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MATLAB Program:
       tfinal=0.02:
       t=0:0.00002:tfinal:
       fd=input('Enter analog freuency');
      %define analog signal for comparison
       rt=cos(2*pi*fd*t);
      %simulate condition for undersampling i.e., fsl<2*fd
       fs1=1.5*fd:
       % define the time vector
       nl=0:1/fs1:tfinal;
       % Generate the undersampled signal
       xnl=cos(2*pi*nl*fd);
       %plot the analog & sampled signals
       subplot(3,2,1); plot(t,xt,'b',n1,xn1,'r*-'); title('undersampled plot');
       %spectrum of discrete signal
       Xkl=fft(xnl);
       % frequency index of spectrum plot
       fl=(0:length(Xkl)-1)*fsl/length(Xkl);
       subplot(3,2,2); stem(fl,abs(Xkl)); title('spectrum of undersampled plot');
       %condition for Nyquist plot
       fs2=2*fd;
       n2=0:1/fs2:tfinal;
       xn2=cos(2*pi*fd*n2);
       subplot(3,2,3); plot(t,xt,'b',u2,xn2,'r*-'); title('Nyquist plot');
       Xk2=fft(xn2);
       f2=(0:length(Xk2)-1)*fs2/length(Xk2);
       subplot(3,2,4); stem(f2,abs(Xk2)); title('spectrum of rightsampled plot');
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       %condition for oversampling
       fs3=10*fd:
       n3=0:1/fs3:tfinal:
       xn3=cos(2*pi*fd*n3);
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subplot(3,2,5); plot(t,xt,'b',n3,xn3,'r*-'); title('Oversampled plot');

subplot(3,2,6); stem(f3,abs(Xk3)); title('spectrum of oversampled plot');

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xlabel('time'); ylabel('amplitude');

f3=(0:length(Xk3)-1)*fs3/length(Xk3);

Xk3=fft(xn3);

