

Scilab Manual for  
Basic Simulation Laboratory  
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Others  
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1

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# Experiment: 1

## Basic operation on matrices

Scilab code Solution 1.1 Basic operations on matrices

```
1 //Experiment Number:1
2 //Write a program to perform basic operation on
  matrices
3 //Basic Simulation Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year I Sem
5 //Student Name:                               Enrolement Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Dr.Kantipudi MVV Prasad ,
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technlogy ,
  Hyderabad.
8 //
-----
9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10.1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
14
15 clc;
16 close
17 clear ;
```

```

18
19 // Enter Matrices from Keyboard
20
21 A = input('Enter the Matrix A :');
22 B = input('Enter the Matrix B :');
23
24 // Display the Entered Matrices from Keyboard
25
26 disp(A, 'The Matrix A is .... :');
27
28 disp(B, 'The Matrix B is .... :');
29
30 // Find the size of matrices
31
32 disp('The size of Matrix A is .... : ');
33
34 disp(size(A));
35
36 disp('The size of Matrix B is .... : ');
37
38 disp(size(B));
39
40 // Addition of two matrices
41
42 disp('Addition of A and B Matrices is .....: ');
43
44 disp(A + B);
45
46 // Subtration of two matrices
47
48 disp('Subtraction of A and B Matrices is .....: ');
49
50 disp(A - B);
51
52 // Multiplication by a scalar
53 disp('Multiplication of matrix A with a scalar value
      K .....: ');
54

```

```

55 K = input('Enter a scalar value K :');
56
57 disp(K*A);
58
59 //Multiplication of two matrices
60
61 disp('Multiplication of A and B Matrices is .....: ');
62     );
63 disp(A * B);
64
65
66 //Multiplication (Element by Element) of two
67     matrices
68 disp('Multiplication (Element by Element) of A and B
69     Matrices is .....: ');
70 disp(A .* B);
71
72 // Finding the Rank of the matrix
73
74 disp('Rank of Matrix A is :');
75
76 disp(rank(A));
77
78 // Find the determinant of the matrix
79
80 disp('Determinant of Matrix A is :');
81
82 disp(det(A));
83
84 // Find the trace of the matrix
85
86 disp('Trace of Matrix A is :');
87
88 disp(trace(A));
89

```

```
90 //Find the Inverse of the matrix
91
92 disp('Inverse of Matrix A is :');
93
94 disp(inv(A));
```

---

## Experiment: 2

# Generation of Various Signals & Sequences (Periodic/Aperiodic), such as Unit Impulse, Unit Step, Square, Sawtooth, Triangular

**Scilab code Solution 2.1** Generation Of Unit Impulse and Unit Step Signal and Sequences

```
1 //Experiment Number:2.1
2 //Write a program to generate unit impulse and unit
  step Signals and Sequences
3 //Basic Simulation Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year I Sem
5 //Student Name:                Enrolement Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Dr.Kantipudi MVV Prasad ,
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technlogy ,
  Hyderabad.
8 //
```

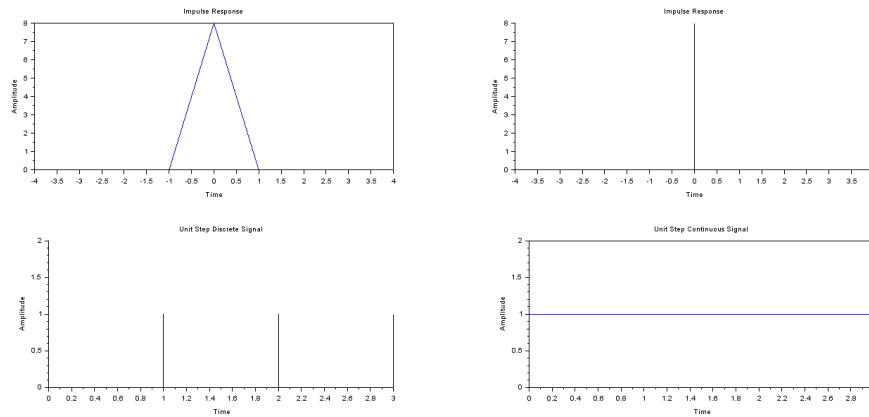


Figure 2.1: Generation Of Unit Impulse and Unit Step Signal and Sequences

---

```

9
10 // OS : Windows 10.1
11 // Scilab 6.0.2
12
13
14 clc;
15 close
16 clear ;
17
18 // Unit Impulse Signal and Sequence
19
20 t=-4:1:4;
21 a=[zeros(1,4) 1 zeros(1,4)];
22 k=input("Enter the Amplitude : "); // reading
    amplitude value from keyboard
23 b=k*a;
24
25 subplot(2,2,1);
26 plot(t,b);
27 xlabel("Time");
28 ylabel("Amplitude");

```

```

29 title("Impulse Response");
30
31 subplot(2,2,2);
32 plot2d3(t,b);
33 xlabel("Time");
34 ylabel("Amplitude");
35 title("Impulse Response");
36
37 // Unit Step Signal and Sequence:
38
39 // Discrete Signal
40
41 t=0:3;
42 y=ones(1,4);
43
44 subplot(2,2,3);
45 plot2d3 (t,y);
46 xlabel('Time');
47 ylabel('Amplitude');
48 title('Unit Step Discrete Signal');
49
50 // Continuous Signal
51
52 subplot(2,2,4);
53 plot(t,y);
54 xlabel('Time');
55 ylabel('Amplitude');
56 title('Unit Step Continuous Signal');
57
58 // Enter the Amplitude : 8

```

---

**Scilab code Solution 2.2** Generation Of Square Wave and Sawtooth Wave Signals and Sequences

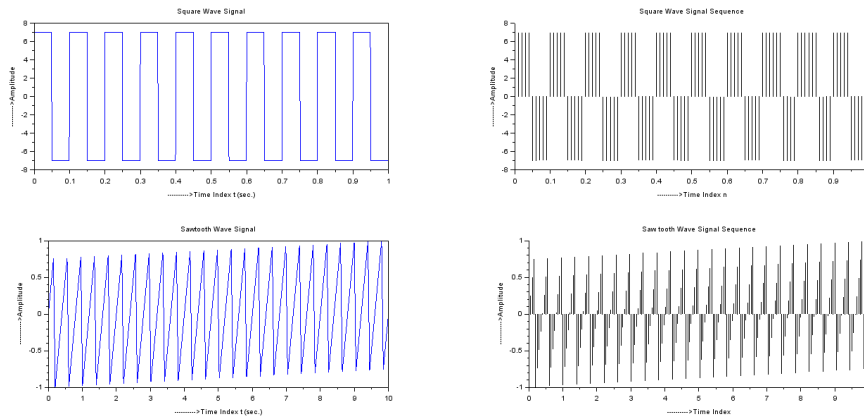


Figure 2.2: Generation Of Square Wave and Sawtooth Wave Signals and Sequences

```

1 //Experiment Number:2.2
2 //Write a program to generate square wave and
  sawtooth wave Signals and Sequences
3 //Basic Simulation Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year I Sem
5 //Student Name:                               Enrolement Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Dr.Kantipudi MVV Prasad ,
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Techlogy ,
  Hyderabad.
8 //

9
10 // OS : Windows 10.1
11 // Scilab 6.0.2
12
13
14 clc;
15 close;
16 clear ;
17
18

```

```

19 // continuous square wave Signal:
20
21 a=input('Enter Amplitude : ');
22 t=0:0.001:1;
23 d=a*squarewave(2*%pi*10*t);
24
25 subplot(2,2,1);
26 plot(t,d);
27 xlabel ("----->Time Index t (sec.)");
28 ylabel ("----->Amplitude");
29 title (" Square Wave Signal ");
30
31 // discrete square wave signal
32
33 //a=input('Enter amplitude ');
34 n=0 : 0.01 :1;
35 d=a*squarewave(2*%pi*10*n);
36
37 subplot(2,2,2);
38 plot2d3(n,d);
39 xlabel ("----->Time Index n");
40 ylabel ("----->Amplitude");
41 title ("Square Wave Signal Sequence");
42
43 // Sawtooth Wave Signal
44
45 Fs = 20; // samples per second
46 t_total = 10; // seconds
47 n_samples = Fs * t_total;
48 t = linspace(0, t_total, n_samples);
49 f=500; // sound frequency
50
51 saw_wave=2*(f*t-floor(0.5+f*t));
52
53 subplot(2,2,3);
54 plot(t,saw_wave);
55 xlabel ("----->Time Index t (sec.)");
56 ylabel ("----->Amplitude");

