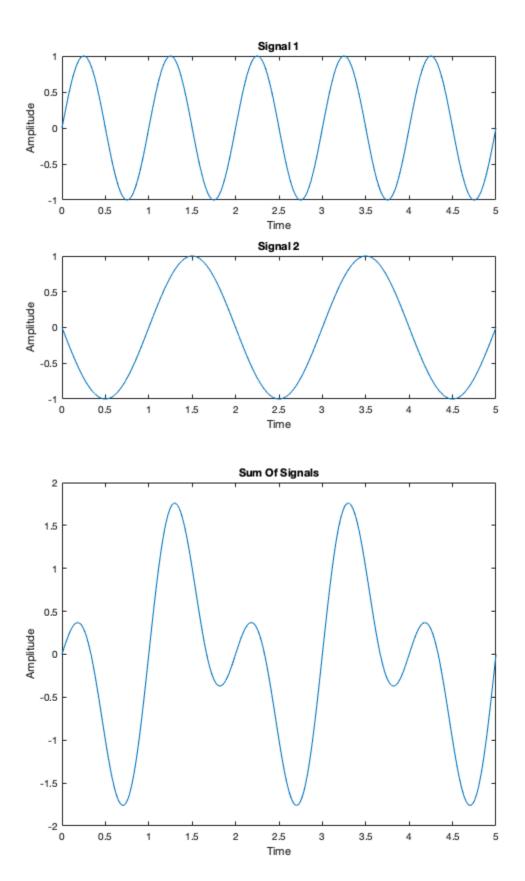
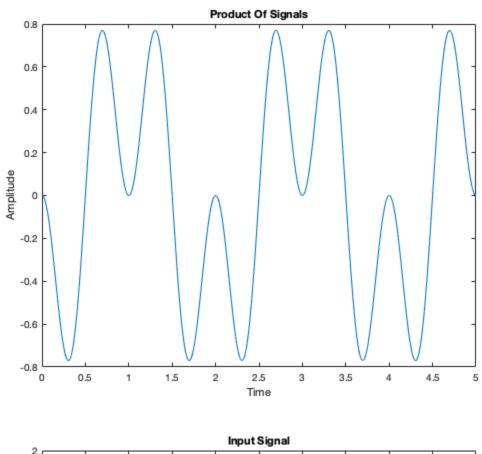
```
% Name - Surag P
% Roll No. - 181EC248
% Experimment one
%Perform basic signal operations.
%Plot the magnitude and phase responses of a continuous time signal.
% Generating Sample Input Signals
clc
clear
t = 0:0.001:5;
signal1 = sin(2*pi*t);
signal2 = cos(pi*t + pi/2);
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(t,signal1)
xlabel('Time');
ylabel('Amplitude');
title('Signal 1');
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(t,signal2)
xlabel('Time');
ylabel('Amplitude');
title('Signal 2');
%Performing Basic Operations on Signals
%Operation 1 : Addition
sum_sig = signal1 + signal2;
figure;
plot(t,sum_sig)
xlabel('Time');
ylabel('Amplitude');
title('Sum Of Signals');
%Operation 2 : Multiplicaiton
mul_sig = signal1 .* signal2;
figure;
plot(t,mul_sig)
xlabel('Time');
ylabel('Amplitude');
title('Product Of Signals');
%Operation 3 : Folded Signal (of Sum of input Signals)
rev_sig = fliplr(sum_sig);
figure;
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(t,sum_sig)
xlabel('Time');
ylabel('Amplitude');
title('Input Signal')
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(t,rev_sig)
```

