

Scilab Manual for
Applied Mathematics for Communication
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Contents

List of Scilab Solutions	3
1 TRUNCATION OF A SQUARE WAVE USING FOURIER SERIES EXPANTION	4
2 ESTIMATION OF THE ROOTS(ZEROS) FOR A REAL VALUED FUNCTION USING NEWTON-RAPHSON METHOD	8
3 DFT & IDFT OF A GIVEN SEQUENCE	11
4 SYSTEM RESPONSE USING CONVOLUTION	14
5 NODE VOLTAGE & MESH CURRENT ANALYSIS	15
6 STABILITY OF A FEEDBACK SYSTEM IN XCOS	18
7 IMPLEMENTATION OF CHANNEL CODING-LINEAR BLOCK CODE	19
8 FILTER DESIGN USING LAPLACE TRANSFORM	24
9 SIGNAL MODULATION	26
10 APPLICATION OF LINEAR ALGEBRA IN DIGITAL COMMUNICATION	28

List of Experiments

Solution 1.1	Truncation of the Square Wave	4
Solution 2.1	Estimation of Roots	8
Solution 3.1	DFT of a Given Sequence	11
Solution 3.2	IDFT of the given response	12
Solution 4.1	System Response using Convolution	14
Solution 5.1	Node Voltage	15
Solution 5.2	Mesh Current	16
Solution 7.1	Linear Block Coder Decoder	19
Solution 8.1	Filter Design	24
Solution 9.1	BPSK	26
Solution 10.1	Rotation of a Vector	28

Experiment: 1

TRUNCATION OF A SQUARE WAVE USING FOURIER SERIES EXPANTION

Scilab code Solution 1.1 Truncation of the Square Wave

```
1 v=1;

    //Multiplier Voltage
2 w=15;

    //Frequency
3 t=0:0.001:0.99;

    //Incremental Time Stamp
4 x1=v*(cos(w*t)-cos(3*w*t))/3)/%pi;

    //
    First 2 Components of the Fourier Series of a
    Square Wave with Frequency W rad/sec
5 x2=v*(cos(w*t)-cos(3*w*t))/3+cos(5*w*t)/5)/%pi;
    //First 3
```

```

        Components of the Fourier Series of a Square Wave
        with Frequency W rad/sec
6  x3=v*(cos(w*t)-cos(3*w*t)/3+cos(5*w*t)/5-cos(7*w*t)
    /7)/%pi;          //First 4 Components
        of the Fourier Series of a Square Wave with
        Frequency W rad/sec
7  x4=v*(cos(w*t)-cos(3*w*t)/3+cos(5*w*t)/5-cos(7*w*t)
    /7+cos(9*w*t)/9)/%pi;          //First 5 Components
        of the Fourier Series of a Square Wave with
        Frequency W rad/sec
8  x5=v*(cos(w*t)-cos(3*w*t)/3+cos(5*w*t)/5-cos(7*w*t)
    /7+cos(9*w*t)/9-cos(11*w*t)/11)/%pi;          //
        First 6 Components of the Fourier Series of a
        Square Wave with Frequency W rad/sec
9  x6=v*(cos(w*t)-cos(3*w*t)/3+cos(5*w*t)/5-cos(7*w*t)
    /7+cos(9*w*t)/9-cos(11*w*t)/11+cos(13*w*t)/13)/
    %pi;          //First 7 Components of the Fourier
        Series of a Square Wave
10 subplot(3,2,1)

        //Deviding the Figure Qindow in Six Subwindows to
        plot diffenrent components
11 plot(x1);

        //Plotting the First 2 components of the Fourier
        Series of a Square Wave
12 title('Square Wave Constructed with First 2
        Components of Fourier Series');          //Assigning
        a Title of the Figure
13 xlabel('Samples');

        //Assigning an X-label of the figure
14 ylabel('Amplitude (V)');

        //Assigning of a Y-label of the figure
15 subplot(3,2,2)
16 plot(x2);

