

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



Subject: Digital Signal Processing

Third Class

Lecture Five

By

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Signal Manipulations

These manipulations are generally compositions of a few basic signal transformations.

1- Time Shifting

A signal $x(n)$ may be shifted in time by replacing the independent variable n by $n-k$, where k is an integer. If k is a positive integer $x(n)$ is shifted to the right by k unit of time $x(n-k)$ (this is referred to as a delay), and it is shifted to the left by k unit of time $x(n+k)$ if k is negative (referred to as an advance).

2- Time Reversal

This transformation is given by $x(n) = x(-n)$ where the independent variable n is replaced by $-n$ and simply involves flipping the signal $x(n)$ with respect to the index n .

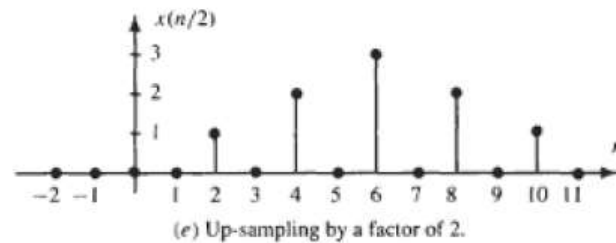
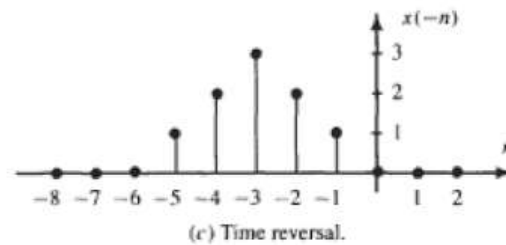
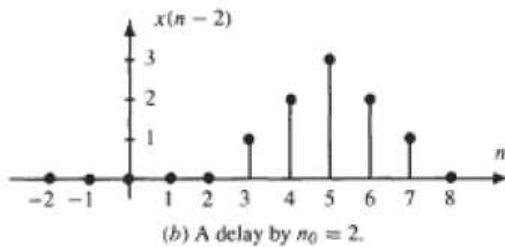
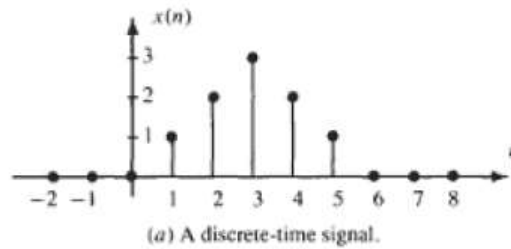
3- Time Scaling

This transformation involves the replacing of the independent variable n by kn or n/k where k is an integer number. The replacing by using kn is $x(kn)$ can be expressed by down-sampling while the replacing by n/k is $x(n/k)$ can be expressed by up-sampling.



Example 1: for the given signal $x[n]$, draw the following $x[n-2]$, $x[-n]$, $x[n/2]$.

Sol:



4- Amplitude Scaling

Amplitude scaling of a signal $x(n)$ by a constant c is accomplished by multiplying every signal value by c :

$$y(n) = c x(n)$$



Example 2: multiply the sequence $x[n]=\{ 2, 4, 3, 0, 7\}$ by a constant $c =3$.

$$y[n]= 3\{2, 4, 3, 0, 7\}= \{6, 12, 9, 0, 21\}$$

5- Addition

The sum of two signals is formed by the pointwise addition of the signal values.

$$y(n) = x_1(n) + x_2(n)$$

Example 3: add the two sequences $\{ 0.5, 3, 1.5, 6\}$ and $\{ 2.5, 0.75, 4, 0.8\}$

$$\begin{aligned} y[n] &= \{ 0.5, 3, 1.5, 6\} + \{2.5, 0.75, 4, 0.8\} = \{0.5+2.5, 3+0.75, 1.5+4, 6+0.8\} \\ &= \{ 3, 3.75, 5.5, 6.8\} \end{aligned}$$