Scilab Manual for Signals and Systems by Prof Priyen S. Patel Electrical Engineering Swarnim Startup & Innovation University[1]

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Experiment: 1

Develop a program to generate Following Continuous Signal a) Sinusoidal; b)Cosine; c)Triangle; d)Square Wave.

Scilab code Solution 1.01 Continuous Signal

```
1 //Experiment-1
2 // windows - 7 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 6.0.1
4
5
6 //AIM: Devlop a program to generate Following
     Continuous Signal a) Sinusoidal; b)Cosine; c)
     Triangle; d)Square Wave.
7
8 clear all
9 clc
10 V = input('Enter the value of Voltage in volts : ')
          // Example v= 20 Volt
11 f = input('Enter the value of frequency in Hertz : '
     )       // Example f=50 Hz
```

```
12 t=0:1/(1000*f):5/f;
13 // Generation of Sine Wave.
14 y1=V*(sin(2*%pi*f*t));
15 xgrid;
16 subplot(221)
17 plot(t,y1)
18 xlabel('Time (sec) ')
19 ylabel('y = v*sinwt')
20 title('Sine wave',"fontsize",4)
21 // Generation of Cos Wave.
22 y2=V*(cos(2*%pi*f*t));
23 subplot(222)
24 plot(t,y2)
25 xgrid;
26 xlabel('Time (sec) ')
27 ylabel('y = v*coswt')
28 title('Cosine wave',"fontsize",4)
29 // Generation of Triangle Wave.
30 t1 =0:( %pi /4) :(4* %pi ) ;
31 y3 = V *sin (2* t1) ;
32 a = gca () ;
33 subplot(223)
34 plot (t1 ,y3 ) ;
35 xgrid;
36 xlabel('Time (sec) ')
37 ylabel('Amplitude')
38 title('Triangle wave',"fontsize",4)
39 // Generation of Square Wave.
40 t3=0:1/(1000*f):0.6;
41 y4=(V-1)*squarewave(2*%pi*10*t3);
42 subplot(224)
43 plot(t3,y4)
44 xgrid;
45 xlabel('Time (sec) ')
46 ylabel('Amplitude')
47 title('Square wave',"fontsize",4)
48
49 //... Consol Window entry...
```

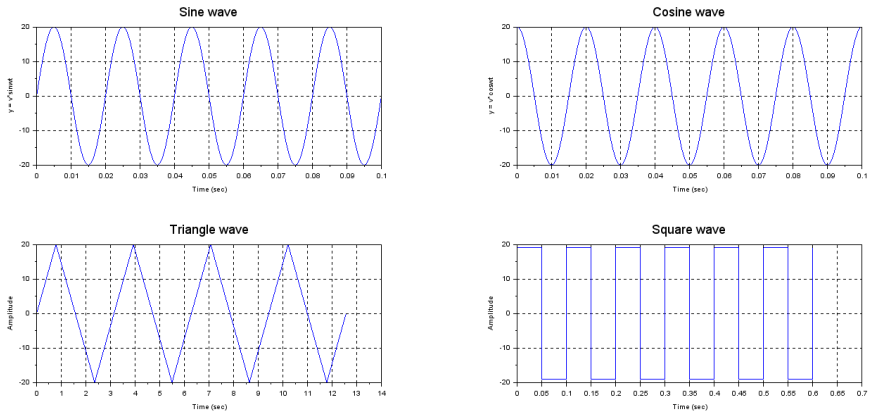

Figure 1.1: Continuous Signal

```
50 //Enter the value of Voltage in volts : 20
51 //Enter the value of frequency in Hertz : 50
```

Experiment: 2

Develop a program to generate Following Discrete Signal a) Impulse; b)Step; c)Ramp; d)Exponential.

Scilab code Solution 2.01 Discrete wave with positive exponential

```
1  //Experiment-2
2  // windows - 7 - 64-Bit
3  //Scilab - 6.0.1
4
5
6  //AIM: Devlop a program to generate Following
       Discrete Signal a) Impulse; b)Step; c)Ramp; d)
       Exponential.
7
8  clc ;
9  clf ;
10 clear all;
11 L =input("Enter the Length of signal="); // L=10 (
       must be greater than 2)
12 b =input("Enter the value of Exponential co-
```

```
    efficient="); // b = 0.5
// positive value for incremental Exponential signal

n=-L:L;
//Generation of Unit Impulse Signal
x1=[zeros(1,L),ones(1 ,1),zeros(1,L)];
a= gca ();
a. y_location ="middle"
subplot(221)
 plot2d3 (n,x1);
title ( 'Unit Impulse Signal',"fontsize",3 );
xlabel ( ' Number of Sample------->' );
ylabel ( 'Amplitude ------->' );
//Generation of Unit Step Signal
x2=[zeros(1,L),ones(1,L +1)];
a= gca ();
a. y_location ="middle";
subplot(222)
plot2d3 (n,x2);
title ( 'Unit Step',"fontsize",3 );
xlabel ( ' Number of Sample------->' );
ylabel ( 'Amplitude ------->' );
//Generation of Ramp Signal
x3=[zeros(1,L),0:L];
a = gca ();
a. y_location = 'middle' ;
subplot(223)
plot2d3 (n,x3);
title ( 'Ramp  of signal',"fontsize",3);
xlabel ( ' Number of Sample------->' );
ylabel ( 'Amplitude ------->' );

//Generation of Exponential Signal
t = -2:0.1:2;
x4= exp (b*t);
subplot(224)
plot2d3 (x4);
title ( 'Exponential Signal',"fontsize",3 );
```

