

Scilab Manual for
Signals and Systems
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Experiment: 1

Generation of unit step and unit ramp signals in Scilab

Scilab code Solution 1.1 Exp1

```
1 //Experiment-1
2 // windows - 10 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 5.4.1
4
5
6 //AIM: Generation of Unit step and Unit ramp signals
   in SCILAB.
7
8
9 //Unit Step Signal
10
11 clear; clc;
12 t=-6:0.01:6;
13 u=ones(t).*(t>=0);
14 subplot(2,1,1); //plotting multiple
   graph in one window
15 plot(t,u);
16 xgrid(4,1,7); // xgrid([color] [,
   thickness] [, style])
```

```

17 xlabel("t","fontsize",4);           // Label of
    X-Axis
18 ylabel("u(t)","fontsize",4);       // Label of
    Y-Axis
19 title("Unit step","fontsize",4);   // Title of
    graph
20
21 set(gca(),"data_bounds",matrix([-6,6,-0.1,1.1],2,-1)
    ); // Range of axis
22
23 //Ramp Signal
24 r=t.*(t>=0);
25 subplot(2,1,2);
26 plot(t,r);
27 xgrid(4,1,7);
28 xlabel("t","fontsize",4);
29 ylabel("r(t)","fontsize",4);
30 title("Ramp","fontsize",4);
31 set(gca(),"data_bounds",matrix([-6,6,-0.1,7],2,-1));
    // Range of axis

```

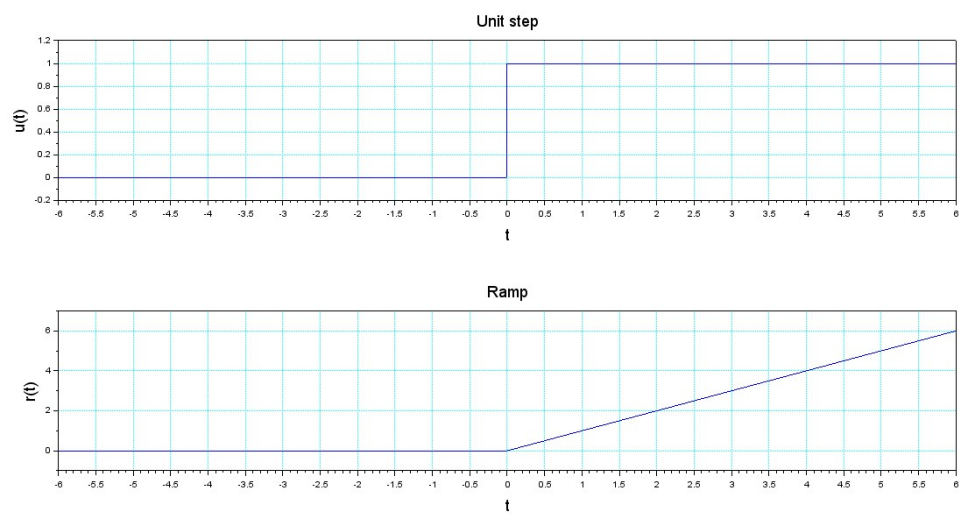


Figure 1.1: Exp1

Experiment: 2

Generation of the sinusoidal wave in discrete time mode through Scilab code

Scilab code Solution 2.2 Exp2

```
1 //Experiment-2
2 // windows - 10 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 5.4.1
4
5
6 //AIM: Generation of the Sinusoidal wave in Discrete
   time mode through SCILAB code
7
8
9 //Generation of a sinusoidal sequence
10 clear; clc;
11 n=0:40; //Length of sequence
12 f=0.05; // Frequency
13 phase=0;
14 A=1.5; //Amplitude
15 x1=A*sin(2*%pi*f*n-phase);
16 subplot(3,1,1);
```

```

17 plot2d3('gnn',n,x1); //
    plot2d3('gnn',n,x1) in discrete form
18 a = gca(); //
    get the current axes
19 a.x_location = "origin"; //
    To Change reference axis
20 a.y_location = "origin";
21 title("sinusoidal sequence","fontsize",4)
22 xlabel("Time in (ms)","fontsize",4)
23 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",4)
24 set(gca(),"data_bounds",matrix([0,40,-2,2],2,-1));
    // Range of Axis
25
26 x2=A*cos(2*%pi*f*n-phase);
27 subplot(3,1,2);
28 plot2d3('gnn',n,x2);
29 a = gca(); //
    get the current axes
30 a.x_location = "origin"; //
    To Change reference axis
31 a.y_location = "origin";
32 title("cosine sequence","fontsize",4)
33 xlabel("Time in (ms)","fontsize",4)
34 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",4)
35 set(gca(),"data_bounds",matrix([0,40,-2,2],2,-1));
36
37 x3=A*cos(2*%pi*f*n+120);
38 subplot(3,1,3);
39 plot2d3('gnn',n,x3);
40 a = gca(); //
    get the current axes
41 a.x_location = "origin"; //
    To Change reference axis
42 a.y_location = "origin";
43 title("phase shifted cosine sequence","fontsize",4)
44 xlabel("Time in (ms)","fontsize",4)
45 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",4)
46 set(gca(),"data_bounds",matrix([0,40,-2,2],2,-1));