```

```

57 title (" Sawtooth Wave Signal ");
58
59 // sawtooth wave sequence
60
61 Fs = 20; // samples per second
62 t_total = 10; // seconds
63 n_samples = Fs * t_total;
64 n = linspace(0, t_total, n_samples);
65 f=500; // sound frequency
66
67 saw_wave=2*(f*n-floor(0.5+f*n));
68
69 subplot(2,2,4);
70
71 plot2d3(n,saw_wave);
72 xlabel ("----->Time Index ");
73 ylabel ("----->Amplitude");
74 title ("Saw tooth Wave Signal Sequence");
75
76
77 // Input Parameters
78 // Enter Amplitude : 7

```

---

**Scilab code Solution 2.3** Generation Of Triangular and Sinusoidal Signal and Sequences

```

1 //Experiment Number:2.3
2 //Write a program to generate Triangular and
   Sinusoidal Signals and Sequences
3 //Basic Simulation Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year I Sem
5 //Stuudent Name:                               Enrolement Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Dr.Kantipudi MVV Prasad ,

```

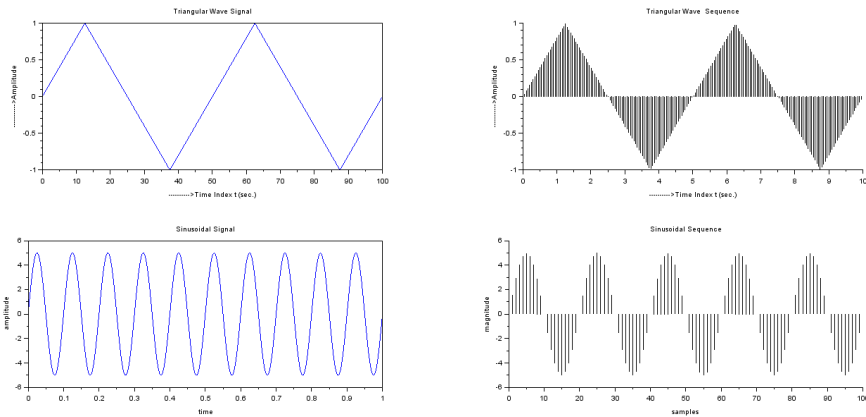


Figure 2.3: Generation Of Triangular and Sinusoidal Signal and Sequences

```

7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technology,
  // Hyderabad.
8 //

```

---

```

9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10.1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
14
15 clc;
16 close;
17 clear ;
18
19 // Triangular Wave Signal
20
21 Fs = 20; // samples per second
22 t_total = 100; // seconds
23 n_samples = Fs * t_total;
24 t = linspace(0, t_total, n_samples);
25 f=40; // sound frequency
26

```

```

27 tri_wave=(2/%pi)*asin(sin(2*%pi*f*t));
28
29 subplot(2,2,1);
30
31 plot(t,tri_wave);
32 xlabel ('----->Time Index t (sec.) ');
33 ylabel ('----->Amplitude ');
34 title ('Triangular Wave Signal ');
35
36 // traingular wave sequence
37
38 Fs = 20; // samples per second
39 t_total = 10; // seconds
40 n_samples = Fs * t_total;
41 n = linspace(0, t_total, n_samples);
42 f=40; // sound frequency
43
44 tri_wave=(2/%pi)*asin(sin(2*%pi*f*n));
45
46 subplot(2,2,2);
47 plot2d3(n,tri_wave);
48 xlabel ('----->Time Index t (sec.) ');
49 ylabel ('----->Amplitude ');
50 title ('Triangular Wave Sequence ');
51
52
53 // continuous Sinusoidal Signal
54
55 a=input('Enter amplitude for Sinusoidal Signal: ');
56 t=0:0.001:1;
57 p=a*sin(2*%pi*10*t);
58
59 subplot(2,2,3);
60 plot(t,p);
61 title('Sinusoidal Signal');
62 xlabel('time');
63 ylabel('amplitude');
64

```

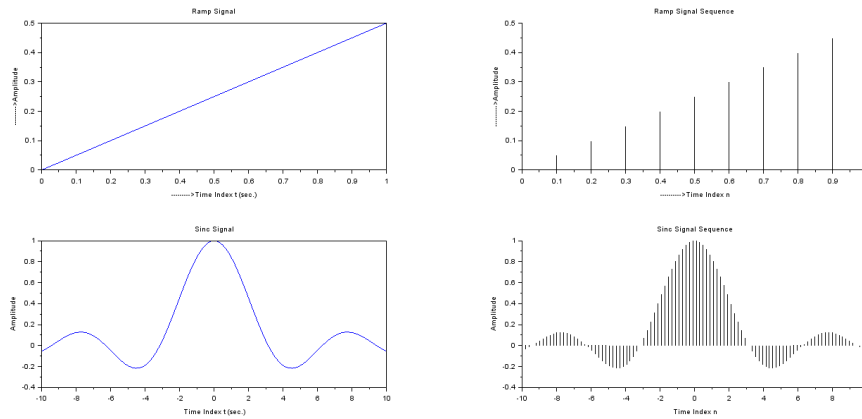


Figure 2.4: Generation Of Ramp and Sinc Signals and Sequences

```

65 // discrete sinuoidal signal
66
67 //a=input('Enter magnitude');
68 n = 0:100;
69 x =a*sin(((2*0.05)*%pi)*n);
70
71 subplot(2,2,4);
72 plot2d3(n,x);
73 title("Sinusoidal Sequence");
74 xlabel("samples");
75 ylabel("magnitude");
76
77 // After Getting Trainagular wave output ,vist the
    command window to enter Input Parameters
78 // Enter amplitude for Sinusoidal Signal: 5

```

---

**Scilab code Solution 2.4** Generation Of Ramp and Sinc Signals and Sequences

```

1 //Experiment Number:2.4
2 //Write a program to generate ramp and sinc Signals
  and Sequences
3 //Basic Simulation Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year I Sem
5 //Studdent Name:                               Enrolement Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Dr.Kantipudi MVV Prasad ,
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technlogy ,
  Hyderabad.
8 //

```

---

```

9
10 // OS : Windows 10.1
11 // Scilab 6.0.2
12
13
14 clc;
15 close
16 clear ;
17
18 //continuous ramp signal
19
20 t = 0 : 0.001 : 1;
21 y = 0.5 * t;
22
23 subplot(2,2,1);
24 plot( t , y );
25 xlabel ( '----->Time Index t (sec.) ');
26 ylabel ( '----->Amplitude ');
27 title ( 'Ramp Signal ');
28
29 //discrete ramp signal
30
31 n = 0 : 0.1 : 1;
32 y = 0.5 * n;
33
34 subplot(2,2,2);

```

```

35 plot2d3(n,y);
36 xlabel ('----->Time Index n');
37 ylabel ('----->Amplitude');
38 title ('Ramp Signal Sequence');
39
40 //continuous sinc signal
41
42 t=linspace(-10 , 10);
43 y=sinc(t);
44
45 subplot(2,2,3);
46 plot(t,y);
47 xlabel("Time Index t (sec.)");
48 ylabel("Amplitude");
49 title("Sinc Signal ");
50
51 //discrete sinc signal
52
53 n =linspace(-10 , 10);
54 y =sinc(n);
55
56 subplot(2,2,4);
57 plot2d3(n,y);
58 xlabel("Time Index n");
59 ylabel("Amplitude");
60 title("Sinc Signal Sequence");

