

Scilab Manual for
Digital Signal Processing Lab
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Experiment: 1

DFT / IDFT of given Discrete Time Signal

check Appendix [AP 2](#) for dependency:

dft.sci

Scilab code Solution 1.1 DFT of a sequence

```
1 // Experiment Number : 1.1
2 // Write a program to find the Discrete Fourier
   Transform (DFT) of a discrete time signal
3 // Digital Signal Processing Laboratory
4 // B.Tech III Year II Sem
5 // Student Name :                               Enrolment
   Number :
6 // Course Instructor : K. Manohar
7 // Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology ,
   Hyderabad
8
9
10 // OS : Windows 10 . 1
11 // Scilab 6.0.2
12
```

```

13
14 clc;
15 clear;
16 close;
17
18 exec("C:\Users\HAI\Documents\New folder sci\dft.sci"
    ); //path of dft.sce file in my computer
19 x=input ('enter the time domain signal x='); //time
    domain signal
20 N=input ('enter the DFT length N=');
21 X=dft(x,N); //computind the DFT by calling the dft
    function
22 X1=abs(X); //magnitude of frequency domain signal X
    (k)
23 disp('Magnitude Response of DFT is ');
24 disp(X1);
25 X2=atan(imag(X),real(X)); //phase of frequency
    domain signal X(k)
26 disp('Phase Response of DFT is ');
27 disp(X2);
28
29 //ploting the magnitude spectrum
30
31 subplot(2,1,1);
32 k=0:1:N-1
33 plot2d3(k,X1);
34 xlabel('frequency f');
35 ylabel('amplitude');
36 title('magnitude spectrum of X(k)');
37
38 //plotting the phase spectrum
39
40 subplot(2,1,2);
41 plot2d3(k,X2);
42 xlabel('frequency f');
43 ylabel('phase angle');
44 title('phase spectrum of X(k)');
45

```



```

46
47
48 //enter the time domain signal x=[1 2 1 0]
49
50 //enter the DFT length N=4
51
52
53 // Magnitude Response of DFT is
54
55 //      4.      2.      0.      2.
56
57 // Phase Response of DFT is
58
59 //      0.   -1.5707963      0.   1.5707963

```

check Appendix [AP 1](#) for dependency:

`idft.sci`

Scilab code Solution 1.2 IDFT of a sequence

```

1 // Experiment Number : 1.2
2 //Write a program to find the Inverse Discrete
   Fourier Transform (IDFT) of a discrete time
   signal
3 //Digital Signal Processing Laboratory
4 //B.Tech III Year II Sem
5 // Student Name :                               Enrolment
   Number :
6 // Course Instructor:K.Manohar
7 // Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology ,
   Hyderabad
8
9

```

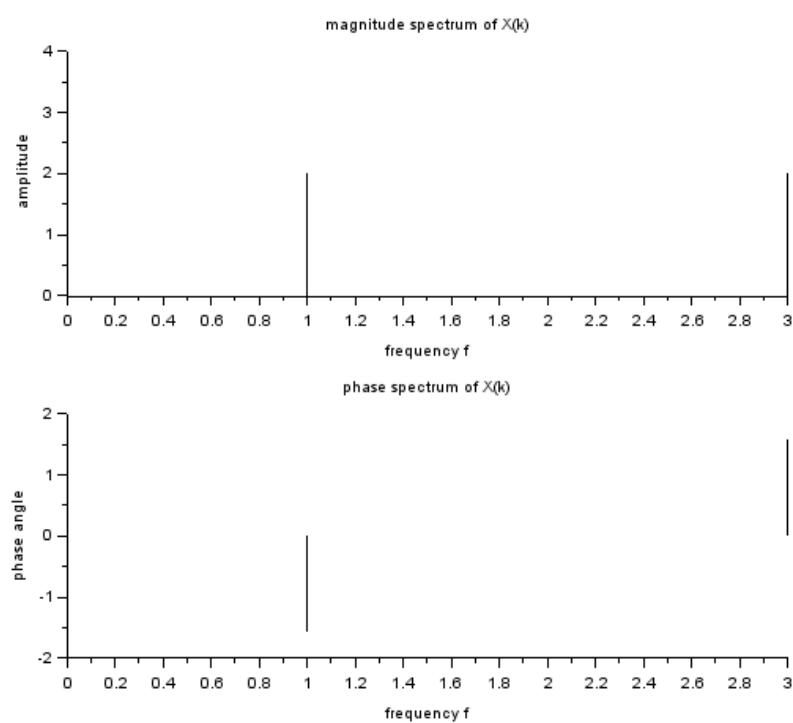


Figure 1.1: DFT of a sequence

```

10 // OS : Windows 10 . 1
11 // Scilab 6.0.2
12
13
14 clc;
15 clear;
16 close;
17
18 exec("C:\Users\HAI\Documents\New folder sci\idft.sci
    "); //path of idft.sce file in my computer
19
20 X=input('enter the frequency domain signal X='); //
    frequency domain signal
21 N=length(X);
22 x=idft(X,N); //computing the IDFT by calling the
    idft function
23 disp('IDFT of given signal is');
24 disp(x);
25 n=0:1:N-1
26 plot2d3(n,x);
27 xlabel('discrete time n');
28 ylabel('amplitude');
29 title('IDFT or time domain signal x(n)');
30
31
32
33 //enter the frequency domain signal X=[4 0 0 0]
34
35
36 // IDFT of given signal is
37
38 // 1. 1. 1. 1.

```

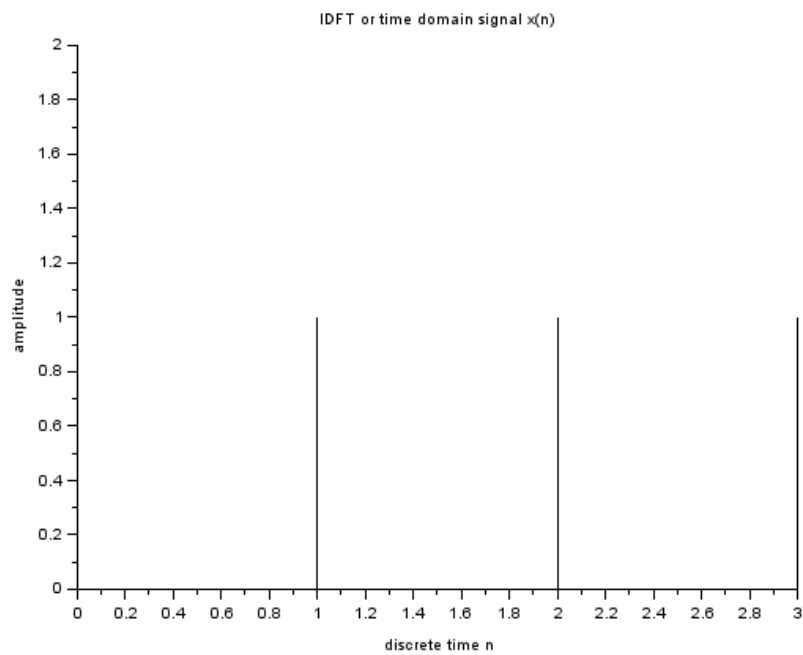


Figure 1.2: IDFT of a sequence

Experiment: 2

Frequency Response of a System

Scilab code Solution 2.0 Frequency Response

```
1 // Experiment Number : 2
2 // Write a program to find the Frequency Response of
  a system with transfer function  $H(Z)=1/[1-0.9Z^{-1}]$ 
3 // Digital Signal Processing Laboratory
4 // B.Tech III Year II Sem
5 // Student Name :                               Enrolment
  Number :
6 // Course Instructor: K. Manohar
7 // Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology,
  Hyderabad
8
9
10 // OS : Windows 10 . 1
11 // Scilab 6.0.2
12
13 clc;
14 clear;
15 close;
```

```

16
17 n=input ('enter the number of points for frequency
           response  n=');
18
19 //frequency response of system
20 w=0:2*%pi/n:2*%pi;
21 h=zeros(1,length(w));
22 for x=1:length(w)
23     h(x)=1/(1-0.9*exp(-%i*w(x)));
24 end
25 h1=abs(h); //magnitude of transfer function
26 h2=atan(imag(h),real(h)); //phase of the transfer
    function
27
28 //plotting the magnitude spectrum
29 subplot(2,1,1);
30 plot(w,h1);
31 xlabel('frequency w');
32 ylabel('amplitude');
33 title('magnitude response of sytem H(w)');
34
35 //plotting the phase spectrum
36 subplot(2,1,2);
37 plot(w,h2);
38 xlabel('frequency w');
39 ylabel('phase angle');
40 title('phase response of sytem H(w)');
41
42
43 //enter the number of points for frequency response
    n=50