```

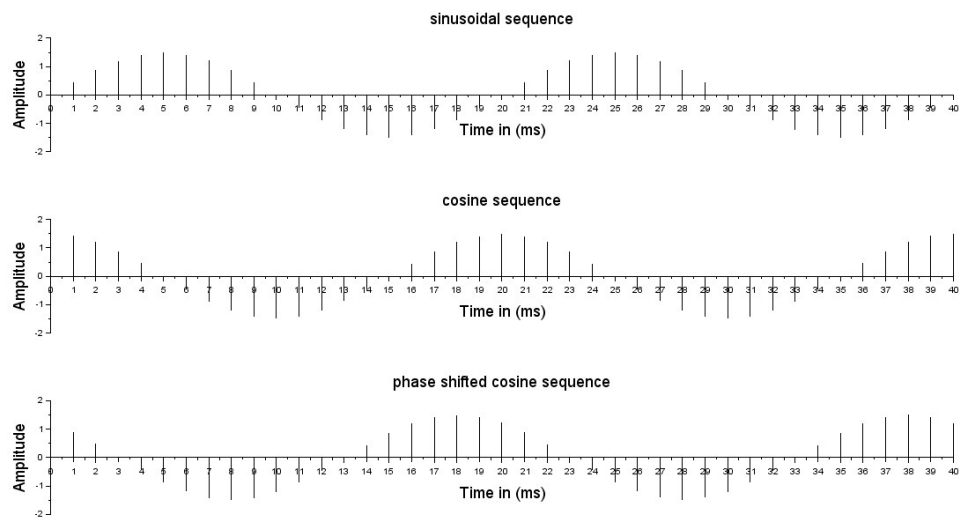


Figure 2.1: Exp2

Experiment: 3

Plotting of exponential sequence and complex exponential sequence

Scilab code Solution 3.3 Exp3

```
1 //Experiment-3
2 // windows - 10 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 5.4.1
4
5
6 //Plotting of exponential sequence and complex
   exponential sequence
7
8 // Generation of exponential sequence
9 clear; clc;
10 n=0:20;
11 a1=2;
12 k=0.5;
13 x1=k*a1.^n;
14 f4=scf(1);
15 figure(1)
16 subplot(2,2,1)
```

```

17 plot2d3('gnn',n,x1);           // graph in discrete
    form
18 xlabel("Time in (sec.)","fontsize",4);
19 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",4);
20 a2=0.9;
21 x2=k*a2.^n;
22 subplot(2,2,2)
23 plot2d3('gnn',n,x2);
24 xlabel("Time in (sec.)","fontsize",4);
25 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",4);
26 a3=-2;
27 x3=k*a3.^n;
28 subplot(2,2,3)
29 plot2d3('gnn',n,x3);
30 a = gca();                       //
    get the current axes
31 a.x_location = "origin";         //
    To Change reference axis
32 a.y_location = "origin";
33 xlabel("Time in (sec.)","fontsize",4);
34 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",4);
35 a4=-0.9;
36 x4=k*a4.^n;
37 subplot(2,2,4)
38 plot2d3('gnn',n,x4);
39 a = gca();                       //
    get the current axes
40 a.x_location = "origin";         //
    To Change reference axis
41 a.y_location = "origin";
42 xlabel("Time in (sec.)","fontsize",4);
43 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",4);
44
45
46
47
48 //Generatioin of a complex exponential sequence
49

```

```

50 clear; clc;
51 n=0:20;
52 w=%pi/6;
53 x=exp(%i*w*n);
54 f4=scf(2);
55 figure(2)
56 subplot(2,1,1);
57 plot2d3('gnn',n,real(x));
58 a = gca(); //
    get the current axes
59 a.x_location = "origin"; //
    To Change reference axis
60 a.y_location = "origin";
61 xlabel("Time in (sec.)","fontsize",4)
62 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",4)
63 title("Real Part","fontsize",4);
64 subplot(2,1,2);
65 plot2d3('gnn',n,imag(x));
66 a = gca(); //
    get the current axes
67 a.x_location = "origin"; //
    To Change reference axis
68 a.y_location = "origin";
69 xlabel("Time in (sec.)","fontsize",4)
70 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",4)
71 title("Imaginary Part","fontsize",4)
72
73
74 // Generation of comlex exponential sequence
75
76 clear; clc;
77 a=input("Type in real exponent = ");
78 b=input("Type in imaginary exponent = ");
79 c= a+b*%i; //a+j*b
    for imaginary value
80 K=input("Type in the gain constant = ");
81 N=input("Type in length of sequence = ");
82 n=1:N;

