

SS EXPERIMENT LAB 1

TITLE: Generation of basic signals using MATLAB

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SOFTWARE USED: MATLAB

OBSERVATION: In this lab, I learnt how to plot basic continuous and discrete signals and how to calculate its periodicity.

Q1.

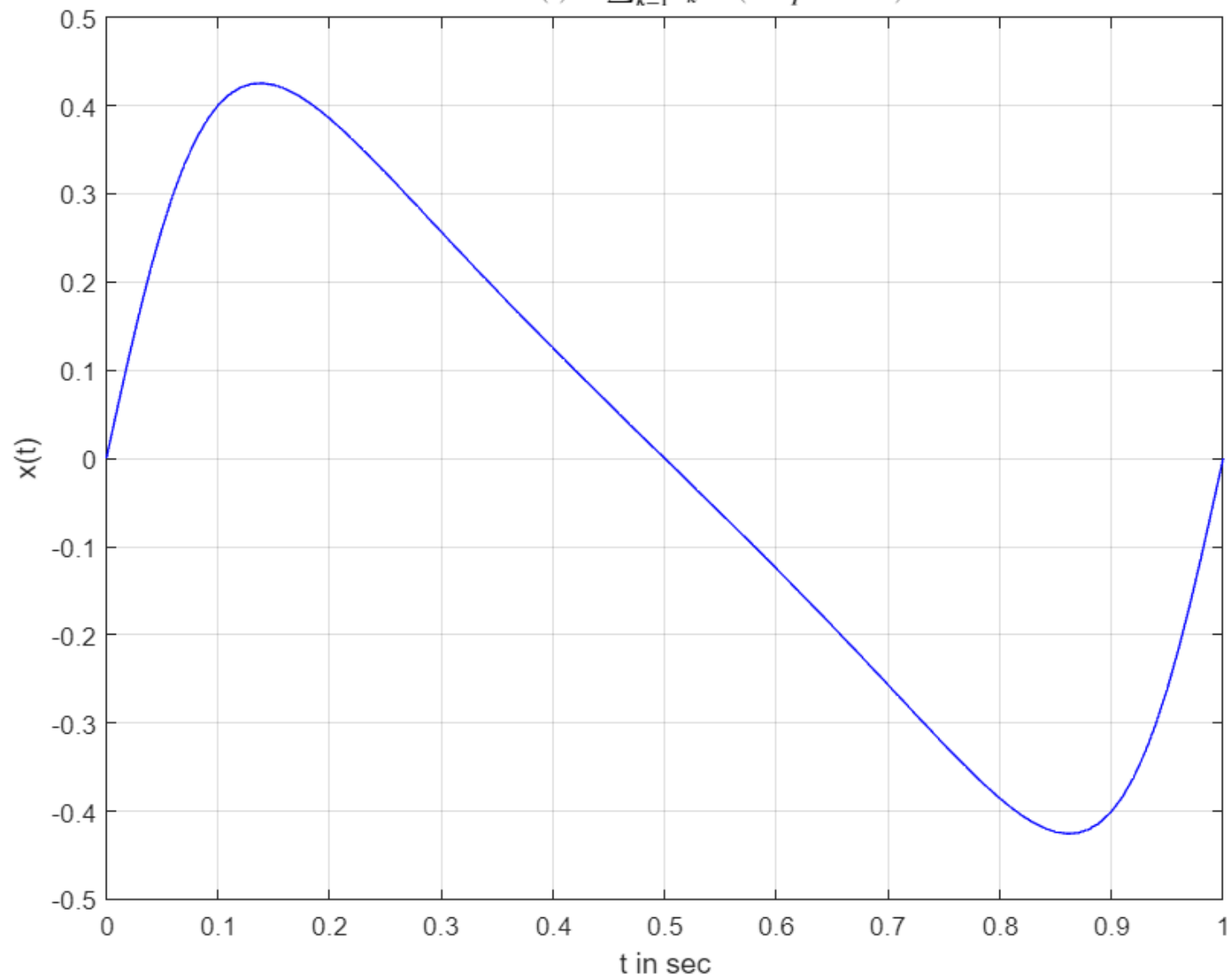
Write a MATLAB script to generate the signal $x(t)$ expressed as

