EE 391 Signal Processing



Matlab Assignment 1

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03 Mar 2021

Question A

I couldn't decide whether to write a Matlab program for part a or not so I decided to write it down as a program and also digital typed.

Here is the digital type out, code will be included in the code appended at the bottom.

ID: 21202377 digits: 12345678

Frequency (w0) = 23

A1 =3, A2 =7, A3 =7

Phi1 = 023, Phi2 = 237, Phi3 = 377

Phi degrees in principle value

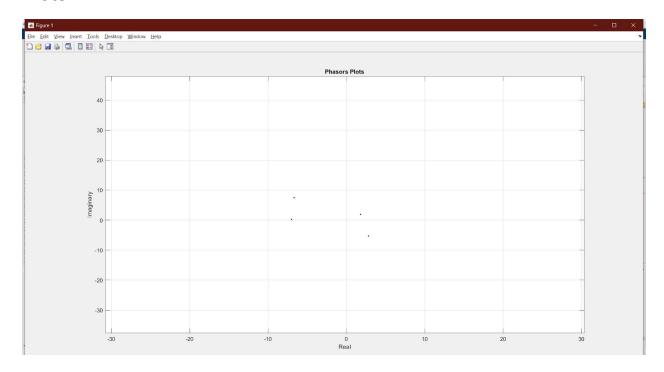
Phi1 = 23, Phi2 = 237, Phi3 = 17

Phi principle degrees in rads

Phi1 rad = 0.401426, Phi2 rad = 4.136430, Phi3_rad = 0.296706

Question B

Plots



I have added the plot. I couldn't find the time to create a better looking plot. It prints all 4 of the phasors as one point each phasor. Real and imaginary parts are connected.

CODE

Part A

```
%% Part A -----
% Set Student ID here
prompt = 'Please enter your id: ';
id = input(prompt);
%id = 21202377;
```

% Convert id to string and iterate through the new string

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% The loop goes goes from 0 to I. We phill an array of zeroes
% with our id digits in the correct order.
id_string = num2str(id);
I = length(id string);
digits_arr = zeros(1,I);
for i = 1:1
  digits_arr(i) = str2num(id_string(i));
end
% set w0
w0 = (digits_arr(5)*10)+digits_arr(6);
% set A's
A1 = digits_arr(6);
A2 = digits_arr(7);
A3 = digits_arr(8);
% set phi values
phi1\_degree = (digits\_arr(4)*100) + (digits\_arr(5)*10) + digits\_arr(6);
phi2_degree = (digits_arr(5)*100) + (digits_arr(6)*10) + digits_arr(7);
phi3_degree = (digits_arr(6)*100) + (digits_arr(7)*10) + digits_arr(8);
% prinicple interval phi value
phi1_pr = rem(phi1_degree,360);
phi2_pr = rem(phi2_degree,360);
phi3_pr = rem(phi3_degree,360);
% phi values in rads
phi1_rad = degtorad(phi1_pr);
phi2_rad = degtorad(phi2_pr);
phi3_rad = degtorad(phi3_pr);
fprintf("\n \n");
% Print all the values
% W0
fprintf("Frequency \n");
fprintf("w0 = %d \n",w0);
fprintf("\n \n");
% Amplitudes
fprintf("Amplitudes \n");
fprintf("A1 = %d \n",A1);
```

```
fprintf("A2 = %d \n",A2);
fprintf("A3 = %d \n",A3);
fprintf("\n \n");
% Phi in degrees
fprintf("Phi in degrees \n");
fprintf("Phi1 in degrees = %d \n",phi1_degree);
fprintf("Phi2 in degrees = %d \n",phi2_degree);
fprintf("Phi3 in degrees = %d \n",phi3_degree);
fprintf("\n \n");
% Phi in principle interval
fprintf("Phi in principle interval \n");
fprintf("Phi1 in principle = %d \n",phi1_pr);
fprintf("Phi1 in principle = %d \n",phi2_pr);
fprintf("Phi1 in principle = %d \n",phi3_pr);
fprintf("\n \n");
% Phi principle in rads
fprintf("Phi principle in rads \n");
fprintf("Phi1 in rads = %f \n",phi1_rad);
fprintf("Phi2 in rads = %f \n",phi2_rad);
fprintf("Phi3 in rads = %f \n",phi3_rad);
fprintf("\n \n");
Part B
%% Part B -----
%% Part i
% Get all values from the user
prompt = 'Please enter a value for w0: ';
```

```
w0 = input(prompt);
prompt = 'Please enter a value for A1: ';
A(1) = input(prompt);
prompt = 'Please enter a value for A2: ';
A(2) = input(prompt);
prompt = 'Please enter a value for A3: ';
A(3) = input(prompt);
prompt = 'Please enter a value for phi1 in degrees: ';
phi_degree(1) = input(prompt);
prompt = 'Please enter a value for phi2 in degrees: ';
phi_degree(2) = input(prompt);
prompt = 'Please enter a value for phi3 in degrees: ';
phi_degree(3) = input(prompt);
% prinicple interval phi value
phi_pr(1) = rem(phi_degree(1), 360);
phi_pr(2) = rem(phi_degree(2),360);
phi_pr(3) = rem(phi_degree(3),360);
%% Part ii and Part iii
% Calculate the summation sinusoidal
sumRe = 0.0;
sumIm = 0.0:
% Calculate real part of three phasors
for i = 1:3
  Re = (A(i) * cosd(phi_pr(i)));
  sumRe = sumRe + Re;
end
% Calculate imaginary part of three phasors
for i = 1:3
  Im = (A(i) * sind(phi_pr(i)));
  sumIm = sumIm + Im;
end
% Find the amplitude of the final phasor
A_{fin} = sqrt(sumRe^2 + sumIm^2);
```

```
% Find phi of the final phasor
phi_fin = atand(sumIm/sumRe);
phi_fin = degtorad(phi_fin);
fprintf("Value of A: %f \n", A_fin);
fprintf("Value of phi: %f \n", phi fin);
% Finally print the sum as requested
fprintf("x(t) = \%.2f cos(\%d t + \%.2f) \n", A_fin, w0, phi_fin);
%% Part iv
% t starts from 0 with an interval of 0.01 and goes up to 0.01
t = 0:0.001:30:
e = exp(1),
j = sqrt(-1);
p(1) = (A(1) * e^{((phi_pr(1))* j)};
% plot the graph
figure('units','normalized','outerposition',[0 0 1 1]) % fullscreen
plot(real(p(1)), imag(p(1)), '.k')
hold on % this makes program to keep the existing plot to stay
% and draw the new plot on top of it
% several settings
grid on;
xlabel('Real');
ylabel('Imaginary');
title('Phasors Plots');
p(2) = (A(2) * e^{((phi_pr(2))* j)};
plot(real(p(2)), imag(p(2)), '.k')
hold on % this makes program to keep the existing plot to stay
p(3) = (A(3) * e^{((phi_pr(3))* j)};
plot(real(p(3)), imag(p(3)), '.k')
hold on % this makes program to keep the existing plot to stay
% p(4) will be the final phasor's phasor
```

```
p(4) = ( A_fin * e^( (phi_fin)* j ) );
plot(real(p(4)), imag(p(4)), '.k')
```