

 Marwadi University <small>Marwadi Chandarana Group</small>	 NAAC A+	Marwadi University Faculty of Engineering & Technology Department of Information and Communication Technology
Subject: DSIP (01CT0513)	Aim:- Simulate discrete time sequence	
Experiment:- 1	Date:-	Enrollment No:- 92301733041

AIM: To simulate and analyze fundamental signals such as unit impulse, impulse train, unit step, and ramp signals in both continuous and discrete time domains, and to understand their properties, behavior, and importance in digital signal processing.

1. Unit impulse signal:-

```

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def unit_impulse(length, position):
    signal = np.zeros(length)
    signal[position] = 1
    return signal

# Parameters
start = -10 # Start value of the x-axis range
stop = 10 # Stop value of the x-axis range
step = 1 # Step size

# Generate x-axis values
x = np.arange(start, stop+step, step)

# Generate unit impulse signal
impulse_signal = unit_impulse(len(x), abs(start)//step)

# Plot the signal
plt.stem(x, impulse_signal)
plt.xlabel('Time')
plt.ylabel('Amplitude')
plt.title('Unit Impulse Signal')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

```

Output:-



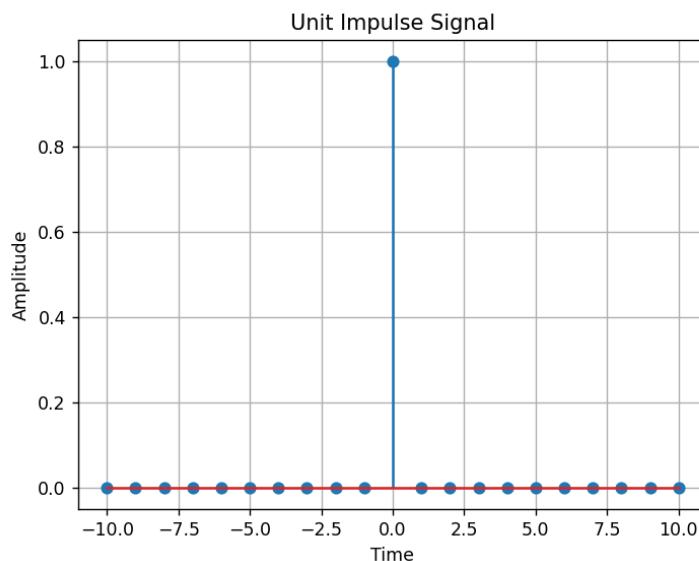
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2. Impulse train signal:-

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def simulate_impulse_train(signal_length, period):
    impulse_train = np.zeros(signal_length)
    for n in range(signal_length):
        if n % period == 0:
            impulse_train[n] = 1
    return impulse_train

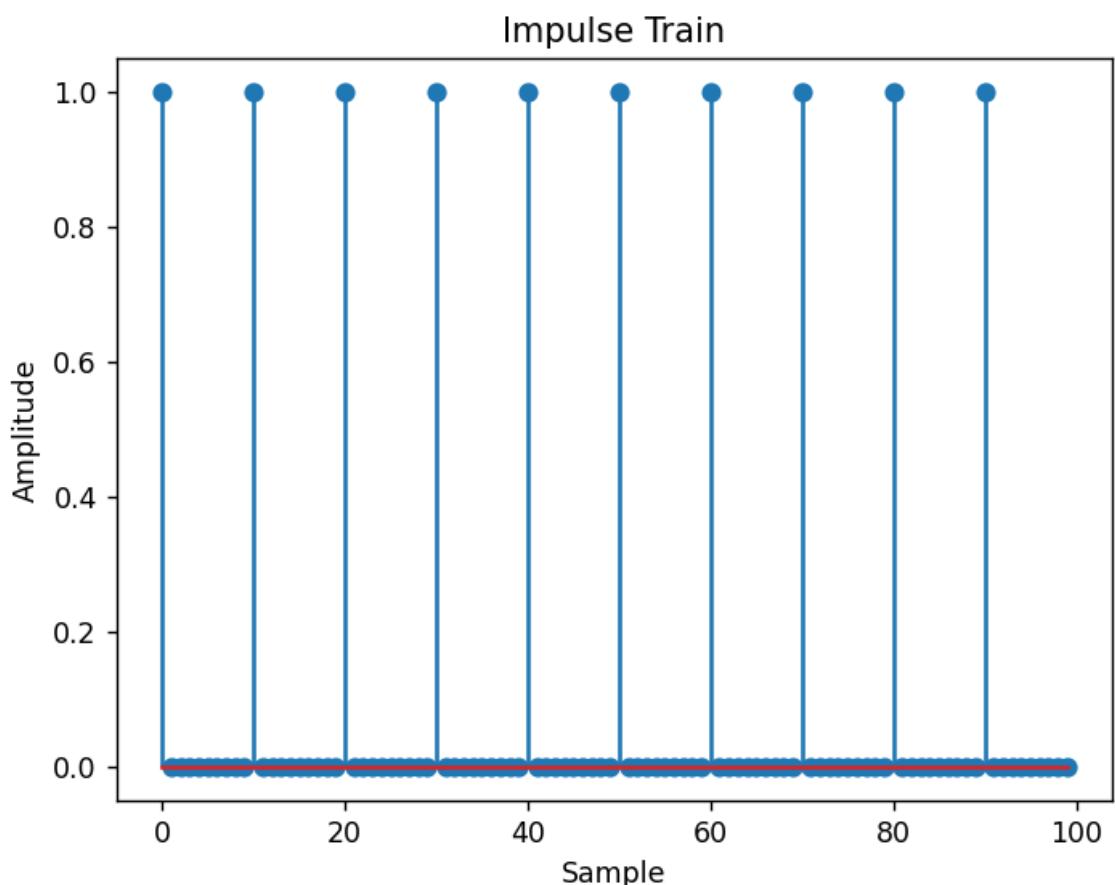
# Define the parameters for the impulse train
signal_length = 100 # Length of the impulse train
period = 10 # Period of the impulse train