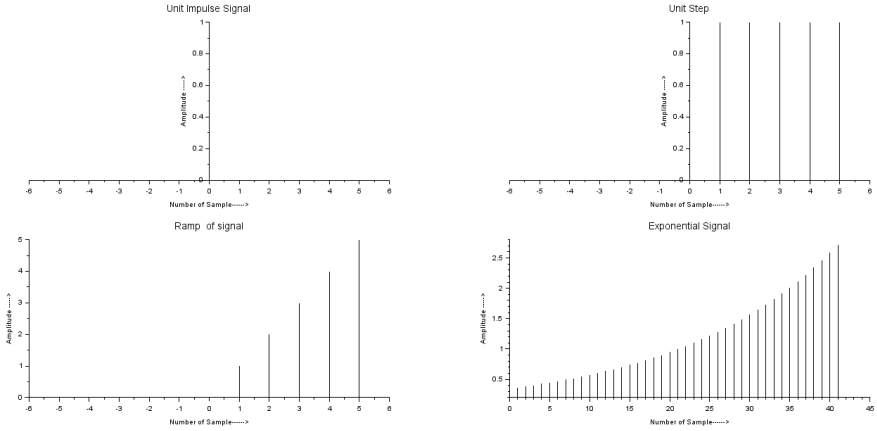

Figure 2.1: Discrete wave with positive exponential

```
50 xlabel ( ' Number of Sample------->' );
51 ylabel ( 'Amplitude ------->' );
52
53 // ... Console input
54 //Enter the Length of signal=5
55
56 //Enter the value of Exponential co-efficient=0.5
```

Scilab code Solution 2.02 Discrete waves with negative exponential

```
1 //Experiment-2
2 // windows - 7 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 6.0.1
4
5
6 //AIM: Devlop a program to generate Following
    Discrete Signal a) Impulse; b)Step; c)Ramp; d)
    Exponential.
7
```

```
clc ;
clf ;
clear all;
L =input("Enter the Length of signal="); // L=10 (
    must be greater than 2)
b =input("Enter the value of Exponential co-
    efficient="); // b =   0.5
n=-L:L;
//Generation of Unit Impulse Signal
x1=[zeros(1,L),ones(1 ,1),zeros(1,L)];
a= gca ();
a. y_location ="middle"
subplot(221)
 plot2d3 (n,x1);
title ( 'Unit Impulse Signal',"fontsize",3 );
xlabel ( ' Number of Sample------->' );
ylabel ( 'Amplitude ------->' );
//Generation of Unit Step Signal
x2=[zeros(1,L),ones(1,L +1)];
a= gca ();
a. y_location ="middle";
subplot(222)
plot2d3 (n,x2);
title ( 'Unit Step',"fontsize",3 );
xlabel ( ' Number of Sample------->' );
ylabel ( 'Amplitude ------->' );
//Generation of Ramp Signal
x3=[zeros(1,L),0:L];
a = gca ();
a. y_location = 'middle' ;
subplot(223)
plot2d3 (n,x3);
title ( 'Ramp  of signal',"fontsize",3);
xlabel ( ' Number of Sample------->' );
ylabel ( 'Amplitude ------->' );

//Generation of Negetive value Exponential Signal
t = -2:0.1:2;
```

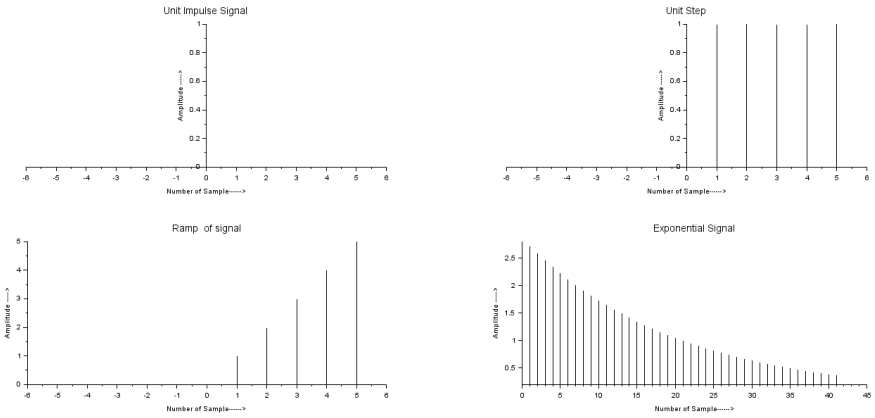

Figure 2.2: Discrete waves with negative exponential

```
44 x4= exp (-b*t);
45 subplot(224)
46 plot2d3 (x4);
47 title ( 'Exponential Signal',"fontsize",3 );
48 xlabel ( ' Number of Sample------->' );
49 ylabel ( 'Amplitude ------->' );
50
51 // ... Console input
52 //Enter the Length of signal=5
53
54 //Enter the value of Exponential co-efficient=0.5
```

Experiment: 3

Develop a program for addition of two continuous signals using Scilab.

Scilab code Solution 3.01 Addition of Continuous signal

```
1  //Experiment-3
2  // windows - 7 - 64-Bit
3  //Scilab - 6.0.1
4
5
6  //AIM: Develop a program for addition of two
       Continuous signals using Scilab.
7
8
9  // Addition of Continuous Signals
10 clc ;
11 clear all;
12 V = input('Enter the value of Voltage in volts : ')
             // Example v= 5 Volt
13 f = input('Enter the value of Signal 1 frequency in
```

