



BU-ALI SINA UNIVERSITY

PROJECT

# Singal and System

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## Summary

This is Summary of my Project.



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# 1 introduction

This the introduction of my project and the tool that I am using.

## 2 Plotting Signals

### 2.1 Q1.1

In this section, I show you how to implement **unit step** and **ramp** function and how to plot them with the different sampling rates with the use of **Numpy** and **Matplotlib** in python.

#### 2.1.1 Unit Step

Unit step is a signal with magnitude one for time greater than zero . We can assume it as a dc signal which got switched on at time equal to zero. this is the mathematical definition of unit step:

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & : t < 0 \\ 1 & : t \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

The unit step function as it is shown in the **Listing 1**, takes one **Numpy** array or simple list as an input (samples of the time) and then return a list of output. this is list comprehension in Python that iterates through time samples and for each time samples if the sample is less than 0 it returns 0 and otherwise returns 1 (this is the exact definition of the unit step function).

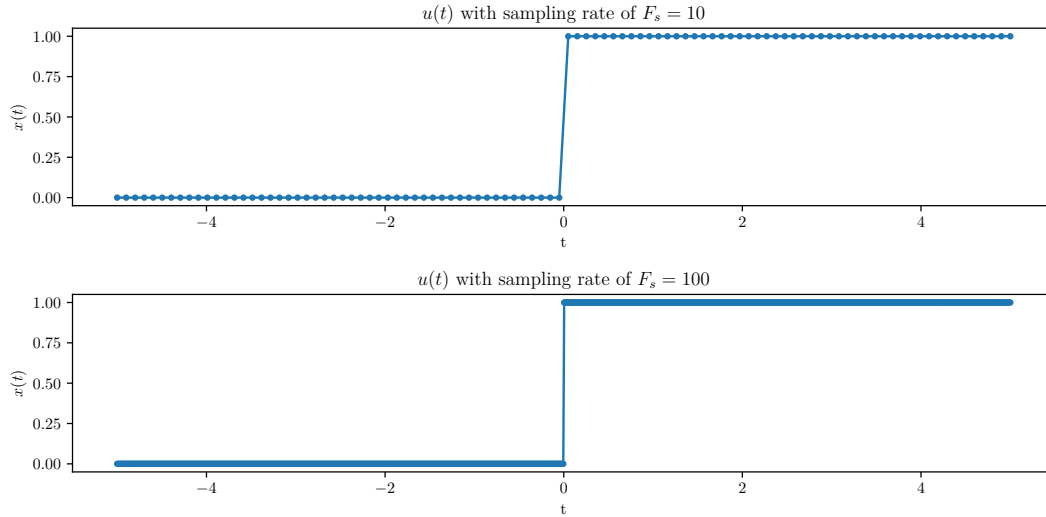
```
1 def unit(x):
2     return np.array([0 if i<0 else 1 for i in x ])
```

Listing 1: **unit step** Signal

for the next part, we are using the function that was defined to plot the diagrams for sampling rates of  $F_s = 100$  and  $F_s = 1000$  (**Listing 2**). the code is straightforward. first, it makes two grid in a row, and gets two axes and drawing the unit function with  $F_s = 100$  in the first axis and  $F_s = 1000$  in the second one. plots is shown in **Figure 1**.

```
1 # create a figure with two axes in a row
2 fig, (ax1,ax2) = plt.subplots(2,1,figsize=(11,5))
3 #sampling with rate of 10
4 t1= np.linspace(-5,5,100)
5 u = unit(t1)
6 ax1.plot(t1,u,'.-')
7 ax1.set_xlabel('t')
8 ax1.set_ylabel(r'$x(t)$')
9 ax1.set_title(r'$u(t)$ with sampling rate of $F_s=10$')
10
11 #sampling with rate of 100
12 t2 = np.linspace(-5,5,1000)
13 u2 = unit(t2)
14 ax2.plot(t2,u2,'.-')
15 ax2.set_xlabel('t')
16 ax2.set_ylabel(r'$x(t)$')
17 ax2.set_title(r'$u(t)$ with sampling rate of $F_s=100$')
18 plt.subplots_adjust(hspace=0.5)
19 fig.savefig('doc/images/Q1-1-unit.pgf')
20 fig.show()
```

