Lab - Assignment - 03 - Spring 2020

Signals & Systems

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```
Q1) y1[n] = (x1[n]+x2[n]) * h[n]
y2[n] = x1[n]*h[n] + x2[n]*h[n]
x1, x2 and h are given.
We had to plot x1, x2,y1,y2 and h.
Here's the code for 1)
```

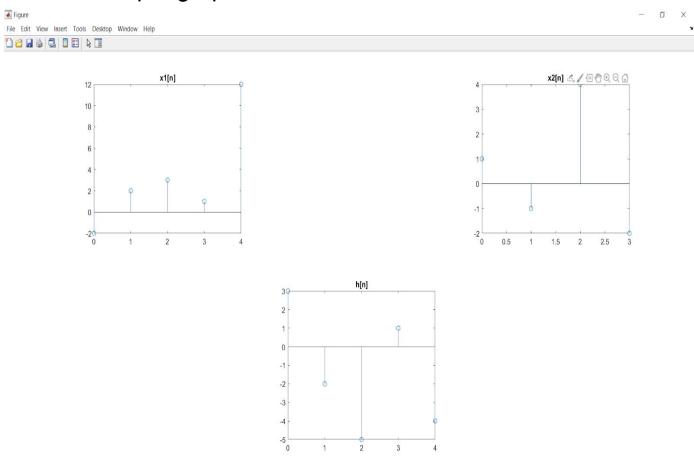
- → First, we find y1 &y2 by using 'for loop'.
- → Then we run the code and get its output.

Here's the code:

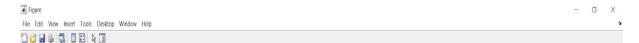
```
funny3.mlx
                  lab3_1.mlx × signal_generation_part1.mlx
 1
         close all
 2
         clc
 3
         0=5:
 4
         p=0:o-1;
 5
         a=0:o-2;
         x1=[-2 2 3 1 12];
 7
         subplot(2,3,1);stem(p,x1);title('x1[n]');
         x2=[1 -1 4 -2];
 9
         subplot(2,3,3);stem(a,x2);title('x2[n]');
         h=[3 -2 -5 1 -4];
10
11
         subplot(2,3,5);stem(p,h);title('h[n]');
12
         % convolution
13
         m=length(x1);
14
         o=length(x2);
15
         n=length(h);
16
         k=max(o,m);
17
         X1=[x1,zeros(1,n)];
         X2=[x2,zeros(1,n)];
18
19
         H=[h,zeros(1,k)];
```

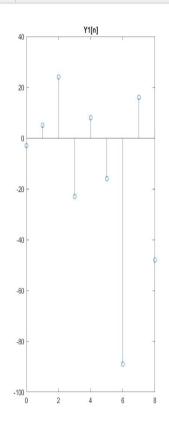
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                                                  🕤 🗙 🌠 Variables - H
Live Editor - lab3_1.mlx
  funny3.mlx
            funny2.mlx × lab3_1.mlx × signal_generation_part1.mlx
  17
           X1=[x1,zeros(1,n)];
  18
           X2=[x2,zeros(1,n)];
  19
           H=[h,zeros(1,k)];
  20
           for i=1:n+k-1
  21
                Y1(i)=0;
  22
                Y2(i)=0;
  23
                for j=1:k
  24
                     if(i-j+1>0)
                          Y1(i)=Y1(i)+(X1(j)+X2(j))*H(i-j+1);
  25
  26
                          Y2(i)=Y2(i)+X1(j)*H(i-j+1)+X2(j)*H(i-j+1);
  27
                     else
  28
                     end
  29
                end
  30
           end
  31
           % plot results
  32
           figure;
  33
           p=0:8;
  34
           subplot(1,3,1);stem(p,Y1);title('Y1[n]');
           subplot(1,3,3);stem(p,Y2);title('Y2[n]');
  35
```

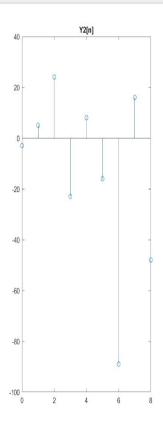
Here's the input graph:



Here's the output graph:

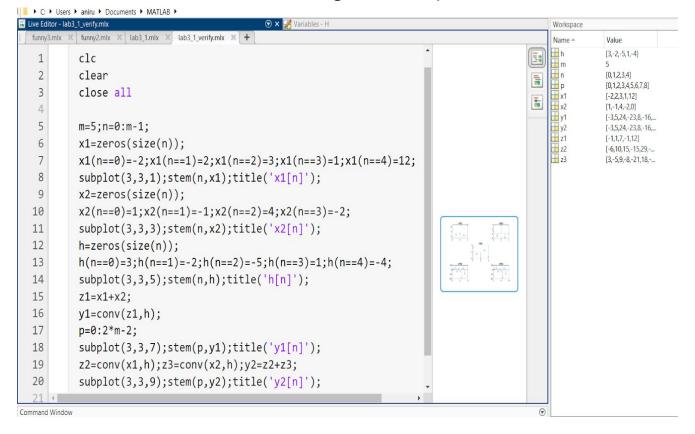




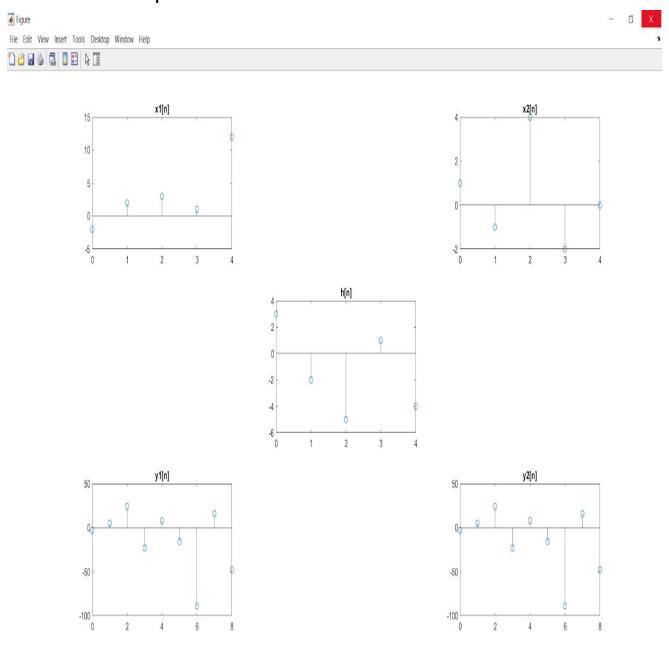


Here's the code for:

- → First, we find y1 &y2 by using the 'conv' function.
- → Then we run the code and get its output.



Here's the output:

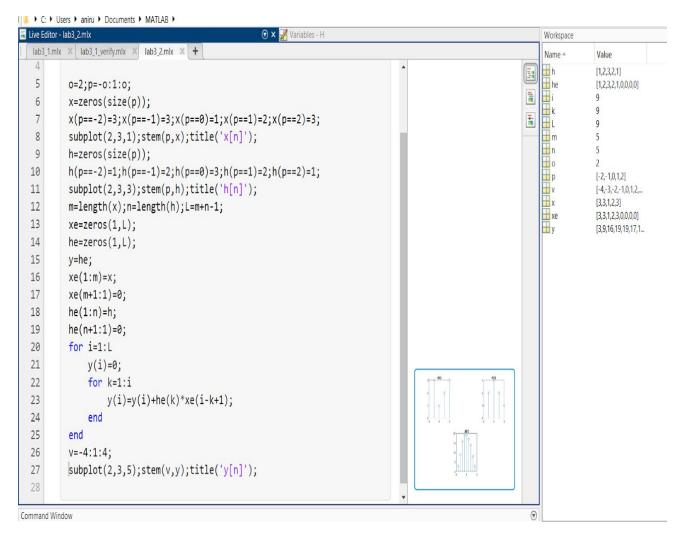


As we can see, the output signals y1 & y2 are coming out to be one and the same in both the ways (conv and for loop). So, the given output is verified successfully.

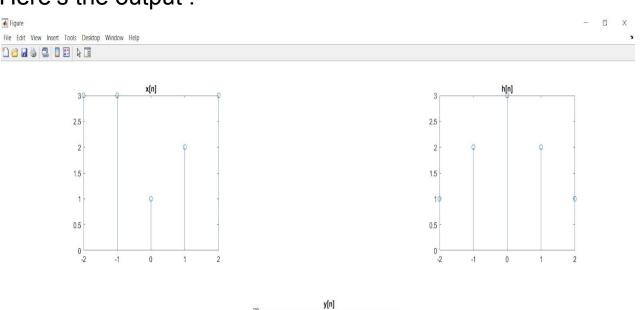
2) Now x and h were already given, we had to find

the output signal y. Here's the code for 2)

- → First, we find y by using 'for loop'
- → Then we run the code and get its output.