```

```

    //Plotting the First 3 components of the Fourier
    Series of a Square Wave
17 title('Square Wave Constructed with First 3
    Components of Fourier Series'); //Assigning
    a Title of the Figure
18 xlabel('Samples');

    //Assigning an X-label of the figure
19 ylabel('Amplitude (V)');

    //Assigning of a Y-label of the figure
20 subplot(3,2,3)
21 plot(x3);

    //Plotting the First 4 components of the Fourier
    Series of a Square Wave
22 title('Square Wave Constructed with First 4
    Components of Fourier Series'); //Assigning
    a Title of the Figure
23 xlabel('Samples');

    //Assigning an X-label of the figure
24 ylabel('Amplitude (V)');

    //Assigning of a Y-label of the figure
25 subplot(3,2,4)
26 plot(x4);

    //Plotting the First 5 components of the Fourier
    Series of a Square Wave
27 title('Square Wave Constructed with First 5
    Components of Fourier Series'); //Assigning
    a Title of the Figure
28 xlabel('Samples');

    //Assigning an X-label of the figure
29 ylabel('Amplitude (V)');

```

```

    //Assigning of a Y-label of the figure
30
31 subplot(3,2,5)
32 plot(x5);

    //Plotting the First 6 components of the Fourier
    Series of a Square Wave
33 title('Square Wave Constructed with First 6
    Components of Fourier Series'); //Assigning
    a Title of the Figure
34 xlabel('Samples');

    //Assigning an X-label of the figure
35 ylabel('Amplitude (V)');

    //Assigning of a Y-label of the figure
36
37 subplot(3,2,6)
38 plot(x6);

    //Plotting the First 7 components of the Fourier
    Series of a Square Wave
39 title('Square Wave Constructed with First 7
    Components of Fourier Series'); //Assigning
    a Title of the Figure
40 xlabel('Samples');

    //Assigning an X-label of the figure
41 ylabel('Amplitude (V)');

    //Assigning of a Y-label of the figure
42
43
44 ///---Input Parameters---//
45 //v==> voltage
46 //w==>Frequency

```

Experiment: 2

ESTIMATION OF THE ROOTS(ZEROS) FOR A REAL VALUED FUNCTION USING NEWTON-RAPHSON METHOD

Scilab code Solution 2.1 Estimation or Roots

```
1
2
3 clear
4
5
6 function [y, deriv] = fcn_nr(x)
7     y = x^3 + 4*(x)^2 -10;
8     deriv = 3*(x)^2 + 8*x;
9
10 endfunction
11
12 xp = -15:1:15;
13 n = length(xp);
```

```

14 for i=1:n
15     yp(i) = fcn_nr(xp(i));
16 end
17 plot(xp,yp)
18 xlabel('x')
19 ylabel('y')
20 title('Plot of function')
21
22
23
24 x = input('Enter initial guess of root location: ');
25
26 itermax = 10;      // % max # of iterations
27 iter = 0;
28 errmax = 0.00001; // % convergence tolerance
29 error1 = 1;
30
31
32 while error1 > errmax & iter < itermax
33
34     iter = iter + 1;
35     [f fprime] = fcn_nr(x);
36     if fprime == 0
37         break;
38     end;
39
40     xnew = x - f / fprime;
41
42     error1 = abs((xnew - x)/xnew) * 100; // % find
        change from previous
43
44     x = xnew      // % set up for next iteration
45 disp('Iteration No. ')
46 disp(iter)
47 disp('the estimated value of the variable x is=')
48 disp(x)
49
50

```

```
51 end
52
53 ///-----Input Parameters-----///
54
55 //This code will work for different functions of the
    variable x. hence the user has to modify the
    function & its derivative accordingly
56 //Itermax==>maximum number of iteration for which
    the method has to estimate the value of the
    variable
57 //errmax==>maximun tolerable error
```