# Simulate the impulse train
impulse_train = simulate_impulse_train(signal_length, period)
```

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```
# Plot and display the impulse train
plt.stem(impulse_train)
plt.title('Impulse Train')
plt.xlabel('Sample')
plt.ylabel('Amplitude')
plt.show()

# Save the impulse train array (optional)
# np.savetxt('impulse_train.txt', impulse_train, delimiter=',')
```

Output:-

3. Continuous and Discrete unit step signal's:-

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```

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt


def simulate_continuous_unit_step(time):
    unit_step = np.zeros_like(time)
    unit_step[time >= 0] = 1
    return unit_step


def simulate_discrete_unit_step(num_samples):
    unit_step = np.zeros(num_samples)
    unit_step[num_samples // 2:] = 1
    return unit_step


# Define the time range for the continuous unit step signal
time = np.linspace(-5, 5, 1000) # Time range from -5 to 5


# Simulate the continuous unit step signal
continuous_unit_step = simulate_continuous_unit_step(time)


# Define the number of samples for the discrete unit step signal
num_samples = 20 # Number of samples


# Simulate the discrete unit step signal
discrete_unit_step = simulate_discrete_unit_step(num_samples)


# Plot and display the continuous and discrete unit step signals
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))

```

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```

plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
plt.plot(time, continuous_unit_step)
plt.title('Continuous Unit Step Signal')
plt.xlabel('Time')
plt.ylabel('Amplitude')

plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)
plt.stem(discrete_unit_step)
plt.title('Discrete Unit Step Signal')
plt.xlabel('Sample')
plt.ylabel('Amplitude')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# Save the unit step signal arrays (optional)
# np.savetxt('continuous_unit_step.txt', continuous_unit_step, delimiter=',')
# np.savetxt('discrete_unit_step.txt', discrete_unit_step, delimiter=',')