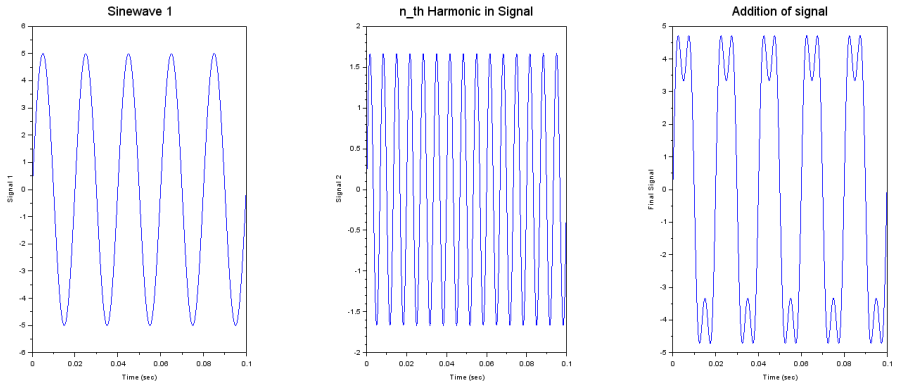

Figure 3.1: Addition of Continuous signal

```
    Hertz : ')          // Example f1=50 Hz
14 n = input('Enter the number of harmonic in signal :
    ')          // Example n= 3
15 t=0:1/(1000*f):5/f;
16 y1=V*(sin(2*%pi*f*t));
17 y2=(V/n)*(sin(2*%pi*(n*f)*t));
18 y3=y1+y2;
19 subplot (1 ,3 ,1);
20 plot (t,y1);
21 xlabel('Time (sec) ')
22 ylabel('Signal 1')
23 title('Sinewave 1',"fontsize",4)
24 subplot (1 ,3 ,2);
25 plot (t,y2);
26 xlabel('Time (sec) ')
27 ylabel('Signal 2')
28 title('n_th Harmonic in Signal',"fontsize",4)
29 subplot (1 ,3 ,3);
30 plot (t,y3);
31 title('Addition of signal',"fontsize",4)
32 xlabel('Time (sec) ')
33 ylabel('Final Signal')
34
```

```
35 //..............Execution Consol Value
       ..............//
36 //Enter the value of Voltage in volts : 5
37 //Enter the value of Signal 1 frequency in Hertz :
       50
38 //Enter the number of harmonic in signal : 3
```

Experiment: 4

Develop a program for addition of two discrete signals using Scilab.

Scilab code Solution 4.01 Addition of Discrete signal

```
1  //Experiment-3
2  // windows - 7 - 64-Bit
3  //Scilab - 6.0.1
4
5
6  //AIM: Develop a program for addition of two
       discrete signals using Scilab.
7
8
9  // Addition of Discontinuous Signals
10
11 clc ;
12 clear all;
13
14 L =input("Enter the Length of signal="); // L=10 (
```

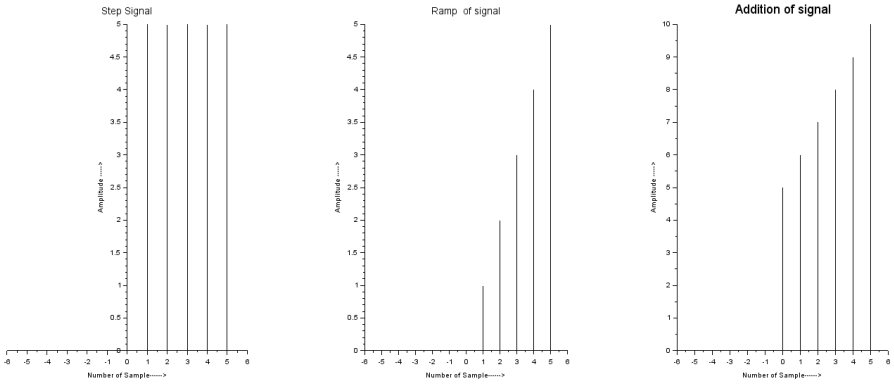

Figure 4.1: Addition of Discrete signal

```
    must be greater than 2)
15 n=-L:L;
16 //Generation of Step Signal
17 x1=5*[zeros(1,L),ones(1,L +1)];
18 a= gca ();
19 a. y_location ="middle";
20 subplot(131)
21 plot2d3 (n,x1);
22 title ( 'Step Signal',"fontsize",3 );
23 xlabel ( ' Number of Sample------->' );
24 ylabel ( 'Amplitude ------->' );
25 //Generation of Ramp Signal
26 x2=[zeros(1,L),0:L];
27 a = gca ();
28 a. y_location = 'middle' ;
29 subplot(132)
30 plot2d3 (n,x2);
31 title ( 'Ramp of signal',"fontsize",3);
32 xlabel ( ' Number of Sample------->' );
33 ylabel ( 'Amplitude ------->' );
34 x3=x1+x2; // Addition of two signals
35 subplot(133)
36 plot2d3 (n,x3);
```

```
37 title('Addition of signal',"fontsize",4)
38 xlabel(' Number of Sample------->')
39 ylabel('Amplitude ------->')
40
41 //.............Execution Consol Value
     ............//
42  // Enter the Length of signal=5
```

Experiment: 5

Develop a program for Aliasing Process using Scilab.

Scilab code Solution 5.01 Aliasing Effect

```
1  //Experiment-5
2  // windows - 7 - 64-Bit
3  //Scilab - 6.0.1
4
5
6  //AIM: Devlop a program for ALIASING Process using
       scilab
7
8  clc ;
9
10 clear all;
11
12 f=input("Enter the frequency of continuous signal=")
       ;// f= 1000
13 v=input("Enter the Amplitude of continuous signal=")
       ; // v = 10
14 fs=input (" Enter the sampling Frequency Fs =") ; //
```

