

1. Generation of Common Discrete Time Signals

Program:

```
// Clear workspace and close all figures
```

```
clear all;
```

```
close;
```

```
// UNIT IMPULSE SIGNAL
```

```
N = 10; // Limit for the signal
```

```
t_impulse = -N:N;
```

```
x_impulse = [zeros(1, N), 1, zeros(1, N)]; // Impulse at t=0
```

```
figure;
```

```
plot2d3(t_impulse, x_impulse);
```

```
xlabel("Time");
```

```
ylabel("Amplitude");
```

```
title("Unit Impulse Signal");
```

```
// UNIT STEP SIGNAL
```

```
t_step = -N:N;
```

```
x_step = [zeros(1, N), ones(1, N + 1)]; // Step starts at t=0
```

```
figure;
```

```
plot2d3(t_step, x_step);
```

```
xlabel("Time");
```

```
ylabel("Amplitude");
```

```
title("Unit Step Signal");
```

```
// UNIT RAMP SIGNAL
```

```
t_ramp = 0:20; // Define positive time range
```

```
x_ramp = t_ramp; // Ramp is a linearly increasing function
```

```
figure;
```

```
plot2d3(t_ramp, x_ramp);
```

```
xlabel("Time");
```

```

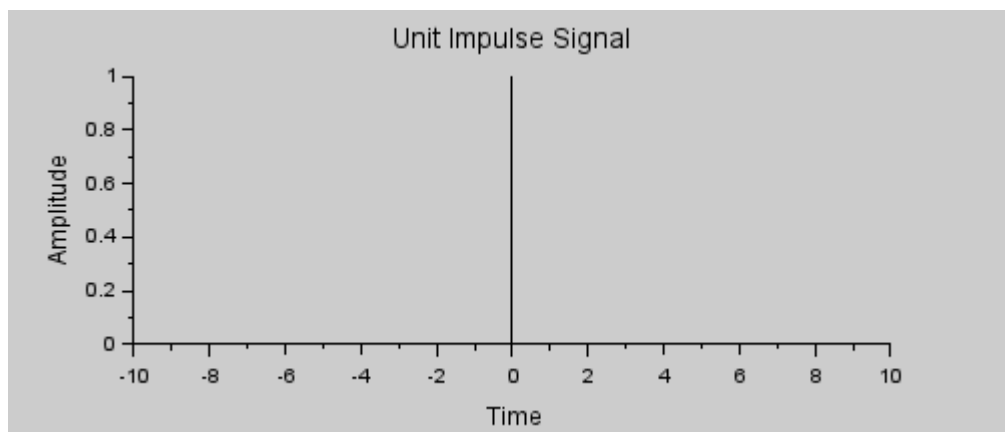
ylabel("Amplitude");
title("Unit Ramp Signal");

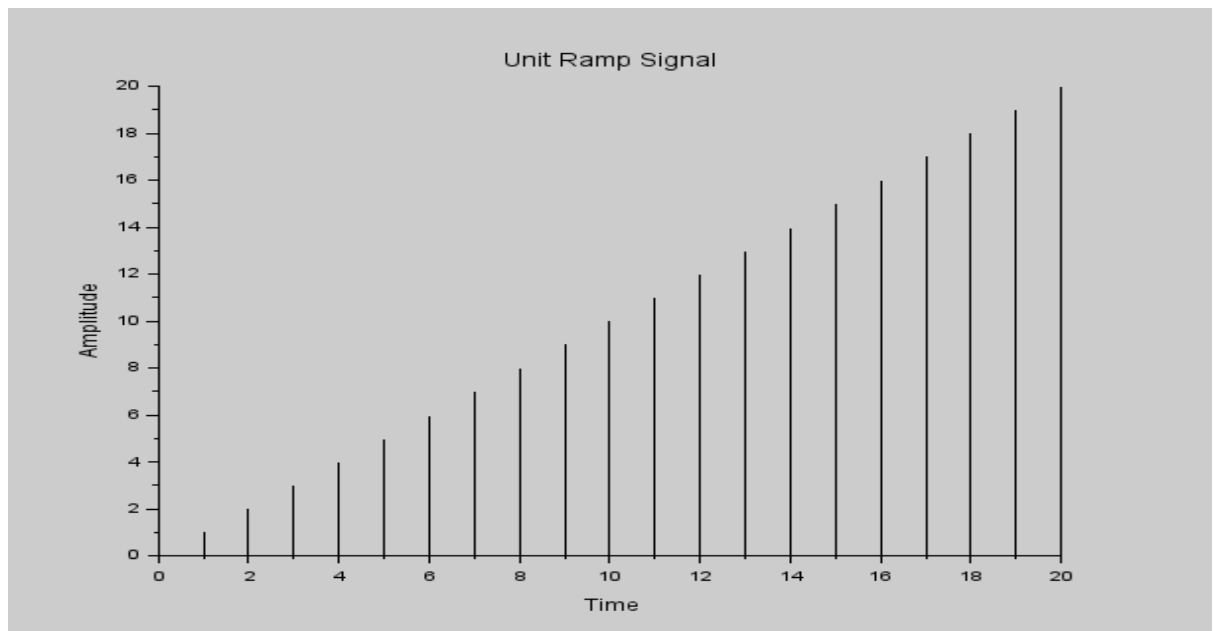
