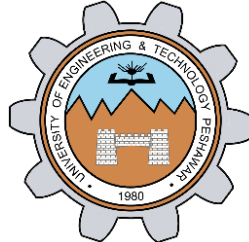


Exponential Sequences

Assignment # 01



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CSE-402L

Digital Signal Processing Lab

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Registration No.: **21PWCSE1996**

Class Section: **A**

“On my honor, as student of University of Engineering and Technology, I have neither given nor received unauthorized assistance on this academic work.”

Student Signature: _____

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Aimal Khan", written over a horizontal line.

Submitted to:

Dr. Ihsan Ul Haq

Tuesday, October 24, 2023

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Exponential Sequences

Objectives:

The objective of studying exponential sequences lies in their pivotal role in signal analysis and processing. Real exponential sequences are fundamental in modeling signal dynamics, while complex exponentials are essential for frequency domain analysis. This knowledge is used for effective modeling and analysis of signal behavior.

Tasks:

Write MATLAB code to generate output graphs for exponential sequences for Real and Complex parameters.

Task 1: Using Equations $x[n] = A \alpha^n$ for Real Graphs. Let $A=1.5$, $n= -10$ to 10

1. for $(-1 < \alpha < 0)$, try $\alpha = -0.5$
2. for $(0 < \alpha < 1)$, try $\alpha = 0.7$
3. for $(|\alpha| > 1)$, try $\alpha = 1.1$

Code:

```
clc;
clear;
close all;

% Define parameters
A = 1.5;
n = -10:10;

% Real exponential sequences
alpha1 = -0.5;
x1 = A * alpha1.^n;

alpha2 = 0.7;
x2 = A * alpha2.^n;

alpha3 = 1.1;
x3 = A * alpha3.^n;

% Plot real exponential sequences
subplot(2, 3, 1);
stem(n, x1, 'r');
title('Real Sequence (\alpha = -0.5)');
```

```

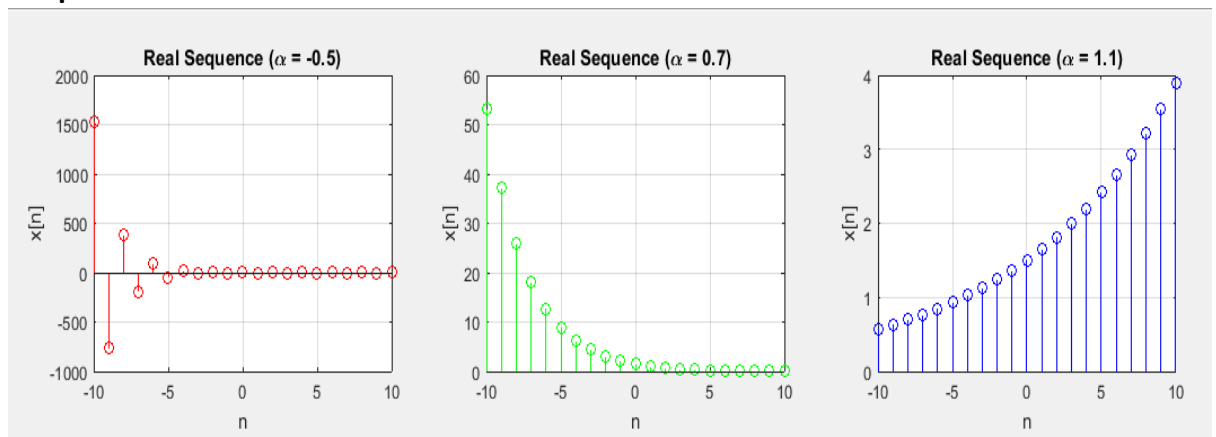
xlabel('n');
ylabel('x[n]');
grid on;

subplot(2, 3, 2);
stem(n, x2, 'g');
title('Real Sequence (\alpha = 0.7)');
xlabel('n');
ylabel('x[n]');
grid on;

subplot(2, 3, 3);
stem(n, x3, 'b');
title('Real Sequence (\alpha = 1.1)');
xlabel('n');
ylabel('x[n]');
grid on;

```

Output:



Task 2: Using Equations $x[n] = |A| e^{j(\omega_0 n + \phi)} = |A| \cos(\omega_0 n + \phi) + j |A| \sin(\omega_0 n + \phi)$ for Complex Graphs.

Let $A=2$, $n= -10$ to 10

1. for $(-1 < \alpha < 0)$, try $\alpha = -0.5$
2. for $(0 < \alpha < 1)$, try $\alpha = 0.7$
3. for $(|\alpha| > 1)$, try $\alpha = 1.1$