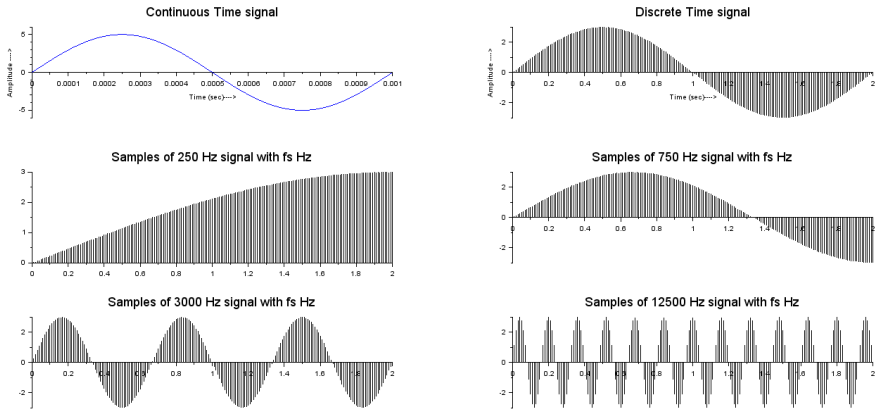

Figure 5.1: Aliasing Effect

```
    fs= 2000Hz
15  t=0:0.00001:1/f;
16  x1=v*sin(2*%pi*f*t);
17  subplot(3,2,1)
18  a=gca();
19  a. x_location ="origin";
20  a. y_location = "origin";
21  plot(t,x1)
22  xlabel('Time (sec)------>')
23  ylabel('Amplitude ------>')
24  title('Continuous Time signal',"fontsize",4)
25  f2=f/fs;
26  n=0:0.01:1/f2;
27  y1=3*sin(2*%pi*f2*n);
28  subplot(3,2,2)
29  a = gca () ;
30  a. x_location ="origin";
31  a. y_location = "origin";
32  plot2d3 ("gnn",n,y1)
33  xlabel('Time (sec)------>')
34  ylabel('Amplitude ------>')
35  title('Discrete Time signal',"fontsize",4)
36  x2 = 250;
```

```
y2=3*sin(2*%pi*(x2/fs)*n) ;
subplot (3,2,3)
a = gca () ;
a. x_location ="origin";
a. y_location = "origin";
plot2d3 ("gnn",n,y2)
title ('Samples of 250 Hz signal with fs Hz',"
   fontsize",4)
x3 = 750;
y3 = 3*sin(2*%pi*(x3/fs)*n) ;
subplot (3,2,4)
a = gca () ;
a. x_location ="origin";
a. y_location = "origin";
plot2d3 ("gnn",n,y3)
title ( 'Samples of 750 Hz signal with fs Hz',"
   fontsize",4)
x4 = 3000;
y4 = 3*sin(2*%pi*(x4/fs)*n) ;
subplot (3,2,5)
a = gca () ;
a. x_location ="origin";
a. y_location = "origin";
plot2d3 ("gnn",n,y4)
title ( 'Samples of 3000 Hz signal with fs Hz',"
   fontsize",4)
x5 = 12500;
y5 = 3*sin(2*%pi*(x5/fs)*n) ;
subplot (3,2,6)
a = gca () ;
a. x_location ="origin";
a. y_location = "origin";
plot2d3 ("gnn",n,y5)
title ( 'Samples of 12500 Hz signal with fs Hz',"
   fontsize",4)
//Example
 // E n t e r t h e f r e q u e n c y of Co n ti n
    uo u s Time S i g n a l :=1000
```

```
70 // Enter the Sampling frequency Fs=
       2000
```

Experiment: 6

Develop a program for Linear Convolution of two sequences using Scilab.

Scilab code Solution 6.01 Linear Convolution

```
1  //Experiment-6
2  // windows - 7 - 64-Bit
3  //Scilab - 6.0.1
4
5
6  //AIM: Devlop a program for Linear Convolution of
       two sequences using scilab
7  clc ;
8  clear ;
9  x = input ("ENTER THE FIRST SEQUENCE [use square
       breackt- arrey form]= "); // x ( n ) =[1 2 3 4 ]
10 h = input ("ENTER THE SECOND SEQUENCE ="); //h ( n )
       =[1 2 3 ]
11 l=length (x)+length (h)-1;
12 y = convol(x,h)
```

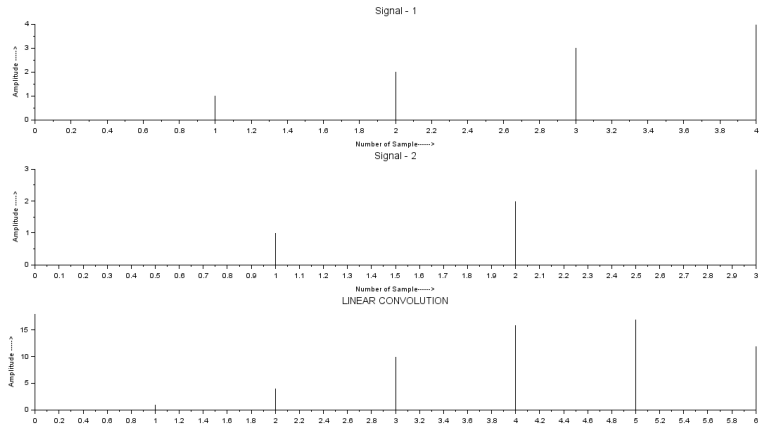

Figure 6.1: Linear Convolution

```
13 disp(y,'Linear convolution is =')
14 subplot (311)
15 plot2d3('gnn',x);
16 a = gca ();
17 a.x_location = "origin";
18 a.y_location = "origin";
19 title ( 'Signal - 1',"fontsize",3 );
20 xlabel ( ' Number of Sample------>' );
21 ylabel ( 'Amplitude ------>' );
22 subplot (312)
23 plot2d3(h);
24 a = gca ();
25 a.x_location = "origin";
26 a.y_location = "origin";
27 title ( 'Signal - 2',"fontsize",3 );
28 xlabel ( ' Number of Sample------>' );
29 ylabel ( 'Amplitude ------>' );
30 subplot (313)
31 plot2d3(y);
32 a = gca ();
33 a.x_location = "origin";
34 a.y_location = "origin";
35 title ( 'LINEAR CONVOLUTION',"fontsize",3 );
```

```
36 xlabel ( ' Number of Sample------->' );
37 ylabel ( 'Amplitude ------->' );
38
39 //........Execution in scilab console....
40
41 //ENTER THE FIRST SEQUENCE [use square breackt-
      arrey form]= [1 2 3 4]
42 //ENTER THE SECOND SEQUENCE =[1 2 3]
43  //---------Answer of linear convolution---------
44  //Linear convolution is =
45
46 //    1.    4.    10.    16.    17.    12.
```

Experiment: 7

Develop a program for Circular Convolution of two sequences using Scilab.