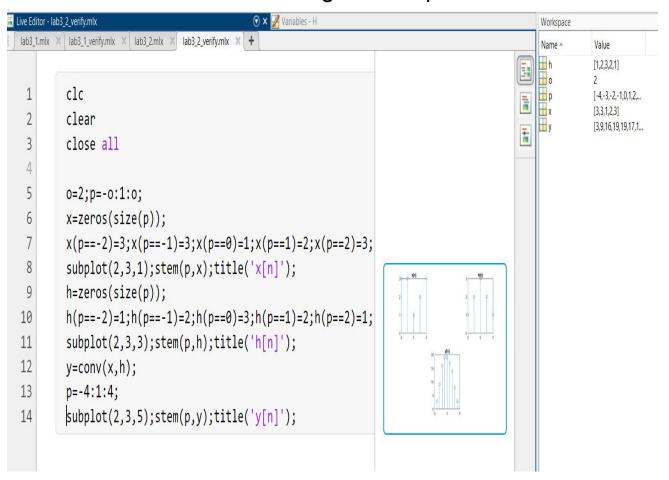


Here's the output:

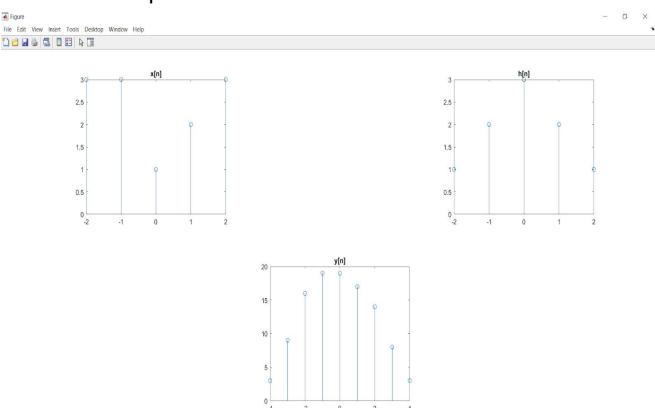


Here's the code for 2) b):

- → First, we find y by using the 'conv' function.
- → Then we run the code and get its output.



Here's the output:



As we can see, the output signal y is coming out to be one and the same in both the ways (conv and for loop). So, the given output is verified successfully.

3) x and h are given. We have to find the output for shifted and scaled version of x and h. Basically, there are two parts in one script and we have to verify the output using the in-built function.

Here's the code for 3) a):

- → First, we find y by using 'for loop'.
- → Then we run the code and get its output.
- → Here we have used two functions func7 & func8