```

```

83 x=K*exp(c*n); //generate the sequence
84 f4=scf(3);
85 figure(3)
86 subplot(2,1,1);
87 plot2d3('gnn',n,real(x)); //
    real(x) = gives real component
88 a = gca(); //
    get the current axes
89 a.x_location = "origin"; //
    To Change reference axis
90 a.y_location = "origin";
91 xlabel("Time in (sec.)","fontsize",4)
92 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",4)
93 title("Real Part","fontsize",4);
94 subplot(2,1,2)
95 plot2d3('gnn',n,imag(x)); //
    imag(x) = gives imaginary component
96 a = gca(); //
    get the current axes
97 a.x_location = "origin"; //
    To Change reference axis
98 a.y_location = "origin";
99 xlabel("Time in (sec.)","fontsize",4)
100 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",4)
101 title("Imaginary Part","fontsize",4)
102
103 //For Example
104
105 // Type in real exponent = -0.0833
106 // Type in imaginary exponent = 0.5236
107 // Type in the gain constant = 1.5
108 // Type in length of sequence = 40

```

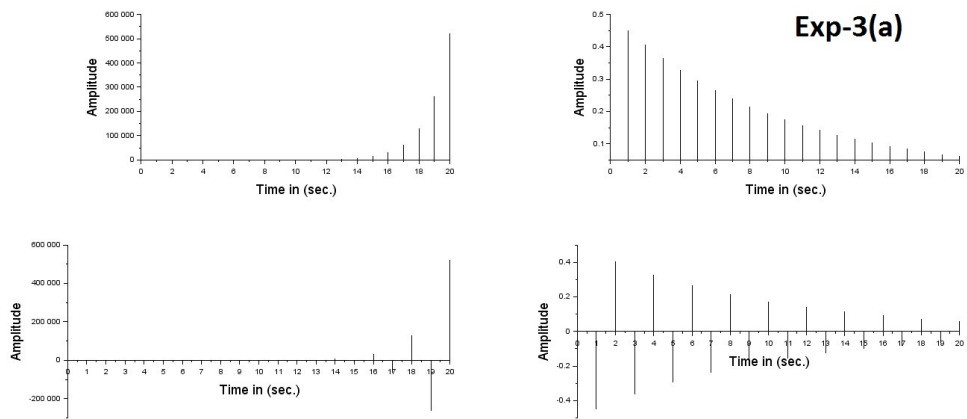


Figure 3.1: Exp3

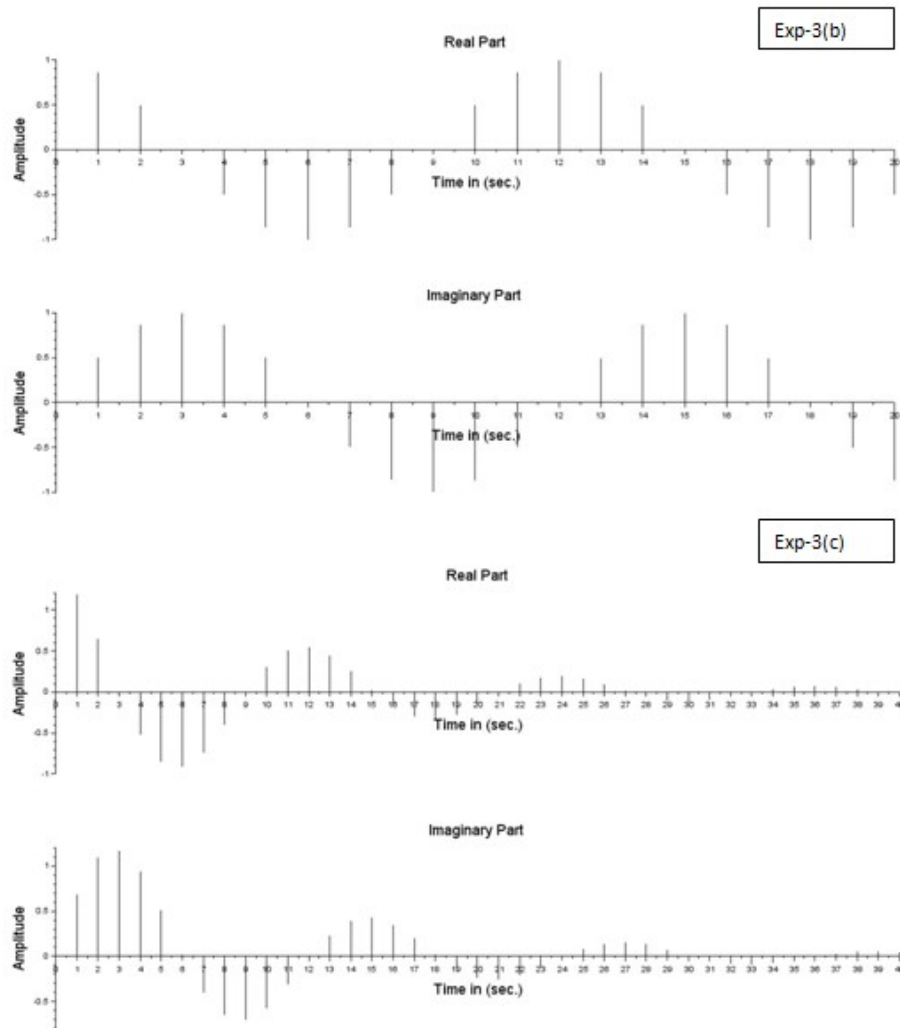


Figure 3.2: Exp3

Experiment: 4

Performing cross correlation operation using SCILAB code

Scilab code Solution 4.4 Exp4

```
1 //Experiment-4
2 // windows - 10 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 5.4.1
4
5
6 // AIM : Performing Cross Correlation Operation
   using SCILAB code
7
8 clear; clc;
9
10 n1=[-1,0,1]
11 x1=[1,2,3]
12 f4=scf(1);
13 figure(1)
14 subplot(2,2,1)
15 plot2d3('gnn',n1,x1);
16 a = gca();                                     //
   get the current axes
17 a.x_location = "origin";                       //