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=1}^K c_k \sin(2\pi kt)$$

Assume that $c_k = 1/e^k$.

```
t=0:0.01:1;
K=10;
xt = zeros(1,length(t));
for k=1:K
    c=exp(-k);
    xt=xt+ c* sin(2*pi*k*t);
end
plot(t,xt,'b');
xlabel('t in sec');
ylabel('x(t)');
tx='Plot of $ \ x(t)=\sum_{k=1}^K c_{\{k\}} \ \sin(2\ast pi \ \ast k \ \ast t)$';
title(tx, 'interpreter', 'latex'); % Title plot
grid on;
```

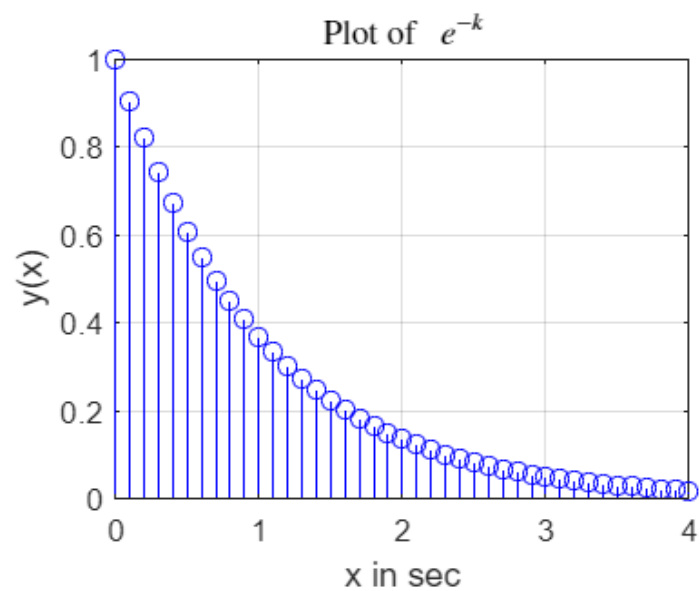
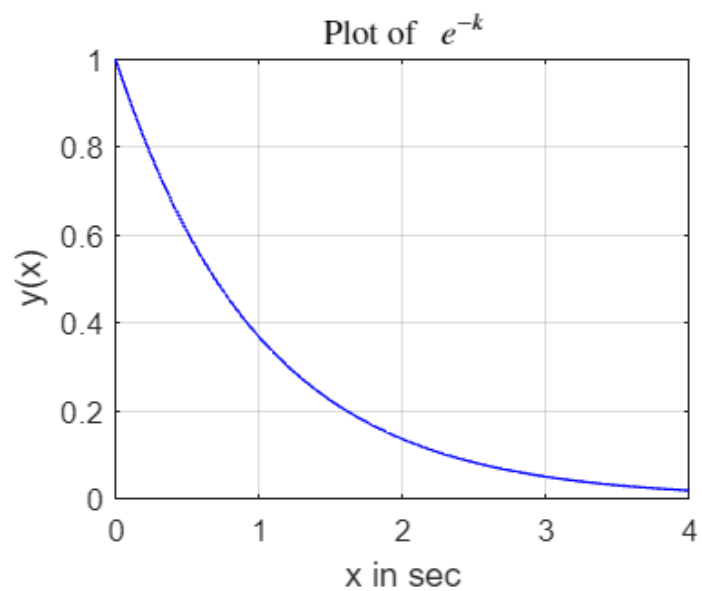
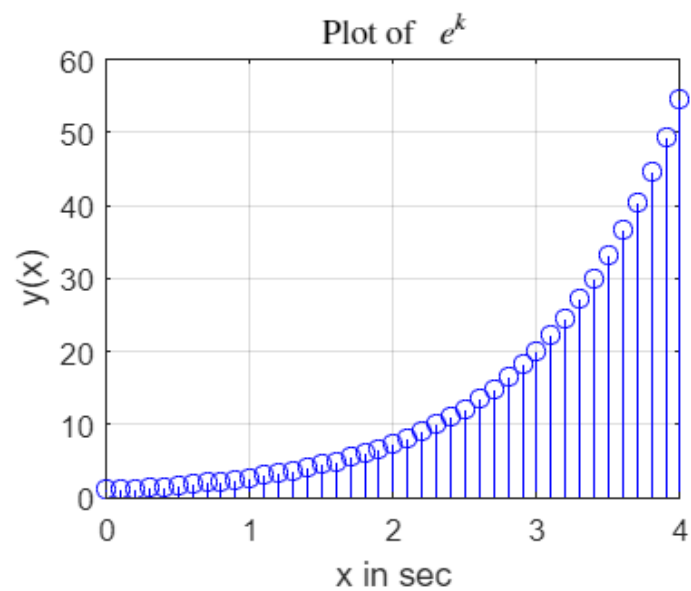
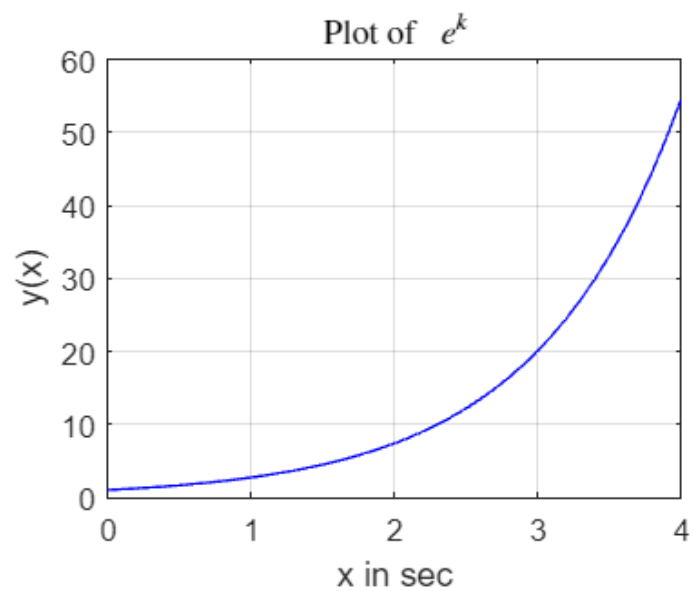
Plot of $x(t) = \sum_{k=1}^K c_k \sin(2 * \pi * k * t)$



