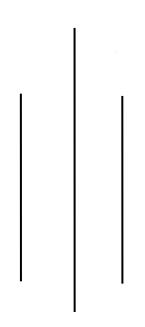
KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY

DHULIKHEL, KAVRE



Subject: COMP-407: Digital Signal Processing

Lab no: 1: Introduction to MATLAB

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Group: CE 4th year 1st sem

Level: UNG

Submitted To:

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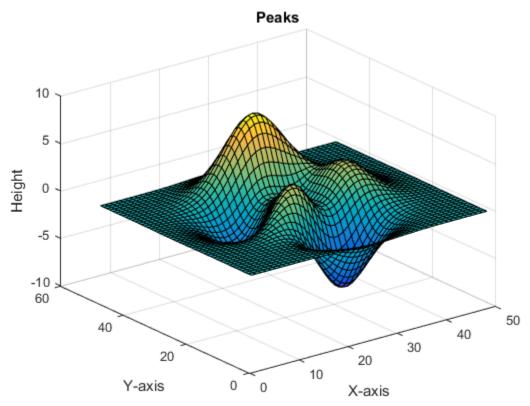
Introduction to Matlab

1. To study important commands of MATLAB software clc, close, xlabel, ylabel, zlabel, title, figure, subplot, linspace, stem, bar, plot.

Code

clc %the screen is cleared f1=figure; %a figure window is opened surf(peaks); %a 3d surface plot is created

xlabel('X-axis') ylabel('Y-axis') zlabel('Height') title('Peaks')



x=linspace(1,19,10); %returns a row vector of 10 evenly spaced points between x1=1 and x2=19. %Default no of points=100

y=x*2;

close(f1); %the figure window f1 is closed f2 = figure; %figure window f2 is created figure(f2); %figure window f2 is selected

subplot(3,1,1); % divides the current figure into an 3-by-1 grid and creates axes in the position specified by p=1 stem(x,y); %plots the data sequence, Y, at values specified by X. The X and Y inputs must be vectors or matrices of the same size.

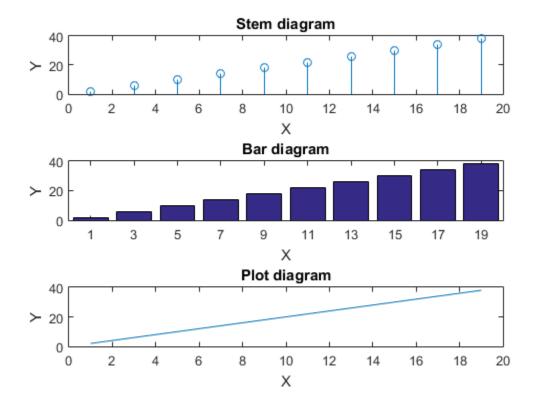
xlabel('X')

ylabel('Y')

title('Stem diagram')

```
subplot(3,1,2);
bar(x,y); %draws the bars at the locations specified by x.
xlabel('X')
ylabel('Y')
title('Bar diagram')

subplot(3,1,3);
plot(x,y); %creates a 2-D line plot of the data in Y versus the corresponding values in X.
xlabel('X')
ylabel('Y')
title('Plot diagram')
```



2. Familiarization with MATLAB environment.

a) Create a matrix, A of size 3*4.

$$A =$$

b) Create another matrix, B of size 4*3.

```
>> B=[1 2 3 456 7 8 9 101112]
B =

1 2 3 456 7 8 9 101112]
```

c) Add Matrix A and B. Subtract A from B.

```
>> C=A+B

Error using -+
Matrix dimensions must agree.

>> D=A-B

Error using -
Matrix dimensions must agree.
```

d) Multiply A and B. Multiply B And 4 [Errors Feason?]

```
>> E=A*B

E =

70 80 90
158 184 210
246 288 330

F=B*A

F =

38 44 50 56
83 98 113 128
128 152 176 200
173 206 239 272
```

e) Transpose matrix A and B. Multiply the transposed matrices.

```
>> AT=A'

AT =

1     5     9
2     6     10
3     7     11
4     8     12

>> BT=B'

BT =

1     4     7     10
2     5     8     11
3     6     9     12
```

$$>> G=AT*BT$$

G =

38 83 128 173 44 98 152 206 50 113 176 239 56 128 200 272

Conclusion:

Thus, we familiarized with the above MATLAB commands and viewed the results of these commands in MATLAB.