

Scilab Textbook Companion for
Signals And Systems
by P. R. Rao¹

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Book Description

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Scilab numbering policy used in this document and the relation to the above book.

Exa Example (Solved example)

Eqn Equation (Particular equation of the above book)

AP Appendix to Example(Scilab Code that is an Appednix to a particular Example of the above book)

For example, Exa 3.51 means solved example 3.51 of this book. Sec 2.3 means a scilab code whose theory is explained in Section 2.3 of the book.

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Chapter 1

Signals Continuous and Discrete time

Scilab code Exa 1.1 Finding Fundamental Period

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 1.1 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Determine whether the given signal is periodic or
  not
4 //x(t)=10*(cos(10*pi*t))^2
5 clc;
6 clear;
7 syms t;
8 x=10*(cos(10*%pi*t))^2;
9 disp(x, 'x(t)');
10 t=0:0.01:1;
11 x=10*(cos(10*%pi*t))^2;
12 t=0:0.01:1;
13 plot(t,x, 'r')
14 title('x(t)');
15 xlabel('Time in seconds');
16 disp('the signal is plotted and it shows it is
  periodic');
```

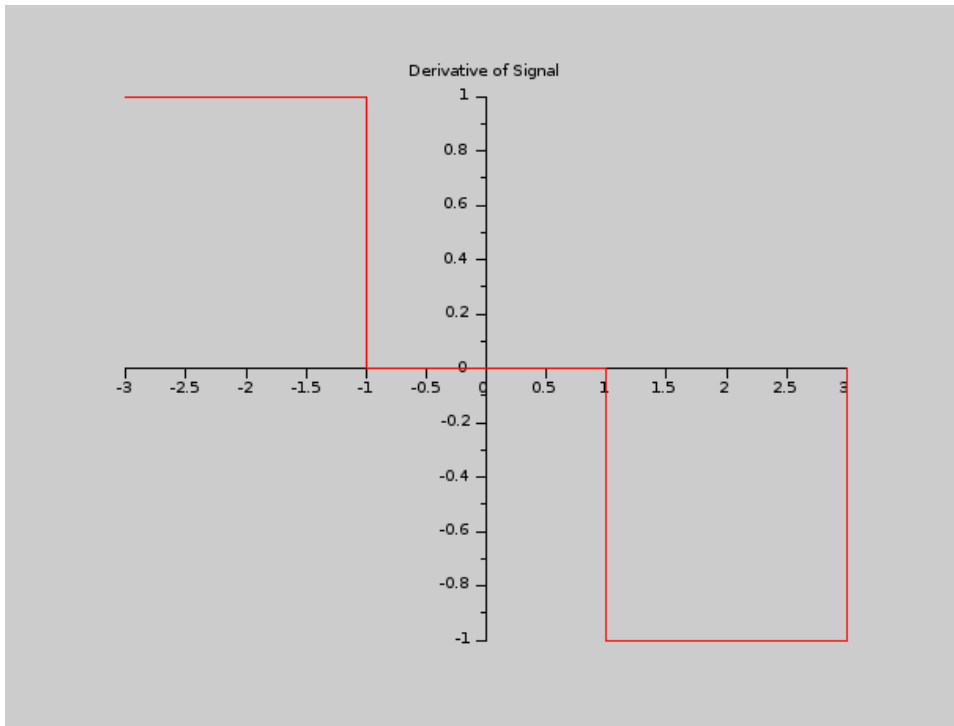


Figure 1.1: Finding Fundamental Period

Scilab code Exa 1.3.a Periodicity

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 1.3(a) of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Determine whether the given signal is periodic or
  not
4 //x(t)=3*cos(0.4*pi*t)+2*sin(0.66*t)

```

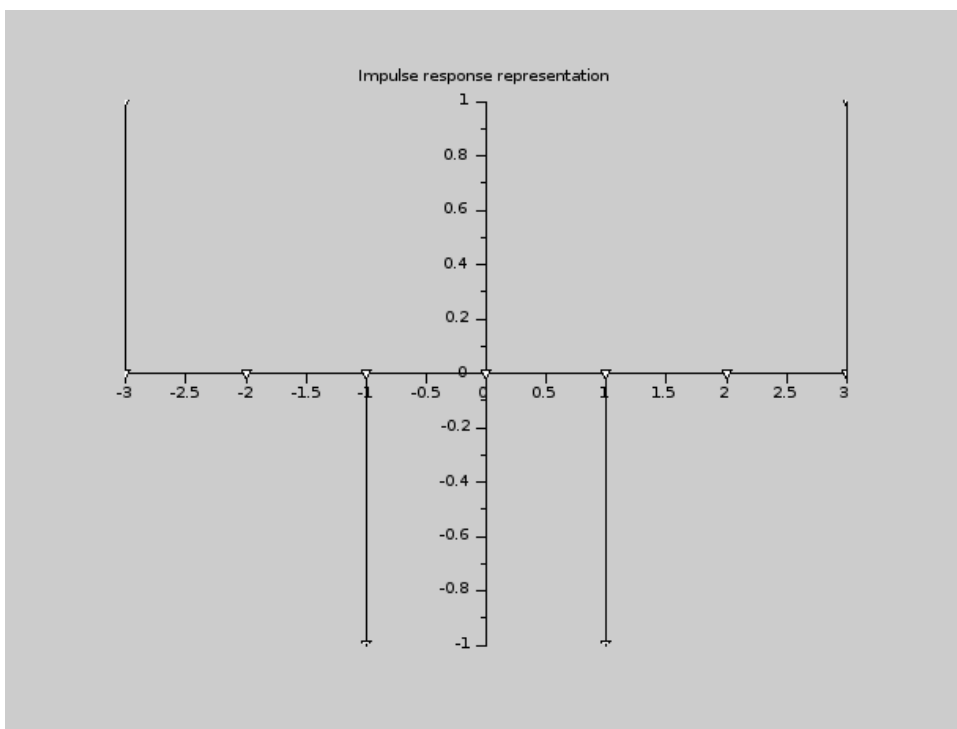


Figure 1.2: Finding Fundamental Period

```

5  clc;
6  clear;
7  syms t;
8  x=3*cos(0.4*%pi*t)+2*sin(0.66*t);
9  disp(x, 'x(t)');
10 t=0:1/50:50;
11 x=3*cos(0.4*%pi*t)+2*sin(0.66*t);
12 t=0:1/50:50;
13 plot(t,x);
14 title('x(t)');
15 xlabel('Time in seconds');
16 disp('plotted the signal and shown that it is not
        periodic and is increasing');

```

Scilab code Exa 1.3.b Periodicity and fundamental period

```

1  //Scilab Code for Example 1.3(b) of Signals and
    systems by
2  //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3  //Determine whether the given signal is periodic or
    not
4  //x(t)=5*cos((4/3)*t)+3*sin(t)
5  clc;
6  clear;
7  syms t;
8  x=5*cos((4/3)*t)+3*sin(t);
9  disp(x, 'x(t)');
10 t=0:1/80:80;
11 x=5*cos((4/3)*t)+3*sin(t);
12 t=0:1/80:80;
13 plot(t,x);
14 title('x(t)');
15 xlabel('Time in seconds');

```

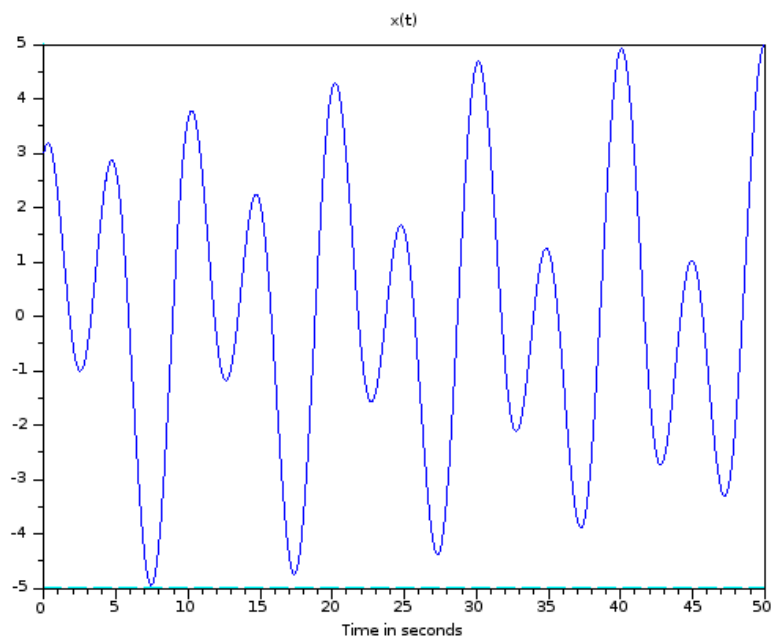


Figure 1.3: Periodicity

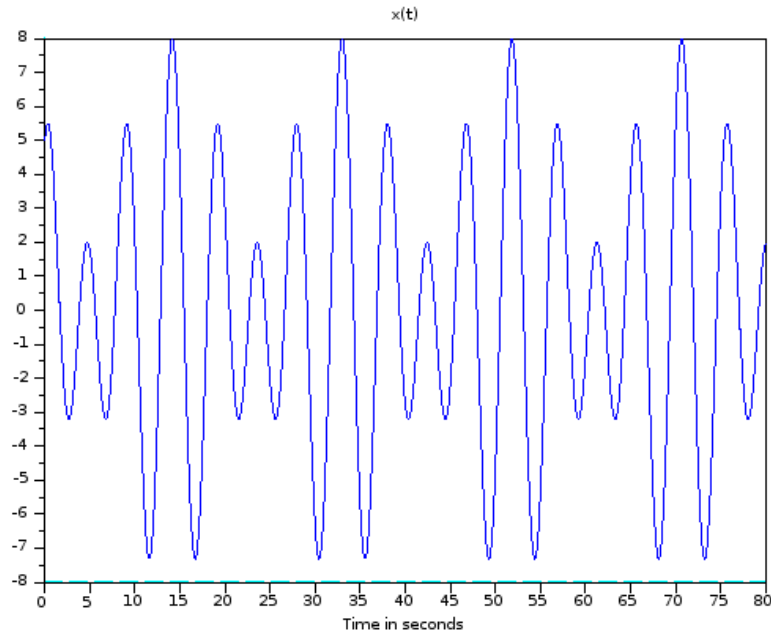


Figure 1.4: Periodicity and fundamental period

16 `disp('plotted the signal and shown that it is
periodic with a period of LCM of 2π and $(2\pi)/(4/3)$ ');`

Scilab code Exa 1.4 Fundamental Period

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 1.4 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Determine whether the given signal is periodic or
  not

```

```

4 //x(t)=cos(7*t)+sin(4*t)
5 clc;
6 clear;
7 syms t;
8 x=sin(4*t)+cos(7*t);
9 disp(x, 'x(t)');
10 t=0:1/12:12
11 x=sin(4*t)+cos(7*t);
12 t=0:1/12:12;
13 plot(t,x);
14 title('x(t)');
15 xlabel('Time in seconds');
16 disp('plotted the signal and shown that it is
    periodic with period of 2pi');

```

Scilab code Exa 1.5 Fundamental Period

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 1.5 of Signals and systems
    by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Determine whether the given signal is periodic or
    not
4 //x(t)=cos(t)+sin(sqrt(2)*t)
5 clc;
6 clear;
7 syms t;
8 x=cos(t)+sin(sqrt(2)*t);
9 disp(x, 'x(t)');
10 for t=0:1:100;
11 x(t+1)=cos(t)+sin(sqrt(2)*t);
12 end
13 t=0:1:100;
14 plot(t,x);

```

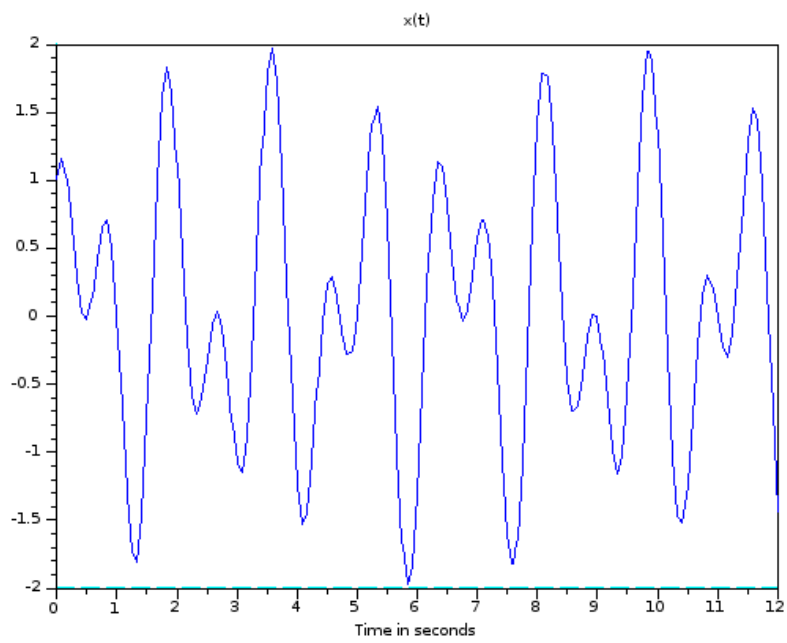


Figure 1.5: Fundamental Period

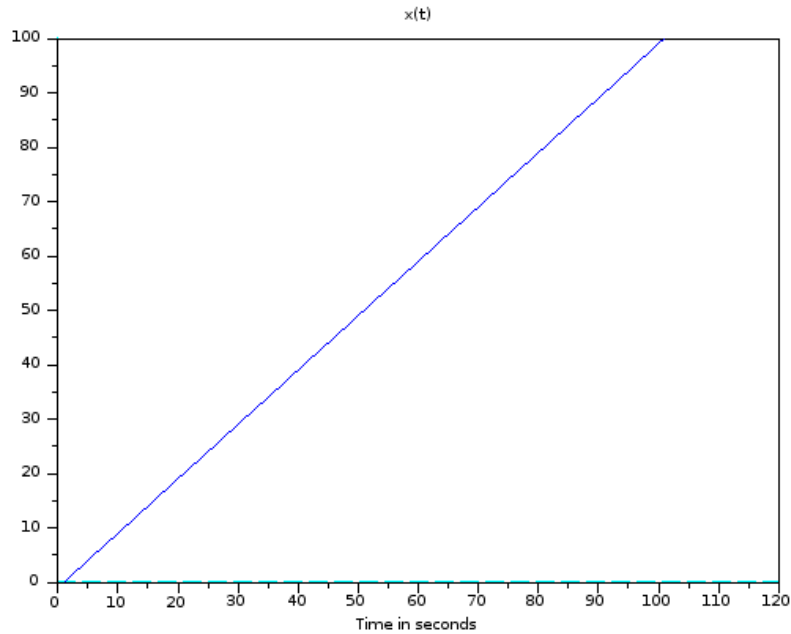


Figure 1.6: Fundamental Period

```

15 title('x(t)');
16 xlabel('Time in seconds');
17 disp('plotted the signal and shown that it is not
      periodic');

```

Scilab code Exa 1.6 Fundamental Period

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 1.6(i) of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Determine whether the given signal is periodic or

```

```

not
4  clc;
5  clear;
6
7  n=0:1:10;
8  x(n+1)=2*sin(0.8*pi*n);
9  a=gca();
10 a.x_location="origin";
11 a.y_location="origin";
12 n=0:1:10;
13 plot2d3(n,x,9);
14 title('x(n)');
15 disp('plotting the signal and showing that it is
    periodic with period of 5');

```

Scilab code Exa 1.7 Even and odd Components

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 1.7 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 function [y]=u(t)
6     if t>=0
7         y=1
8     else y=0
9     end
10 endfunction
11 n=1;
12 for t=-10:0.1:10;
13     //Function for Even signal
14     y1(n)=0.5*(exp(-t)*u(t)+exp(t)*u(-t));
15     n=n+1;

```

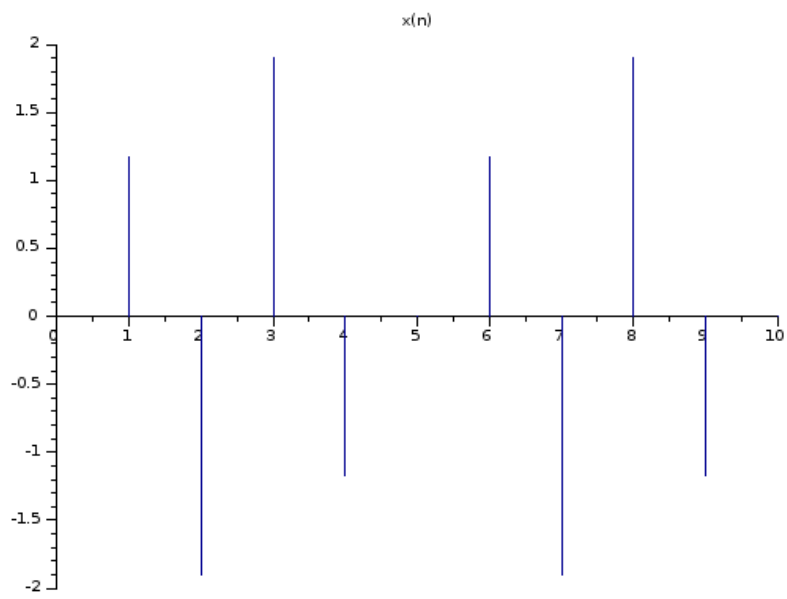


Figure 1.7: Fundamental Period

```

16 end
17 a=gca();
18 a.x_location="origin";
19 a.y_location="origin";
20 t=-10:0.1:10;
21 //Plot of Even Signal
22 plot(t,y1);
23 title('y1(t)');
24 xlabel('Time in seconds');
25 n=1;
26 for t=-1:0.01:1;
27     //Function for Odd signal
28     y2(n)=0.5*(exp(-t)*u(t)-exp(t)*u(-t));
29     n=n+1;
30 end
31 figure(1);
32 a=gca();
33 a.x_location="origin";
34 a.y_location="origin";
35 t=-1:0.01:1;
36 //Plot of Odd Signal
37 plot(t,y2)
38 disp('plotted the signal both in even and odd forms'
    );
39 title('y2(t)');
40 xlabel('Time in seconds');

```

Scilab code Exa 1.11 Waveforms

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 1.11 of Signals and
  systems by

```

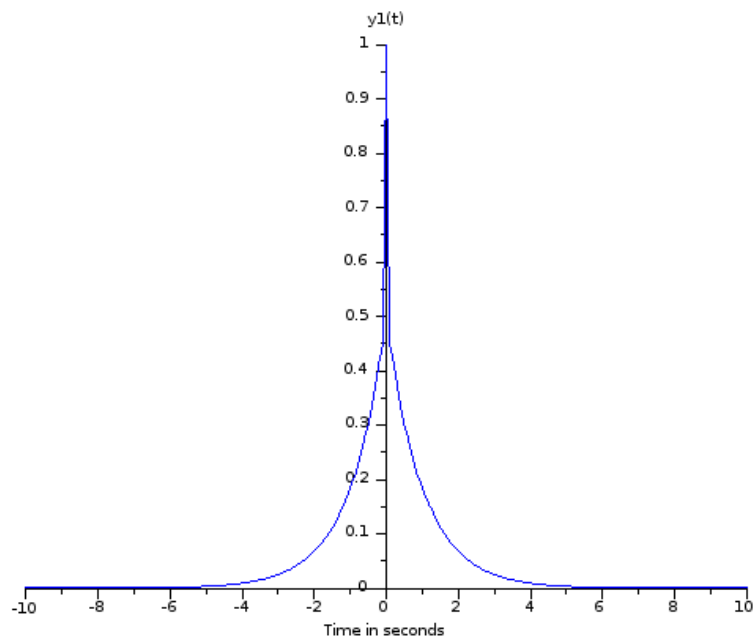


Figure 1.8: Even and odd Components

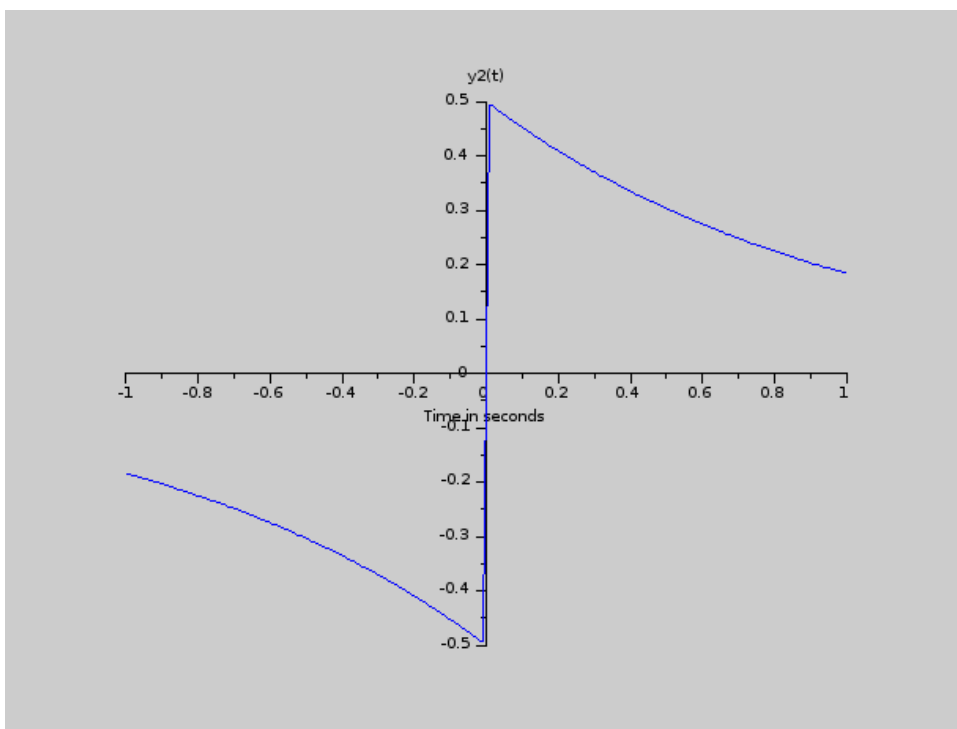


Figure 1.9: Even and odd Components

```

2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //displaying plots for the given signals
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 function [y]=u(t)
7     if t>=0
8         y=1
9     else y=0
10        end
11 endfunction
12 for t=-3:1:3
13 y(t+4)=abs(t+3)*u(t+3)-abs(t+1)*u(t+1)-abs(t-1)*u(t
    -1)+abs(t-3)*u(t-3);
14 end
15 t=-3:1:3;
16 //for the main given signal
17 a=gca();
18 a.x_location="origin";
19 a.y_location="origin";
20 plot(t,y);
21 title('Main Signal');
22 dy=0*y;
23 for i=1:6
24 dy(i)=(y(i+1)-y(i))/1;
25 end
26 //for the derivative of the given signal
27 figure(1);
28 a=gca();
29 a.x_location="origin";
30 a.y_location="origin";
31 plot2d2(t,dy);
32 title('Derivative of Signal');
33 dy2=0*dy;
34 dy2(1)=dy(1)-0;
35 for i=1:6
36 dy2(i+1)=(dy(i+1)-dy(i))/1;
37 end
38 //for the impulse response representation or second

```

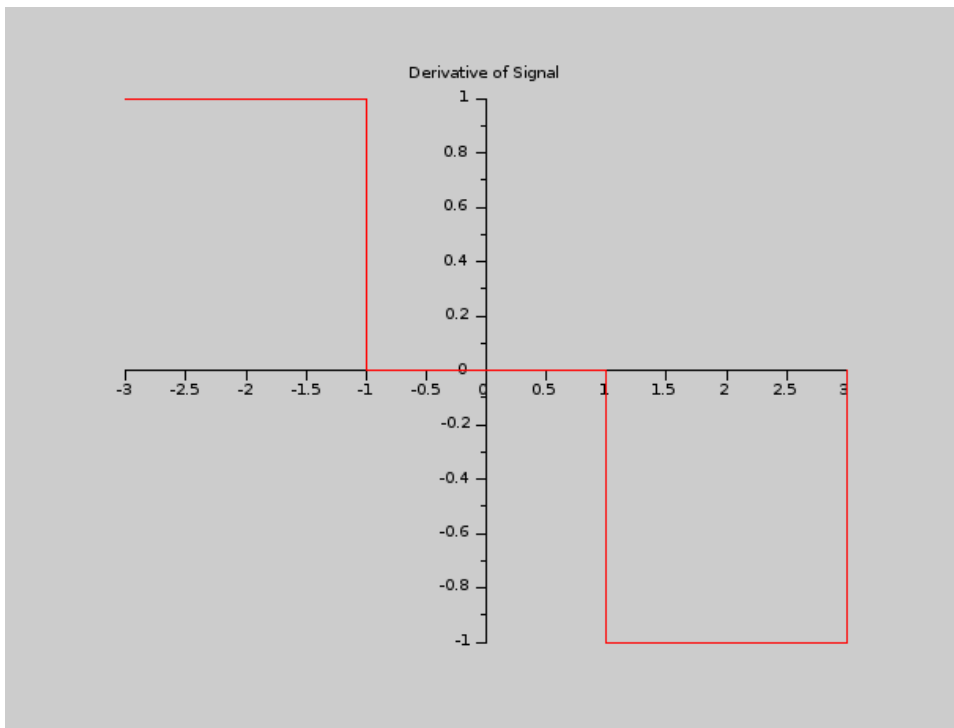


Figure 1.10: Waveforms

```

    derivative
39 figure(2);
40 a=gca();
41 a.x_location="origin";
42 a.y_location="origin";
43 plot2d3(t,dy2,-5);
44 title('Impulse response representation');

```

Scilab code Exa 1.12 Time Scaling

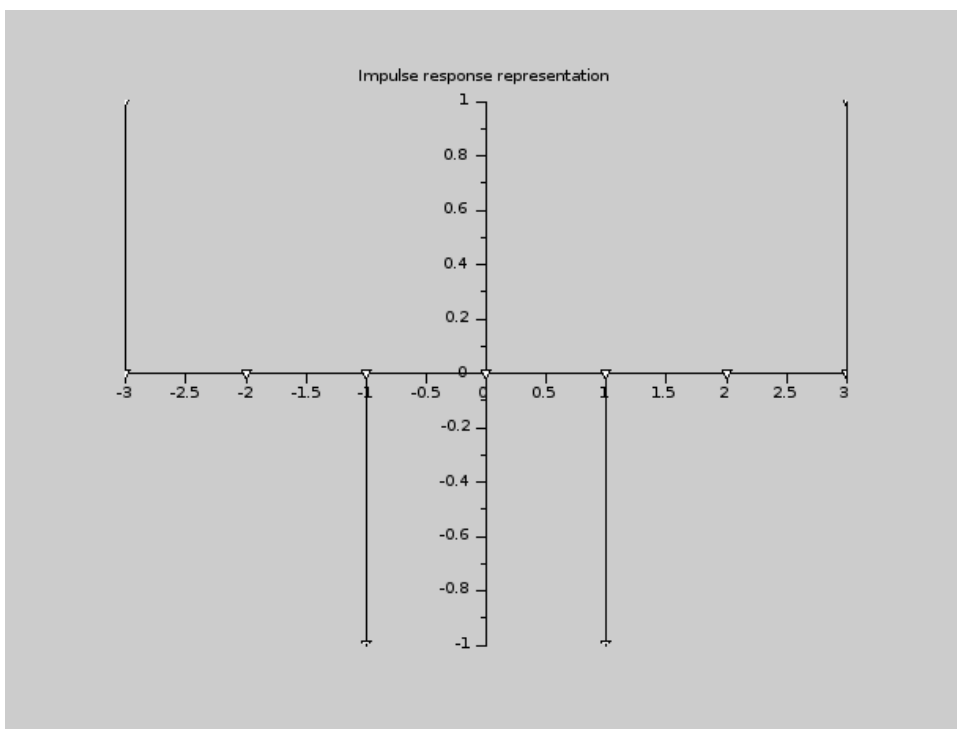


Figure 1.11: Waveforms

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 1.12 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clc;
4 clear;
5 x=-2:1:3;
6 y=[-1.5,2,2,1,-1.5,2.5];
7 //Plot of x(n)
8 plot2d3(x,y,5);
9 xtitle ( 'Time Scaling x(n)');
10 a = gca(); // get the current axes
11 a.x_location = "origin";
12 a.y_location = "origin";
13 x=-2:1:3;
14 y=[0,-1.5,2,-1.5,0,0];
15 figure(1);
16 //Plot of x(2n)
17 plot2d3(x,y,5);
18 a = gca(); // get the current axes
19 a.x_location = "origin";
20 a.y_location = "origin";
21 xtitle ( 'Time Scaling x(2n)' );

```

Scilab code Exa 1.13 Plot at a particular sampling frequency

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 1.13 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clc;
4 clear;
5 //Discrete-time sequence plot

```

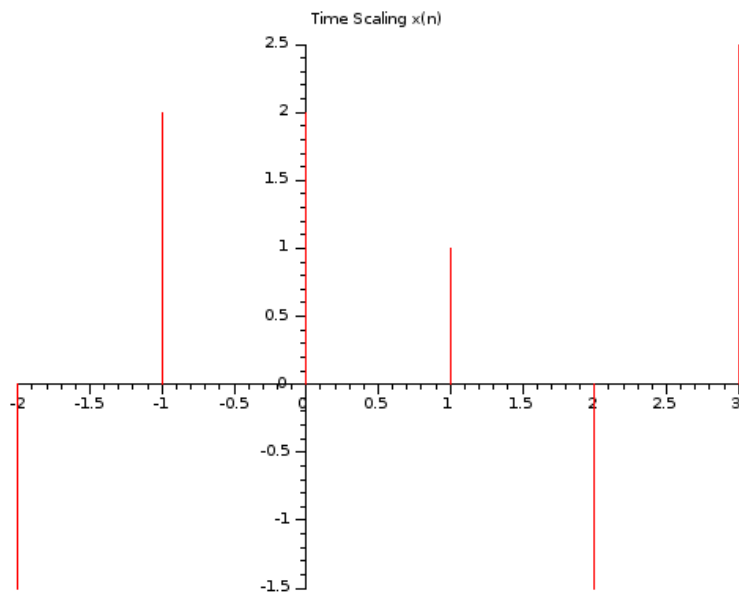


Figure 1.12: Time Scaling

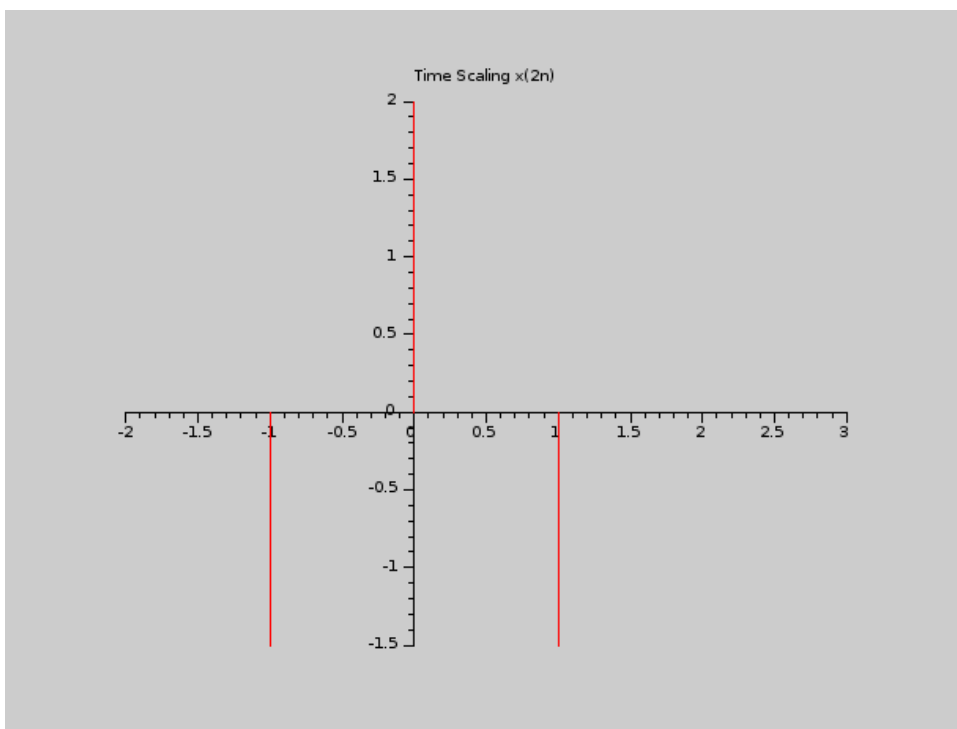


Figure 1.13: Time Scaling

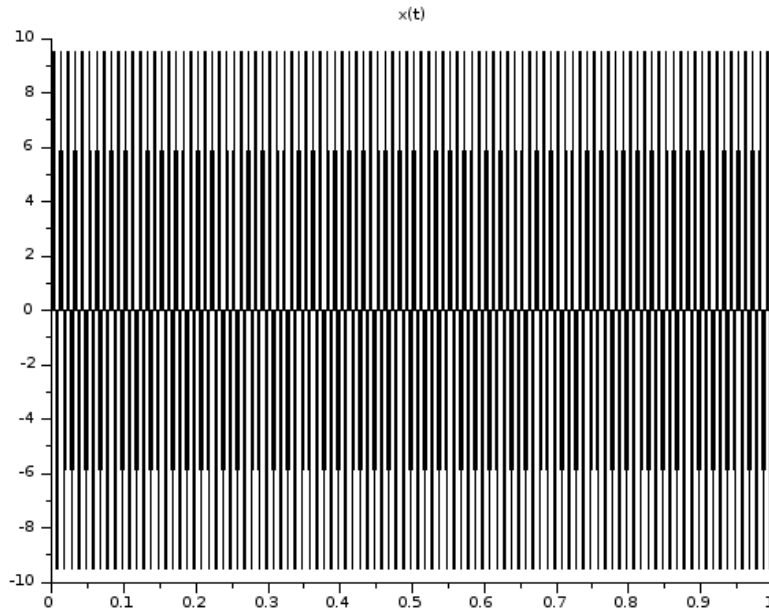


Figure 1.14: Plot at a particular sampling frequency