Listing 2: Plotting **unit step** with two sampling rates

Figure 1: Graph result of the **Listing 2**

### 2.1.2 Ramp

The ramp signal definition is shown in expression 2. For the negative values, it returns zero and otherwise returns the value of the input. The implementation is also straightforward as the definition. You can see the implementation in python in **Listing 3**. The function takes one input as a simple list or **Numpy** array and returns the output list in the same structure that has explained for the unit signal implementation.

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} x & : x \geq 0 \\ 0 & : x < 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

```
1 def ramp(x):
2     return np.array([0 if i<0 else i for i in x])
```

Listing 3: **Ramp** Signal implementation

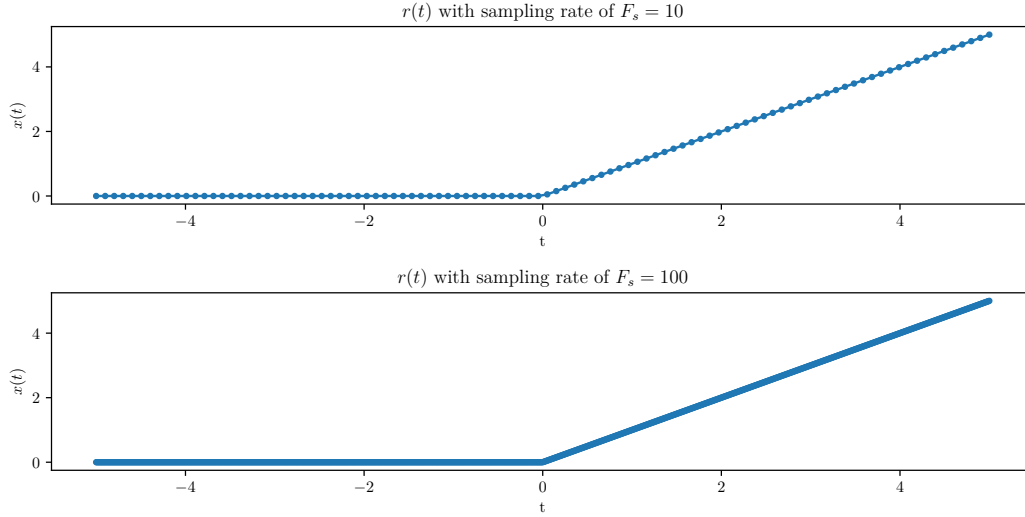
For the next part, we are using the function that was defined to plot graphs for sampling rates of  $F_s = 100$  and  $F_s = 1000$  (**Listing 4**). the code is straightforward. first, it makes two grid in a row, and gets two axes and drawing the unit function with  $F_s = 100$  in the first axis and  $F_s = 1000$  in the second one. plots is shown in **Figure 2**.

```
1 # create a figure with two axes in a row
2 fig, (ax1,ax2) = plt.subplots(2,1,figsize=(11,5))
3
4 #sampling with rate of 10
5 t1= np.linspace(-5,5,100)
6 u = ramp(t1)
7 ax1.plot(t1,u,'.-')
8 ax1.set_xlabel('t')
9 ax1.set_ylabel(r'$x(t)$')
10 ax1.set_title(r'$r(t)$ with sampling rate of $F_s=10$')
11
12 #sampling with rate of 100
13 t2 = np.linspace(-5,5,1000)
14 u2 = ramp(t2)
15 ax2.plot(t2,u2,'.-')
16 ax2.set_xlabel('t')
17 ax2.set_ylabel(r'$x(t)$')
```

```

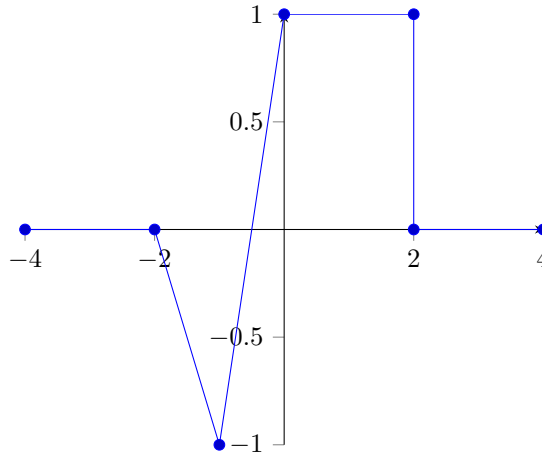
18 ax2.set_title(r'$r(t)$ with sampling rate of $F_s=100$')
19 plt.subplots_adjust(hspace=0.5)
20 plt.savefig('doc/images/Q1-1-ramp.pgf')
21 fig.show()

