

Scilab Manual for
Digital Signal Processing
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Contents

List of Scilab Solutions	3
1 Generation of elementary Discrete-Time sequences	5
2 Linear and Circular convolutions	13
3 Auto correlation and Cross Correlation	18
4 Frequency Analysis using DFT	22
5 Design of FIR filters (LPF/HPF/BPF/BSF) and demonstrates the filtering operation	25
6 Design of Butterworth and Chebyshev IIR filters (LPF/HPF/BPF/BSF) and demonstrate the filtering operations	34

List of Experiments

Solution 1.1	Unit Sample Sequence	5
Solution 1.2	Unit Step Sequence	7
Solution 1.3	Discrete Ramp Sequence	8
Solution 1.4	Exponent Increasing Signal	9
Solution 1.5	Exponential Decreasing Signal	12
Solution 2.1	Linear Convolution	13
Solution 2.2	Circular Convolution	15
Solution 3.1	Auto Correlation	18
Solution 3.2	Cross Correlation	19
Solution 4.0	Spectrum Using DFT	22
Solution 5.1	FIR LPF	25
Solution 5.2	FIR HPF	28
Solution 5.3	FIR BPF	29
Solution 5.4	FIR BSF	31
Solution 6.1	Butterworth IIR LPF	34
Solution 6.2	Butterworth IIR HPF	35
Solution 6.3	Butterworth IIR BPF	36
Solution 6.4	Butterworth IIR BSF	37
Solution 6.5	Chebyshev IIR LPF	38
Solution 6.6	Chebyshev IIR HPF	39
Solution 6.7	Chebyshev IIR BPF	40
Solution 6.8	Chebyshev IIR BSF	41

List of Figures

1.1	Unit Sample Sequence	6
1.2	Unit Step Sequence	7
1.3	Discrete Ramp Sequence	8
1.4	Exponent Increasing Signal	10
1.5	Exponential Decreasing Signal	11
2.1	Linear Convolution	14
4.1	Spectrum Using DFT	23
5.1	FIR LPF	26
5.2	FIR HPF	27
5.3	FIR BPF	29
5.4	FIR BSF	32
6.1	Butterworth IIR LPF	35
6.2	Butterworth IIR HPF	36
6.3	Butterworth IIR BPF	37
6.4	Butterworth IIR BSF	38
6.5	Chebyshev IIR LPF	39
6.6	Chebyshev IIR HPF	40
6.7	Chebyshev IIR BPF	41
6.8	Chebyshev IIR BSF	42

Experiment: 1

Generation of elementary Discrete-Time sequences

Scilab code Solution 1.1 Unit Sample Sequence

```
1 //1.GENERATION OF ELEMENTARY DISCRETE TIME SEQUENCE
2 //1.1 Caption:Unit Sample Sequence
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 close;
6 L = 4; //Upperlimit
7 n = -L:L;
8 x = [zeros(1,L),1,zeros(1,L)];
9 b = gca();
10 b.y_location = "middle";
11 plot2d3('gnn',n,x)
12 a=gce();
13 a.children(1).thickness =4;
14 xtitle('Graphical Representation of Unit Sample
        Sequence ','n','x[n]');
```

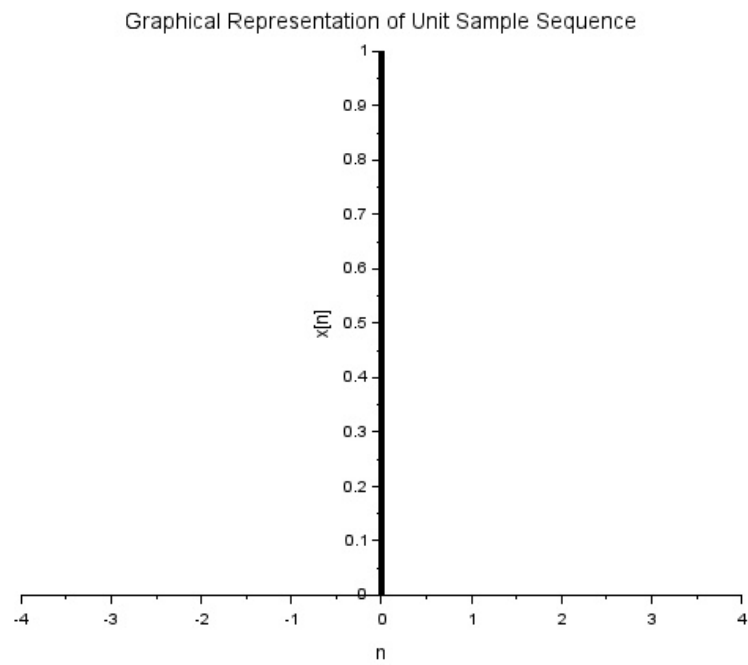


Figure 1.1: Unit Sample Sequence

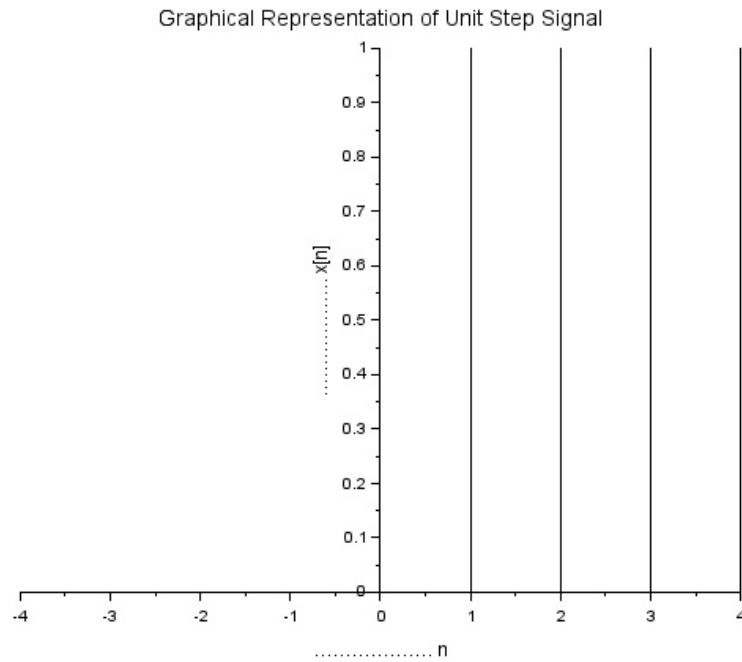


Figure 1.2: Unit Step Sequence

Scilab code Solution 1.2 Unit Step Sequence

```

1 // 1.GENERATION OF ELEMENTARY DISCRETE TIME SEQUENCE
2 // 1.2 Caption: Unit Step Sequence
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 close;
6 L = 4; //Upperlimit
7 n = -L:L;
8 x = [zeros(1,L), ones(1,L+1)];

