



American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB)

FACULTY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Course Name:

DATA COMMUNICATION

Lab Report-1

Date : 12-02-2022

<u>Submitted by,</u> ABU SHALEH MD. KAIUM Id:20-42475-1 Section-G Department of CSE	<u>Submitted to,</u> TANJIL AMIN
--	--

Id:20-42475-1

ID = AB-CDEFG-H

So, $A = 2$, $B = 0$, $C = 4$, $D = 2$, $E = 4$, $F = 7$, $G = 5$, $H = 1$

****Generate two sinusoids with different amplitudes, frequencies, and phases**

$$x_1(t) = K_1 \cos(2\pi(E+F+5)t + J_1), \quad x_2(t) = K_2 \cos(2\pi(C+D+5)t + J_2)$$

The value of the amplitudes are as follows: let $K_1 = A+B$ and $K_2 = G+H+2$. For the phases, use $J_1 = D+G+20$ (in degrees), and take $J_2 = 30^\circ$. When doing computations in Matlab, make sure to convert degrees to radians.

(a) Make a plot of both signals on two separate figure windows, over a range of 't' that will exhibit approximately 3 cycles. Make sure that you have enough samples per period of the wave to have a smooth signal in figure.

Ans:

Now,

$$K_1 = A+B = 2+0=2$$

$$K_2 = G+H+2 = 5+1+2= 8$$

$$J_1 = D+G+20^\circ = 2+5+20^\circ = 27^\circ$$

$$J_2 = 30^\circ$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(t) &= K_1 \cos(2\pi(E+F+5)t + J_1) \\ &= K_1 \cos(2\pi(4+7+5)t + J_1) \\ &= K_1 \cos(2\pi \cdot 16t + J_1) \end{aligned}$$

Again,

$$x_2(t) = K_2 \cos(2\pi(C+D+5)t + J_2)$$

$$= K2*\cos(2\pi(4+2+5)t + J2)$$

$$= K2*\cos(2\pi*11*t + J2)$$

Code:

A=2;

B=0;

C=4;

D=2;

E=4;

F=7;

G=5;

H=1;

K1 =A+B ;

K2=G+H+2;

J1= (D+G+20) *(pi/180);

J2= 30*(pi/180);

t1=0:0.001:3/11;

X1_t1=K1*cos(2*pi*16*t1+J1);

plot(t1,X1_t1,'linewidth',1.5);

xlabel('Time');

ylabel('Amplitude');

```

title('sinusoidal signals for X1(t) ');

figure;

X2_t2=K2*cos(2*pi*11*t1 + J2);

plot(t1,X2_t2,'linewidth',1.5);

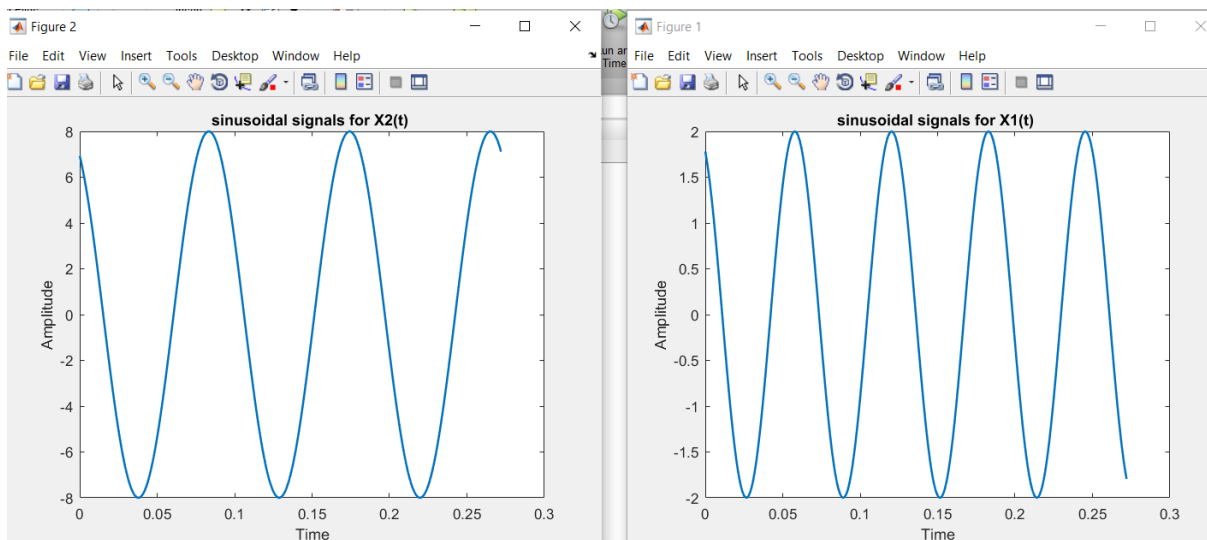
xlabel('Time');

ylabel('Amplitude');

title('sinusoidal signals for X2(t) ');

```

Output:



(b) Create a third sinusoid as the sum: $x_3(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$. In Matlab this amounts to summing the vectors that hold the samples of each sinusoid. Make a plot of $x_3(t)$ over the same range of time as used in the previous two plots.