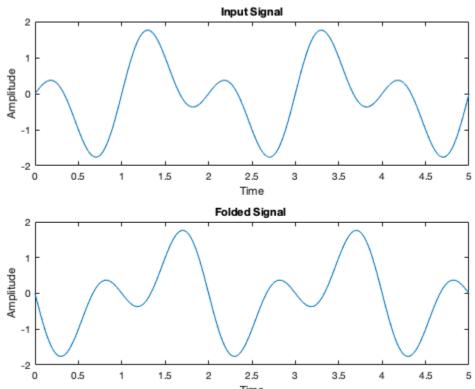
```
xlabel('Time');
ylabel('Amplitude');
title('Folded Signal ');
%Operation 4 : Scaling Signal (Amp. scaling of sum of input Signals)
scal_sig = 5 * (mul_sig);
figure;
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(t,sum_sig)
xlabel('Time');
ylabel('Amplitude');
title('Input Signal')
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(t,scal_sig)
xlabel('Time');
ylabel('Amplitude');
title('Amplitude scaling of Sum of input signals');
*Operation 5 : Shifting Signal (Shifting the sum of input Signals )
figure;
subplot(3,1,1);
plot(t,sum_sig)
xlabel('Time');
ylabel('Amplitude');
title('Input Signal')
subplot(3,1,2);
plot(t+2,sum_sig);
xlabel('t+2');
ylabel('Amplitude');
title('Right Shifted signal');
subplot(3,1,3);
plot(t-2,sum_sig);
xlabel('t-2');
ylabel('Amplitude');
title('Left shifted signal');
*Oeration 6 : Energy And Power Of Signal
Z1 = signal1.^2;
E1=sum(abs(Z1).^2);
disp('Energy of the Signal is');
disp(E1);
P1=(sum(abs(Z1).^2))/length(Z1);
disp('Power of Signal is');
disp(P1);
%%Generating Sample Sequences
X1=1:1:9;
seq 1=[1 3 6 8 0 2 4 5 1];
figure;
subplot(2,2,1);
stem(X1,seq_1);
xlabel('X1');
ylabel('Amplitude');
title('Input Sequence1');
```

```
seq_2=[3 6 8 4 2 3 0 1 3];
subplot(2,2,2);
stem(X1,seq_2);
xlabel('X1');
ylabel('Amplitude');
title('Input Sequence2');
%Operations on Sequences
%Operation 1: Addition of sequences
sum_seq=seq_1+seq_2;
subplot(2,2,3);
stem(X1,sum_seq);
xlabel('X1');
ylabel('Amplitude');
title('Sum Of Sequences ');
%Operation 2: Multiplication of sequences
prod_seq=seq_1.*seq_2;
subplot(2,2,4);
stem(X1,prod_seq);
xlabel('X1');
ylabel('Amplitude');
title('Product Of Sequences');
%Operation 3 : Energy and Power Of Sequences
Z2=seq 1;
E2=sum(abs(Z2).^2);
disp('Energy Of Sequence is ');
disp(E2);
% program for power of a seq
P2=(sum(abs(Z1).^2))/length(Z1);
disp('Power of Sequence is');
disp(P1);
%Calculating Phase and Magnitude responses(sequence 1)
x = seq 1
N=length(x);
n=0:1:N-1;
y=fft(x,N)
subplot(2,1,1);
stem(n,x);
title('Input Sequence');
xlabel('n');
ylabel('Amplitude x[n]');
subplot(2,1,2);
stem(n,y);
title('Output Sequence');
xlabel(' Frequency K');
ylabel('Amplitude X[k]');
x=[1,1,1,1,zeros(1,4)];
N=8;
X=fft(x,N);
magX=abs(X);
```

```
phase=angle(X)*180/pi;
subplot(2,1,1)
plot(magX);
xlabel('K')
ylabel('X(K)')
title('Magnitude Spectrum');
subplot(2,1,2)
plot(phase);
xlabel('K');
ylabel('Degrees');
title('Phase Spectrum');
Energy of the Signal is
  1.8750e+03
Power of Signal is
   0.3749
Energy Of Sequence is
  156
Power of Sequence is
   0.3749
x =
             6
                   8
                        0
y =
 Columns 1 through 4
 30.0000 + 0.0000i -1.9051 - 5.0504i -13.1099 - 0.1331i 4.5000 +
 0.8660i
 Columns 5 through 8
  0.1331i
 Column 9
 -1.9051 + 5.0504i
Warning: Using only the real component of complex data.
```







2

2.5

Time

3

3.5

4

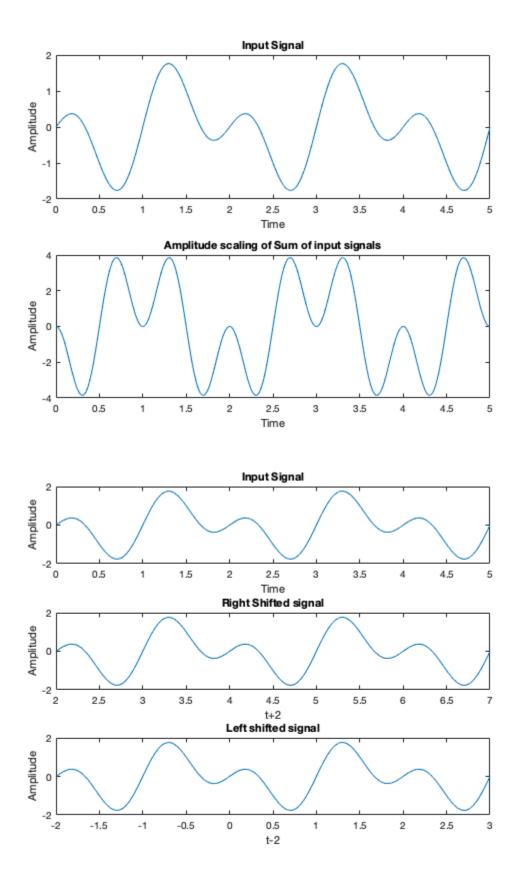
4.5

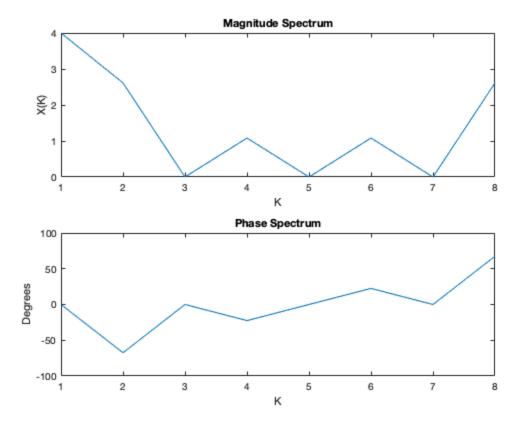
5

0.5

1

1.5





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