```

---

## Experiment: 3

# Write a program to perform operations on various Signals and Sequences

**Scilab code Solution 3.1** Operations on Various Signals and Sequences

```
1 //Experiment Number: 3.1
2 //Write a program to perform Addition , Multiplication
   ,Folding ,Scaling and shifting operations on
   various Signals and Sequences
3 //Basic Simulation Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year I Sem
5 //Student Name:                               Enrolement Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Dr.Kantipudi MVV Prasad ,
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technlogy ,
   Hyderabad .
8 //
```

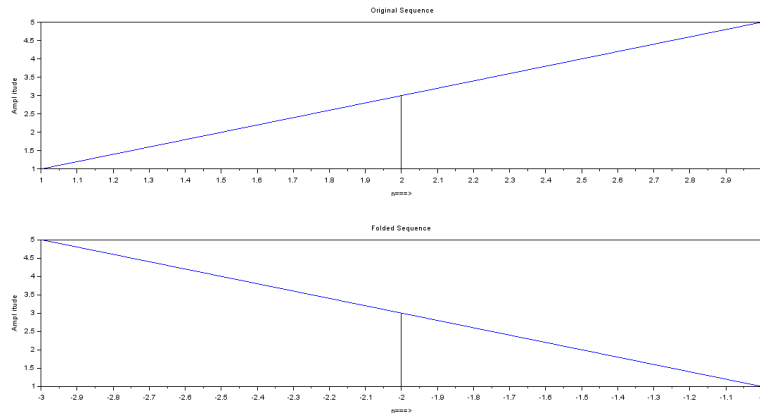


Figure 3.1: Operations on Various Signals and Sequences

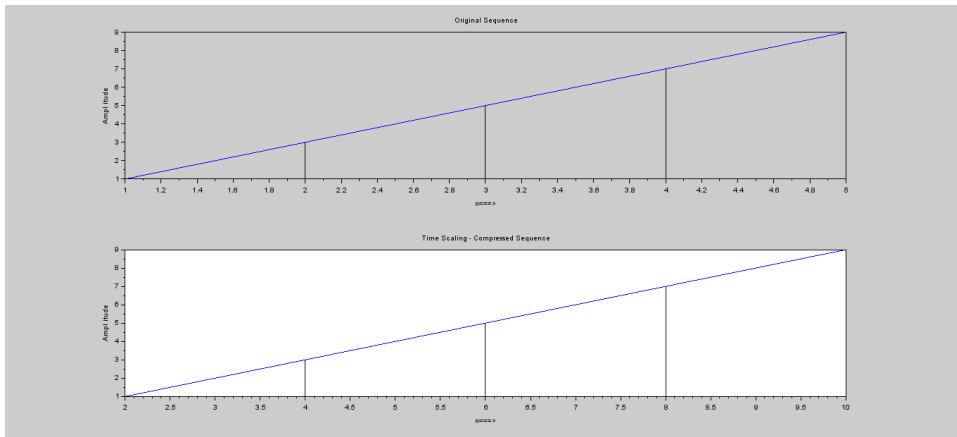


Figure 3.2: Operations on Various Signals and Sequences

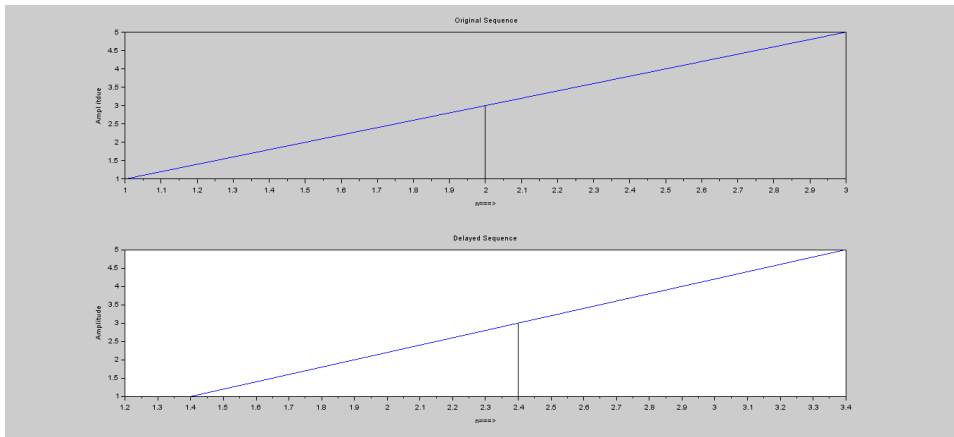


Figure 3.3: Operations on Various Signals and Sequences

---

```

9
10 // OS : Windows 10.1
11 // Scilab 6.0.2
12
13
14 clc;
15 close
16 clear all;
17
18
19 // Addition
20
21 disp('Enter the input sequences to perform Addition
      Operation ');
22
23 x=input('Enter the sequence A=');
24 y=input('Enter the sequence B=');
25
26 m=length(x);
27 n=length(y);
28

```

```

29  if m==n then
30
31  z=x+y;
32
33  disp(z,'Addition result of two equal length
        sequences:=');
34
35  elseif m>n then
36
37  y=[y,zeros(1,m-n)];
38
39  z=x+y;
40
41  disp(z,'Addition result of two unequal length
        sequences:=');
42
43  else
44
45  x=[x,zeros(1,n-m)];
46
47  z=x+y;
48
49  disp(z,'Addition result of two unequal length
        sequences:=');
50
51  end
52
53
54  // Multiplication
55
56  disp('Enter the input sequences to perform
        multiplication Operation');
57
58  x=input('Enter the sequence A=');
59  y=input('Enter the sequence B=');
60
61  m=length(x);
62  n=length(y);

```

```

63
64 if m==n then
65
66 z = x.*y;
67
68 disp (z, ' Multiplication result of two equal
        lengths equences:= ' );
69
70 elseif m>n then
71
72 y=[y,zeros(1,m-n)];
73
74 z = x.*y;
75
76 disp (z, ' Multiplication result of two unequal
        lengths equences:= ' );
77
78 else
79
80 x=[x,zeros(1,n-m)];
81
82 z = x.*y;
83
84 disp (z, ' Multiplication result of two unequal
        lengths equences:= ' );
85
86 end
87
88
89 // Folding Operation
90
91 disp('Enter the input sequence to perform Folding
        Operation ');
92
93 x1 = input ( ' Enter the input sequence A := ' );
94 m = length (x1);
95 s = input ( ' Enter the starting point of original
        signal=' );

```

```

96 h = s + m -1;
97 n = s :1: h;
98
99 subplot (2 ,1 ,1)
100 plot(n,x1)
101 plot2d3 (n,x1)
102 xlabel ( ' n====>' )
103 ylabel ( ' Amplitude' )
104 title ( ' Original Sequence ' )
105
106 subplot (2 ,1 ,2)
107 disp(n);
108 disp(-n);
109 plot(-n,x1)
110 plot2d3 (-n,x1)
111 xlabel ( ' n====>' )
112 ylabel ( ' Amplitude' )
113 title ( ' Folded Sequence ' )
114
115 // Scaling Operation
116
117 disp('Enter the input sequence to perform Scaling
      Operation');
118
119 x2 = input( ' Enter input Sequence := ' );
120 m = length(x2);
121 s= input ( ' Enter starting point of original signal
      := ' )
122 h = s+m-1;
123 n = s :1: h;
124 C = input( 'Enter Compression Time Scaling factor: =
      ' )
125
126 n = s/C:1/C:h/C ;
127 disp(n);
128 figure;
129
130 subplot (2 ,1 ,1)