Scilab code Solution 7.01 Circular Convolution

```
1  //Experiment-7
2  // windows - 7 - 64-Bit
3  //Scilab - 6.0.1
4
5
6  //AIM: Devlop a program for circular Convolution of
       two sequences using scilab
7  clc ;
8  clf();
9  clear ;
10 x = input ("ENTER THE FIRST SEQUENCE [use square
       bracket- array form]= "); // x ( n ) =[1 2 3 5 6
       4]
11 h = input ("ENTER THE SECOND SEQUENCE ="); //h ( n )
       =[1 2 3 1]
```

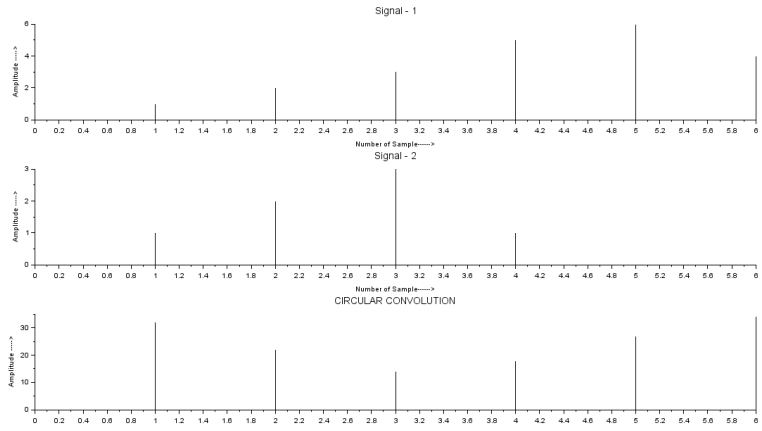

Figure 7.1: Circular Convolution

```
12 N1= length(x);
13 N2= length(h);
14 N= max (N1 ,N2);
15 N3=N1-N2;
16 if(N3>=0) then
17     h=[h,zeros(1,N3)];
18 else
19     x=[x,zeros(1,-N3)];
20 end
21     for n =1: N
22         y(n)=0;
23 for i =1:N
24 j=n-i+1;
25 if(j<=0)
26 j=N+j;
27 end
28 y(n)=y(n)+x(i)*h(j)
29 end
30 end
31 disp(y,'Circular convolution is =')
32 subplot (311)
33 plot2d3('gnn',x);
34 a = gca ();
```

```
35 a.x_location = "origin";
36 a.y_location = "origin";
37 title ( 'Signal - 1',"fontsize",3 );
38 xlabel ( ' Number of Sample------->' );
39 ylabel ( 'Amplitude ------->' );
40 subplot (312)
41 plot2d3('gnn',h);
42 a = gca ();
43 a.x_location = "origin";
44 a.y_location = "origin";
45 title ( 'Signal - 2',"fontsize",3 );
46 xlabel ( ' Number of Sample------->' );
47 ylabel ( 'Amplitude ------->' );
48 subplot (313)
49 plot2d3('gnn',y);
50 a = gca ();
51 a.x_location = "origin";
52 a.y_location = "origin";
53 title ( 'CIRCULAR CONVOLUTION',"fontsize",3 );
54 xlabel ( ' Number of Sample------->' );
55 ylabel ( 'Amplitude ------->' );
56
57
58 //.... Execution in Scilab 5.4.1 console....
59
60 //ENTER THE FIRST SEQUENCE [use square breackt-
      arrey form]= [1 2 3 5 6 4]
61 //ENTER THE SECOND SEQUENCE =[1 2 3 1]
62
63 // Circular convolution is =
64
65    //  32 22 14 18 27 34
```

Experiment: 8

Develop a program to perform cross correlation operation using Scilab.

Scilab code Solution 8.01 Cross correlation

```
1  //Experiment-8
2  // windows - 7 - 64-Bit
3  //Scilab - 6.0.1
4
5
6  //AIM: Devlop a program for Performing cross
       correlation operation using SCILAB code
7
8
9  clear ;
10 clc;
11 x1 =input ("ENTER THE FIRST SEQUENCE 01 [use square
       bracket- array form]= ");//[1 2 1 1]
12 x2 =input ("ENTER THE FIRST SEQUENCE 02 [use square
       bracket- array form]= "); //[1 1 2 1]
```

