
Digital Signal Processing

MATLAB HW - q4

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Clear recent data

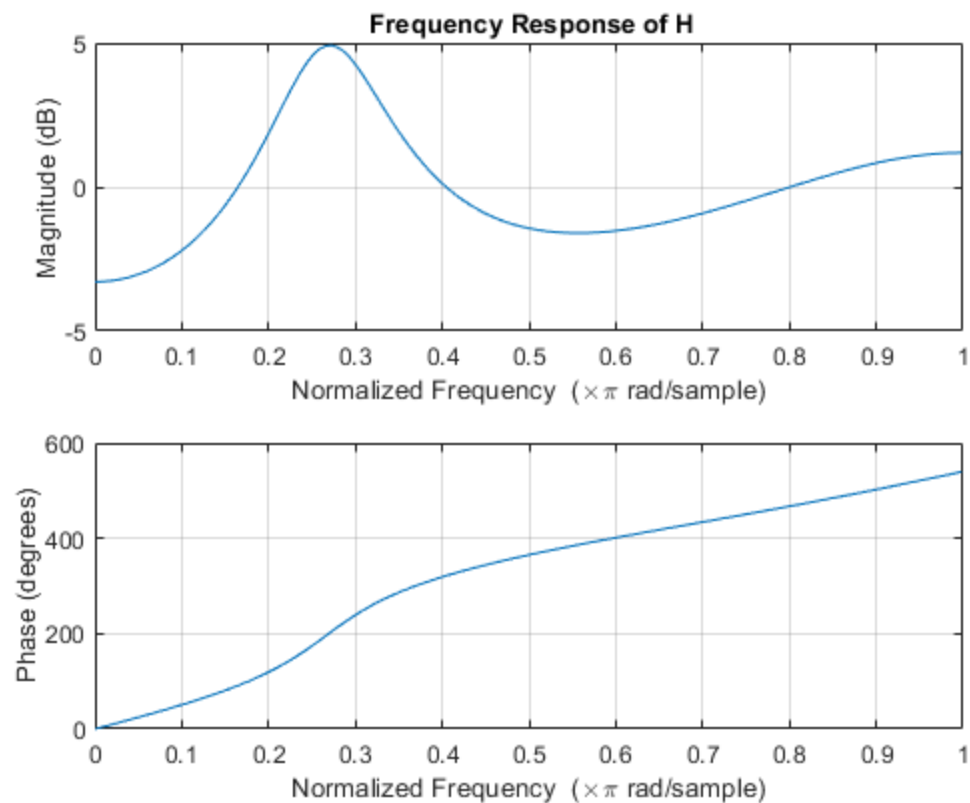
```
clear; close all; clc;
```

defining variables for part A

```
c = -2*sqrt(2) ;  
a = [1 c 4]; %denominator  
b = [4 c 1]; %numerator
```

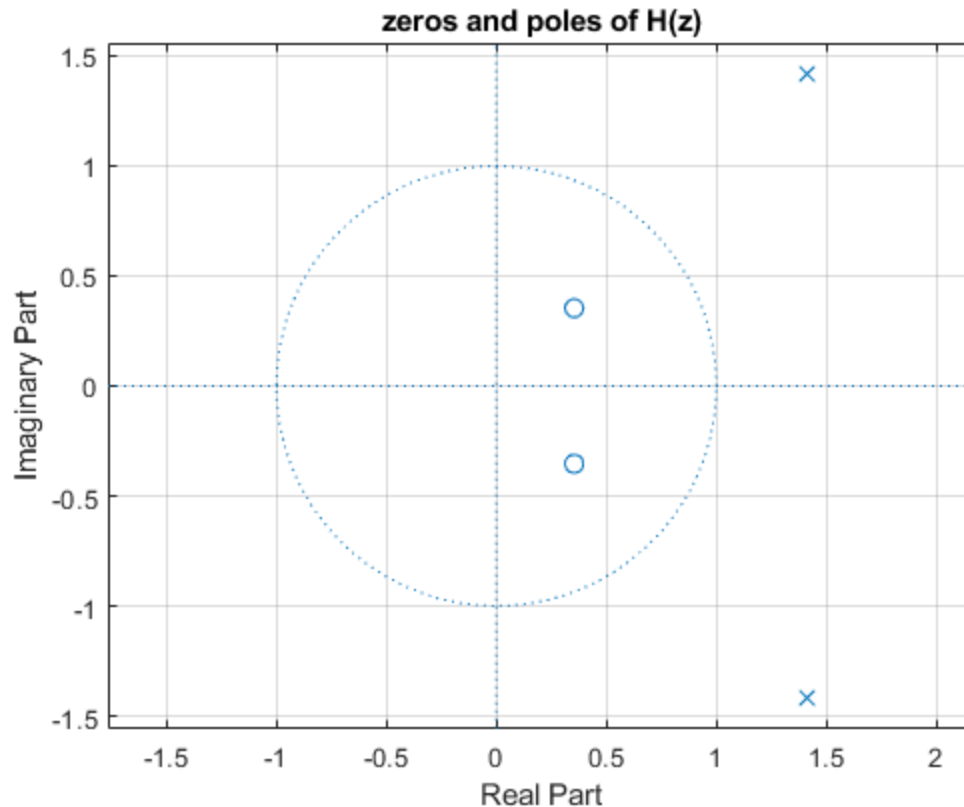
Plot the frequency response of the system :

```
figure(1)  
freqz(b , [1 a] ) %using freqz command  
title(" Frequency Response of H");
```



