

### EXPERIMENT NO. 3

**OBJECT:** Write a MATLAB program to obtain linear convolution of the given sequences.

**SOFTWARE USED:** MATLAB 7.9

**PROCEDURE:-**

- Open MATLAB
- Open new M-file
- Type the program
- Save in current directory
- Compile and Run the program
- For the output see command window\ Figure window

#### **THEORY:**

Convolution is a mathematical operation used to express the relation between input and output of an LTI system. It relates input, output and impulse response of an LTI system as

$$y(t) = x(t) \otimes h(t)$$

Where  $y(t)$  = output of LTI

$x(t)$  = input of LTI

$h(t)$  = impulse response of LTI

There are two types of convolutions:

a) Continuous Convolution

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= x(t) * h(t) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t - \tau) d\tau \end{aligned}$$

b) Discrete Convolution

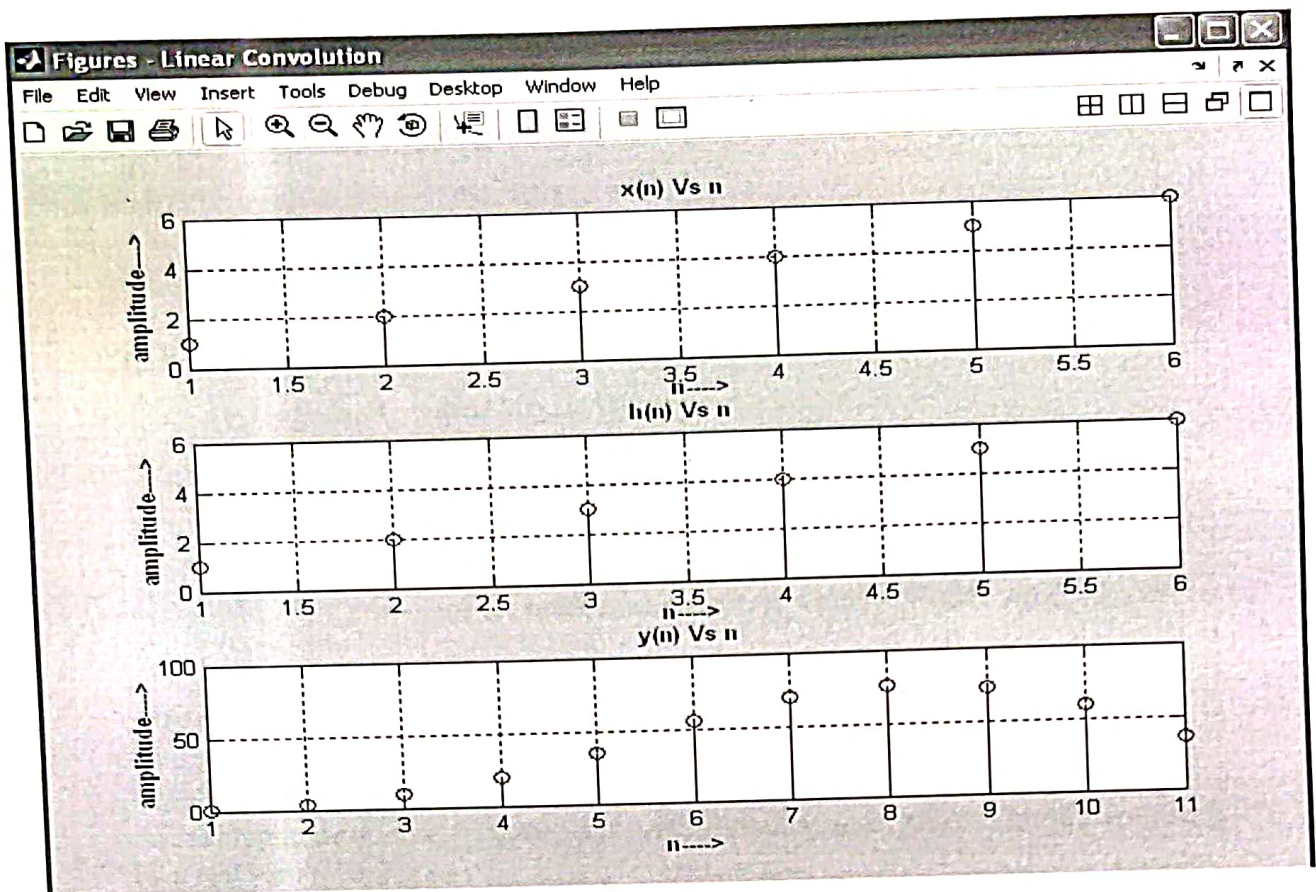
$$\begin{aligned} y(n) &= x(n) * h(n) \\ &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k) h(n - k) \end{aligned}$$

### **PROGRAM:**

```
clc;
clear all;
close;
disp('enter the length of the first sequence m=');
m=input("");
disp('enter the first sequence x[m]=');
for i=1:m
    x(i)=input("");
end
disp('enter the length of the second sequence n=');
n=input("");
disp('enter the second sequence h[n]=');
for j=1:n
    h(j)=input("");
end
y=conv(x,h);
figure;
subplot(3,1,1);
stem(x);
ylabel('amplitude --->');
xlabel('n--- >');
title('x(n) Vs n');
subplot(3,1,2);
stem(h);
ylabel('amplitude --->');
xlabel('n--- >');
title('h(n) Vs n');
subplot(3,1,3);
stem(y);
ylabel('amplitude --->');
xlabel('n--- >');
title('y(n) Vs n');
disp('linear convolution of x[m] and h[n] is y');
```

### **INPUT:--**

**Enter the length of the first sequence m=**



### PRECAUTIONS:

- 1) Program must be written carefully to avoid errors.
- 2) Programs can never be saved as standard function name.
- 3) Functions in MATLAB are case sensitive so commands must be written in proper format.

6

Enter the length of first sequence  $x[m]=$

1

2

3

4

5

6

Enter the length of the second sequence  $n=$

6

Enter the length of second sequence  $h[n]=$

1

2

3

4

5

6

**OUTPUT:-**

Linear convolution of  $x[m]$  and  $h[n]$  is  $y=$

1 4 10 20 35 56 70 76 73 60 36

**RESULTS:-** Thus the program for linear convolution is written using MATLAB and verified.