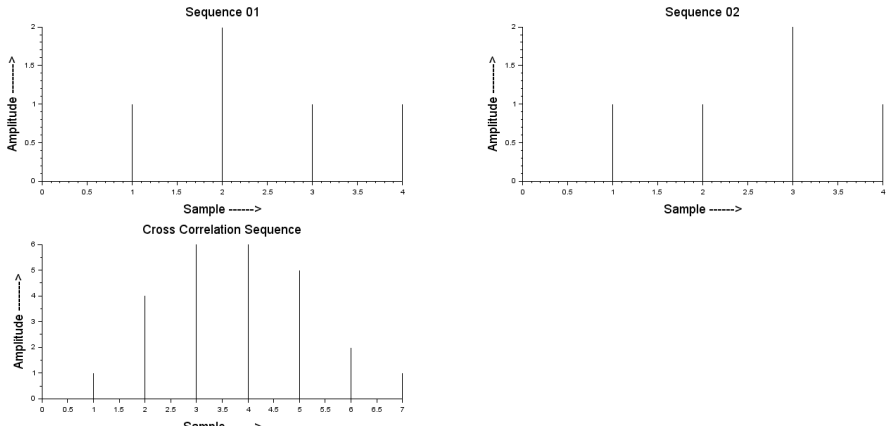

Figure 8.1: Cross correlation

```
13 n1= input ("ENTER THE Arrey length of sequence 2
     from starting point [use square bracket- array
     form]= "); //[1 2 3 4]
14 n2= input ("ENTER THE Arrey length of sequence 2
     from starting point [use square bracket- array
     form]= "); //[1 2 3 4]
15 subplot (2 ,2 ,1)
16 plot2d3 ('gnn',n1,x1);
17 a = gca ();
18 a.x_location = "origin";
19 a.y_location = "origin";
20 xlabel ("Sample ------->" ,"fontsize" ,4);
21 ylabel ("Amplitude ------->" ,"fontsize" ,4);
22 title ("Sequence 01" ,"fontsize " ,4);
23 subplot (2 ,2 ,2)
24 plot2d3 ('gnn',n2,x2);
25 a = gca ();
26 a.x_location = "origin";
27 a.y_location = "origin";
28 xlabel ("Sample ------->" ,"fontsize" ,4);
29 ylabel ("Amplitude ------->" ,"fontsize" ,4);
30 title ("Sequence 02" ,"fontsize " ,4);
31 [c, ind ]= xcorr (x1 ,x2) // function of cross
```

```
    correlation
[ind',c']
disp(c,'Cross Correlation Sequence is =')
subplot (2 ,2 ,3)
plot2d3 ('gnn',c)
a = gca ();
a.x_location = "origin";
a.y_location = "origin";
xlabel ("Sample ------->" ,"fontsize" ,4);
ylabel ("Amplitude ------->" ,"fontsize" ,4);
title ("Cross Correlation Sequence" ,"fontsize" ,4);

// ..... Execution in Consol .......

//ENTER THE FIRST SEQUENCE 01 [use square breackt-
    arrey form]= [1 2 1 1]
//ENTER THE FIRST SEQUENCE 02 [use square breackt-
    arrey form]= [1 1 2 1]
//ENTER THE Arrey length of sequence 2 from starting
     point [use square breackt- arrey form]= [1 2 3
    4]
//ENTER THE Arrey length of sequence 2 from starting
     point [use square breackt- arrey form]= [1 2 3
    4]

// Cross Correlation Sequence is =

//    1.    4.    6.    6.    5.    2.    1.
```

Experiment: 9

Develop a program to perform Auto correlation operation using Scilab.

Scilab code Solution 9.01 Auto correlation

```
1  //Experiment-9
2  // windows - 7 - 64-Bit
3  //Scilab - 6.0.1
4
5
6  //AIM: Devlop a program for Performing Auto
       correlation operation using SCILAB code
7
8
9  clear ;
10 clc;
11 x1 =input ("ENTER THE FIRST SEQUENCE 01 [use square
       bracket- array form]= ");//[2 -1 2 3 1]
12 n = length (x1);
13 s1= input ("ENTER THE starting point of array = ");
```

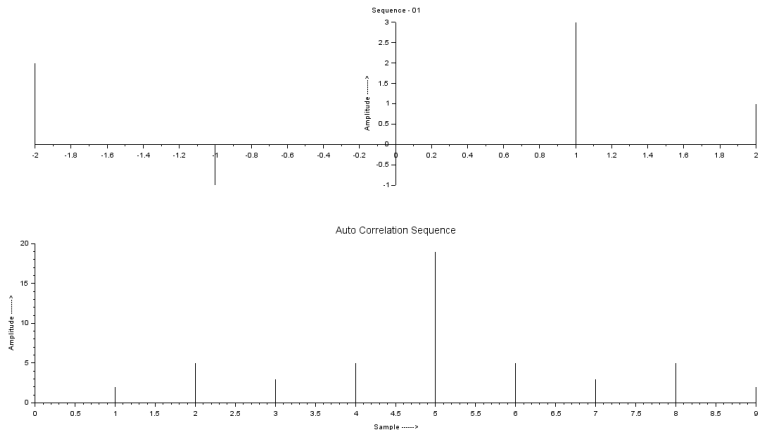

Figure 9.1: Auto correlation

```
    // -2
e1=s1+n-1;
n1=s1:1:e1;
subplot (2 ,1 ,1)
plot2d3 ('gnn',n1,x1);
ylabel ("Amplitude ---------->");
title ("Sequence - 01 ");
 a = gca ();
a.x_location = "origin";
a.y_location = "origin";
x2 = x1($:-1:1);
nl = s1+s1;
nh = nl+n1+n1-2;
c= convol(x1 ,x2) // function for Auto correlation
disp(c,'Cross Correlation Sequence is =')
subplot (2 ,1 ,2)
plot2d3 ('gnn',c)
a = gca ();
a.x_location = "origin";
a.y_location = "origin";
xlabel ("Sample ---------->");
ylabel ("Amplitude ---------->");
title ("Auto Correlation Sequence" ,"fontsize" ,3);
```

```
36
37 //..... Execution in Consol .......
38
39 //ENTER THE FIRST SEQUENCE 01 [use square bracket-
      array form]= [2 -1 2 3 1]
40
41 //ENTER THE starting point of array = -2
42
43 // Cross Correlation Sequence is =
44
45 //   2.    5.    3.    5.    19.    5.    3.    5.    2.
```

Experiment: 10

Develop a program to obtain Z transform of basic function using Scilab.

Scilab code Solution 10.01 Z transform

```
1 //Experiment-10
2 // windows - 7 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 6.0.1
4
5
6 //AIM: Devlop a program To obtain Z transform using
      SCILAB code
7
8
9 clear ;
10 clc ;
11 x= input ("Negative sequence coefficient =")//[1 2 3
      2 7]
12 T= input("sampling time =") // 1
13 Xz= poly([x],"Z","coeff")
14 disp (Xz, 'X(Z) =' )
15 //For Positive sequence
```

```
16 z= poly (0,'z')
17 disp ("positive sequence of Z transform =")
18  Xzp = horner (Xz ,1/z)
19 disp (Xzp, 'X(z)' )
20
21 // Discreat form
22 disp("Transfer Function in State-space
      representation = ")
23 s= poly(0,'s');
24 z= poly(0,'z');
25 tf= syslin('c',(s+1)/(s^2-5*s+2));
26 disp (tf)
27 disp ("Transfer Function in Discrete form  = ")
28 df = horner(tf,(2/T)*(z -1)/(z+1))
29 disp (df)
30
31
32 //.... Execution Console....
33
34 //Negative equence coefficient =[1,2,3,2,7]
35 //sampling time =1
36
37 // X(Z) =
38
39  //                2     3     4
40  //    1 + 2Z + 3Z + 2Z + 7Z
41
42 // positive sequence coefficient =
43
44  //X(z)
45
46  //                2     3    4
47  //    7 + 2z + 3z + 2z + z
48  //    ---------------------
49  //              4
50  //             z
51
52  //Transfer Function in State-space representation
```