```

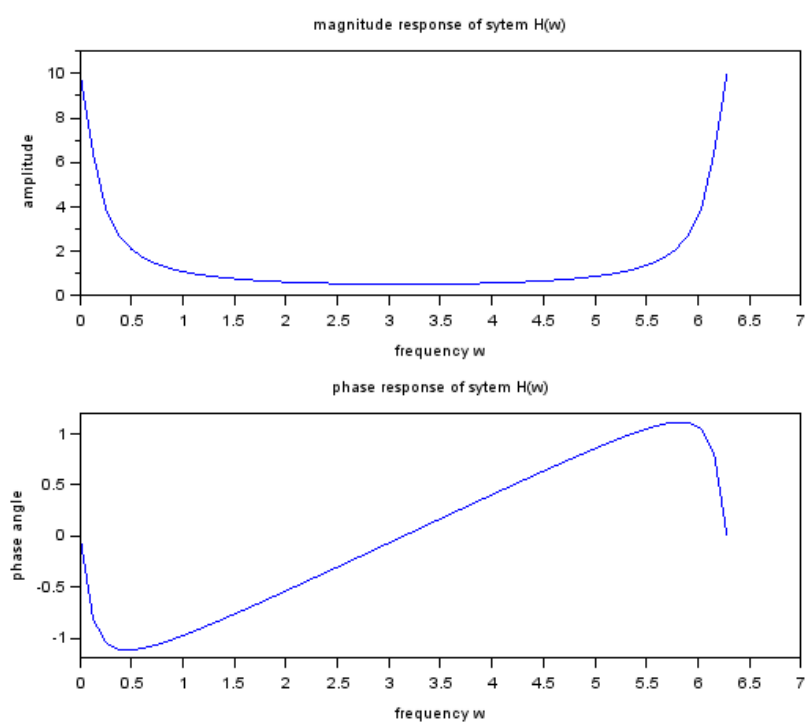


Figure 2.1: Frequency Response

Experiment: 3

Implementation of FFT of a given Sequence

Scilab code Solution 3.0 FFT of a Sequence

```
1 // Experiment Number : 3
2 //Write a program to find the FFT and Inverse FFT of
  a discrete time signal
3 //Digital Signal Processing Laboratory
4 //B.Tech III Year II Sem
5 // Student Name :                               Enrolment
  Number :
6 // Course Instructor:K.Manohar
7 // Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology ,
  Hyderabad
8 //
9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10 . 1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
14 clc;
15 clear;
16 close;
```



```

17
18 //input time domain signal
19
20 x=input ('enter the time domain sequence x=');
21 N=length(x);
22
23 //FFT of a signal
24 y=fft(x); //finding FFT of a sequence
25 disp('Frequency domain signal is');
26 disp(y);
27 y1=abs(y); //finding the magnitude response
28 disp('Magnitude Response is');
29 disp(y1);
30 y2=atan(imag(y),real(y)); //finding the phase
    response
31 disp('Phase Response is');
32 disp(y2);
33
34 //plotting the magnitude spectrum
35
36 k=0:1:N-1
37 subplot(2,2,1);
38 plot2d3(k,y1);
39 xlabel('discrete frequency k');
40 ylabel('amplitude');
41 title('magnitude spectrum of FFT signal');
42
43 //plotting the phase spectrum
44
45 subplot(2,2,2);
46 plot2d3(k,y2);
47 xlabel('discrete frequency k');
48 ylabel('phase angle');
49 title('phase spectrum of FFT signal');
50
51 // Finding Inverse Fast Fourier Transform
52 z=ifft(y);
53 disp('Inverse Fast Fourier Transform is');

```

```

54 disp(z);
55
56 //Plotting Inverse FFT signal
57
58 n=0:1:N-1
59 subplot(2,2,3);
60 plot2d3(n,z);
61 xlabel('discrete time  n');
62 ylabel('amplitude');
63 title('Inverse FFT or time domain signal');
64
65
66 //enter the time domain sequence x=[1 2 3 4]
67
68
69 // Frequency domain signal is
70
71 //      10.   -2. + 2.i   -2.   -2. - 2.i
72
73 // Magnitude Response is
74
75 //      10.      2.8284271      2.      2.8284271
76
77 // Phase Response is
78
79
80 //          column 1 to 3
81
82 //      0.      2.3561945      3.1415927
83
84 //          column 4
85
86 //      -2.3561945
87
88 // Inverse Fast Fourier Transform is
89
90 //      1.      2.      3.      4.

```

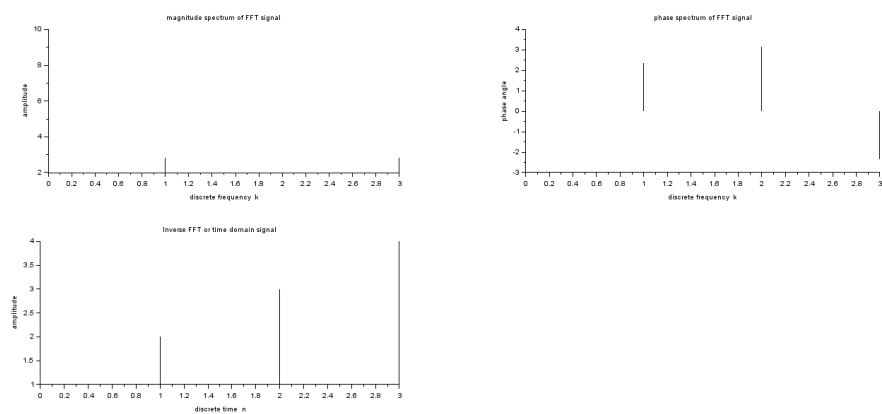


Figure 3.1: FFT of a Sequence

Experiment: 4

Determination of Power Spectrum of a given Signal

Scilab code Solution 4.0 Power Spectral Density of a sequence

```
1 // Experiment Number : 4
2 //Write a program to find the power spectral density
  of a signal
3 //Digital Signal Processing Laboratory
4 //B.Tech III Year II Sem
5 // Student Name :                               Enrolment
  Number :
6 // Course Instructor:K.Manohar
7 // Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology ,
  Hyderabad
8 //
9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10 . 1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
14 clc;
15 clear;
16 close;
```

```

17
18 //generating and plotting the input signal
19
20 x=input('enter the time domain sequence x=');
21 disp(x);
22 N=length(x);
23 n=0:1:N-1
24 subplot(3,1,1);
25 plot2d3(n,x);
26 xlabel('discrete time n');
27 ylabel('amplitude');
28 title('time domain input signal x(n)');
29
30 //generating and plotting autocorrelation signal
31 R=xcorr(x,x);
32 disp(R);
33 N1=length(R);
34 n1=0:1:N1-1
35 subplot(3,1,2);
36 plot2d3(n1,R);
37 xlabel('discrete time n1');
38 ylabel('amplitude');
39 title('Autocorrelation function R(n1)');
40
41 //generating and plotting the power spectral density
    signal
42 P=fft(R);
43 disp(P);
44 N2=length(P);
45 k=0:1:N2-1
46 subplot(3,1,3);
47 plot2d3(k,P);
48 xlabel('discrete frequency k');
49 ylabel('amplitude');
50 title('power spectral density P(k)');
51
52
53 //enter the time domain sequence x=[1 2 3 4]