Experiment: 3

DFT & IDFT OF A GIVEN SEQUENCE

Scilab code Solution 3.1 DFT of a Given Sequence

```
1 clear
2 clc
3
4 x=input('enter the digital sequence');
                                     //Input
   the digital sequence
5 N=length(x);
   //Finding the length of the sequence for N-point
   DFT
6
7 for k=1:N
8     y(k)=0;
9     for n=1:N
10        y(k)=y(k)+(x(n)*(exp(-%i*2*%pi*(k-1)*(n-1)/N
                               ))) ;
                                     //Equation to
                               find DFT
11     end
12 end
```

```

13 disp('The DFT of the given sequence is:')
//
    Displaying the DFT
14 disp(y)
15
16
17 ///--Input Parameters---//
18
19 //x==>digital sequence for which DFT has to be found

```

Scilab code Solution 3.2 IDFT of the given response

```

1 clear
2 clc
3
4 x=input('Enter the sequence:');

    //Input the DFT
5 N=length(x);

    //Finding the length to get N-point IDFT
6 for n=1:N
7     y(n)=0;
8     for k=1:N
9         y(n)=y(n)+(x(k)*(exp(%i*2*%pi*(k-1)*(n-1)/N)
           )); //Equation to
           find the IDFT
10    end
11    y(n)=y(n)/N;
12 end
13 disp('The IDFT of the given sequence is:')
//Displaying
    the IDFT
14 disp(y)
15

```

```
16
17 //—Input Parameters---//
18
19 //x==>Frequency domain digital representation of the
    sequence (DFT) for which IDFT has to be found
```

Experiment: 4

SYSTEM RESPONSE USING CONVOLUTION

Scilab code Solution 4.1 System Response using Convolution

```
1
2 X=input('Enter the Input data Sequence X[n]: ');
3 H=input('Enter the Response of the System H[n]: ');
4
5 Y=conv(X,H);
6
7 disp('The response of the given system for the given
      input data sequence is Y[n]: ');
8 disp(Y);
9
10
11 //—Input Variables—//
12 //X==>digital sequence X[n]
13 //H==>filter impulse response H[n]
```

Experiment: 5

NODE VOLTAGE & MESH CURRENT ANALYSIS

Scilab code Solution 5.1 Node Voltage

```
1 //number of loops in the networks=2
2
3 v1=input('Enter the voltage in loop-1 (in V):');
4 i2=input('Enter the current through loop-2 (in A):')
5 ;
6 r2=input('Enter the resistance in series with V1 in
7 loop-1 (in Ohm):');
8 r1=input('Enter the resistance between v2 & GND. (a
9 common element bwtween loop-1 & 2) (in Ohm):');
10
11 //Teh node voltage at node-2 can be solved as
12 //temp1=(v2-v1)/r2;
13 //temp2=(v2/r1)
14 //0=temp1+temp2+i2;
15 temp3=i2*r1*r2;
16 temp4=v1/r2;
17 temp5=temp4-temp3;
18 temp6=temp5*r1*r2;
19 v2=temp6/(r1+r2);
```



```

17
18 disp('Voltage at Node-2 V2=');
19 disp(v2)
20
21
22 //---Input Variables---//
23
24 //v1==>equivalent voltage in loop 1 ---constant
25 //i2==>value of the current source in llop 2--
    constant
26 //r2==>value of the resitance in series with V1 in
    loop 1-- constant
27 //r1==>value of the resitance in the common branch
    in loop 1 & loop 2--constant

```

Scilab code Solution 5.2 Mesh Current

```

1 //number of loops in the networks=2
2
3 v1=input('Enter the voltage in loop-1 (in V):');
4 v2=input('Enter the voltage in loop-2 (in V):');
5 r1=input('Enter the resistance in series with V1 in
    loop-1 (in Ohm):');
6 r2=input('Enter the resistance between v2 & GND. (a
    common element bwtween loop-1 & 2) (in Ohm):');
7 r3=input('Enter the resistance in series with V2 in
    loop-2 (in Ohm):');
8
9 //The mesh current can be solved as
10 //v1=(r1+r2)*i1-r2*i2;
11 //-v2=-r2*i1+(r2+r3)*i2;
12
13 //[v]=[r][i];
14
15 //[i]=[v][R]; where [R]=inv([r]);