```

```

131 plot(x2)
132 plot2d3 (x2)
133 xlabel ( ' n====>' )
134 ylabel ( ' Amplitude' )
135 title ( ' Original Sequence ' )
136
137 subplot (2 ,1 ,2)
138 plot(n,x2)
139 plot2d3 (n,x2)
140 xlabel ( ' n====>' )
141 ylabel ( ' Amplitude' )
142 title ( ' Time Scaling – Compressed Sequence ' )
143
144 // shifting operation
145
146 disp('Enter the input sequence to perform shifting
      Operation');
147
148 x3 = input ( ' Enter the input sequence := ' )
149 m = length (x3);
150 lx = input ( ' Enter the starting point of original
      signal := ' )
151 hx = lx+m -1;
152 n = lx :1: hx;
153
154 d = input ( ' Enter the delay := ' )
155
156 figure;
157
158 subplot (2,1 ,1)
159 plot(n,x3)
160 plot2d3 (n,x3);
161 xlabel ( ' n====>' )
162 ylabel ( ' Amplitude' )
163 title ( ' Original Sequence' )
164
165 n = lx+d:1: hx+d;
166

```

```

167 subplot (2 ,1 ,2)
168 disp(n);
169 plot(n,x3)
170 plot2d3 (n,x3)
171 xlabel ( ' n====>' )
172 ylabel ( ' Amplitude' )
173 title ( ' Delayed Sequence ' )
174
175
176
177 // Enter the input sequences to perform Addition
    Operation
178 // Enter the sequence A= [1 3 5 7 9]
179 // Enter the sequence B= [1 3 5 ]
180 // Addition result of two unequal length sequences:=
181 // 2. 6. 10. 7. 9.
182 // Enter the input sequences to perform
    multiplication Operation
183 // Enter the sequence A= [1 3 5 7 9]
184 // Enter the sequence B= [1 3 5 ]
185 // Multiplication result of two unequal lengths
    equences:=
186 // 1. 9. 25. 0. 0.
187
188 // Enter the input sequence to perform Folding
    Operation
189 // Enter the input sequence A := [1 3 5 ]
190
191 // Enter the starting point of original signal=1
192 // 1. 2. 3.
193 // -1. -2. -3.
194
195 // Enter the input sequence to perform Scaling
    Operation
196 // Enter input Sequence := [1 3 5 7 9]
197 // Enter starting point of original signal:= 1
198
199 // Enter Compression Time Scaling factor: = 0.5

```

```

200
201 //      2.    4.    6.    8.    10.
202
203 // Enter the input sequence to perform shifting
      Operation
204 // Enter the input sequence := [1 3 5 ]
205 // Enter the starting point of original signal := 1
206 // Enter the delay := 0.4
207 //      1.4    2.4    3.4

```

---

**Scilab code Solution 3.2** To perform Energy and Average Power Operations on Various Signals and Sequences

```

1 //Experiment Number: 3.2
2 //Write a program to perform Energy and Average
      power operations on various Signals and Sequences
3 //Basic Simulation Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year I Sem
5 //Student Name:                               Enrolement Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Dr.Kantipudi MVV Prasad ,
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technlogy ,
      Hyderabad.
8 //

```

---

```

9
10 // OS : Windows 10.1
11 // Scilab 6.0.2
12
13
14 clc;
15 close
16 clear ;
17
18

```

```

19
20 // Energy and Average power of the given sequence
21
22 p = input('Enter the sequence = ');
23 M = length(p);
24 disp('The length of the Entered sequence is =')
25 disp(M)
26 sum = 0;
27 for i = 1:M,
28 sum=sum +(i*i);
29 end;
30 disp('Energy of the given sequence is = ');
31 Energy =sum
32 disp(Energy);
33 disp('Average Power of the given sequence is = ');
34 Average_power = sum/M
35 disp(Average_power)
36
37 // Energy and Average power of a signal
38
39 t = 0:0.01:4;
40 s = cos(2*%pi*t);
41 M = length(s);
42 disp('The length of the Entered Signal is =')
43 disp(M)
44
45 sum = 0;
46 for i = 1:M,
47 sum=sum+(i*i);
48 end;
49 disp('Energy of the given signal is = ');
50 Energy = sum
51 disp(Energy)
52 disp('Average Power of the given signal is = ');
53 Average_power = sum/M
54 disp(Average_power)
55
56

```

```
57
58 // Enter the sequence = [1 3 5 7 9]
59
60
61 // The length of the Entered sequence is =
62
63 // 5.
64
65 // Energy of the given sequence is =
66
67 // 55.
68
69 // Average Power of the given sequence is =
70
71 // 11.
72
73 // The length of the Entered Signal is =
74
75 // 401.
76
77 // Energy of the given signal is =
78
79 // 21574201.
80
81 // Average Power of the given signal is =
82
83 // 53801.
```

---

## Experiment: 4

# Finding the Even and Odd parts of Signal/Sequence and Real and Imaginary parts of Signal.

Scilab code Solution 4.1 Finding Even and Odd Parts of the Signal

```
1 //Experiment Number: 4.1
2 //Write a program to find Even and odd parts of the
  signal
3 //Basic Simulation Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year I Sem
5 //Student Name:                Enrolement Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Dr.Kantipudi MVV Prasad ,
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technlogy ,
  Hyderabad.
8 //


---


9
10 // OS : Windows 10.1
11 // Scilab 6.0.2
```

```

12
13
14 clc;
15 close
16 clear ;
17
18 // Even and odd parts of a signal
19
20 t=0:.005:4*%pi;
21
22 x=sin(t)+cos(t); // x(t)=sint(t)+cos(t)
23
24 subplot(2,2,1)
25 plot2d3(t,x)
26 xlabel('t');
27 ylabel('amplitude')
28 title('input Signal f(t)')
29
30 y=sin(-t)+cos(-t) // y=x(-t)
31 subplot(2,2,2)
32 plot2d3(t,y)
33 xlabel('t');
34 ylabel('Amplitude')
35 title('Input Signal f(t)=-t') ;
36
37 z=x+y
38 subplot(2,2,3);
39 plot2d3(t,z/2);
40 xlabel('t');
41 ylabel('Amplitude');
42 title('Even Part of the signal')
43
44 p=x-y;
45 subplot(2,2,4)
46 plot2d3(t,p/2)
47 xlabel('t');
48 ylabel('Amplitude');
49 title('Odd Part of the signal');

```

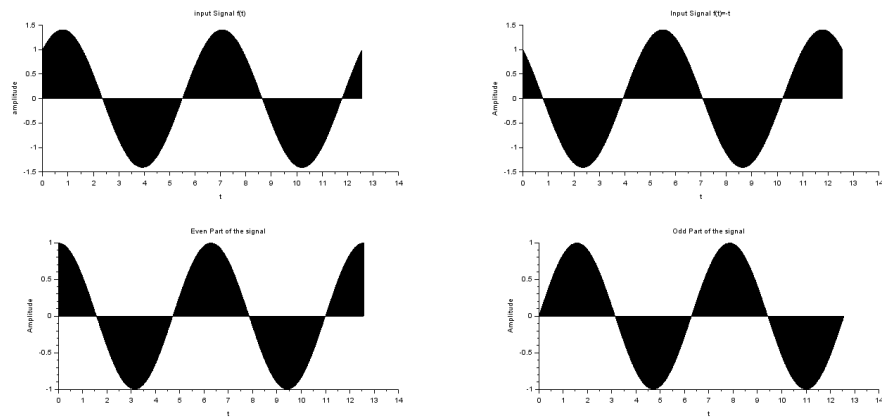


Figure 4.1: Finding Even and Odd Parts of the Signal

---

### Scilab code Solution 4.2 Finding Even and Odd Parts of Sequence

```

1 //Experiment Number: 4.2
2 //Write a program to find Even and odd parts of
  sequence
3 //Basic Simulation Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year I Sem
5 //Student Name:                               Enrolement Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Dr.Kantipudi MVV Prasad ,
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technlogy ,
  Hyderabad.
8 //

9
10 // OS : Windows 10.1
11 // Scilab 6.0.2