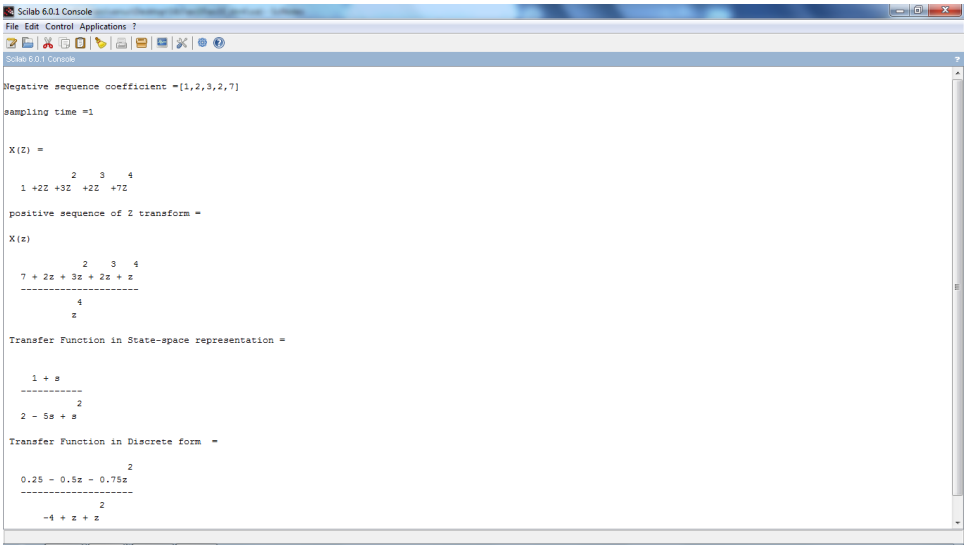

Figure 10.1: Z transform

```
53      //      =
54
55      //    1 + s
56      // ----------
57      //              2
58      // 2 - 5s + s
59
60    //Transfer Function in Discrete form  =
61
62      //                        2
63      //   0.25 - 0.5z - 0.75z
64      //  ---------------------
65      //                    2
66      //       - 4 + z + z
```

Experiment: 11

Develop a program to obtain pole zero plot of given transfer function using Scilab.

Scilab code Solution 11.01 Pole Zero form Transfer function

```
1 //Experiment-11
2 // windows - 7 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 5.4.1
4
5
6 //AIM: Devlop a program to Plot pole zero fro
     transfer function using SCILAB code
7
8
9 clear ;
10 clc ;
11 z=poly(0,'z');
12 num=input('Enter Numerator equation =' )//[1];
13 den=input('Enter Denominator equation =' )//[1-1.5*z
     ^-1+0.5*z^-2];
14 tf=num./den
15 disp(tf,"Transfer Function with positive power = ")
```

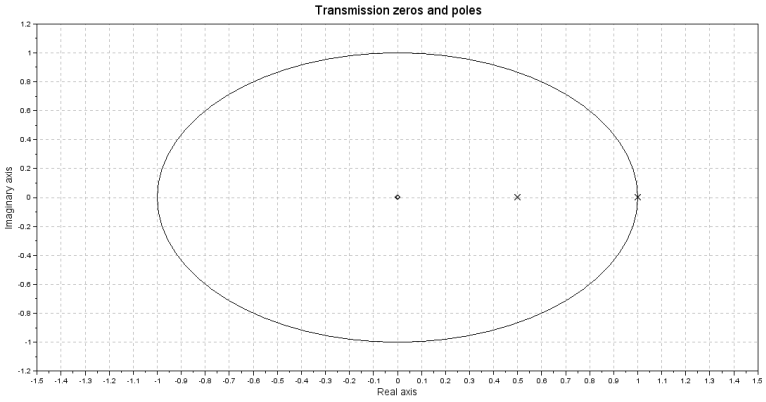

Figure 11.1: Pole Zero form Transfer function

```
16 H=syslin('c',tf);
17 plzr(H)
18 scf;
19 bode(H)
20
21 //------ COnsole window-----
22 //Enter Numerator equation =[1]
23 //Enter Denominator equation =[1-1.5*z^-1+0.5*z^-2]
24
25 //Transfer Function with positive power =
26
27 //              2
28 //             z
29 //     ----------------
30 //                    2
31 //     0.5 - 1.5z + z
```

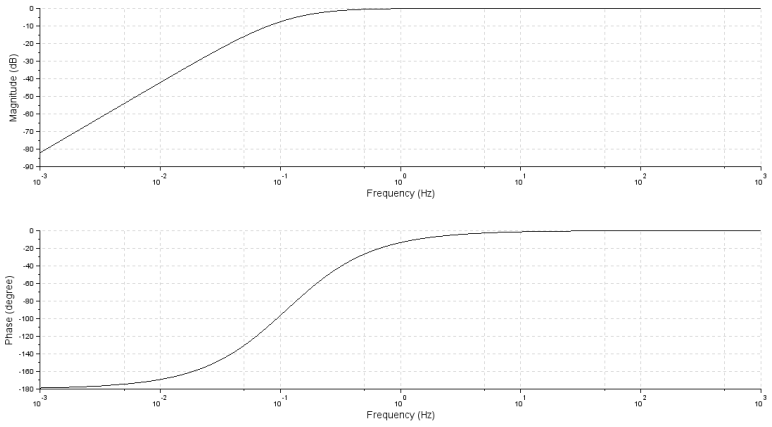

Figure 11.2: Pole Zero form Transfer function

Experiment: 12

Develop a program to understand the concept of amplitude modulation.