```

```

54
55
56 //      1.      2.      3.      4.
57
58
59 //              column 1 to 6
60
61 //      4.      11.      20.      30.      20.      11.
62
63 //              column 7
64
65 //      4.
66
67
68 //              column 1 to 2
69
70 //      100.      -38.594245 - 18.586009 i
71
72 //              column 3
73
74 //      3.9066412 + 4.8987731 i
75
76 //              column 4
77
78 //      -1.3123959 - 5.749982 i
79
80 //              column 5
81
82 //      -1.3123959 + 5.749982 i
83
84 //              column 6
85
86 //      3.9066412 - 4.8987731 i
87
88 //              column 7
89
90 //      -38.594245 + 18.586009 i

```

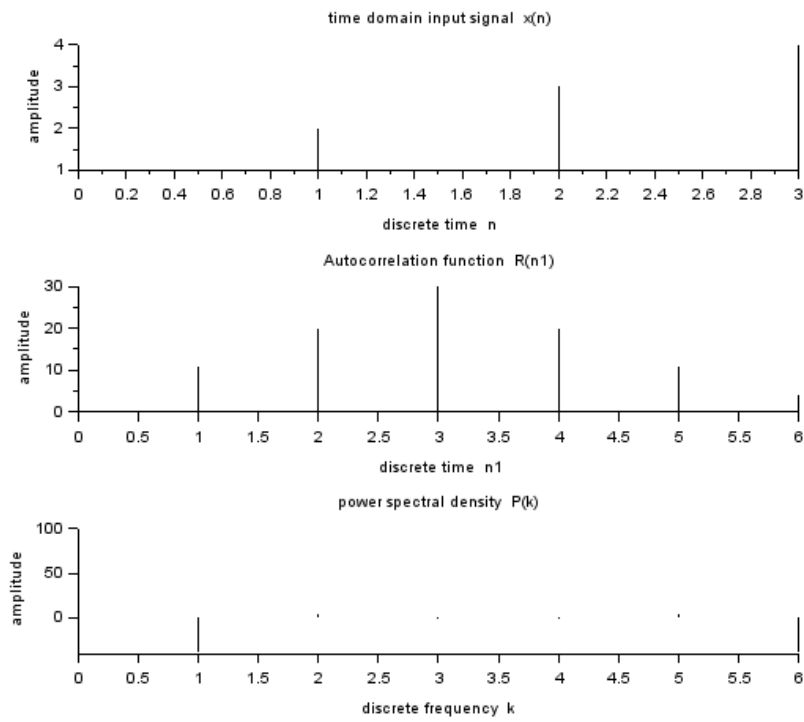


Figure 4.1: Power Spectral Density of a sequence

Experiment: 5

Implementation of Lowpass FIR Filter for given specifications

Scilab code Solution 5.0 Lowpass FIR Filter

```
1 // Experiment Number : 5
2 //Write a program to generate Lowpass FIR Filter for
   given specifications
3 //Digital Signal Processing Laboratory
4 //B.Tech III Year II Sem
5 // Student Name :                               Enrolment
   Number :
6 // Course Instructor:K.Manohar
7 // Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology ,
   Hyderabad
8 //
9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10 . 1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
14 clc;
```



```

15 clear;
16 close;
17
18 fc=input ('enter the cutoff frequency fc=');
19 fs=input ('enter the sampling frequency fs=');
20 N=input ('enter the order of filter N=');
21
22 // finding the magnitude response of Lowpass FIR
    Filter
23
24 w1 =(2*%pi)*(fc/fs);
25 disp(w1,'digital cutoff frequency in radians');
26 wc1 =w1/%pi;
27 disp(wc1,'normalized digital cutoff frequency in
    radians');
28 [wft,wfm,fr]=wfir('lp',N +1,[wc1/2,0],'re',[0,0]);
29 disp(wft,'impulse response of Lowpass FIR filter:h(n
    )=');
30 a=gca();
31 plot(2*fr,wfm);
32 xlabel('normalized digital frequency w');
33 ylabel('magnitude ');
34 title('magnitude response of Lowpass FIR Filter');
35
36
37 //enter the cutoff frequency fc=1200
38
39 //enter the sampling frequency fs=10000
40
41 //enter the order of filter N=3
42
43
44 // digital cutoff frequency in radians
45
46 // 0.7539822
47
48 // normalized digital cutoff frequency in
49 // radians

```

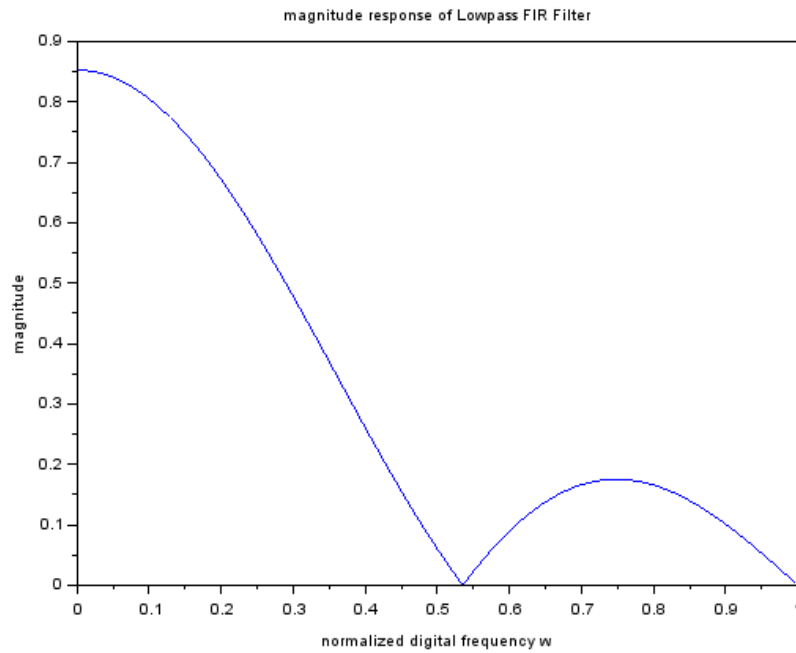


Figure 5.1: Lowpass FIR Filter

```

50 //      0.24
51
52 // impulse response of Lowpass FIR filter
53 // :h(n)=
54
55 //          column 1 to 3
56
57 //      0.1920103      0.2343554      0.2343554
58
59 //          column 4
60
61 //      0.1920103