```

---

```

12
13
14 clc;
15 close ;
16 clear ;
17
18
19 // Even and Odd part of Sequence:
20
21 x = input('Enter the sequence : ');
22
23 y = -x;
24
25 subplot(2,2,1);
26 plot2d3(x);
27 xlabel('Time ----> ');
28 ylabel('Amplitude ---->');
29 title('Original signal f(t)');
30
31 subplot(2,2,2);
32 plot2d3(y);
33 xlabel('Time ----> ');
34 ylabel('Amplitude ---->');
35 title('Original signal f(-t)');
36
37 even =0.5*(x + y);
38
39 subplot(2,2,3);
40 plot(even);
41 xlabel('Time ----> ');
42 ylabel('Amplitude ---->');
43 title('Even part');
44
45 odd = 0.5*(x - y);
46
47 subplot(2,2,4);
48 plot2d3(odd);
49 xlabel('Time ----> ');

```

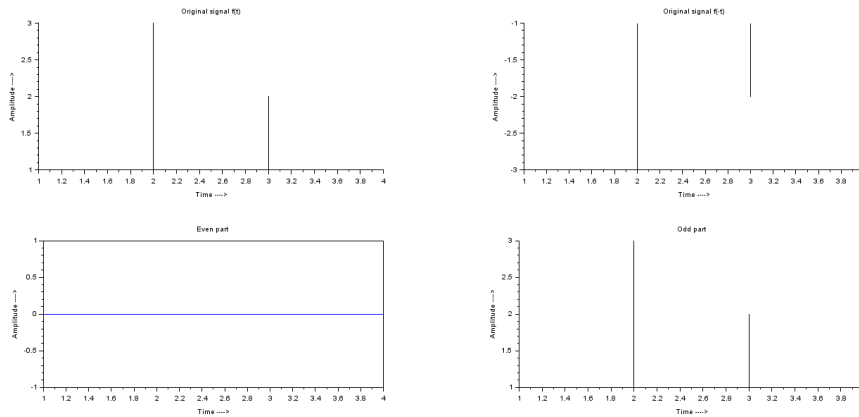


Figure 4.2: Finding Even and Odd Parts of Sequence

```

50 ylabel('Amplitude ——>');
51 title('Odd part');
52
53 // Enter the sequence : [1 3 2 1]

```

---

**Scilab code Solution 4.3** Finding Real and Imaginary parts of Signal or Sequence

```

1 //Experiment Number: 4.3
2 //Write a program to find real and imaginary parts
  of signal/Sequence
3 //Basic Simulation Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year I Sem
5 //Student Name:                               Enrolement Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Dr.Kantipudi MVV Prasad ,

```

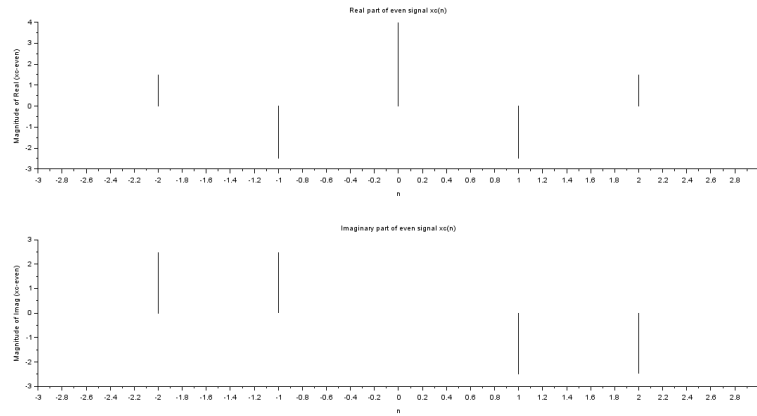


Figure 4.3: Finding Real and Imaginary parts of Signal or Sequence

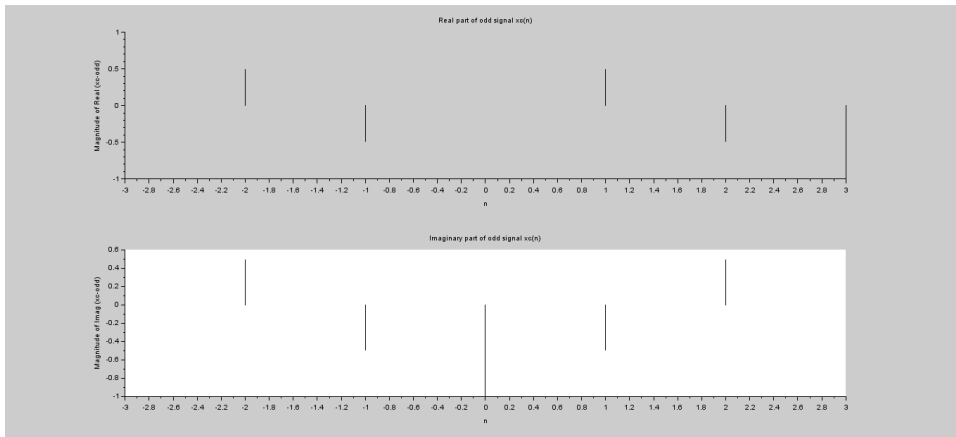


Figure 4.4: Finding Real and Imaginary parts of Signal or Sequence

```

7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technlogy ,
  // Hyderabad.
8 //


---


9
10 // OS : Windows 10.1
11 // Scilab 6.0.2
12
13
14 clc;
15 close
16 clear ;
17
18
19 // Real and Imaginary parts of even and odd signal:
20
21 x=input('Enter the complex Numbers Sequence: ');
22 n = -3 : 3;
23 xc = conj( x );
24 xc_folded = xc(: , $ : -1 : 1);
25 xc_even = 0.5 * [x + xc_folded];
26 xc_odd = 0.5 * [x - xc_folded];
27
28 subplot(2,1,1) ;
29 plot2d3(n , real(xc_even));
30 title('Real part of even signal xc(n)')
31 xlabel ( ' n ' );
32 ylabel ('Magnitude of Real (xc-even)');
33
34 subplot(2,1,2) ;
35 plot2d3( n , imag(xc_even) )
36 title('Imaginary part of even signal xc(n)')
37 xlabel ( ' n ' );
38 ylabel ('Magnitude of Imag (xc-even)');
39
40 figure;
41

```

```
42 subplot(2,1,1) ;
43 plot2d3( n , real(xc_odd));
44 title('Real part of odd signal xc(n)')
45 xlabel ( ' n ' );
46 ylabel ('Magnitude of Real (xc-odd)');
47
48 subplot(2,1,2) ;
49 plot2d3( n , imag(xc_odd));
50 title('Imaginary part of odd signal xc(n)')
51 xlabel ( ' n ' );
52 ylabel ('Magnitude of Imag (xc-odd)');
53
54 // Enter the complex Numbers Sequence: [3, 2+3*i,
      -3+2*i, 4-1*i, -2-3*i, 1-2*i, 1]
```

---

# Experiment: 5

## Convolution for Signals and sequences.

**Scilab code Solution 5.1** Convolution of any two signals and sequences

```
1 //Experiment Number: 5
2 //Write a program to perform convolution of any two
  signals and sequences.
3 //Basic Simulation Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year I Sem
5 //Student Name:                Enrolement Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Dr.Kantipudi MVV Prasad ,
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technlogy ,
  Hyderabad.
8 //


---


9
10 // OS : Windows 10.1
11 // Scilab 6.0.2
12
13
14 clc;
15 close
```

```

16 clear ;
17
18 // Convolution of two Sequences
19
20 x=input('Enter the Input Sequence : ');
21 h=input('Enter the Impulse Sequence : ');
22
23 subplot(3,1,1);
24 plot2d3(x);
25 plot(x)
26 title('Input Sequence')
27 xlabel (' n ');
28 ylabel ('x(n)');
29
30 subplot(3,1,2);
31 plot2d3(h);
32 plot(h);
33 title('Impulse Sequence')
34 xlabel (' n ');
35 ylabel ('h(n)');
36
37
38 Y= conv(x,h);
39 disp('Convolved output =');
40 disp(Y);
41 subplot(3,1,3);
42 plot2d3(Y);
43 plot(Y);
44 title("Linear Convolution of two Sequences");
45 xlabel (' n ');
46 ylabel ('Y(n)');
47
48
49 // Convolution of two Signals
50
51 t = 1:20;
52 x = sin(t);
53 h = squarewave(t);

```

```

54
55 figure();
56 subplot(3,1,1);
57 plot2d3(x);
58 plot(x);
59 title('Input Signal')
60 xlabel (' n ');
61 ylabel ('x(n)');
62
63 subplot(3,1,2);
64 plot2d3(h);
65 plot(h);
66 title('Impulse Response')
67 xlabel (' n ');
68 ylabel ('h(n)');
69
70 o = conv(x,h);
71
72 subplot(3,1,3);
73 plot2d3(o);
74 plot(o);
75 title("Convolution of two Signals");
76
77 xlabel (' n ');
78 ylabel ('Y(n)');
79
80 // Input Paramaters
81 // Enter the Input Sequence : [1 2 3]
82 // Enter the Impulse Sequence : [-1 2 2]
83 // Convoluted output =
84 // -1.  0.  3.  10.  6.