```

```

16
17
18 v=[v1;v2];
19
20 r=[r1+r2 -r2 ; -r2 r2+r3];
21
22 //i=[i1;i2];
23
24 R=inv(r);
25
26
27 i=R*v;
28
29 disp('the current through the loops=')
30 disp(i)
31
32
33 //—Input variables—//
34 //v1==>voltage in loop 1—constant
35 //v2==>voltage in loop 2—constant
36 //r1==>resistance in loop 1 — constant
37 //r2==>resistance in the common branch of loop1 &
    loop 2 —constant
38 //r3==>resistance in loop 2 — constant

```

Experiment: 6

STABILITY OF A FEEDBACK SYSTEM IN XCOS

This code can be downloaded from the website www.scilab.in This code

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Experiment: 7

IMPLEMENTATION OF CHANNEL CODING-LINEAR BLOCK CODE

Scilab code Solution 7.1 Linear Block Coder Decoder

```
1
2
3  %% this is a linear block code main script file%
4  clear
5
6  global P n k;
7
8  n=7;
9  k=4;
10 P=[1 1 0; 0 1 1; 1 0 1;1 1 1]; %% parity matrix of
    size k*(n-k) to be
11 //                                % selected so that
    the systematic generator
12 //                                % matrix is
    linearly independent or full rank
13 //                                % matrix
14
```

```

15 //%(n,k) linear block code where k – no. of input
    data bits and n=no. of o/p
16 //% data bits. code rate=k/n
17 //% x is an input vector containing k bits
18
19 //%This is an linear block encoding function file%
20 function y1=linblkcode(x);
21 global P n k;
22 n=7;
23 k=4;
24 P=[1 1 0; 0 1 1; 1 0 1;1 1 1];
25 //x=[0 1 1 0];
26
27 //G=[ ]; // % Generator matrix k*n
28 G=[eye(k,k) P];
29
30 y1=zeros(1,n);
31 for i=1:k
32     var(i,:)=x(1,i) & G(i,:);
33     var(i,:)=bool2s(var(i,:));
34     y1(1,:)=bitxor(var(i,:),y1(1,:));
35 end
36
37 endfunction
38
39
40 //%This is a linear block syndrome decoding function
    file%
41
42 function x1=linblkdecoder(y)
43 //% here y is recieved vector 7 bits long
44
45 //% (7,4) linear block code
46 global P n k;
47
48
49 //H=[ ]; //% PARITY CHECK MATRIX
50

```

```

51 H=[P' eye((n-k),(n-k))];
52 Ht=H'; %%transpose of H
53
54 S=zeros(1,n-k); %%syndrome of recieved vector x
55 for i=1:n-k
56     S(i)=y(1) & Ht(1,i);
57     S(i)=bool2s(S(i));
58     for j=2:n
59
60         S(i)=bitxor(S(i), bool2s((y(j) & Ht(j,i))));
61     end
62 end
63
64
65
66 %%***SYNDROME LOOK UP TABLE*****
67
68 %*****
69 %%
70 if S==[0 0 0]
71     e=[0 0 0 0 0 0 0];
72     z=bitxor(y,e);
73 end
74
75 if S==[0 0 1]
76     e=[0 0 0 0 0 0 1];
77     z=bitxor(y,e);
78 end
79 if S==[0 1 0]
80     e=[0 0 0 0 0 1 0];
81     z=bitxor(y,e);
82 end
83 if S==[1 0 0]
84     e=[0 0 0 0 1 0 0];
85     z=bitxor(y,e);
86 end
87 if S==[1 1 1]
88     e=[0 0 0 1 0 0 0];