```

Listing 4: Plotting **ramp** with two sampling ratesFigure 2: Graph result of the **Listing 4**

## 2.2 Q1.2

In this part, we are going to plot an example graph using what we have defined before. The example has shown in the **Figure 3**.

Figure 3: example graph of the signal  $x(t)$ 

So now, we define our graph using ramp and unit signal and plot them using that definition in Python. We split our graph into three parts. our first part is from  $-\infty$  to -1 that is equal to  $-r(t+2) * u(-t-1)$ . The second part is from -1 to 0 that is equal to  $(r(2*t+2) - 1) * (u(t+1) - u(-t))$ . The third part is from 0 to  $\infty$  that is equal to  $u(t) - u(t-2)$ . Our final definition for our signal is :

$$x(t) = -r(t+2) * u(-t-1) + (r(2*t+2) - 1) * (u(t+1) - u(-t)) + u(t) - u(t-2) \quad (3)$$

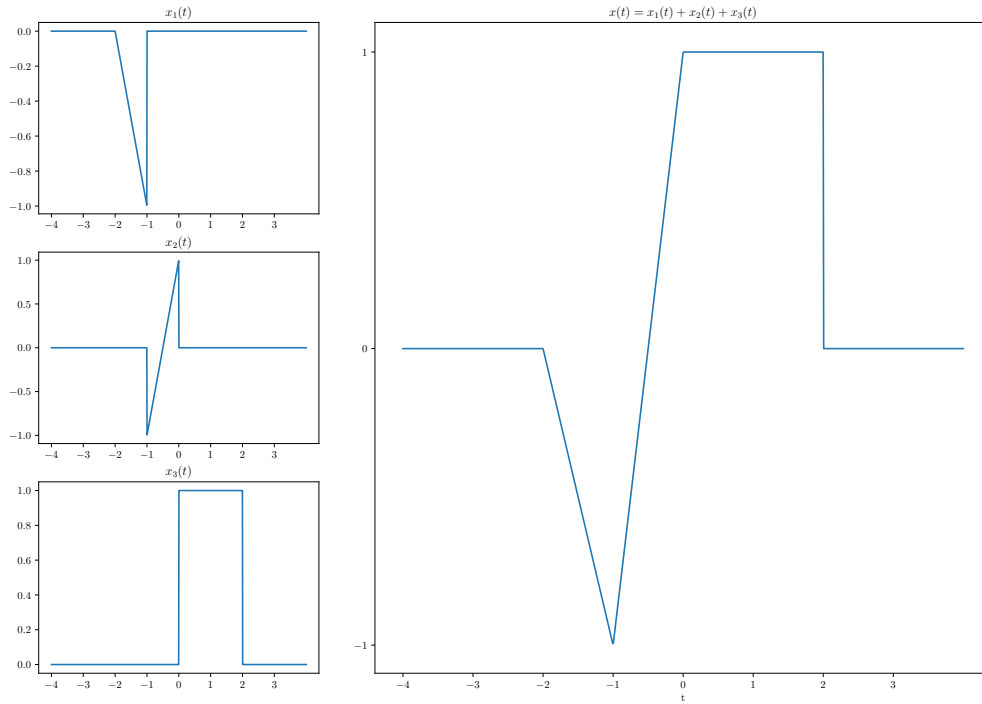
The implementation of the signal in Python has shown in the **Listing 5**. First, each part calculated separately, and then the main signal is plotted as the sum of each part. The result of code also has shown in the **Figure 4**.

```

1  # create grid for the figure
2  gridsize = (3, 3)
3  fig = plt.figure(figsize=(16,11))
4  # The main signal is on the right with two column to make it bigger
5  ax = plt.subplot2grid(gridsize, (0,1), rowspan=3,colspan=2)
6  ax1 = plt.subplot2grid(gridsize, (0,0))
7  ax2 = plt.subplot2grid(gridsize, (1,0))