```

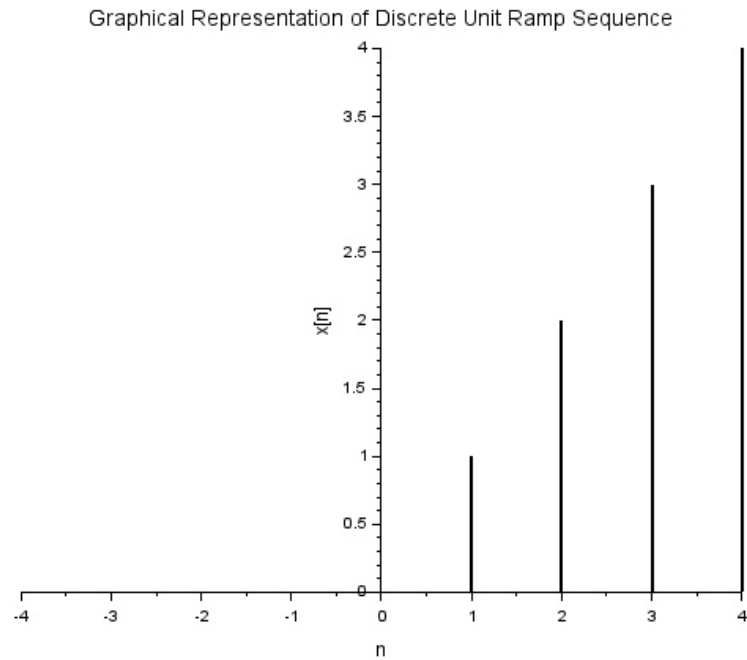



Figure 1.3: Discrete Ramp Sequence

```

9 a=gca();
10 a.y_location = "middle";
11 plot2d3('gnn',n,x)
12 title('Graphical Representation of Unit Step Signal'
13       )
13 xlabel('          . n');
14 ylabel('          . x[n]');

```

Scilab code Solution 1.3 Discrete Ramp Sequence

```

1 // 1.GENERATION OF ELEMENTARY DISCRETE TIME SEQUENCE

```

```

2 //1.3 Caption: Discrete Ramp Sequence
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 close;
6 L = 4; //Upperlimit
7 n = -L:L;
8 x = [zeros(1,L),0:L];
9 b = gca();
10 b.y_location = 'middle';
11 plot2d3('gnn',n,x)
12 a=gce();
13 a.children(1).thickness =2;
14 xtitle('Graphical Representation of Discrete Unit
        Ramp Sequence','n','x[n]');

```

Scilab code Solution 1.4 Exponent Increasing Signal

```

1 //1.GENERATION OF ELEMENTARY DISCRETE TIME SEQUENCE
2 //1.4 Caption: Exponentially Increasing Signal
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 close;
6 a =1.5;
7 n =1:10;
8 x = (a)^n;
9 a=gca();
10 a.thickness = 2;
11 plot2d3('gnn',n,x)
12 xtitle('Graphical Representation of Exponentially
        Increasing Signal','n','x[n]');

```

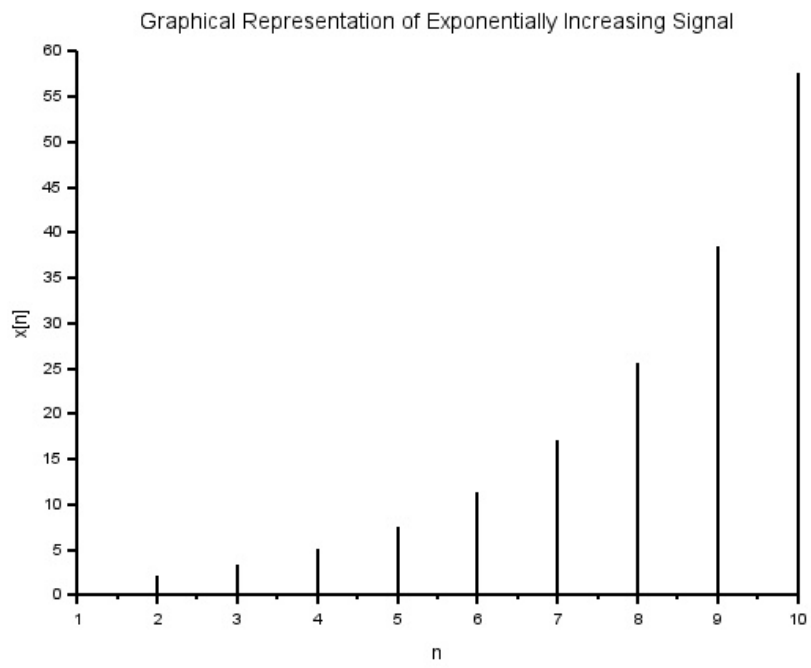


Figure 1.4: Exponent Increasing Signal

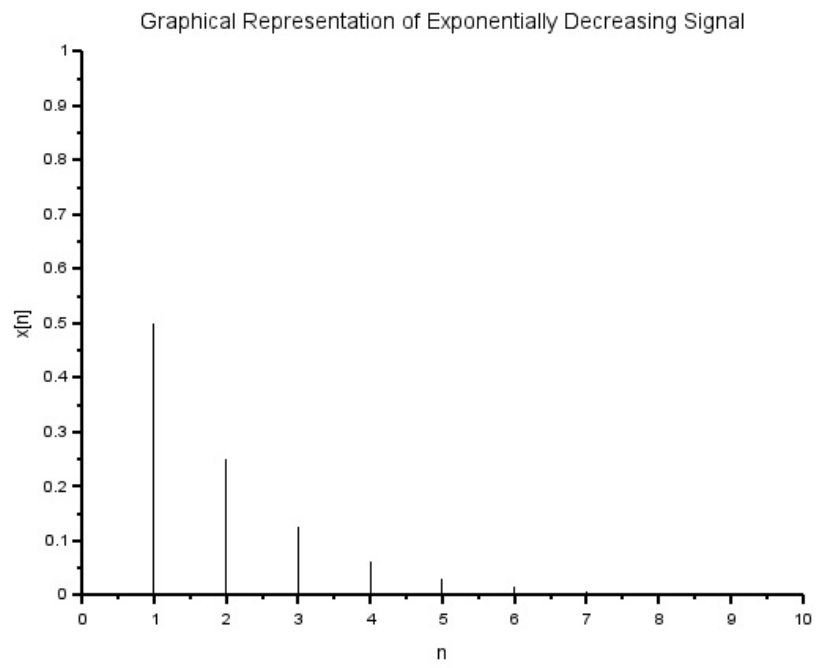


Figure 1.5: Exponential Decreasing Signal

Scilab code Solution 1.5 Exponential Decreasing Signal

```
1 //1.GENERATION OF ELEMENTARY DISCRETE TIME SEQUENCE
2 //Caption: Exponentially Decreasing Signal
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 close;
6 a =0.5;
7 n = 0:10;
8 x = (a)^n;
9 a=gca();
10 a.x_location = "origin";
11 a.y_location = "origin";
12 plot2d3('gnn',n,x)
13 a.thickness = 2;
14 xtitle('Graphical Representation of Exponentially
        Decreasing Signal','n','x[n]');
```