Scilab code Solution 12.01 Amplitude Modulation

```
1 //Experiment-12
2 // windows - 7 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 6.0.1
4
5
6 //AIM: Devlop a program for Performing Amplitude
     modulation using SCILAB code
7
8
9 clear ;
10 clc;
11 f= input ("Enter the value of signal frequency=");
     // f=5
12 fc=input (" Enter the value of carrier frequency=");
      //(fc>f) fc = 100
```

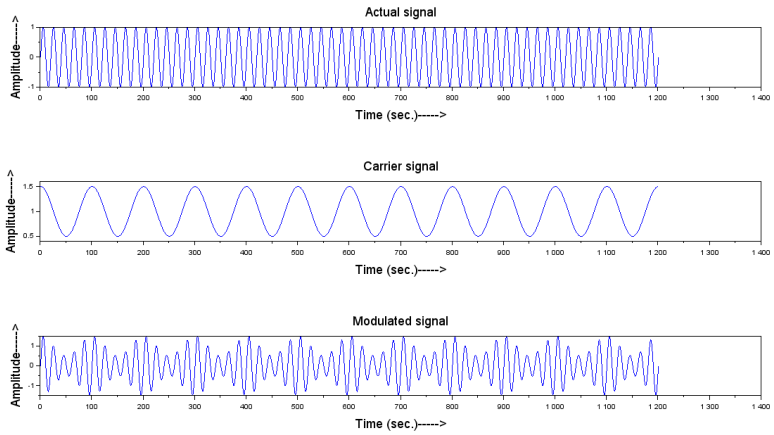

Figure 12.1: Amplitude Modulation

```
13 n=0:1200;
14 t=n/fc;
15 m=input("Enter the value of modulation index ="); //
       m = 1
16 s1=sin(2*%pi*f*t);
17 subplot(311);
18 plot(s1);
19 xlabel("Time (sec.)------>" ,"fontsize",4);
20 ylabel("Amplitude------>" ,"fontsize",4);
21 title("Actual signal" ,"fontsize",4);
22 //Generation of carrier signal
23 s2=1+0.5*cos(2*%pi*m*t);
24 subplot (312);
25 plot (s2);
26 xlabel("Time (sec.)------>" ,"fontsize",4);
27 ylabel("Amplitude------>" ,"fontsize",4);
28 title("Carrier signal" ,"fontsize",4);
29 ms=s2.*s1; // Modulating Signal
30 subplot (313);
31 plot(ms);
32 xlabel("Time (sec.)------>" ,"fontsize",4);
33 ylabel("Amplitude------>" ,"fontsize",4);
```

```
34 title("Modulated signal" ,"fontsize",4);
35
36 //--- consol value---
37 //Enter the value of signal frequency=5
38
39 //Enter the value of carrier frequency=100
40
41 //Enter the value of modulation index =1
```

Experiment: 13

Develop a program to understand the concept of frequency modulation.

Scilab code Solution 13.01 Frequency Modulation

```
1 //Experiment-13
2 // windows - 7 - 64-Bit
3 //Scilab - 6.0.1
4
5
6 //AIM: Devlop a program for Performing Frequency
     modulation using SCILAB code
7
8
9 clear ;
10 clc;
11 t=0:0.0001:0.1;
12 vm=input ("Enter the value of modulating volatge ="
     ); // vm = 5
13 fm=input ("Enter the value of modulating frequency="
```

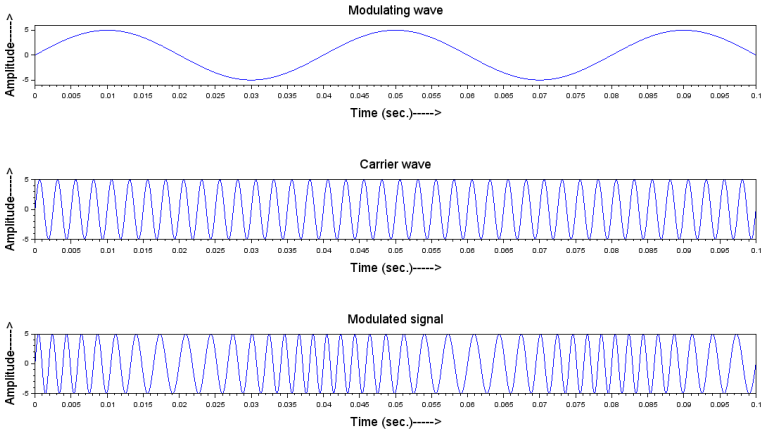

Figure 13.1: Frequency Modulation

```
    ); // fm =25
14 vc=input ("Enter the value of carrier  volatge =");
    // vc = 5
15 fc=input (" Enter the value of carrier frequency=");
     //(fc>f) fc = 400
16 m=input("Enter the value of modulation index ="); //
     m = 5
17 //Generation of carrier signal
18 v1=vc*sin(2*%pi*fc*t);
19 subplot (312);
20 plot (t,v1);
21 xlabel("Time (sec.)------->" ,"fontsize",4);
22 ylabel("Amplitude------->" ,"fontsize",4);
23 title("Carrier wave" ,"fontsize",4);
24 //generation of Modulating wave
25 v2=vm*sin(2*%pi*fm*t);
26 subplot(311);
27 plot(t,v2);
28 xlabel("Time (sec.)------->" ,"fontsize",4);
29 ylabel("Amplitude------->" ,"fontsize",4);
30 title("Modulating wave " ,"fontsize",4);
31 vfm = 5*(sin(2*%pi*fc*t+(m.*sin(2*%pi*fm*t)))) //
```

```
    Modulating Signal
subplot (313);
plot(t,vfm);
xlabel("Time (sec.)------>" ,"fontsize",4);
ylabel("Amplitude------>" ,"fontsize",4);
title("Modulated signal" ,"fontsize",4);

//--- consol value---

//Enter the value of modulating  volatge =5

//Enter the value of modulating frequency=25

//Enter the value of carrier  volatge =5

// Enter the value of carrier frequency=400

//Enter the value of modulation index =5
```