8  ax3 = plt.subplot2grid(gridsize, (2,0))
9
10 # Sampling with the rate 8/1000
11 t = np.linspace(-4,4,1000)
12 # Parts of function
13 x1 = -ramp(t+2) * unit(-t-1)
14 x2 = (ramp(2*t+2)-1) * (unit(t+1)-unit(t))
15 x3 = unit(t) - unit(t-2)
16 x = x1+x2+x3
17
18 # Plotting first part
19 ax1.plot(t,x1)
20 ax1.set_title(r'$x_1(t)$')
21 ax1.set_xticks(np.arange(-4,4,step=1))
22
23 # Plotting second part
24 ax2.plot(t,x2)
25 ax2.set_title(r'$x_2(t)$')
26 ax2.set_xticks(np.arange(-4,4,step=1))
27
28 # Plotting third part
29 ax3.plot(t,x3)
30 ax3.set_title(r'$x_3(t)$')
31 ax3.set_xticks(np.arange(-4,4,step=1))
32
33 # Plotting the full signal
34 ax.plot(t,x)
35 ax.set_xlabel('t')
36 ax.set_yticks(np.arange(-1,2,step=1))
37 ax.set_title(r'$x(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t) + x_3(t)$')
38 ax.set_xticks(np.arange(-4,4,step=1))
39
40 plt.savefig('doc/images/Q1-2-ex1.pgf')
41 fig.show()

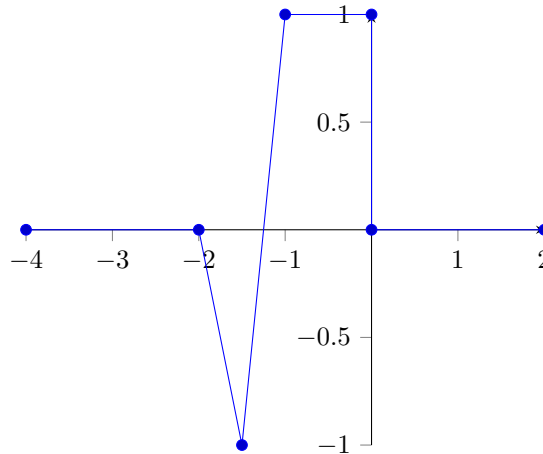
```

Listing 5: Plotting signal  $x(t)$  and its parts

Figure 4: Graph result of the **Listing 5**

### 2.3 Q1.3

In this part, we are going to plot the signal  $y(t)$  that has shown in the **Figure 5**. we can find the signal  $y(t)$  concerning  $x(t)$  that has defined in the previous section. We can find  $y(t)$  by doing some transformation on  $x(t)$ . One way to see it is to first shift  $x(t)$  2 unit to the left and then compress it with the scale number of 2.