Q2.

Write a MATLAB script to generate *exponential growing* and *decaying exponential signals* for the continuous and discrete-time.

```
x=0:0.1:4;
subplot(2,2,1);
y=exp(x);
plot(x,y,'b');
xlabel('x in sec');
ylabel('y(x)');
tx='Plot of  $e^k$ ';
title(tx, 'interpreter', 'latex');
grid on;
subplot(2,2,2);
y=exp(x);
stem(x,y,'b');
xlabel('x in sec');
ylabel('y(x)');
tx='Plot of  $e^k$ ';
title(tx, 'interpreter', 'latex');
grid on;
subplot(2,2,3);
y=exp(-x);
plot(x,y,'b');
xlabel('x in sec');
ylabel('y(x)');
tx='Plot of  $e^{-k}$ ';
title(tx, 'interpreter', 'latex');
grid on;
subplot(2,2,4);
y=exp(-x);
stem(x,y,'b');
xlabel('x in sec');
ylabel('y(x)');
tx='Plot of  $e^{-k}$ ';
title(tx, 'interpreter', 'latex');
```



Q3.

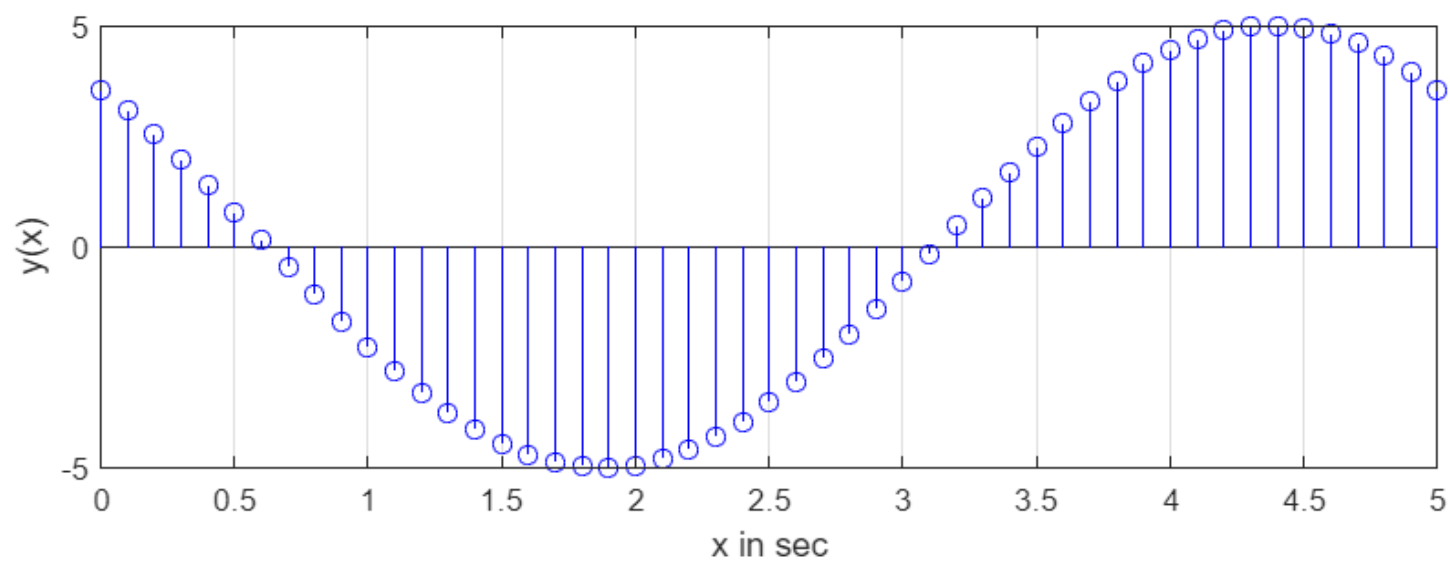
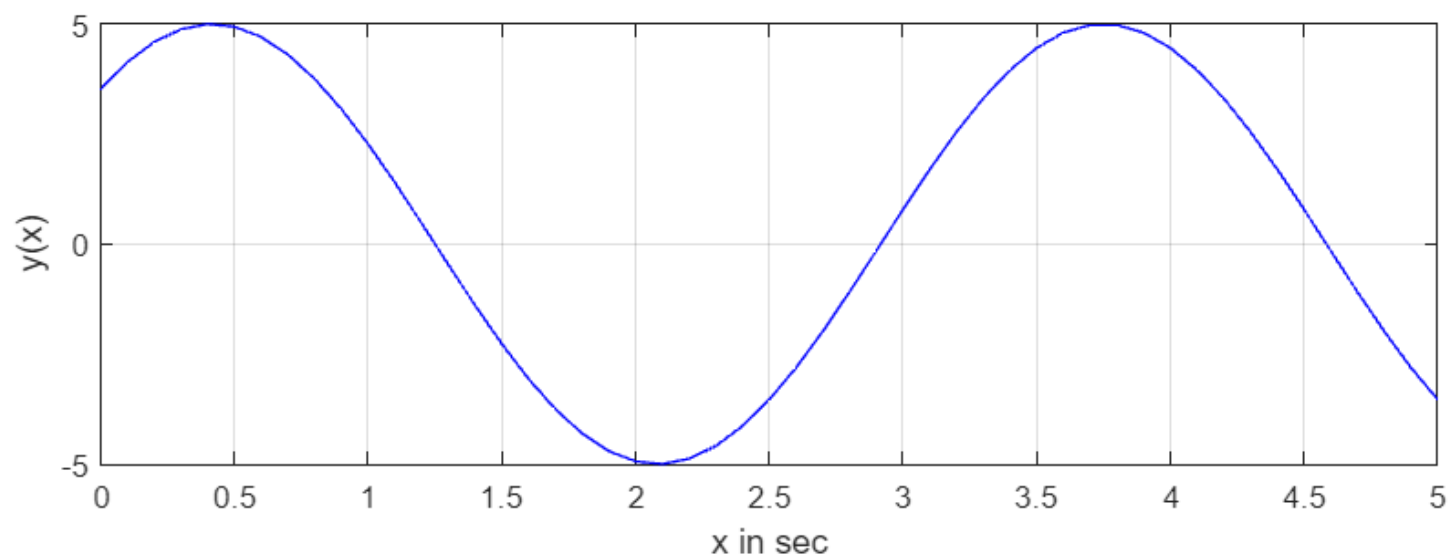
Write a MATLAB script to generate the periodic sinusoid signal for the *continuous and discrete time* systems.