```

```

    To Change reference axis
18 a.y_location = "origin";
19 xlabel("Reference Axis","fontsize",3);
20 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",3);
21 title("Sequence-1","fontsize",3);
22 n2=[-1,0,1]
23 x2=[4,5,6]
24 subplot(2,2,2)
25 plot2d3('gnn',n2,x2);
26 a = gca(); //
    get the current axes
27 a.x_location = "origin"; //
    To Change reference axis
28 a.y_location = "origin";
29 xlabel("Reference Axis","fontsize",3);
30 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",3);
31 title("Sequence-2","fontsize",3);
32 [c, ind]=xcorr(x1,x2) // function of cross
    correlation
33 [ind',c']
34 subplot(2,2,3)
35 plot2d3('gnn',c)
36 a = gca(); //
    get the current axes
37 a.x_location = "origin"; //
    To Change reference axis
38 a.y_location = "origin";
39 xlabel("Reference Axis","fontsize",3);
40 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",3);
41 title("Cross- Correlation Sequence","fontsize",3);
42
43
44 clear; clc;
45
46 x=input("Type in the refrence sequence = ");
47 y=input("Type in the second sequence = ");
48
49 //compute the correlation sequence

```

```

50
51 n1=length(y)-1;
52 n2=length(x)-1;
53 r=conv(x,y);
54 k=(-n1):n2;
55 f4=scf(2);
56 figure(2)
57 plot2d3('gnn',k,r);
58 a = gca(); //
    get the current axes
59 a.x_location = "origin"; //
    To Change reference axis
60 a.y_location = "origin";
61 xlabel("Lag index","fontsize",4);
62 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",4);
63
64
65
66 //For Example
67
68 //Type in the refrence sequence =
    [2,-1,3,7,1,2,-3,0]
69 //Type in the second sequence = [1,-1,2,-2,4,1,-2,5]