Figure 5: example graph of the signal  $y(t)$ 

So we can easily find  $y(t)$  in respect to  $x(t)$  just that is  $y(t) = x(2t+2)$ . For implementation in Python we do the same. after defining function  $x(t)$  we find  $y(t)$  in a same manner. The code has shown in **Listing 6**. And the corresponding graph result has shown in **Figure 6**.



```

1 fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
2
3 t = np.linspace(-4,2,1000)
4 # Definition of the x(t) signal as a lambda function
5 x = lambda t : -ramp(t+2) * unit(-t-1) + \
6               (ramp(2*t+2)-1) * (unit(t+1)-unit(t)) + \
7               unit(t) - unit(t-2)
8 # Shifting x(t) to the left and compress it
9 y = x(2*t+2)
10 ax.plot(t,y)
11 ax.set_xlabel('t')
12 ax.set_ylabel(r'$y(t)$')
13 ax.set_yticks(np.arange(-1,2,step=1))
14
15 plt.savefig('doc/images/Q1-3-ex2.pgf')
16 fig.show()

```

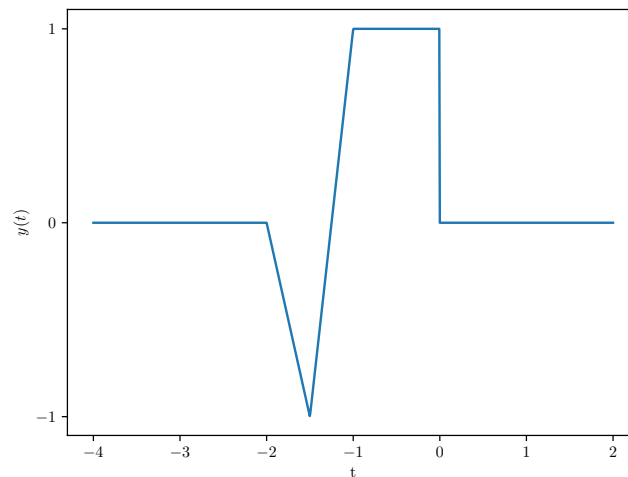
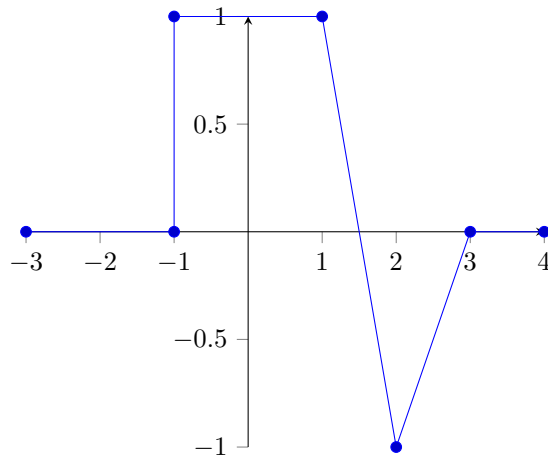
Listing 6: Plotting signal  $y(t)$ 

Figure 6: Graph result of the Listing 6

## 2.4 Q1.4

In this part, we are going to plot another signal,  $y_2(t)$  that has shown in the **Figure 7**. The process is like the previous section. We can find  $y_2(t)$  by first shifting the  $x(t)$  to the left and then mirror it with respect to y axis.

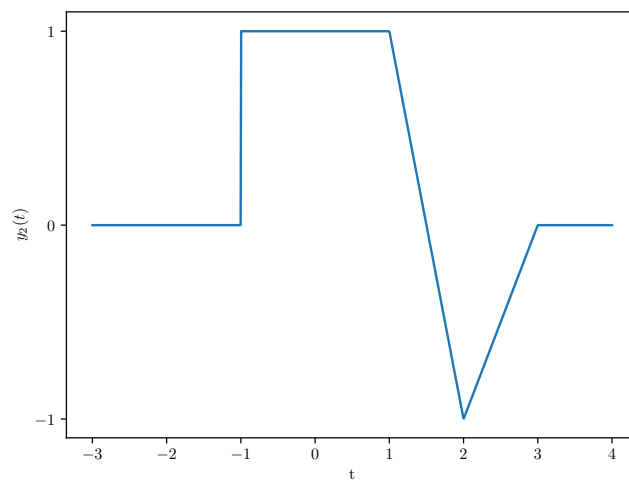
Figure 7: example graph of the signal  $y_2(t)$ 