```
6 clc
7 A=10;
8 t=0:1/1000:1;
9 x=A*sin(2*%pi*100*t);
10 q=plot2d3(t,x);
11 disp('displaying a function plot on discrete time
    scale that has a sampling frequency of 1000
    samples ps');
```

Chapter 2

Laplace and Z Transform

Scilab code Exa 2.1 Laplace Transform

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 2.1 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Laplace Transform
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 syms t s X
7 X=laplace(exp(-3*t)*cos(2*%pi*100*t),t,s)
8 disp('On Simplification ')
9 //After Simplifying the above equation
10 X=(s+3)/((s+3)^2 + (200*%pi)^2);
11 disp("Re(s)>-3",X,"X(s)");
12 //Re(s)>-3
```

Scilab code Exa 2.2 Inverse Laplace

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 2.2 of Signals and systems
  by
```

```

2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Inverse Laplace Transform
4 clc;
5 clear;
6 syms t s
7 X=(s+2)/(s^2+8*s+25)
8 f4=ilaplace(X);
9 disp(f4*'u(t)', 'x(t)=');
10 //t>=0

```

Scilab code Exa 2.3 Initial Value Theorem

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 2.3 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 syms s0;
6 s=%s;
7 I=(s+8)/(s^2+6*s+13)
8 i=pfss(s*I)
9 disp(i(1), 'sF(s)(1)=')
10 disp(i(2), 'sF(s)(2)=')
11 I1=(2*s0-13)/(s0^2+6*s0+13);
12 I2=1;
13 Io1=limit(I1,s0,10^8);
14 Io2=limit(I2,s0,10^8);
15 Ix=2-((25*s0+26)/(s0^2+6*s0+13));
16 f0=(Io1)+(Io2);
17 f0_dash=limit(Ix,s0,10^8);
18 disp(f0, 'INITIAL VALUE OF f(t) i.e. f(0)=');
19 disp(abs(f0_dash), 'INITIAL VALUE OF f(t) i.e. f''(0)
  =');

```

Scilab code Exa 2.4 Laplace Transform

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 2.4 of Signals and systems
   by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 //Time shifted laplace Transform
6 syms t y s a0;
7 y=laplace('t*exp(-s*a0)',t,s);
8 disp("Re(s)>0",y,"X(s)");
```

Scilab code Exa 2.6 Circuit Current

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 2.6 of Signals and systems
   by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 syms s X x t R C V Vo;
6 //After solving for I(s)
7 //I(s)=(V-Vo)/R . 1/(s+1/RC)
8 X=(V-Vo)/((s+1/(R*C))*R);
9 disp(X,"I(s)=");
10 x=ilaplace(X);
11 disp(x,"i(t)=");
```

Scilab code Exa 2.7 Inverse Laplace Transform


```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 2.7 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Unilateral Laplace Transform using partial
  fraction
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 syms t s;
7 s= %s;
8 a1=pfss((s+3)/(s^2+3*s+2))
9 f1=ilaplace(a1(1))
10 f2=ilaplace(a1(2))
11 fy=f1+f2
12 disp(fy*'u(t)', 'i) f(t)=')
13 a2=pfss((2*s-1)/(s^2+2*s+1))
14 a2(1)=2/(s+1)
15 a2(2)=-3/(s+1)^2
16 f1=ilaplace(a2(1))
17 f2=ilaplace(a2(2))
18 fz=f1+f2
19 disp(fz*'u(t)', 'ii) f(t)=')

```

Scilab code Exa 2.8 Inverse Laplace Transform

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 2.8 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Unilateral Laplace Transform
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 syms t s
7 s=%s;
8 a=ilaplace(1/(s^3+s^2))
9 b=a-3;
10 disp(a*'u(t)'+b*'u(t-3)', 'x(t)=')

```

Scilab code Exa 2.9 Circuit Current

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 2.2 of Signals and systems
   by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 syms s X;
6 //After solving for I(s)
7 //I(s)=2/(s+1)
8 X=2/(s+1)
9 x=ilaplace(X);
10 disp(x," i (t)=")
```

Scilab code Exa 2.10 Laplace Transform

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 2.10 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //The value of X(s) is found by solving the
   differential equation
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 syms t s;
7 s= %s;
8 X=pfss((s^2+8*s+6)/((s+2)*(s+3)*s));
9 X(1)=1/s;
10 f1=ilaplace(X(1))
11 f2=ilaplace(X(2))
12 f3=ilaplace(X(3))
13 fz=f1+f2+f3;
14 disp(fz*'u(t) ', 'c) x(t)=');
```

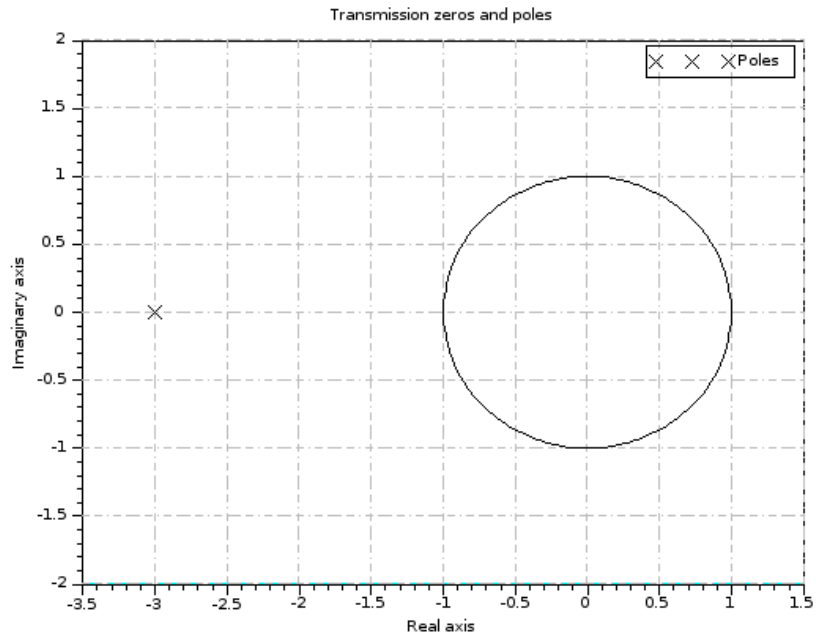


Figure 2.1: Laplace Transform

Scilab code Exa 2.15 Laplace Transform

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 2.15 of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 syms t y;
6 s=%s;
7 y=laplace(5*exp(-3*t),t,s);

```

```
8 disp(y,"X(s)=");
9 disp("Re(s)>-3");
10 y=5/(s+3);
11 plzr(y);
```

Scilab code Exa 2.16 Laplace Transform

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 2.16 of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 syms t y;
6 s=%s;
7 y=laplace(2*exp(-2*t)+3*exp(-3*t),t,s);
8 disp(y,"X(s)=");
9 y=(2/(s+2))+(3/(s+3));
10 plzr(y);
```

Scilab code Exa 2.17 Laplace Transform

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 2.17 of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 syms t y;
6 s=%s;
7 y=laplace(-2*exp(2*t)-3*exp(3*t),t,s);
8 disp(y,"X(s)=");
9 disp("Re(s)<2");
```

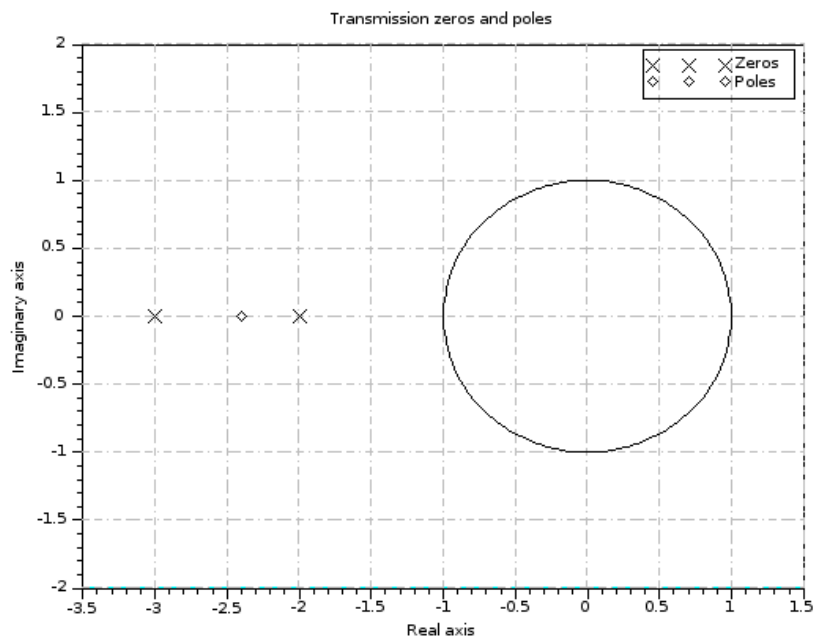


Figure 2.2: Laplace Transform

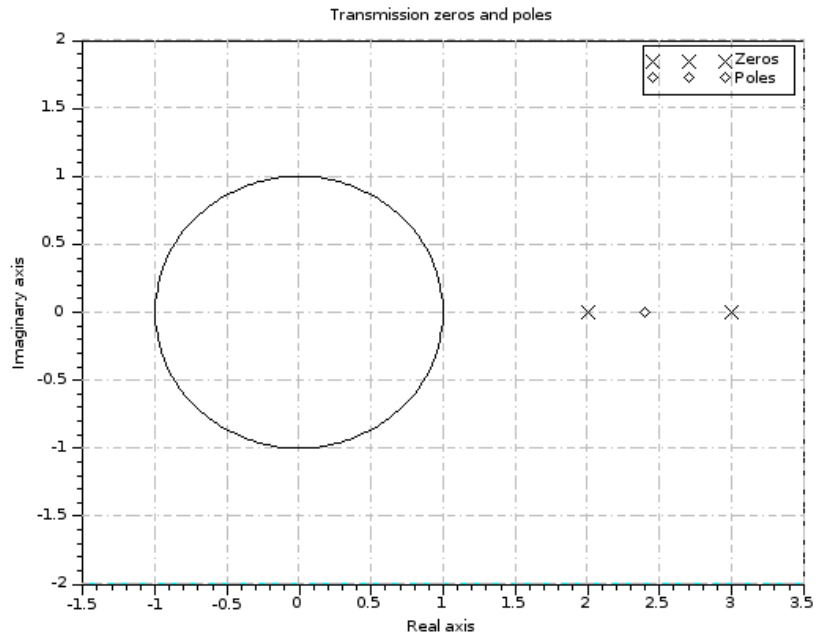


Figure 2.3: Laplace Transform

```
10 y=(-2/(s-2))+(-3/(s-3));
11 plzr(y);
```

Scilab code Exa 2.19 Laplace Transform

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 2.19 of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 syms t y;
```

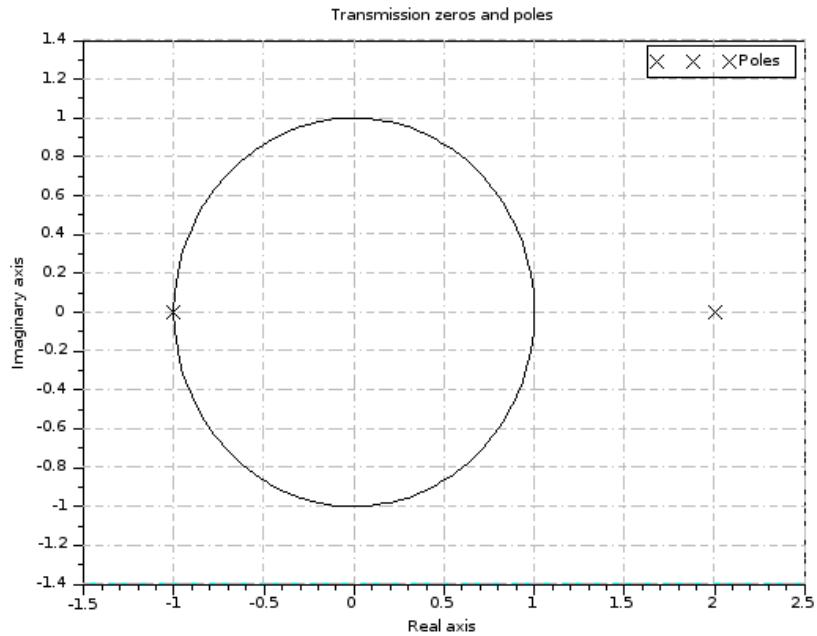


Figure 2.4: Laplace Transform

```

6 s=%s;
7 y=laplace(exp(-t)-exp(2*t),t,s);
8 disp(y,"X(s)=");
9 y=(1/(s+1))-(1/(s-2));
10 plzr(y);

```

Scilab code Exa 2.21 Unilateral Z Transform

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 2.21 of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao

```

```

3 //Z- transform of a^n u(n)
4 clear;
5 clc ;
6 close ;
7 syms a n z;
8 x1 =1/2;
9 x2=1/3;
10 X1= symsum (x1*(z^(-n)),n ,0, %inf );
11 X2= symsum (x2*(z^(-n)),n ,0, %inf );
12 X=X1+X2;
13 //Display the result
14 disp (X,"Z-transform of u(n) is:");
15 disp('ROC is the Region |z|> 1/2');

```

Scilab code Exa 2.29 Z Transform

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 2.29 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Z- transform of a^n u(n)
4 clear;
5 clc ;
6 close ;
7 syms a n z;
8 x =1;
9 X= symsum (x*(z^(-n)),n ,0, %inf );
10 //Display the result
11 disp (X,"Z-transform of u(n) is:");
12 disp('ROC is the Region |z|> 1')

```

Scilab code Exa 2.37 Inverse Z Transform


```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 2.37 of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Inverse Z Transform:ROC  $1 < |z| < 2$ 
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 z = %z;
7 syms n z1;
8 //To find out Inverse z transform z must be linear z
  = z1
9 X = (z*(z^2-z+1))/((z-0.5)*(z-2)*(z-1))
10 X1 = denom(X);
11 zp = roots(X1);
12 X1 = (z1*(z1^2-z1+1))/((z1-0.5)*(z1-2)*(z1-1))
13 F1 = X1*(z1^(n-1))*(z1-zp(1))
14 F2 = X1*(z1^(n-1))*(z1-zp(2))
15 F3 = X1*(z1^(n-1))*(z1-zp(3))
16 h1 = limit(F1,z1,zp(1));
17 disp(h1*'u(-n-1)', 'h1[n]=')
18 h2 = limit(F2,z1,zp(2));
19 disp((h2)*'u(n)', 'h2[n]=')
20 h3 = limit(F3,z1,zp(3));
21 disp((h3)*'u(n)', 'h3[n]=')
22 disp((h3)*'u(n)'+(h2)*'u(n)'-(h1)*'u(-n-1)', 'h[n]=')
23 ////Result
24 // h[n]=1* 0.5 ^n *u(n) - 2*u(n) - 2* 2^n *u(- n -
  1)

```

Scilab code Exa 2.38.a Inverse Z Transform

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 2.38(i) of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Inverse Z Transform:ROC  $|z| > 2$ 
4 clear;

```

```

5  clc;
6  z = %z;
7  syms n z1;
8  //To find out Inverse z transform z must be linear z
   = z1
9  X  =z^2/(z^2+3*z+2);
10 X1 = denom(X);
11 zp = roots(X1)
12 X1 = z1^2/(z1^2+3*z1+2);
13 F1 = X1*(z1^(n-1))*(z1-zp(1));
14 F2 = X1*(z1^(n-1))*(z1-zp(2));
15 h1 = limit(F1,z1,zp(1));
16 disp(h1*'u(n)', 'h1[n]=');
17 h2 = limit(F2,z1,zp(2));
18 disp((h2)*'u(n)', 'h2[n]=');
19 disp((h1)*'u(n)'+(h2)*'u(n)', 'h[n]=');
20 ////Result
21 //  h[n]= (2(- 2)^n+1 - (- 1)^n)*u(n)

```

Scilab code Exa 2.38.b Inverse Z Transform

```

1  //Scilab Code for Example 2.38(ii) of Signals and
   systems by
2  //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3  //Inverse Z Transform:ROC |z|>2
4  clear;
5  clc;
6  z = %z;
7  syms n z1;
8  //To find out Inverse z transform z must be linear z
   = z1
9  X  =(z+1)/(z^2+5*z+4)
10 X1 = denom(X);
11 zp = roots(X1)
12 X1 = 1/(z1+4);

```

```

13 F1 = X1*(z1^(n))*(z1-zp(1));
14 h1 = limit(F1,z1,zp(1))
15 disp(-(h1)*'u(-n-1)', 'h[n]= ');
16 ///Result
17 // h[n]= (- (- 4)^n)*u(-n-1)

```

Scilab code Exa 2.39 Inverse Z Transform

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 2.39 of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Inverse Z Transform:ROC |z|>2
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 z = %z;
7 syms n z1;
8 //To find out Inverse z transform z must be linear z
  = z1
9 X =2/(z^-1+2);
10 X1 = denom(X);
11 zp = roots(X1)
12 X1 =z1/(z1+0.5);
13 F1 = X1*(z1^(n-1))*(z1-zp(1));
14 h1 = limit(F1,z1,zp(1))
15 disp(-(h1)*'u(-n-1)', 'h[n]= ');
16 ///Result
17 // h[n]= (- (- 0.5)^n)*u(-n-1)

```

Scilab code Exa 2.40 Inverse Z Transform

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 2.40 of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao

```

```

3 //Inverse Z Transform:ROC |z|>2
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 z = %z;
7 syms n z1;
8 //To find out Inverse z transform z must be linear z
   = z1
9 X =z^2/((z-0.5)*(z-1));
10 X1 = denom(X);
11 zp = roots(X1)
12 X1 = z1^2/((z1-0.5)*(z1-1));
13 F1 = X1*(z1^(n-1))*(z1-zp(1));
14 F2 = X1*(z1^(n-1))*(z1-zp(2));
15 h1 = limit(F1,z1,zp(1));
16 disp(h1*'u(n)', 'h1[n]=')
17 h2 = limit(F2,z1,zp(2));
18 disp((h2)*'u(n)', 'h2[n]=');
19 disp(-(h1)*'u(-n-1)'-(h2)*'u(-n-1)', 'h[n]=');
20 ////Result
21 // h[n]= ((0.5)^n - 2)*u(-n-1)

```

Chapter 3

Fourier Series of Continuous Time Signals

Scilab code Exa 3.13 Complex Fourier Exponential Series

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 3.13 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Complex Exponential Fourier Expansion
4 //A=3.14 or pi
5 clear;
6 close;
7 clc;
8 T0=4;
9 t=-5.99:0.01:6;
10 t_temp=0.01:0.01:T0/2;
11 s=length(t)/length(t_temp);
12 x=[];
13 for i=1:s
14     if modulo(i,2)==1 then
```

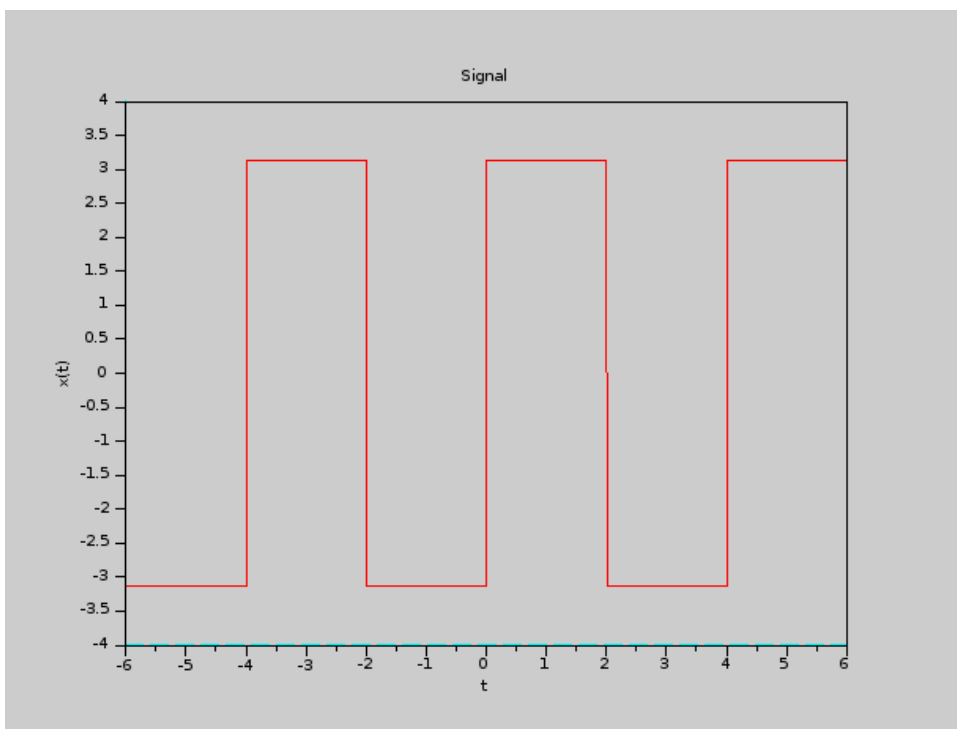


Figure 3.1: Complex Fourier Exponential Series

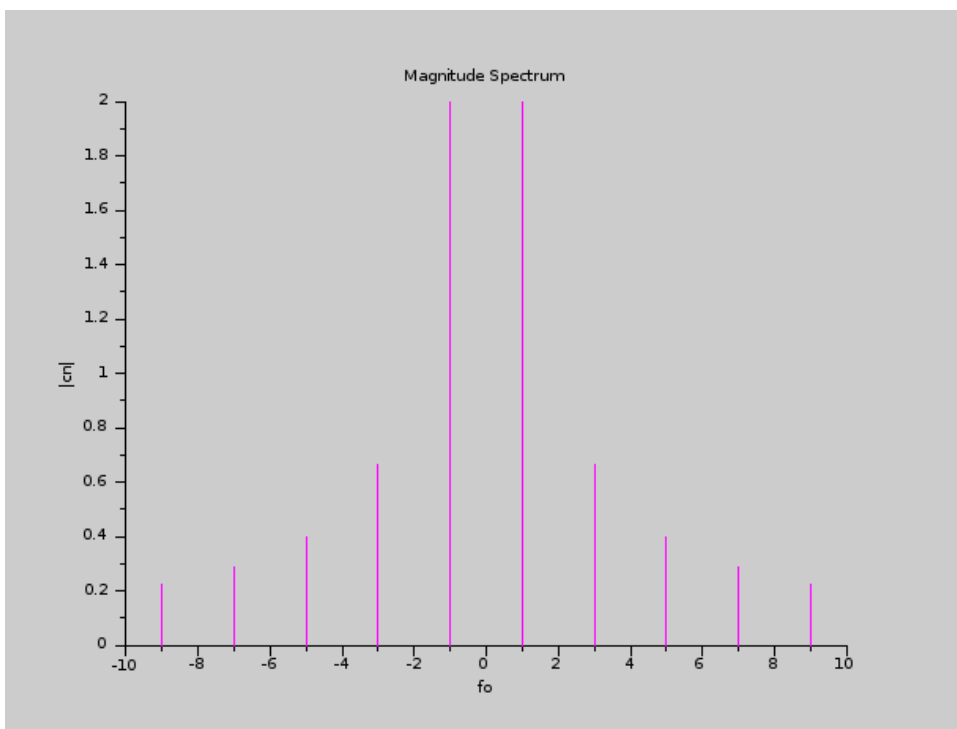


Figure 3.2: Complex Fourier Exponential Series

```

15         x=[x -ones(1,length(t_temp))*%pi];
16     else
17         x=[x ones(1,length(t_temp))*%pi];
18     end
19 end
20 figure(1);
21 title('Signal');
22 ylabel('x(t)');
23 xlabel('t');
24 plot(t,x,'r');
25 w0=%pi/2;
26 for k=-10:10
27     cc(k+11,:)=exp(-%i*k*w0*t);
28     ck(k+11)=x*cc(k+11,:)/length(t);
29     if abs(ck(k+11))<0.01 then
30         ck(k+11)=0;
31     else if real(ck(k+11))<0.1 then
32         ck(k+11)=%i*imag(ck(k+11));
33     end
34     end
35     if k==0 then
36         c0=ck(k+11);
37     end
38 end
39 q=abs(ck);
40 figure(2);
41 title('Magnitude Spectrum');
42 ylabel('|cn|');
43 xlabel('fo');
44 f=-10:1:10;
45 plot2d3(f,q)

```

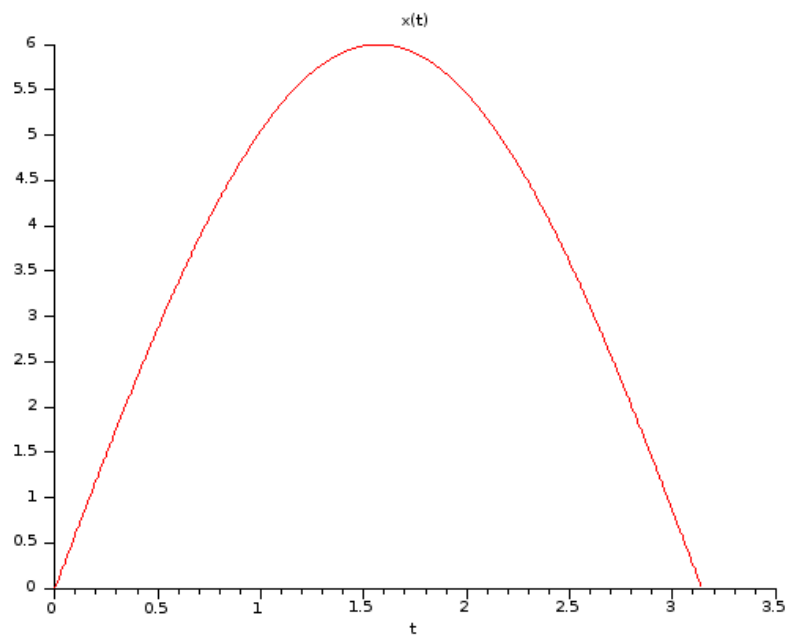


Figure 3.3: Complex Fourier Exponential Series

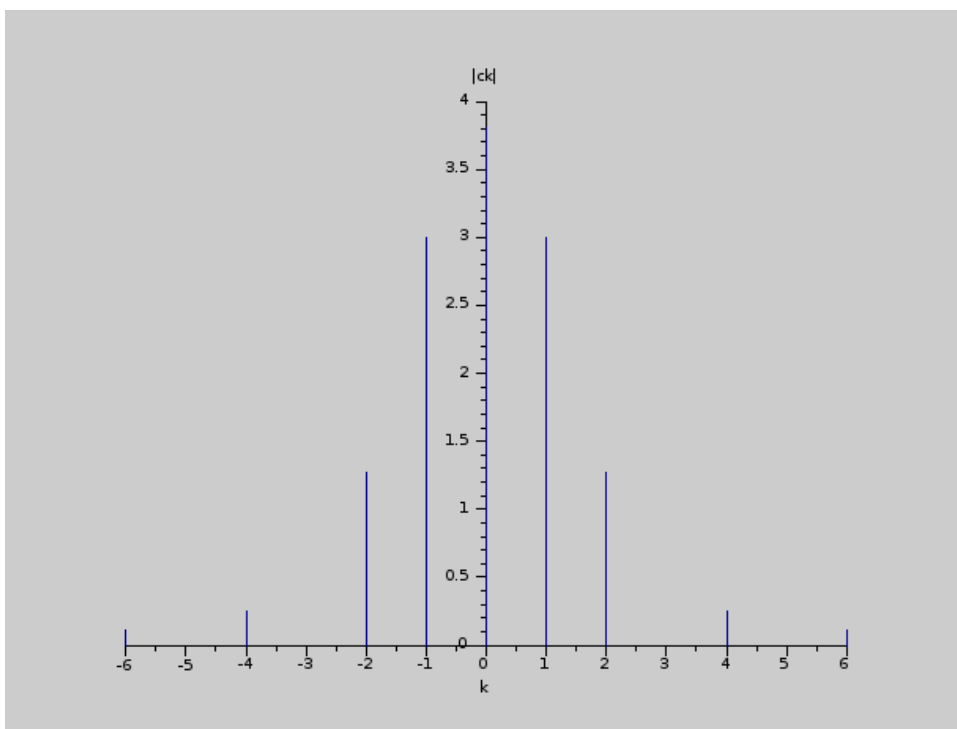


Figure 3.4: Complex Fourier Exponential Series

Scilab code Exa 3.14 Complex Fourier Exponential Series

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 3.14 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //CTFS coefficients of a periodic signal
4 //x(wt) = Asin wt, 0<wt<pi, and 0, pi<|t|<2*pi
5 clear;
6 clc;
7 A=6;
8 T =2*%pi;
9 T1 = T/2;
10 t = 0:0.01:T1;
11 Wo = 2*%pi/T;
12 xt =A*sin(Wo*t);
13 for k =0:6
14     C(k+1,:) = exp(-sqrt(-1)*Wo*t.*k);
15     c(k+1) = xt*C(k+1,:)/length(t);
16     if(abs(c(k+1))<=0.01)
17         c(k+1)=0;
18     end
19 end
20 c =c';
21 c_conj = real(c(:))-sqrt(-1)*imag(c(:));
22 ck = [c_conj($:-1:1)',c(2:$)];
23 k = 0:6;
24 k = [-k($:-1:1),k(2:$)];
25 figure(1);
26 c = gca();
27 c.y_location = "origin";
28 c.x_location = "origin";
29 //c.data_bounds=[-2,0;2,2];
30 plot2d(t,xt,5)
31 poly1 = c.children(1).children(1);
32 poly1.thickness = 3;
33 title('x(t)')
34 xlabel('t')
35 figure(2);
```

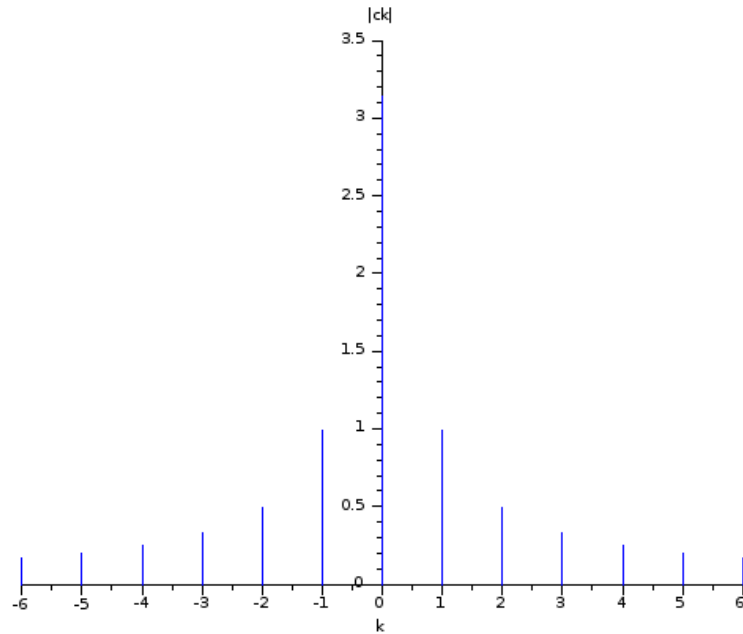


Figure 3.5: Complex Fourier Exponential Series

```

36 c = gca();
37 c.y_location = "origin";
38 c.x_location = "origin";
39 plot2d3('gnn',k,abs(ck),9)
40 poly1 = c.children(1).children(1);
41 poly1.thickness = 3;
42 title('|ck|')
43 xlabel('k')

```

Scilab code Exa 3.16 Complex Fourier Exponential Series

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 3.16 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //A=%pi or 3.14
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 //Trigonometric Fourier Coefficients
7 for n=0:5
8 a(n+1)=integrate('t*cos(2*%pi*n*t)', 't', 0, 1);
9 end
10 for n=0:5
11 b(n+1)=integrate('t*sin(2*%pi*n*t)', 't', 0, 1);
12 end
13 disp(%pi*a(1), "an(a0)")
14 disp("an(a1—>a5)")
15 for n=1:5
16 disp(2*a(n+1)*%pi)
17 end
18 disp("bn(b1—>b5)")
19 for n=1:5
20 disp(2*%pi*b(n+1))
21 end
22 //CTFS coefficients of a periodic signal
23 //x(t) =t
24 t = 0:0.01:1;
25 xt =2*%pi*t;
26 //
27 for k =0:6
28     C(k+1,:) = exp(-sqrt(-1)*2*%pi*t*k);
29     c(k+1) = xt*C(k+1,:)'/length(t);
30     if(abs(c(k+1))<=0.01)
31         c(k+1)=0;
32     end
33 end
34 c =c';
35 c_conj = real(c(:))-sqrt(-1)*imag(c(:));
36 ck = [c_conj($:-1:1)', c(2:$)];
37 k = 0:6;

```

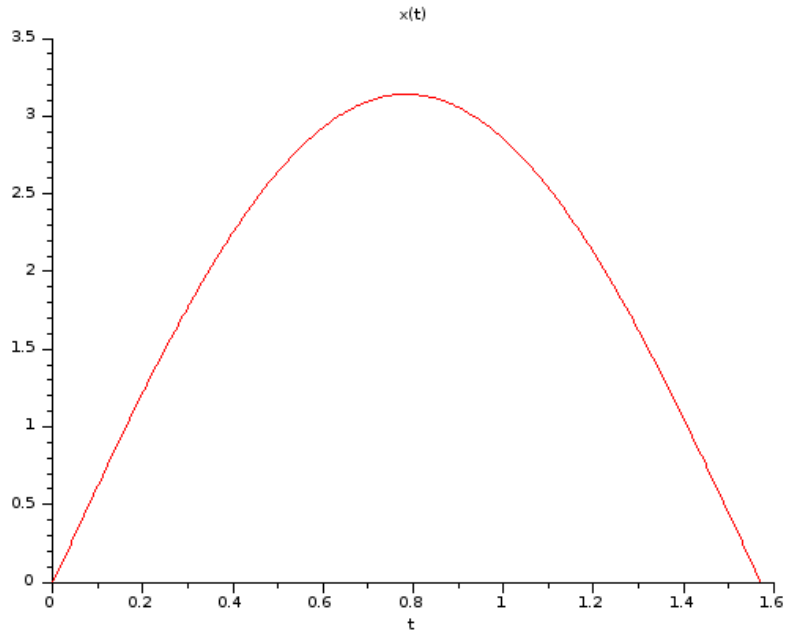


Figure 3.6: Complex Fourier Exponential Series

```

38 k = [-k($:-1:1),k(2:$)];
39 c = gca();
40 c.y_location = "origin";
41 c.x_location = "origin";
42 plot2d3('gnn',k,abs(ck))
43 poly1 = c.children(1).children(1);
44 poly1.thickness = 3;
45 title('|ck|')
46 xlabel('k')

```

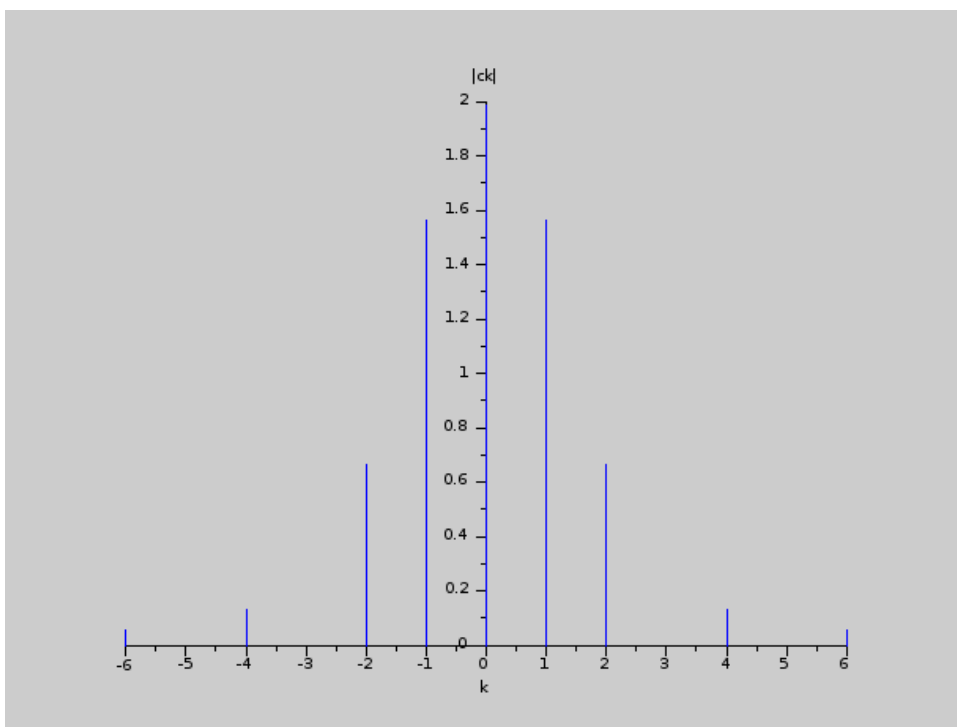


Figure 3.7: Complex Fourier Exponential Series

Scilab code Exa 3.17 Complex Fourier Exponential Series

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 3.17 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //CTFS coefficients of a periodic signal
4 //x(wt) = Asin wt, 0<wt<pi
5 clear;
6 close;
7 clc;
8 A=3.14;
9 T =%pi;
10 T1 = T/2;
11 t = 0:0.01:T1;
12 Wo = 2*%pi/T;
13 xt =A*sin(Wo*t);
14 //
15 for k =0:6
16     C(k+1,:) = exp(-sqrt(-1)*Wo*t.*k);
17     c(k+1) = xt*C(k+1,:)'/length(t);
18     if(abs(c(k+1))<=0.01)
19         c(k+1)=0;
20     end
21 end
22 c =c';
23 c_conj = real(c(:))-sqrt(-1)*imag(c(:));
24 ck = [c_conj($:-1:1)',c(2:$)];
25 k = 0:6;
26 k = [-k($:-1:1),k(2:$)];
27 c = gca();
28 c.y_location = "origin";
29 c.x_location = "origin";
30 //c.data_bounds=[-2,0;2,2];
31 plot2d(t,xt,5)
32 poly1 = c.children(1).children(1);
33 poly1.thickness = 3;
34 title('x(t)')
35 xlabel('t')
```



```

36 figure(1);
37 c = gca();
38 c.y_location = "origin";
39 c.x_location = "origin";
40 plot2d3('gnn',k,abs(ck))
41 poly1 = c.children(1).children(1);
42 poly1.thickness = 3;
43 title('|ck|')
44 xlabel('k')

```

Scilab code Exa 3.18 Trigonometric Series

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 3.18 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //A=%pi or 3.14
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 //Trigonometric Fourier Coefficients
7 a(1)=integrate('sin(w)', 'w', 0, %pi);
8 for n=1:8
9 a(2*n+1)=integrate('sin(w+2*n*w)', 'w', 0, %pi)+
   integrate('sin(w-2*w*n)', 'w', 0, %pi);
10 end
11 for n=0:8
12 b(n+1)=0;
13 end
14 disp(abs(a(1)), "an(a0)");
15 disp("an(a1—>a8)");
16 n=1:8;
17 disp(2*a(n+1));
18 disp("bn(b1—>b8)");
19 n=1:8;
20 disp(b(n));

```

Chapter 4

The Continuous Time Fourier Transform

Scilab code Exa 4.1 Magnitude and Phase Spectra

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 4.1 of Signals and systems
   by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Plotting Magnitude and Phase spectrum
4 clc;
5 clear;
6 A=8;
7 Dt=0.005;
8 T1=4;
9 t=-T1/2:Dt:T1/2;
10 q=length(t)
11 for i=-(q/2)+1:q/2
12     if i>-q/4 & i<q/4 then
13         xt(i+(q/2))=A;
14     else xt(i+(q/2))=0;
```

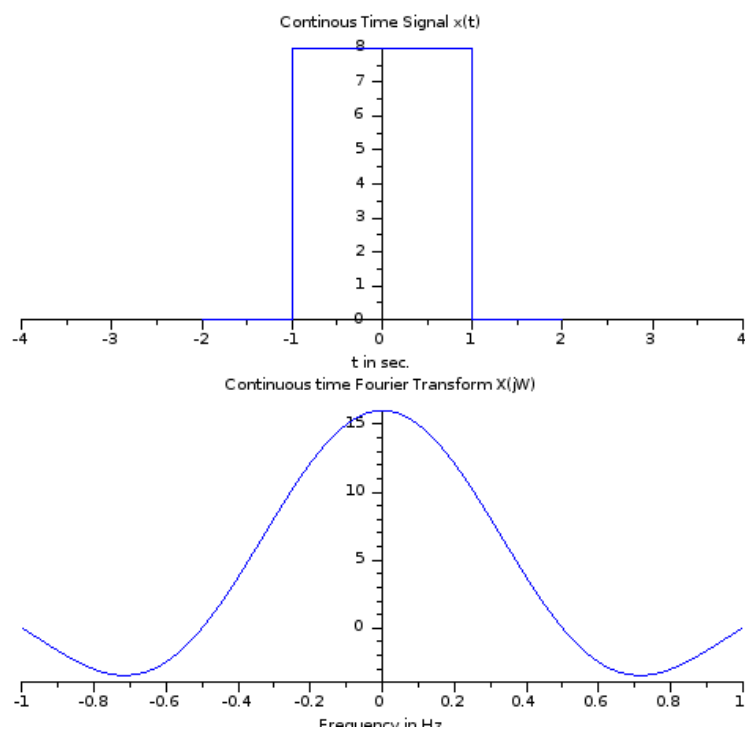


Figure 4.1: Magnitude and Phase Spectra

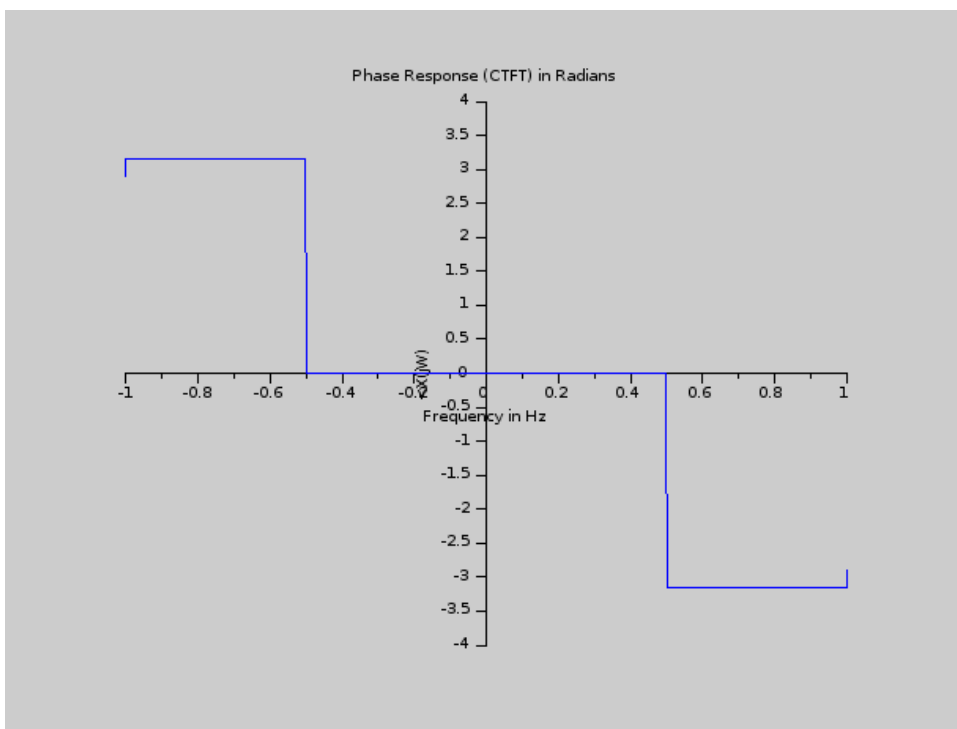


Figure 4.2: Magnitude and Phase Spectra

```

15         end
16     end
17     Wmax = 2*%pi*1;           //Analog Frequency = 1Hz
18     K = 4;
19     k = 0:(K/1000):K;
20     W = k*Wmax/K;
21     xt = xt';
22     XW = xt* exp(-sqrt(-1)*t'*W) * Dt;
23     XW_Mag = real(XW);
24     W = [-mtlb_fliplr(W), W(2:1001)]; // Omega from -
        Wmax to Wmax
25     XW_Mag = [mtlb_fliplr(XW_Mag), XW_Mag(2:1001)];
26     [ XW_Phase ,db] = phasemag (XW);
27     XW_Phase =[-mtlb_fliplr(XW_Phase),XW_Phase(2:1001)];
28     // Plotting the Function
29     subplot(2,1,1);
30     a=gca();
31     a.data_bounds=[-4,0;4,2];
32     a.y_location="origin";
33     plot(t,xt);
34     xlabel('t in sec. ');
35     title('Continous Time Signal x(t)');
36     // Plotting Magnitude Reponse of CTS
37     subplot(2,1,2);
38     a=gca();
39     a.y_location="origin";
40     plot(W/(2*%pi),XW_Mag);
41     xlabel('Frequency in Hz');
42     title('Continuous time Fourier Transform X(jW)');
43     // Plotting Phase Reponse of CTS
44     figure(1);
45     a = gca ();
46     a.y_location = "origin";
47     a.x_location = "origin";
48     plot (W/(2*%pi),-XW_Phase *%pi /180) ;
49     xlabel ( ' Frequency in Hz' );
50     ylabel ( '<X(jW) ' )
51     title ( ' Phase Response (CTFT) in Radians ' )

```

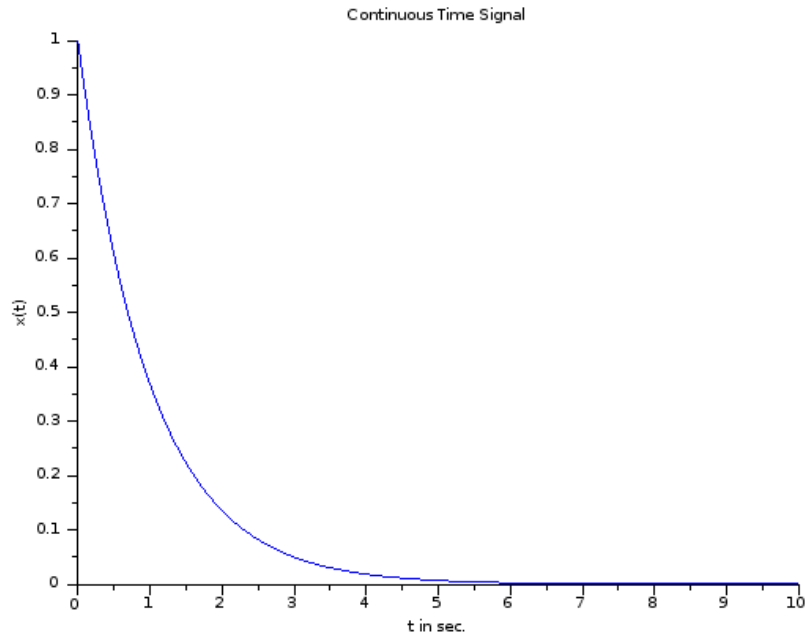


Figure 4.3: Magnitude and Phase Spectra

Scilab code Exa 4.2 Magnitude and Phase Spectra

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 4.2 of Signals and systems  
  by  
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao  
3 //Continuous Time Fourier Transform of a  
4 //Continuous Time Signal  $x(t) = \exp(-A*t)u(t)$ ,  $t > 0$   
5 clear;
```

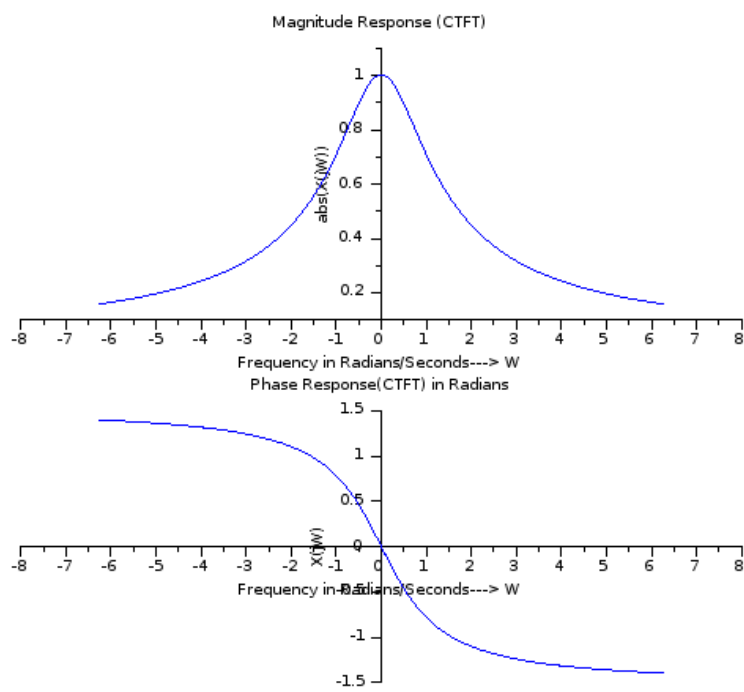


Figure 4.4: Magnitude and Phase Spectra

```

6  clc;
7  close;
8  // Analog Signal
9  A =1;    //Amplitude
10 T=1;
11 Dt = 0.005;
12 t = 0:Dt:10;
13 xt = A*exp(-t/T);
14 // Continuous-time Fourier Transform
15 Wmax = 2*%pi*1;    //Analog Frequency = 1Hz
16 K = 4;
17 k = 0:(K/1000):K;
18 W = k*Wmax/K;
19 XW = xt* exp(-sqrt(-1)*t'*W) * Dt;
20 XW_Mag = abs(XW);
21 W = [-mtlb_fliplr(W), W(2:1001)]; // Omega from -
    Wmax to Wmax
22 XW_Mag = [mtlb_fliplr(XW_Mag), XW_Mag(2:1001)];
23 [XW_Phase,db] = phasemag(XW);
24 XW_Phase = [-mtlb_fliplr(XW_Phase),XW_Phase(2:1001)
    ];
25 //Plotting Continuous Time Signal
26 a = gca();
27 a.y_location = "origin";
28 plot(t,xt);
29 xlabel('t in sec. ');
30 ylabel('x(t)')
31 title('Continuous Time Signal')
32 figure
33 //Plotting Magnitude Response of CTS
34 subplot(2,1,1);
35 a = gca();
36 a.y_location = "origin";
37 plot(W,XW_Mag);
38 xlabel('Frequency in Radians/Seconds—> W');
39 ylabel('abs(X(jW))')
40 title('Magnitude Response (CTFT)')
41 //Plotting Phase Reponse of CTS

```

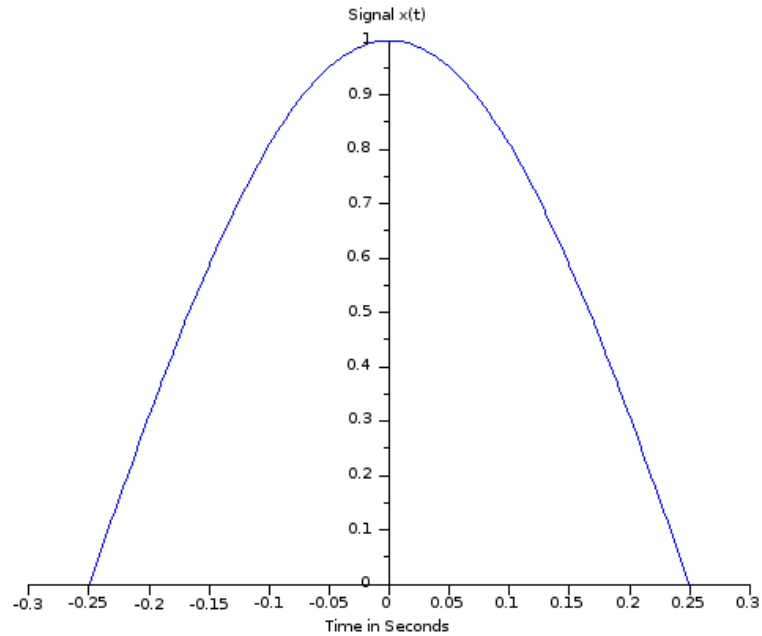



Figure 4.5: Magnitude and Phase Spectra

```

42 subplot(2,1,2);
43 a = gca();
44 a.y_location = "origin";
45 a.x_location = "origin";
46 plot(W,XW_Phase*%pi/180);
47 xlabel('                                Frequency in
         Radians/Seconds—> W');
48 ylabel('
         (jW)')
49 title('Phase Response(CTFT) in Radians')

```

<X

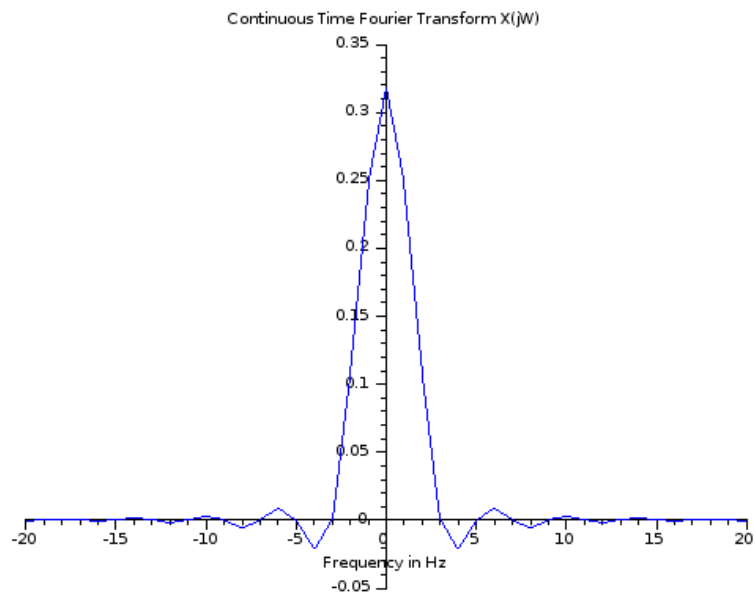


Figure 4.6: Magnitude and Phase Spectra

Scilab code Exa 4.3 Magnitude and Phase Spectra

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 4.3 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //x(t)=A*cos w0*t*gate(t/T)
4 //T=1/2*fo
5 //fo=0.5 Hz
6 clear;
7 clc;
8 //Fourier Transform
9 A=1;
10 T=0.5;
11 fo=1/(2*T);
12 Wo=2*pi*fo;
13 for f=-20:1:20;
14 X(f+21)=A*integrate('cos(Wo*t)*cos(2*pi*f*t)', 't'
    , -0.25, 0.25);
15 end
16 disp(X, 'X(0)--->X(20)');
17 t=-0.25:0.01:0.25;
18 q=cos(Wo*t);
19 a = gca ();
20 a.y_location = "origin";
21 a.x_location = "origin";
22 plot(t,q);
23 xlabel('Time in Seconds');
24 title('Signal x(t)');
25 figure(1);
26 a = gca ();
27 a.y_location = "origin";
28 a.x_location = "origin";
29 f=-20:1:20;
30 plot(f, X);
```

```
31 xlabel ( 'Frequency in Hz ' );
32 title ( 'Continuous Time Fourier Transform X(jW) ');
```

Scilab code Exa 4.4 Energy at output

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 4.4 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 //X(f)=A*T/(1+j*2*pi*f*T)
6 syms f w;
7 A=1;
8 T=1;
9 X=(A^2*T^2)/(1+4*pi^2*f^2*T^2)
10 disp('Putting f = tan @');
11 disp('Total Energy:');
12 Ex=integrate(' (A^2*T)/(2*pi)', 'w', -pi/2, pi/2)
13 disp('Energy Contained in the Output Signal');
14 Ey=integrate(' (A^2*T)/(2*pi)', 'w', -pi/4, pi/4)
15 e=Ey*100/Ex;
16 disp(e, 'Percentage Energy Contained in the Output:');
  ;
```

Scilab code Exa 4.5 Fourier Transform

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 4.5 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
```

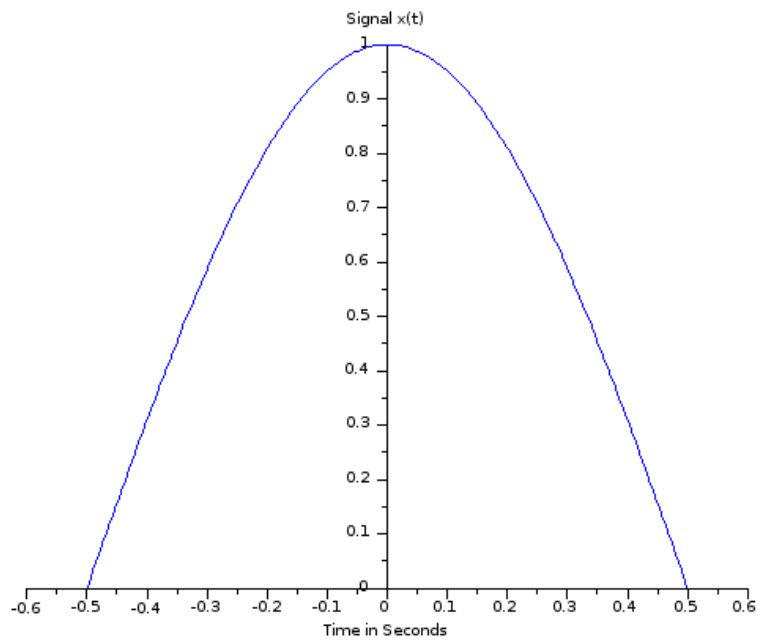


Figure 4.7: Fourier Transform

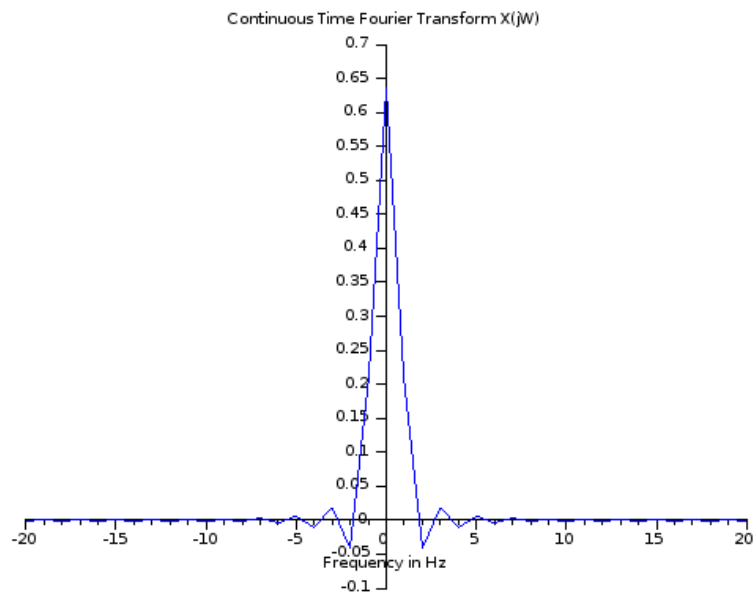


Figure 4.8: Fourier Transform

```

3 //x(t)=cos pi*t, |t|>0.5, zero otherwise
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 //Fourier Transform
7 for f=-20:1:20;
8 X(f+21)=integrate('cos(%pi*t)*cos(2*%pi*f*t)', 't'
    , -0.5, 0.5);
9 end
10 disp(X, 'X(0)-->X(20)');
11 t=-0.5:0.01:0.5;
12 q=cos(%pi*t);
13 a = gca ();
14 a.y_location = "origin";
15 a.x_location = "origin";
16 plot(t,q);
17 xlabel('Time in Seconds');
18 title('Signal x(t)');
19 figure(1);
20 a = gca ();
21 a.y_location = "origin";
22 a.x_location = "origin";
23 f=-20:1:20;
24 plot(f, X);
25 xlabel('Frequency in Hz');
26 title('Continuous Time Fourier Transform X(jW)');

```

Scilab code Exa 4.6 Convolution

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 4.6 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;

```

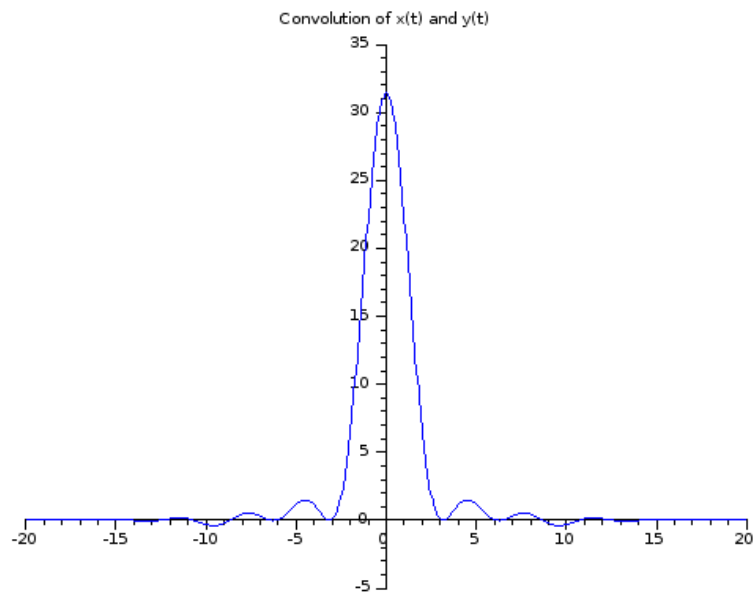


Figure 4.9: Convolution


```

5 close;
6 disp("X(w)=1/(a+jw)^2=1/(a+jw)*1/(a+jw)");
7 disp("exp(-a*t)*u(t) <--> 1/(a+jw)");
8 disp("therefore x(t)=convolution(2*sinc(2*t),(sinc t
    )^2");
9 a=2;
10 n=1;
11 for t=-10:0.1:10
12 y1(1,n)=(sinc(t))^2;
13 y2(1,n)=2*sinc(2*t);
14 n=n+1;
15 z=conv(y1,y2);
16 end
17 t=-20:0.1:20;
18 a=gca();
19 a.y_location="origin";
20 a.x_location="origin";
21 plot(t,z);
22 title('Convolution of x(t) and y(t)')

```

Scilab code Exa 4.7 Energy in Signal

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 4.7 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 syms t;
6 A=2;
7 //x(t)=20*sinc(10*t);
8 disp("Total Energy of the signal:");
9 q=integrate('A^2','w',-5,5);
10 disp(q,'Ex');

```

Scilab code Exa 4.11 Fourier Transform

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 4.11 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Find system function and output of the system
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 syms a t;
7 for n=1:10;
8 h=t^(n-1)*%e^(-a*t);
9 H=laplace(h,t,'jw');
10 disp(H,'SYSTEM FUNCTION X(f)=',h,'For x(t)=');
11 end
```

Scilab code Exa 4.14 Fourier Transform

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 4.14 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 close;
6 a=.5;
7 A=1/(sqrt(2)*%pi);
8 t=-10:0.1:10;
9 x=A*exp(-a*t.*t);
```

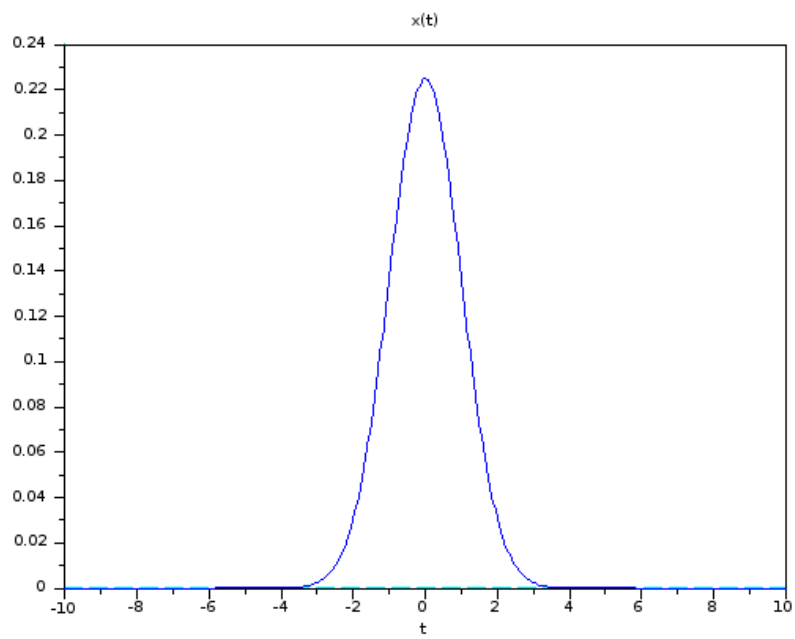


Figure 4.10: Fourier Transform

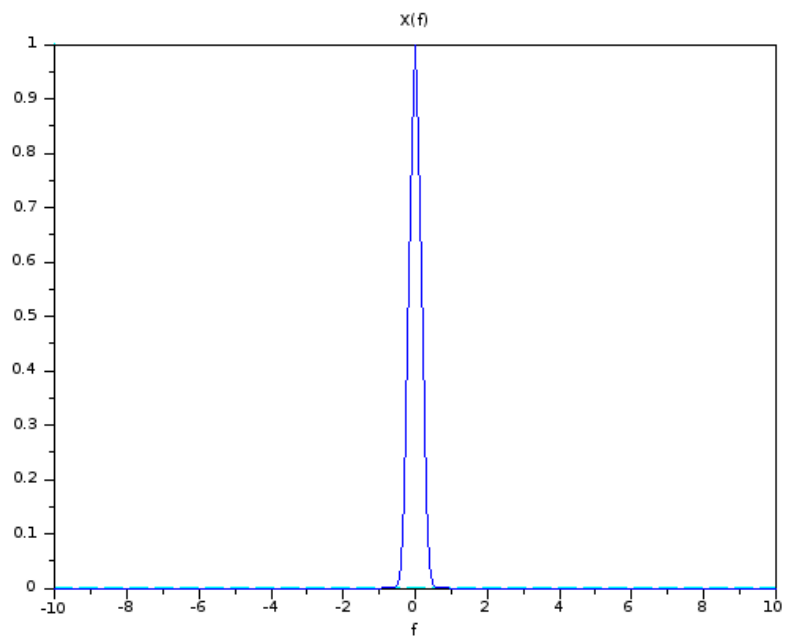


Figure 4.11: Fourier Transform

```

10 disp(" Gaussian pulse signal  $x(t) = (1/\sqrt{2}) * \pi * \exp(-a * t^2)$ ");
11 disp("X(w)=integral(exp(-a*t^2)*exp(-%i*w*t)) w.r.t dt");
12 disp("d(X(w))/dw=-%i*w/(2*a)*integral(exp(-a*t^2)*exp(-%i*w*t))");
13 disp("d(X(w))/dw=-w*X(w)/2a");
14 disp("solving this we get  $X(w) = A * \exp(-w^2/4a)$ ");
15 disp("A=sqrt(%pi/a)");
16 d=gca();
17 plot(t,x);
18 poly1=d.children.children;
19 poly1.thickness=3;
20 poly1.foreground=2;
21 xtitle('x(t)', 't');
22 A=1;
23 f=t;
24 Xf=A*exp(-2*pi^2*f^2);
25 figure(1);
26 d=gca();
27 plot(f,Xf);
28 poly1=d.children.children;
29 poly1.thickness=3;
30 poly1.foreground=2;
31 xtitle('X(f)', 'f')

```

Scilab code Exa 4.17 Fourier Transform

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 4.17 of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao

```

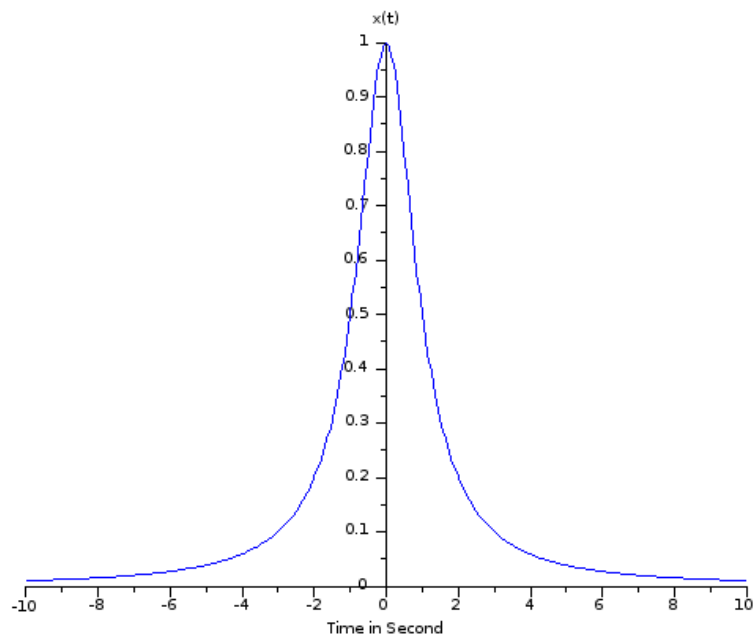


Figure 4.12: Fourier Transform

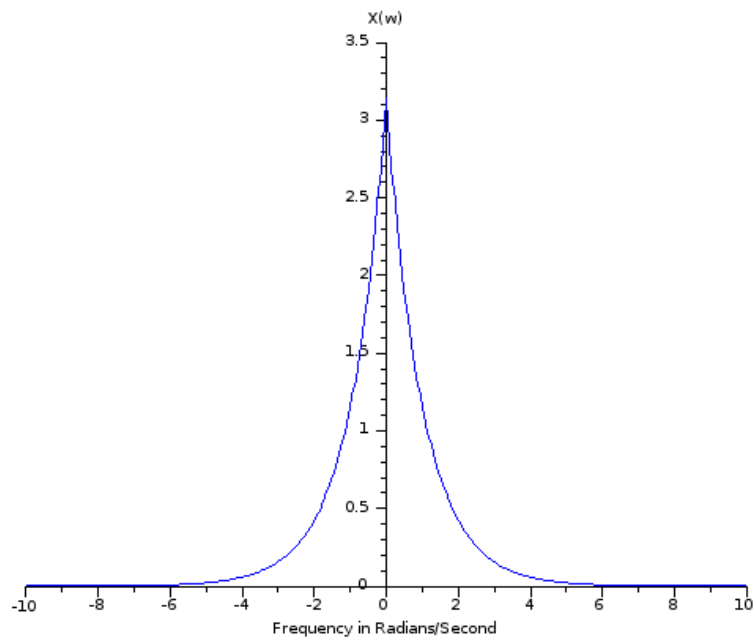


Figure 4.13: Fourier Transform

```

3 clear;
4 clc;
5 //Fourier Transform of x(t)
6 n=1;
7 for t=-10:0.1:10;
8     x(1,n)=1/(1+t^2);
9     n=n+1;
10 end
11 a = gca ();
12 a.y_location = "origin";
13 a.x_location = "origin";
14 t=-10:0.1:10;
15 plot(t,x);
16 xlabel ( 'Time in Second' );
17 title ( 'x(t)' );
18 disp("By Duality Theorem Fourier Transform of x(t)
      is:");
19 disp("%pi*exp(-|w|)");
20 n=1;
21 for w=-10:0.1:10;
22     X(1,n)=%pi*exp(-abs(w));
23     n=n+1;
24 end
25 figure(1);
26 a = gca ();
27 a.y_location = "origin";
28 a.x_location = "origin";
29 w=-10:0.1:10;
30 plot(w,X);
31 xlabel ( 'Frequency in Radians/Second' );
32 title ( 'X(w)' );

```

Chapter 5

Fourier Representation of Discrete Time Signals

Scilab code Exa 5.1 DTFT

```
1 // Scilab Code for Example 5.1 of Signals and systems
  by
2 // P. Ramakrishna Rao
3 // Discrete Time Fourier Transform of
4 //  $x[n] = (a^{abs(n)})$   $0 < a < 1$ 
5 clear;
6 clc;
7 close;
8 // DTS Signal
9 a = 0.5; //  $0 < a < 1$ 
10 max_limit = 10;
11 n = -max_limit+1:max_limit-1;
12 x = a^abs(n);
13 // Discrete-time Fourier Transform
14 Wmax = 2*%pi;
15 K = 4;
16 k = 0:(K/1000):K;
17 W = k*Wmax/K;
18 XW = x* exp(-sqrt(-1)*n'*W);
```

```

19 XW_Mag = real(XW);
20 W = [-mtlbfliplr(W), W(2:1001)]; // Omega from -
    Wmax to Wmax
21 XW_Mag = [mtlbfliplr(XW_Mag), XW_Mag(2:1001)];
22 a = gca();
23 a.y_location = "origin";
24 a.x_location = "origin";
25 plot2d3('gnn',n,x);
26 xtitle('Discrete Time Sequence x[n] for a>0')
27 figure(1);
28 a = gca();
29 a.y_location = "origin";
30 a.x_location = "origin";
31 plot2d(W,XW_Mag);
32 title('Discrete Time Fourier Transform X(exp(jW))')

```

Scilab code Exa 5.2 DTFT and Spectra

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 5.2 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Discrete Time Fourier Transform of
4 //x[n]= 1 , 0=<n<=3
5 clear;
6 clc;
7 close;
8 // DTS Signal
9 N1 = 3;
10 n = 0:N1;
11 x = ones(1,length(n));
12 // Discrete-time Fourier Transform

```

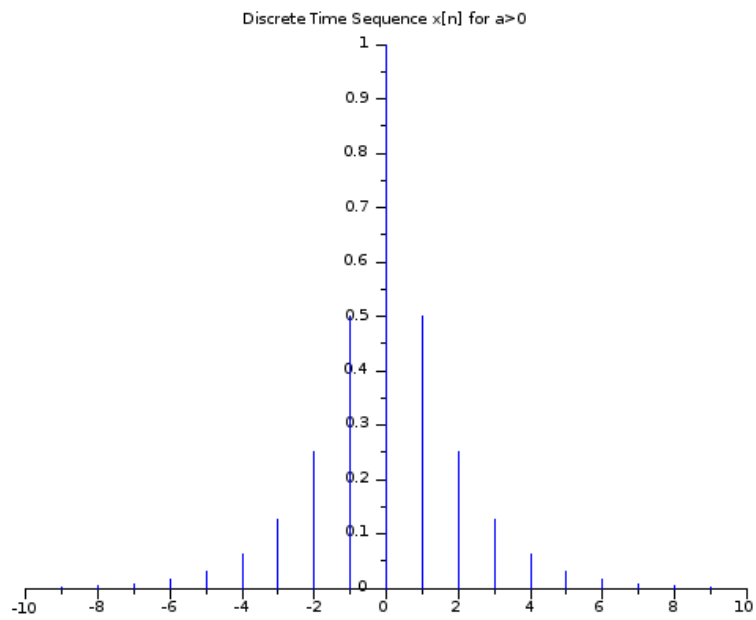


Figure 5.1: DTFT

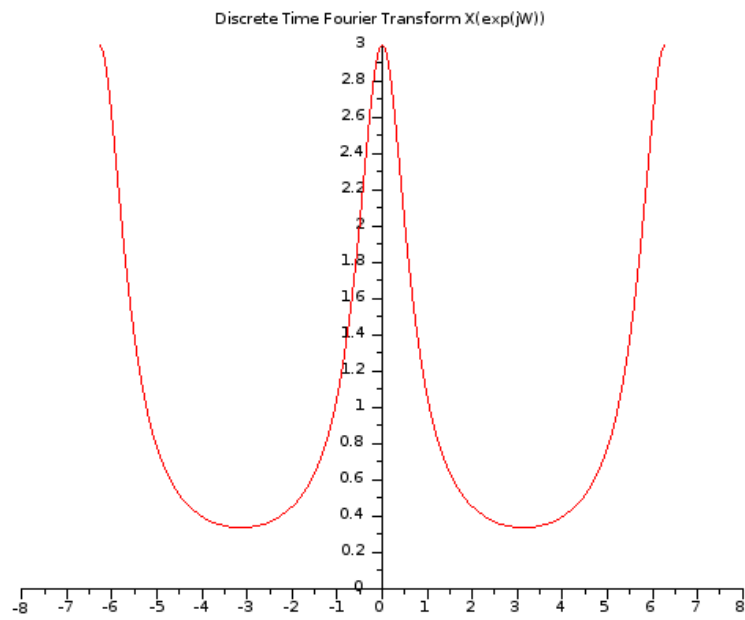


Figure 5.2: DTFT

```

13 Wmax = 2*%pi;
14 K = 4;
15 k = 0:(K/1000):K;
16 W = k*Wmax/K;
17 XW = x* exp(-sqrt(-1)*n'*W);
18 XW_Mag = real(XW);
19 [XW_Phase,db] = phasemag(XW);
20 W = [-mtlbfliplr(W), W(2:1001)]; // Omega from -
    Wmax to Wmax
21 XW_Mag = [mtlbfliplr(XW_Mag), XW_Mag(2:1001)];
22 XW_Phase = [-mtlbfliplr(XW_Phase),XW_Phase(2:1001)
    ];
23 a = gca();
24 a.y_location = "origin";
25 a.x_location = "origin";
26 plot2d3('gnn',n,x);
27 xtitle('Discrete Time Sequence x[n]')
28 figure(1);
29 a = gca();
30 a.y_location = "origin";
31 a.x_location = "origin";
32 plot2d(W,abs(XW_Mag));
33 title('Discrete Time Fourier Transform X(exp(jW))')
34 figure(2);
35 a = gca();
36 a.y_location = "origin";
37 a.x_location = "origin";
38 plot2d(W,XW_Phase);
39 title('Phase Response <(X(jW))')

```

Scilab code Exa 5.3 Inverse Fourier

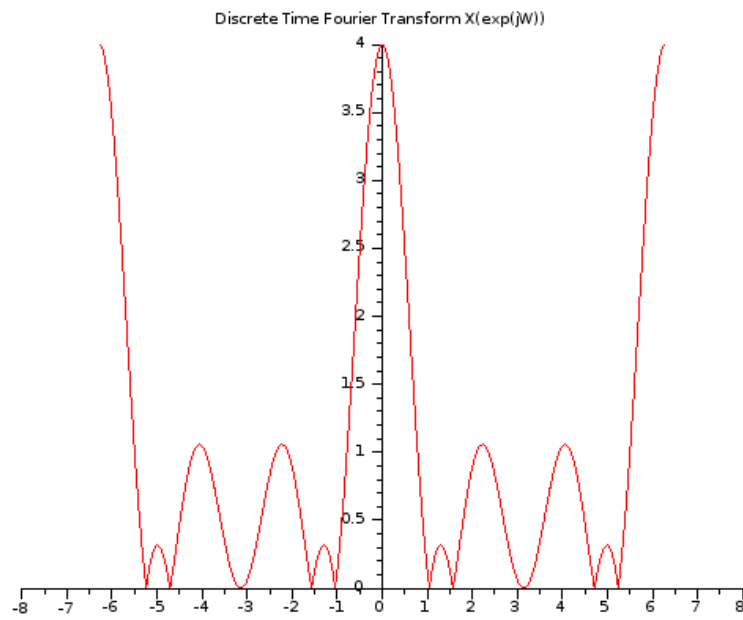


Figure 5.3: DTFT and Spectra

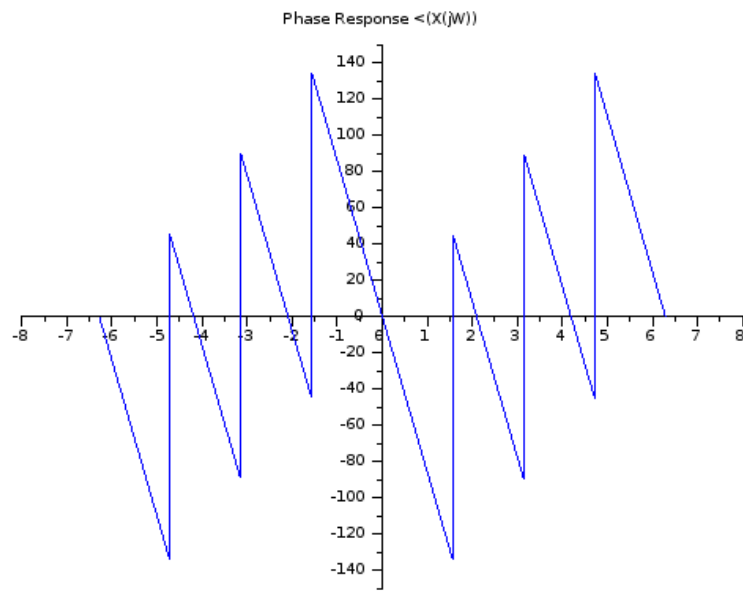


Figure 5.4: DTFT and Spectra

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 5.3 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 //Inverse Fourier Transform
6 w=-20:20;
7 X=4*(cos(w))^2;
8 a = gca();
9 a.y_location = "origin";
10 a.x_location = "origin";
11 plot(w,X);
12 title("X(e^jw)");
13 xlabel("Frequency in Radians/sec");
14 figure(1);
15 n=-50:50;
16 x=2*sinc(n)+sinc(n+2)+sinc(n-2);
17 a = gca ();
18 a.y_location = "origin";
19 a.x_location = "origin";
20 plot2d3(n,x);
21 title("x(n)");
22 xlabel("Time in sec");

```

Scilab code Exa 5.4 Inverse Fourier

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 5.4 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Discrete Time Fourier Transform of
4 //  $X(e^{j\omega})=2\pi\delta(\omega)$ 

```

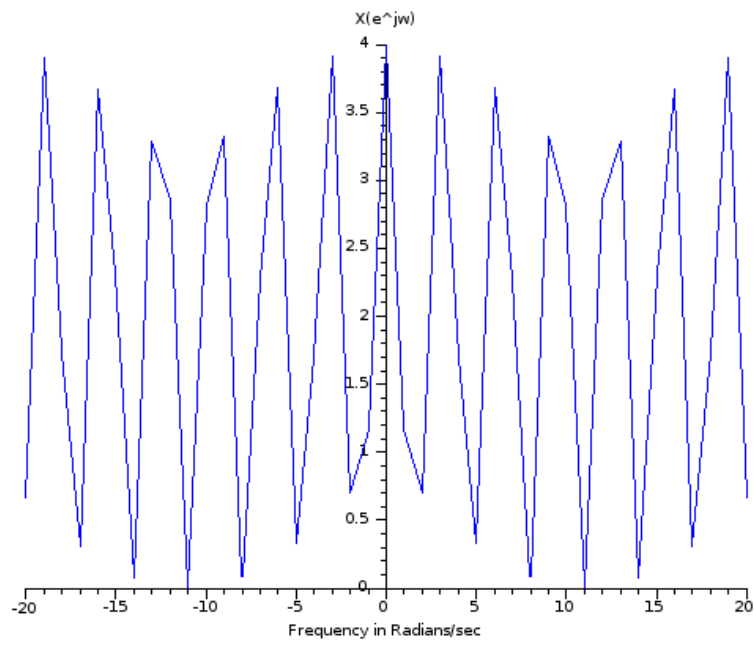



Figure 5.5: Inverse Fourier

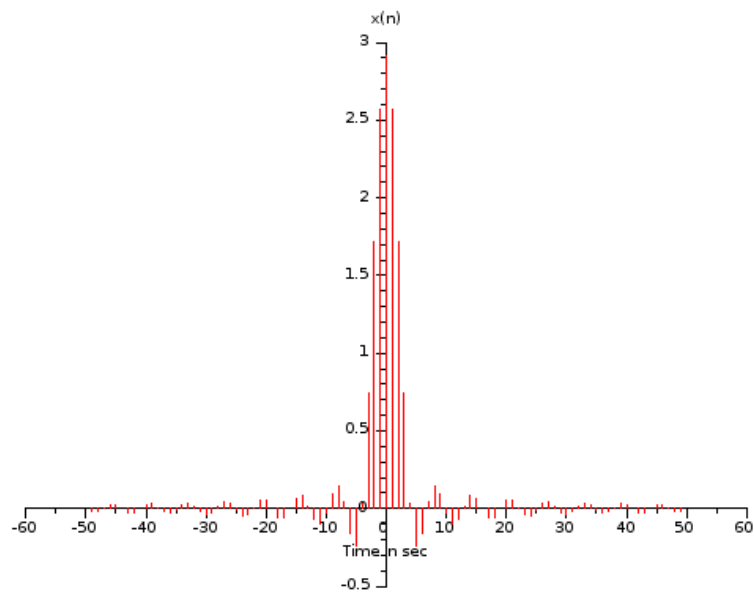


Figure 5.6: Inverse Fourier

```

5 clear;
6 clc;
7 close;
8 N = 1;
9 N1 = -3*N:3*N;
10 xn = [zeros(1,N-1),1];
11 x = [1 xn xn xn xn xn xn];
12 ak = 1/N;
13 XW = 2*%pi*ak*ones(1,2*N);
14 Wo = 2*%pi/N;
15 n = -N:N-1;
16 W = Wo*n;
17 a = gca();
18 a.y_location = "middle";
19 a.x_location = "origin";
20 plot2d3('ggn',W,XW,2);
21 poly1 = a.children(1).children(1);
22 poly1.thickness = 3;
23 xlabel('W');
24 title('DTFT of Periodic Impulse Train')
25 figure(1);
26 a = gca();
27 a.y_location = "origin";
28 a.x_location = "origin";
29 plot2d3('ggn',N1,x,2);
30 poly1 = a.children(1).children(1);
31 poly1.thickness = 3;
32 xlabel('n');
33 title('Periodic Impulse Train x(n)')

```

Scilab code Exa 5.5 Fourier series

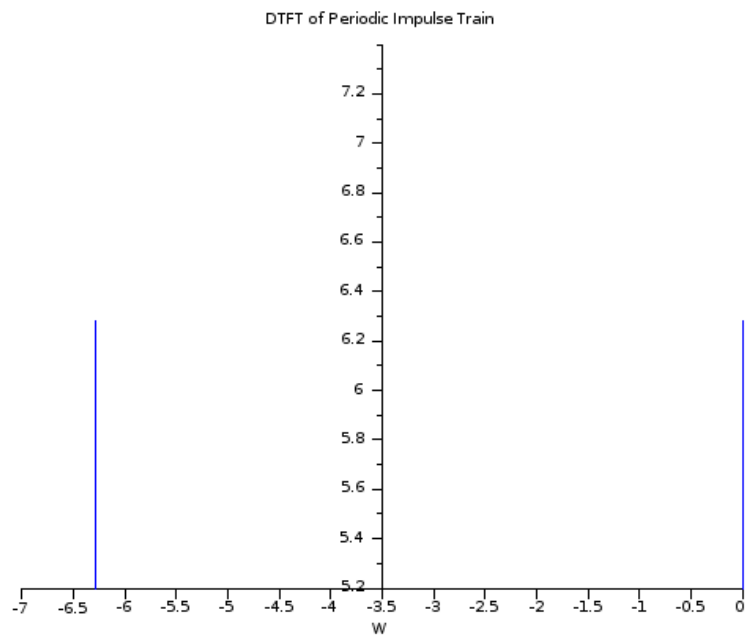


Figure 5.7: Inverse Fourier

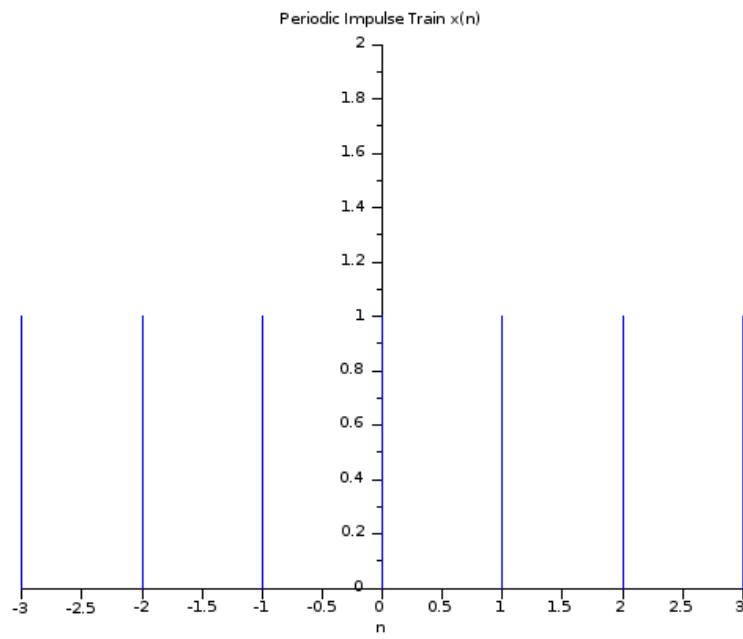


Figure 5.8: Inverse Fourier

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 5.5 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 x=[1,2,3,2,1];
6 q=0;
7 for n=1:5
8     q=x(n)+q;
9 end
10 disp(q, '(a) X(e^j*0)');
11 q=0;
12 for n=-2:2
13     q=(-1)^n*x(n+3)+q;
14 end
15 disp(q, '(c) X(e^j*pi)');
16 disp('(d) X(e^j*pi)=2*pi*x(0)');
17 disp(2*pi*x(3));
18 q=0;
19 for n=-2:2
20     q=(x(n+3))^2+q;
21 end
22 disp(q*2*pi, '(e) |X(e^j*w)|^2');

```

Scilab code Exa 5.9.i DTFT

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 5.9(i) of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clc;
4 clear;
5 q=0;
6 a1=0.5;
7 a2=-0.5;
8 n=1:101;

```

```

9  x1=a1^n;
10 x2=a2^n;
11 w=2;
12 n=0:100;
13 z=(exp(-%i*w*n));
14 for n=0:33;
15     X(n+1)=z(n+1)*x1(3*n+1);
16     q=X(n+1)+q;
17 end
18 disp(q, 'Y1(e^2j) at a=0.5 ');
19 for n=0:33;
20     X(n+1)=z(n+1)*x2(3*n+1);
21     q=X(n+1)+q;
22 end
23 disp(q, 'Y1(e^2j) at a=-0.5 ');

```

Scilab code Exa 5.9.ii DTFT

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 5.9(ii) of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clc;
4 clear;
5 q=0;
6 a1=0.5
7 a2=-0.5;
8 n=1:101;
9 x1=a1^n;
10 x2=a2^n;
11 w=2;
12 n=0:100;
13 z=(exp(-%i*w*n));
14 for n=0:33;
15     X(n+1)=z(n+1)*x1(n+1);
16     q=X(n+1)+q;

```

```

17 end
18 disp(q, 'Y2(e^2j) at a=0.5 ');
19 for n=0:33;
20     X(n+1)=z(n+1)*x2(n+1);
21     q=X(n+1)+q;
22 end
23 disp(q, 'Y2(e^2j) at a=-0.5 ');

```

Scilab code Exa 5.9.iii DTFT

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 5.9(iii) of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clc;
4 clear;
5 q=0;
6 a1=0.5
7 a2=-0.5;
8 n=1:101;
9 x1=a1^n;
10 x2=a2^n;
11 w=2;
12 n=0:100;
13 z=(exp(-%i*w*n));
14 for n=0:33;
15     X(n+1)=z(n+1)*x1(n+1)*cos(0.4*%pi*n);
16     q=X(n+1)+q;
17 end
18 disp(q, 'Y3(e^2j) at a=0.5 ');
19 for n=0:33;
20     X(n+1)=z(n+1)*x2(n+1)*cos(0.4*%pi*n);
21     q=X(n+1)+q;
22 end
23 disp(q, 'Y3(e^2j) at a=-0.5 ');

```

Scilab code Exa 5.11 Inverse Fourier

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 5.11 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 wc=1;
6 y=1;
7 for n=-%pi:%pi/80:%pi
8     if n<-wc | n>wc then
9         X(1,y)=1;
10        y=y+1;
11    else X(1,y)=0;
12        y=y+1;
13    end
14 end
15 n=-%pi:%pi/80:%pi;
16 a = gca ();
17 a.y_location = "origin";
18 a.x_location = "origin";
19 plot(n,X);
20 xlabel ( 'Frequency in Radians/Seconds' );
21 title ( 'X(e^jw) at Wc=1' );
22 A=1/%pi;
23 for k=-10:10
24     x(k+11)=A*integrate( 'cos(w*k)', 'w',wc,%pi);
25 end
26 figure(1);
27 k=-10:10;
28 a = gca ();
29 a.y_location = "origin";
30 a.x_location = "origin";
31 plot2d3(k,x);
```

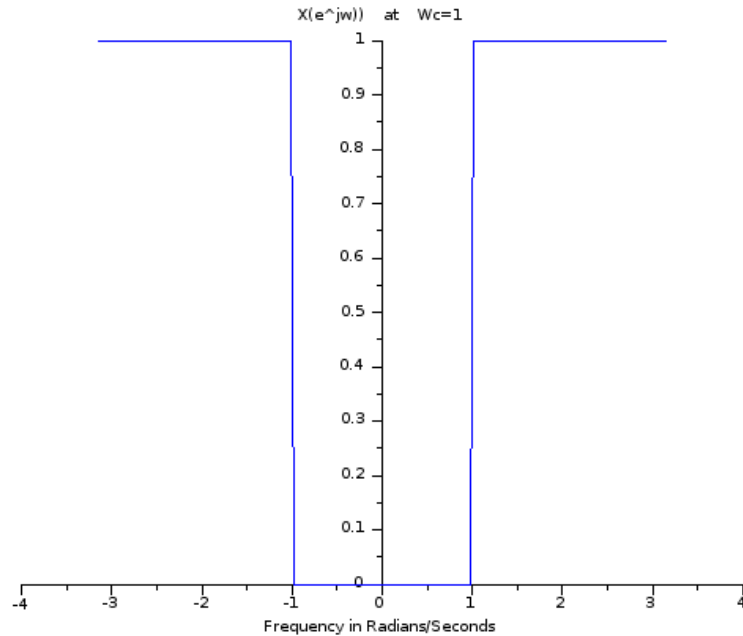


Figure 5.9: Inverse Fourier

```
32 xlabel ( 'Time in Seconds' );
33 title ( 'x(n)      at      Wc=1' );
```

Scilab code Exa 5.13 Circular Convolution

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 5.13 of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Circular Convolution
```

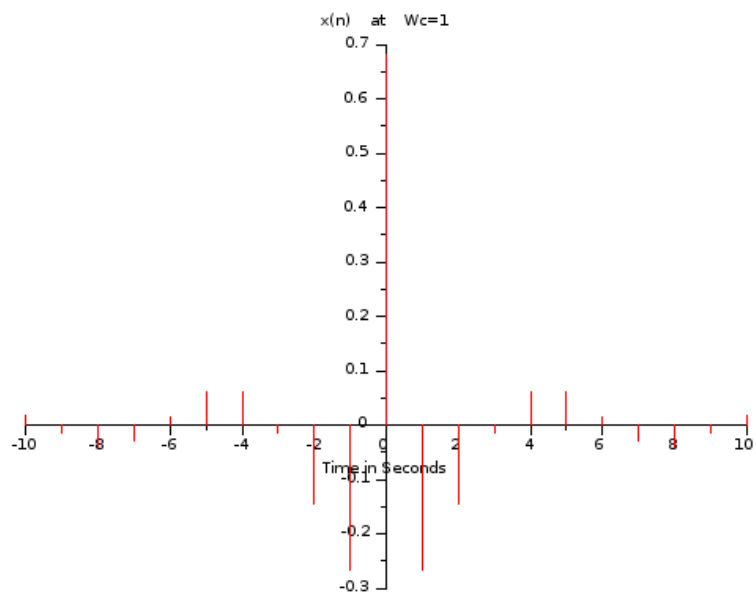


Figure 5.10: Inverse Fourier

```

4 clear;
5 //First Causal sequence
6 x=[1,4,3,2;2,1,4,3;3,2,1,4;4,3,2,1]
7 //Second Sequence
8 y=[4;3;2;1]
9 //Conolution
10 z=x*y;
11 disp(z, 'Convolution Of x & y is:')

```

Scilab code Exa 5.14 Circular Convolution

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 5.14 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Circular Convolution
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 close;
7 //First Causal sequence
8 x=[1,1,1,1;1,-%i,-1,%i;1,-1,1,-1;1,%i,-1,-%i]
9 y1=[1;2;3;4];
10 y2=[4;3;2;1];
11 X=x*y1;
12 disp(X, 'Vector X(0)--->X(3) ')
13 Y=x*y2;
14 disp(Y, 'Vector Y(0)--->Y(3) ')
15 for n=1:4;
16     Z(n,1)=X(n,1)*Y(n,1);
17 end
18 q=4*x^-1;
19 disp(q, 'IDFT matrix ');
20 z=0.25*q*Z;
21 disp(z, 'IDFT of Vector Z(0)--->Z(3) ')

```

Scilab code Exa 5.16 DTFT

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 5.16 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clc;
4 clear;
5 q=0;
6 x=[1,2,3,4];
7 w=0;
8 n=0:3;
9 z=(exp(-%i*w*n));
10 for n=0:3
11     X(n+1)=z(n+1)*x(n+1);
12     q=X(n+1)+q;
13 end
14 disp(q, 'X(0)->zeroth DFT coefficient ');
15 q=0;
16 w=%pi/2;
17 n=0:3;
18 z=(exp(-%i*w*n));
19 for n=0:3
20     X(n+1)=z(n+1)*x(n+1);
21     q=X(n+1)+q;
22 end
23 disp(q, 'X(1)->first DFT coefficient ');
24 q=0;
25 w=%pi;
26 n=0:3;
27 z=(exp(-%i*w*n));
28 for n=0:3
29     X(n+1)=z(n+1)*x(n+1);
30     q=X(n+1)+q;
31 end
```

```

32 disp(ceil(q), 'X(2)->second DFT coefficient ');
33 q=0;
34 w=3*%pi/2;
35 n=0:3;
36 z=(exp(-%i*w*n));
37 for n=0:3
38     X(n+1)=z(n+1)*x(n+1);
39     q=X(n+1)+q;
40 end
41 disp(q, 'X(3)->third DFT coefficient ');

```

Scilab code Exa 5.18 DFT coefficients

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 5.18 of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Given signal x(n)
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 x=[1,2,3,4];
7 X=fft(x);
8 disp(X, 'FFT of given signal is :X(0)-->X(3) ');

```

Chapter 6

Sampling and Reconstruction of Bandlimited Signals

Scilab code Exa 6.1 Sampling and Reconstruction

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 6.1 of Signals and systems
   by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Sampling of signal
4 clc;
5 clear
6 function [y]=delta(t)
7     if t==0
8         y=1
9     else y=0
10        end
11 endfunction
12 fs=200;
13 for f=-200:200
14     X(f+201)=5*[delta(f-75)+delta(f+75)];
15 end
16 figure(1);
17 f=-200:200;
18 plot2d3(f,X,-2);
```

```

19 title('X(f)');
20 xlabel('—&gt; f');
21 w=1;
22 n=-1;
23     for f=-275:275
24         X_delta1(f+276)=fs*5*[delta(f-n*fs-75)+delta(f-n
                *fs+75)];
25     end
26 n=n+1;
27     for f=-275:275
28         X_delta2(f+276)=fs*5*[delta(f-n*fs-75)+delta(f-n
                *fs+75)];
29 end
30 n=n+1;
31     for f=-275:275
32         X_delta3(f+276)=fs*5*[delta(f-n*fs-75)+delta(f-n
                *fs+75)];
33 end
34 X_delta=X_delta1+X_delta2+X_delta3;
35 figure(2);
36 f=-275:275;
37 plot2d3(f,X_delta,-2);
38 title('X_delta(f) at fs=200');
39 xlabel('—&gt; f');

```

Scilab code Exa 6.2 Sampling and Reconstruction

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 6.2 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Sampling of signal and aliasing due to low

```

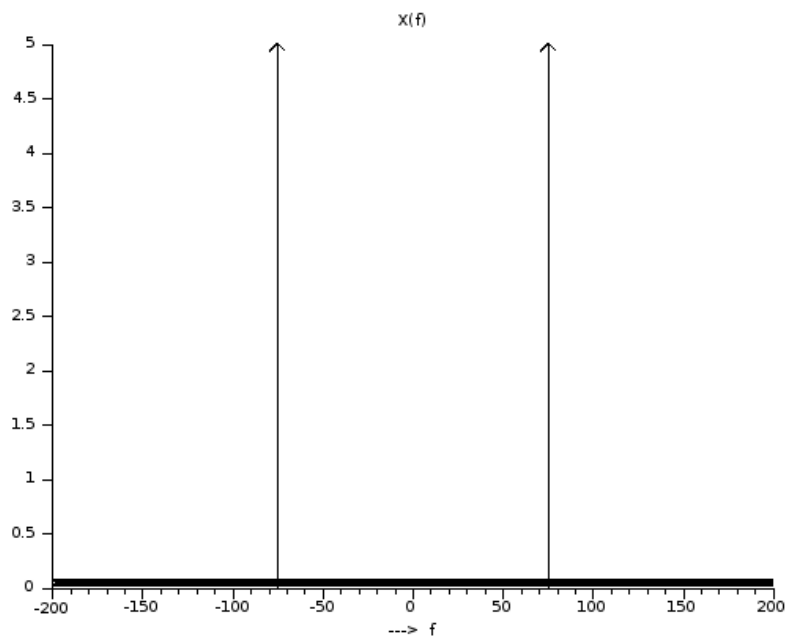



Figure 6.1: Sampling and Reconstruction

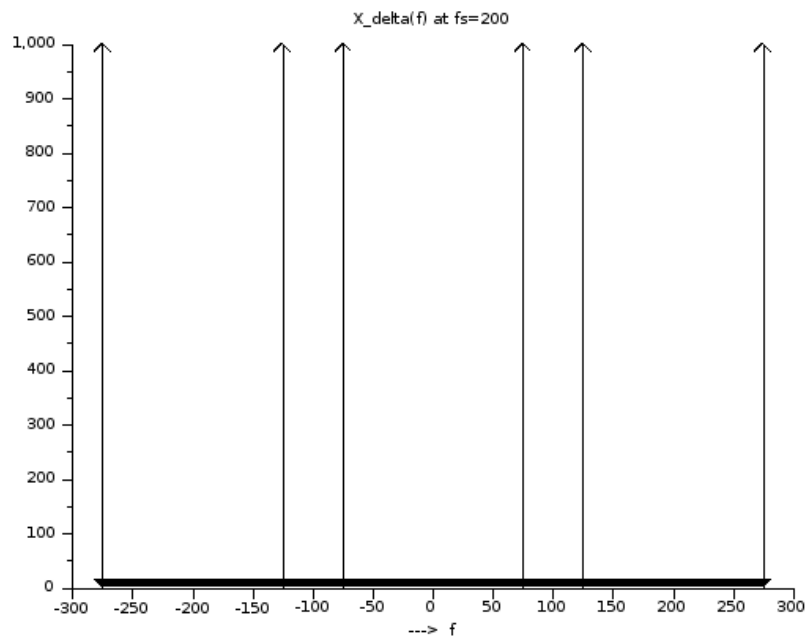


Figure 6.2: Sampling and Reconstruction

```

    Sampling frequency
4  clc;
5  clear
6  function [y]=delta(t)
7      if t==0
8          y=1
9      else y=0
10         end
11     endfunction
12     fs=100;
13     for f=-200:200
14         X(f+201)=5*[delta(f-75)+delta(f+75)];
15     end
16     figure(1);
17     f=-200:200;
18     plot2d3(f,X,-2);
19     title('X(f)');
20     xlabel('—> f');
21     w=1;
22     n=-2;
23     for f=-175:175
24         X_delta1(f+176)=fs*5*[delta(f-n*fs-75)+delta(f-n
                *fs+75)];
25     end
26     n=n+1;
27     for f=-175:175
28         X_delta2(f+176)=fs*5*[delta(f-n*fs-75)+delta(f-n
                *fs+75)];
29     end
30     n=n+1;
31     for f=-175:175
32         X_delta3(f+176)=fs*5*[delta(f-n*fs-75)+delta(f-n
                *fs+75)];
33     end
34     n=n+1;
35     for f=-175:175
36         X_delta4(f+176)=fs*5*[delta(f-n*fs-75)+delta(f-n
                *fs+75)];

```

```

37 end
38 n=n+1;
39     for f=-175:175
40         X_delta5(f+176)=fs*5*[delta(f-n*fs-75)+delta(f-n
            *fs+75)];
41 end
42 X_delta=X_delta1+X_delta2+X_delta3+X_delta4+X_delta5
    ;
43 figure(2);
44 f=-175:175;
45
46 plot2d3(f,X_delta,-2);
47 title('X_delta(f) at fs=100');
48 xlabel('—&gt; f');
49 //The Presence of the 25 HZ component in the
    spectrum of x_delta(t)
50 //Due to effect of Aliasing

```

Scilab code Exa 6.3 Minimum Number of samples

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 6.3 of Signals and systems
    by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Minimum no. of samples required
4 clc;
5 clear;
6 syms t;
7 x=10*cos(6*%pi*t)+4*sin(8*%pi*t);
8 disp(x,'x(t)');
9 disp('Maximum Frequency component present: 4 Hz');
10 fs=2*4;

```

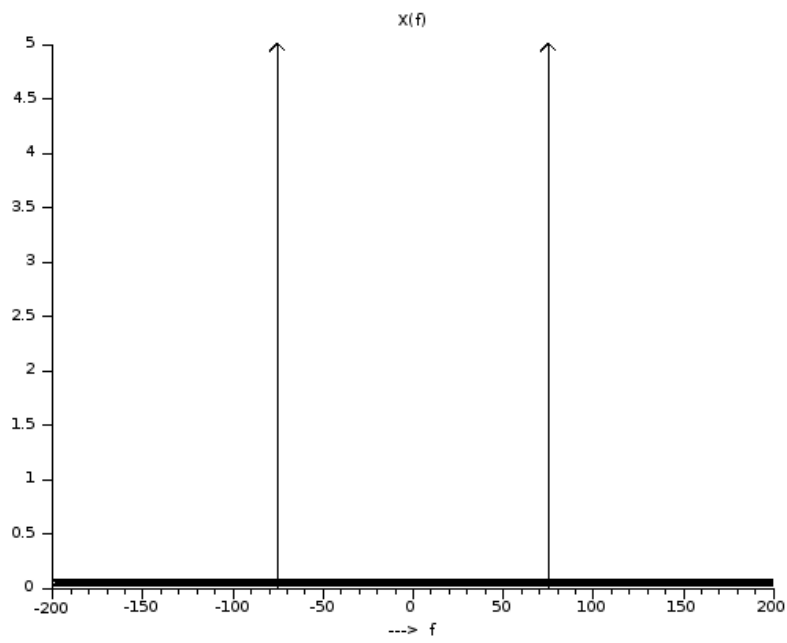


Figure 6.3: Sampling and Reconstruction

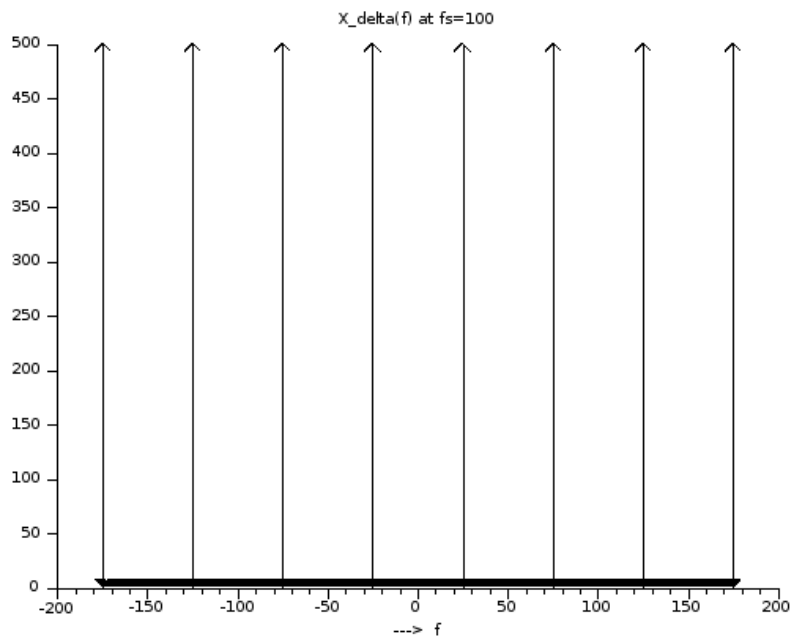


Figure 6.4: Sampling and Reconstruction

```
11 disp(fs, 'Minimum Sampling Frequency to avoid
    distortion is:');
```

Scilab code Exa 6.4 Minimum Sampling Frequency

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 6.4 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Sampling Frequency
4 clc;
5 clear;
6 //x(t)=100*(sinc(100*t))^2;
7 fo=100;
8 fs=2*fo;
9 disp(fs, 'Minimum Sampling Frequency to avoid
    distortion is:');
```

Scilab code Exa 6.5 LPF output

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 6.5 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao//Output of LPF
3 clc;
4 clear;
5 function [y]=delta(t)
6     if t==0
7         y=1
8     else y=0
9     end
10 endfunction
11 for f=-100:100
12     X(f+101)=delta(f+100)+delta(f-100)+3*[delta(f
        +90)+delta(f-90)];
```

```

13 end
14 f=-100:100;
15 a=gca();
16 a.x_location="origin";
17 a.y_location="origin";
18 plot2d3(f,X,-2);
19 title('Spectrum of x(t)');
20 xlabel('—&gt; f');
21 fs=150;
22 n=-1;f-n*fs
23     for f=-275:275
24         X_delta1(f+276)=delta(f-n*fs+100)+delta(f-n*fs
                -100)+3*[delta(f-n*fs+90)+delta(f-n*fs-90)];
25     end
26 n=n+1;
27     for f=-275:275
28         X_delta2(f+276)=delta(f-n*fs+100)+delta(f-n*fs
                -100)+3*[delta(f-n*fs+90)+delta(f-n*fs-90)];
29     end
30 n=n+1;
31     for f=-275:275
32         X_delta3(f+276)=delta(f-n*fs+100)+delta(f-n*fs
                -100)+3*[delta(f-n*fs+90)+delta(f-n*fs-90)];
33     end
34 X_delta=X_delta1+X_delta2+X_delta3;
35 figure(2);
36 f=-275:275;
37 plot2d3(f,X_delta,-2);
38 title('X_delta(f) at fs=150');
39 xlabel('—&gt; f');

```

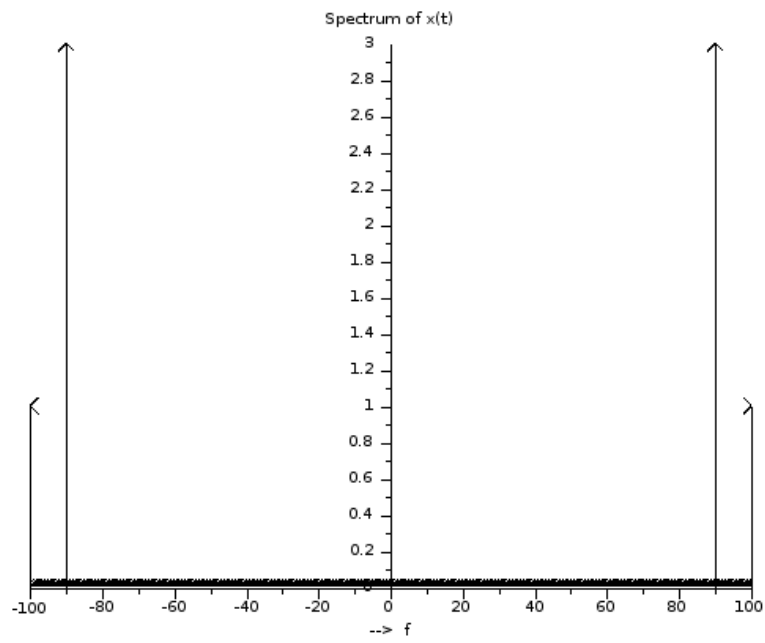


Figure 6.5: LPF output

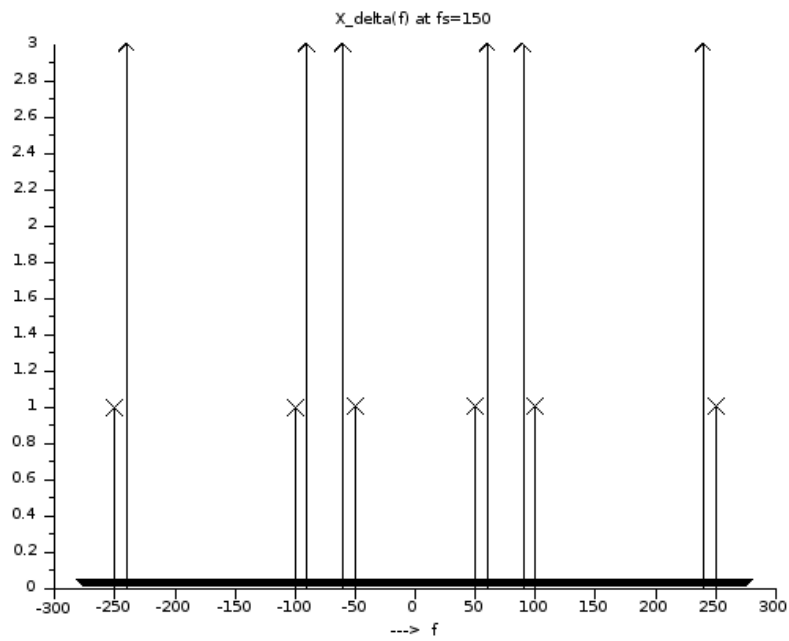


Figure 6.6: LPF output

Scilab code Exa 6.6 Sampling Frequency

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 6.6 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Sampling Frequency / Nyquist Rate
4 clc;
5 clear;
6 syms t;
7 x=12*cos(800*%pi*t)*cos((1800*%pi*t))^2;
8 disp(x, 'x(t)');
9 disp('Maximum Frequency component present: 2200 Hz')
  ;
10 fs=2*2200;
11 disp(fs, 'Minimum Sampling Frequency to avoid
  distortion is(Hz):');
```

Scilab code Exa 6.8 Minimum Sampling Frequency

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 6.8 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Sampling Frequency of BPS
4 clc;
5 clear;
6 disp('Maximum Frequency component present: 25 kHz');
7 fs=2*25000;
8 disp(fs, 'Minimum Sampling Frequency to avoid
  distortion is:(Hz)');
```

Chapter 7

Systems

Scilab code Exa 7.1 Properties of System

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 7.1 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clc;
4 clear;
5 a0=2;
6 a1=2;
7 a2=4;
8 x1=[1,3,5,7];
9 x2=[2,4,6,8];
10 for t=1:4
11     y1(1,t)=a0+a1*x1(t)+a2*(x1(t))^2;
12     y2(1,t)=a0+a1*x2(t)+a2*(x2(t))^2;
13 end
14 b1=2;
15 b2=3;
16 x=b1*x1+b2*x2;
17 disp('y(n) does not depend on past inputs');
18 disp('Hence the system is Static');
19 disp(x,'The input to the system is:');
20 for t=1:4
```

```

21     q(1,t)=a0+a1*x(t)+a2*(x(t))^2;
22 end
23 disp(q, 'This input gives the output:');
24 y=b1*y1+b2*y2;
25 disp(y, 'For the system to be linear the output
    should be:');
26 disp('Hence the system is not linear');

```

Scilab code Exa 7.3 System Properties

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 7.3 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clc;
4 clear x y1 y y2 q t n;
5 clear;
6 //y(n)=x(n)-x(n-1);
7 disp('y(n) depends upon past inputs also');
8 disp('Output at n=2 depends upon value of x at n=1')
  ;
9 disp('Hence the system is Dynamic');
10 x1=[1,3,5,7,2];
11 x2=[2,4,6,8,3];
12 for n=2:5
13     y1(1,n)=x1(n)-x1(n-1)
14     y2(1,n)=x2(n)-x2(n-1)
15 end
16 b1=2;
17 b2=3;
18 x=b1*x1+b2*x2
19 disp(x, 'The input to the system is:');
20 for n=2:5
21     q(1,n)=x(n)-x(n-1);
22 end
23 y=b1*y1+b2*y2;

```

```

24 disp(q, 'This input gives the output:');
25 disp(y, 'For the system to be linear the output
    should be:');
26 disp('Hence the system is linear');

```

Scilab code Exa 7.4 System Properties

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 7.4 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clc;
4 clear x y1 y y2 q t n;
5 clear;
6 //y(t)=x(2*t)
7 disp('y(t) depends upon past inputs for t<0');
8 disp('y(t) depends upon future inputs for t>0');
9 disp('Hence the system is Dynamic');
10 x1=[1,3,5,7,2,5,3,9]; //Random Variable
11 x2=[2,4,6,8,2,4,2,1];
12 for t=1:4
13     y1(1,t)=x1(2*t);
14     y2(1,t)=x2(2*t);
15 end
16 b1=2;
17 b2=3;
18 x=b1*x1+b2*x2;
19 disp(x, 'The input to the system is:');
20 for t=1:4
21     q(1,t)=x(2*t);
22 end
23 disp(q, 'This input gives the output:');
24 y=b1*y1+b2*y2;
25 disp(y, 'For the system to be linear the output
    should be:');
26 disp('Hence the system is linear');

```

```

27 disp('For a delay (T) of 2 seconds ');
28 disp('At t=3 seconds: ');
29 t=3;
30 a=x(1,2*t-2);
31 b=y(1,t-2);
32 c=x(1,2*t-4);
33 disp(a, 'x(2t-T): ');
34 disp(b, 'is not equal to y(2t-T): ');
35 disp(c, 'while x(2t-2*T): ');
36 disp('Hence the system is Time variant ');

```

Scilab code Exa 7.5 System Properties

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 7.5 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clc;
4 clear x y1 y y2 q t n;
5 clear;
6 //y(t)=x(2*n)
7 disp('y(n) depends upon past inputs for n<0');
8 disp('y(n) depends upon future inputs for n>0');
9 disp('Hence the system is Dynamic');
10 x1=[1,3,5,3,2,5,3,9]; //random variable
11 x2=[2,4,6,4,2,4,2,1];
12 for n=1:4
13     y1(1,n)=x1(2*n);
14     y2(1,n)=x2(2*n);
15 end
16 b1=2;
17 b2=3;
18 x=b1*x1+b2*x2;
19 disp(x, 'The input to the system is: ');
20 for n=1:4
21     q(1,n)=x(2*n);

```

```

22 end
23 disp(q, 'This input gives the output:');
24 y=b1*y1+b2*y2;
25 disp(y, 'For the system to be linear the output
    should be:');
26 disp('Hence the system is linear');
27 disp('For a delay (n0) of 2 seconds');
28 disp('At n=3 seconds:');
29 t=3;
30 a=x(1,2*n-2);
31 b=y(1,n-2);
32 c=x(1,2*n-4);
33 disp(a, 'x(2n-n0):');
34 disp(b, 'is not equal to y(2n-n0):');
35 disp(c, 'while x(2n-2*n0):');
36 disp('Hence the system is Time variant');

```

Scilab code Exa 7.6 System Properties

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 7.6 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clc;
4 clear x y1 y y2 q t n;
5 clear;
6 //y(n)=x(n)-x(n-1);
7 x=[2,4,3,6,7]
8 for n=2:5
9     y(1,n)=x(n)-x(n-1);
10 end
11 disp(y, 'This input gives the output:');
12 disp('For a shift (n0) of 2 seconds');
13 disp('At n=3 seconds:');
14 n=5;
15 b=y(n-2);

```



```

16 a=x(n-2)-x(n-2-1);
17 disp(a, 'x(n-2):');
18 disp(b, 'is equal to y(n-2):');
19 disp('Hence the system is Shift invariant/fixed');

```

Scilab code Exa 7.7 Properties of System

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 7.7 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clc;
4 clear x y1 y y2 q t n;
5 clear;
6 //y(t)=n*x(n)
7 disp('y(n) depends only upon present inputs');
8 disp('(i) Hence the system is Dynamic');
9 x1=[1,3,5,3,2,5,3,9]; //random variable
10 x2=[2,4,6,4,2,4,2,1];
11 for n=1:4
12     y1(1,n)=n*x1(n);
13     y2(1,n)=n*x2(n);
14 end
15 b1=2;
16 b2=3;
17 x=b1*x1+b2*x2;
18 disp(x, 'The input to the system is:');
19 for n=1:4
20     q(1,n)=n*x(n);
21 end
22 disp(q, 'This input gives the output:');
23 y=b1*y1+b2*y2;
24 disp(y, 'For the system to be linear the output
  should be:');
25 disp('(ii) Hence the system is linear');
26 disp('For a delay (n0) of 2 seconds');

```

```

27 disp('At n=3 seconds:');
28 t=3;
29 a=x(1,n-2);
30 b=y(1,n-2);
31 c=2*x(1,n-2);
32 disp(a,'x(n-n0):');
33 disp(b,'is not equal to y(n-n0):');
34 disp(c,'while (n-n0)*x(n-n0):');
35 disp('(iii) Hence the system is Time variant');

```

Scilab code Exa 7.8 Properties of System

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 7.8 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clc;
4 clear x y1 y y2 q t n;
5 clear;
6 //y(t)=sum(x(n)),n-2<=n<=n+2
7 x1=[1,3,5,3,0,0,0,0,0,0]; //random variable
8 x2=[2,4,6,4,0,0,0,0,0,0];
9 for n=1:4
10     y1(1,n)=x1(n)+x1(n+1)+x1(n+2)+x1(n+3)+x1(n+4);
11     y2(1,n)=x2(n)+x2(n+1)+x2(n+2)+x2(n+3)+x2(n+4);
12 end
13 b1=2;
14 b2=3;
15 x=b1*x1+b2*x2;
16 disp(x,'The input to the system is:');
17 for n=1:4
18     q(1,n)=x(n)+x(n+1)+x(n+2)+x(n+3)+x(n+4);
19 end
20 disp(q,'This input gives the output:');
21 y=b1*y1+b2*y2;
22 disp(y,'For the system to be linear the output

```

```
    should be:');  
23 disp('(i) Hence the system is linear');
```

Scilab code Exa 7.9 Properties of System

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 7.9 of Signals and systems  
  by  
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao  
3 clc;  
4 clear x y1 y y2 q t n;  
5 clear;  
6 //y(t)=exp|x(n)|  
7 x1=[1,3,5,3]; //random variable  
8 x2=[2,4,6,4];  
9 for n=1:4  
10     y1(1,n)=exp(abs(x1(n)));  
11     y2(1,n)=exp(abs(x2(n)));  
12 end  
13 b1=2;  
14 b2=3;  
15 x=b1*x1+b2*x2;  
16 disp(x, 'The input to the system is:');  
17 for n=1:4  
18     q(1,n)=exp(abs(b1*(x1(n))+b2*(x2(n))));  
19 end  
20 disp(q, 'This input gives the output:');  
21 y=b1*y1+b2*y2;  
22 disp(y, 'For the system to be linear the output  
    should be:');  
23 disp('(ii) Hence the system is not linear');  
24 disp('For a delay (n0) of 2 seconds');  
25 disp('At n=3 seconds:');  
26 n=4;  
27 a=exp(abs(x1(n-2)));  
28 b=y1(1,n-2);
```

```
29 disp(a, 'e^x(n-n0):');
30 disp(b, 'is equal to y(n-n0):');
31 disp('(iii) Hence the system is Time invariant');
```

Scilab code Exa 7.10 Output of an LTI

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 7.10 of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 disp('h(t)=e^-2*t.u(t)');
6 for w=1:100
7     y(1,w)=integrate('exp(-2*t)', 't', 0, w);
8 end
9 w=1:100;
10 plot(w,y)
11 title('Output Signal y(t)');
12 xlabel('Time');
13 ylabel('Amplitude');
```

Scilab code Exa 7.11 Convolution

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 7.11 of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 clear x y n;
6 x=[0,0,2,0,0];
7 y=[0,0,1,1,0];
```

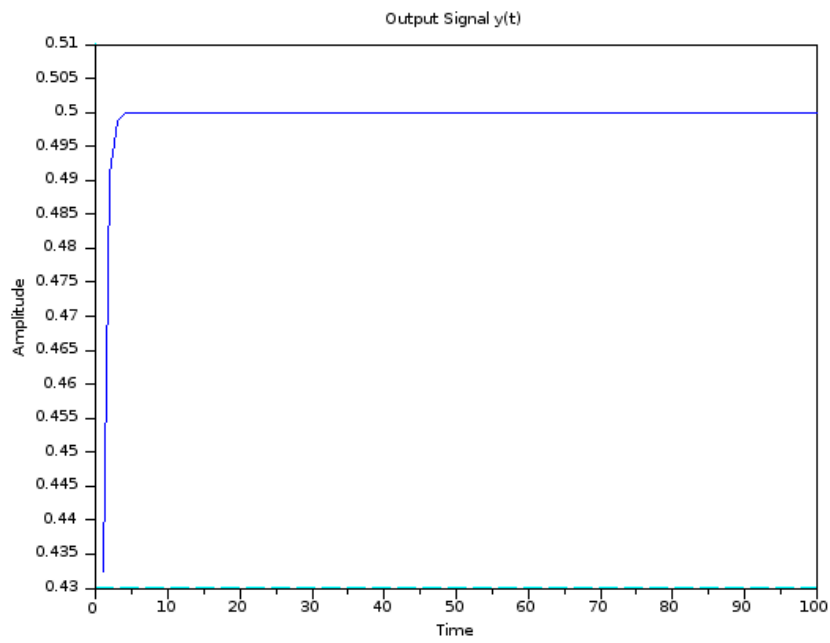


Figure 7.1: Output of an LTI

```

8 n=-2:2;
9 c = gca();
10 c.y_location = "origin";
11 c.x_location = "origin";
12 plot2d2(n,x,2);
13 title('x(t)')
14 xlabel('t')
15 figure(1);
16 n=-2:2;
17 c = gca();
18 c.y_location = "origin";
19 c.x_location = "origin";
20 plot2d2(n,y,5);
21 title('y(t)')
22 xlabel('t')
23 z=conv(x,y);
24 figure(2);
25 n=-3:5;
26 c = gca();
27 c.y_location = "origin";
28 c.x_location = "origin";
29 plot(n,z,2);
30 title('Convolved signal      z(t)')
31 xlabel('t')

```

Scilab code Exa 7.14 Impulse and Step response

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 7.14 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Plotting the impulse and step responses
4 clc;
5 clear;

```

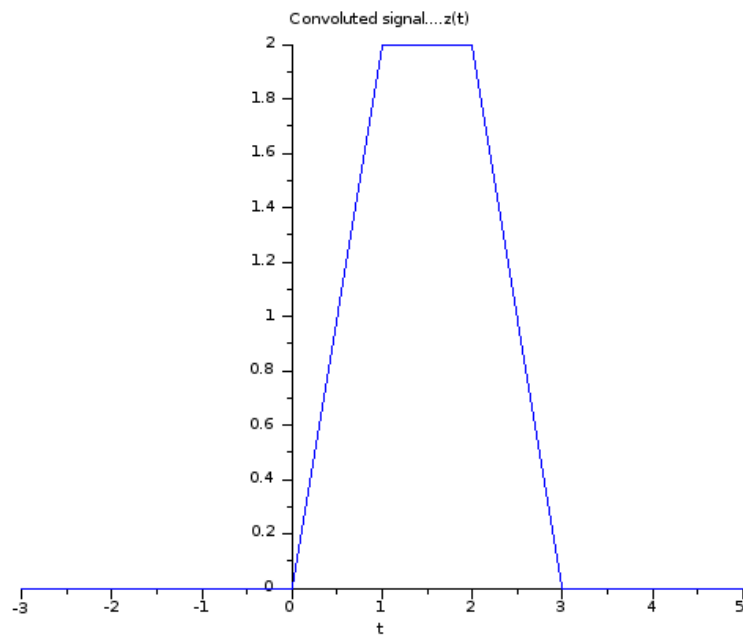


Figure 7.2: Convolution

```

6 syms s t R C;
7 Y1=(1/(R*C))/(s+1/(R*C));
8 disp(Y1,'Laplace Transform Of differential Equation
      is:')
9 y11=ilaplace(Y1,s,t);
10 disp(y11,'The Impulse Response of the System is:');
11 for k=0:10;
12     y1(k+1)=exp(-k);
13 end
14 k=0:10;
15 plot(k,y1);
16 title('System Response to impulse input');
17 Y2=(1/(R*C))/(s^2+s/(R*C));
18 disp(Y2,'Laplace Transform Of differential Equation
      is:')
19 y22=ilaplace(Y2,s,t);
20 disp(y22,'The Step Response of the System is:');
21 for k=0:10;
22     y2(k+1)=1-exp(-k);
23 end
24 figure(1);
25 k=0:10;
26 plot(k,y2);
27 title('System Response to Step input');

```

Scilab code Exa 7.15 Impulse and Step Response

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 7.15 of Signals and
      systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Plotting the impulse and step responses

```

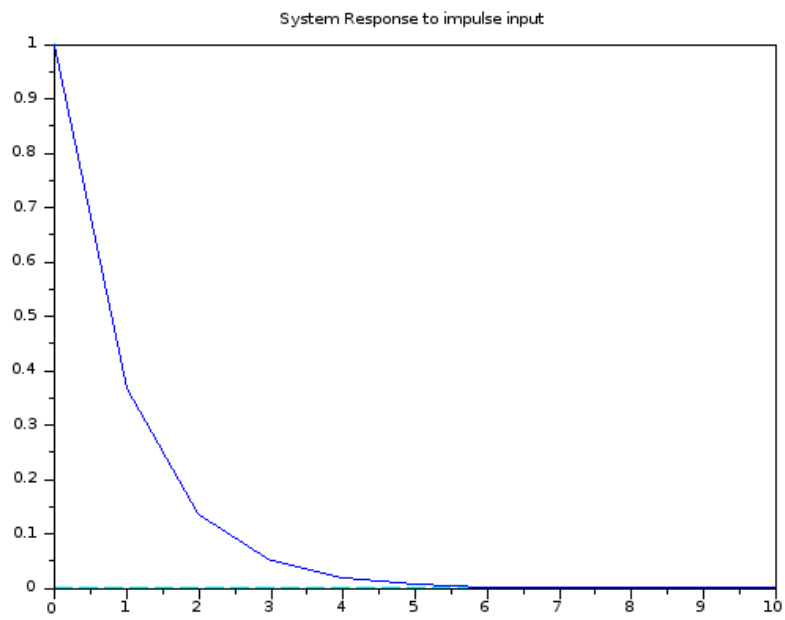



Figure 7.3: Impulse and Step response

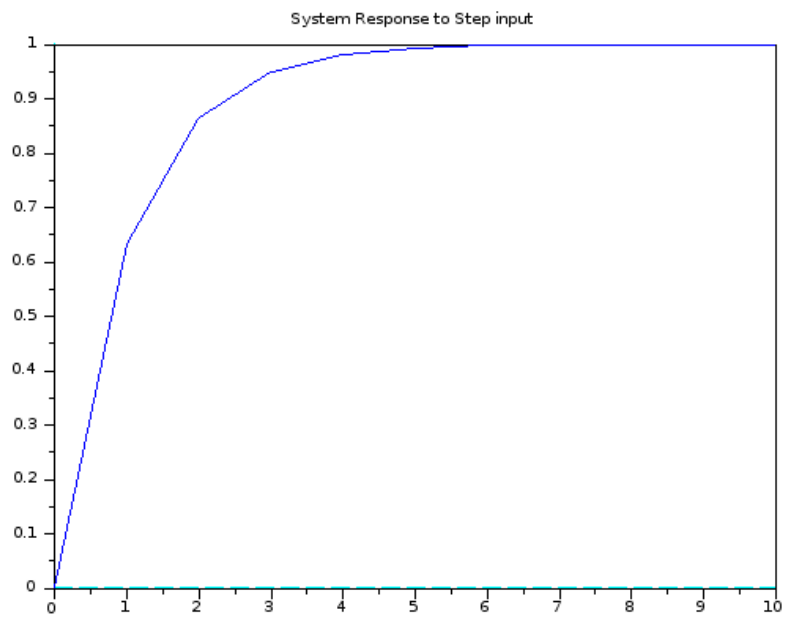


Figure 7.4: Impulse and Step response

```

4  clc;
5  clear;
6  syms s t R L;
7  Y1=(1/s)-(1/(s+(R/L)));
8  disp(Y1,'Laplace Transform Of differential Equation
   is:')
9  y1=ilaplace(Y1,s,t);
10 disp(y1,'The Step Response of the System is:');
11 //Taking R/L=1;
12 for k=0:10;
13     y1(k+1)=1-exp(-k);
14 end
15 k=0:10;
16 plot(k,y1);
17 title('System Response to Step input');
18 Y2=(1/(s+(R/L)));
19 disp(Y2,'Laplace Transform Of differential Equation
   is:')
20 y2=ilaplace(Y2,s,t);
21 disp(y2,'The Impulse Response of the System is:');
22 for k=0:10;
23     y2(k+1)=exp(-k);
24 end
25 figure(1);
26 k=0:10;
27 plot(k,y2);
28 title('System Response to impulse input');

```

Scilab code Exa 7.19 Convolution

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 7.19 of Signals and

```

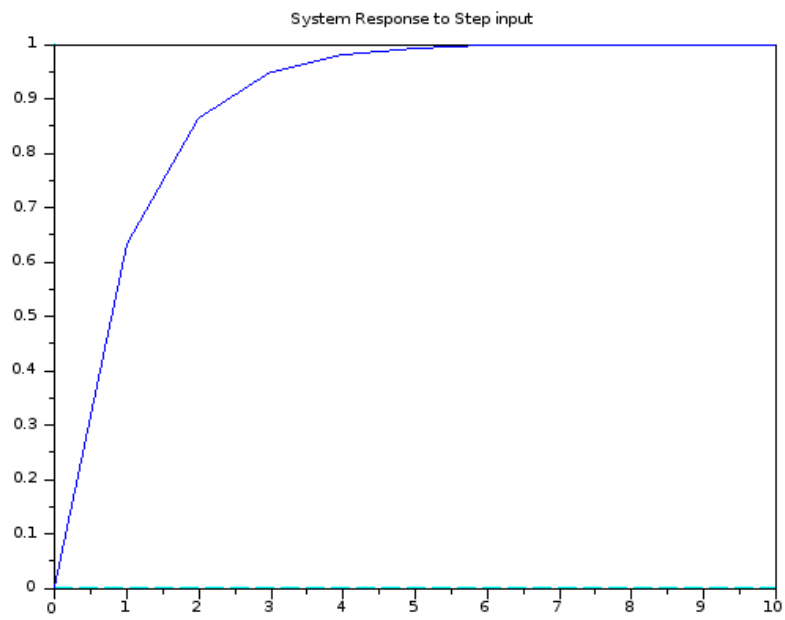


Figure 7.5: Impulse and Step Response

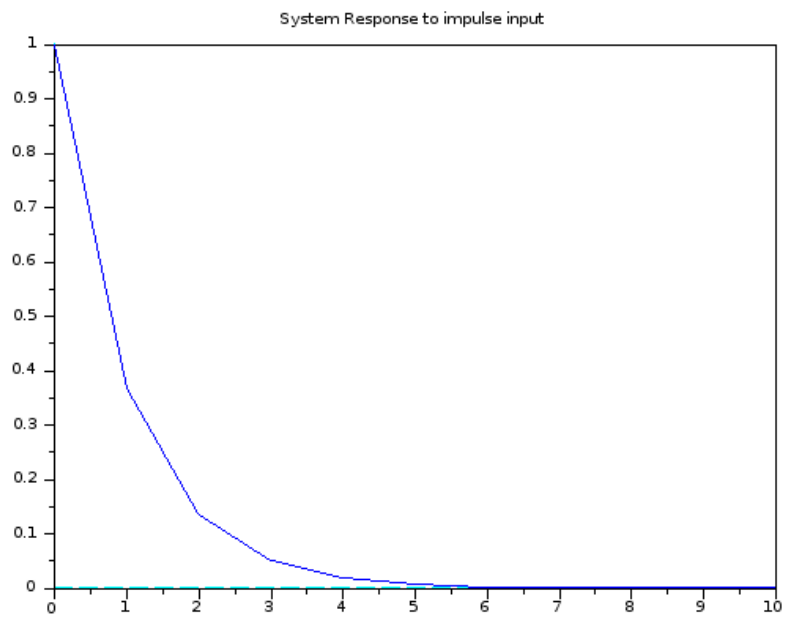


Figure 7.6: Impulse and Step Response

```

        systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Convolution of two signals
4 clc;
5 clear;
6 clear x y n;
7 x=[2,-1,1,0,2];
8 y=[1,0,-1,2];
9 n=-1:3;
10 c = gca();
11 c.y_location = "origin";
12 c.x_location = "origin";
13 plot2d3(n,x,-5);
14 title('x(k)')
15 xlabel('k')
16 figure(1);
17 n=0:3;
18 c = gca();
19 c.y_location = "origin";
20 c.x_location = "origin";
21 plot2d3(n,y,-5);
22 title('y(k)')
23 xlabel('k')
24 z=conv(x,y);
25 figure(2);
26 n=-1:6;
27 c = gca();
28 c.y_location = "origin";
29 c.x_location = "origin";
30 plot2d3(n,z,-5);
31 title('Convolved signal      z(t)')
32 xlabel('t')

```

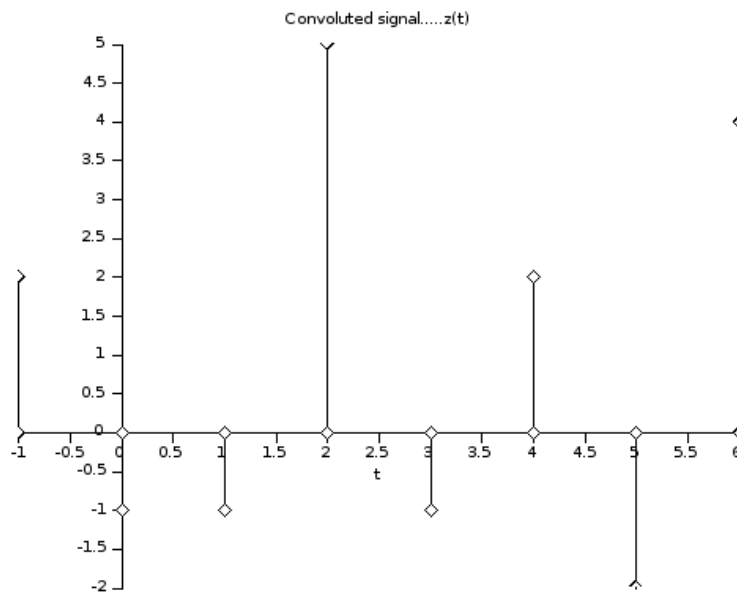


Figure 7.7: Convolution

Scilab code Exa 7.22 Convolution

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 7.22 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Convolution of two signals
4 clc;
5 clear;
6 function [y]=u(t)
7     if t>=0
8         y=1
9     else y=0
10        end
11 endfunction
12 for n=0:10;
13     x(n+1)=(3/4)^n*u(n);
14 end
15 c = gca();
16 c.y_location = "origin";
17 c.x_location = "origin";
18 n=0:10;
19 plot2d3(n,x,-4);
20 title('x(n)')
21 xlabel('n')
22 for n=0:10;
23     y(n+1)=u(n);
24 end
25 figure(1);
26 n=0:10;
27 c = gca();
28 c.y_location = "origin";
29 c.x_location = "origin";
30 plot2d3(n,y,-4);
31 title('y(k)')
32 xlabel('k')
33 z=conv(x,y);
34 figure(2);
35 n=0:20;
```

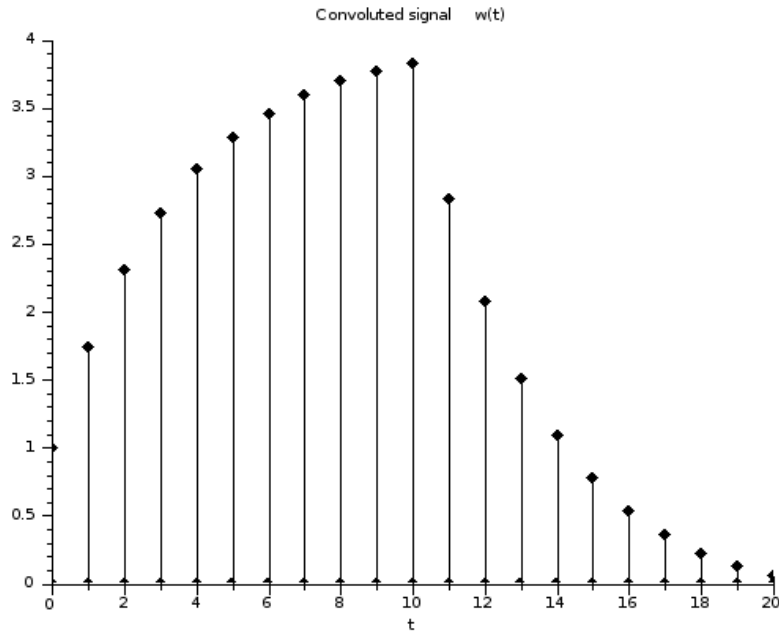



Figure 7.8: Convolution

```

36 c = gca();
37 c.y_location = "origin";
38 c.x_location = "origin";
39 plot2d3(n,z,-4);
40 title('Convolved signal      w(t)');
41 xlabel('t');
42 disp(z(1), 'z(0)',z(4), 'z(3)',z(6), 'z(5)',z(11), 'z
      (10)');

```

Scilab code Exa 7.23 Convolution

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 7.23 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Convolution of two signals
4 clc;
5 clear;
6 function [y]=u(t)
7     if t>=0
8         y=1
9     else y=0
10    end
11 endfunction
12 for n=0:10;
13     x(n+1)=(0.5)^n*u(n-2);
14 end
15 c = gca();
16 c.y_location = "origin";
17 c.x_location = "origin";
18 n=0:10;
19 plot2d3(n,x,-4);
20 title('x(n)')
21 xlabel('n')
22 for n=0:10;
23     y(n+1)=u(n);
24 end
25 figure(1);
26 n=0:10;
27 c = gca();
28 c.y_location = "origin";
29 c.x_location = "origin";
30 plot2d3(n,y,-4);
31 title('y(k)')
32 xlabel('k')
33 z=conv(x,y);
34 figure(2);
35 n=0:20;
36 c = gca();
37 c.y_location = "origin";

```

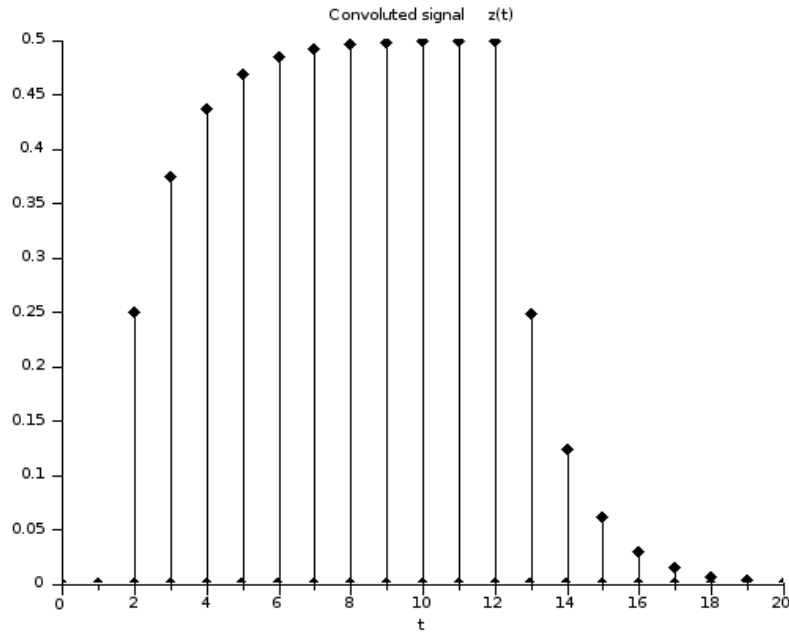


Figure 7.9: Convolution

```

38 c.x_location = "origin";
39 plot2d3(n,z,-4);
40 title('Convolved signal      z(t)')
41 xlabel('t')

```

Scilab code Exa 7.24 Step Response

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 7.24 of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Plotting the step response

```

```

4  clc;
5  clear;
6  syms z n;
7  y1=2*(1-0.5^n);
8  disp(y1*'u(n)', 'The step Response of the System is:');
9  for n=0:10;
10     q(n+1)=2*(1-0.5^n);
11 end
12 n=0:10;
13 plot(n,q);
14 title('Step Response    g(n)');
15 xlabel('n-->');

```

Scilab code Exa 7.25 Step response

```

1  //Scilab Code for Example 7.25 of Signals and
   systems by
2  //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3  //Plotting the impulse and step responses
4  clc;
5  clear;
6  syms z a n;
7  Y1=(2*z/(z-a));
8  disp(Y1, 'Z Transform Of differential Equation is:');
9  y12=2*a^n;
10 disp(y12, 'The Unit Sample Response of the System is:');
11 y2=2*(a^n-1)/(a-1);
12 disp(y2, 'The Step Response of the System is:');
13 q=1;
14 a=0.5;
15 for k=0:0.1:5;

```

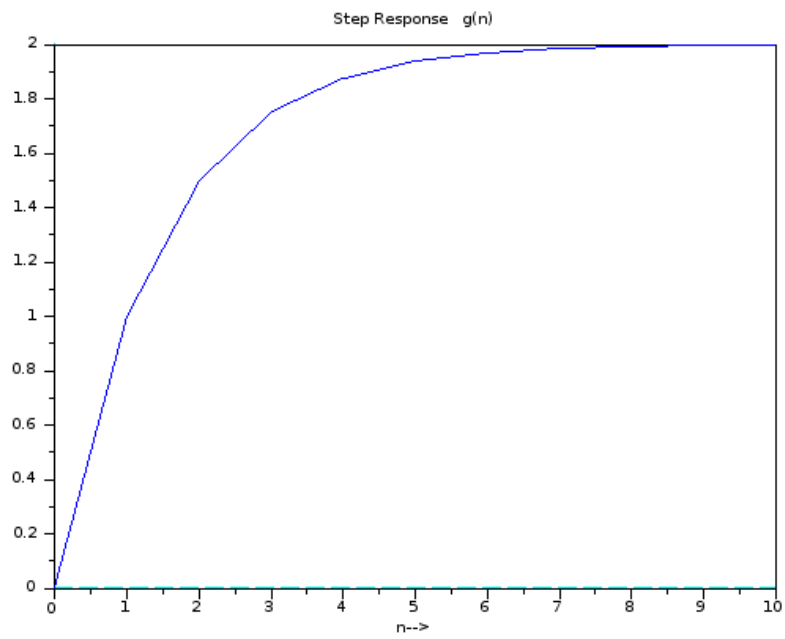


Figure 7.10: Step Response

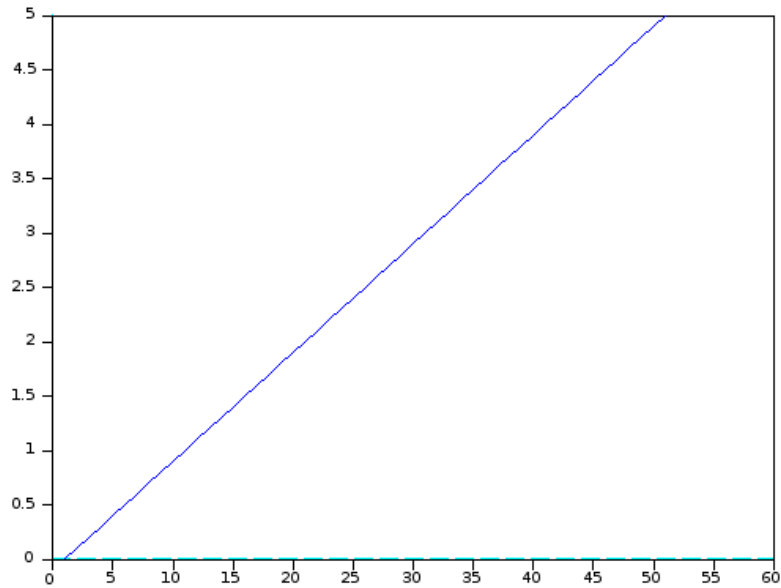


Figure 7.11: Step response

```
16 y2(q)=2*((a^k-1)/(a-1));
17 q=q+1;
18 end
19 k=0:0.1:5;
20 plot(k,y2);
```

Scilab code Exa 7.33 Magnitude and Phase Response

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 7.33 of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
```

```

3 //Plotting the magnitude and phase responses
4 clc;
5 clear;
6 T=1;
7 n=1;
8 for w=0:0.1:20;
9     hmag(n)=2*sin(w*T/2);
10    n=n+1;
11 end
12 n=1;
13 for w=0:0.1:20;
14     hphase(n)=%pi/2-(w*T/2);
15    n=n+1;
16 end
17 //Magnitude plot
18 w=0:0.1:20;
19 plot(w,hmag);
20 title('Magnitude Plot');
21 xlabel('w');
22 ylabel('|H(e^jw)|');
23 figure(1);
24 //Phase Plot
25 w=0:0.1:20;
26 plot(w,hphase);
27 title('Phase Plot');
28 xlabel('w');
29 ylabel('theta(wT)');

```

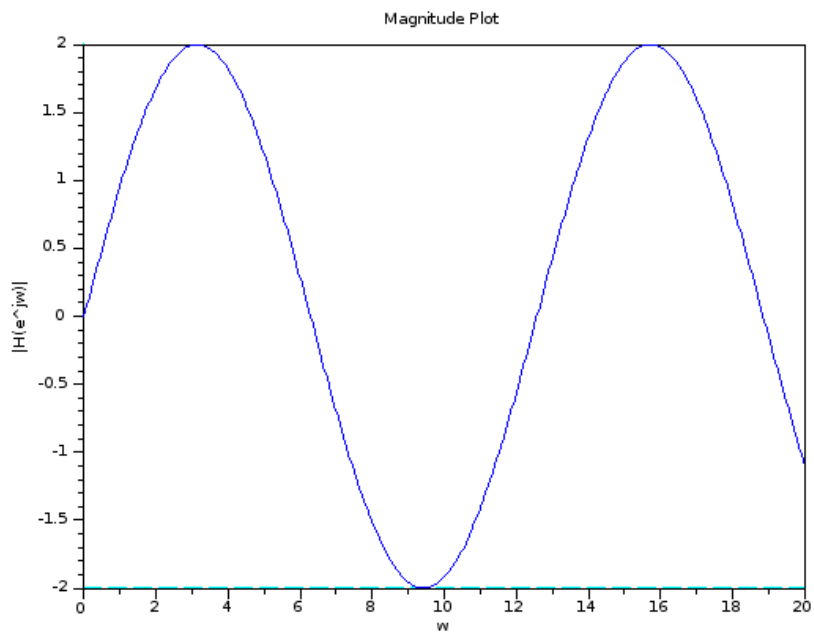


Figure 7.12: Magnitude and Phase Response

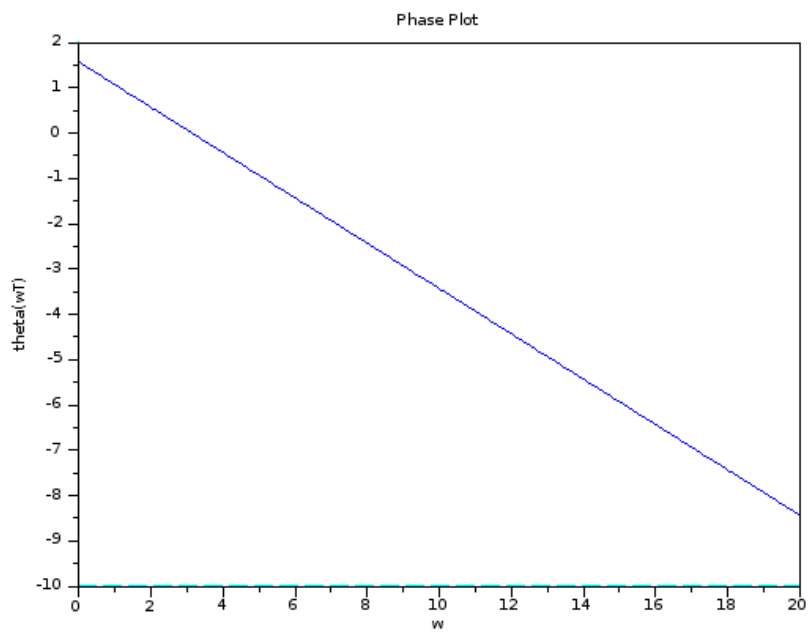


Figure 7.13: Magnitude and Phase Response

Chapter 8

Systems Time and Frequency Domain Analysis

Scilab code Exa 8.1 Magnitude and Phase Responses

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 8.1 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //First Order causal LTI system
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 syms s t;
7 Y=1/(s+6);
8 h=exp(-6*t);
9 H=laplace(h,t,'jw');
10 disp(H,"H(w)=");
11 n=1;
12 for w=-5*2*%pi:0.01:5*2*%pi
13     Hmag(n)=1/sqrt(36+w^2)
14     Hphs(n)=-atan(w/6);
15     n=n+1;
16 end
17 w=-5*2*%pi:0.01:5*2*%pi;
18 plot(w,Hmag);
```

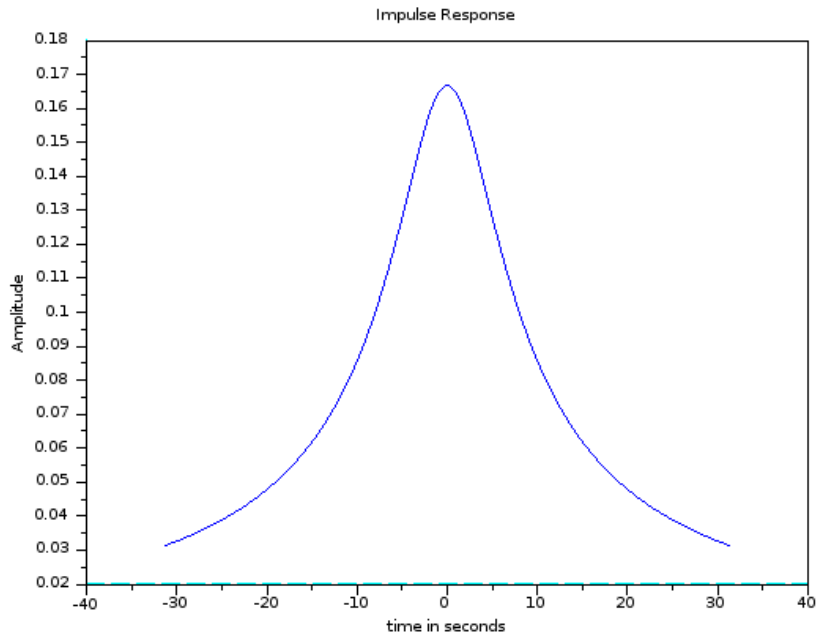


Figure 8.1: Magnitude and Phase Responses

```

19 title('Impulse Response');
20 ylabel('Amplitude');
21 xlabel('time in seconds');
22 figure(1);
23 w=-5*2*%pi:0.01:5*2*%pi;
24 plot(w,Hphs);
25 title('Phase Response');
26 ylabel('theta(w)');
27 xlabel('w in radians/second');

```

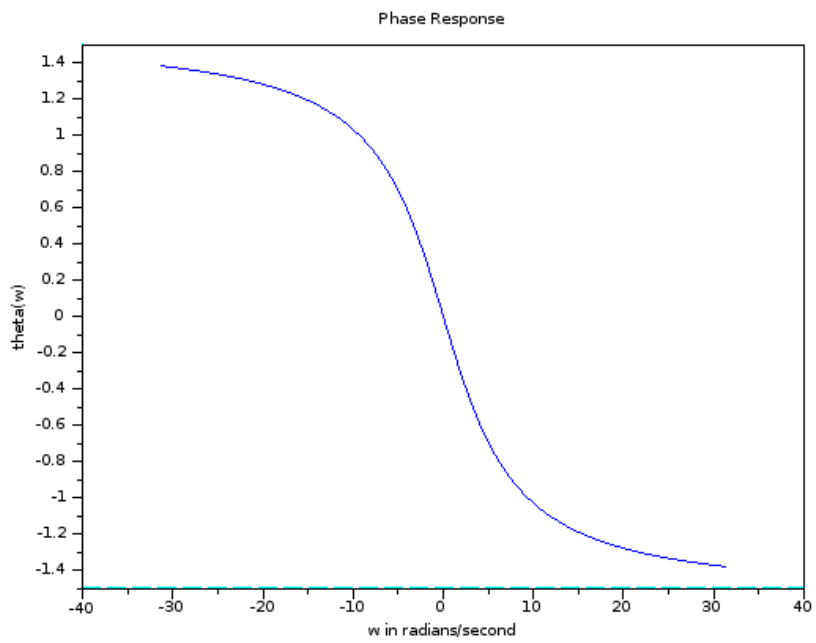


Figure 8.2: Magnitude and Phase Responses

Scilab code Exa 8.2 Transfer Function of system

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 8.2 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Second order system
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 syms t;
7 L=1;
8 R=1.2;
9 C=10^-6;
10 Rcr=2*sqrt(L/C);
11 eta=R/Rcr;
12 disp(eta, 'Damping Ratio=', Rcr, ' Critical Resistance (
    ohm) ', '(i) ');
13 Wn=1/sqrt(L*C);
14 disp(Wn, 'Undamped Natural Frequency(Hz) ', '(ii) ');
15 n=1;
16 h=(1250*sin(800*t))*exp(-600*t);
17 H=laplace(h,t, 'jW');
18 for t=0:0.1:2;
19     h(n)=(1250*sin(800*t))*exp(-600*t); //Impulse
    Response
20     n=n+1;
21 end
22 t=0:0.1:2;
23 plot(t,h);
24 title('Impulse Response');
25 ylabel('Amplitude');
26 xlabel('time in seconds');
27 disp(H, '(iv) Transfer Function(H(jw)): ');
```

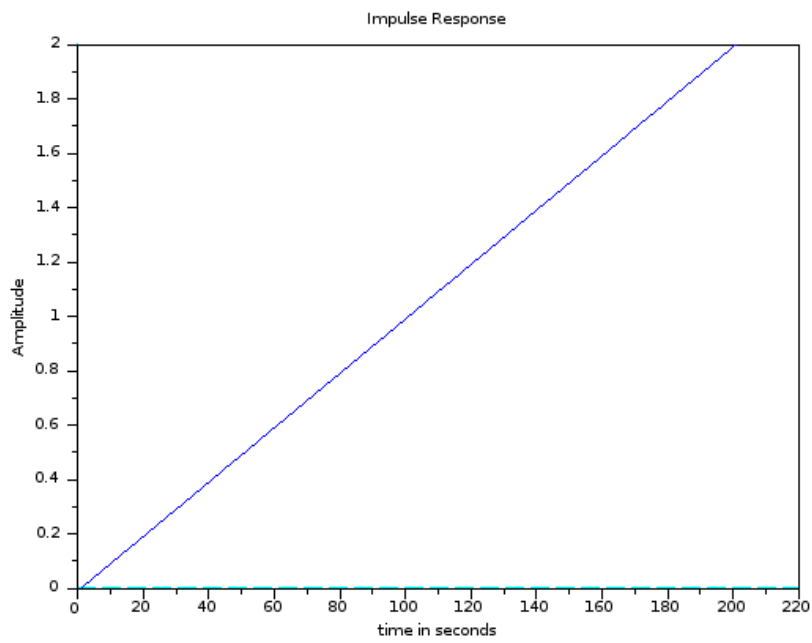


Figure 8.3: Transfer Function of system

Scilab code Exa 8.3 Magnitude and Phase Responses

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 8.3 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 syms n w;
6 h=(0.3)^n;
7 disp(h, 'The impulse response of the system is:');
8 H=1/(1-(0.3*exp(-%i*w)));
9 disp(H, 'The Transfer function of the system is:');
10 n=1;
11 for w=-%pi:0.1:%pi
12     Hmag(n)=1/sqrt(1.09-(0.6*cos(w)));
13     Hphs(n)=-atan(0.3*sin(w)/(1-0.3*cos(w)));
14     n=n+1;
15 end
16 w=-%pi:0.1:%pi;
17 c = gca();
18 c.y_location = "origin";
19 c.x_location = "origin";
20 c.thickness=2;
21 plot(w,Hmag);
22 title('Magnitude Sketch');
23 ylabel('Amplitude');
24 xlabel('W in radians');
25 figure(1);
26 w=-%pi:0.1:%pi;
27 c = gca();
28 c.y_location = "origin";
29 c.x_location = "origin";
30 c.thickness=2;
31 plot(w,Hphs);
32 title('Phase Response');
33 ylabel('theta(w)');
34 xlabel('W in radians')
```