```

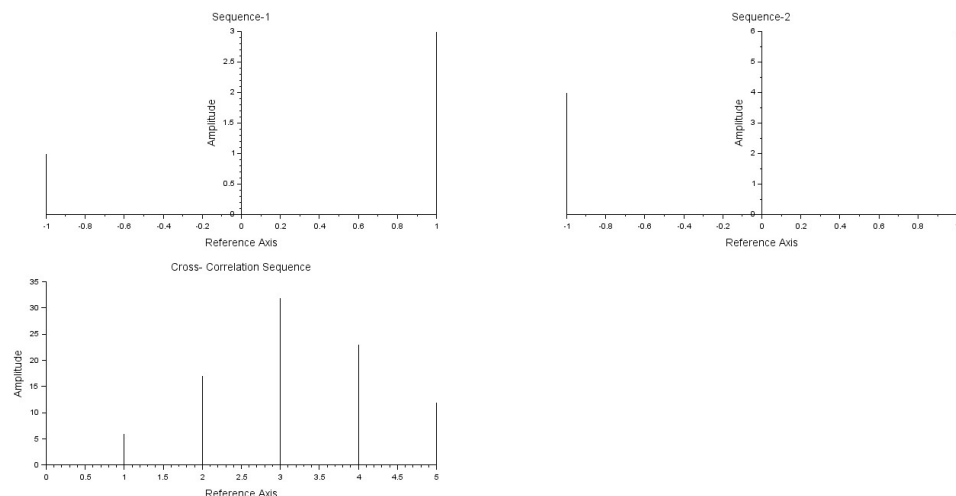


Figure 4.1: Exp4

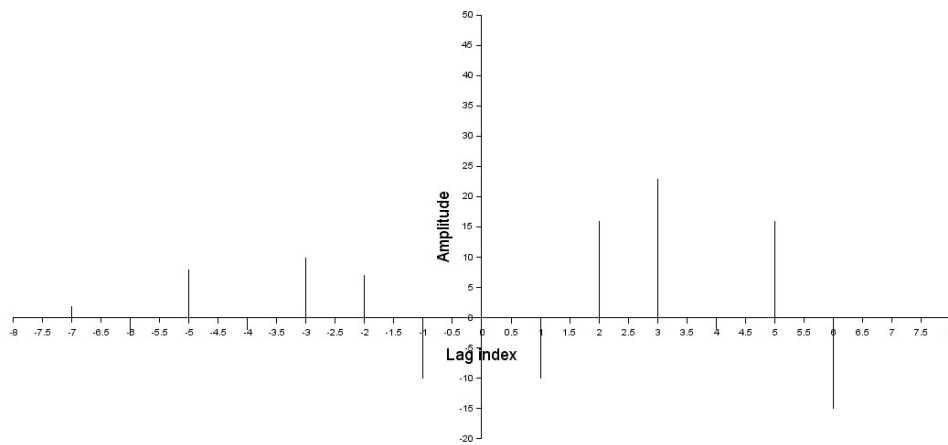


Figure 4.2: Exp4

Experiment: 5

Performing auto correlation operation using Scilab code

Scilab code Solution 5.3 Exp5

```
1 //Experiment-5
2 // windows - 10 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 5.4.1
4
5 //5
6
7 //AIM: Performing Auto Correlation Operation using
   SCILAB code
8
9 clear; clc;
10 x=[2,-1,3,7,1,2,-3,0]
11 [c,ind]=xcorr(x)
12 [ind' c']
13 plot2d3("gnn",c)
14 a = gca(); //
   get the current axes
15 a.x_location = "origin"; //
   To Change reference axis
16 a.y_location = "origin";
```

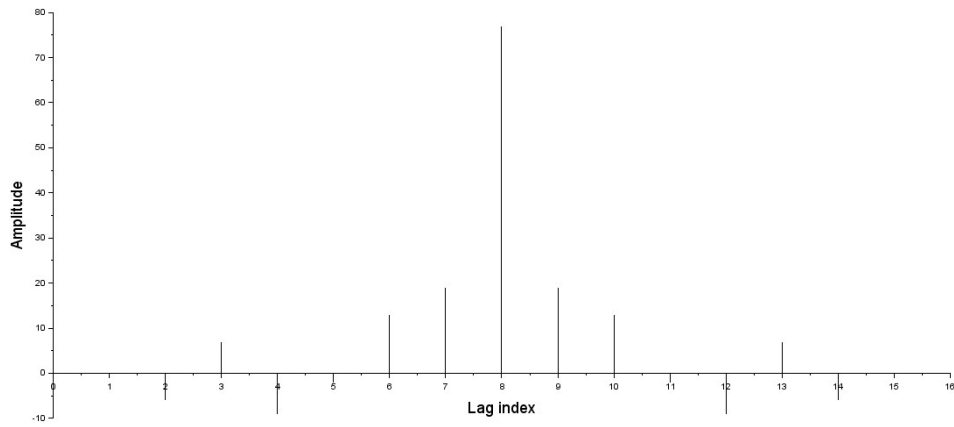


Figure 5.1: Exp5

```
17 xlabel("Lag index","fontsize",4);  
18 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",4);
```