Code:

```
clc;
clear;
close all;

% Complex exponential sequences
A_complex = 2;
alpha_complex1 = -0.5;
x_complex1 = A_complex * exp(1j * 0.4 * n) .* alpha_complex1.^n;

alpha_complex2 = 0.7;
x_complex2 = A_complex * exp(1j * 0.4 * n) .* alpha_complex2.^n;

alpha_complex3 = 1.1;
x_complex3 = A_complex * exp(1j * 0.4 * n) .* alpha_complex3.^n;

% Plot complex exponential sequences
subplot(2, 3, 4);
stem(n, x_complex1, 'r');
title('Complex Signal (\alpha = -0.5)');
xlabel('n');
ylabel('x[n]');
grid on;

subplot(2, 3, 5);
stem(n, x_complex2, 'g');
title('Complex Signal (\alpha = 0.7)');
xlabel('n');
ylabel('x[n]');
grid on;

subplot(2, 3, 6);
stem(n, x_complex3, 'b');
title('Complex Signal (\alpha = 1.1)');
xlabel('n');
ylabel('x[n]');
grid on;
```

```

% Display imaginary parts of complex sequences
figure;
subplot(2, 3, 1);
stem(n, imag(x_complex1), 'r');
title('Imaginary Part ( $|\alpha| < 1$ )');
xlabel('n');
ylabel('Im\{x[n]\}');
grid on;

subplot(2, 3, 2);
stem(n, imag(x_complex2), 'g');
title('Imaginary Part ( $|\alpha| < 1$ )');
xlabel('n');
ylabel('Im\{x[n]\}');
grid on;

subplot(2, 3, 3);
stem(n, imag(x_complex3), 'b');
title('Imaginary Part ( $|\alpha| > 1$ )');
xlabel('n');
ylabel('Im\{x[n]\}');
grid on;

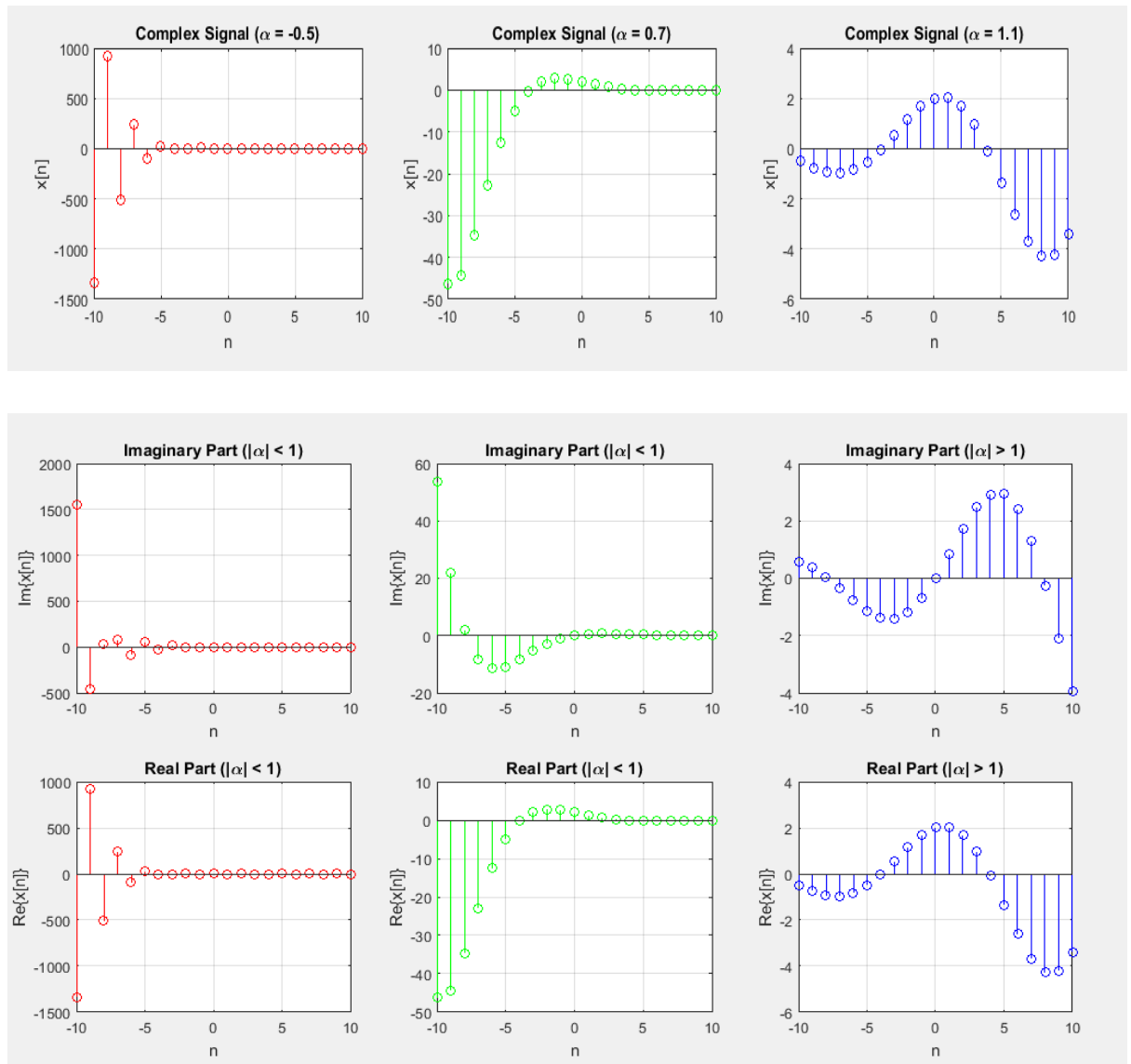
% Plot real parts of complex exponential sequences
subplot(2, 3, 4);
stem(n, real(x_complex1), 'r');
title('Real Part ( $|\alpha| < 1$ )');
xlabel('n');
ylabel('Re\{x[n]\}');
grid on;

subplot(2, 3, 5);
stem(n, real(x_complex2), 'g');
title('Real Part ( $|\alpha| < 1$ )');
xlabel('n');
ylabel('Re\{x[n]\}');
grid on;

subplot(2, 3, 6);
stem(n, real(x_complex3), 'b');
title('Real Part ( $|\alpha| > 1$ )');
xlabel('n');
ylabel('Re\{x[n]\}');
grid on;

```

Output:



The End.