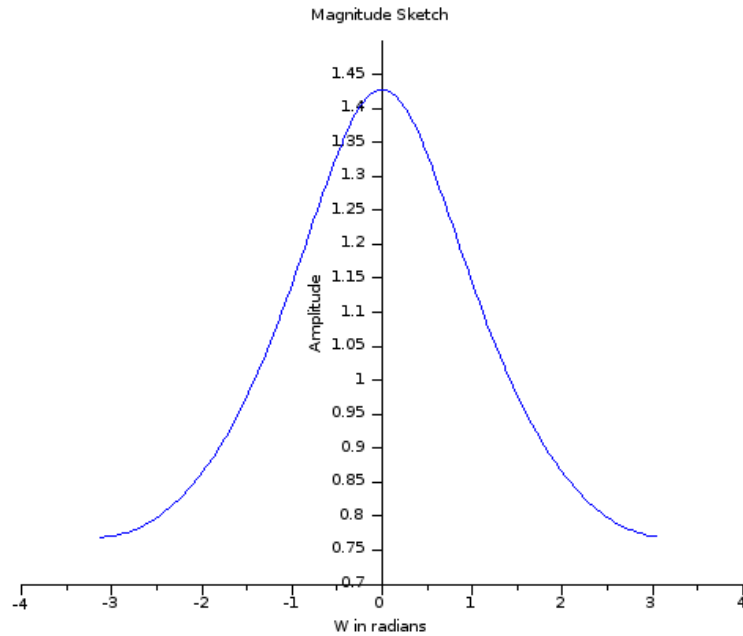


Figure 8.4: Magnitude and Phase Responses

Scilab code Exa 8.4 system response

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 8.4 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Second Order System
4 clear;
5 clc;

```

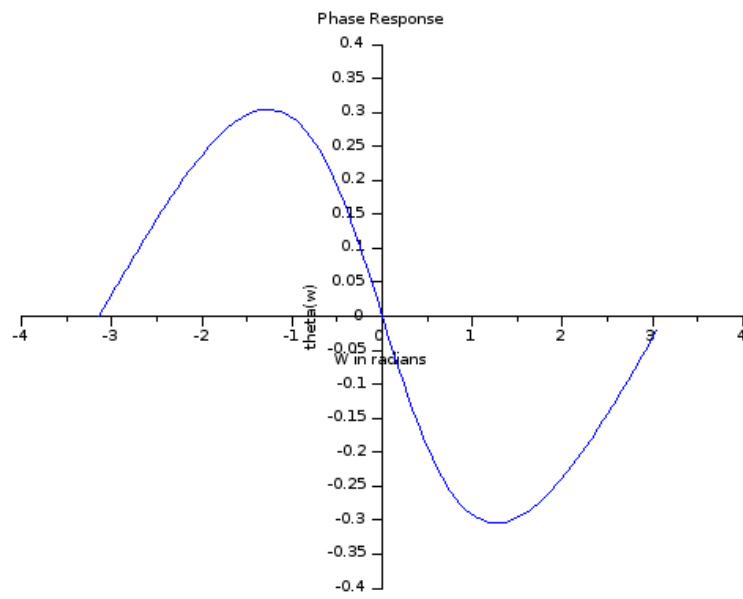



Figure 8.5: Magnitude and Phase Responses

```

6 z = %z;
7 syms n z1;
8 X = (z-1)/((z+(1/2))*(z-(1/5)))
9 disp(X, '(i) System Function is:');
10 X1 = denom(X);
11 zp = roots(X1);
12 X1 = (z1-1)/((z1+(1/2))*(z1-(1/5)));
13 F1 = X1*(z1^(n-1))*(z1-zp(1))
14 F2 = X1*(z1^(n-1))*(z1-zp(2))
15 h1 = limit(F1, z1, zp(1))
16 h2 = limit(F2, z1, zp(2))
17 h = h1+h2;
18 disp('(iv) Unit sample response sequence:');
19 disp(h*"u(n)", 'h[n]=');
20 for n=0:10;
21     w(n+1)=(- 5.714*(0.2)^n- 4.285*(- 0.5^n));
22 end
23 n=0:10;
24 plot(n,w);
25 title('(iii) Unit Sample Response Sequence');
26 disp('where z=e^jw ', X, '(i) Transfer Function is:');

```

Scilab code Exa 8.5 System function

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 8.5 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Second Order System
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 z = %z;
7 syms n z1;
8 X = z^2/(z-0.5)^2

```

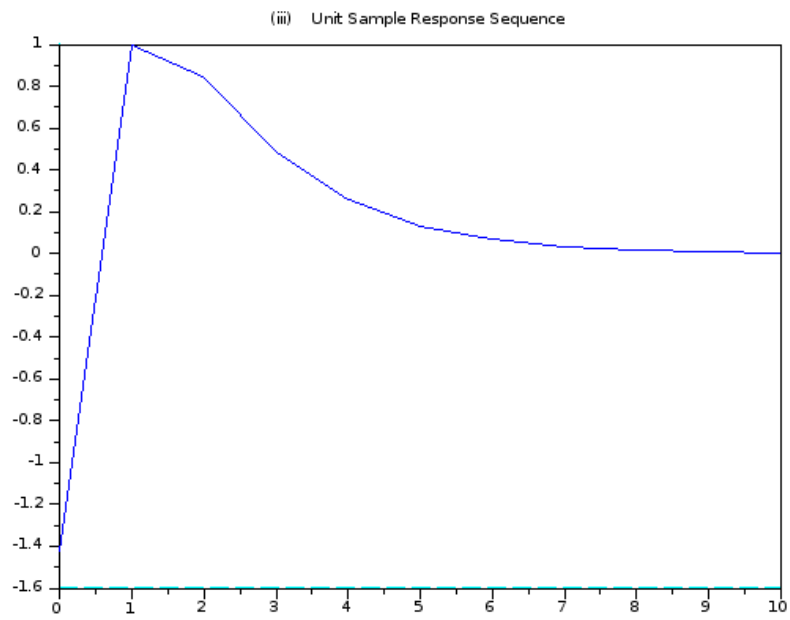


Figure 8.6: system response

```

 9 disp(X, '(i) System Function is:');
10 X1 = denom(X);
11 zp = roots(X1);
12 X1 = z1^2/(z1-0.5)^2;
13 F1 = X1*(z1^(n-1))*(z1-0.5)^2;
14 h1 = limit(F1, z1, zp(1));
15 h = h1;
16 disp('(iii) Unit step response sequence:');
17 disp(h*'u(n)', 'h[n]=');
18 for n=0:20;
19     w1(n+1)=1-(0.5)^n;
20 end
21 n=0:20;
22 plot(n, w1);
23 title('(ii) Unit Sample Response Sequence');
24 disp('where z=e^jw ', X, '(iv) Transfer Function (H(e^
    jw)) is:');

```

Scilab code Exa 8.8 Transfer function

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 8.8 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 syms R L C s I;
6 X=I*(R+1/(C*s));
7 Y=R*I;
8 Z=Y/X;
9 disp(Z, '(a) RC High pass Filter: H(s)');
10 X=I*(L*s+1/(C*s));
11 Y=I/(C*s);
12 Z=Y/X;

```

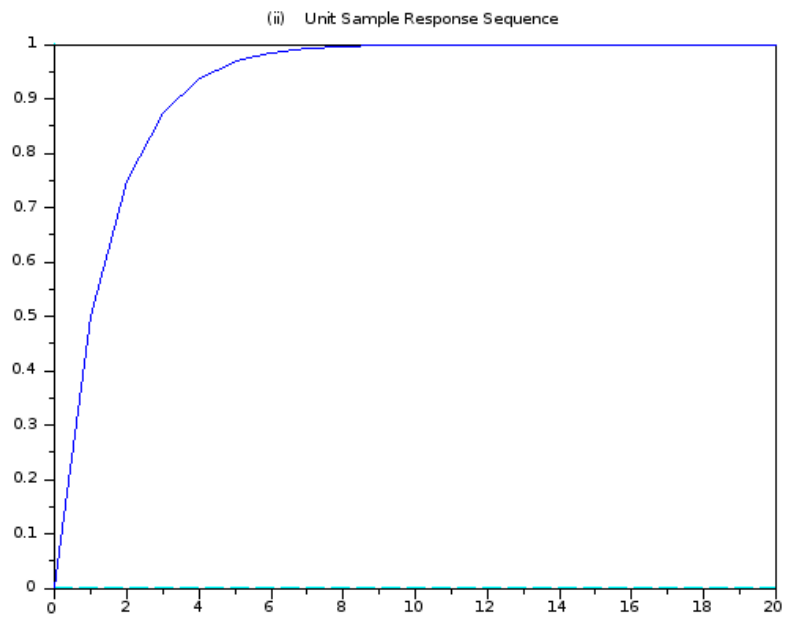


Figure 8.7: System function

```
13 disp(Z, '(b) LC Low pass Filter: H(s)');
```

Scilab code Exa 8.9 Transfer function by block diagram reduction

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 8.9 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 syms G1 G2 G3 G4 H1 H2 s;
6 G1=s/(s+5);
7 G2=10/(s+10);
8 H1=s;
9 H2=1/s;
10 disp('(i) Shifting the take off point');
11 H1=H1/G2;
12 disp('(ii) Solving second Feedback Loop ');
13 G3=H1-1;
14 disp('(iii) Solving first Feedback Loop ');
15 G4=G2/(1+G2*H2);
16 Z=G1*G3*G4;
17 disp(Z, '(iv) The Transfer Function is:');
```

Scilab code Exa 8.10 Realization Structure

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 8.10 of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 syms s1;
6 s=%s;
7 H=poly(0, 's');
```

```

8 H=s^3/(s^3+6*s^2++11*s+6);
9 H1=denom(H);
10 a=roots(H1);
11 H2=5*(s1^3/(s1-a(1)))*(s1/(s1-a(2)))*(s1/(s1-a(3)));
12 disp(H2, '(ii) Cascade Form: H(s)');
13 h1=s1^3*(s1-a(1))/((s1+1)*(s1+2)*(s1+3));
14 h2=s1^3*(s1-a(2))/((s1+1)*(s1+2)*(s1+3));
15 h3=s1^3*(s1-a(3))/((s1+1)*(s1+2)*(s1+3));
16 A = limit(h1,s1,a(1))/(s-a(1));
17 B = limit(h2,s1,a(2))/(s-a(2));
18 C = limit(h3,s1,a(3))/(s-a(3));
19 Z=5*(1+A+B+C);
20 disp(Z, '(iii) Parallel Form Realization: H(s)');

```

Scilab code Exa 8.12 Transfer function Realization

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 8.12 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Second Order LSI system
4 z = %z;
5 s = %s;
6 X=z^-1/(0.7*z^-2-3.7*z^-1+3);
7 [A]=pfss(z^-1/(0.7*z^-2-3.7*z^-1+3))
8 x1 = horner(A(1),z)
9 x2 = horner(A(2),z)
10 q=denom(X);
11 a=roots(q)
12 H=[x1 x2 z/3];
13 disp(H, '(a) H(z)=');
14 clear z;
15 syms z n;
16 F1 = ((1/6)*(z/(z-1))*z^(n-1)*(z-a(1)))
17 F2 = ((0.7/54)*(z/(z-0.233333))*z^(n-1)*(z-a(2)))
18 w1=limit(F1,z,a(1))

```

```

19 w2=limit(F2,z,a(2))
20 w=w1+w2;
21 disp(w, '(b) h(n))=');
22 z=%z;
23 x11=z*x1/3
24 x12=z*x2/3
25 disp(x11, '(c) Parallel realization: H1(z)');
26 disp(x12, ' H2(z)')

```

Scilab code Exa 8.13 Parallel form realization

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 8.13 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clear;
4 clc;
5 syms z1;
6 z=%z;
7 H=poly(0, 'z ');
8 H=z*(z+0.5)*(z+0.25)/((z-0.5)*(z-0.25)*(z-0.125));
9 H1=denom(H);
10 a=roots(H1)
11 h1=(z1+0.5)*(z1+0.25)/((z1-0.5)*(z1-0.25)*(z1-0.125)
   )*(z1-a(1));
12 h2=(z1+0.5)*(z1+0.25)/((z1-0.5)*(z1-0.25)*(z1-0.125)
   )*(z1-a(2));
13 h3=(z1+0.5)*(z1+0.25)/((z1-0.5)*(z1-0.25)*(z1-0.125)
   )*(z1-a(3));
14 A=z*limit(h1,z1,a(1))/(z-a(1));
15 B=z*limit(h2,z1,a(2))/(z-a(2));
16 C=z*limit(h3,z1,a(3))/(z-a(3));
17 Z=A+B+C;
18 disp(Z, 'Parallel Form Realisation: H(z)');

```

Chapter 9

Convolution and Correlation Continuous Time Signals

Scilab code Exa 9.1 Convolution

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 9.1 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Convolution of two signals
4 clc;
5 n=1;
6 for t=-10:0.1:10
7     x(n)=5*cos(t);
8     y(n)=2*exp(-abs(t));
9     n=n+1;
10 end
11 z=conv(x,y);
12 t2=-20:0.1:20;
13 plot2d(t2,z);
14 title('Output signal');
15 xlabel('Time t—>');
```

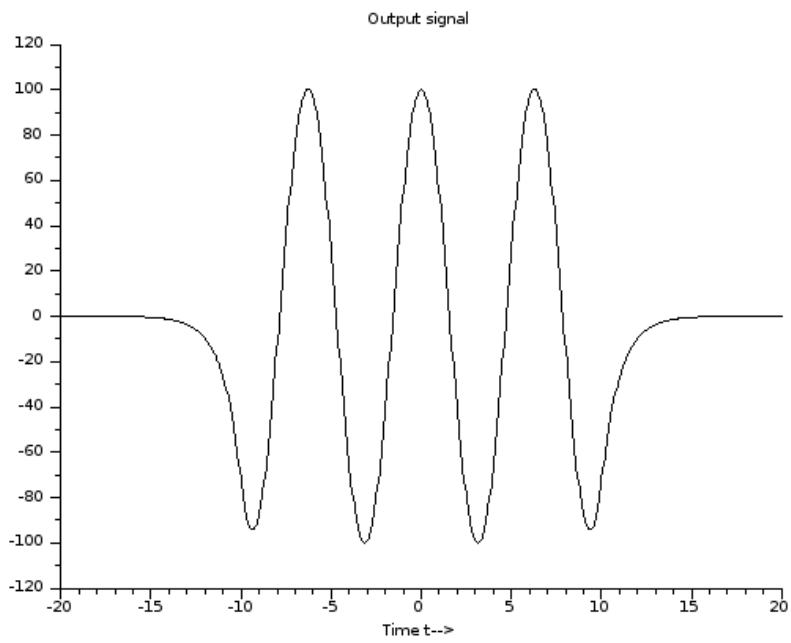


Figure 9.1: Convolution

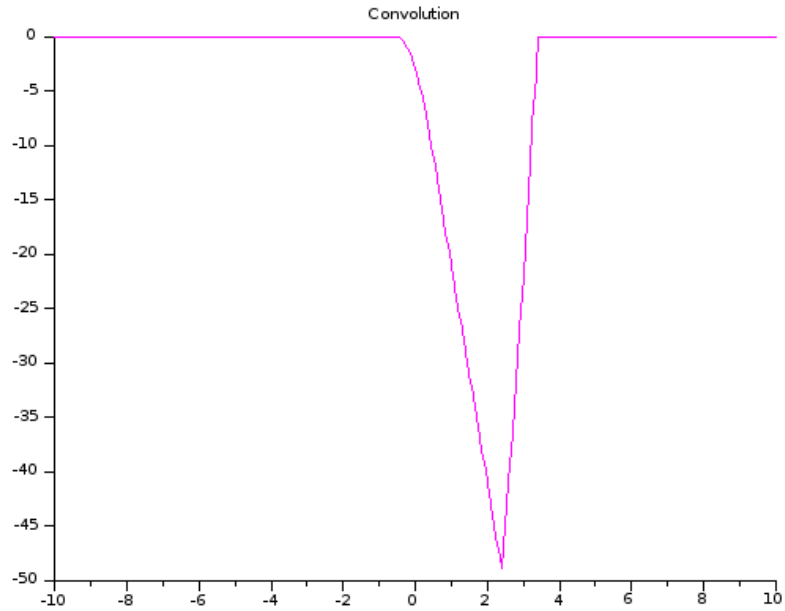


Figure 9.2: Convolution

Scilab code Exa 9.3 Convolution

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 9.3 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Convolution of two signals
4 clc;
5 clear;
6 function [y]=u(t)
7     if t>=0

```

```

8     y=1
9 else y=0
10    end
11 endfunction
12 n=1;
13 for t=-5:0.1:5
14     x(n)=-2*u(t-0.5)+2*u(t-1.5);
15     y(n)=(t+1)*u(t+1)-(t+1)*u(t-2);
16     n=n+1;
17 end
18 z=conv(x,y);
19 t=-5:0.1:5;
20 plot2d2(t,x,5);
21 title('x(t)');
22 figure(1);
23 t=-5:0.1:5;
24 plot2d(t,y,2);
25 title('y(t)');
26 figure(2);
27 t=-10:0.1:10;
28 plot2d(t,z,6);
29 title('Convolution');

```

Scilab code Exa 9.4 Autocorrelation

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 9.4 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clc;
4 clear;
5 T=1;
6 n=1;
7 for t=-T/2:0.01:T/2;

```

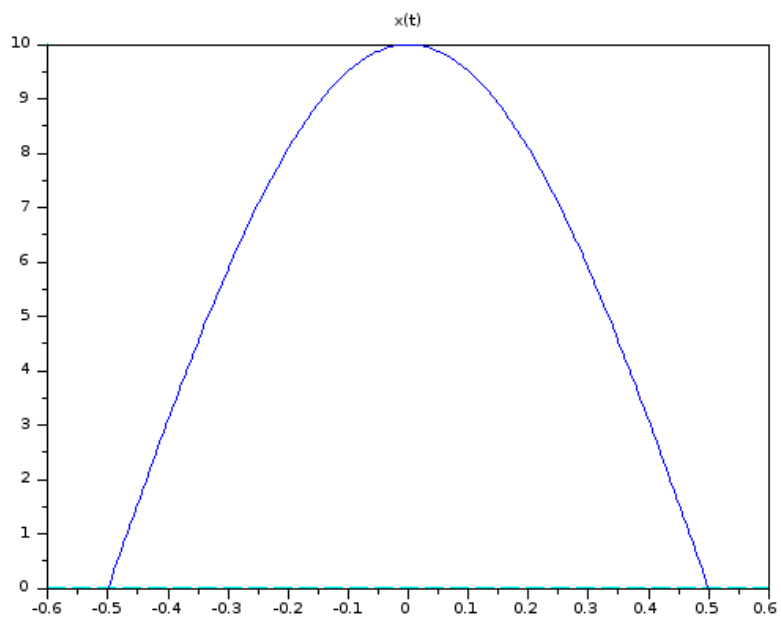


Figure 9.3: Autocorrelation

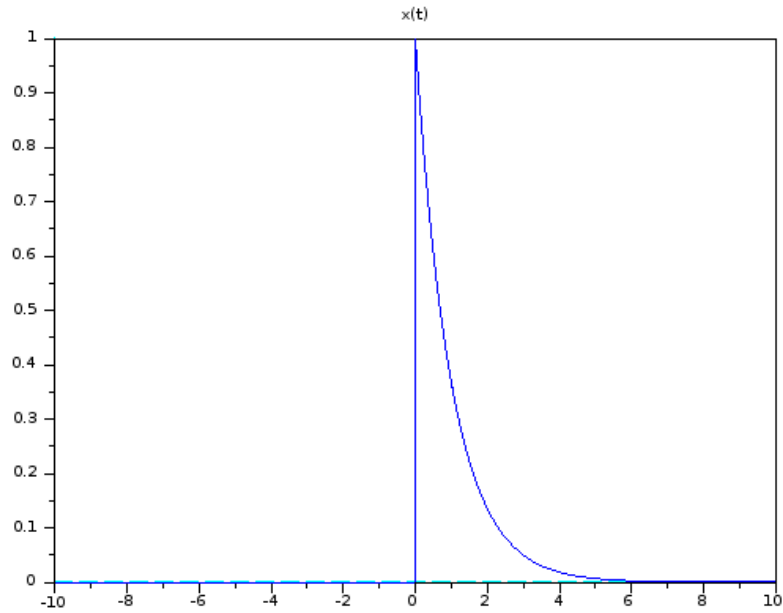


Figure 9.4: Autocorrelation

```

8     x(n)=10*cos(%pi*t/T);
9     n=n+1;
10  end
11  t=-T/2:0.01:T/2;
12  plot(t,x);
13  title('x(t)');
14  disp('Rxx(0)=Energy of signal');
15  Rxx=integrate('50*(1+cos(2*%pi*t/T))','t',-T/2,T/2);
16  disp(Rxx,'Rxx(0)=');

```

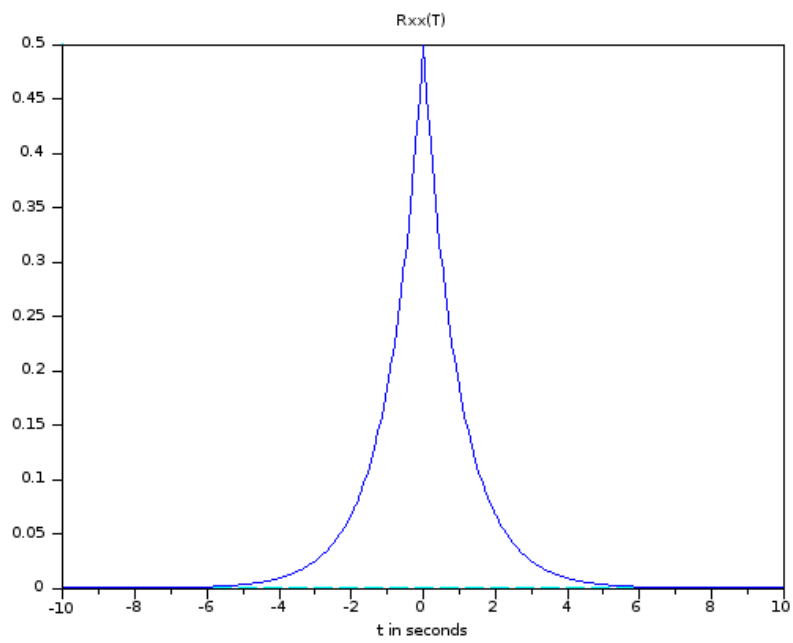


Figure 9.5: Autocorrelation

Scilab code Exa 9.5 Autocorrelation

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 9.5 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clc;
4 clear;
5 function [y]=u(t)
6     if t>=0
7         y=1
8     else y=0
9     end
10 endfunction
11 n=1;
12 for t=-10:0.01:10;
13     x(n)=exp(-t)*u(t);
14     n=n+1;
15 end
16 t=-10:0.01:10;
17 plot(t,x);
18 title('x(t)');
19 n=1;
20 for T=-10:0.1:0;
21     z(n)=integrate('exp(-t)*exp(T-t)', 't', 0, 1000);
22     n=n+1;
23 end
24 n=1;
25 for T=0.1:0.1:10;
26     z(n+101)=integrate('exp(-t)*exp(T-t)', 't', T
27         , 1000);
28     n=n+1;
29 end
30 figure(1);
31 T=-10:0.1:10;
32 plot(T,z);
33 title('Rxx(T)');
34 xlabel('t in seconds');
```

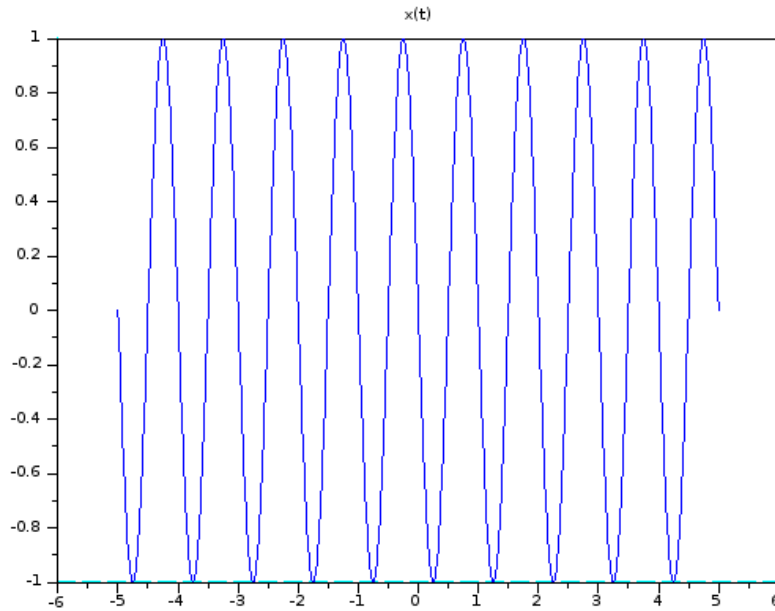


Figure 9.6: Autocorrelation

Scilab code Exa 9.6 Autocorrelation

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 9.6 of Signals and systems  
  by  
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao  
3 clc;  
4 clear;  
5 A=1;
```

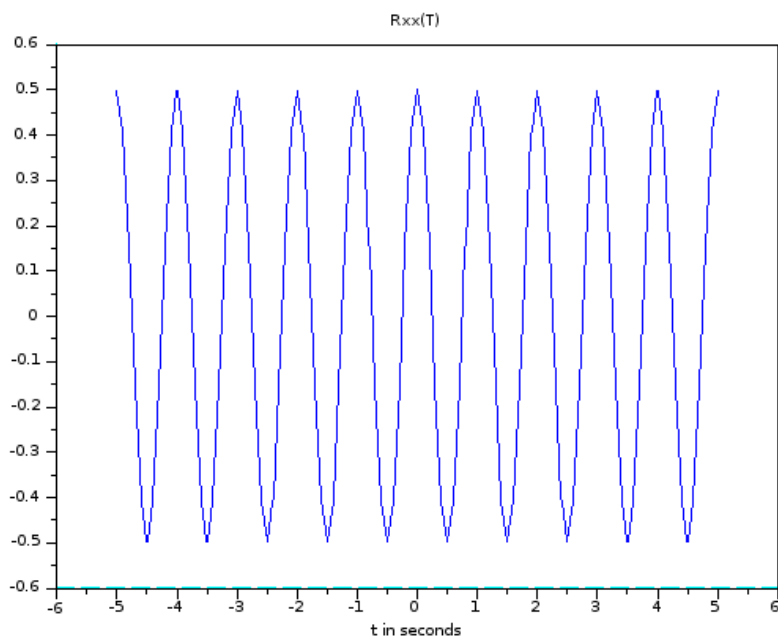


Figure 9.7: Autocorrelation

```

6 n=1;
7 wo=2*%pi;
8 theta=%pi/2;
9 for t=-5:0.01:5;
10     x(n)=A*cos(wo*t+theta);
11     n=n+1;
12 end
13 t=-5:0.01:5;
14 plot(t,x);
15 title('x(t)');
16 n=1;
17 for T=-5:0.1:5;
18     z(n)=(A^2/2)*cos(wo*T);
19     n=n+1;
20 end
21 figure(1);
22 T=-5:0.1:5;
23 plot(T,z);
24 title('Rxx(T)');
25 xlabel('t in seconds')

```

Scilab code Exa 9.7 Autocorrelation

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 9.7 of Signals and systems
  by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 clc;
4 clear;
5 clear z x y t T A;
6 A=4;
7 T0=2;

```

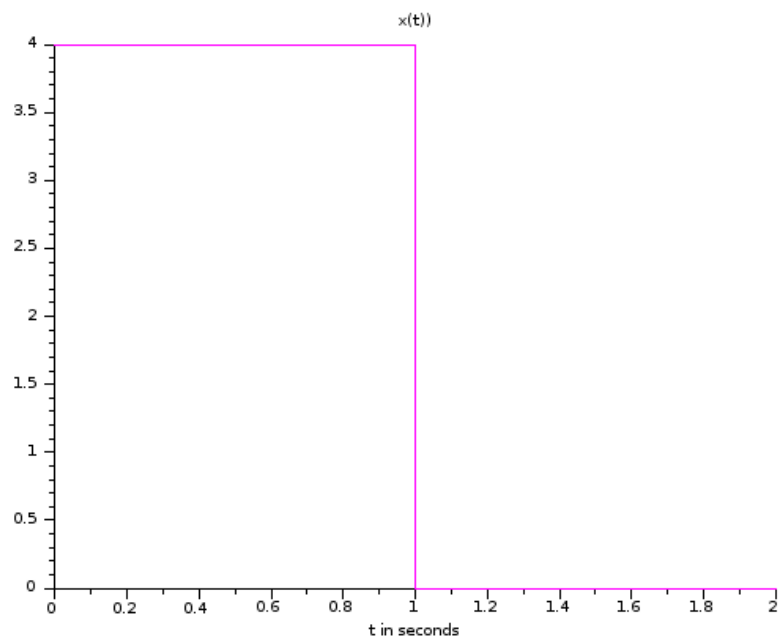


Figure 9.8: Autocorrelation

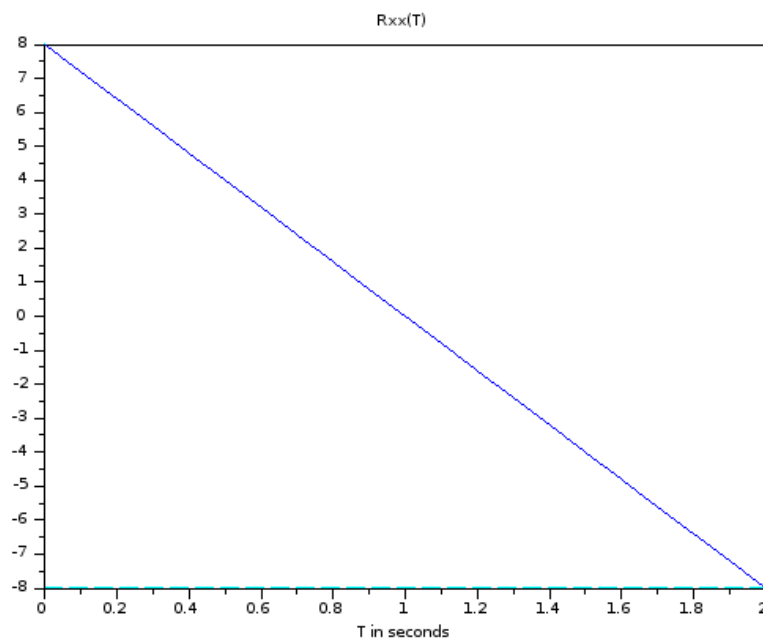


Figure 9.9: Autocorrelation

