

EE562 - Digital Signal Processing I Second Semester (212)

## Computer Assignment 1

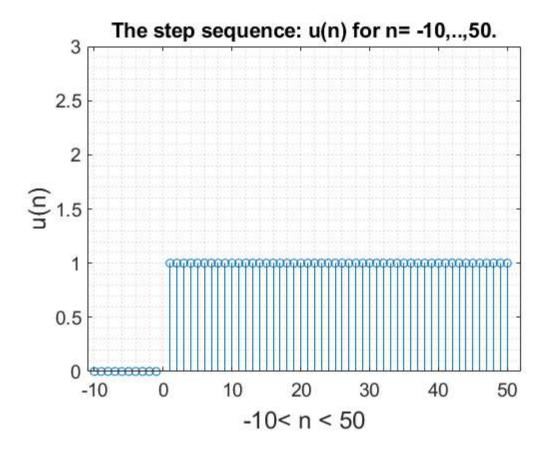
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ID: 202113650

Supervised by: Dr. Wail A. Mousa

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%Assignment 1
% Done by Mahmoud Yassin Mahmoud
% ID: 202113650
% Submitted To Dr. Wail A. Mousa
% Bism Allah and I will begin with
%(Q1)The step sequence: u(n) for n=-10,...,50.
clc;
clear;
%.....
%calculation of discrete time
 n1 = -10:-1;
 n2 = 1:50;
 n = [n1 \ n2];
%.....
%calculation of step sequence
u1 = zeros(size(n1));
u2 = ones(size(n2));
u = [u1 \ u2];
%.....
%calculation of length
 the_length_u = length(u);
 the_length_n = length(n);
fprintf('The length of u(n) is : %d\n',the_length_u);
fprintf('The length of n is : %d\n',the_length_n);
%......
%ploting
stem(n,u);
grid minor
xlim([-11 52])
ylim([0 3])
set(gca,'fontsize',14)
title('The step sequence: u(n) for n= -10,..,50.')
xlabel('-10< n < 50','fontsize',18)</pre>
ylabel('u(n)','fontsize',18)
```

```
The length of u(n) is : 60 The length of n is : 60
```



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%Assignment 1
% Done by Mahmoud Yassin Mahmoud
% ID: 202113650
% Submitted To Dr. Wail A. Mousa
% Bism Allah and I will continue with
%(Q2)The exponential sequences:
% 1- h1(n) = 0.9^n
% 2- h2(n) = 2^n
% 3- h3(n) = (-0.5)^n
% 4- h4(n) = (-3)^n
% for n = 0, ..., 50.
% Obtain the maximum value of each sequence and its index value.
clc;
clear;
%......
%defining time and base for exponential
n=0:50;
a1 = 0.9;
a2 = 2;
a3 = -0.5;
a4 = -3;
% exponential calculations and maximum value with its index
h1 = a1.^n;
[max val 1, index max 1] = max(h1);
fprintf('The maximum value of h1(n) is : %d and its index is %d\n',max_val_1,index_max_1);
h2 = a2.^n;
[\max_{2,index_{max_2}} = \max(h2);
fprintf('The maximum value of h2(n) is : %d and its index is %d\n',max_val_2,index_max_2);
h3 = a3.^n;
[\max_{a} -3, index_{a}] = \max(h3);
fprintf('The maximum value of h3(n) is : %d and its index is %d\n',max_val_3,index_max_3);
h4 = a4.^n;
[max val 4, index max 4] = max(h4);
fprintf('The maximum value of h4(n) is : %d and its index is %d\n',max_val_4,index_max_4);
%.....
%ploting
subplot(221)
  stem(n,h1)
  grid minor
  title('h1(n) = 0.9^n')
  xlabel('0< n < 50')
  ylabel('h1(n)')
subplot(222)
  stem(n,h2)
  title('h2(n) = 2^n');
  grid minor
  xlabel('0< n < 50')
  ylabel('h2(n)')
subplot(223)
  stem(n,h3)
```

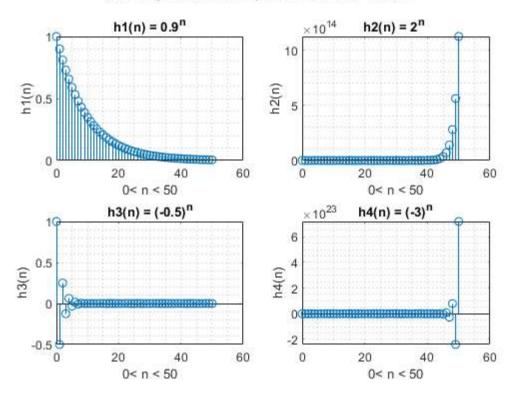
```
grid minor
  title('h3(n) = (-0.5)^n');
  xlabel('0< n < 50')
  ylabel('h3(n)')

subplot(224)
  stem(n,h4)
  grid minor
  title('h4(n) = (-3)^n');
  xlabel('0< n < 50')
  ylabel('h4(n)')

sgtitle('The exponential sequences for n= 0,..,50 ') % title for the hole figure</pre>
```

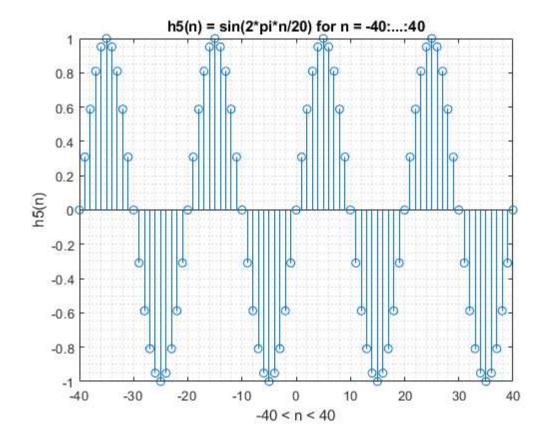
```
The maximum value of h1(n) is : 1 and its index is 1
The maximum value of h2(n) is : 1125899906842624 and its index is 51
The maximum value of h3(n) is : 1 and its index is 1
The maximum value of h4(n) is : 7.178980e+23 and its index is 51
```

## The exponential sequences for n= 0,..,50



```
%Assignment 1
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% Bism Allah and I will continue with
%(Q3)The sinusoidal sequence:
% h5(n) = sin(2*pi*n/20) for n = -40:...:40
% Is it a periodic signal? If yes, then what is its period?
clc;
clear;
%.....
% difine n
n = -40:40;
%.....
%calculate sinusoidal
h5 = \sin(2*pi*n/20);
%ploting
stem(n,h5)
  grid minor
  title('h5(n) = sin(2*pi*n/20) for n = -40:...:40')
  xlabel('-40 < n < 40')
  ylabel('h5(n)')
% Periodicity
fprintf('Signal is periodoc with fundamental period equals to 20\n');
```

Signal is periodoc with fundamental period equals to 20



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# periodicity check for  $h_s(h)$   $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{20} = \frac{2\pi m}{N}$ integer  $h_s(h) \text{ is periodic with fundamenta } period = 20$