Code:-

```

X3_t3=X1_t1+X2_t2;

plot(t1,X3_t3,'linewidth',1.5);

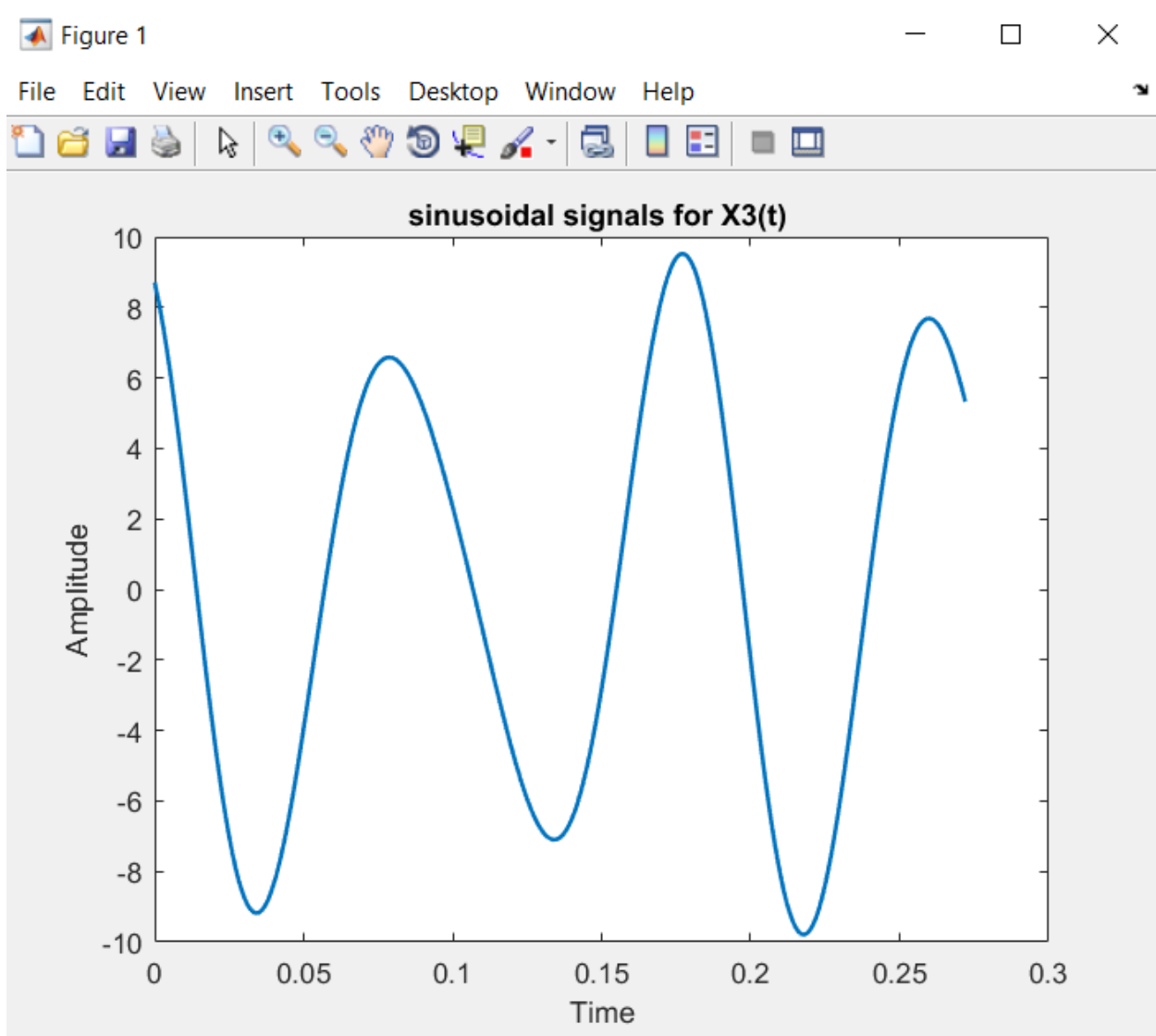
xlabel('Time');

```

```
ylabel('Amplitude');
```

```
title('sinusoidal signals for X3(t) ');
```

Output:-



(C) Use subplot (3,1,1), subplot (3,1,2), and subplot (3,1,3) to make a three-panel subplot that puts all of three signals ($x_1(t)$, $x_2(t)$, and $x_3(t)$) on the same window. See help subplot

Code-

```
subplot(311);  
plot(t1,X1_t1,'linewidth',1.5);  
xlabel('Time');  
ylabel('Amplitude');  
title('sinusoidal signals for X1(t) ');
```

```
subplot(312);  
plot(t1,X2_t2,'linewidth',1.5);  
xlabel('Time');  
ylabel('Amplitude');  
title('sinusoidal signals for X2(t) ');
```

```
subplot(313);  
plot(t1,X3_t3,'linewidth',1.5);  
xlabel('Time');
```

```
ylabel('Amplitude');
```

```
title('sinusoidal signals for X3(t) ');
```

Output-