```

Output:-



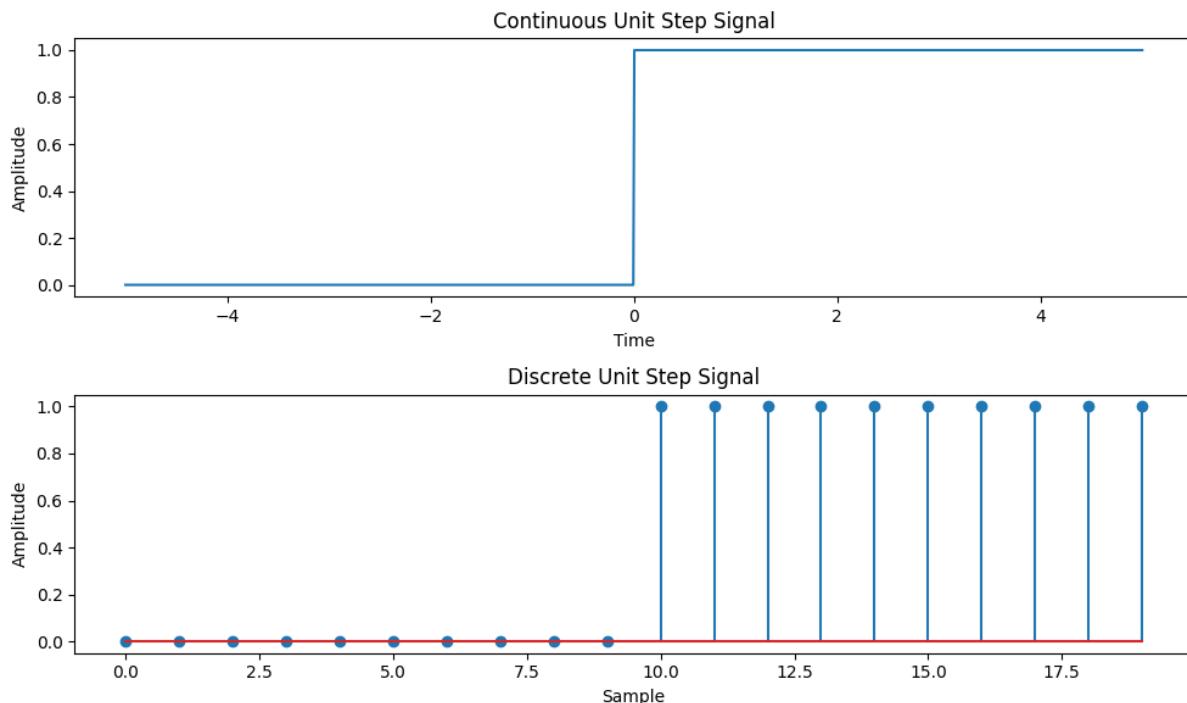
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4. Continuous and Discrete ramp signal:-

```
import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
def simulate_continuous_ramp(time, slope):  
    ramp = np.zeros_like(time)  
    ramp[time >= 0] = slope * time[time >= 0]  
    return ramp
```

```
def simulate_discrete_ramp(num_samples, slope):  
    ramp = np.zeros(num_samples)  
    ramp[num_samples // 2:] = slope * np.arange(num_samples // 2, num_samples)  
    return ramp
```

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```
# Define the time range for the continuous ramp signal
```

```
time = np.linspace(-5, 5, 1000) # Time range from -5 to 5
```

```
# Define the number of samples and slope for the discrete ramp signal
```

```
num_samples = 20 # Number of samples
```

```
slope = 2 # Slope of the ramp
```

```
# Simulate the continuous ramp signal
```

```
continuous_ramp = simulate_continuous_ramp(time, slope)
```

```
# Simulate the discrete ramp signal
```

```
discrete_ramp = simulate_discrete_ramp(num_samples, slope)
```

```
# Plot and display the continuous and discrete ramp signals
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
```

```
plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
```

```
plt.plot(time, continuous_ramp)
```

```
plt.title('Continuous Ramp Signal')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Time')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Amplitude')
```