```

Experiment: 6

Implementation of IIR Filter for given specifications

Scilab code Solution 6.1 Lowpass IIR Filter

```
1 // Experiment Number : 6.1
2 //Write a program to generate lowpass IIR Filter
3 //Digital Signal Processing Laboratory
4 //B.Tech III Year II Sem
5 // Student Name :                               Enrolment
   Number :
6 // Course Instructor:K.Manohar
7 // Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology ,
   Hyderabad
8 //
9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10 . 1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
14 clc;
15 clear;
16 close;
17
```

```

18 fc=input ('enter the cutoff frequency  fc=');
19 fs=input ('enter the sampling frequency  fs=');
20 N=input ('enter the order of the filter  N=');
21 fp=2*fc/fs;
22
23 //generating lowpass Butterworth IIR filter
24
25 [Hz1]=iir(N, 'lp ', 'butt ', [fp/2,0], [0,0]);
26 [Hw1,w1]=frmag(Hz1,256);
27 subplot(2,2,1);
28 plot2d3(w1,abs(Hw1));
29 xlabel('frequency');
30 ylabel('magnitude');
31 title('butterworth lowpass IIR filter');
32
33
34 //generating lowpass Type-I Chebyshev IIR filter
35
36 [Hz3]=iir(N, 'lp ', 'cheb1 ', [fp/2,0], [0.2,0]);
37 [Hw3,w3]=frmag(Hz3,256);
38 subplot(2,2,2);
39 plot2d3(w3,abs(Hw3));
40 xlabel('frequency');
41 ylabel('magnitude');
42 title('type-I chebyshev Lowpass IIR filter');
43
44 //generating lowpass Type-II Chebyshev IIR filter
45
46 [Hz4]=iir(N, 'lp ', 'cheb2 ', [fp/2,0], [0,0.1]);
47 [Hw4,w4]=frmag(Hz4,256);
48 subplot(2,2,3);
49 plot2d3(w4,abs(Hw4));
50 xlabel('frequency');
51 ylabel('magnitude');
52 title('type-II chebyshev Lowpass IIR filter');
53
54 //enter the cutoff frequency  fc=1000
55

```

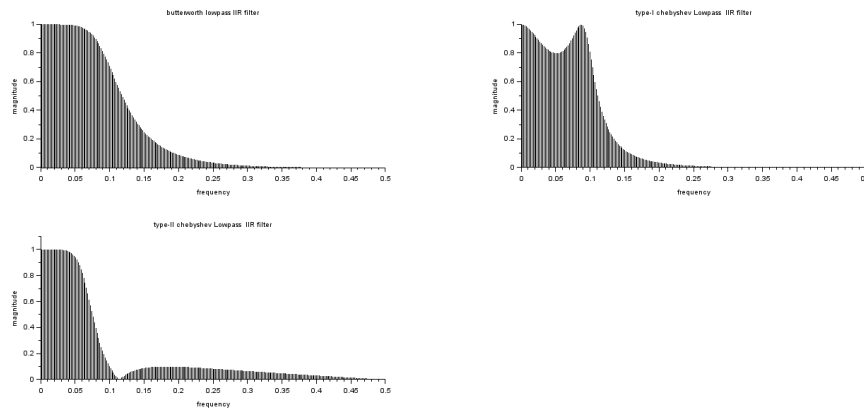


Figure 6.1: Lowpass IIR Filter

```

56 //enter the sampling frequency  fs=10000
57
58 //enter the order of the filter  N=3

```

Scilab code Solution 6.2 Highpass IIR Filter

```

1 // Experiment Number : 6.2
2 //Write a program to generate Highpass IIR Filter
3 //Digital Signal Processing Laboratory
4 //B.Tech III Year II Sem
5 // Student Name :                               Enrolment
   Number :
6 // Course Instructor:K.Manohar
7 // Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology ,
   Hyderabad
8 //
9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10 . 1

```

```

12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
14 clc;
15 clear;
16 close;
17
18 fc=input ('enter the cutoff frequency fc=');
19 fs=input ('enter the sampling frequency fs=');
20 N=input ('enter the order of the filter N=');
21 fp=2*fc/fs;
22
23 //generating Highpass Butterworth IIR filter
24
25 [Hz2]=iir(N, 'hp', 'butt', [fp/2,0], [0,0]);
26 [Hw2,w2]=frmag(Hz2,256);
27 subplot(2,2,1);
28 plot2d3(w2,abs(Hw2));
29 xlabel('frequency');
30 ylabel('magnitude');
31 title('butterworth highpass IIR filter');
32
33 //generating Highpass Type-I Chebyshev IIR filter
34
35 [Hz3]=iir(N, 'hp', 'cheb1', [fp/2,0], [0.2,0]);
36 [Hw3,w3]=frmag(Hz3,256);
37 subplot(2,2,2);
38 plot2d3(w3,abs(Hw3));
39 xlabel('frequency');
40 ylabel('magnitude');
41 title('type-I chebyshev Highpass filter');
42
43 //generating Highpass Type-II Chebyshev IIR filter
44
45 [Hz4]=iir(N, 'hp', 'cheb2', [fp/2,0], [0,0.1]);
46 [Hw4,w4]=frmag(Hz4,256);
47 subplot(2,2,3);
48 plot2d3(w4,abs(Hw4));
49 xlabel('frequency');

```

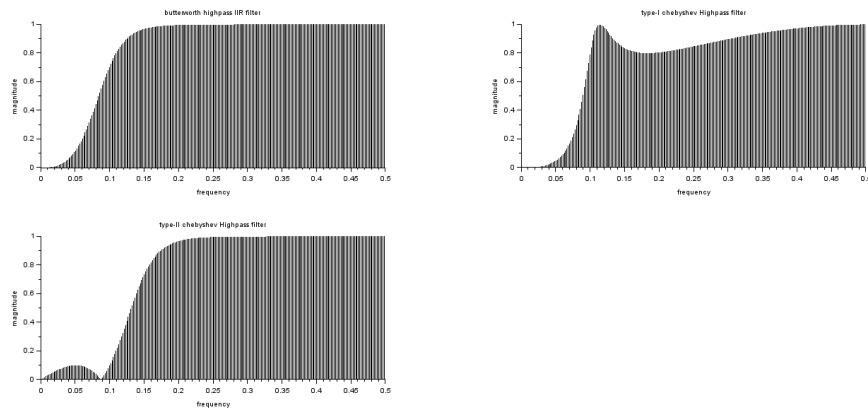


Figure 6.2: Highpass IIR Filter

```

50 ylabel('magnitude');
51 title('type-II chebyshev Highpass filter');
52
53 //enter the cutoff frequency fc=1000
54
55 //enter the sampling frequency fs=10000
56
57 //enter the order of the filter N=3

```

Experiment: 7

Generation of DTMF Signals

Scilab code Solution 7.0 DTMF Signals Generation

```
1 // Experiment Number : 7
2 //Write a program to generate the Dual Tone Multi
   Frequency(DTMF) Signal
3 //Digital Signal Processing Laboratory
4 //B.Tech III Year II Sem
5 // Student Name :                               Enrolment
   Number :
6 // Course Instructor:K.Manohar
7 // Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology ,
   Hyderabad
8 //
9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10 . 1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
14 clc;
15 clear;
16 close;
17
18 fs=input('enter the sampling frequency fs=');
```



```

19 Ts=1/fs;
20 num_samples=input ('enter the number of samples=');
21 dial_number=input ('enter the dial number=');
22 T=Ts*(0:num_samples-1);
23
24 //Generating DTMF Signals
25
26 select dial_number //selecting dial number on
    keypad
27 case 0 then
28     f1=941;
29     f2=1336;
30 case 1 then
31     f1=697;
32     f2=1209;
33 case 2 then
34     f1=697;
35     f2=1336;
36 case 3 then
37     f1=697;
38     f2=1477;
39 case 4 then
40     f1=770;
41     f2=1209;
42 case 5 then
43     f1=770;
44     f2=1336;
45 case 6 then
46     f1=770;
47     f2=1477;
48 case 7 then
49     f1=852;
50     f2=1209;
51 case 8 then
52     f1=852;
53     f2=1336;
54 case 9 then
55     f1=852;

