Digital Signal Processing SS 2024 – Exercise 1 Digital Signal Processing Tutorial

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Exercise 1

We have three complex numbers given:

$$c_1 = -5 + 3j$$
 $c_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{-\frac{3\pi j}{4}}$ $c_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}j$

a) We do the calculations by hand. First, let's use Euler's formula to simplify c_2 :

$$c_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{-\frac{3\pi j}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\left(\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + j\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}j\right) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}j$$

With this, let us now compute the following numbers:

$$c_{4} = c_{1} + c_{2} = -5 - \frac{1}{2} + 3j + \frac{1}{2}j = -\frac{11}{2} + \frac{7}{2}j$$

$$c_{5} = c_{1} \cdot c_{2} = (-5 + 3j) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}j\right) = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{5}{2}j - \frac{3}{2}j - \frac{3}{2} = 1 - 4j$$

$$c_{6} = |c_{3}|^{2} = \left(\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2}}\right)^{2} = \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}\right)^{2} = \left(\sqrt{1}\right)^{2} = 1$$

$$c_{7} = \arg\left(c_{3}\right) = \operatorname{atan2}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \arctan\left(\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}\right) = \arctan\left(1\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$c_{8} = \frac{c_{1}}{c_{2}} = \frac{-5 + 3j}{\frac{-1+1j}{2}} = \frac{-10 + 6j}{-1 + 1j} = \frac{(-1 - 1j)(-10 + 6j)}{(-1 - 1j)(-1 + 1j)} = \frac{10 - 6j + 10j + 6}{1 - 1j + 1j + 1} = 8 - 2j$$

$$c_{9} = c_{1} \cdot c_{1}^{*} = (-5 + 3j)(-5 - 3j) = 25 + 15j - 15j + 9 = 34$$

This is the code we use:

$$c1 = -5 + 3j$$

$$c2 = sqrt(2)/2 * exp((3j*pi)/4)$$

$$c3 = 1/sqrt(2) + 1j/sqrt(2)$$

$$c4 = c1 + c2$$

$$c5 = c1 * c2$$

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c6 = abs(c3)^2

c7 = angle(c3)

c8 = c1 / c2

c9 = c1 * c1'
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These are the results:

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\begin{array}{l} c1 = -5.0000 \, + \, 3.0000 \, \mathrm{i} \\ c2 = -0.5000 \, + \, 0.5000 \, \mathrm{i} \\ c3 = 0.7071 \, + \, 0.7071 \, \mathrm{i} \\ c4 = -5.5000 \, + \, 3.5000 \, \mathrm{i} \\ c5 = 1.0000 \, - \, 4.0000 \, \mathrm{i} \\ c6 = 1.0000 \\ c7 = 0.7854 \\ c8 = 8.0000 \, + \, 2.0000 \, \mathrm{i} \\ c9 = 34 \end{array}
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Checks out. (Question: what is the best way to get this output from MATLAB to latex? The way I did it was copying it from the console, but that was rather cumbersome since I needed to remove the blank lines.)

Exercise 2

Exercise 3

Exercise 4