```

---

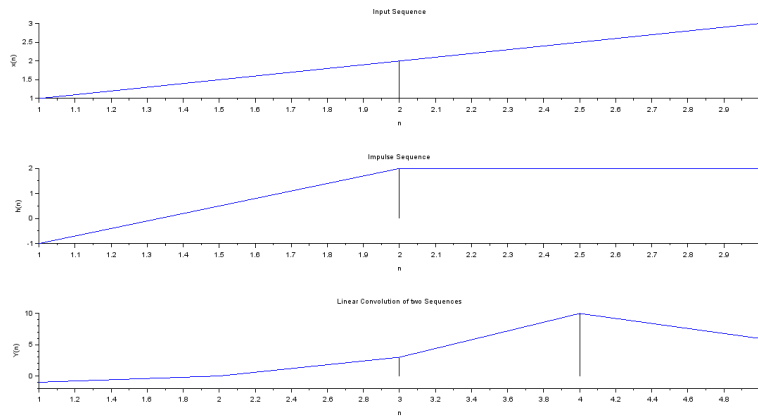


Figure 5.1: Convolution of any two signals and sequences

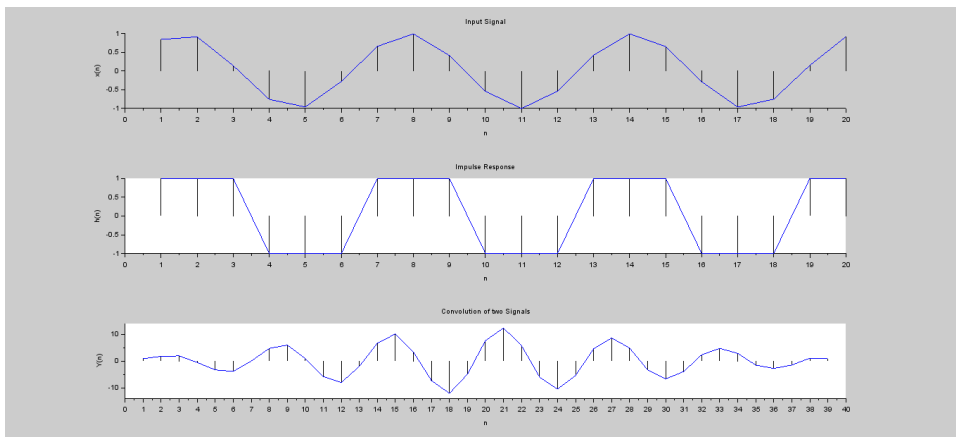


Figure 5.2: Convolution of any two signals and sequences

# Experiment: 6

## Auto Correlation and Cross Correlation for Signals and Sequences.

Scilab code Solution 6.1 Auto correlation of signals and sequences

```
1 //Experiment Number: 6.1
2 //Write a program to compute Auto correlation and
   Cross correlation between signals and sequences.
3 //Basic Simulation Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year I Sem
5 //Student Name:                               Enrolement Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Dr.Kantipudi MVV Prasad ,
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technlogy ,
   Hyderabad.
8 //


---


9
10 // OS : Windows 10.1
11 // Scilab 6.0.2
12
13
```

```

14 clc;
15 close
16 clear ;
17
18 // Auto correlation of a sequence
19
20
21 a = input('Enter the sequence .....: ');
22
23 res = xcorr(a);
24
25 disp(res);
26
27 subplot(2,1,1);
28 plot2d3(a);
29 xlabel('----> Samples');
30 ylabel('----> Amplitude');
31 title('Input Sequence');
32
33 subplot(2,1,2);
34 plot2d3(res);
35 xlabel('----> Samples');
36 ylabel('----> Amplitude');
37 title('Output Sequence');
38
39 // Auto correlation of a signal
40
41
42 t = 0:0.01:2;
43 a = cos(2 * %pi * t);
44 res = xcorr(a);
45
46 figure();
47
48 subplot(2,1,1);
49 plot(a);
50 xlabel('----> Samples');
51 ylabel('----> Amplitude');

```

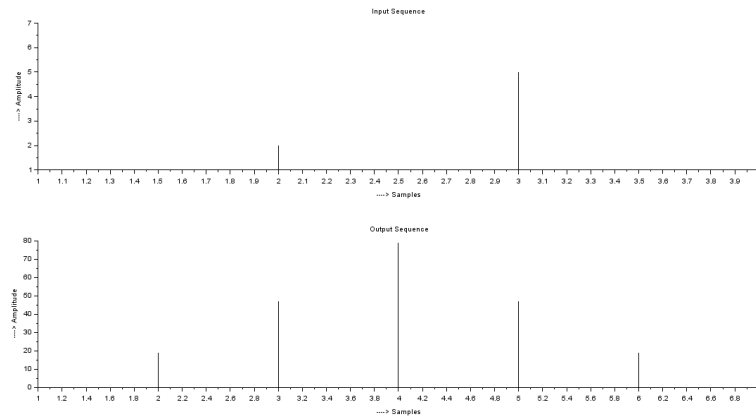


Figure 6.1: Auto correlation of signals and sequences

```

52 title('Input Sequence');
53
54 subplot(2,1,2);
55 plot(res);
56 xlabel('----> Samples');
57 ylabel('----> Amplitude');
58 title('Output Sequence');
59
60 // Input Arguments
61
62 // Enter the sequence .....: [ 1 2 5 7]
63
64 // 7. 19. 47. 79. 47. 19. 7.

```

---

### Scilab code Solution 6.2 Cross correlation of signals and sequences

```

1 //Experiment Number: 6.2

```

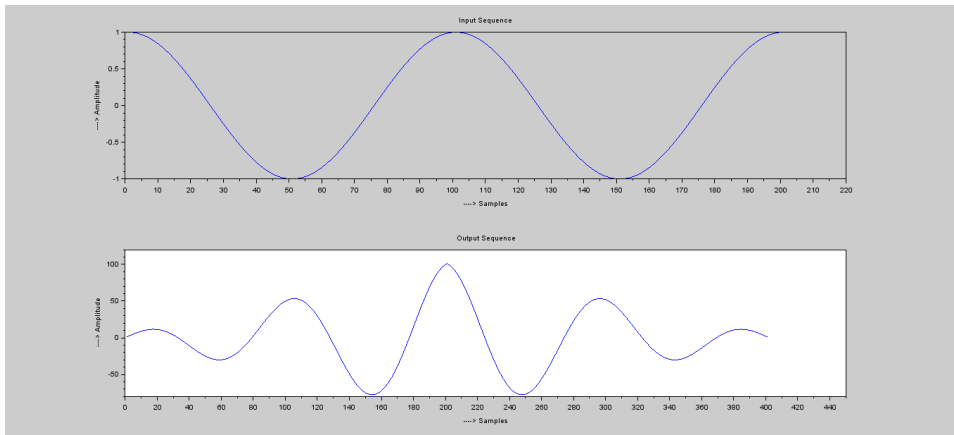


Figure 6.2: Auto correlation of signals and sequences

```

2 //Write a program to compute Cross correlation
  between signals and sequences.
3 //Basic Simulation Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year I Sem
5 //Student Name:                               Enrolement Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Dr.Kantipudi MVV Prasad ,
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technlogy ,
  Hyderabad.
8 //

9
10 // OS : Windows 10.1
11 // Scilab 6.0.2
12
13
14 clc;
15 close
16 clear ;
17
18 // Cross correlation of a two sequences
19
20 a = input('Enter the first sequence .....: ');