```
plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)
```

```
plt.stem(discrete_ramp)
```

```
plt.title('Discrete Ramp Signal')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Sample')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Amplitude')
```

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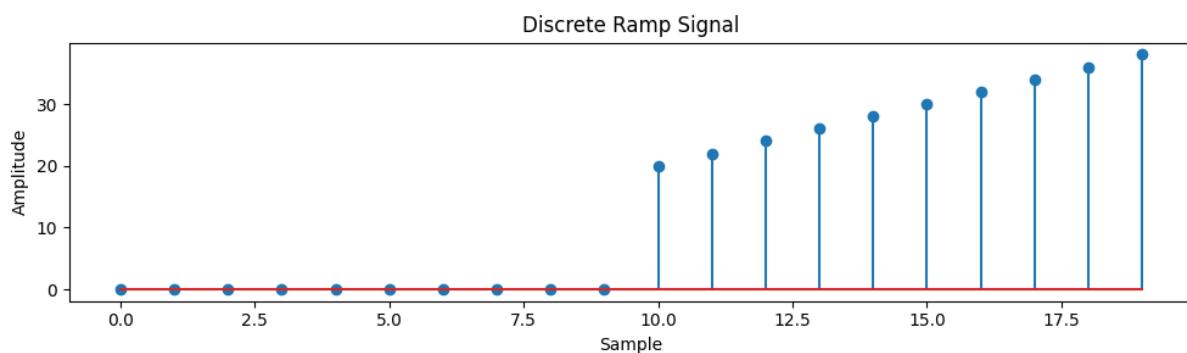
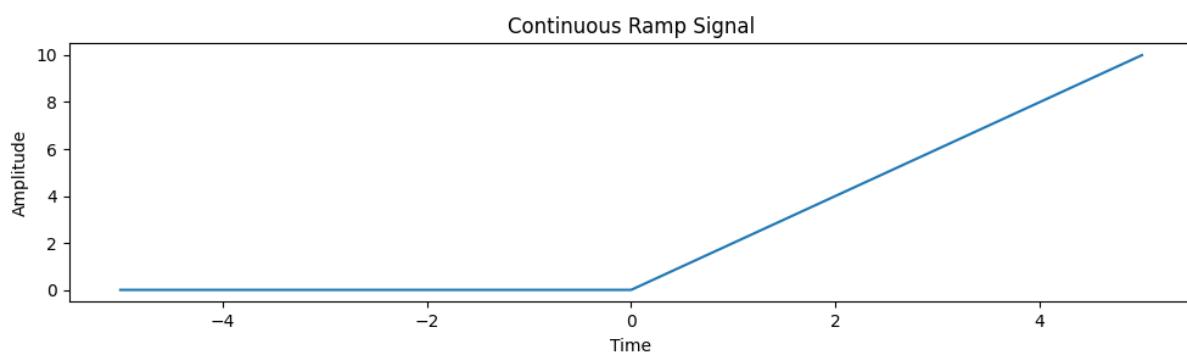
```
plt.tight_layout()
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
# Save the ramp signal arrays (optional)
```

```
# np.savetxt('continuous_ramp.txt', continuous_ramp, delimiter=',')
```

```
# np.savetxt('discrete_ramp.txt', discrete_ramp, delimiter=',')
```

OUTPUT:-

5. Continuous and Discrete exponential signal's:-

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```

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt


def simulate_continuous_exponential(time, amplitude, coefficient):
    exponential_signal = amplitude * np.exp(coefficient * time)
    return exponential_signal


def simulate_discrete_exponential(num_samples, amplitude, coefficient):
    exponential_signal = amplitude * np.exp(coefficient * np.arange(num_samples))
    return exponential_signal


# Define the time range for the continuous exponential signal
time = np.linspace(0, 5, 1000) # Time range from 0 to 5


# Define the number of samples, initial amplitude, and coefficient for the discrete
# exponential signal
num_samples = 20 # Number of samples
amplitude = 2 # Initial amplitude
coefficient = -0.5 # Exponential coefficient


# Simulate the continuous exponential signal
continuous_exponential = simulate_continuous_exponential(time, amplitude,
coefficient)


# Simulate the discrete exponential signal
discrete_exponential = simulate_discrete_exponential(num_samples, amplitude,
coefficient)

```

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Plot and display the continuous and discrete exponential signals

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))

plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)

plt.plot(time, continuous_exponential)

plt.title('Continuous Exponential Signal')

plt.xlabel('Time')

plt.ylabel('Amplitude')
```

```
plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)

plt.stem(discrete_exponential)

plt.title('Discrete Exponential Signal')

plt.xlabel('Sample')

plt.ylabel('Amplitude')
```

```
plt.tight_layout()