Experiment: 2

Linear and Circular convolutions

Scilab code Solution 2.1 Linear Convolution

```
1 //Caption:Program for Linear Convolution
2 clc;
3 clear all;
4 close ;
5 x = input('enter x seq');
6 h = input('enter h seq');
7 m = length(x);
8 n = length(h);
9 //Method 1 Using Direct Convolution Sum Formula
10 for i = 1:n+m-1
11     conv_sum = 0;
12     for j = 1:i
13         if (((i-j+1) <= n)&(j <= m))
14             conv_sum = conv_sum + x(j)*h(i-j+1);
15         end;
16     y(i) = conv_sum;
17 end;
```

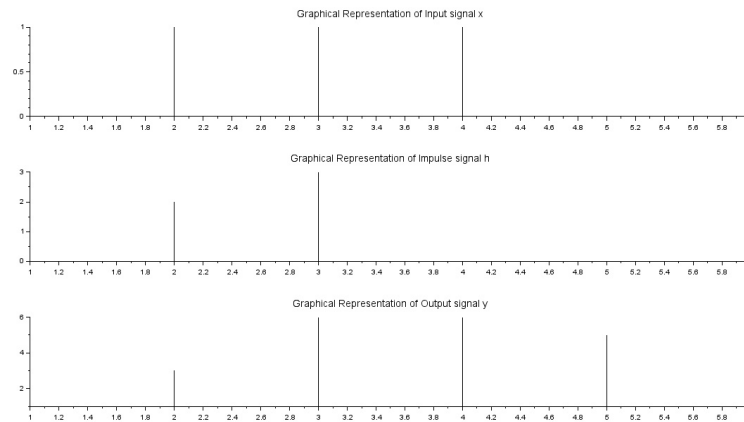


Figure 2.1: Linear Convolution

```

18 end;
19 disp('y', 'Convolution Sum using Direct Formula Method
      =')
20 //Method 2 Using Inbuilt Function
21 f = convol(x,h)
22 disp(f, 'Convolution Sum Result using Inbuilt Funtion
      =')
23 //Method 3 Using frequency Domain multiplication
24 N = n+m-1;
25 x = [x zeros(1,N-m)];
26 h = [h zeros(1,N-n)];
27 f1 = fft(x)
28 f2 = fft(h)
29 f3 = f1.*f2; // freq domain multiplication
30 f4 = ifft(f3)
31 disp(f4, 'Convolution Sum Result DFT – IDFT method =')
32 //f4 = real(f4)
33 subplot(3,1,1);
34 plot2d3('gnn',x)
35 xtitle('Graphical Representation of Input signal x')
36 ;
37 subplot(3,1,2);

```

```

37 plot2d3('ggn',h)
38 xtitle('Graphical Representation of Impulse signal h
        ');
39 subplot(3,1,3);
40 plot2d3('ggn',y)
41 xtitle('Graphical Representation of Output signal y'
        ');
42
43
44 //OUTPUT Test case
45
46 //enter x seq [1,1,1,1]
47 //enter h seq [1,2,3]
48
49 //Result
50 //  1.   3.   6.   6.   5.   3.
51 //   " Convolution Sum using Direct Formula Method ="
52 //  1.   3.   6.   6.   5.   3.
53 //   " Convolution Sum Result using Inbuilt Funtion ="
54 //  1.   3.   6.   6.   5.   3.
55 //   " Convolution Sum Result DFT – IDFT method ="

```

Scilab code Solution 2.2 Circular Convolution

```

1 //Caption: Program to find the Circular Convolution
  of given discrete sequences
2 clear all;
3 clc;
4 x1 = input('Enter the first sequence x1[n]=')
5 x2 = input('Enter the second sequence x2[n]=')
6 //x1 = [1,3,5,7];
7 //x2 = [2,4,6,8];
8
9 //Method 1: Circular Convolution using built-in fft
  function

```



```

10 X1 = fft(x1,-1); //fft of x1
11 X2 = fft(x2,-1); //fft of x2
12 X3 = X1.*X2; //X1(k)*X2(K)
13 x3 = fft(X3,1); //ifft of X3(K)
14 disp('Circular Convolution using built-in fft
      function:')
15 disp(x3)
16
17
18
19 //Method 2: Circular Convolution of two sequences
      using direct formula
20 m = length(x1)
21 n = length(x2)
22 a = zeros(1,max(m,n))
23 if (m >n)
24     for i = n+1:m
25         x2(i) = 0;
26     end
27 elseif (n>m)
28     for i = m+1:n
29         x1(i) = 0;
30     end
31 end
32 N = length(x1)
33 x3 = zeros(1,N);
34 a(1) = x2(1);
35 for j = 2:N
36     a(j) = x2(N-j+2);
37 end
38 for i =1:N
39     x3(1) = x3(1)+x1(i)*a(i);
40 end
41 for k = 2:N
42     for j =2:N
43         x2(j) = a(j-1);
44     end
45     x2(1) = a(N);

```

```

46     x2
47     for i = 1:N
48         a(i) = x2(i);
49         x3(k) = x3(k)+x1(i)*a(i);
50     end
51 end
52 disp('Circular Convolution using Direct formula
      method:')
53 disp('Circular Convolution Result x3 = ')
54 disp(x3)
55
56 //OUTPUT Test case
57 //Enter the first sequence x1[n]=[1,2,3,4]
58 //
59 //Enter the second sequence x2[n]=[1,1,1,1]
60 //
61 //
62 // "Circular Convolution using built-in fft
      function:"
63 //
64 // 10. 10. 10. 10.
65 //
66 // "Circular Convolution using Direct formula
      method:"
67 //
68 // "Circular Convolution Result x3 = "
69 //
70 // 10. 10. 10. 10.

```

Experiment: 3

Auto correlation and Cross Correlation

Scilab code Solution 3.1 Auto Correlation

```
1 //Caption: Program to find the Autocorrelation of a
   given Input Sequence
2 clear all;
3 clc;
4 x = input('Enter the given discrete time sequence');
5 L = length(x);
6 h = zeros(1,L);
7 for i = 1:L
8     h(L-i+1) = x(i);
9 end
10 N = 2*L-1;
11 Rxx = zeros(1,N);
12 for i = L+1:N
13     h(i) = 0;
14 end
15 for i = L+1:N
16     x(i) = 0;
17 end
18
```

```

19 for n = 1:N
20     for k = 1:N
21         if(n >= k)
22             Rxx(n) = Rxx(n)+x(n-k+1)*h(k);
23         end
24     end
25 end
26 disp('Auto Correlation Result is ')
27 disp(Rxx)
28
29
30 //OUTPUT Test case
31 //Enter the given discrete time sequence [1,2,3,4]
32 //Result
33 //"Auto Correlation Result is"
34 //4.    11.    20.    30.    20.    11.    4.

```

Scilab code Solution 3.2 Cross Correlation

```

1 //Caption: Program to find the Cross-correlation of
  two Sequences
2 clear all;
3 clc;
4 x = [1,2,1,1];
5 L = length(x);
6 h1 = [1,1,2,1];
7 disp('The input sequence 1 =')
8 disp(x)
9 disp('The input sequence 2=')
10 disp(h1)
11
12 //Cross Correlation using Built-in function xcorr()
13
14 Y = xcorr(x,h1)
15 disp('Cross Correlation using built-in function

```

```

        xcorr():')
16 disp(Y)
17
18 //Cross Correlation using Direct Formula Method
19 for i = 1:L
20     h(L-i+1) = h1(i);
21 end
22 N = 2*L-1;
23 Rxy = zeros(1,N);
24 for i = L+1:N
25     h(i) = 0;
26 end
27 for i = L+1:N
28     x(i) = 0;
29 end
30
31 for n = 1:N
32     for k = 1:N
33         if(n >= k)
34             Rxy(n) = Rxy(n)+x(n-k+1)*h(k);
35         end
36     end
37 end
38
39 disp('Cross Correlation Result using direct formula
        method is ')
40 disp(Rxy)
41
42
43 //OUTPUT Test Case
44 //Result
45 //"The input sequence 1 ="
46 //
47 //     1.     2.     1.     1.
48 //
49 //     "The input sequence 2="
50 //
51 //     1.     1.     2.     1.

```

```
52 //
53 // "Cross Correlation using built-in function xcorr
    // ("):"
54 //
55 // 1. 4. 6. 6. 5. 2. 1.
56 //
57 // "Cross Correlation Result using direct formula
    // method is"
58 //
59 // 1. 4. 6. 6. 5. 2. 1.
```

Experiment: 4

Frequency Analysis using DFT

Scilab code Solution 4.0 Spectrum Using DFT

```
1 //Caption: Discrete Periodic Spectrum Plot of N-point
   Sequece
2 clear all;
3 clc;
4 x=[0,1,2,3];
5 //Computing DFT and IDFT
6 X=fft(x,-1);
7 disp('The DFT of given sequence x[n] is X(k)=')
8 disp(X)
9 Phase=atan(imag(X),real(X));
10 figure
11 subplot(2,1,1)
12 a=gca();
13 a.data_bounds=[0,0;5,6];
14 a.x_location='origin'
15 a.y_location='origin'
16 plot2d3('gnn',[0:length(x)-1],abs(X))
17 poly1=a.children(1).children(1);
18 poly1.thickness=2;
```

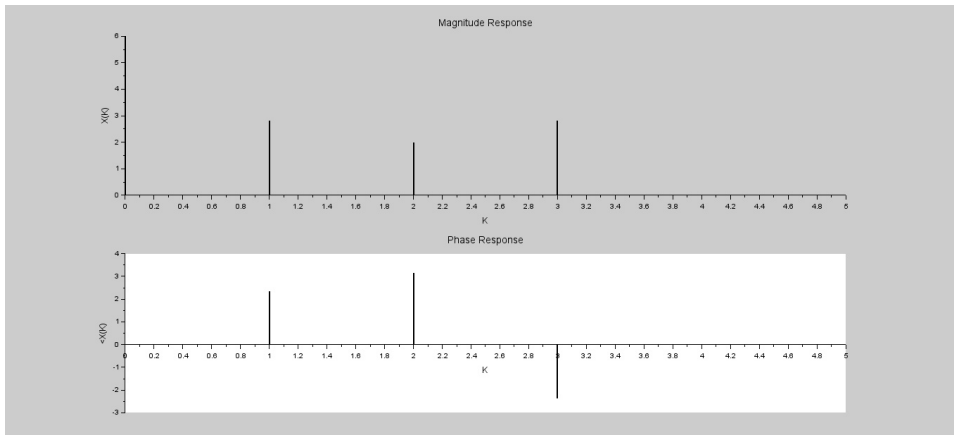


Figure 4.1: Spectrum Using DFT

```

19 xtitle('Magnitude Response', 'K', 'X(K)');
20 subplot(2,1,2)
21 a=gca();
22 a.data_bounds=[0,0;5,2];
23 a.x_location='origin'
24 a.y_location='origin'
25 plot2d3('gnn',[0:length(x)-1],Phase)
26 poly1=a.children(1).children(1);
27 poly1.thickness=2;
28 xtitle('Phase Response', 'K', '<X(K)');
29 disp('The Magnitude Response is |X(k)|=')
30 disp(abs(X))
31 disp('The Phase Response is <X(K)=')
32 disp(Phase)
33
34
35 //OUTPUT Test case
36 //Result
37 //"The DFT of given sequence x[n] is X(k)="
38 //
39 //    6. + 0.i   -2. + 2.i   -2. + 0.i   -2. - 2.i
40 //
41 //    "The Magnitude Response is |X(k)|="

```



```
42 //  
43 // 6. 2.8284271 2. 2.8284271  
44 //  
45 // "The Phase Response is  $\angle X(K)=$ "  
46 //  
47 // 0. 2.3561945 3.1415927 -2.3561945
```

Experiment: 5

Design of FIR filters (LPF/HPF/BPF/BSF) and demonstrates the filtering operation

Scilab code Solution 5.1 FIR LPF

```
1 //Caption: Program to Design FIR Low Pass Filter
2 clc;
3 close;
4 M = input('Enter the Odd Filter Length =');
      //Filter length
5 Wc = input('Enter the Digital Cutoff frequency =');
      //Digital Cutoff frequency
6 Tuo = (M-1)/2 //Center Value
7 for n = 1:M
8     if (n == Tuo+1)
9         hd(n) = Wc/%pi;
10    else
11        hd(n) = sin(Wc*((n-1)-Tuo))/(((n-1)-Tuo)*%pi)
```

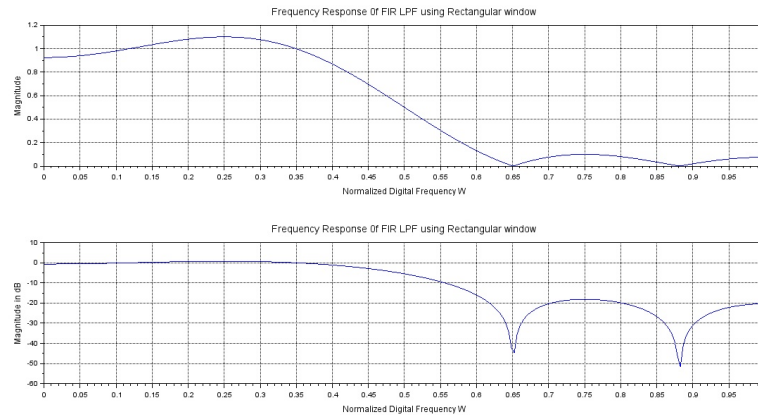


Figure 5.1: FIR LPF

```

;
12     end
13 end
14 //Rectangular Window
15 for n = 1:M
16     W(n) = 1;
17 end
18 //Windowing Filter Coefficients
19 h = hd.*W;
20 disp('Filter Coefficients are')
21 disp(h)
22
23 [hzm,fr]=fzmag(h,256);
24 hzm_dB = 20*log10(hzm)./max(hzm);
25 subplot(2,1,1)
26 plot(2*fr,hzm)
27 xlabel('Normalized Digital Frequency W');
28 ylabel('Magnitude');
29 title('Frequency Response of FIR LPF using
        Rectangular window')
30 xgrid(1)
31 subplot(2,1,2)
32 plot(2*fr,hzm_dB)

```

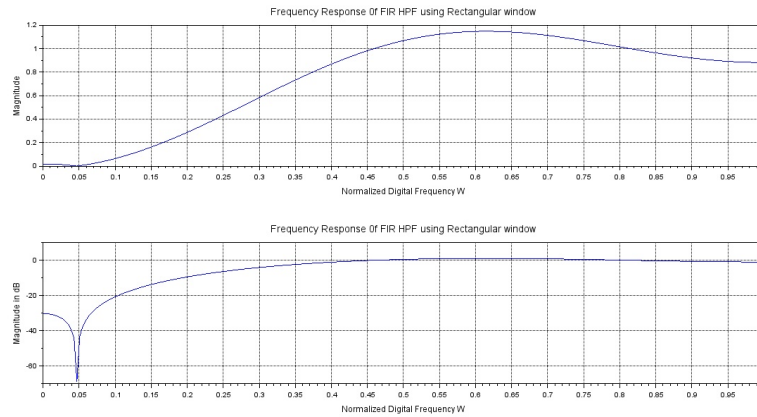


Figure 5.2: FIR HPF

```

33 xlabel('Normalized Digital Frequency W');
34 ylabel('Magnitude in dB');
35 title('Frequency Response of FIR LPF using
    Rectangular window')
36 xgrid(1)
37
38 //OUTPUT Test case
39 //Enter the Odd Filter Length = 7
40 //Enter the Digital Cutoff frequency = %pi/2
41 //Result
42 // "Filter Coefficients are"
43 // -0.1061033
44 // 1.949D-17
45 // 0.3183099
46 // 0.5
47 // 0.3183099
48 // 1.949D-17
49 // -0.1061033

```

Scilab code Solution 5.2 FIR HPF

```
1 //Caption: Program to Design FIR High Pass Filter
2 clear;
3 clc;
4 close;
5 M = input('Enter the Odd Filter Length =');
      //Filter length
6 Wc = input('Enter the Digital Cutoff frequency =');
      //Digital Cutoff frequency
7 Tuo = (M-1)/2 //Center Value
8 for n = 1:M
9     if (n == Tuo+1)
10        hd(n) = 1-Wc/%pi;
11    else
12        hd(n) = (sin(%pi*((n-1)-Tuo)) -sin(Wc*((n-1)-
            Tuo)))/(((n-1)-Tuo)*%pi);
13    end
14 end
15 //Rectangular Window
16 for n = 1:M
17    W(n) = 1;
18 end
19 //Windowing Filter Coefficients
20 h = hd.*W;
21 disp('Filter Coefficients are')
22 disp(h)
23 [hzm,fr]=frmag(h,256);
24 hzm_dB = 20*log10(hzm)./max(hzm);
25 subplot(2,1,1)
26 plot(2*fr,hzm)
27 xlabel('Normalized Digital Frequency W');
28 ylabel('Magnitude');
29 title('Frequency Response of FIR HPF using
        Rectangular window')
30 xgrid(1)
31 subplot(2,1,2)
32 plot(2*fr,hzm_dB)
```

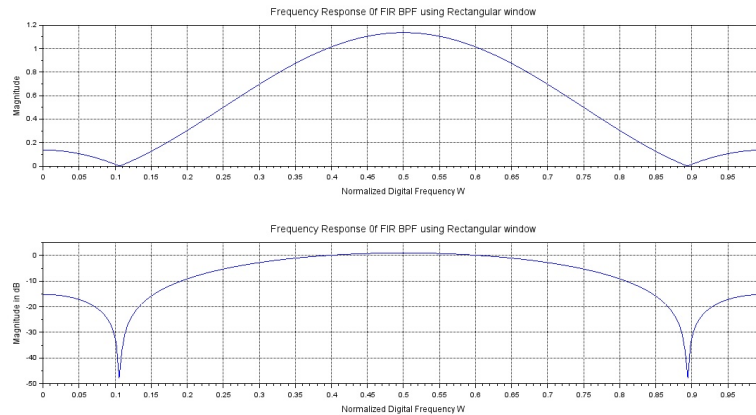


Figure 5.3: FIR BPF

```

33 xlabel('Normalized Digital Frequency W');
34 ylabel('Magnitude in dB');
35 title('Frequency Response Of FIR HPF using
    Rectangular window')
36 xgrid(1)
37
38 //OUTPUT Test case
39 //Enter the Odd Filter Length = 5
40 //Enter the Digital Cutoff frequency = %pi/4
41 //” Filter Coefficients are”
42 // -0.1591549
43 // -0.2250791
44 // 0.75
45 // -0.2250791
46 // -0.1591549

```

Scilab code Solution 5.3 FIR BPF

```

1 //Caption: Program to Design FIR Band Pass Filter

```

```

2 clear;
3 clc;
4 close;
5 M = input('Enter the Odd Filter Length =');
           // Filter length
6 //Digital Cutoff frequency [Lower Cutoff, Upper
  Cutoff]
7 Wc = input('Enter the Digital Cutoff frequency =');
8 Wc2 = Wc(2)
9 Wc1 = Wc(1)
10 Tuo = (M-1)/2           //Center Value
11 hd = zeros(1,M);
12 W = zeros(1,M);
13 for n = 1:M
14     if (n == Tuo+1)
15         hd(n) = (Wc2-Wc1)/%pi;
16     else
17         n
18         hd(n) = (sin(Wc2*((n-1)-Tuo)) - sin(Wc1*((n-1)-
  Tuo)))/(((n-1)-Tuo)*%pi);
19     end
20     if(abs(hd(n)) < (0.00001))
21         hd(n)=0;
22     end
23 end
24 hd;
25 //Rectangular Window
26 for n = 1:M
27     W(n) = 1;
28 end
29 //Windowing Filter Coefficients
30 h = hd.*W;
31 disp('Filter Coefficients are')
32 disp(h)
33 [hzm,fr]=frmag(h,256);
34 hzm_dB = 20*log10(hzm) ./max(hzm);
35 subplot(2,1,1)
36 plot(2*fr,hzm)

```

```

37 xlabel('Normalized Digital Frequency W');
38 ylabel('Magnitude');
39 title('Frequency Response of FIR BPF using
        Rectangular window')
40 xgrid(1)
41 subplot(2,1,2)
42 plot(2*fr,hzm_dB)
43 xlabel('Normalized Digital Frequency W');
44 ylabel('Magnitude in dB');
45 title('Frequency Response of FIR BPF using
        Rectangular window')
46 xgrid(1)
47
48
49 //OUTPUT Test case
50 //Enter the Odd Filter Length = 11
51 //Enter the Digital Cutoff frequency = [%pi/4,3*%pi
    /4]
52 //Result
53 // " Filter Coefficients are"
54 // 0.    0.    0.   -0.3183099    0.    0.5    0.
    -0.3183099    0.    0.    0.

```

Scilab code Solution 5.4 FIR BSF

```

1 //Caption: Program to Design FIR Band Reject Filter
2 clear ;
3 clc;
4 close;
5 M = input('Enter the Odd Filter Length =');
    //Filter length
6 //Digital Cutoff frequency [Lower Cutoff, Upper
    Cutoff]

```

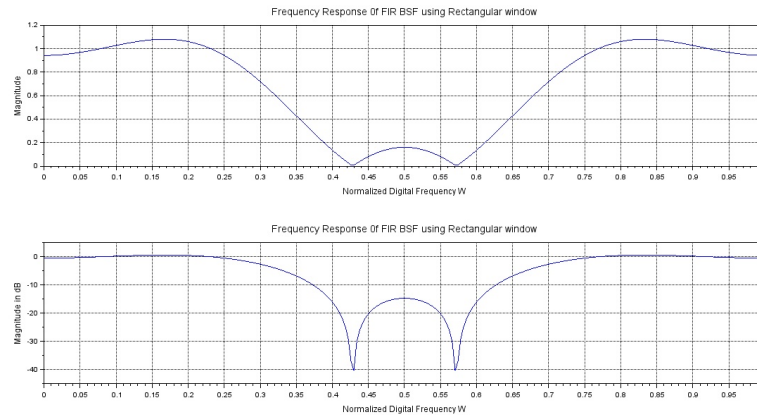



Figure 5.4: FIR BSF

```

7 Wc = input('Enter the Digital Cutoff frequency =');
8 Wc2 = Wc(2)
9 Wc1 = Wc(1)
10 Tuo = (M-1)/2    //Center Value
11 hd = zeros(1,M);
12 W = zeros(1,M);
13 for n = 1:M
14     if (n == Tuo+1)
15         hd(n) = 1-((Wc2-Wc1)/%pi);
16     else
17         hd(n)=(sin(%pi*((n-1)-Tuo))-sin(Wc2*((n-1)-Tuo))+
18             sin(Wc1*((n-1)-Tuo)))/(((n-1)-Tuo)*%pi);
19     end
20     if(abs(hd(n))<(0.00001))
21         hd(n)=0;
22     end
23 end
24 //Rectangular Window
25 for n = 1:M
26     W(n) = 1;
27 end
28 //Windowing Filtler Coefficients

```

```

29 h = hd.*W;
30 disp('Filter Coefficients are')
31 disp(h)
32 [hzm,fr]=frmag(h,256);
33 hzm_dB = 20*log10(hzm)./max(hzm);
34 subplot(2,1,1)
35 plot(2*fr,hzm)
36 xlabel('Normalized Digital Frequency W');
37 ylabel('Magnitude');
38 title('Frequency Response Of FIR BSF using
        Rectangular window')
39 xgrid(1)
40 subplot(2,1,2)
41 plot(2*fr,hzm_dB)
42 xlabel('Normalized Digital Frequency W');
43 ylabel('Magnitude in dB');
44 title('Frequency Response Of FIR BSF using
        Rectangular window')
45 xgrid(1)
46
47 //OUTPUT Test case
48 //Enter the Odd Filter Length = 11
49 //Enter the Digital Cutoff frequency = [%pi/3,2*%pi
        /3]
50 //Result
51 // " Filter Coefficients are"
52 // 0.   -0.1378322   0.   0.2756644   0.   0.6666667
        0.   0.2756644   0.   -0.1378322   0.

```

Experiment: 6

Design of Butterworth and Chebyshev IIR filters (LPF/HPF/BPF/BSF) and demonstrate the filtering operations

Scilab code Solution 6.1 Butterworth IIR LPF

```
1 //IIR Butterworth LPF Filter
2 clear;
3 clc;
4 n=3;
5 ftype='lp';
6 fdesign = 'butt';
7 frq=[0.15,0.25];
8 delta=[0.08,0.02]
9 hz=iir(n,ftype,fdesign,frq);
10 [hzm,fr]=frmag(hz,256);
11 plot2d(fr',hzm')
```

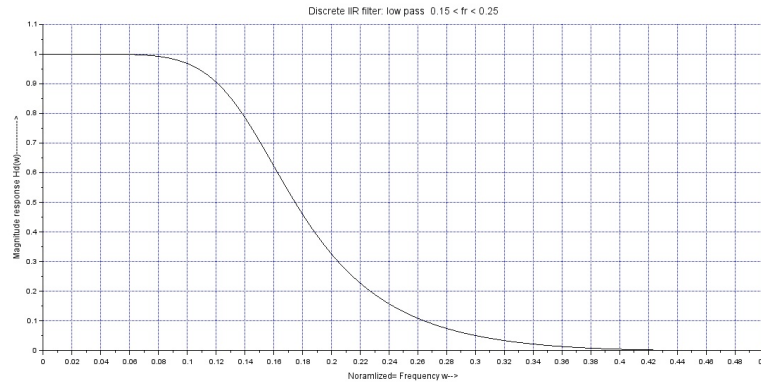


Figure 6.1: Butterworth IIR LPF

```

12 xtitle('Discrete IIR filter: low pass 0.15 < fr <
        0.25 ',' ',' ');
13 xlabel('Normalized= Frequency w-->')
14 ylabel('Magnitude response Hd(w)----->')
15 xgrid(2)

```

Scilab code Solution 6.2 Butterworth IIR HPF

```

1 //IIR Butterworth HPF Filter
2
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 n=3;
6 ftype='hp';
7 fdesign = 'butt';
8 frq=[0.15,0.25];
9 delta=[0.08,0.02]
10
11 hz=iir(n,ftype,fdesign,frq);

```

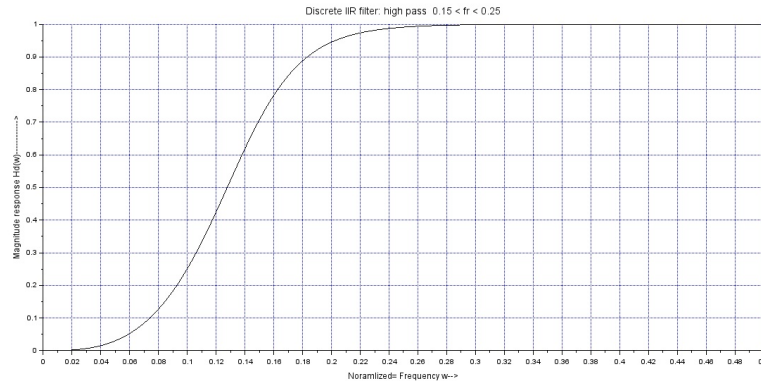


Figure 6.2: Butterworth IIR HPF

```

12 [hzm, fr]=frmag(hz, 256);
13 plot2d(fr', hzm')
14 xtitle('Discrete IIR filter: high pass 0.15 < fr <
    0.25 ', ' ', ' ');
15 xlabel('Normalized= Frequency w-->')
16 ylabel('Magnitude response Hd(w)----->')
17 xgrid(2)

```

Scilab code Solution 6.3 Butterworth IIR BPF

```

1 //IIR Butterworth BPF Filter
2 clear all;
3 clc;
4 n=3;
5 ftype='bp';
6 fdesign = 'butt';
7 frq=[0.15,0.25];
8 delta=[0.08,0.02]
9 hz=iir(n,ftype,fdesign,frq);

```

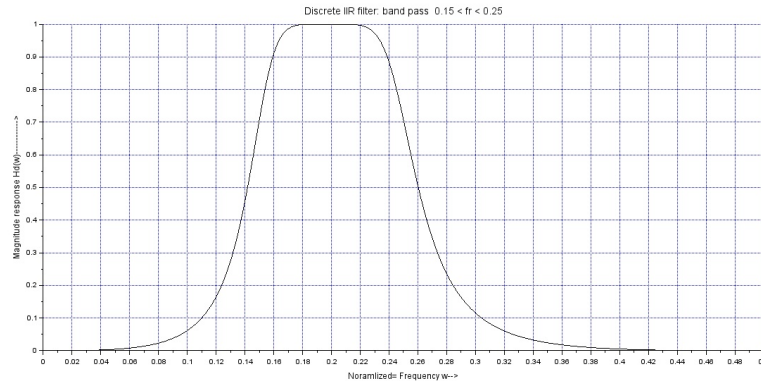


Figure 6.3: Butterworth IIR BPF

```

10 [hzm, fr]=frmag(hz, 256);
11 plot2d(fr', hzm')
12 xtitle('Discrete IIR filter: band pass 0.15 < fr <
    0.25 ', ' ', ' ');
13 xlabel('Normalized= Frequency w-->')
14 ylabel('Magnitude response Hd(w)----->')
15 xgrid(2)

```

Scilab code Solution 6.4 Butterworth IIR BSF

```

1 //IIR Butterworth BSF Filter
2 clear;
3 clc;
4 n=3;
5 ftype='sb';
6 fdesign = 'butt';
7 frq=[0.15,0.25];
8 delta=[0.08,0.02]
9 hz=iir(n,ftype,fdesign,frq);

```

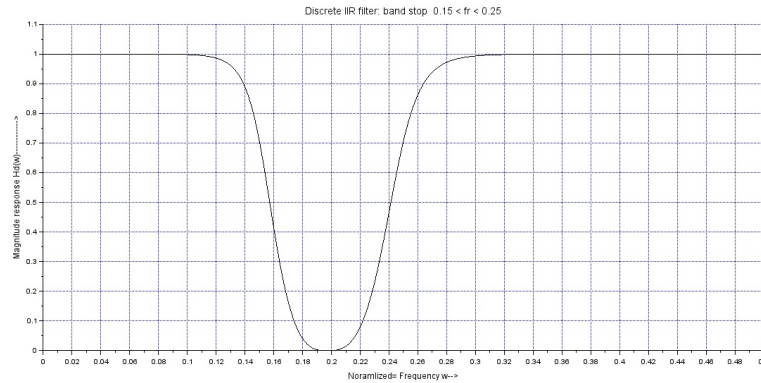


Figure 6.4: Butterworth IIR BSF

```

10 [hzm,fr]=frmag(hz,256);
11 plot2d(fr',hzm')
12 xtitle('Discrete IIR filter: band stop 0.15 < fr <
    0.25 ',' ',' ',' ');
13 xlabel('Noramlized= Frequency w-->')
14 ylabel('Magnitude response Hd(w)----->')
15 xgrid(2)

```

Scilab code Solution 6.5 Chebyshev IIR LPF

```

1 //IIR Chebyshev LPF Filter
2 clear;
3 clc;
4 n=3;
5 ftype='lp';
6 fdesign = 'cheb1';
7 frq=[0.15,0.25];
8 delta=[0.08,0.02]
9 hz=iir(n,ftype,fdesign,frq);

```

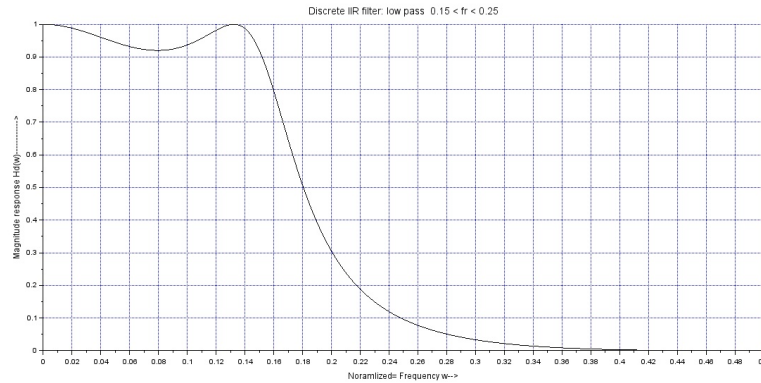


Figure 6.5: Chebyshev IIR LPF

```

10 [hzm, fr]=frmag(hz, 256);
11 plot2d(fr', hzm')
12 xtitle('Discrete IIR filter: low pass 0.15 < fr <
    0.25 ', ' ', ' ');
13 xlabel('Normalized= Frequency w-->')
14 ylabel('Magnitude response Hd(w)----->')
15 xgrid(2)

```

Scilab code Solution 6.6 Chebyshev IIR HPF

```

1 //IIR Chebyshev HPF Filter
2
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 n=3;
6 ftype='hp';
7 fdesign = 'cheb1';
8 frq=[0.15,0.25];
9 delta=[0.08,0.02]

```

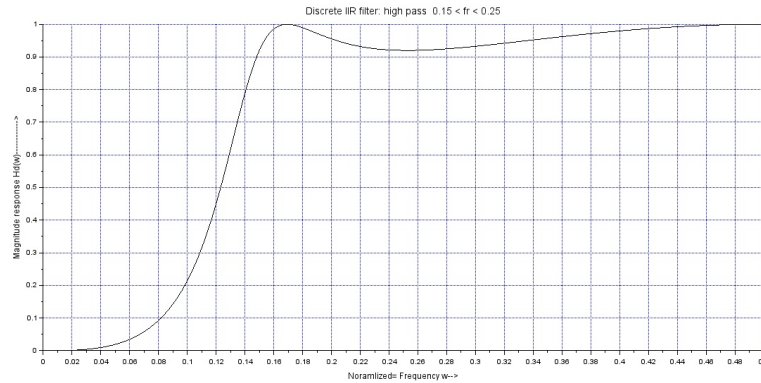



Figure 6.6: Chebyshev IIR HPF

```

10
11 hz=iir(n,ftype,fdesign,frq);
12 [hzm,fr]=frmag(hz,256);
13 plot2d(fr',hzm')
14 xtitle('Discrete IIR filter: high pass 0.15 < fr <
        0.25 ',' ',' ',' ');
15 xlabel('Noramlized= Frequency w-->')
16 ylabel('Magnitude response Hd(w)----->')
17 xgrid(2)

```

Scilab code Solution 6.7 Chebyshev IIR BPF

```

1 //IIR Chebyshev BPF Filter
2 clear all;
3 clc;
4 n=3;
5 ftype='bp';
6 fdesign = 'cheb1';
7 frq=[0.15,0.25];

```

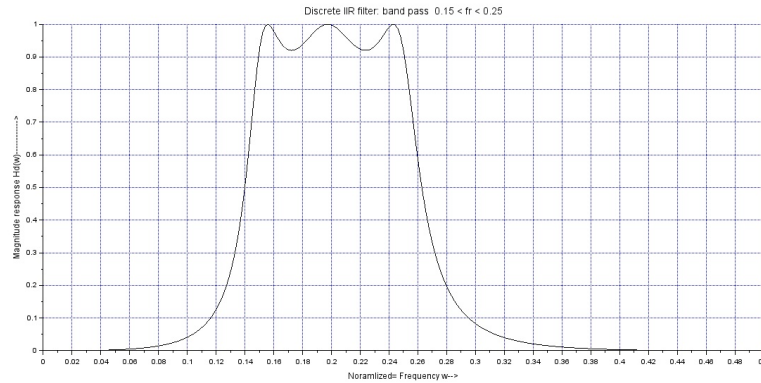


Figure 6.7: Chebyshev IIR BPF

```

8 delta=[0.08,0.02]
9 hz=iir(n,ftype,fdesign,frq);
10 [hzm,fr]=frmag(hz,256);
11 plot2d(fr',hzm')
12 xtitle('Discrete IIR filter: band pass 0.15 < fr <
        0.25 ',' ',' ');
13 xlabel('Noramlized= Frequency w-->')
14 ylabel('Magnitude response Hd(w)----->')
15 xgrid(2)

```

Scilab code Solution 6.8 Chebychev IIR BSF

```

1 //IIR Chebyshev BSF Filter
2 clear;
3 clc;
4 n=3;
5 ftype='sb';
6 fdesign = 'cheb1';
7 frq=[0.15,0.25];

```

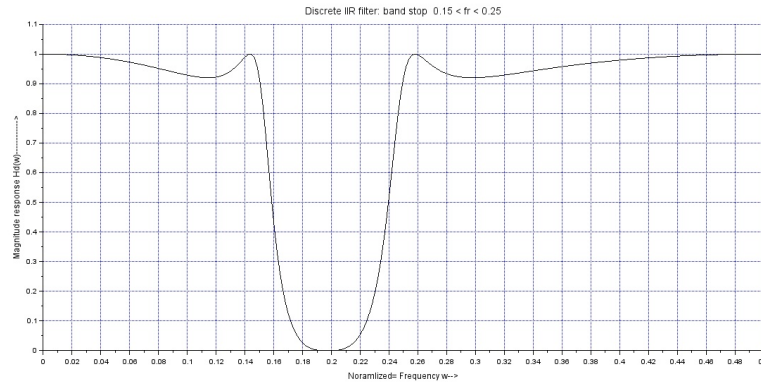


Figure 6.8: Chebychev IIR BSF

```

8 delta=[0.08,0.02]
9 hz=iir(n,ftype,fdesign,frq);
10 [hzm,fr]=frmag(hz,256);
11 plot2d(fr',hzm')
12 xtitle('Discrete IIR filter: band stop 0.15 < fr <
        0.25 ',' ',' ');
13 xlabel('Noramlized= Frequency w-->')
14 ylabel('Magnitue response Hd(w)----->')
15 xgrid(2)

```