```

```

21 b = input('Enter the second sequence ...: ');
22
23 r =xcorr(a,b);
24
25 subplot(3,1,1);
26 plot2d3(a);
27 xlabel('----> Samples');
28 ylabel('----> Amplitude');
29 title('Input Sequence(1)');
30
31 subplot(3,1,2);
32 plot2d3(b);
33 xlabel('----> Samples');
34 ylabel('----> Amplitude');
35 title('Input Sequence(2)');
36
37 subplot(3,1,3);
38 plot2d3(r);
39 xlabel('----> Samples');
40 ylabel('----> Amplitude');
41 title('Cross correlation of a two sequences');
42
43 // Cross correlation of a two signals
44
45
46 t = 0:0.01:2;
47 a = cos(2 *%pi * t);
48 b = sin(2 *%pi * t);
49 res = xcorr(a,b);
50 figure();
51
52 subplot(3,1,1);
53 plot(a);
54 xlabel('----> Samples');
55 ylabel('----> Amplitude');
56 title('Input signal(1)');
57
58 subplot(3,1,2);

```

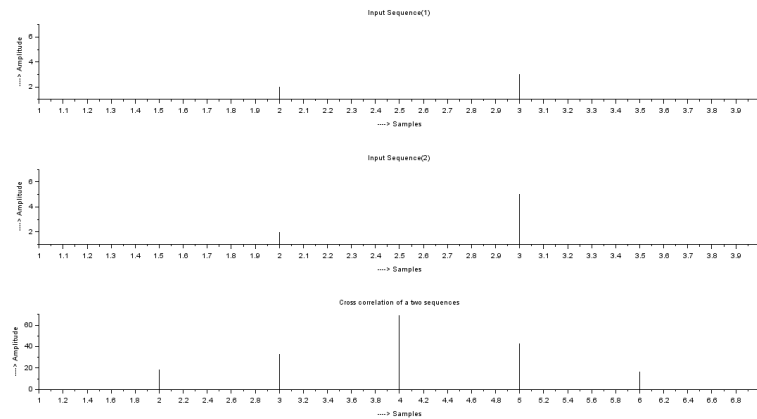


Figure 6.3: Cross correlation of signals and sequences

```

59 plot(b);
60 xlabel('----> Samples');
61 ylabel('----> Amplitude');
62 title('Input Signal(2)');
63
64 subplot(3,1,3);
65 plot(res);
66 xlabel('----> Samples');
67 ylabel('----> Amplitude');
68 title('Cross correlation of a two signals');
69
70 // Enter the first sequence .....: [ 1 2 3 7]
71
72 // Enter the second sequence .....: [ 1 2 5 7]

```

---

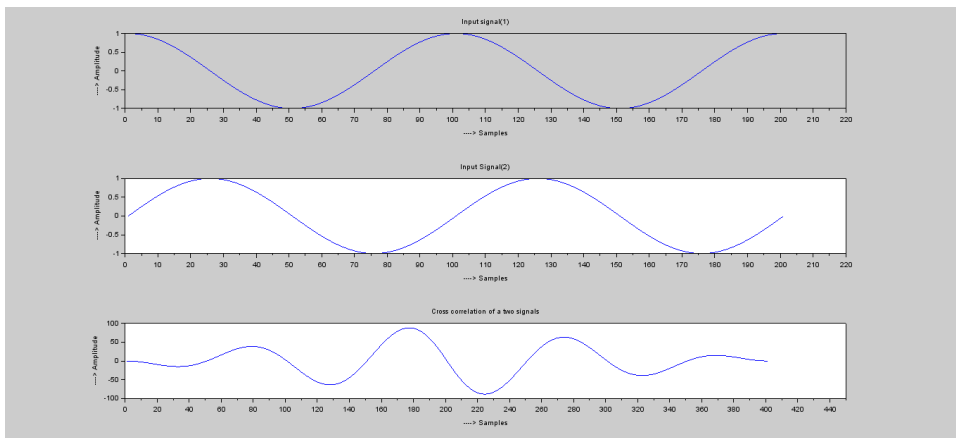


Figure 6.4: Cross correlation of signals and sequences

## Experiment: 7

# Verification of Linearity and Time Invariance Properties of a given Continuous/Discrete System

**Scilab code Solution 7.1** Verifying linearity property of a given discrete system

```
1 //Experiment Number: 7.1
2 //Write a program to Verify linearity property of a
  given continuous/discrete system.
3 //Basic Simulation Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year I Sem
5 //Student Name:                Enrolement Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Dr.Kantipudi MVV Prasad ,
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technlogy ,
  Hyderabad.
8 //
```

---

```
9
10
```

```

11 // OS : Windows 10.1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
14 clc;
15 clear all;
16 close ;
17
18 // Enter two input sequences and impulse sequence
19
20 x1 = input (' Enter the samples of x1 ');
21
22 x2 = input (' Enter the samples of x2 ');
23
24 if(length(x1)~=length(x2))
25
26 disp('Error...!: Lengths of two input sequences [x1
    and x2] are different'); return;
27
28 end;
29
30 h = input (' Enter the samples of h ');
31
32 //Length of the output sequence
33
34 N = length(x1) + length(h) -1;
35
36 disp('length of the output signal will be ');
37
38 disp(N);
39
40 // Enter scaling factors
41
42 a1 = input (' The scale factor a1 is ');
43 a2 = input (' The scale factor a2 is ');
44
45 x = a1 * x1 + a2 * x2;
46
47 // Response of x and x1

```

```

48
49 yo1 = conv(x,h);
50
51 y1 = conv(x1,h);
52
53 // scaled response of x1
54
55 y1s = a1 * y1;
56
57 // Response of x2
58
59 y2 = conv(x2,h);
60
61 //Scaled Response of x2
62
63 y2s = a2 * y2;
64
65 yo2 = y1s + y2s;
66
67 disp ('Input signal x1 is ');
68 disp(x1);
69
70 disp ('Input signal x2 is ');
71 disp(x2);
72
73 disp ('Output Sequence yo1 is ');
74 disp(yo1);
75
76 disp ('Output Sequence yo2 is ');
77 disp(yo2);
78
79 if ( yo1 == yo2 )
80
81 disp(' yo1 = yo2. Hence the LTI system is LINEAR ')
82
83 end;
84
85 // Enter the samples of x1 [ 1 5 7 9]

```

```

86
87 // Enter the samples of x2 [ 4 3 2 2]
88
89 // Enter the samples of h [1 2 2 2]
90
91
92 // length of the output signal will be
93
94 // 7.
95 // The scale factor a1 is 2
96
97 // The scale factor a2 is 3
98
99
100 // Input signal x1 is
101
102 // 1. 5. 7. 9.
103
104 // Input signal x2 is
105
106 // 4. 3. 2. 2.
107
108 // Output Sequence yo1 is
109
110 // 14. 47. 86. 130. 126. 88. 48.
111
112 // Output Sequence yo2 is
113
114 // 14. 47. 86. 130. 126. 88. 48.
115
116 // yo1 = yo2. Hence the LTI system is LINEAR