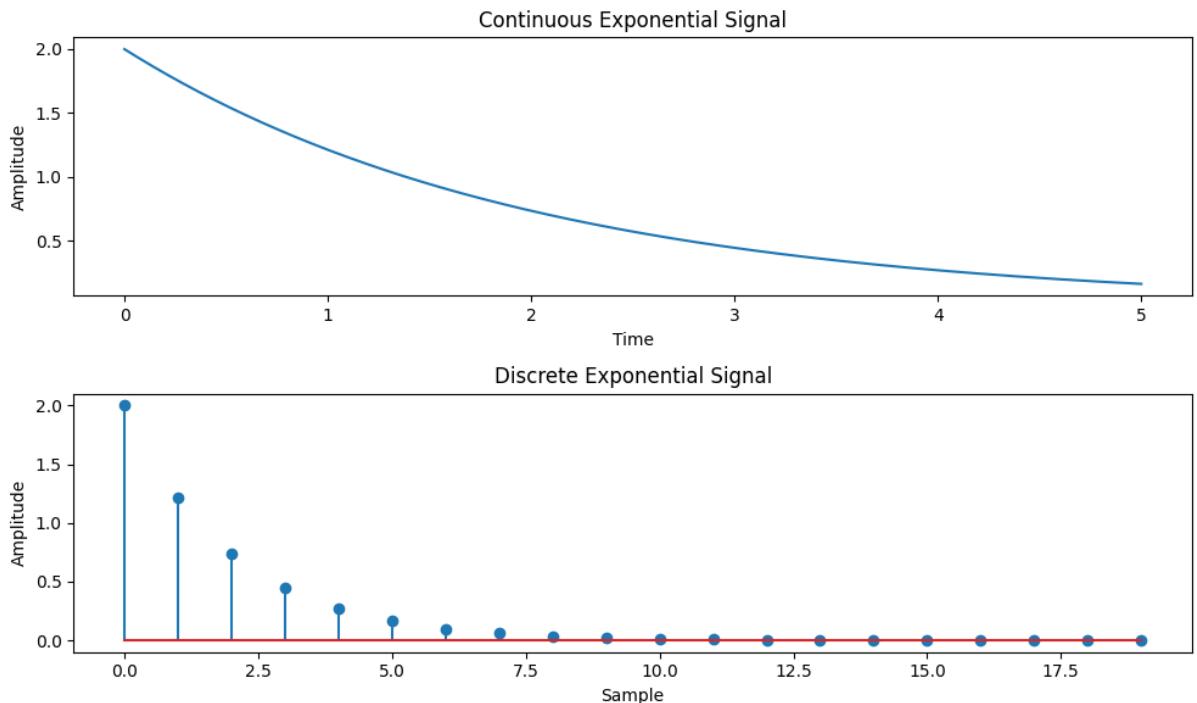
plt.show()
```

```
# Save the exponential signal arrays (optional)

# np.savetxt('continuous_exponential.txt', continuous_exponential, delimiter=',')

# np.savetxt('discrete_exponential.txt', discrete_exponential, delimiter=',')
```

Output:-

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6. Continuous and Discrete parabolic signal's:-

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
def simulate_continuous_parabolic(time, coefficients):
    parabolic_signal = np.polyval(coefficients, time)
    return parabolic_signal
```

```
def simulate_discrete_parabolic(num_samples, coefficients):
    parabolic_signal = np.polyval(coefficients, np.arange(num_samples))
    return parabolic_signal
```

```
# Define the time range for the continuous parabolic signal
```

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```
time = np.linspace(-5, 5, 1000) # Time range from -5 to 5

# Define the number of samples and coefficients for the discrete parabolic signal
num_samples = 20 # Number of samples
coefficients = [1, 2, 1] # Coefficients of the parabolic signal

# Simulate the continuous parabolic signal
continuous_parabolic = simulate_continuous_parabolic(time, coefficients)

# Simulate the discrete parabolic signal
discrete_parabolic = simulate_discrete_parabolic(num_samples, coefficients)

# Plot and display the continuous and discrete parabolic signals
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
plt.plot(time, continuous_parabolic)
plt.title('Continuous Parabolic Signal')
plt.xlabel('Time')
plt.ylabel('Amplitude')

plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)
plt.stem(discrete_parabolic)
plt.title('Discrete Parabolic Signal')
plt.xlabel('Sample')
plt.ylabel('Amplitude')