$$x(t) = A \sin(\Omega_0 t + \theta) , \text{ assume } T = 10/3, \theta = 45^\circ$$

$$x(n) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta) , \text{ assume } T = 5, \theta = 45^\circ$$

```
t=0:0.1:5;
A=5;
subplot(2,1,1);
T=10/3;
xt=A*sin(((2*pi)/T)* t+pi/4);
plot(t,xt,'b');
xlabel('x in sec');
ylabel('y(x)');
grid on;

subplot(2,1,2);
T=5;
xt=A*cos(((2*pi)/T)* t+pi/4);
stem(t,xt,'b');
xlabel('x in sec');
ylabel('y(x)');
grid on;
```



Q4.

Justify whether the following signals are periodic or aperiodic with *both graphical and theatrical demonstration*.

$$(a) x(n) = 3 \cos(5n + \frac{\pi}{6}) \quad (c) x(t) = 3 \cos(5t + \frac{\pi}{6}) \quad (d) x(t) = \sin(2(t - \frac{1}{2}))$$

(b) $\sin 3n$

$$a) x(n) = 3 \cos(5n + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$x(n) = x(n + N) = 3 \cos(5n + 5N + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$5N = 2\pi k$$

$$N = \frac{2\pi k}{5}$$

Since N and k can be integer only, signal is aperiodic

$$b) x(n) = \sin 3n$$

$$x(n) = x(n + N) = \sin(3n + 3N)$$

$$3N = 2\pi k$$

$$N = \frac{2\pi k}{3}$$

Since N and k can be integer only, signal is aperiodic

c) $x(t) = 3 \cos(5t + \frac{\pi}{6})$

$$x(t) = x(t + T) = 3 \cos(5t + 5T + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$5T = 2\pi k$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi k}{5}$$