```

```

89     z=bitxor(y,e);
90 end
91 if S==[1 0 1]
92     e=[0 0 1 0 0 0 0];
93     z=bitxor(y,e);
94 end
95 if S==[0 1 1]
96     e=[0 1 0 0 0 0 0];
97     z=bitxor(y,e);
98 end
99 if S==[1 1 0]
100    e=[1 0 0 0 0 0 0];
101    z=bitxor(y,e);
102 end
103
104
105
106
107 x1=z(1,1:k);
108 endfunction
109
110
111 x=[0 1 1 0]; // % input bits to the
    encoder of size 1* k
112 y1=linblkcode(x); // // % y1 is the
    output of linear block encoder
113
114
115 e1=[1 0 0 0 0 0 0]; // % intentionally
    error introduced after
116 // % encoding and
    before sending to decoder (in
117 // % this case pls
    introduce only one bit error)
118 y=bitxor(y1,e1); // // % input that will
    be made available to linear
119 // % block decoder
120

```

```

121 x1=linblkdecoder(y) //           % x1 is the output
    of the linear block decoder
122           //           % which will be
    same as x provided that
    here
123           //           % have introduced
    only one bit error

124
125 disp('The information signal=')
126 disp(x)
127 disp('The transmitted encoded signal=')
128 disp(y1)
129 disp('The recieved signal=')
130 disp(y)
131 disp('The denoded signal=')
132 disp(x1)
133
134
135 //—Input variables —//
136
137 //(n,k)==>constants according to the design of
    linear block code
138 //P==>parity matrix of size k*(n-k) to be selected
    so that the systematic generator matrix is
    linearly independent or full rank matrix
139 //x==>information signal—vector

```

Experiment: 8

FILTER DESIGN USING LAPLACE TRANSFORM

Scilab code Solution 8.1 Filter Design

```
1
2
3
4
5 x=input('Enter the input data sequence');
6 b=input('Enter the co-effitients for the numerator
   polynomial:');
7 a=input('Enter the co-effitients for the denominator
   polynomial:');
8
9 y=filter(b,a,x);
10
11
12 disp('The input signal is=')
13 disp(x)
14 disp('The filtered signal is=')
15 disp(y)
16 //—Input Variables—//
17
```

```
18 //x==>input digital sequence—vector
19 //b==>vecotr
20 //a==>vector
```

Experiment: 9

SIGNAL MODULATION

Scilab code Solution 9.1 BPSK

```
1 function out_a=BPSK_a(bit,no_shift,shift)
2 if bit == 1
3     out_a = no_shift
4 else
5     out_a = shift
6 end
7
8 endfunction
9
10 t=0:0.001:1;
11 bit_1=0;
12
13 no_shift1=sin(2*pi*10*t);
14 shift1=sin(2*pi*10*t+(%pi));
15
16
17
18 out=BPSK_a(bit_1,no_shift1,shift1);
19 plot(t,out)
20
21 t1=1:0.001:2;
```

```
22 bit_2=1;
23
24 out1=BPSK_a(bit_2,no_shift1,shift1)    ;
25 plot(t1,out1)
26
27 xlabel('time')
28 ylabel('Amplitude')
29 //—Input Variables
30 //bit_1 & bit_2==> digital logic 1 or 0
```

Experiment: 10

APPLICATION OF LINEAR ALGEBRA IN DIGITAL COMMUNICATION

Scilab code Solution 10.1 Rotation of a Vector

```
1 r1=[1 0];
2 r2=[0 1];
3 theta=input("Enter the theta (angle for rotation in
    radian):")
4 rotat=[cos(theta) sin(theta); -sin(theta) cos(theta)
    ];
5
6 R=[r1 ; r2];
7
8 new_R=R*rotat;
9
10 rotated_r1=new_R(1,:);
11 rotated_r2=new_R(2,:);
12
13 disp('The vector r1==')
14 disp(r1)
15 disp('The rotated vector r1=')
```

```
16 disp(rotated_r1)
17
18 disp('The vector r2=')
19 disp(r2)
20
21 disp('The rotated vector r2=')
22 disp(rotated_r2)
23
24
25 //—Input variables —//
26
27 //thera==>constant
```