plt.tight_layout()
```



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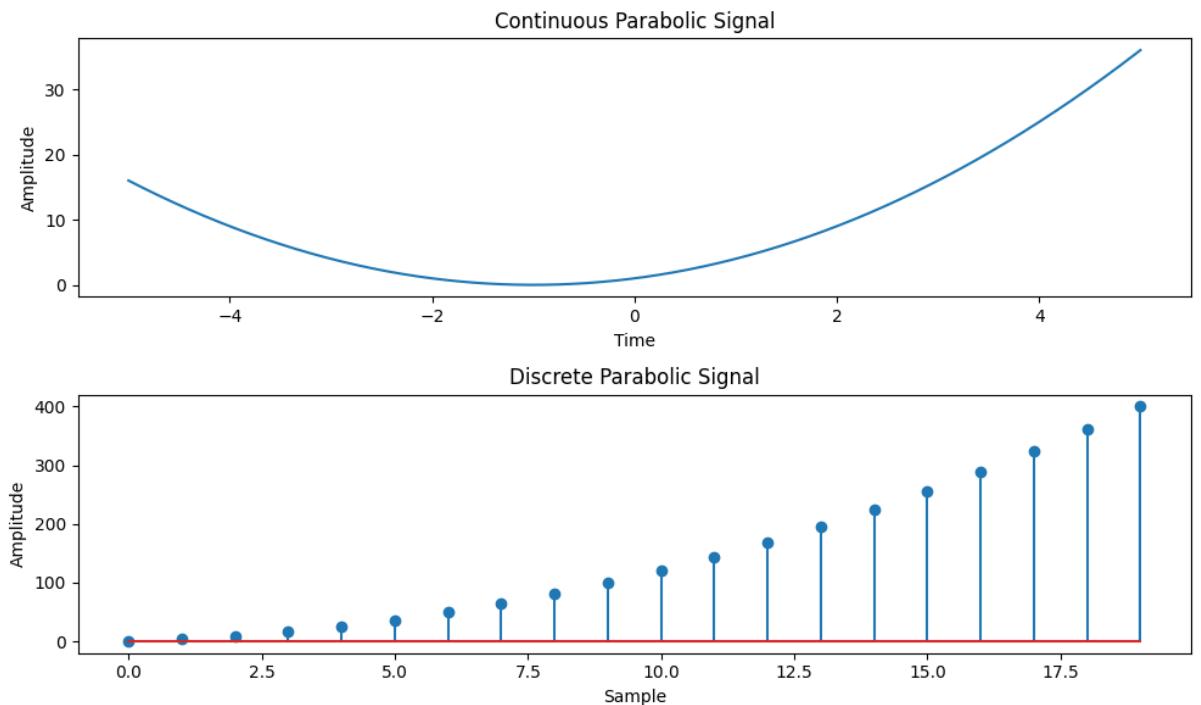
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`plt.show()`

```
# Save the parabolic signal arrays (optional)
# np.savetxt('continuous_parabolic.txt', continuous_parabolic, delimiter=',')
# np.savetxt('discrete_parabolic.txt', discrete_parabolic, delimiter=',')
```

Output:-



7. Continuous and Discrete sine wave signal:-

```
import numpy as np
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
def simulate_continuous_sine_wave(time, amplitude, frequency, phase):
    sine_wave = amplitude * np.sin(2 * np.pi * frequency * time + phase)
    return sine_wave
```

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```
def simulate_discrete_sine_wave(num_samples, sampling_frequency, amplitude,
frequency, phase):
```

```
    time = np.arange(num_samples) / sampling_frequency
```

```
    sine_wave = amplitude * np.sin(2 * np.pi * frequency * time + phase)
```

```
    return sine_wave
```

```
# Define the time range for the continuous sine wave signal
```

```
time = np.linspace(0, 1, 1000) # Time range from 0 to 1 second
```

```
# Define the number of samples, sampling frequency, and parameters for the discrete
sine wave signal
```

```
num_samples = 100 # Number of samples
```

```
sampling_frequency = 10 # Sampling frequency in Hz
```

```
amplitude = 1 # Amplitude of the sine wave
```

```
frequency = 2 # Frequency of the sine wave in Hz
```

```
phase = 0 # Phase angle of the sine wave in radians
```

```
# Simulate the continuous sine wave signal
```

```
continuous_sine_wave = simulate_continuous_sine_wave(time, amplitude, frequency,
phase)
```

```
# Simulate the discrete sine wave signal
```

```
discrete_sine_wave = simulate_discrete_sine_wave(num_samples,
sampling_frequency, amplitude, frequency, phase)
```

```
# Plot and display the continuous and discrete sine wave signals
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
```

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```

plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
plt.plot(time, continuous_sine_wave)
plt.title('Continuous Sine Wave Signal')
plt.xlabel('Time (s)')
plt.ylabel('Amplitude')

