

**"Heaven's light is our guide"**



**Rajshahi University of Engineering & Technology**

**Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering**

**Course Name : Digital Signal Processing Sessional**

**Course No : ECE 4124**

# **Lab Report**

<b>Submitted To</b>	<b>Submitted By</b>
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	<i>Date: 07.05.2023</i>

## **Experiment No: 02**

**Experiment Date: 30.05.2023**

**Experiment Name:** Calculation & Plotting of Linear Convolution method in Matrix method.

### **Theory:**

Convolution is a mathematical tool to combining two signals to form a third signal. Convolution of  $x(t)$  with  $h(t)$ , where  $h(t) = T[\delta(t)]$  is denoted by  $x(t) * \delta(t)$ . Mathematical representation of convolution is:

$$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \delta(t - \tau) d\tau$$

In Matrix Method of calculating the convolution, there are two number of sequences of discrete signal, a matrix has been formed by cross multiplying every element. Then addition of every of-diagonal element is taken as the result of the convolution of the following two discrete signal.

This method is occurred for Linear Invariant System or LTI. So, it is called linear convolution.

### **Code:**

- **Code for plotting Linear Convolution by Matrix method:**

```
1  x=[1 2 3 4];
2  h=[4 4 3 2];
3
4  subplot(3,1,1);
5  stem(x);
6  title('x(t)');
7
8  subplot(3,1,2);
9  stem(h);
10 title('h(t)');
11
12 lenx = length(x);
```

```

13     lenh = length(h);
14     M=zeros(lenx, lenh);
15
16     for i=1:lenx
17         for j=1:lenh
18             M(i,j)=x(i)*h(j);
19         end
20     end
21
22
23     E=lenx+lenh-1;
24     H=zeros(1,E);
25     count=1;
26
27     for t=1:E
28         for i=count:lenx
29             for j=1:i
30                 if(j==1)
31                     a=i;
32                     b=j;
33                 else
34                     a=a-1;
35                     b=b+1;
36                 end
37                 H(t)=H(t)+M(a,b);
38             end
39             break
40         end
41         count=count+1;
42     end
43
44     count=lenh;
45     temp=2;
46
47     for t=lenx+1:E
48         for i=count:E-1
49             for j=i:E-1
50                 if(j==i)
51                     a=lenh;
52                     b=lenx-temp;
53                 else
54                     a=a-1;
55                     b=b+1;
56                 end
57                 H(t)=H(t)+M(a,b);
58             end
59             temp=temp-1;
60             break;
61         end
62         count=count+1;
63     end
64
65
66     subplot(3,1,3);
67     stem(H);
68     title('x(t)*h(t)');

```

### **Output:**

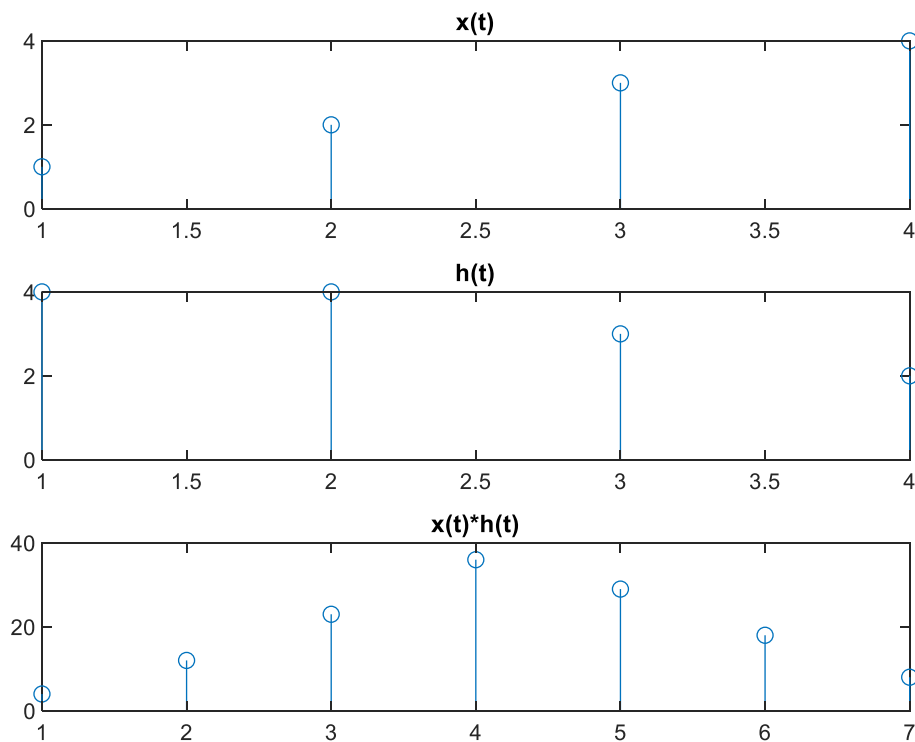


Fig. 1: Output of Linear Convolution by Matrix Method.

### **Discussion:**

This experiment is based on MATLAB simulation. Here we have plotted two discrete signal & their convolve form. The program has been completed successfully & ran in MATLAB without any warning or Error.