Experiment: 6

A Scilab program to perform addition of sequences

Scilab code Solution 6.6 Exp6

```
1 //Experiment-6
2 // windows - 10 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 5.4.1
4
5 //A SCILAB program to perform Addition of sequences
6 clc;
7 clear;
8 i=1:20;
9 n1=[ones(1,10),zeros(1,10)];           //Discrete
    Signal
10 n2=[zeros(1,6),ones(1,6),zeros(1,8)]; //Discrete
    Signal
11 n3=n1+n2;                             //Addition
    of two discrete Signals
12 //n4=n1-n2;                           //
    Subtraction of two discrete Signals
13 subplot(2,2,1);
14 plot2d3 (i,n1);
15 xlabel('Reference Axis','fontsize',4);
```



```

16 ylabel('Amplitude','fontsize',4);
17 title('1st Signal','fontsize',4);
18 subplot(2,2,2);
19 plot2d3 (i,n2);                                //plot2d3('
    gnn',n,x1) in discrete form
20 xlabel('Reference Axis','fontsize',4);
21 ylabel('Amplitude','fontsize',4);
22 title('2nd Signal','fontsize',4);
23 subplot(2,2,3);
24 plot2d3(i,n3);
25 xlabel('Reference Axis','fontsize',4);
26 ylabel('Amplitude','fontsize',4);
27 title('Addition of two discrete Signals','fontsize'
    ,4);
28 subplot(2,2,4);
29 plot(i,n3);                                    // Plot
    Continuous Signal
30 xlabel('Reference Axis','fontsize',4);
31 ylabel('Amplitude','fontsize',4);
32 title('Addition of two continuous Signals','fontsize
    ',4);
33 set(gca(),'data_bounds',matrix([0,20,0,2.5],2,-1));
    // Range of axis
34 //subplot(2,3,5);
35 //plot2d3(i,n4);
36 //a = gca();                                    //
    get the current axes
37 //a.x_location = "origin";                      //
    To Change reference axis
38 //a.y_location = "origin";
39 //xlabel('time');
40 //ylabel('amplitude');
41 //title('Subtraction of two discrete Signals');
42 //subplot(2,3,6);
43 //plot(i,n4);
44 //xlabel('time');
45 //ylabel('amplitude');
46 //title('Subtraction of two continuous Signals');

```

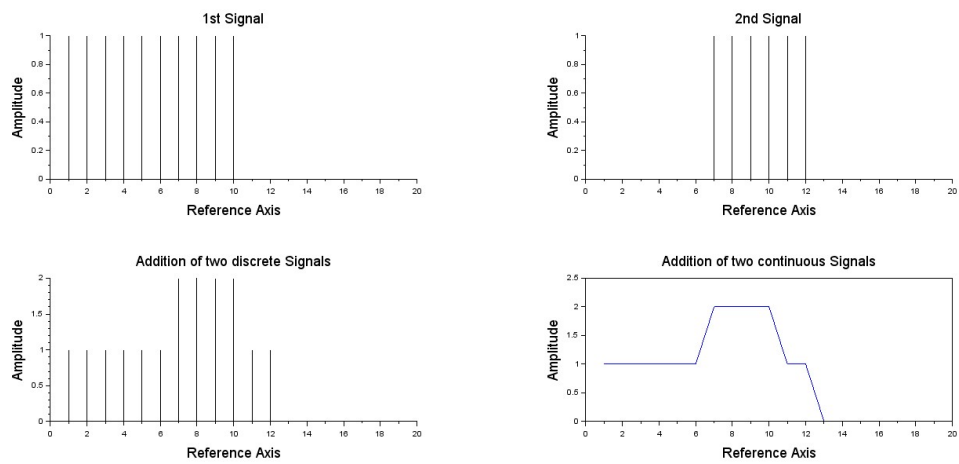


Figure 6.1: Exp6

Experiment: 7

A Scilab program to perform multiplication and folding of sequences

Scilab code Solution 7.7 Exp7

```
1 //Experiment-7
2 // windows - 10 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 5.4.1
4
5 //A SCILAB program to perform Multiplication and
  Folding of sequences
6
7 clc;
8 clear;
9 i=0:6;
10 n1=[zeros(1,3),ones(1,4)];
11 n2=i-2;                                //Advancing Shifting
    Signal
12 n3=i+2;                                //Delay Shifting
    Signal
13 n4=i;                                  //Folded Signal
14 //n5=n1+n2;                            //Addition of
```

```

    Signals
15  n6=n3.*n4;                                //Multiplication of
    Signals
16  subplot(3,1,1);
17  plot2d3(i,n1);
18  xlabel('Reference Axis','fontsize',4);
19  ylabel('Amplitude','fontsize',4);
20  title('Sample Signal','fontsize',4);
21  //subplot(3,2,2);
22  //plot2d3(i,n2);
23  //a = gca();                                //
    get the current axes
24  //a.x_location = "origin";                //
    To Change reference axis
25  //a.y_location = "origin";
26  //xlabel('time');
27  //ylabel('amplitude');
28  //title('Advancing Shifting Signal');
29  //subplot(3,2,3);
30  //plot2d3(i,n3);
31  //a = gca();                                //
    get the current axes
32  //a.x_location = "origin";                //
    To Change reference axis
33  //a.y_location = "origin";
34  //xlabel('time');
35  //ylabel('amplitude');
36  //title('Delay Shifting Signal');
37  subplot(3,1,2);
38  plot2d3(i,n4);
39  xlabel('Reference Axis','fontsize',4);
40  ylabel('Amplitude','fontsize',4);
41  title('Folded Signal','fontsize',4);
42  //subplot(3,2,5);
43  //plot2d3(i,n5);
44  //a = gca();                                //
    get the current axes
45  //a.x_location = "origin";                //