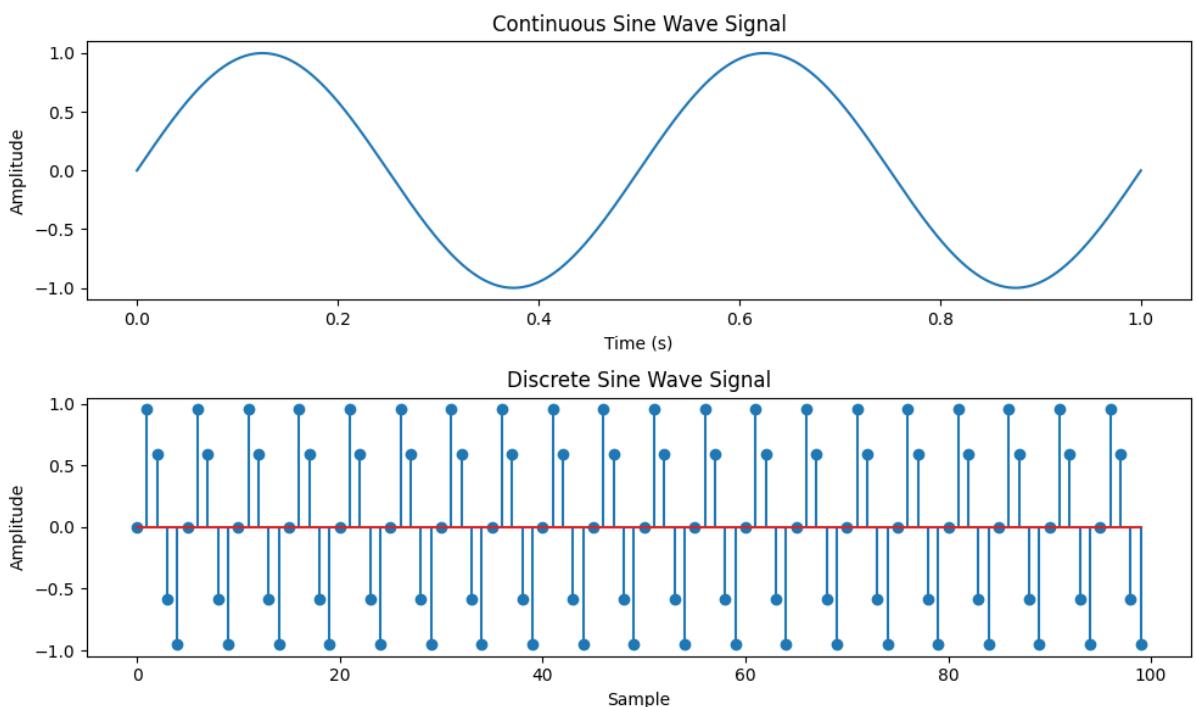
plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)
plt.stem(discrete_sine_wave)
plt.title('Discrete Sine Wave Signal')
plt.xlabel('Sample')
plt.ylabel('Amplitude')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# Save the sine wave signal arrays (optional)
# np.savetxt('continuous_sine_wave.txt', continuous_sine_wave, delimiter=',')
# np.savetxt('discrete_sine_wave.txt', discrete_sine_wave, delimiter=',')

```

Output:-

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8. Simulating the signal of given function $y(t)=u(t)+u(t-1)+3u(t+5)$.

```

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def simulate_function(time):
    y = np.zeros_like(time)
    y[time >= 0] = 1
    y[time >= 1] += 1
    y[time >= -5] += 3
    return y

# Define the time range
time = np.linspace(-10, 10, 1000)

```



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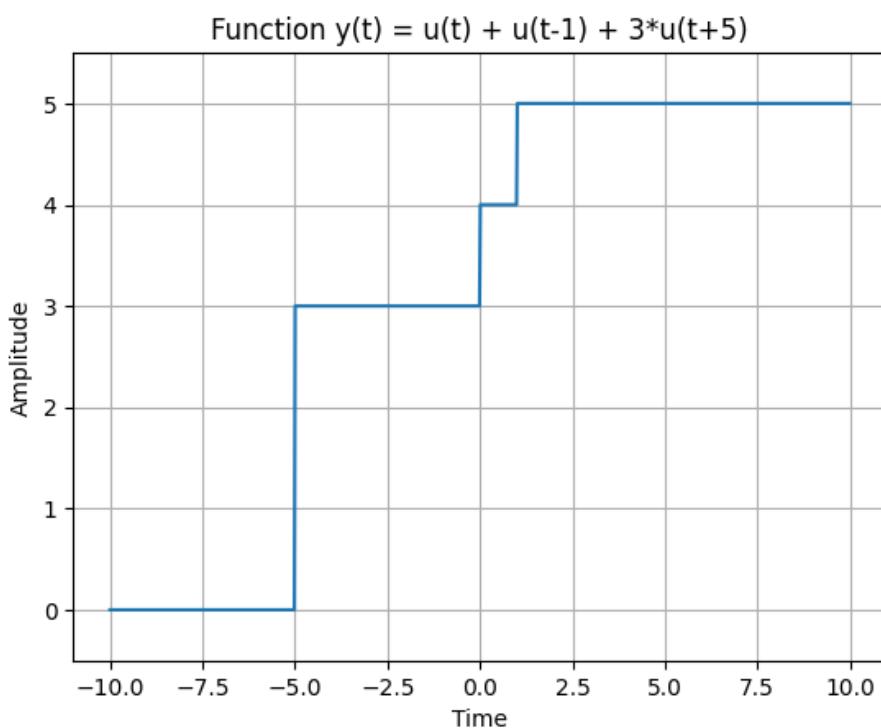
```
# Simulate the function
```

