### Signal Processing Using Scilab

### Manas Das Indian Institute of Technology Bombay FOSSEE, IIT Bombay

March 5, 2012

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆注▶ ◆注▶ 注 のへで

### Introduction

- What is a signal?
- A signal is any time-varying or spatial-varying quantity.

 < ≣ >

In this tutorial we will learn:

• To show the operations on or analysis of signals, in either discrete or continuous time domain.

- Plotting continuous and discrete sine wave.
- Plotting Step function.
- Plotting Ramp function.

### Convolution

- In this slide i am going to describe Convolution
  - Linear convolution of two vectors by using the inbuilt command convol().

イロン イヨン イヨン イヨン

æ

In this slide i will be describing Discrete fourier transform for a discrete sequence by using the inbuilt command dft().

### Calling Sequence

[xf]=dft(x,flag);

- x :input vector
- flag: value is -1 for DFT.
- xf: output vector

In this slide i will be describing Inverse Discrete fourier transform for a discrete sequence by using the inbuilt command dft().

### Calling Sequence

[x]=dft(xf,flag);

- xf :input vector.
- flag: value is 1 for IDFT.
- x: output vector.

個 ト く ヨ ト く ヨ ト

```
In this slide i will be describing how to calculate
discrete fourier transform and inverse discrete
fourier transform by using the inbuilt function
fft().
Calling Sequence
[x]=fft(a);
```

<ロ> (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

æ

In this slide i will be showing how to calculate the correlation between two vectors by using inbuilt command corr()

### **Calling Sequence**

Rx1x2 = corr(x1, x2, n)

- x1,x2:Input vectors
- n:No.of correlation terms.

# In this slide i will be demonstrating Resampling of a given signal using intdec() Calling Sequence [wl=intdec(n lem)]

[y]=intdec(x,lom)

- x :input data sequence.
- lom: This is a scalar that gives a rate change.



• Signal basics and how to plot continuous and discrete sine wave, step and ramp signal.

- - 4 回 ト - 4 回 ト

In this tutorial we learnt:

- Signal basics and how to plot continuous and discrete sine wave, step and ramp signal.
- Linear convolution of two vectors by using the inbuilt command convol().

< 🗇 🕨

★ 문 → ★ 문 →



• Discrete fourier transform for a discrete sequence by using the inbuilt command dft().

- - 4 回 ト - 4 回 ト



• Discrete fourier transform for a discrete sequence by using the inbuilt command dft().

< 17 b

▲ 문 ▶ | ▲ 문 ▶



- Discrete fourier transform for a discrete sequence by using the inbuilt command dft().
- The inverse discrete fourier transform can be found by using the same inbuilt command dft().

- Discrete fourier transform for a discrete sequence by using the inbuilt command dft().
- The inverse discrete fourier transform can be found by using the same inbuilt command dft().

- Discrete fourier transform for a discrete sequence by using the inbuilt command dft().
- The inverse discrete fourier transform can be found by using the same inbuilt command dft().
- Correlation between two signals by using inbuilt command corr().

- Discrete fourier transform for a discrete sequence by using the inbuilt command dft().
- The inverse discrete fourier transform can be found by using the same inbuilt command dft().
- Correlation between two signals by using inbuilt command corr().

- Discrete fourier transform for a discrete sequence by using the inbuilt command dft().
- The inverse discrete fourier transform can be found by using the same inbuilt command dft().
- Correlation between two signals by using inbuilt command corr().
- Resampling of a given signal using intdec().

- You already know Textbook Companion Project
- There are books on Signal Processing using Scilab under this project

A ■

- You already know Textbook Companion Project
- There are books on Signal Processing using Scilab under this project
- Refer to the link: http://www.scilab.in/Completed\_Books