

## Cosmos College of Management and Technology

### Subject: Principle of Communications

#### Lab-3

##### Objective:

- To plot various graphs that illustrate Fourier Series Theory

##### 1. Fourier Series

1. Write a program that plots the signal  $s(t) = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\sin(2\pi nt)}{n}$ ; where  $n=1,3,5,7,9$  and  $N=9$ .

##### Program Code:

```
%Write a program that plots the signal s(t) =sin(2πt)+sin(6πt)/3+sin(10πt)/5
%+sin(14πt)/7+sin(18πt)/9.
clear all;
close all;
t=linspace(0,1,100);
f=1;
y=sin(2*pi*f*t)+sin(6*pi*f*t)/3+sin(10*pi*f*t)/5
  +sin(14*pi*f*t)/7+sin(18*pi*f*t)/9;
plot(t,y);
xlabel('Time');
ylabel('Amplitude');
title('Fourier Series with N=9');
```

2. Write a program that plots the signal  $s(t) = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\sin(2\pi nt)}{n}$ ; where  $N=100$ .

##### Program Code:

```
clear all;
close all;
t=linspace(0,1,100);
f=1;
sumy=zeros(1,100);
for i=1:2:100
    y=sin(2*pi*i*f*t)/i;
    sumy=sumy+y;
end;
plot(t,sumy);
xlabel('Time');
```

```
ylabel('Amplitude');  
title('Fourier Series with N=100');
```

Hence, it is concluded that with higher value of N, the signal becomes square wave signal i.e. square wave is the summation of different sinusoidal waves.

## 2. Other Signals

1. Write the program to plot a discrete-time square wave.

### Program Code:

```
% Write the program to plot a discrete-time square wave  
clear all;  
close all;  
t = 0:.001:.065;  
f=30;  
duty=50;  
y = square(2*pi*f*t,duty);  
stem(t,y);  
xlabel('Discrete-time');  
ylabel('Amplitude');  
title('Square wave');
```

2. Write a program that plots a discrete time saw-tooth signal.

### Program Code:

```
% Write a program that plots a discrete time saw-tooth signal  
clear all;  
close all;  
t = 0:.001:.065;  
f=92;  
width=1;  
y = sawtooth(2*pi*f*t,width);  
plot(t,y);  
xlabel('Discrete-time');  
ylabel('Amplitude');  
title('Sawtooth wave');
```

3. Write a program that plots a discrete time triangular pulse.

### Program Code:

```

%Generate a Triangular pulse
clear all;
close all;
n=0:1:10;
a=[ones(1,6),zeros(1,5)];
k=a.*n;
stem(n,k);
hold on;
n1=10:-1:0;
a1=[zeros(1,5),ones(1,6)];
k1=n1.*a1;
stem(n,k1);
xlabel('Time');
ylabel('Amplitude');
title('Triangular Pulse');

```

### 3. SIMULINK

#### Objectives:

- To familiarize with SIMULINK
- To perform simulation examples in SIMULINK

#### Theory:

SIMULINK is a model analysis and construction functions.

#### Model:

