

Scilab Manual for
Digital Signal Processing Lab
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<http://spoken-tutorial.org/NMEICT-Intro>. This Scilab Manual and Scilab codes
written in it can be downloaded from the "Migrated Labs" section at the website
<http://scilab.in>

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57

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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

```

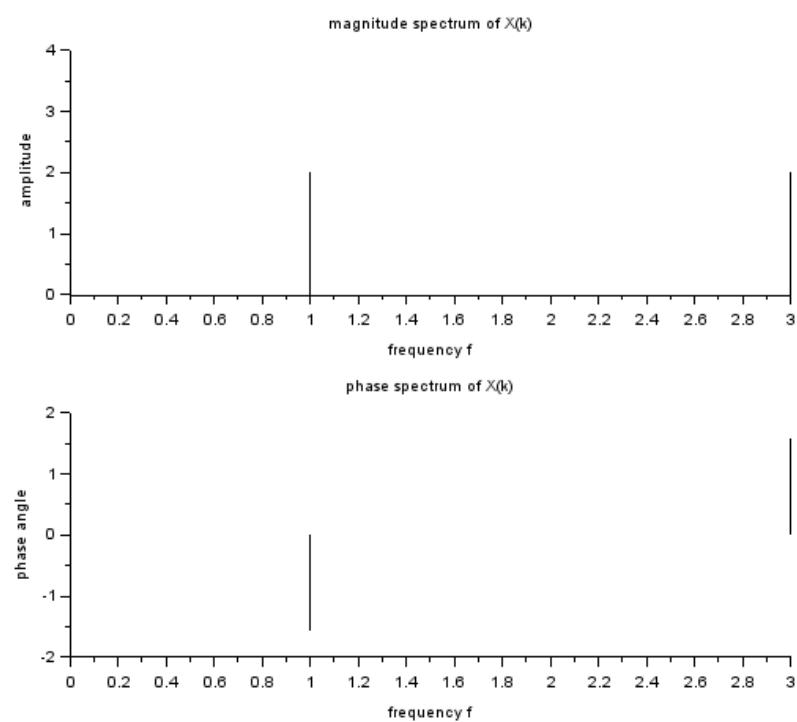


Figure 1.1: DFT of a sequence

```

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.

```

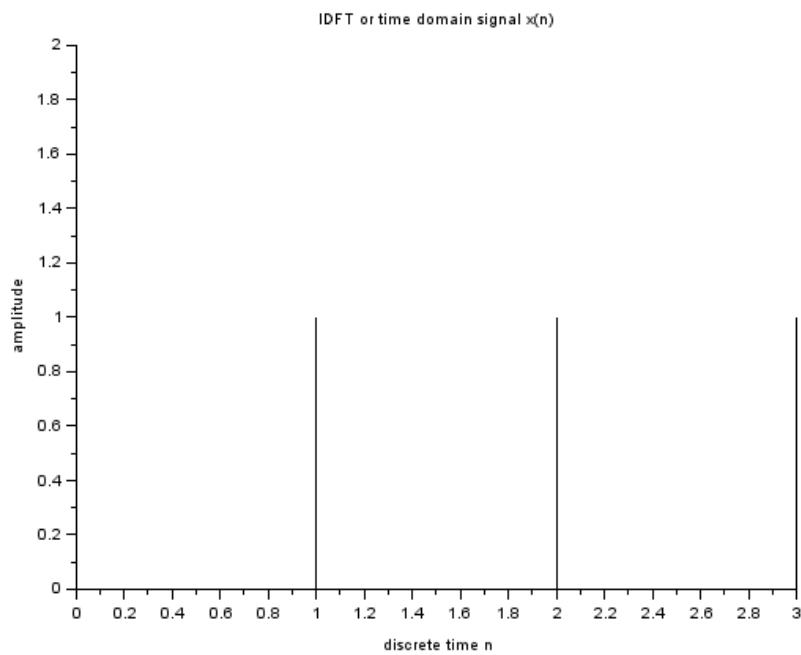


Figure 1.2: IDFT of a sequence

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 system 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 system H(w)');
41
42
43 //enter the number of points for frequency response
n=50

```

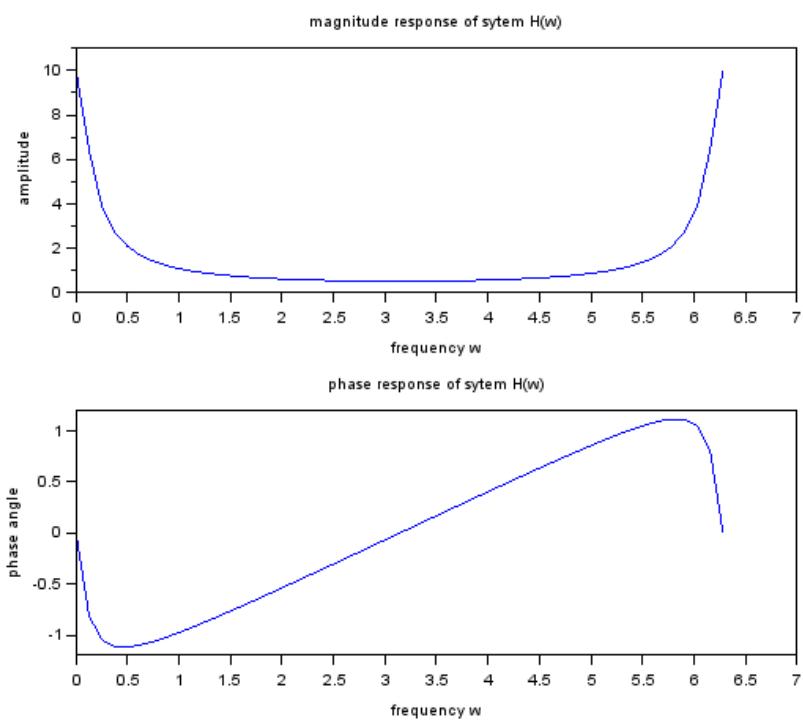


Figure 2.1: Frequency Response

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.

```

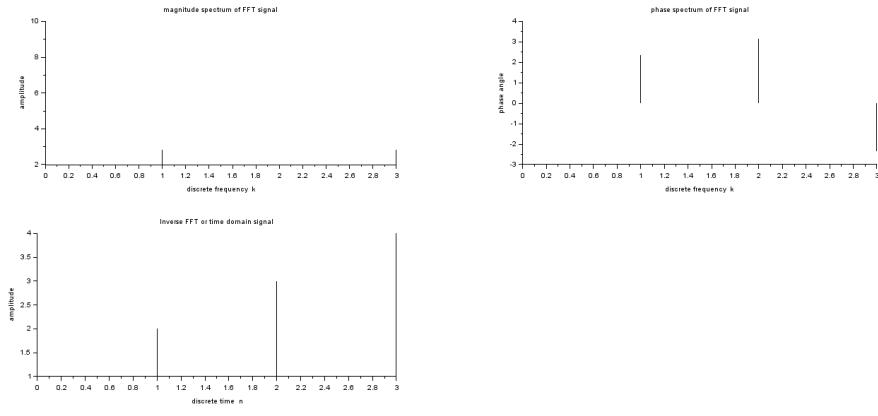


Figure 3.1: FFT of a Sequence

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
42 signal
43 P=fft(R);
44 disp(P);
45 N2=length(P);
46 k=0:1:N2-1
47 subplot(3,1,3);
48 plot2d3(k,P);
49 xlabel('discrete frequency k');
50 ylabel('amplitude');
51 title('power spectral density P(k)');
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

```

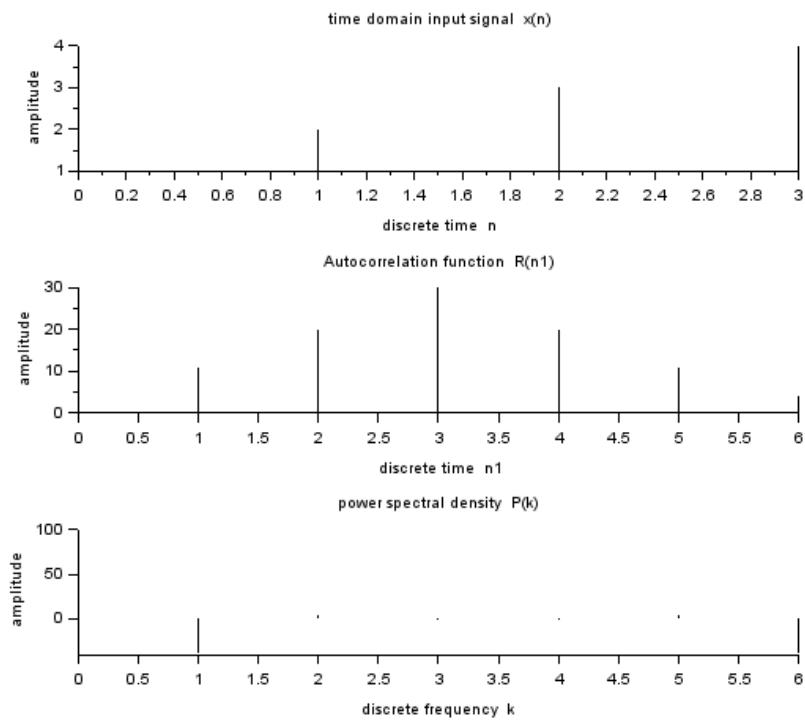


Figure 4.1: Power Spectral Density of a sequence

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
23 Filter
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
28 radians');
29 [wft,wfm,fr]=wfir('lp',N +1,[wc1/2,0], 're',[0,0]);
30 disp(wft,'impulse response of Lowpass FIR filter:h(n
31 )=');
32 a=gca();
33 plot(2*fr,wfm);
34 xlabel('normalized digital frequency w');
35 ylabel('magnitude ');
36 title('magnitude response of Lowpass FIR Filter');
37
38 //enter the cutoff frequency fc=1200
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

```

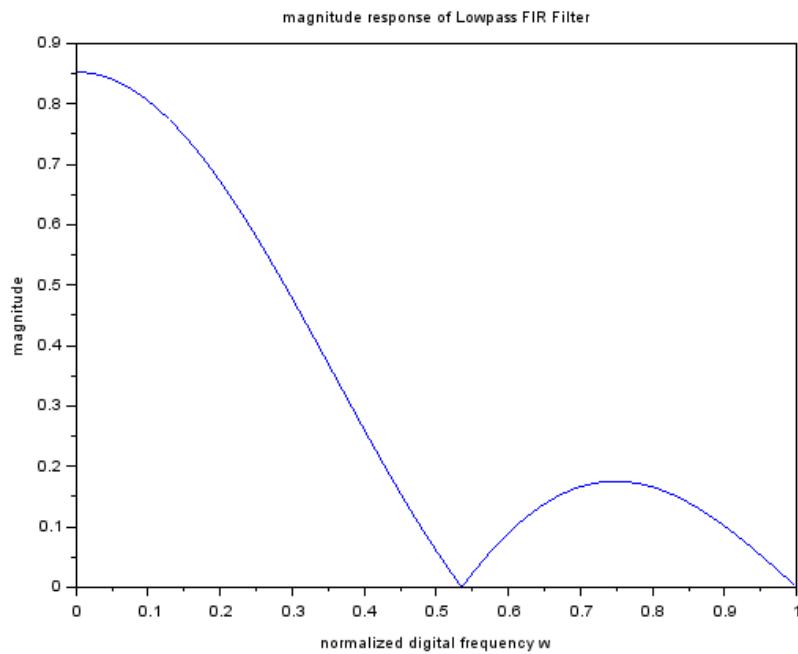


Figure 5.1: Lowpass FIR Filter

```

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-1 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

```

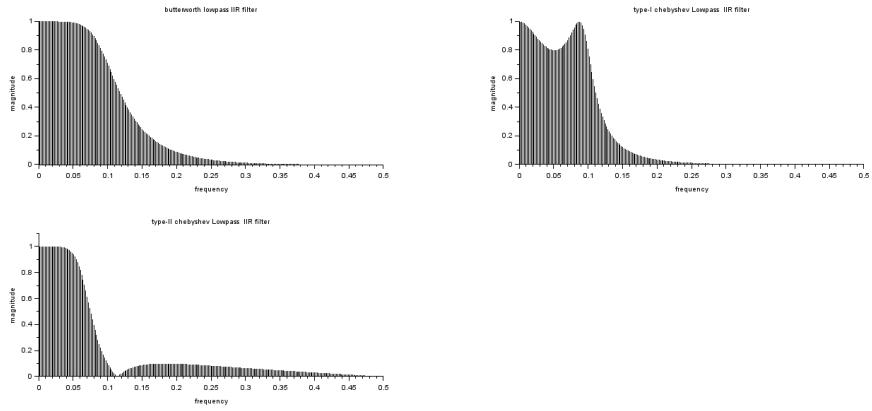


Figure 6.1: Lowpass IIR Filter

```

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');

```

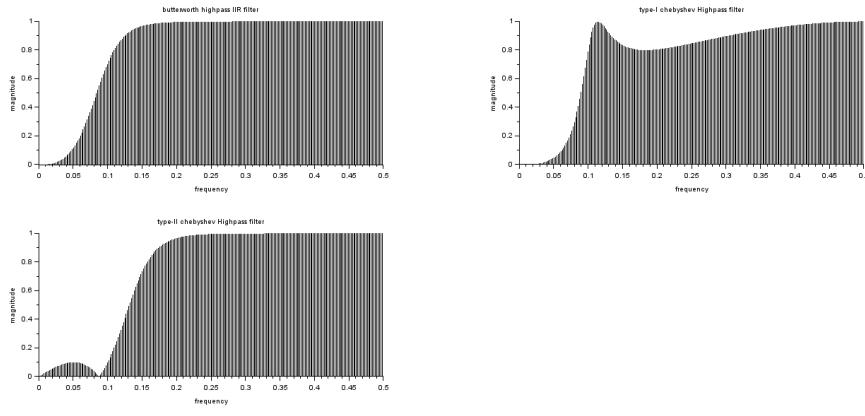


Figure 6.2: Highpass IIR Filter

```

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

```

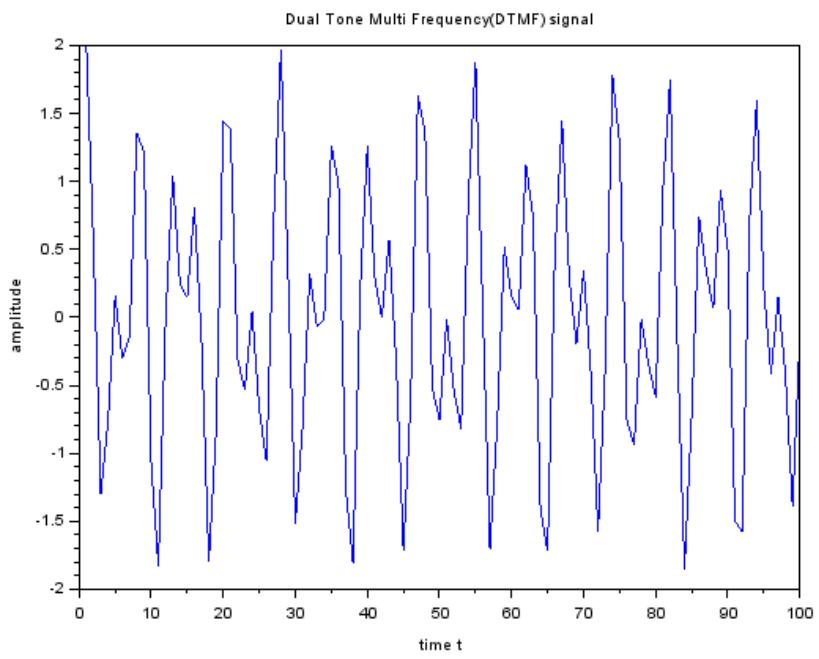


Figure 7.1: DTMF Signals Generation

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
21 N=') ;
21 n=0:1:N-1
22 A=input ('enter the amplitude of input sinusoidal
23 signal A=') ;
23 fo=input ('enter the frequency of input sinusoidal
24 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

```

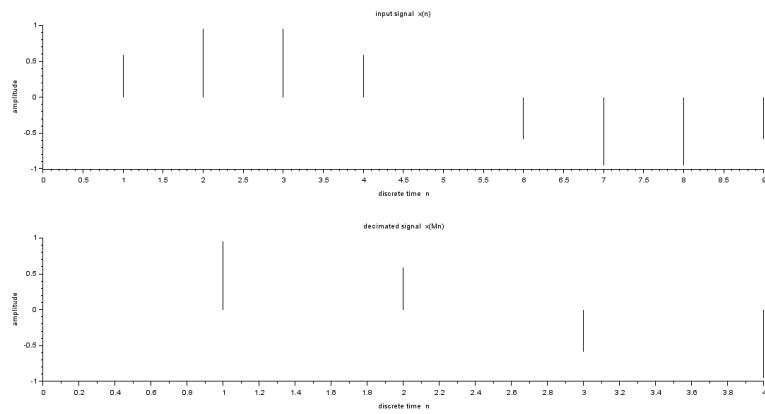


Figure 8.1: Decimation of a Signal

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
21 N=') ;
21 n=0:1:N-1
22 A=input ('enter the amplitude of input sinusoidal
23 signal A=') ;
23 fo=input ('enter the frequency of input sinusoidal
24 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
55 =1
56 // enter the frequency of input sinusoidal signal fo
57 =0.1
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

```

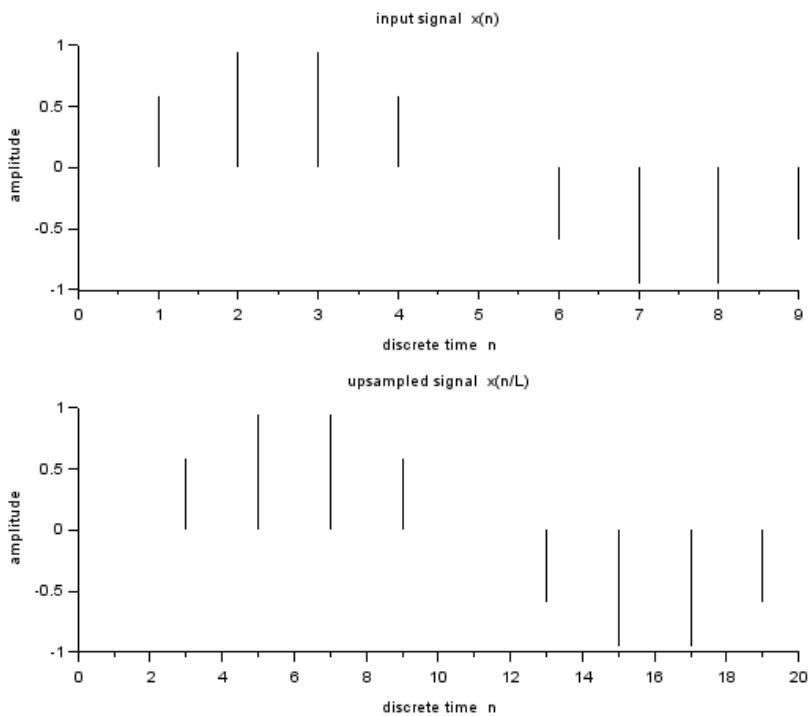


Figure 9.1: Interpolation of a Signal

```

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
24 N=');
25 A=input ('enter the amplitude of input sinusoidal
26 signal A=');
27 fo=input ('enter the frequency of input sinusoidal
28 signal fo=');
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
58 =1
59 // enter the frequency of input sinusoidal signal fo
60 =0.43
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
```

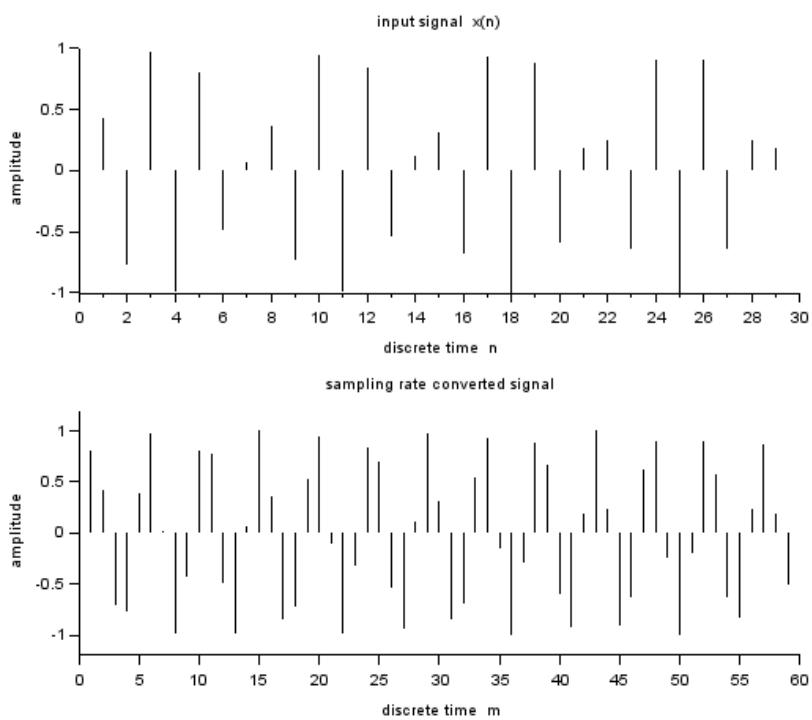


Figure 10.1: Sampling Rate converter

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 system 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 system 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

```

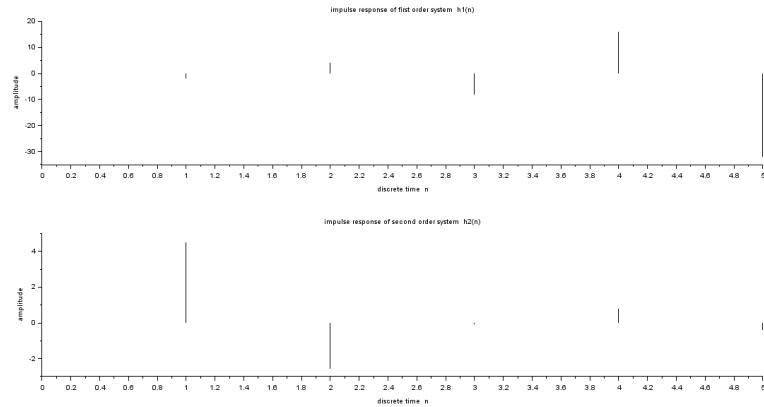


Figure 11.1: Impulse Response of a system

```

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;

```

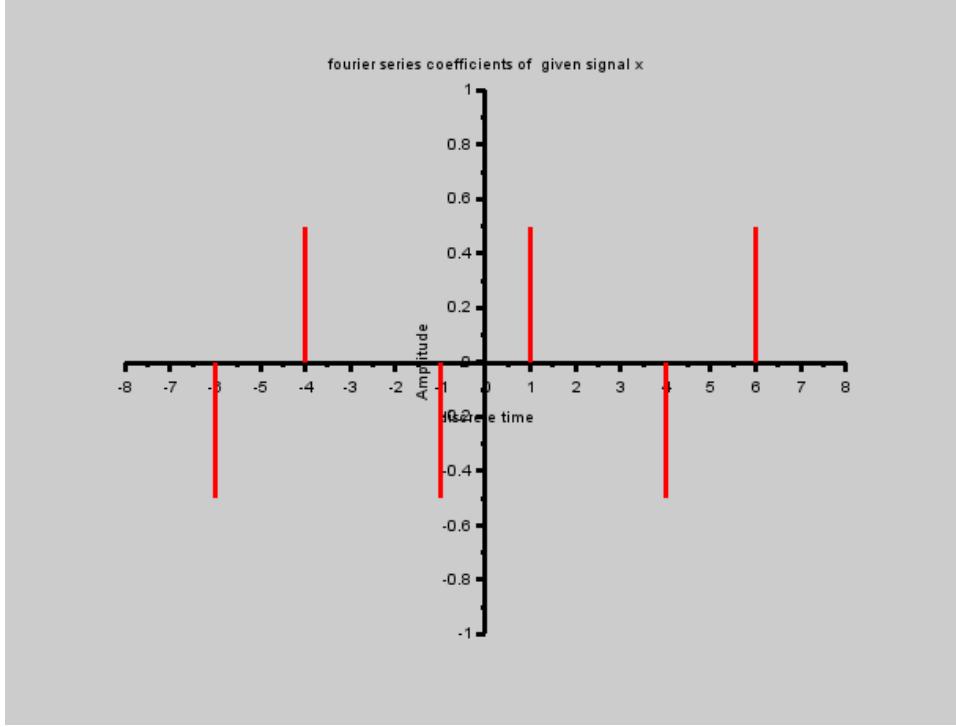


Figure 12.1: Fourier Series Coefficients

```
52 title('fourier series coefficients of given signal  
x')  
53 //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

```

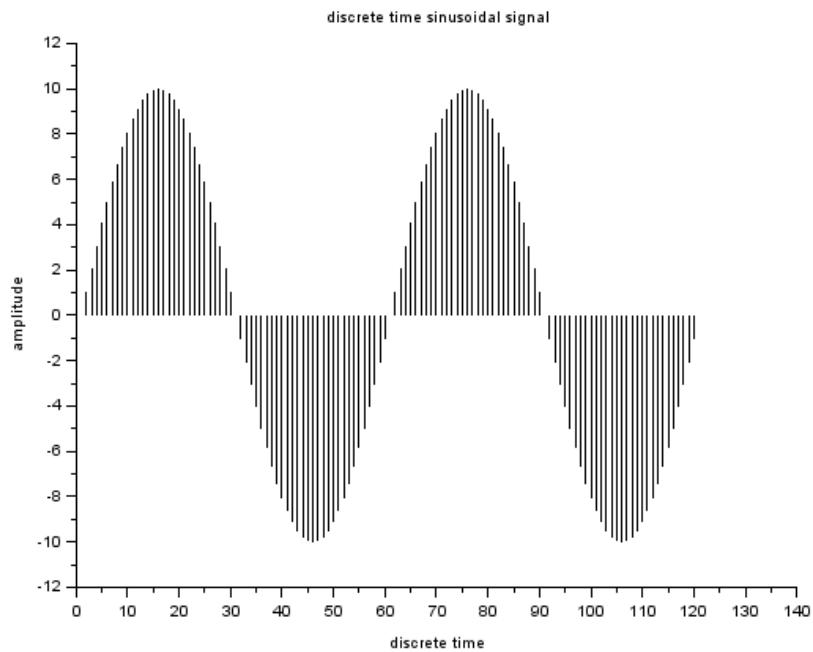


Figure 13.1: recursive sinusoid generation

```

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         ');
7     end
8     x1=[x zeros(1,N-L)];    // zero padding the
9     sequence x(n)
9     for k=0:1:N-1
10        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