So we can easily find  $y_2(t)$  with respect to  $x(t)$  that is  $y_2(t) = x(-t+1)$ . For implementation in Python we do the same. after defining function  $x(t)$  we find  $y_2(t)$  in a same manner. The code has shown in **Listing 7**. And the corresponding graph result has shown in **Figure 8**.

```

1  fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
2
3  t = np.linspace(-3,4,1000)
4  # Definition of the x(t) signal as a lambda function
5  x = lambda t : -ramp(t+2) * unit(-t-1) + \
6              (ramp(2*t+2)-1) * (unit(t+1)-unit(t)) + \
7              unit(t) - unit(t-2)
8  # Shifting x(t) to the left and mirror it
9  y2 = x(-t+1)
10 ax.plot(t,y2)
11 ax.set_xlabel('t')
12 ax.set_ylabel(r'$y_2(t)$')
13 ax.set_yticks(np.arange(-1,2,step=1))
14
15 plt.savefig('doc/images/Q1-4-ex3.pgf')
16 fig.show()

```

Listing 7: Plotting signal  $y_2(t)$ Figure 8: Graph result of the **Listing 7**

### 3 Signal Analysis

In this section, we will define some simple systems with one input signal and one output signal. After defining them, we will evaluate its response to the signal  $x(t)$  that defined in the previous section.

$$x_e[n] = \frac{x[n] - x[-n]}{2} \qquad x_e[n] = \frac{x[n] + x[-n]}{2}$$

$$x_t[n] = \begin{cases} x[n] & : n < 0 \\ 0 & : o.w \end{cases} \qquad x_r[n] = \begin{cases} x[n] & : n \geq 0 \\ 0 & : o.w \end{cases}$$

For implementation in Python, first, we define functions for each expression above with one input function that returns a corresponding response function. The code has shown in the **Listing 8**. Take note that each function returns a one-line lambda function. After that in the following lines, each of them invokes using signal  $x(t)$  as an input function that returns the corresponding response function as an output.

```

1
2 # Definition of the x(t) signal as a lambda function
3 x = lambda t : -ramp(t+2) * unit(-t-1) + \
4               (ramp(2*t+2)-1) * (unit(t+1)-unit(t)) + \
5               unit(t) - unit(t-2)
6
7 # Defintion of systems that take a signal x as an input and return siganl f
8 fx_o = lambda x: lambda n: (x(n) - x(-n))/2
9 fx_e = lambda x: lambda n: (x(n) + x(-n))/2
10 fx_t = lambda x: lambda n: np.array([x(np.array([i]))[0] if i<0 else 0 for i in n])
11 fx_r = lambda x: lambda n: np.array([x(np.array([i]))[0] if i>=0 else 0 for i in n])
12
13 # Call them on the signal x(t)
14 x_o = fx_o(x)
15 x_e = fx_e(x)
16 x_t = fx_t(x)
17 x_r = fx_r(x)

