INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY BHUBANESWAR



Signals and Systems Laboratory

School of Electrical Sciences

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Assignment 1

Generation of Standard

Signals

<u>Aim</u>

- To generate standard signals without using built-in command in MATLAB using user-specified parameters.
- To understand and realize even and odd parts of the signals implemented above.
- To perform three fundamental signal transformation operations in the time domain with user specified input and comparing with their theoretical outcomes.

Theory: -

SIGNALS: Signals are detectable physical quantities that contains information about time varying phenomena.

SYSTEM: A system is any process that produces an output signal in response to an input signal.

Equations of Standard Signals:

- Sine: $y = A\sin(2\pi f t)$ (1)
- Square: $y(t) = \{ A, t \in (-T2, T2) \ 0, Otherwise (2) \}$
- Saw tooth: $y = \sum y(t nT) \ n = \infty \ n = -\infty$, where $y(t) = \{ At, t \in (0, T) \ 0, Otherwise \ (3) \}$
- \bullet Triangular: y = $\sum y(t-nT)$ n = ∞ n= $-\infty$, where y(t) = { At, t \in (0, T/2) A(T t), t \in (T/2, T) (4)
- Impulse: $y(t) = \{ 1, t = 0 0, Otherwise (5) \}$
- Step: $y(t) = \{ A, t \ge 0 \ 0, Otherwise \ (6) \}$
- Pulse: $y = \sum y(t nT) \ n = \infty \ n = -\infty$, where $y(t) = \{At, t \in (0, \beta T) \ 0, t \in (\beta T, T) \}$

Where, β: Duty Cycle

Even and Odd Components of a signal:

If a signal is termed as x(t) then it's even and odd components can be given by the following equations:

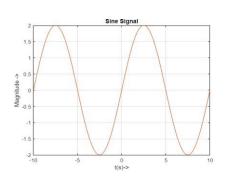
$$xe(t) = 0.5(x(t) + x(-t))$$

$$x_0(t) = 0.5(x(t) - x(-t))$$

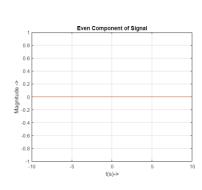
Signal Transformation:

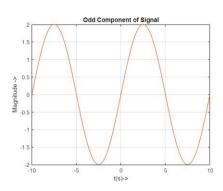
- Amplitude Scaling:
 - If a signal x(t) is amplitude-scaled by A, then its output will be Ax(t).
- Time scaling:
 - If a signal x(t) is expanded by a factor τ , then its equation will be $x(t/\tau)$ and vice versa.
- Time shifting:
 - If a signal x(t) is delayed by a factor τ , then its equation will be $x(t-\tau)$ and vice versa. Folding:
- A signal x(t), after folding, becomes x(-t).

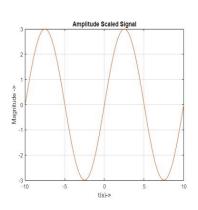
Results:

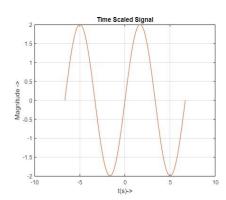


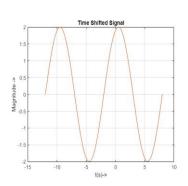
Sine

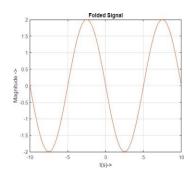




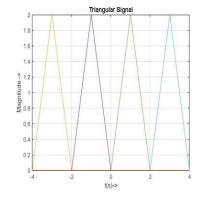


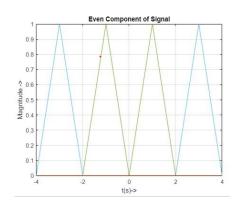


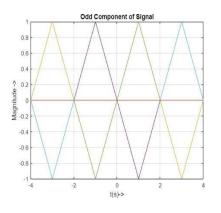


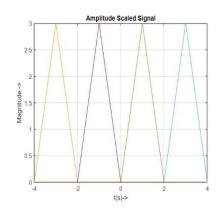


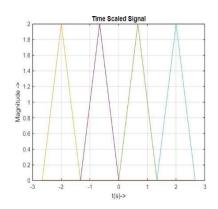
Triangular

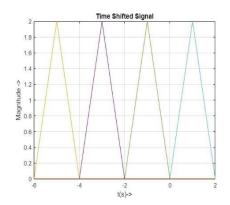


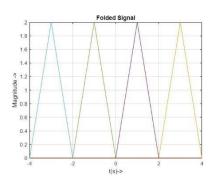




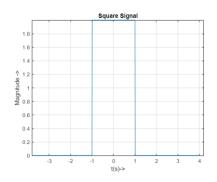


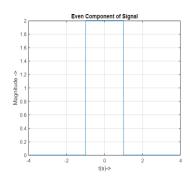


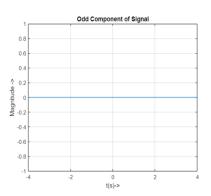


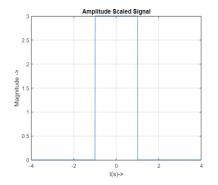


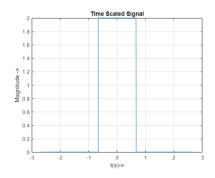
Square

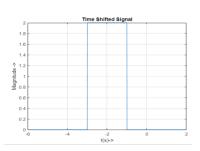


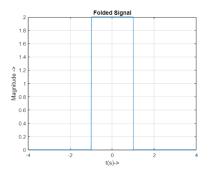




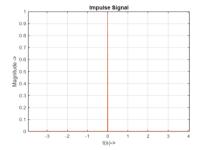


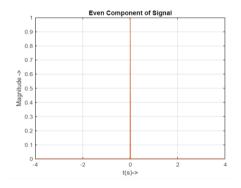


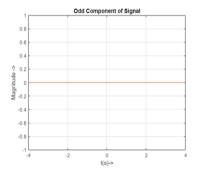


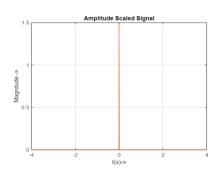


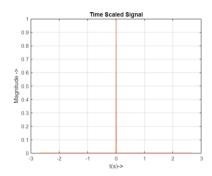
Impulse

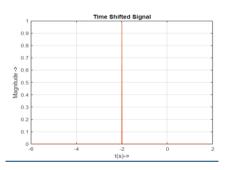


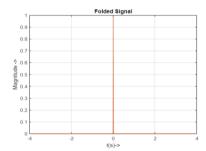




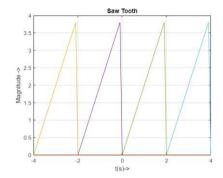


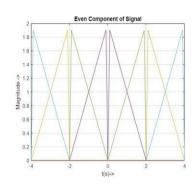


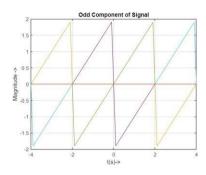


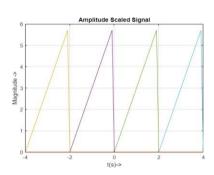


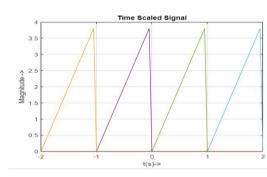
Saw Tooth

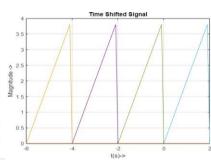


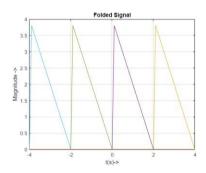










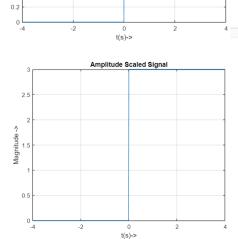


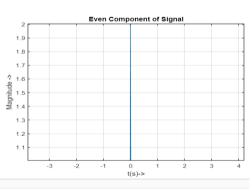
Step Signal

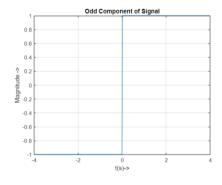
1.6

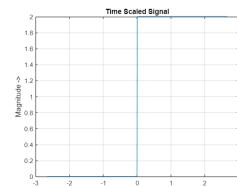
0.4

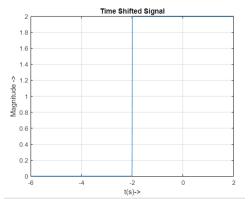
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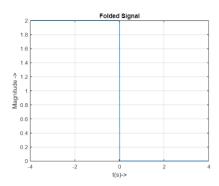


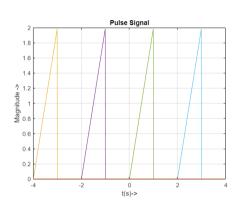


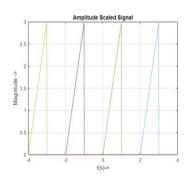


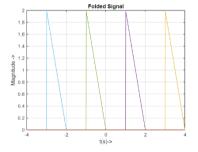




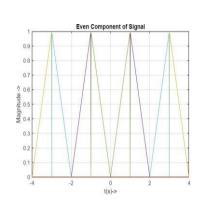


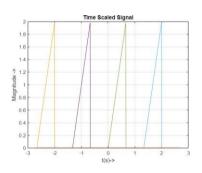


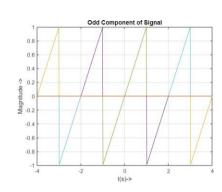


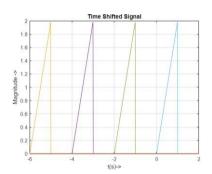


Pulse









Discussions:

All mathematical operations yield graphs with alterations but preserving the originality, useful in many electrical applications.

Conclusion

From this experiment, we learnt how to generate standard signals without using inbuilt commands and also

performed combinations of transformation operations on all the signals. In addition to the sin and cos functions in MATLAB, the toolbox offers other functions that produce periodic signals such as sawtooth and square.

Appendix:

1) <u>Sine</u>

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2) <u>Triangular</u>

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3) Impulse

```
t=-10:0.001:10)yearcs(f,length(t));
for inlinenth(t)
y(t)=1;
for inlinenth(t)
for inl
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4) SAWTOOTH

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5) SQUARE

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y(i)=0; 

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xlabel ("Time shirten");
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6) STEP

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7) PULSE

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```

BASIC OPERATIONS FUNCTIONS

EVEN COMPONENT OF SIGNAL

function e=evenFunction(y)
 1=length(y); d=1;
 for i=1:1
 e(i)=(y(d) + y(1-d+1))/2; d=d+1;
end

ODD COMPONENT OF SIGNAL

function od=odd(y)
1 = longth(y):o=0;
for left!
odd()=(y(1-c)-y(1-c))/2; c=c+1;
odd()=(y(1-c)-y(1-c))/2; c=c+1;
end
AMPLITUDE SCALING
function assumptitude_scaling(y, k)
l=1.ength(y);
for i=1:1
a(i)=y(1)*x;
end

TIME SCALING

function testimakaling(t, factor juli-amph(t)) red livil.) factor; and livil. factor; and livil. factor juli. factor juli.