Keeping $k = 1$, $T = \frac{2\pi}{5}$

d) $x(t) = \sin(2(t - \frac{1}{2}))$

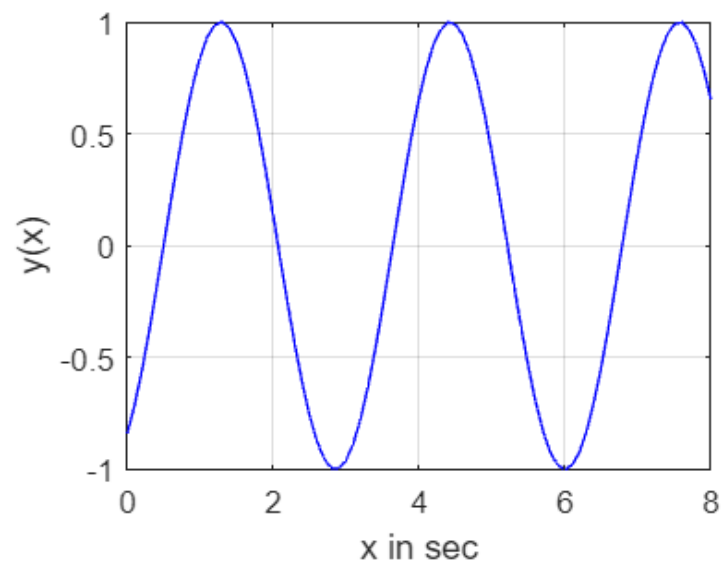
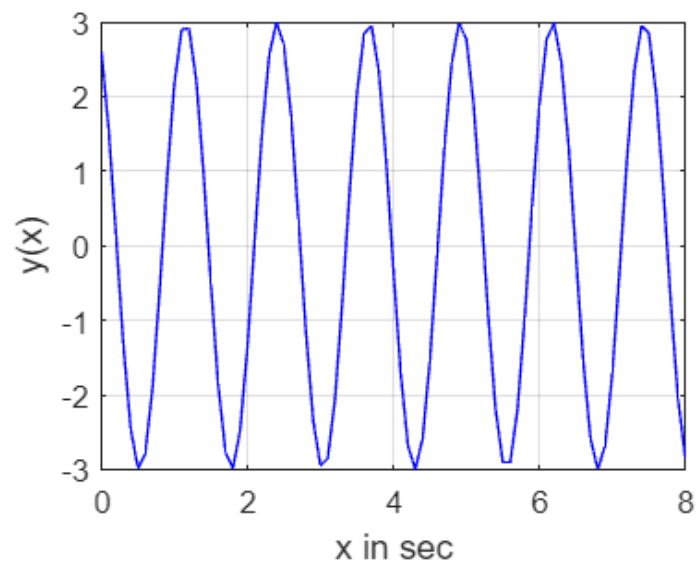
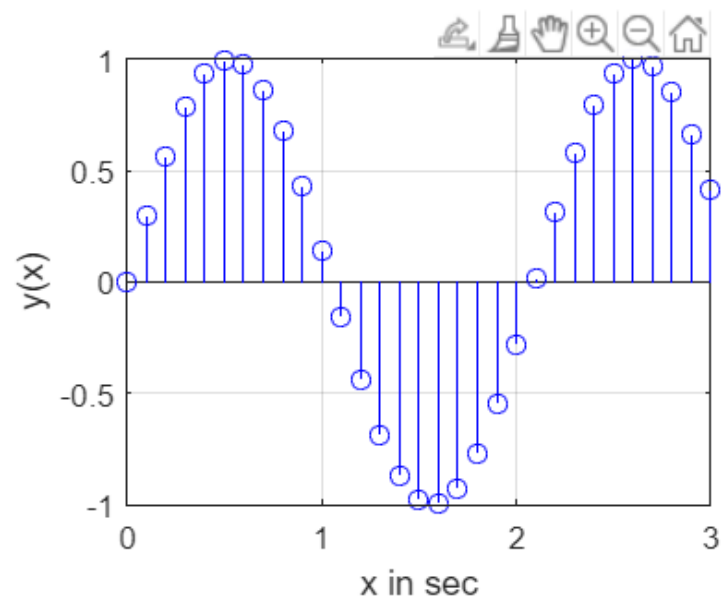
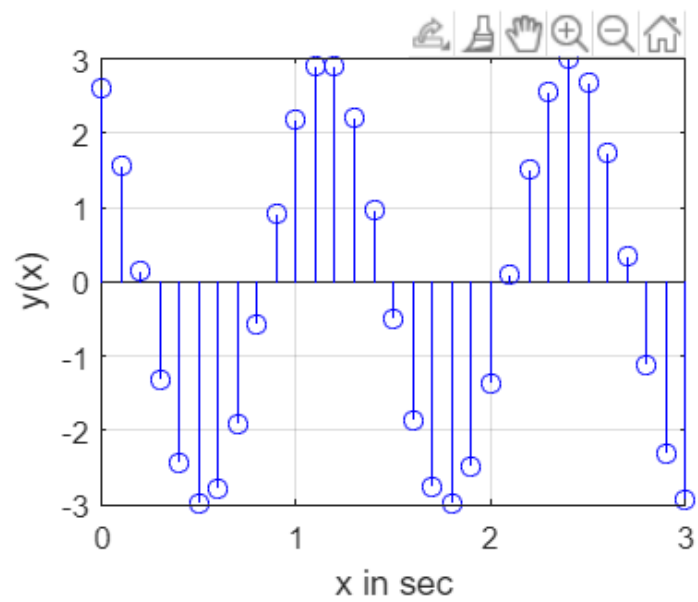
$$x(t) = \sin(2t - 1)$$

$$x(t) = x(t + T) = \sin(2t + 2T - 1)$$

$$2T = 2\pi k$$

Keeping $k = 1$, $T = \pi$

```
n=0:0.1:3;
subplot(2,2,1);
xn=3*cos(5*n+pi/6);
stem(n,xn,'b');
xlabel('x in sec');
ylabel('y(x)');
grid on;
subplot(2,2,2);
xn=sin(3*n);
stem(n,xn,'b');
xlabel('x in sec');
ylabel('y(x)');
grid on;
t=0:0.1:8;
subplot(2,2,3);
xt=3*cos(5*t+pi/6);
plot(t,xt,'b');
xlabel('x in sec');
ylabel('y(x)');
grid on;
subplot(2,2,4);
xt=sin(2*(t-1/2));
plot(t,xt,'b');
xlabel('x in sec');
ylabel('y(x)');
grid on;
```



THANK YOU

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