```

```

56         f2=1477;
57     case 'A' then
58         f1=697;
59         f2=1633;
60     case 'B' then
61         f1=770;
62         f2=1633;
63     case 'C' then
64         f1=852;
65         f2=1633;
66     case '*' then
67         f1=941;
68         f2=1209;
69     case '#' then
70         f1=941;
71         f2=1477;
72     case 'D' then
73         f1=941;
74         f2=1633;
75 end
76 first_sine=cos(2**%pi*f1*T);
77 second_sine=cos(2**%pi*f2*T);
78 dtmf_signal=first_sine+second_sine;
79 plot(dtmf_signal);
80 xlabel(' time t ');
81 ylabel(' amplitude ');
82 title('Dual Tone Multi Frequency (DTMF) signal ');
83
84
85 //enter the sampling frequency fs=8000
86
87 //enter the number of samples=100
88
89 //enter the dial number=9

```

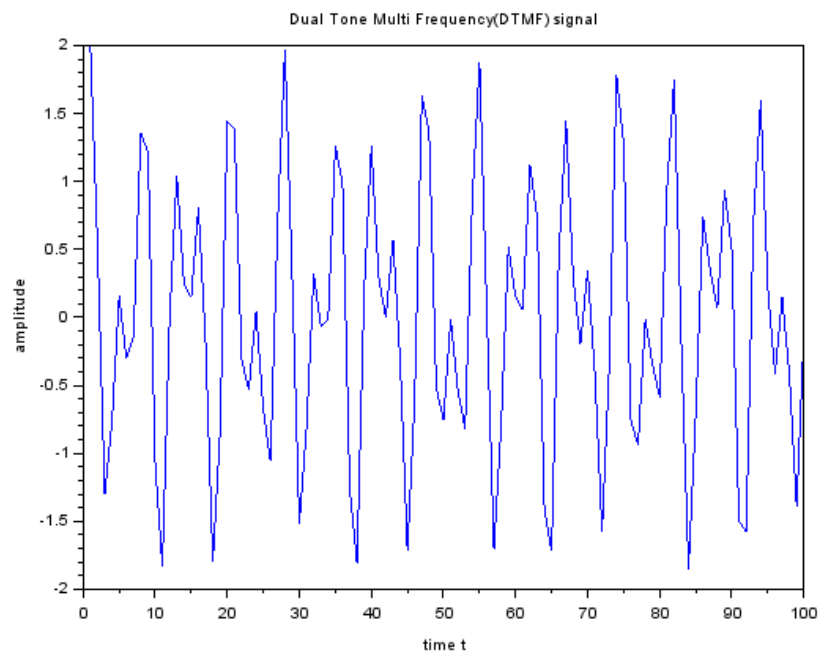


Figure 7.1: DTMF Signals Generation

Experiment: 8

Implementation of Decimation Process

Scilab code Solution 8.0 Decimation of a Signal

```
1 // Experiment Number : 8
2 //Write a program to implement the decimation
  process
3 //Digital Signal Processing Laboratory
4 //B.Tech III Year II Sem
5 // Student Name :                               Enrolment
  Number :
6 // Course Instructor:K.Manohar
7 // Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology ,
  Hyderabad
8
9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10 . 1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
14 clc;
15 clear;
16 close;
```

```

17
18 //generation of input signal
19
20 N=input ('enter the number of points in input signal
           N=');
21 n=0:1:N-1
22 A=input ('enter the amplitude of input sinusoidal
           signal A=');
23 fo=input ('enter the frequency of input sinusoidal
           signal fo=');
24 x=A*sin(2*%pi*fo*n);
25 disp(x);
26
27 //plotting the input signal
28
29 subplot(2,1,1);
30 plot2d3(n,x);
31 xlabel('discrete time n');
32 ylabel('amplitude');
33 title('input signal x(n)');
34
35 //generation of decimation signal
36 M=input ('enter the decimation factor M=');
37 n1=1:1:N/M;
38 x1=x(1:M:N)
39 disp(x1);
40
41 // plotting the decimation signal
42
43 subplot(2,1,2);
44 plot2d3(n1-1,x1);
45 xlabel('discrete time n');
46 ylabel('amplitude');
47 title('decimated signal x(Mn)');
48
49 //enter the number of points in input signal N=10
50
51 //enter the amplitude of input sinusoidal signal A

```

```

    =1
52
53 //enter the frequency of input sinusoidal signal  fo
    =0.1
54
55
56
57 //          column 1 to 3
58
59 //    0.    0.5877853    0.9510565
60
61 //          column 4 to 6
62
63 //    0.9510565    0.5877853    1.225D-16
64
65 //          column 7 to 9
66
67 //   -0.5877853   -0.9510565   -0.9510565
68
69 //          column 10
70
71 //   -0.5877853
72 //enter the decimation factor  M=2
73
74
75
76 //          column 1 to 3
77
78 //    0.    0.9510565    0.5877853
79
80 //          column 4 to 5
81
82 //   -0.5877853   -0.9510565

```

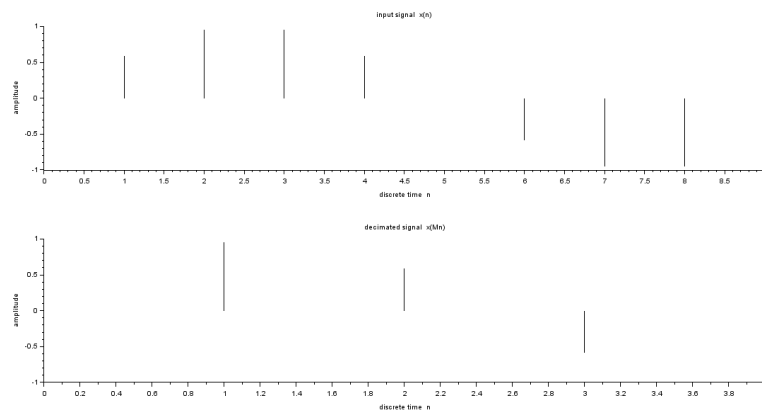


Figure 8.1: Decimation of a Signal

Experiment: 9

Implementation of Interpolation Process

Scilab code Solution 9.0 Interpolation of a Signal

```
1 // Experiment Number : 9
2 //Write a program to implement the Interpolation
  process
3 //Digital Signal Processing Laboratory
4 //B.Tech III Year II Sem
5 // Student Name :                               Enrolment
  Number :
6 // Course Instructor:K.Manohar
7 // Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology ,
  Hyderabad
8
9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10 . 1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
14 clc;
15 clear;
16 close;
```



```

17
18 //generation of input signal
19
20 N=input ('enter the number of points in input signal
           N=');
21 n=0:1:N-1
22 A=input ('enter the amplitude of input sinusoidal
           signal A=');
23 fo=input ('enter the frequency of input sinusoidal
           signal fo=');
24 x=A*sin(2*%pi*fo*n);
25 disp(x);
26
27 //plotting the input signal
28
29 subplot(2,1,1);
30 plot2d3(n,x);
31 xlabel('discrete time n');
32 ylabel('amplitude');
33 title('input signal x(n)');
34
35 //Generation of interpolation signal
36
37 L=input ('enter the interpolation factor L=');
38 n1=1:1:L*N;
39 x1=zeros(1,L*N)];
40 j=1:L:L*N;
41 x1(j)=x;
42 disp(x1);
43
44 //plotting the interpolated signal
45
46 subplot(2,1,2);
47 plot2d3(n1,x1);
48 xlabel('discrete time n');
49 ylabel('amplitude');
50 title('upsampled signal x(n/L)');
51