```

Listing 8: Definition of systems in Python

#### 3.1 Q2.1

Now lets, plot them with **Pyplot**. The code is in **Listing 9**. In the first line, a grid with two rows and two columns has defined. And each signal has plotted in each cell of the grid (result graphs in **Figure 9**).

```

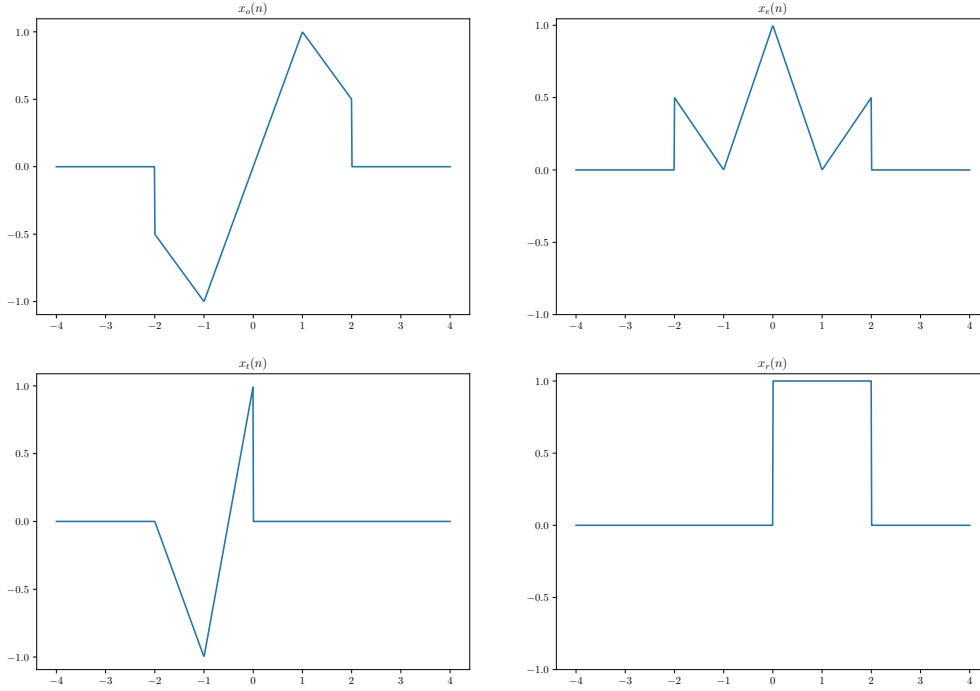
1 # Sampling with rate of 100
2 n = np.linspace(-4,4,800)
3
4 # Making figure with 2 rows and 2 columns
5 gridsize = (2, 2)
6 fig = plt.figure(figsize=(16,11))
7 ax1 = plt.subplot2grid(gridsize, (0,0))
8 ax2 = plt.subplot2grid(gridsize, (0,1))
9 ax3 = plt.subplot2grid(gridsize,(1,0))
10 ax4 = plt.subplot2grid(gridsize, (1,1))
11
12 ax1.plot(n, x_o(n))
13 ax1.set_title(r'$x_o(n)$')
14 ax1.set_xticks(np.arange(-4,5,step=1))
15 ax1.set_yticks(np.arange(-1,1.5,step=.5))
16
17 ax2.plot(n, x_e(n))
18 ax2.set_title(r'$x_e(n)$')
19 ax2.set_xticks(np.arange(-4,5,step=1))
20 ax2.set_yticks(np.arange(-1,1.5,step=.5))
21
22 ax3.plot(n, x_t(n))
23 ax3.set_title(r'$x_t(n)$')
24 ax3.set_xticks(np.arange(-4,5,step=1))

```

```

25 ax3.set_yticks(np.arange(-1,1.5,step=.5))
26
27 ax4.plot(n, x_r(n))
28 ax4.set_title(r'$x_r(n)$')
29 ax4.set_xticks(np.arange(-4,5,step=1))
30 ax4.set_yticks(np.arange(-1,1.5,step=.5))
31
32 fig.show()

```

Listing 9: plotting response function of each system to  $x(t)$ Figure 9: Result graph of the **Listing 9**

### 3.2 Q2.2

Let, see if we can rebuild signal  $x(t)$  from signals  $x_e(t)$  and  $x_r(t)$ . We know that  $x_e(t)$  is even part of the signal  $x(t)$  so if we find the odd part of the signal from  $x_r(t)$ , we can regenerate  $x(t)$ . if we subtract signal  $x_e(t)$  from  $x_r(t)$  when  $n \geq 0$  we will find the odd part of the signal  $x(t)$  and we can also find negative values of odd signals that is negative mirror of its positive values. So signal  $x(t)$  is :

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} x_r(t) & : t \geq 0 \\ x_e(t) - x_r(-t) + x_e(-t) & : o.w \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