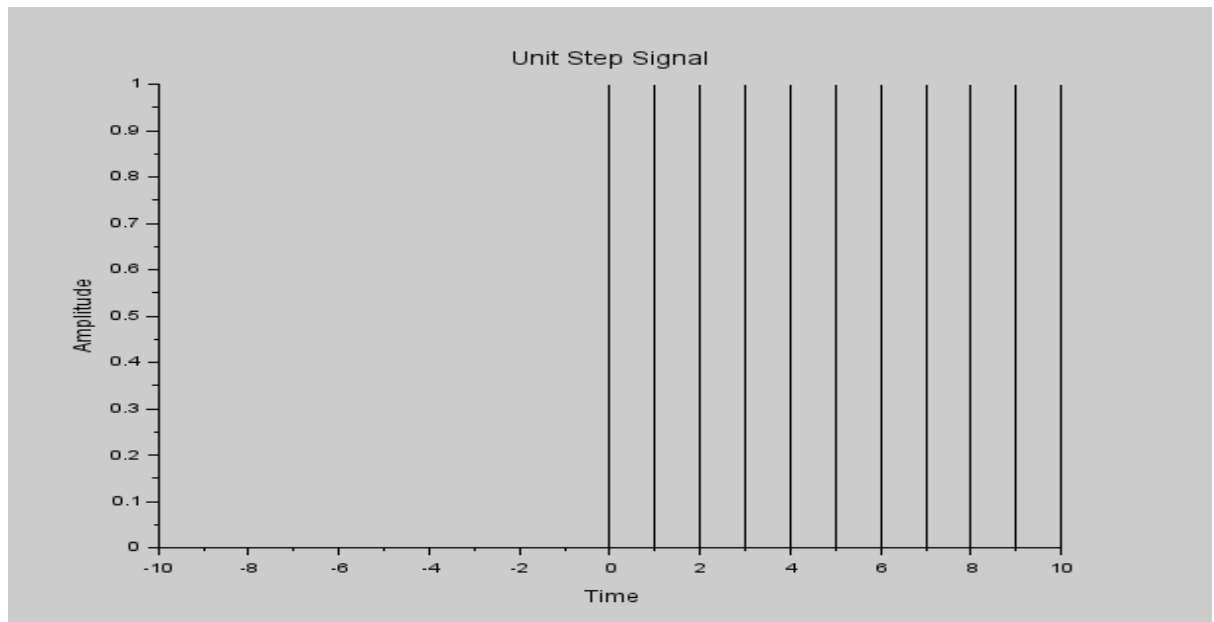
// SINUSOIDAL SIGNAL
t_sine = 0:0.01:1; // Time range for high resolution
x_sine = sin(2 * %pi * t_sine); // Sinusoidal function
figure;
plot2d3(t_sine, x_sine);
xlabel("Time");
ylabel("Amplitude");
title("Sinusoidal Signal");

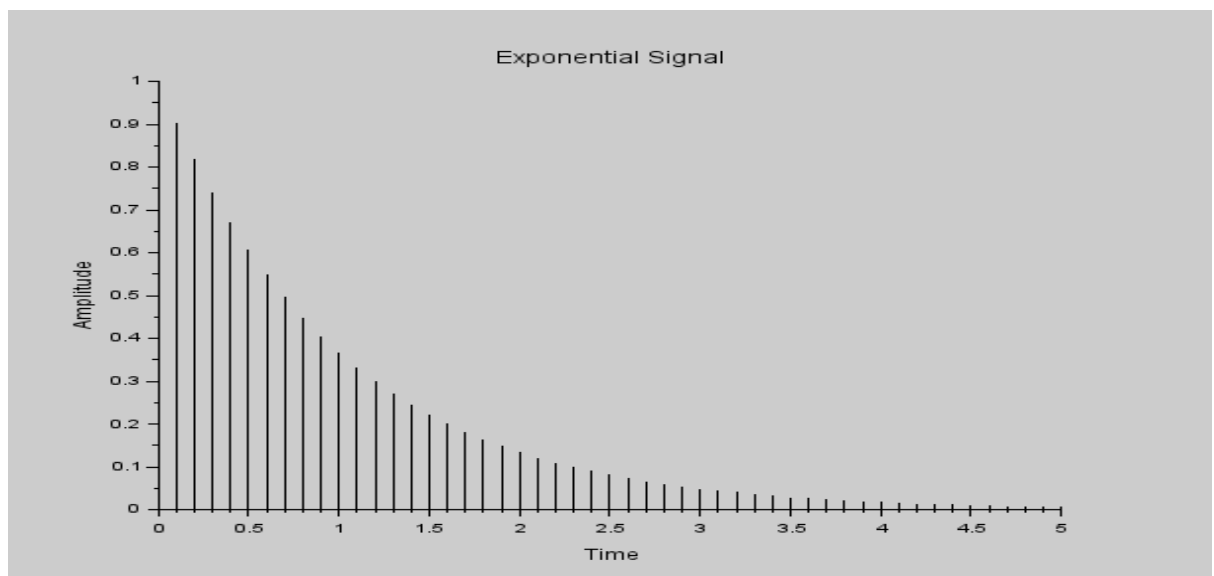
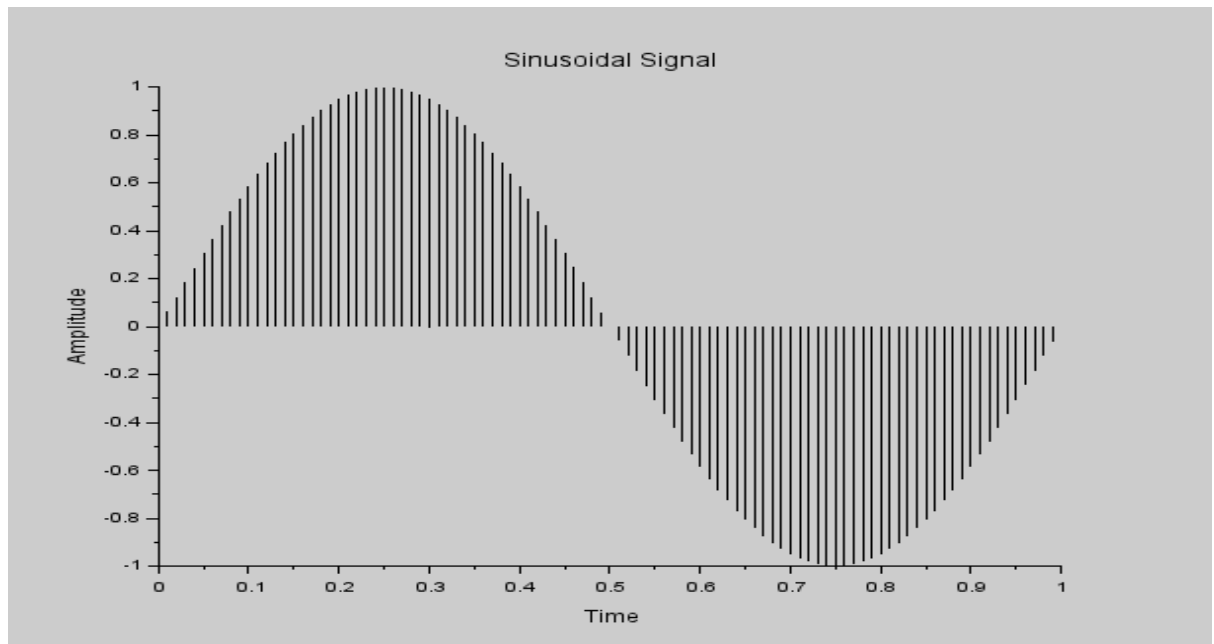
// EXPONENTIAL SIGNAL
t_exp = 0:0.1:5; // Time range for exponential decay
x_exp = exp(-t_exp); // Exponential decay function
figure;
plot2d3(t_exp, x_exp);
xlabel("Time");
ylabel("Amplitude");
title("Exponential Signal");

