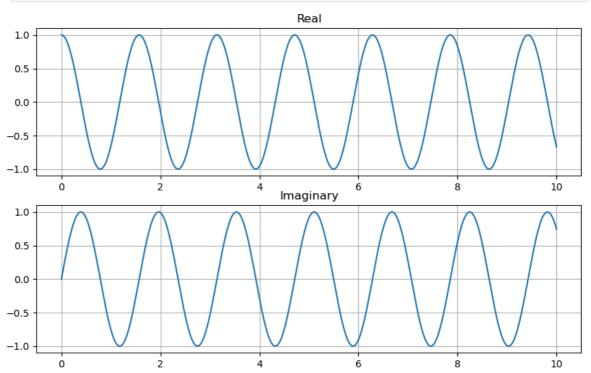
Task 1

```
In [25]: import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         %matplotlib inline
         # initialize variables
         omega = 4
         t = np.linspace(0, 10, 1000) # 1000 points in the range displays it more accurat
         x_t = np.exp(1j * omega * t) # function x(t) = e^(jwt)
         # set real and imaginary part for different graph axes
         real_set = np.real(x_t)
         imaginary_set = np.imag(x_t)
         # set up the subplot and set the first as active
         plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
         plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
         # plot the first graph
         plt.plot(t, real_set)
         plt.title("Real")
         plt.grid(True)
         # set the second as active and plot the second graph
         plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)
         plt.plot(t, imaginary_set)
         plt.title("Imaginary")
         plt.grid(True)
         plt.show()
```

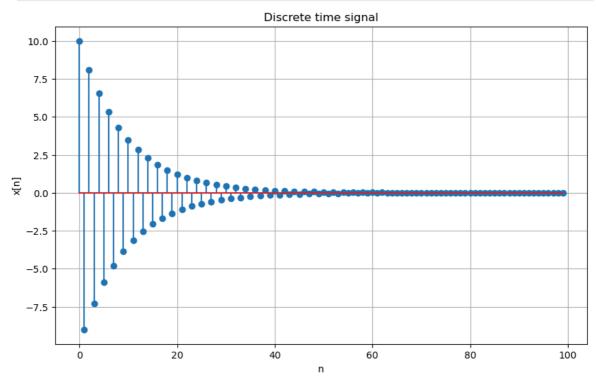


Task 2

```
In [27]: # setting up the numpy array
x = np.zeros(100)
x[0] = 10

# for loop to get other values of numpy array
for n in range(1,99):
    x[n] = -0.90*x[n-1]

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.stem(range(100), x)
plt.title("Discrete time signal")
plt.xlabel("n")
plt.ylabel("x[n]")
plt.grid(True)
```



Task 3

```
import sympy as sp

# Define symbolic variables
v_0, g, time = sp.symbols('v_0 g time')

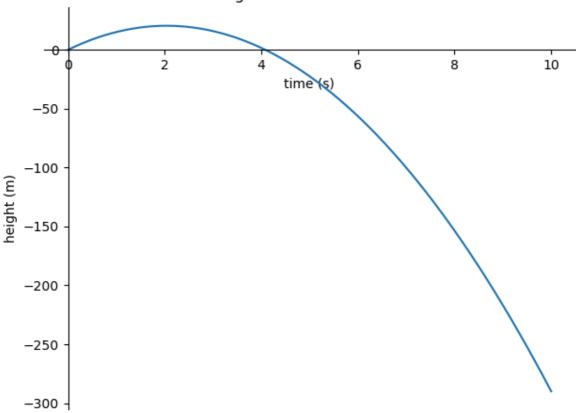
# Define the expression for y(t)
y_t = v_0*time - 0.5*g*time**2

# Substitute numerical values for v_0 and g
y_t_subValue = y_t.subs({v_0: 20, g: 9.8})

# Plot the function over the range t = 0 to t = 10
sp.plot(y_t_subValue, (time, 0, 10),
```

```
xlabel='time (s)',
ylabel='height (m)',
title='Height of Particle vs Time')
```

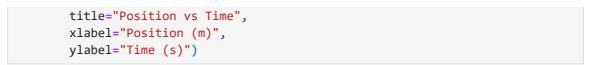


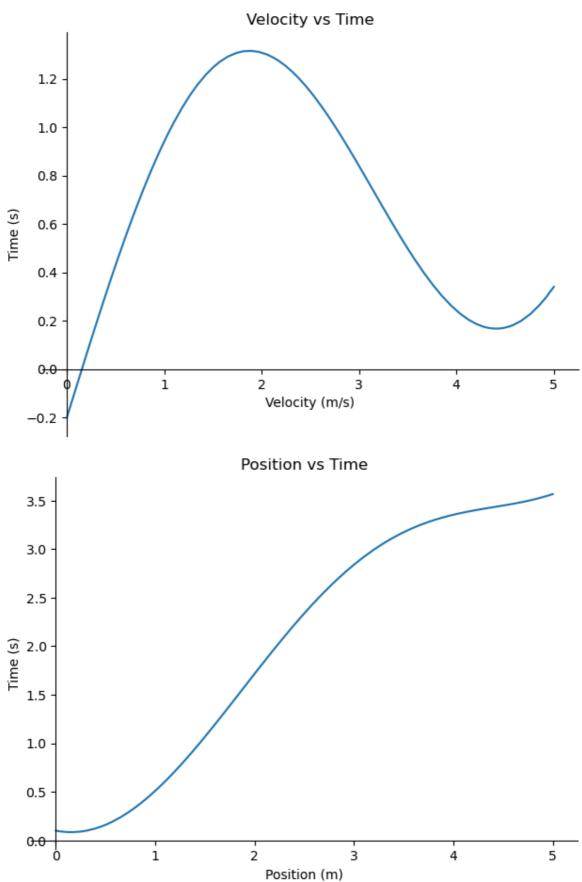


Out[29]: <sympy.plotting.plot.Plot at 0x2cf61d973b0>

Task 4

```
In [31]: # establish symbols
         v_0, s_0, t = sp.symbols("v_0 s_0 t")
         C1, C2 = sp.symbols("C1 C2") # the constants of integration
         a_t = 0.3 + sp.cos(t)
         # velocity function
         v t = sp.integrate(a t, t) + C1
         v_t_sub = v_t.subs({C1: -0.2})
         # position function
         s_t = sp.integrate(v_t_sub, t) + C2
         """ C2 = 1.1 because -cos(t) at t=0 sets they-value
         at -1 so we need +1.1 to get the initial position of 0.1"""
         s_t_sub = s_t.subs(\{C2: 1.1\})
         # plot the functions
         sp.plot(v_t_sub, (t, 0, 5),
                 title="Velocity vs Time",
                 xlabel="Velocity (m/s)",
                 ylabel="Time (s)")
         sp.plot(s_t_sub, (t, 0, 5),
```





Out[31]: <sympy.plotting.plot.Plot at 0x2cf61dc4ad0>