The implementation has shown in **Listing 10**. The generated  $x(t)$  has defined using the definition above and then, the regenerated and original  $x(t)$  have plotted in a figure with two axes in a row.

```

1 # Definition of the x(t) signal as a lambda function
2 x = lambda t : -ramp(t+2) * unit(-t-1) + \
3               (ramp(2*t+2)-1) * (unit(t+1)-unit(t)) + \
4               unit(t) - unit(t-2)
5 fx_e = lambda x: lambda n: (x(n) + x(-n))/2

```

```

6  fx_r = lambda x: lambda n: np.array([x(np.array([i]))[0] if i>=0 else 0 for i in n])
7  x_e = fx_e(x)
8  x_r = fx_r(x)
9
10 # x(t) for t>=0
11 nx = lambda t: 2*x_e(t) - x_r(-t)
12 # The function concatenate the negetive part with positive
13 xg = lambda t: np.concatenate((nx(np.array([i for i in t if i<0])),x_r(np.array([i for i
    in t if i>=0]))))
14
15 # Sampling with rate of 100
16 t = np.linspace(-4,4,800)
17 fig, (ax1,ax2) = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(12,6))
18
19 # Plotting original x(t)
20 ax1.plot(t, x(t))
21 ax1.set_title('original $x(t)$')
22 ax1.set_xticks(np.arange(-4,5,step=1))
23 ax1.set_yticks(np.arange(-1,1.5,step=.5))
24
25 # Plotting generated signal
26 ax2.plot(t, xg(t))
27 ax2.set_title('generated $x(t)$ using signals $x_r(t)$ and $x_e(t)$')
28 ax2.set_xticks(np.arange(-4,5,step=1))
29 ax2.set_yticks(np.arange(-1,1.5,step=.5))
30
31 fig.show()

```

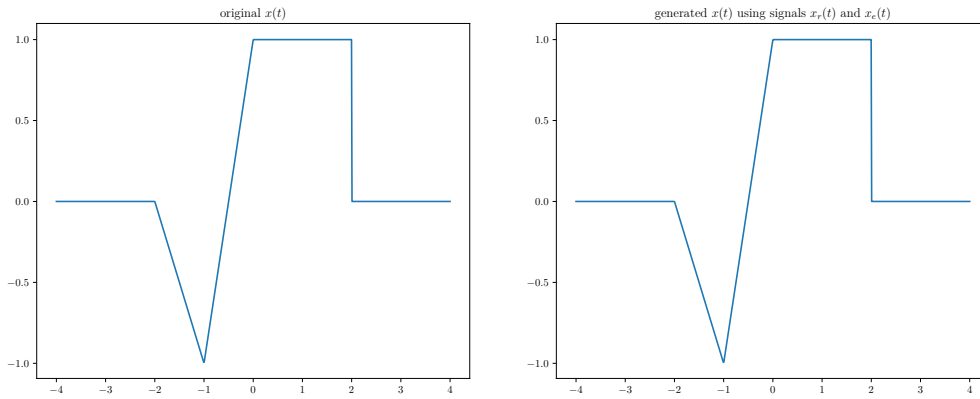
Listing 10: Regneerating signal  $x(t)$  from  $x_e(t)$  and  $x_r(t)$ 

Figure 10: Result graph of the Listing 10

### 3.3 Q2.3

Now, let's see if we can also regenerate signal  $x(t)$  from signals  $x_o(t)$  and  $x_t(t)$ . We can use the same logic, we have the  $x(t)$  values for  $t < 0$  and we can find the even part of the  $x(t)$  by subtracting  $x_o(t)$  from  $x_t(t)$  and using the symmetry property of the even functions to find even part for positive values of  $t$ . But the only problem that still remains is that we don't know the value of  $x(t)$  for  $t = 0$  and its value is not in  $x_o(t)$  nor  $x_t(t)$ . So it is impossible to regenerate the exact  $x(t)$ .

## 4 Systems

This is the answer to Question3

## 5 Signal Energy

This is the answer to Question 4.

## 6 Convolution

This is the answer to Question5.