```

output:







2. DIT-FFT and DIF-FFT Algorithm

1. // Define the sequence

x_n = [1, -1, -1, -1, 1, 1, 1, -1];

// Compute the FFT using built-in function (DIT-FFT is the standard FFT method)

X_k = fft(x_n);

// Display the result

disp(X_k, "DFT of x[n] using DIT-FFT:");

output:

exec('C:\Users\91701\Documents\DDT', -1)

column 1 to 3

0. + 0.i -1.4142136 + 3.4142136i 2. - 2.i

column 4 to 5

1.4142136 - 0.5857864i 4. + 0.i

column 6 to 7

1.4142136 + 0.5857864i 2. + 2.i

column 8

-1.4142136 - 3.4142136i

"DFT of x[n] using DIT-FFT:"

2.// Define the sequence

x_n = [1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 1];

// Compute the FFT using built-in function (DIF-FFT is equivalent to FFT here)

X_k = fft(x_n);

// Display the result

disp(X_k, "DFT of x[n] using DIF-FFT:");

output:

exec('C:\Users\91701\Documents\FIT', -1)

column 1 to 3

20. + 0.i -5.8284271 - 2.4142136i 0. + 0.i

column 4 to 5

-0.1715729 - 0.4142136i 0. + 0.i

column 6 to 7

-0.1715729 + 0.4142136i 0. + 0.i

column 8

-5.8284271 + 2.4142136i

"DFT of x[n] using DIF-FFT:"

3. Analog Butterworth Filter

//First Order Butterworth Low Pass Filter

clear;

clc;

close;

s = poly(0,'s');

Omegac = 0.2*%pi;

H = Omegac/(s+Omegac);

T =1; //Sampling period T = 1 Second

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Analog Butterworth Filter

DATE:

z = poly(0,'z');

Hz = horner(H,(2/T)*((z-1)/(z+1)))

HW = frmag(Hz(2),Hz(3),512);

W = 0:%pi/511:%pi;

plot(W/%pi,HW)

a=gca();

a.thickness = 3;

a.foreground = 1;

a.font_style = 9;

xgrid(1)

xtitle('Magnitude Response of Single pole LPF Filter Cutoff frequency = 0.2*pi','Digital Frequency--->','Magnitude');

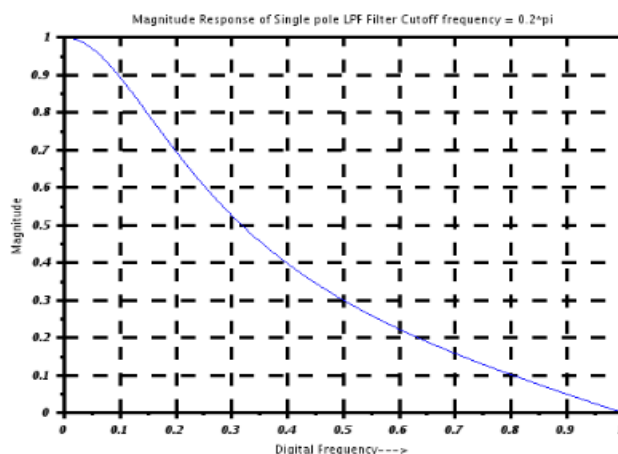
Disp("Hz",Hz);

Output:

Hz =

0.6283185 + 0.6283185z

- 1.3716815 + 2.6283185z



```

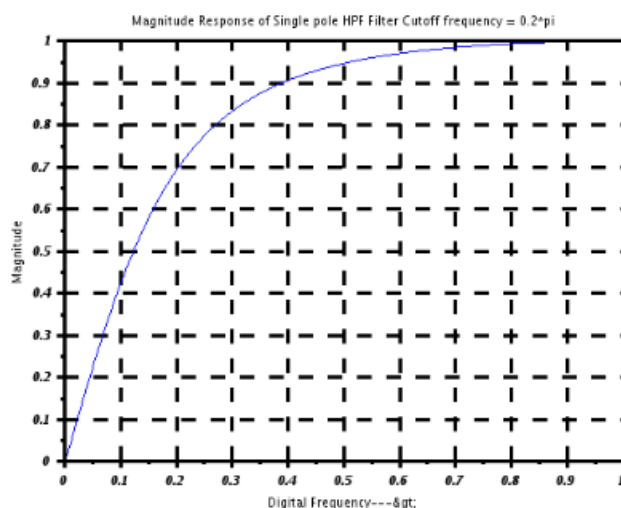
//First Order Butterworth Filter
//High Pass Filter Using Digital Filter Transformation
clear;
clc;
close;
s = poly(0,'s');
Omegac = 0.2*%pi;
H = Omegac/(s+Omegac);
T=1;//Sampling period T = 1 Second
z = poly(0,'z');
Hz_LPF = horner(H,(2/T)*((z-1)/(z+1)));
alpha = -(cos((Omegac+Omegac)/2))/(cos((Omegac-Omegac)/2));
HZ_HPF=horner(Hz_LPF,-(z+alpha)/(1+alpha*z))
HW =firzaps(HZ_HPF(2),HZ_HPF(3),512);
W = 0:%pi/511:%pi;
plot(W/%pi,HW)
a=gca();
a.thickness = 3;
a.foreground = 1;
a.font_style = 9;
xgrid(1)
xtitle('Magnitude Response of Single pole HPF Filter Cutoff frequency =
0.2*pi','Digital Frequency--->','Magnitude');
disp("HZ_HPF",HZ_HPF);