```

```

52 //enter the number of points in input signal  N=10
53
54 //enter the amplitude of input sinusoidal signal  A
    =1
55
56 //enter the frequency of input sinusoidal signal  fo
    =0.1
57
58
59
60 //          column 1 to 3
61
62 //    0.    0.5877853    0.9510565
63
64 //          column 4 to 6
65
66 //    0.9510565    0.5877853    1.225D-16
67
68 //          column 7 to 9
69
70 //   -0.5877853   -0.9510565   -0.9510565
71
72 //          column 10
73
74 //   -0.5877853
75 //enter the interpolation factor  L=2
76
77
78
79 //          column 1 to 4
80
81 //    0.    0.    0.5877853    0.
82
83 //          column 5 to 8
84
85 //    0.9510565    0.    0.9510565    0.
86
87 //          column 9 to 12

```

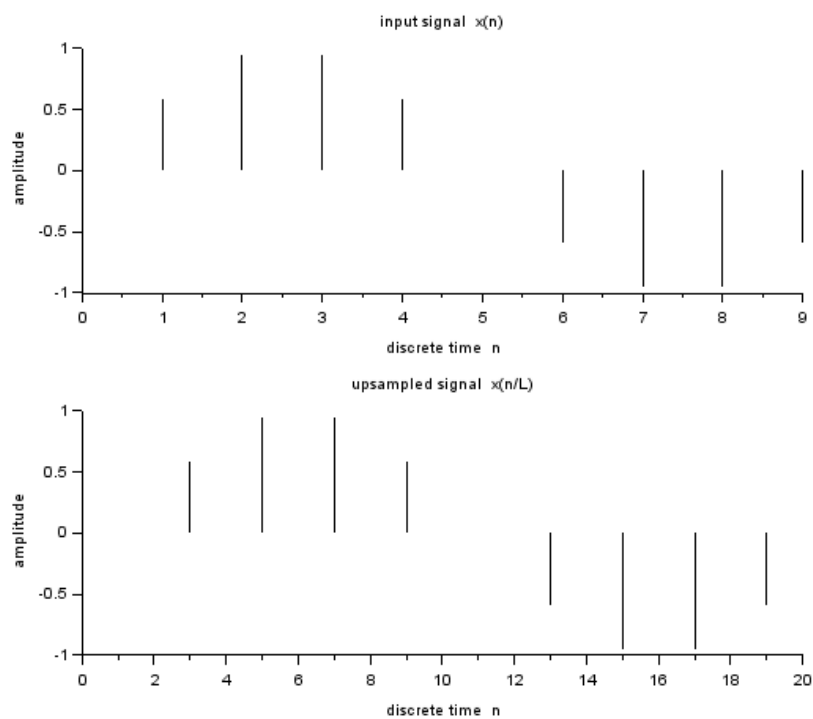


Figure 9.1: Interpolation of a Signal

```

88
89 //      0.5877853      0.      1.225D-16      0.
90
91 //              column 13 to 16
92
93 //     -0.5877853      0.     -0.9510565      0.
94
95 //              column 17 to 20
96
97 //     -0.9510565      0.     -0.5877853      0.

```

Experiment: 10

Implementation of Sampling rate conversion by a factor I/D

Scilab code Solution 10.0 Sampling Rate converter

```
1 // Experiment Number : 10
2 //Write a program to implement the sampling rate
  conversion by a factor I/D or L/M
3 //Digital Signal Processing Laboratory
4 //B.Tech III Year II Sem
5 // Student Name :                               Enrolment
  Number :
6 // Course Instructor:K.Manohar
7 // Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology ,
  Hyderabad
8
9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10 . 1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
14 clc;
15 clear;
16 close;
```

```

17
18 L=input('enter the upsampling factor  L=');
19 M=input('enter the downsampling factor  M=');
20
21 //generation of input signal
22
23 N=input ('enter the number of points in input signal
           N=');
24 A=input ('enter the amplitude of input sinusoidal
           signal  A=');
25 fo=input ('enter the frequency of input sinusoidal
           signal  fo=');
26 n=0:1:N-1
27 x=A*sin(2*%pi*fo*n);
28 disp(x);
29
30 //plotting the input signal
31
32 subplot(2,1,1);
33 plot2d3(n,x(1:30));
34 xlabel('discrete time  n');
35 ylabel('amplitude');
36 title('input signal  x(n)');
37
38 // sampling rate converted by a factor L/M signal
39 y=intdec(x,L/M);
40 disp(y);
41
42 //plotting the sampling rate converted signal
43 m=0:(30*L/M)-1
44 subplot(2,1,2);
45 plot2d3(m,y(1:30*L/M));
46 xlabel('discrete time  m');
47 ylabel('amplitude');
48 title('sampling rate converted signal');
49
50
51 //enter the upsampling factor  L=10

```

```

52
53 //enter the downsampling factor M=5
54
55 //enter the number of points in input signal N=30
56
57 //enter the amplitude of input sinusoidal signal A
    =1
58
59 //enter the frequency of input sinusoidal signal fo
    =0.43
60
61
62
63 //          column 1 to 3
64
65 //    0.    0.4257793   -0.7705132
66
67 //          column 4 to 6
68
69 //    0.9685832   -0.9822873    0.809017
70
71 //          column 7 to 9
72
73 //   -0.4817537    0.0627905    0.3681246
74
75 //          column 10 to 12
76
77 //   -0.7289686    0.9510565   -0.9921147
78
79 //          column 13 to 15
80
81 //    0.8443279   -0.5358268    0.1253332
82
83 //          column 16 to 18
84
85 //    0.309017   -0.6845471    0.9297765
86
87 //          column 19 to 21

```

```

88
89 //  -0.9980267    0.8763067   -0.5877853
90
91 //           column 22 to 24
92
93 //    0.1873813    0.2486899   -0.637424
94
95 //           column 25 to 27
96
97 //    0.9048271   -1.    0.9048271
98
99 //           column 28 to 30
100
101 //   -0.637424    0.2486899    0.1873813
102
103
104 //           column 1 to 3
105
106 //   -0.0044437    0.8162176    0.430223
107
108 //           column 4 to 6
109
110 //   -0.6991301   -0.774957    0.3930428
111
112 //           column 7 to 9
113
114 //    0.9730269    0.0130957   -0.986731
115
116 //           column 10 to 12
117
118 //   -0.431533    0.8134607    0.7777726
119
120 //           column 13 to 15
121
122 //   -0.4861974   -0.983244    0.0672342
123
124 //           column 16 to 18
125

```

```

126 //      1.0072059      0.3636808      -0.8440229
127
128 //      column 19 to 21
129
130 //      -0.7245249      0.5240108      0.9466128
131
132 //      column 22 to 24
133
134 //      -0.1075454      -0.987671      -0.3264978
135
136 //      column 25 to 27
137
138 //      0.8398842      0.6957976      -0.5313831
139
140 //      column 28 to 30
141
142 //      -0.930282      0.1208895      0.9854806
143
144 //      column 31 to 33
145
146 //      0.3134607      -0.8509991      -0.6889908
147
148 //      column 34 to 36
149
150 //      0.5525013      0.9342202      -0.1468245
151
152 //      column 37 to 39
153
154 //      -1.0024705      -0.2888443      0.8807504
155
156 //      column 40 to 42
157
158 //      0.67167      -0.592229      -0.9289559
159
160 //      column 43 to 45
161
162 //      0.191825      1.0120117      0.2442462
163

```



```

164 //          column 46 to 48
165
166 //  -0.9054772  -0.6329803   0.6303453
167
168 //          column 49 to 51
169
170 //   0.9003833  -0.2401604  -0.9955563
171
172 //          column 52 to 54
173
174 //  -0.1887578   0.9003833   0.5708187
175
176 //          column 55 to 57
177
178 //  -0.6329803  -0.8243498   0.2442462
179
180 //          column 58 to 60
181
182 //   0.8735432   0.191825  -0.5116523

