



Heaven's Light is Our Guide

Rajshahi University of Engineering & Technology
Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering

Lab Report

Course Title : Digital Signal Processing
Sessional

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Experiment No: 02

Experiment Name:

Study of Circular Convolution, Basic Discrete Signal Operation & Trapezoidal Signal Generation

Theory:

Convolution is a tool that helps to determine the output of a Linear Time Invariant(LTI) system with the help of any input signal $x(n)$ and impulse response $h(n)$ of that specific system.

Mathematical definition of convolution for two discrete time signal is

$$x(n)*h(n)=y(n)=\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(k)*h(n-k)=\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} h(k)*x(n-k)$$

Due to convolutions commutative law, both expression of convolution is right.

Code:

Circular Convolution:

```
1  clc
2  x = [ 1 2 3 4]
3  h = [ 1 2 3 4]
4
5  n = length(x);
6  anss = zeros(1,n);
7
8  k=1;
9  for l=1:n
10
11     res = x * h.';
12     anss(k) = res;
13     k=k+1;
14
15     first = x(1);
16     for j=1:(n-1)
17         x(j) = x(j+1);
18     end
19     x(n) = first;
```

```
20
21 end
22
23 disp(anss);
24 figure(1)
25 stem(anss);
```

Addition & subtraction of two discrete signal:

```
1 clc
2
3 n1 = [0,0,0,2,2,2,1,1,0,2]
4 n2 = [2 2 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 3]
5
6 summ = n1 + n2;
7
8 subplot(4,1,1);
9 stem(summ);
10 title('n1 signal');
11
12 subplot(4,1,2);
13 stem(summ);
14 title('n2 signal');
15
16 subplot(4,1,3);
17 stem(summ);
18 title('sum signal');
19
20 subb = n1-n2;
21 subplot(4,1,4);
22 stem(subb);
23 title('subtract signal');
24
```

Code to draw trapezoidal signal:

```
1 clc
2
3 t = (1:200)';
4
5 unitstep = (t>=1 & t<=50);% to generate ramp signal
6 ramp = t.*unitstep;
7
8
9 unitstep_for_step_signal = (t> 50 & t<=150);
10 step_signal = 50* unitstep_for_step_signal;
11
12
13 unitstep_for_negative_ramp = (t>150 & t<=200);
14 negative_ramp = 200 - t.* unitstep_for_negative_ramp;
15 negative_ramp = negative_ramp .* unitstep_for_negative_ramp;
16
17 final_signal = ramp + step_signal + negative_ramp;
18
19 plot(t, final_signal);
20 ylim([0 100]);
21
```

Output:

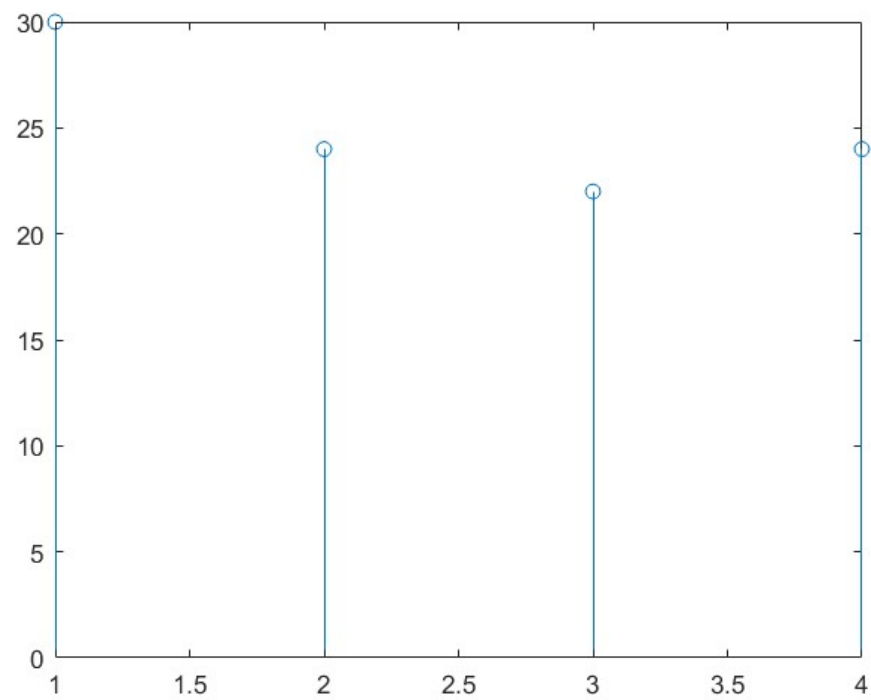


Fig. 1 Plot of circular convolution

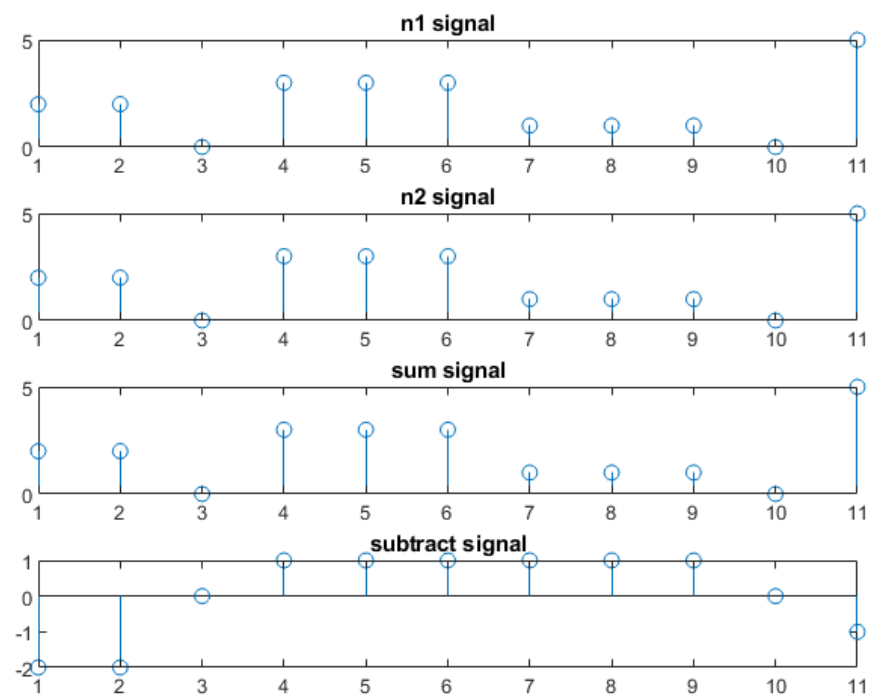


Fig. 2 Plot of summation and subtraction of two signals

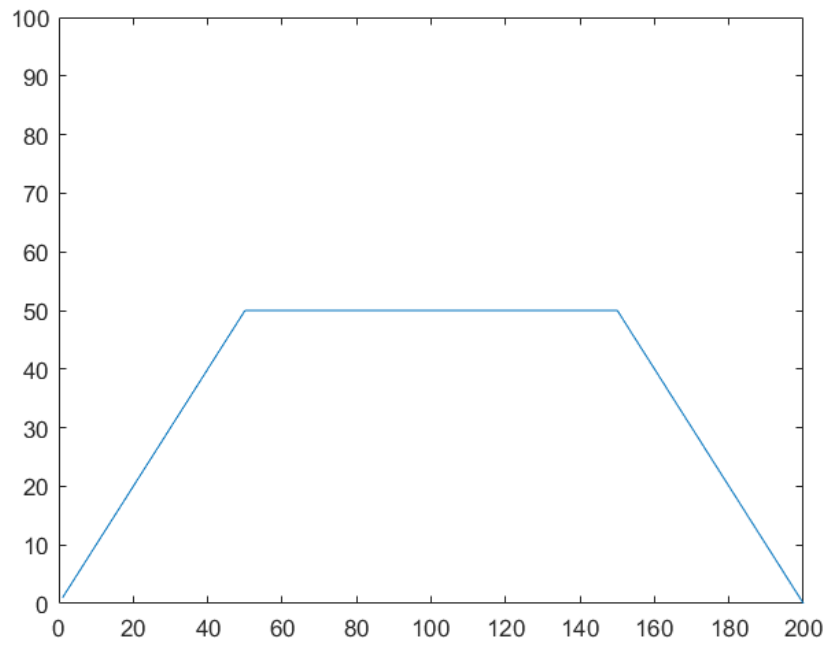


Fig. 3 Trapezoidal Signal

Discussion:

All program shows expected output and all the plots are accurate.