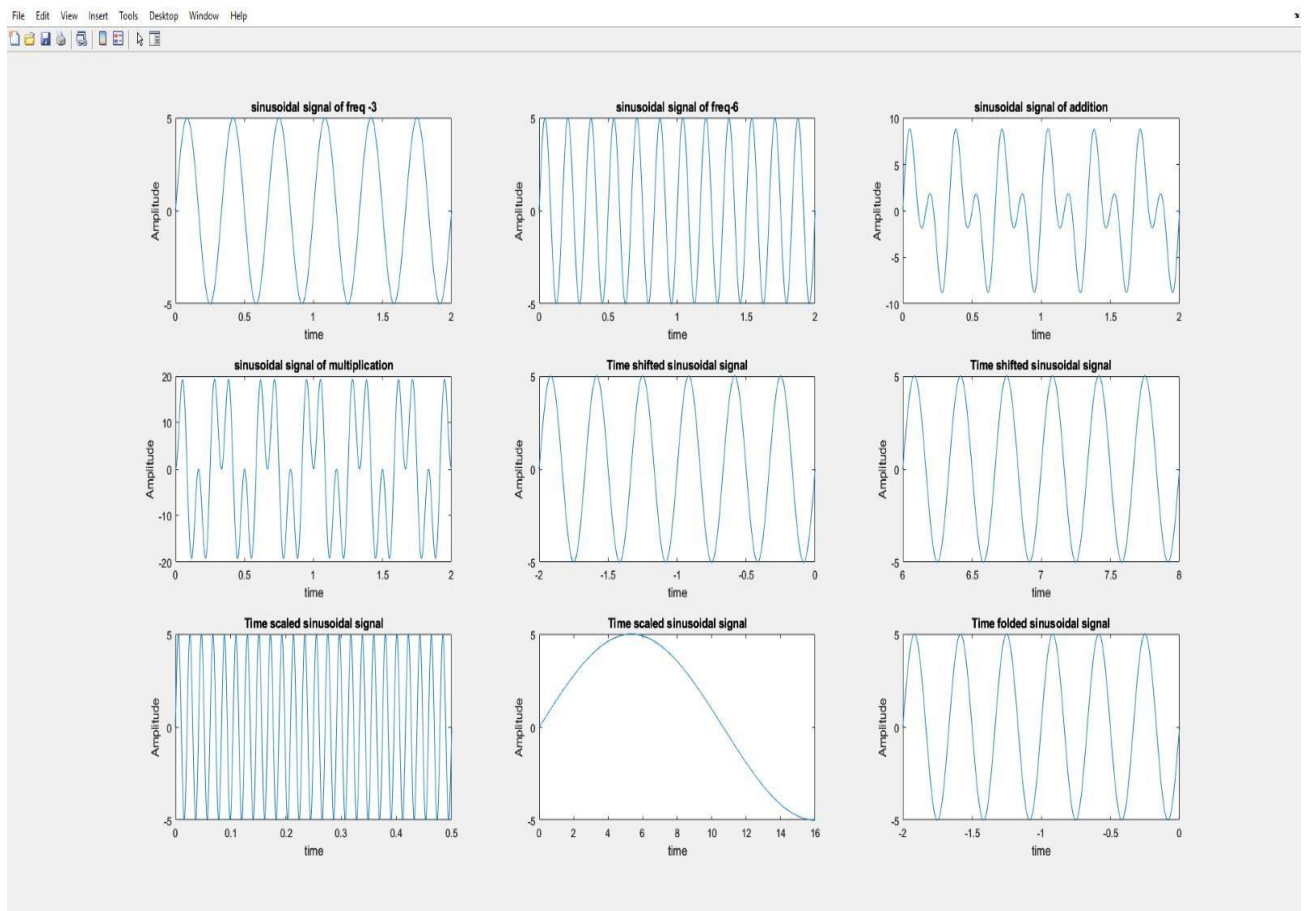
```
x8=A*sin(2*pi*f1*(t/8))  
subplot(3,3,8);
```

```

plot(t*8,x8) xlabel('time')
ylabel('Amplitude')
title('Time scaled sinusoidal signal')
x9=A*sin(2*pi*f1*(-t)) subplot(3,3,9);
plot(-t,x9) xlabel('time')
ylabel('Amplitude')
title('Time folded sinusoidal signal')

```

Results:



CONCLUSION:

In this experiment, we performed key signal operations to understand their effects. Adding two signals resulted in a combined signal that represents their superposition. Multiplying signals demonstrated how interaction affects amplitude, relevant for modulation. Time shifting showed how delaying or advancing a signal alters its timing. Time scaling illustrated changes in signal duration and frequency by compressing or stretching it. Time folding revealed the effect of mirroring a signal, highlighting its symmetrical properties. These operations are essential for effective signal processing in various applications.