```

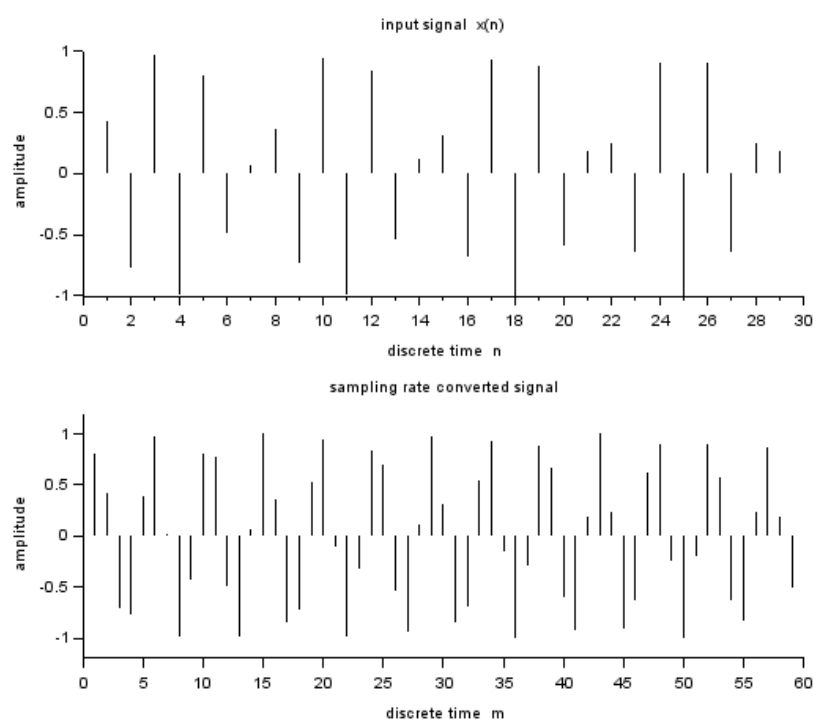


Figure 10.1: Sampling Rate converter

Experiment: 11

Impulse response of First order and Second order systems

Scilab code Solution 11.0 Impulse Response of a system

```
1 // Experiment Number : 11
2 // Write a program to find the impulse response of
   first order and second order systems
3 // Digital Signal Processing Laboratory
4 // B.Tech III Year II Sem
5 // Student Name :                               Enrolment
   Number :
6 // Course Instructor : K. Manohar
7 // Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology ,
   Hyderabad
8
9
10 // OS : Windows 10 . 1
11 // Scilab 6.0.2
12 //
13
14 clc;
15 clear;
16 close;
```

```

17
18 // Impulse Response of first order system described
    by difference equation  $y(n)+2y(n-1)=x(n)$ 
19
20 a1=input ('enter the coefficients of input vector of
    first order system a1=');
21 b1=input ('enter the coefficients of output vector
    of first order system b1=');
22 n1=input ('enter the lower of impulse response n1=')
    );
23 n2=input ('enter the upper of impulse response n2=')
    );
24 n=n1:n2
25
26 //generate the impulse input function
27 x=zeros(1,length(n));
28 for i=1:length(n)
29     if n(i)==0
30         x(i)=1;
31     end
32 end
33
34 h1=filter(a1,b1,x); //finds the impulse response
    of first order system
35 disp(h1); //display the values of impulse
    response in console window
36 subplot(2,1,1)
37 plot2d3(n,h1); //to plot the impulse response
    of sytem in graphical window
38 xlabel('discrete time n');
39 ylabel('amplitude');
40 title('impulse response of first order system h1(n)
    ');
41
42 // Impulse Response of Second order system described
    by difference equation
43 //  $y(n)+0.5y(n-1)+0.3y(n-2)=x(n)+5x(n-1)$ 
44

```

```

45 a2=input ('enter the coefficients of input vector of
    second order system a2=');
46 b2=input ('enter the coefficients of output vector
    of second order system b2=');
47 h2=filter(a2,b2,x);      //finds the impulse response
    of system
48 disp(h2);               //display the values of impulse
    response in console window
49 subplot(2,1,2)
50 plot2d3(n,h2);          //to plot the impulse response
    of sytem in graphical window
51 xlabel('discrete time n');
52 ylabel('amplitude');
53 title('impulse response of second order system h2(n
    )');
54
55 //enter the coefficients of input vector of first
    order system a1=[1]
56
57 //enter the coefficients of output vector of first
    order system b1=[1 2]
58
59 //enter the lower of impulse response n1=0
60
61 //enter the upper of impulse response n2=5
62
63
64 //    1.   -2.    4.   -8.    16.   -32.
65
66 //enter the coefficients of input vector of second
    order system a2=[1 5]
67
68 //enter the coefficients of output vector of second
    order system b2=[1 0.5 0.3]
69
70
71
72 //    column 1 to 5

```

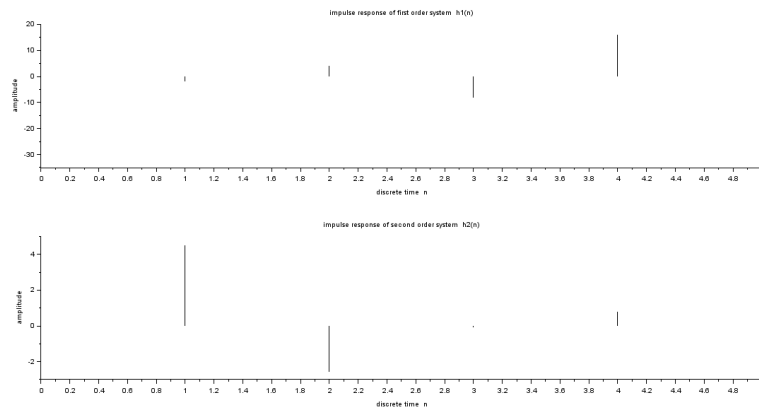


Figure 11.1: Impulse Response of a system

```

73
74 //      1.      4.5      -2.55      -0.075      0.8025
75
76 //              column 6
77
78 //      -0.37875

```

Experiment: 12

Finding the Fourier Series Coefficients of a Periodic Discrete Time Signal

Scilab code Solution 12.0 Fourier Series Coefficients

```
1 // Experiment Number : 12
2 //Write a program to generate Fourier Series
   Coefficients of a Periodic Signal
3 //Digital Signal Processing Laboratory
4 //B.Tech III Year II Sem
5 // Student Name :                               Enrolment
   Number :
6 // Course Instructor:K.Manohar
7 // Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology ,
   Hyderabad
8
9
10 // OS : Windows 10 . 1
11 // Scilab 6.0.2
12
13 clc;
14 clear;
```

```

15 close;
16
17 //generating input signal
18 n = 0:0.01:5;
19 N = input('enter the time period N=');
20 Wo = 2*%pi/N; //fundamental frequency
21 A = input('enter the amplitude of sinusoidal signal
           A=');
22 x = A*sin(Wo*n); //input signal x(n)
23
24 //finding fourier series coefficients
25 for k =0:N-2
26     D(k+1,:) = exp(-%i*Wo*n.*k);
27     C(k+1) = x*D(k+1,:)' /length(n);
28 end
29 C =C'
30 C_conju = conj(C);
31 Ck = [C_conju($:-1:1),C(2:$)]
32 k = -(N-2):(N-2);
33 //
34 figure
35 C = gca();
36 C.y_location = "origin";
37 C.x_location = "origin";
38 C.data_bounds=[-8,-1;8,1];
39 pol1 = C;
40 pol1.thickness = 3;
41 plot2d3('gnn',k,-imag(Ck),5)
42 xlabel("discrete time");
43 ylabel("Amplitude");
44 pol1 = C;
45 pol1.thickness = 3;
46 plot2d3('gnn',N+k,-imag(Ck),5)
47 pol1 = C.children(1).children(1);
48 pol1.thickness = 3;
49 plot2d3('gnn',-(N+k),-imag(Ck($:-1:1)),5)
50 pol1 = C;
51 pol1.thickness = 3;