```

8 n=1;
9 for T=0:0.1:T0;
10     if T<T0/2 then
11         x(n)=A;
12     else x(n)=0;
13     end
14     n=n+1;
15 end
16 T=0:0.1:T0;
17 plot2d2(T,x,6);
18 title('x(t)');
19 xlabel('t in seconds');
20 n=1;
21 for T=0:0.1:T0;
22     z(n)=(1/T0)*integrate('A^2','t',T,T0/2);
23     n=n+1;
24 end
25 T=0:0.1:T0;
26 figure(1);
27 plot(T,z);
28 title('Rxx(T)');
29 xlabel('T in seconds');

```

Scilab code Exa 9.10 Autocorrelation Function

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 9.10 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Maximum Value of Auto-Correlation Function
4 clc;
5 clear;
6 disp('Maximum Value of ACF=Rxx(0)');
7 x=200*integrate('exp(-2*t)','t',0,1000);
8 disp(x,'Energy in x(t)=');

```

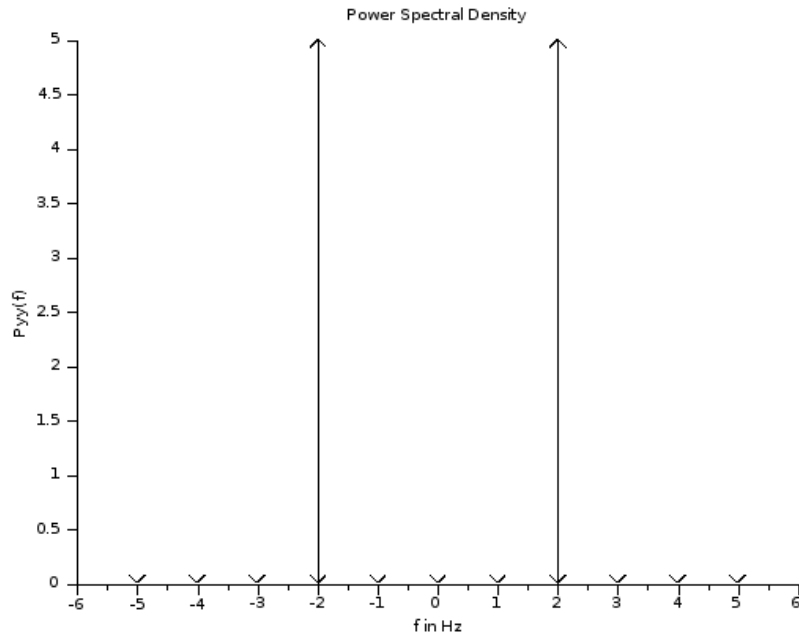


Figure 9.10: PSD

Scilab code Exa 9.11 PSD

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 9.11 of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Power Spectral Density
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 function [y]=delta(t)
7     if t==0

```

```

8     y=1
9 else y=0
10    end
11 endfunction
12 fo=2;
13 n=1;
14 RC=1/(2*%pi*10^3);
15 w=4*%pi*10^3
16 H=1/(1+%i*w*RC);
17 disp(H, 'H(f) ');
18 X=(abs(H))^2;
19 for f=-5:5
20     Pxx(n)=25*[delta(f-fo)+delta(f+fo)];
21     Pyy(n)=X*Pxx(n);
22     n=n+1;
23 end
24 disp(Pxx, 'Pxx=');
25 disp(Pyy, 'Pyy=');
26 f=-5:5;
27 plot2d3(f,Pyy,-2);
28 title('Power Spectral Density');
29 ylabel('Pyy(f)');
30 xlabel('f in Hz');

```

Chapter 10

Discrete Time Convolution and Correlation

Scilab code Exa 10.1 Cross Correlation

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 10.1 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Cross Correlation
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 x=[2,-1,1,0,2];
7 y=[0,1,0,-1,2];
8 //computation of cross correlation sequence;
9 n1 = max(size(y))-1;
10 n2 = max(size(x))-1;
11 r = xcorr(x,y,n1);
12 n=-4:4;
13 a=gca();
14 a.x_location="origin";
15 a.y_location="origin";
16 plot2d3(n,r,-9);
```

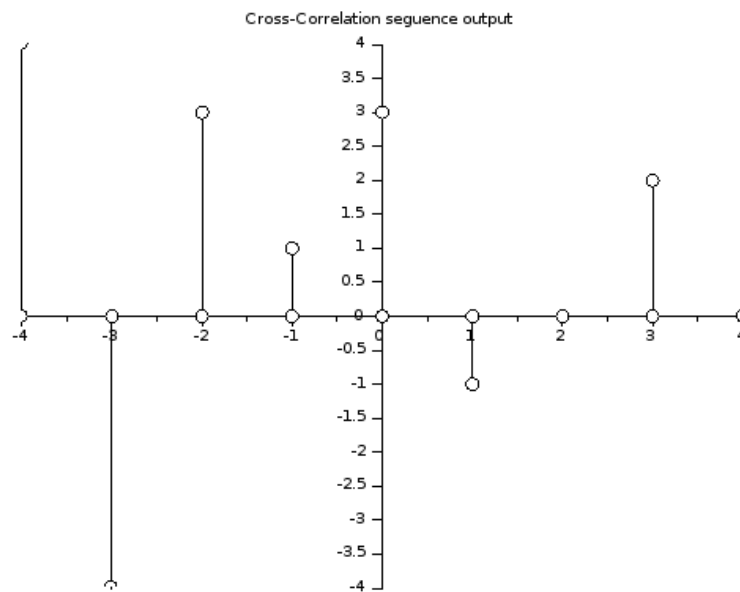


Figure 10.1: Cross Correlation

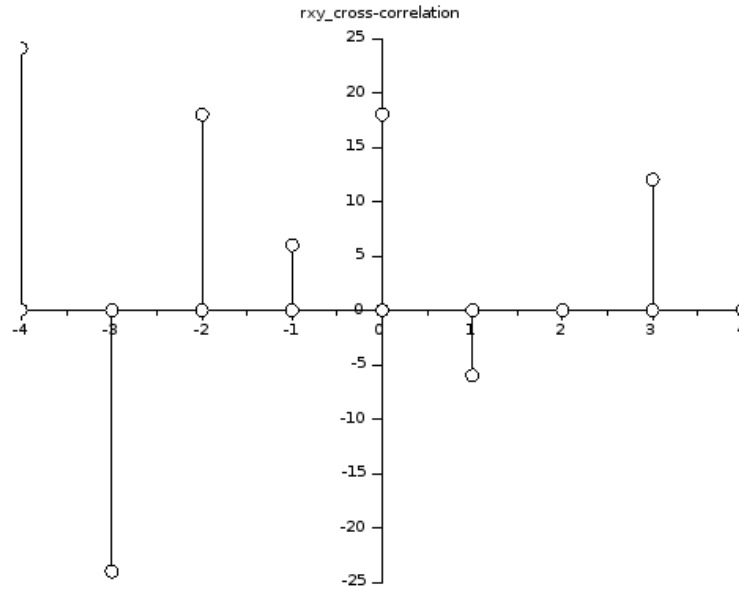


Figure 10.2: Cross Correlation Sequence

```
17 title('Cross-Correlation sequence output');
```

Scilab code Exa 10.2 Cross Correlation Sequence

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 10.2 of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Cross Correlation
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 x=[4,-2,2,0,4];
```

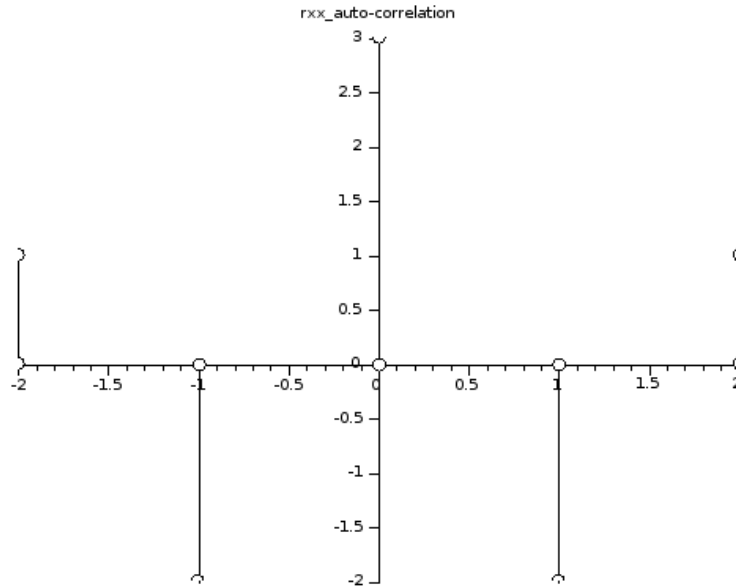


Figure 10.3: Auto Correlation

```

7 y=[0,3,0,-3,6];
8 //computation of cross correlation sequence;
9 n1 = max(size(y))-1;
10 n2 = max(size(x))-1;
11 r = xcorr(x,y,n1);
12 n=-4:4;
13 a=gca();
14 a.x_location="origin";
15 a.y_location="origin";
16 plot2d3(n,r,-9);
17 title('rxy_cross-correlation');

```

Scilab code Exa 10.4 Auto Correlation

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 10.4 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Auto Correlation
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 x=[-1,1,-1];
7 //computation of auto correlation sequence;
8 r = xcorr(x);
9 n=-2:2;
10 a=gca();
11 a.x_location="origin";
12 a.y_location="origin";
13 plot2d3(n,r,-9);
14 title('rxx_auto-correlation');
```

Scilab code Exa 10.5 Auto Correlation

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 10.5 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Auto Correlation
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 function [y]=u(t)
7     if t>=0
8         y=1
9     else y=0
10        end
11 endfunction
12 k=1;
```

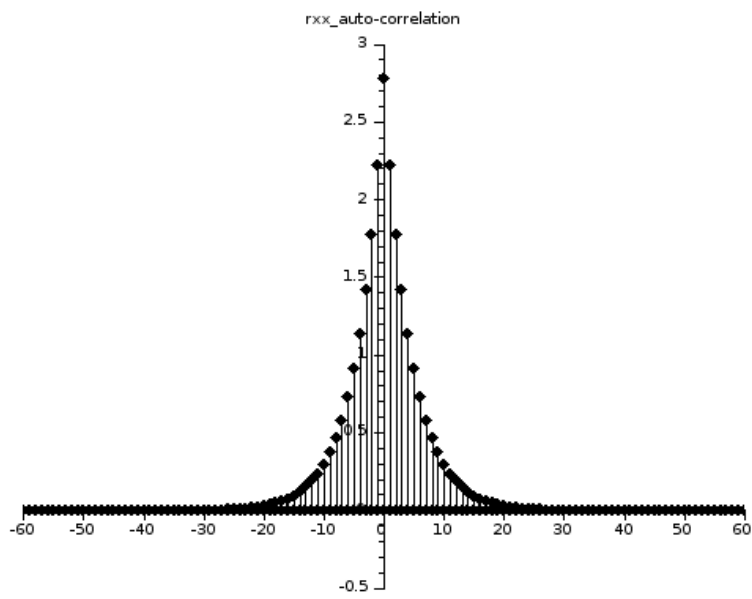


Figure 10.4: Auto Correlation

```

13 a=0.8;
14 for n=-30:30;
15     x(k)=a^(-n)*u(-n);
16     k=k+1;
17 end
18 length(x)
19 //computation of auto correlation sequence;
20 r = xcorr(x);
21 n=-60:60;
22 a=gca();
23 a.x_location="origin";
24 a.y_location="origin";
25 plot2d3(n,r,-4);
26 title('rxx_auto-correlation');

```

Scilab code Exa 10.8 Auto Correlation

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 10.8 of Signals and
  systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Auto Correlation
4 clear;
5 clc;
6 function [y]=u(t)
7     if t>=0
8         y=1
9     else y=0
10        end
11 endfunction
12 k=1;
13 a=0.8;
14 for n=-30:30;
15     x(k)=a^(n)*u(n);

```

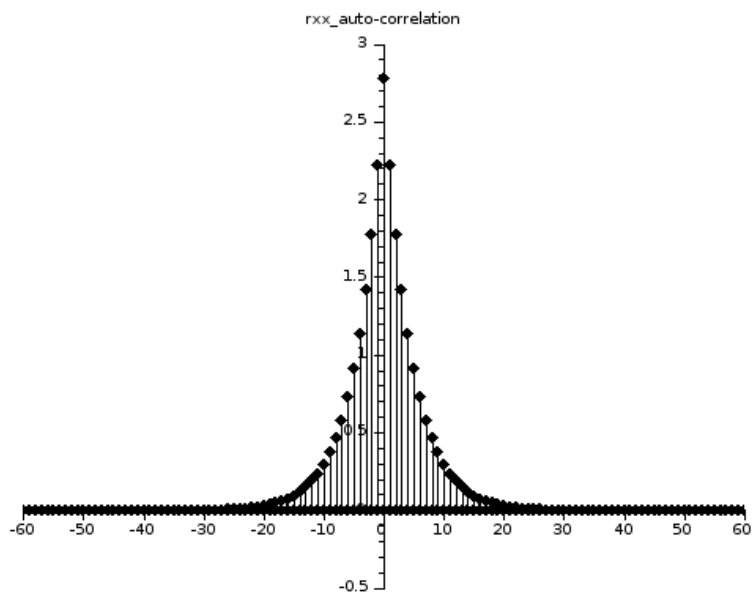


Figure 10.5: Auto Correlation

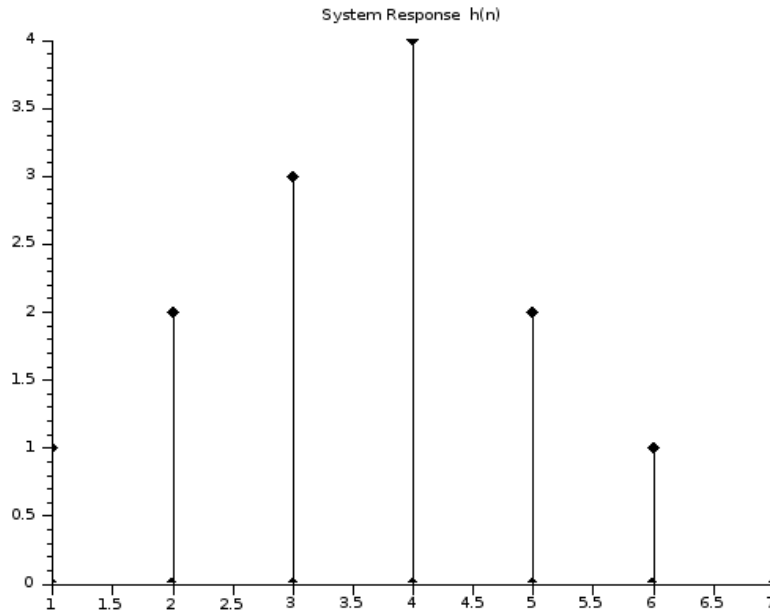


Figure 10.6: System response

```

16     k=k+1;
17 end
18 length(x)
19 //computation of auto correlation sequence;
20 r = xcorr(x);
21 n=-60:60;
22 a=gca();
23 a.x_location="origin";
24 a.y_location="origin";
25 plot2d3(n,r,-4);
26 title('rxx_auto-correlation');

```

Scilab code Exa 10.11 System response

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 10.11 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //System Identification
4 //Cross Correlation
5 clear;
6 clc;
7 x=[1,1,1,1,0,0];
8 y=[1,3,6,10,12,12,10,6,3,1];
9 h(1)=y(1)/x(1);
10 for n=2:7
11     for k=1:n-1
12         z(k)=(h(k)*x(n-k));
13         h(n)=(y(n)-sum(z));
14     end
15 end
16 disp(h, 'h(n) ');
17 n=1:7;
18 a=gca();
19 a.x_location="origin";
20 a.y_location="origin";
21 plot2d3(n,h,-4);
22 title('System Response h(n)');
```

Chapter 11

Hilbert Transform Continuous and Discrete

Scilab code Exa 11.1 Hilbert Transform

```
1 //Scilab Code for Example 11.1 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Hilbert Transform
4 clc;
5 clear;
6 n=1;
7 for t=-1:0.01:1
8     xr(n)=sin(2*%pi*t);
9     n=n+1;
10 end
11 //Computing Hilbert Transform
12 x=hilbert(xr);
13 plot(t,xr);
14 title('Given Signal x(t)');
```

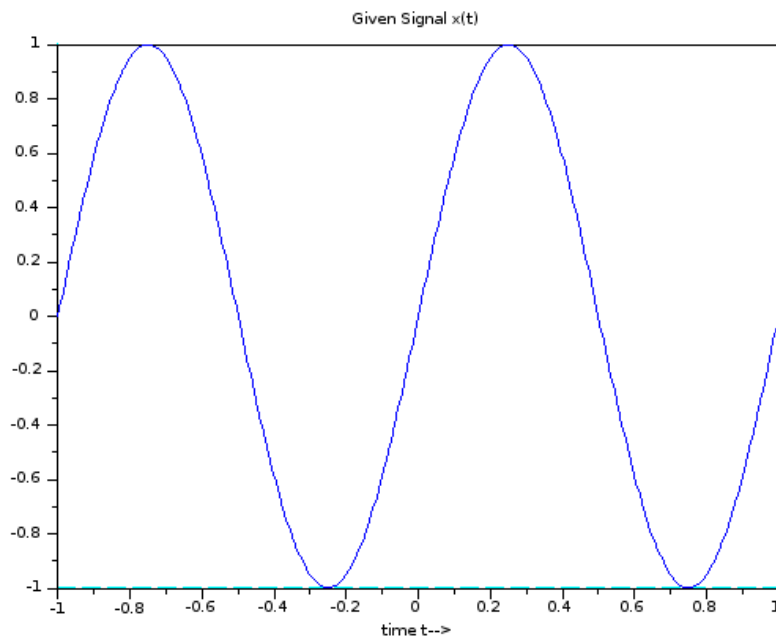


Figure 11.1: Hilbert Transform

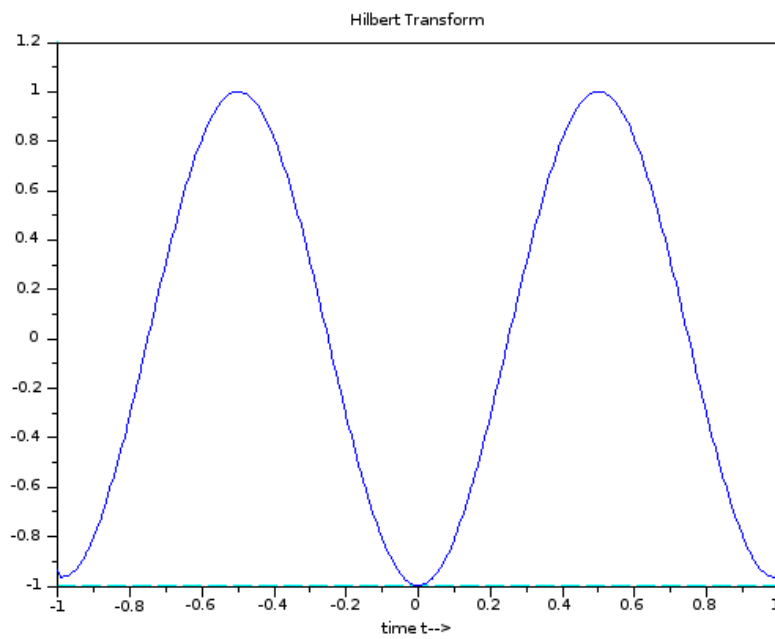


Figure 11.2: Hilbert Transform

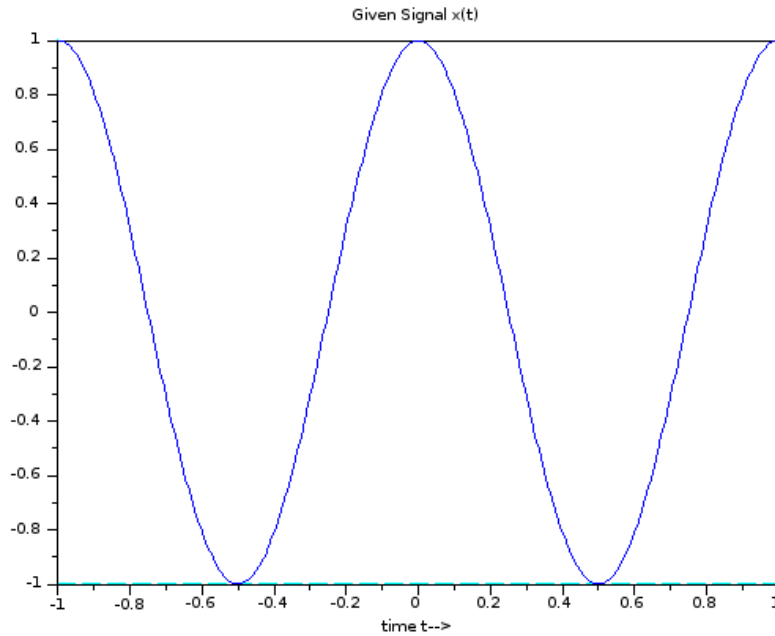


Figure 11.3: Hilbert Transform

```

15 xlabel('time t—&gt;');
16 figure(1);
17 t=-1:0.1:1;
18 plot(t, imag(x));
19 title('Hilbert Transform');
20 xlabel('time t—&gt;');

```

Scilab code Exa 11.2 Hilbert Transform

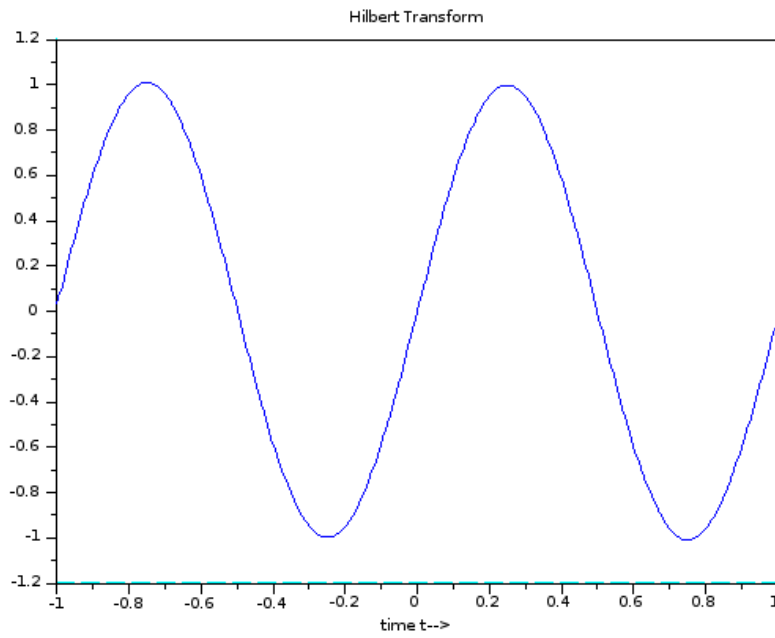


Figure 11.4: Hilbert Transform

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 11.2 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Hilbert Transform
4 clc;
5 clear;
6 n=1;
7 for t=-1:0.01:1
8     xr(n)=cos(2*%pi*t);
9     n=n+1;
10 end
11 //Computing Hilbert Transform
12 x=hilbert(xr);
13 t=-1:0.01:1;
14 plot(t,xr);
15 title('Given Signal x(t)');
16 xlabel('time t—>');
17 figure(1);
18 t=-1:0.01:1;
19 plot(t,imag(x));
20 title('Hilbert Transform');
21 xlabel('time t—>');

```

Scilab code Exa 11.3 Hilbert Transform

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 11.3 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Hilbert Transform
4 clc;
5 clear xr n t x1 x2;

```

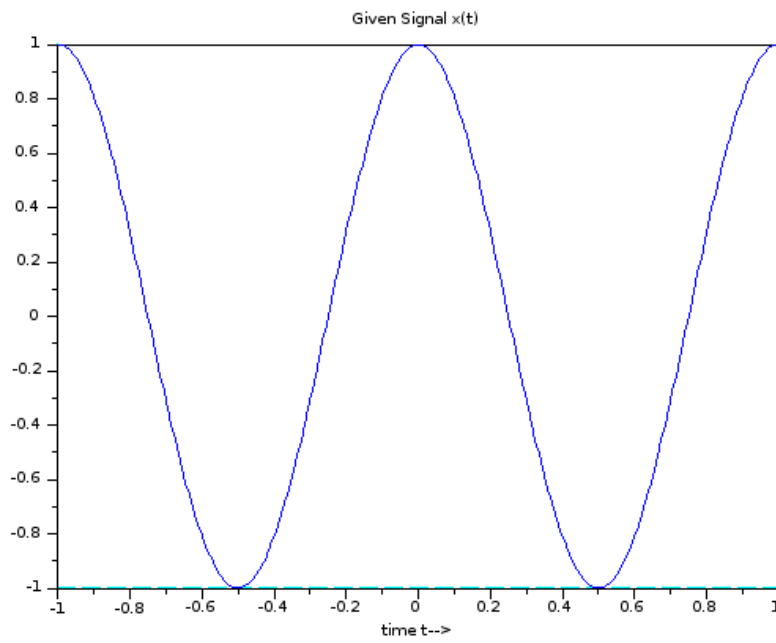



Figure 11.5: Hilbert Transform

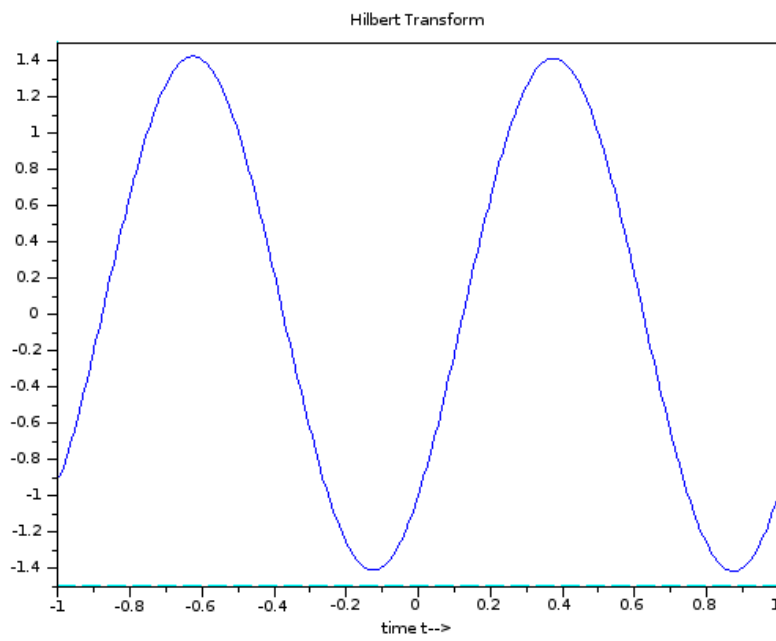


Figure 11.6: Hilbert Transform

```

6 clear;
7 n=1;
8 for t=-1:0.01:1
9     xr(n)=exp(%i*2*%pi*t);
10    n=n+1;
11 end
12 //Computing Hilbert Transform
13 x1=hilbert(real(xr));
14 x2=hilbert(imag(xr));
15 x=x1+x2;
16 t=-1:0.01:1;
17 plot(t,xr);
18 title('Given Signal x(t)');
19 xlabel('time t-->');
20 figure(1);
21 t=-1:0.01:1;
22 plot(t,imag(x));
23 title('Hilbert Transform');
24 xlabel('time t-->');

```

Scilab code Exa 11.6 Hilbert Transform

```

1 //Scilab Code for Example 11.6 of Signals and
   systems by
2 //P.Ramakrishna Rao
3 //Hilbert Transform
4 clc;
5 clear A T t x;
6 T=2;
7 A=1;
8 n=1;

```

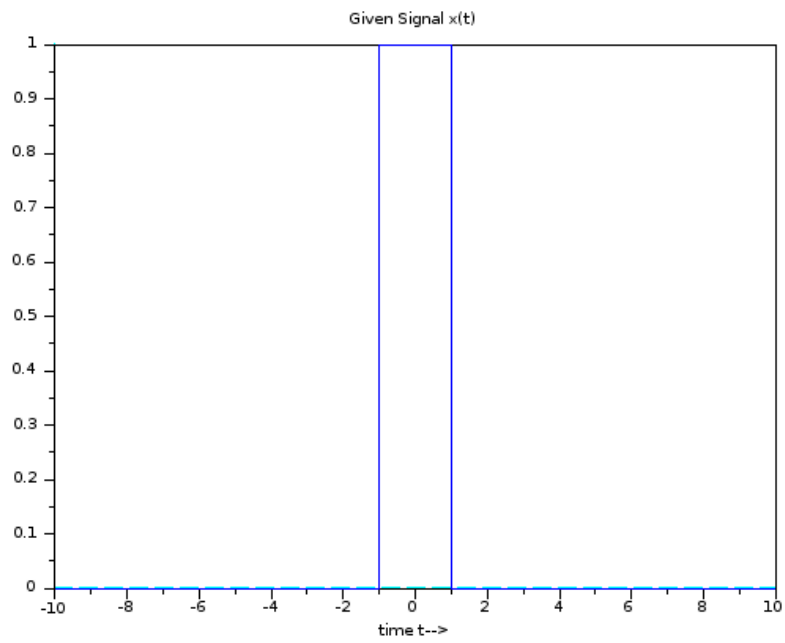


Figure 11.7: Hilbert Transform

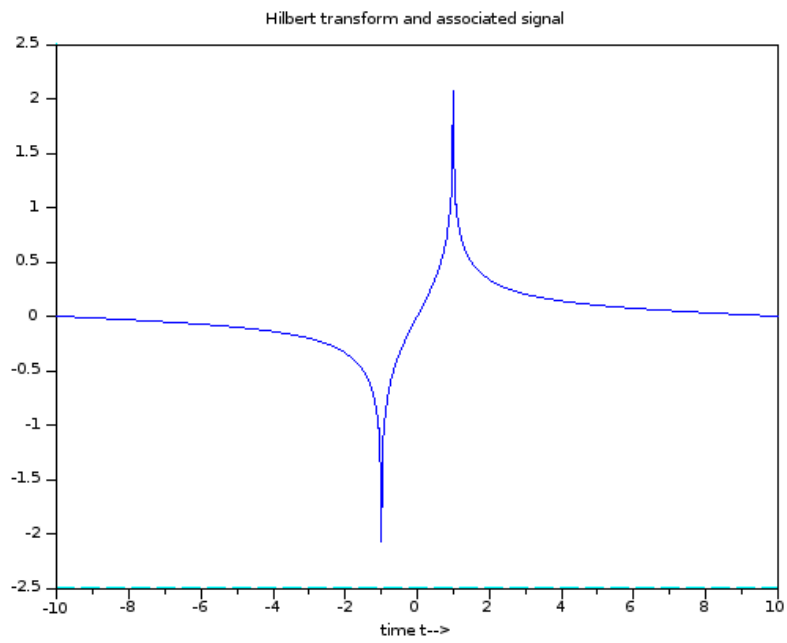


Figure 11.8: Hilbert Transform

```

9  for t=-10:0.01:10;
10     if t>-T/2 & t<T/2 then
11         x(n)=A;
12         n=n+1;
13     else x(n)=0;
14         n=n+1;
15     end
16 end
17 t=-10:0.01:10;
18 //Signal x(t)
19 plot(t,x);
20 title('Given Signal x(t)');
21 xlabel('time t—>');
22 //Computing Hilbert Transform
23 xr=hilbert(x);
24 xr_imag=imag(xr);
25 figure(1);
26 t=-10:0.01:10;
27 plot(t,xr_imag);
28 title('Hilbert transform and associated signal');
29 xlabel('time t—>');

```
