Republic of Iraq

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Al-Mustaqbal University College Computer Engineering Techniques Department





Subject: Digital Signal Processing

Third stage

Experiment No. 2

By

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Experiment No.2

Name of Experiment: Generation of Elementary Discrete Time Signals (Part 1)

Aim: develop some elementary discrete time (DT) signals.

Theory:-

A discrete-time signal is an indexed sequence of real or complex numbers. Thus, a discrete-time signal is a function of an integer-valued variable n, that is denoted by x[n]. Although the independent variable n need not necessarily represent "time" (n may, for example, correspond to a spatial coordinate or distance), x[n] is generally referred to as a function of time. Therefore, a real-valued signal x[n] will be represented as shown in Figure below.



Fig . Graphical representation of a discrete-time signal.

The elements of the sequence are called *samples*. The index n associated with each sample is an integer. If appropriate, the range of n will be specified.

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Procedure:

a- Sinusoidal DT signal

clc;

clear all;

close all;

N = input('Enter Number of Samples : ');

n = 0:0.1:N;

x = sin(n);

stem (n,x);

xlabel ('Time');

ylabel ('Amplitude');

title ('Discrete Time Sine Signal');

grid on;

b- b- Square DT signal

clc;

clear all;

close all;

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N = input('Enter the number of Samples:');
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n = 0:0.1:N;
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s = square(2*n);

stem (n,s);

xlabel ('time');

```
ylabel ('amplitude');
```

title ('square wave')

grid on;

c- Complex DT signal $y = e^{(-0.2+2i)n}$

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clc;
clear all;
close all;
n = 0 : 0.1 : 15;
y = [exp((-0.2+2*i)*n)];
stem (n,y,'r');
xlabel ('time');
ylabel ('amplitude');
title ('Discrete Time Complex wave')
grid on;
```

Result





b- Sequare DT signal



c- Complex DT signal