Part B : Plot the poles and zeros of $H(z)$

```
[b,a] = eqtflength(b,a);  
[z,p,k] = tf2zp(b,a);  
figure(2)  
zplane(z,p)  
grid  
title("zeros and poles of H(z)");  
display("Because system is stable , ROC must include  $|z| = 1$  so ROC is  
         $|z| < 1.99$  ")  
  
        "Because system is stable , ROC must include  $|z| = 1$  so ROC is  $|z|$   
         $< 1.99$  "
```



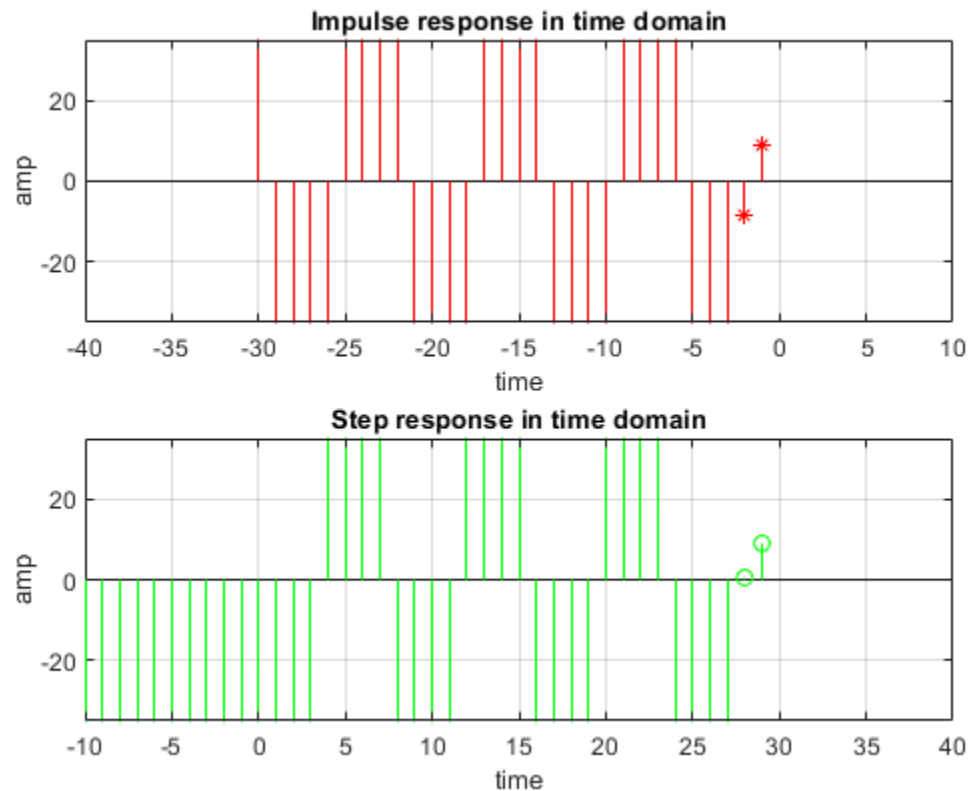
part C : finding $h(n)$ and $s(n)$

```
[r,p,k1] = residue(b,a) ;  
% now We have numerators and denominators and poles  
r = r';  
p = p'; % we make them row matrix  
n1 = -30 : 1 : -1 ;  
h = r(1).*((p(1)).^(-n1)) + r(2).*((p(2)).^(-n1)); %% we define h[n]  
using pfe and residue command  
u = stepseq(0,-5,24); %u(n)  
s = conv(h,u); %% s(n) or step response is impulse response h[n] conv  
u[n]
```

plotting responses

```
figure(3)  
subplot(211)  
stem(n1,h,'r*')  
grid on  
title("Impulse response in time domain")  
xlabel("time")  
ylabel("amp")  
axis([-40 10 -35 35])  
  
n2 = -29 : 1 : 29;
```

```
subplot(212)
stem(n2,s,'g')
grid on
title("Step response in time domain")
xlabel("time")
ylabel("amp")
axis([-10 40 -35 35])
```



Function Step Sequence

```
function [x,n] = stepseq(n0,n1,n2)
% Generates x(n) = u(n-n0); n1 <= n <= n2
% -----
% [x,n] = stepseq(n0,n1,n2)
%
n = [n1:n2]; x = [(n-n0) >= 0];
end
```

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