```

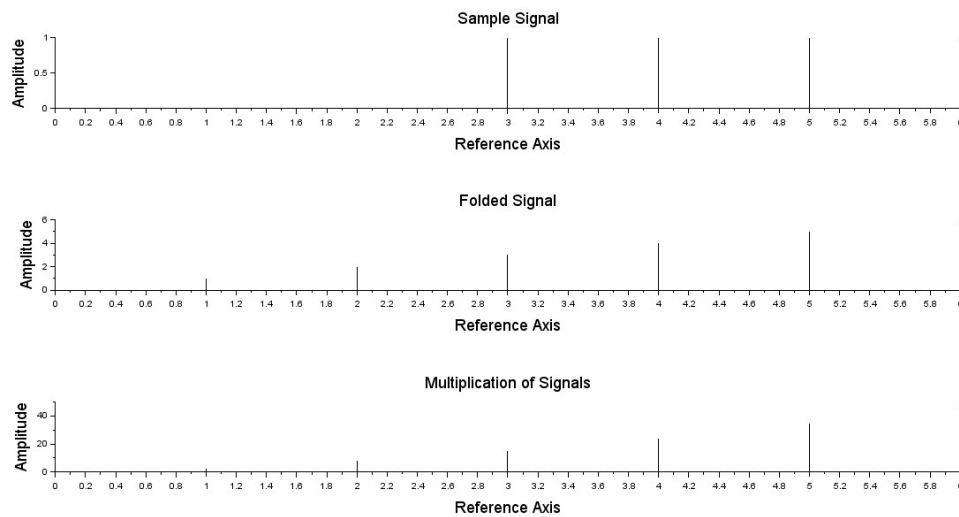


Figure 7.1: Exp7

```

    To Change reference axis
46 //a.y_location = "origin";
47 //xlabel('time');
48 //ylabel('amplitude');
49 //title('Addition of Signals');
50 subplot(3,1,3);
51 plot2d3(i,n6);
52 xlabel('Reference Axis','fontsize',4);
53 ylabel('Amplitude','fontsize',4);
54 title('Multiplication of Signals','fontsize',4);

```

Experiment: 8

Scilab code to demonstrate amplitude Modulation concept

Scilab code Solution 8.8 Exp8

```
1 //Experiment-8
2 // windows - 10 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 5.4.1
4
5
6 //SCILAB code to demonstrate Amplitude Modulation
  concept
7
8 clear; clc;
9 t=0:0.001:1;
10 Am=5; //Amplitude of signal
11 Ac=5;
12 fm=input(" Message frequency="); //Accepting input
  value
13 fc=input(" Carrier frequency="); //Accepting input
  value (fc>fa)
14 mi=input(" Modulation Index="); //Modulation Index
15 Sm=Am*sin(2*%pi*fm*t); //Message Signal
16 subplot(3,1,1);
```

```

17 plot(t,Sm);
18 xlabel("Time in (sec.)","fontsize",4);
19 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",4);
20 title("Message Signal","fontsize",4);
21 Sc=Ac*sin(2*pi*fc*t); // Carrier Signal
22 subplot(3,1,2);
23 plot(t,Sc);
24 xlabel("Time in (sec.)","fontsize",4);
25 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",4);
26 title("Carrier Signal","fontsize",4);
27 Sam=(Ac+mi*Sm).*sin(2*pi*fc*t); //AM Signal
28 subplot(3,1,3);
29 plot(t,Sam);
30 xlabel("Time in (sec.)","fontsize",4);
31 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",4);
32 title("AM Signal","fontsize",4);
33
34
35 //For Example
36 //fm = 3
37 //fc = 50
38 //mi = 1