```

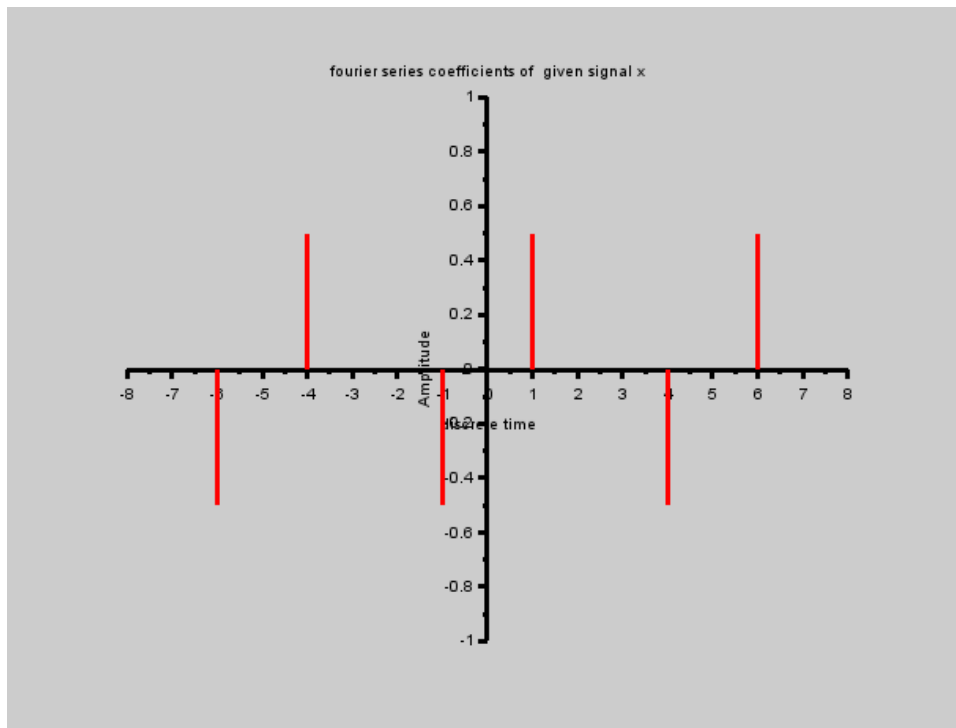



Figure 12.1: Fourier Series Coefficients

```

52 title('fourier series coefficients of given signal
    x')
53
54 //enter the time period N=5
55
56 //enter the amplitude of sinusoidal signal A=1

```

Experiment: 13

Generation of Sinusoidal signal based on recursive difference equation

Scilab code Solution 13.0 recursive sinusoid generation

```
1 // Experiment Number : 13
2 // Write a program to generate a sinusoidal signal
   based on a recursive difference equation  $p(k+2)=a$ 
    $*p(k+1)+b*p(k)$ 
3 // Digital Signal Processing Laboratory
4 // B.Tech III Year II Sem
5 // Student Name :                               Enrolment
   Number :
6 // Course Instructor : K. Manohar
7 // Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology ,
   Hyderabad
8
9
10 // OS : Windows 10 . 1
11 // Scilab 6.0.2
12
13 clc;
```

```

14 clear;
15 close;
16
17 //generating the input signal
18 n=0:3;
19 A=input ('enter the amplitude of input sinusoidal
           signal A=');
20 N=input ('enter the fundamental time period of input
           sinusoidal signal N=');
21 y=A*sin(2*%pi*n/N);
22
23 //coefficients of difference equation
24 a=y(3)/y(2);
25 b=(y(4)-a*y(3))/y(2);
26 disp('The coefficients of the difference equation
           are');
27 disp(a);
28 disp(b);
29
30 //generation of sinusoidal signal through recursive
           equation p(k+2)=a*p(k+1)+b*p(k)
31
32 for k=1:1:119
33     p(1)=y(1); //initial values
34     p(2)=y(2); //initial values
35     p(k+2)=a*p(k+1)+b*p(k);
36 end
37
38 plot2d3(p);
39 xlabel('discrete time');
40 ylabel('amplitude');
41 title('discrete time sinusoidal signal');
42
43
44 //enter the amplitude of input sinusoidal signal A
           =10
45
46 //enter the fundamental time period of input

```

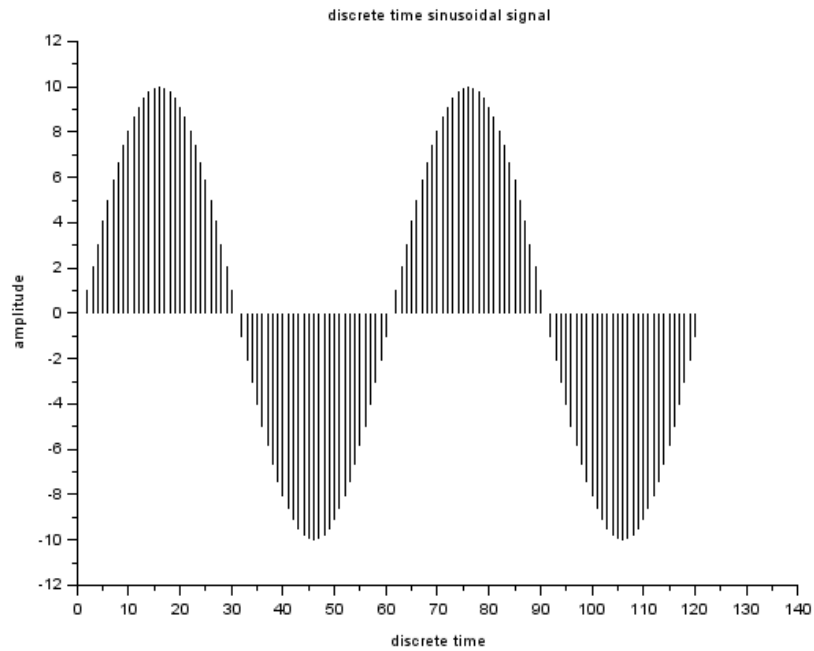


Figure 13.1: recursive sinusoid generation

```

sinusoidal signal N=60
47
48
49 // The coefficients of the difference
50 // equation are
51 // 1.9890438
52
53 // -1.

```

Appendix

Scilab code AP 11 //generating the IDFT function

```
2
3 function x=idft(X,N)
4     N=length(X);
5     for k=0:1:N-1
6         for n=0:1:N-1
7             p=exp(%i*2*%pi*k*n/N);
8             x2(k+1,n+1)=p;
9         end
10    end
11    x=X*x2/N;
12 endfunction
```

idft function

Scilab code AP 12 // Generating the DFT function

```
2
3 function X=dft(x,N)
4     L=length(x);
5     if(L>N)
6         disp('error because L should be less than N
7             ');
8     end
9     x1=[x zeros(1,N-L)]; // zero padding the
10    sequence x(n)
11    for k=0:1:N-1
12        for n=0:1:N-1
```

```
11         p=exp(-%i*2*%pi*k*n/N);
12         x2(k+1,n+1)=p;
13     end
14 end
15     X=x1*x2;
16 endfunction
```

dft function