```

Output:

HZ_HPF =
 - 0.7484757 + 0.7484757z

1. - 0.4969514 + z



```

clear;
clc;

```

```

close;
omegaP = 0.2*%pi;
omegaL = (2/5)*%pi;
omegaU = (3/5)*%pi;
z=poly(0,'z');
H_LPF = (0.245)*(1+(z^-1))/(1-0.509*(z^-1))
alpha = (cos((omegaU+omegaL)/2)/cos((omegaU-omegaL)/2));
k = (cos((omegaU - omegaL)/2)/sin((omegaU - omegaL)/2))*tan(omegaP/2);
NUM = -((z^2)-((2*alpha*k/(k+1))*z)+((k-1)/(k+1)));
DEN = (1-((2*alpha*k/(k+1))*z)+(((k-1)/(k+1))*(z^2)));
HZ_BPF=horner(H_LPF,NUM/DEN)
disp(HZ_BPF,'Digital BPF IIR Filter H(Z)= ')
HW =frmag(HZ_BPF(2),HZ_BPF(3),512);
W = 0:%pi/511:%pi;
plot(W/%pi,HW)
a=gca();
a.thickness = 3;
a.foreground = 1;
a.font_style = 9;
xgrid(1)
xtitle('Magnitude Response of BPF Filter', 'Digital Frequency--->','Magnitude');
Disp("HZ_BPF",HZ_BPF);

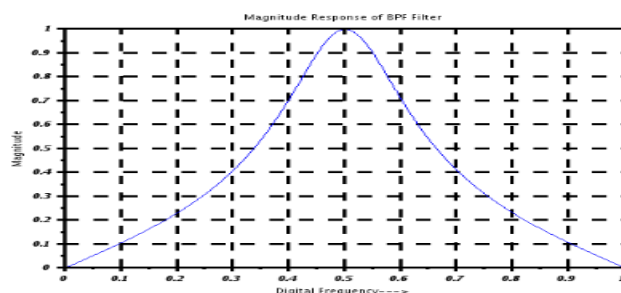
```

Output:

```

H_LPF =
0.245 + 0.245z
-----
- 0.509 + z
HZ_BPF =
2 3 4
0.245 - 1.577D-17z - 0.245z + 1.577D-17z + 1.360D-17z
-----
2 3 4
- 0.509 + 1.299D-16z - z + 6.438D-17z + 5.551D-17z
Digital BPF IIR Filter H(Z)=
2 3 4
0.245 - 1.577D-17z - 0.245z + 1.577D-17z + 1.360D-17z
-----
2 3 4
1. - 0.509 + 1.299D-16z - z + 6.438D-17z + 5.551D-17z

```




```

clear;
clc;
close;
omegaP = 0.2*%pi;
omegaL = (2/5)*%pi;
omegaU = (3/5)*%pi;
z=poly(0,'z');
H_LPF = (0.245)*(1+(z^-1))/(1-0.509*(z^-1))
alpha = (cos((omegaU+omegaL)/2)/cos((omegaU-omegaL)/2));
k = tan((omegaU - omegaL)/2)*tan(omegaP/2);
NUM = ((z^2)-((2*alpha/(1+k))*z)+((1-k)/(1+k)));
DEN = (1-((2*alpha/(1+k))*z)+(((1-k)/(1+k))*(z^2)));
HZ_BSF=horner(H_LPF,NUM/DEN)
HW =frmag(HZ_BSF(2),HZ_BSF(3),512);
W = 0:%pi/511:%pi;
plot(W/%pi,HW)
a=gca();
a.thickness = 3;
a.foreground = 1;
a.font_style = 9;
xgrid(1)
xtitle('Magnitude Response of BSF Filter','Digital Frequency--->','Magnitude');
Disp("HZ_BSF",HZ_BSF);

```

Output:

HZ_BPF =

2

0.7534875 - 9.702D-17z + 0.7534875z

2

1. 0.5100505 - 9.722D-17z + z