```

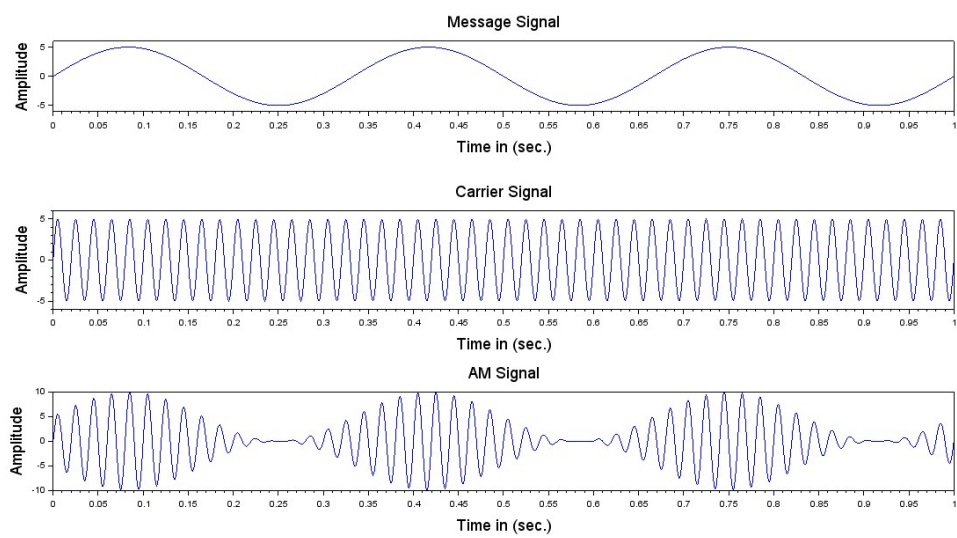


Figure 8.1: Exp8

Experiment: 9

Scilab code to demonstrate frequency Modulation concept

Scilab code Solution 9.9 Exp9

```
1 //Experiment-9
2 // windows - 10 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 5.4.1
4
5
6 //SCILAB code to demonstrate Frequency Modulation
  concept
7
8 clear; clc;
9 fm=input("Message frequency="); //Accepting input
  value
10 fc=input("Carrier frequency="); //Accepting input
  value (fc>fa)
11 mi=input("Modulation Index="); //Modulation Index
12 t=0:0.0001:0.1;
13 Sm=sin(2*%pi*fm*t);
14 subplot(3,1,1);
15 plot(t,Sm);
16 xlabel("Time in (sec.)", "fontsize",4);
```

```

17 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",4);
18 title("Message Signal","fontsize",4);
19 Sc=sin(2*%pi*fc*t);
20 subplot(3,1,2);
21 plot(t,Sc);
22 xlabel("Time in (sec.)","fontsize",4);
23 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",4);
24 title("Carrier Signal","fontsize",4);
25 Sfm=sin(2*%pi*fc*t+(mi.*sin(2*%pi*fm*t))); //
    Frequency changing w.r.t Message
26 subplot(3,1,3);
27 plot(t,Sfm);
28 xlabel("Time in (sec.)","fontsize",4);
29 ylabel("Amplitude","fontsize",4);
30 title("FM Signal","fontsize",4);
31
32
33 //For Example
34
35 //Message frequency=25
36 //Carrier frequency=400
37 //Modulation Index=5

```

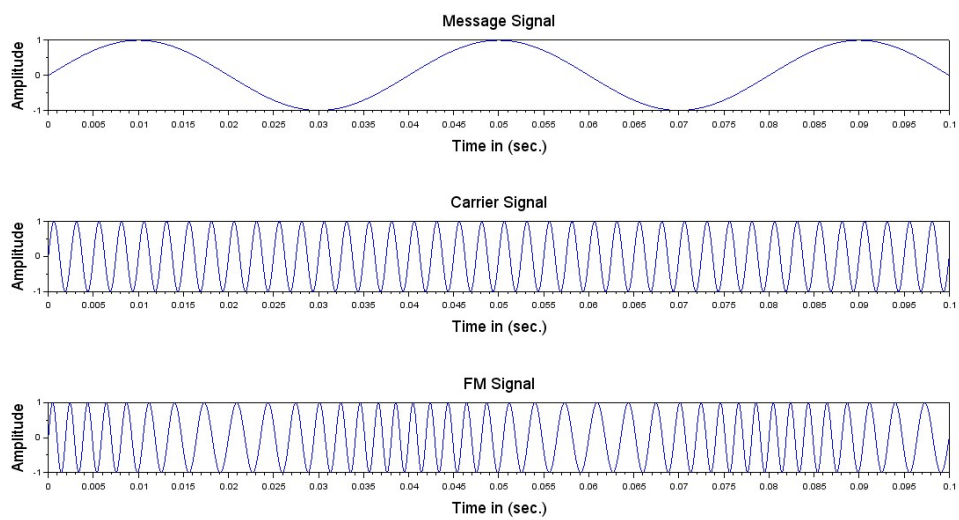


Figure 9.1: Exp9