```
function_values = simulate_function(time)
```

```
# Plot and display the function
```

```
plt.plot(time, function_values)  
plt.title('Function y(t) = u(t) + u(t-1) + 3*u(t+5)')  
plt.xlabel('Time')  
plt.ylabel('Amplitude')  
plt.ylim([-0.5, 5.5])  
plt.grid(True)  
plt.show()
```

Output:-



9. Simulate given function $\rightarrow y(t)=\text{Delta}(t)+\text{delta}(t-1)+3*\text{delta}(t+5)$.

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```
import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def simulate_function(time):
    y = np.zeros_like(time)
    y[time == 0] = 1
    y[time == 1] += 1
    y[time == -5] += 3
    return y

# Define the time range
time = np.arange(-10, 11)

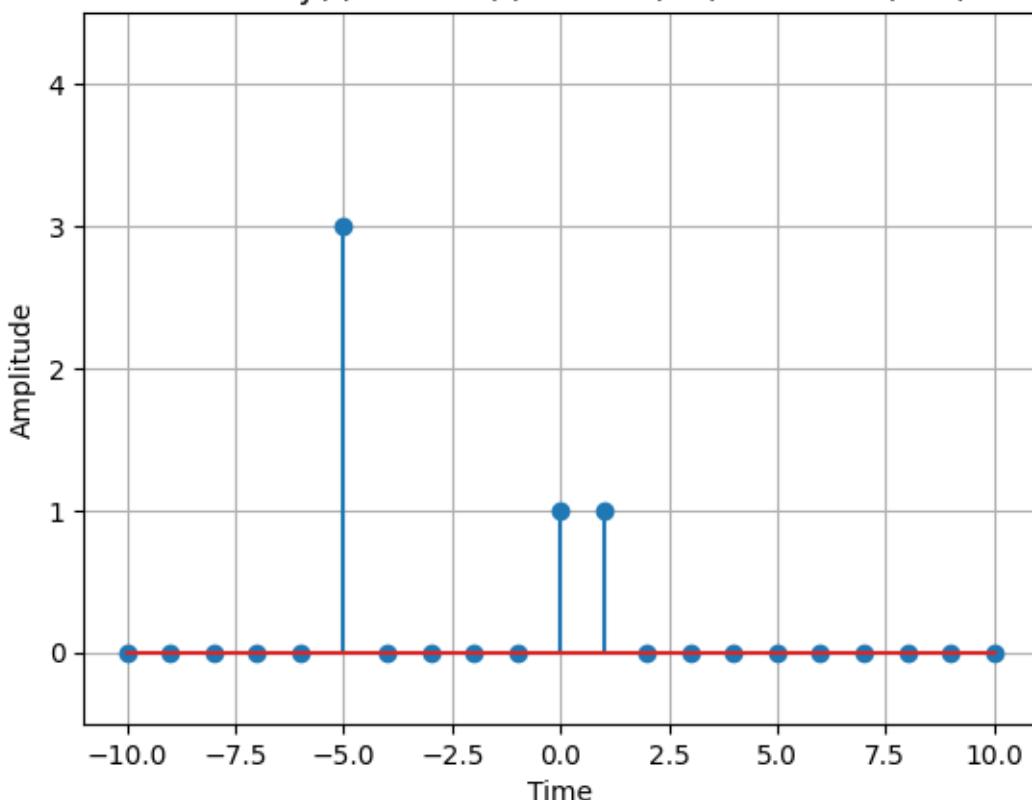
# Simulate the function
function_values = simulate_function(time)

# Plot and display the function
plt.stem(time, function_values)
plt.title('Function y(t) = Delta(t) + delta(t-1) + 3*delta(t+5)')
plt.xlabel('Time')
plt.ylabel('Amplitude')
plt.ylim([-0.5, 4.5])
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

Output:-

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Function $y(t) = \Delta(t) + \Delta(t-1) + 3\Delta(t+5)$



Conclusion:-

In this experiment, we created and studied some basic signals used in signal processing, such as unit impulse, impulse train, unit step, and ramp signals, in both continuous and discrete forms. By changing their parameters and observing their behavior, we understood their mathematical properties, how they change over time, and why they are important in analyzing and designng systems. This hands-on work made the theory clearer and showed how these basic signals act as the foundation for more advanced signal processing.