Function 7

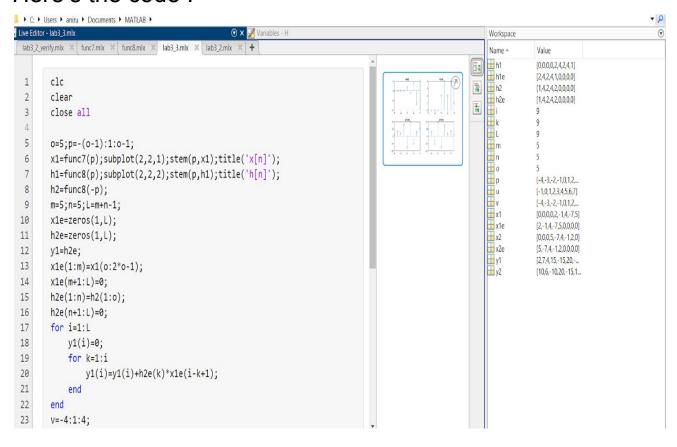
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                                                      🕤 🗙 🌠 Variables - H
Live Editor - func7.mlx
 lab3_2_verify.mlx X func7.mlx X func8.mlx X lab3_3.mlx X lab3_2.mlx X
  1
           function [x]=func7(n)
  2
           x=zeros(size(n));
  3
           x(n==0)=2;
  4
           x(n==1)=-1;
  5
           x(n==2)=4;
  6
           x(n==3)=-7;
  7
           x(n==4)=5;
  8
           end
```

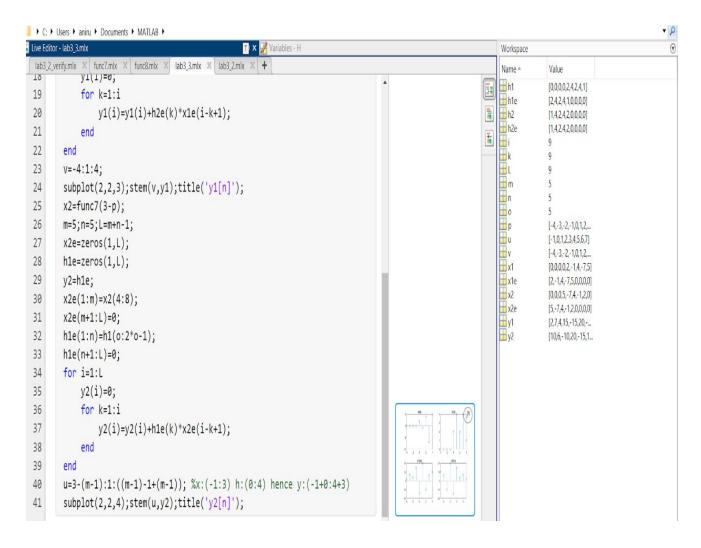
Function 8

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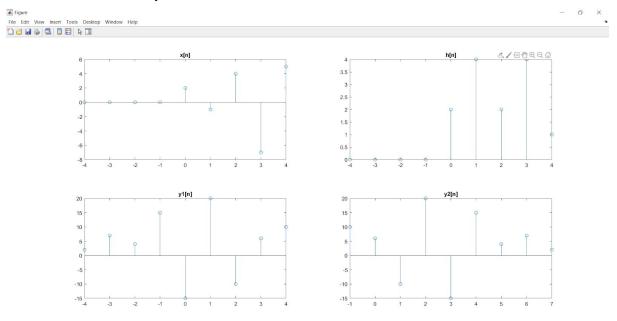
                                                          🗑 🗙 🌠 Variables - H
Live Editor - func8.mlx
  lab3_2_verify.mlx X func7.mlx X func8.mlx X lab3_3.mlx X lab3_2.mlx
             function [h]=func8(n)
   1
   2
             h=zeros(size(n));
   3
             h(n==0)=2;
   4
             h(n==1)=4;
   5
             h(n==2)=2;
             h(n==3)=4;
   7
             h(n==4)=1;
   8
             end
```

Here's the code:



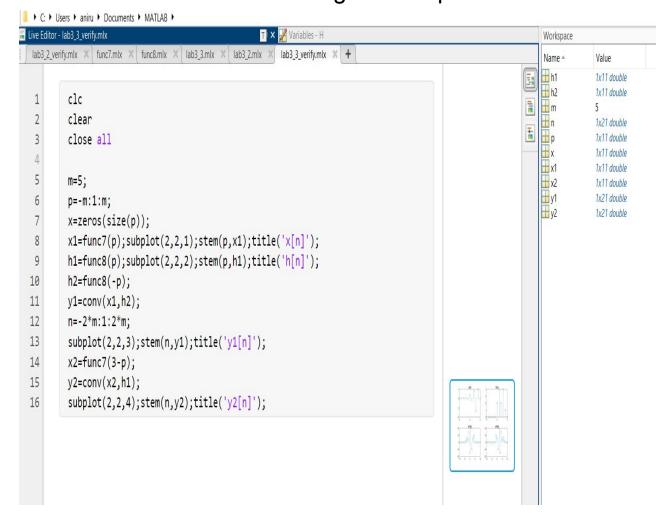


Here's the output:

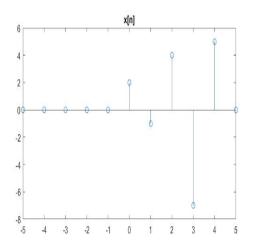


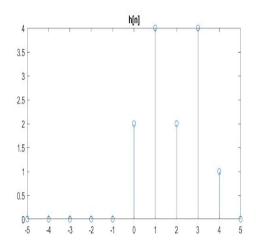
Here's the code for 3) b):

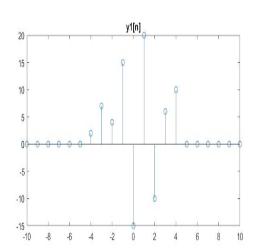
- → First, we find y by using the 'conv' function.
- → Then we run the code and get its output.

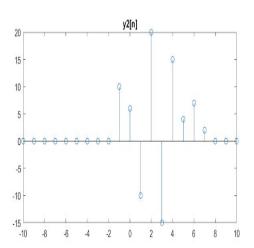


Here's the output:









----- THE END -----