```

---

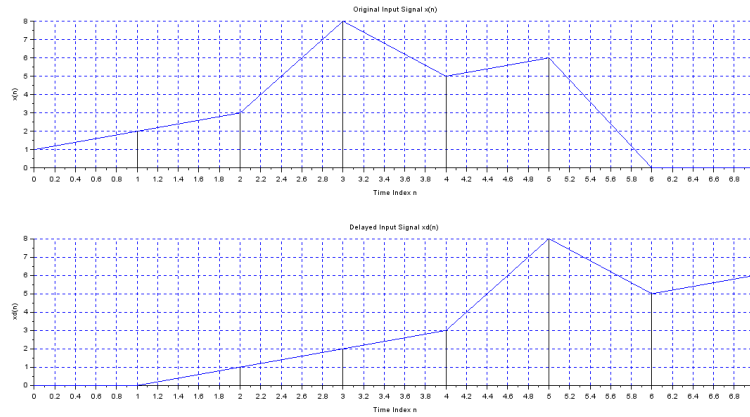


Figure 7.1: Verifying the Time Invariance Property of a given Discrete System

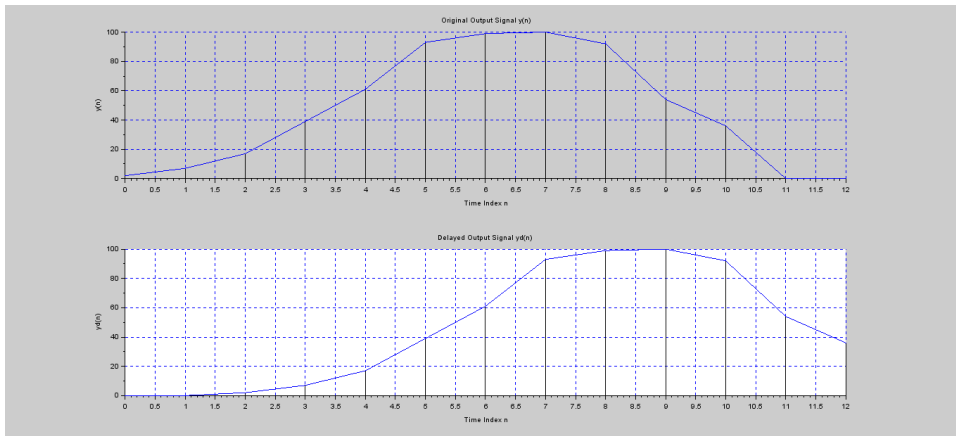


Figure 7.2: Verifying the Time Invariance Property of a given Discrete System

**Scilab code Solution 7.2** Verifying the Time Invariance Property of a given Discrete System

```
1 //Experiment Number: 7.2
2 //Write a program to Verify the Time Invariance of a
   given Discrete System.
3 //Basic Simulation Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year I Sem
5 //Student Name:           Enrolement Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Dr.Kantipudi MVV Prasad ,
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technlogy ,
   Hyderabad.
8 //


---


9
10
11 // OS : Windows 10.1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
14 clc;
15 clear all;
16 close ;
17
18 // Entering two input sequences
19
20 x = input( ' Enter the samples of signal x(n) ' );
21 h = input( ' Enter the samples of signal h(n) ' );
22
23 // original response
24
25 y = conv(x,h);
26
27 disp( ' Enter a POSITIVE number for delay ' );
28
29 d = input( ' Desired delay of the signal is ' );
30
31 //Delayed input
```

```

32
33 xd = [zeros(1,d), x];
34
35 nxd = 0 : length(xd)-1;
36
37 //Delayed output
38
39 yd = conv(xd,h);
40
41 nyd = 0:length(yd)-1;
42
43 disp(' Original Input Signal x(n) is ');
44 disp(x);
45 disp(' Delayed Input Signal xd(n) is ');
46 disp(xd);
47 disp(' Original Output Signal y(n) is ');
48 disp(y);
49 disp(' Delayed Output Signal yd(n) is ');
50 disp(yd);
51
52 xp = [x , zeros(1,d)];
53 subplot(2,1,1);
54 plot2d3(nxd,xp);
55 plot(nxd,xp);
56 xgrid(2);
57
58 xlabel(' Time Index n ');
59 ylabel(' x(n) ');
60 title(' Original Input Signal x(n) ');
61
62 subplot(2,1,2);
63 plot2d3(nxd,xd);
64 plot(nxd,xd);
65 xgrid(2)
66
67 xlabel(' Time Index n ');
68 ylabel(' xd(n) ');
69 title(' Delayed Input Signal xd(n) ');

```

```

70
71 yp = [y zeros(1,d)];
72
73 figure;
74
75 subplot(2,1,1);
76 plot2d3(nyd,yp);
77 plot(nyd,yp);
78 xgrid(2)
79
80 xlabel( ' Time Index n ' );
81 ylabel( ' y(n) ' );
82 title( ' Original Output Signal y(n) ' );
83
84 subplot(2,1,2);
85 plot2d3(nyd,yd);
86 plot(nyd,yd);
87 xgrid(2)
88
89 xlabel( ' Time Index n ' );
90 ylabel( ' yd(n) ' );
91 title( ' Delayed Output Signal yd(n) ' );
92
93
94 // Enter the samples of signal x(n) [ 1 2 3 8 5 6]
95
96 // Enter the samples of signal h(n) [2 3 5 4 4 6]
97
98
99 // Enter a POSITIVE number for delay
100 // Desired delay of the signal is 2
101
102
103 // Original Input Signal x(n) is
104
105 // 1. 2. 3. 8. 5. 6.
106
107 // Delayed Input Signal xd(n) is

```

```
108
109 // 0. 0. 1. 2. 3. 8. 5. 6.
110
111 // Original Output Signal y(n) is
112
113 // 2. 7. 17. 39. 61. 93. 99. 100.
    92. 54. 36.
114
115 // Delayed Output Signal yd(n) is
116
117 // 0. 0. 2. 7. 17. 39. 61. 93. 99.
    100. 92. 54. 36.
```

---

## Experiment: 8

# Computation of Unit sample, Unit step and Sinusoidal responses of the given LTI system and verifying its physical realizability

Scilab code Solution 8.1 Verifying Stability of a given LTI System

```
1 //Experiment Number: 8
2 //Write a program to compute the Unit sample , unit
   step and sinusoidal response of the given LTI
   system and verifying its stability .
3 //Basic Simulation Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year I Sem
5 //Student Name:           Enrolement Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Dr.Kantipudi MVV Prasad ,
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technlogy ,
   Hyderabad .
8 //
```

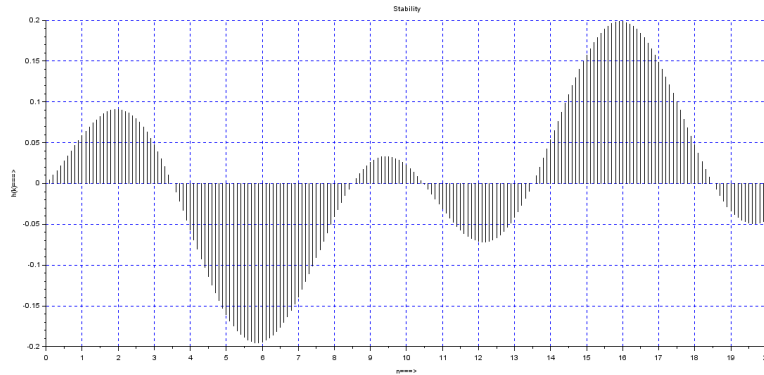


Figure 8.1: Verifying Stability of a given LTI System

---

```

9
10 // OS : Windows 10.1
11 // Scilab 6.0.2
12
13 // Stability of a given LTI System:
14
15 clc;
16 clear all;
17 close;
18
19 n=0:0.1:20;
20
21 h= input("Enter the System Equation : "); // 0.2*sin
      (0.3*n).*cos(0.2*%pi*n)
22
23 sum=0;
24
25 for k=1:201
26 if abs(h(k))<10^(-6)
27 end
28 sum=sum+h(k);

```

```

29 end
30 disp('The summation value is .....: ');
31 disp(sum);
32
33 if sum > 5.0983e+008
34 disp('The System is unstable');
35 else
36 disp('The System is stable');
37 end;
38 plot2d3(n,h);
39 xgrid(2);
40 xlabel ( ' n====>' )
41 ylabel ( ' h(k)====>' )
42 title ( ' Stability ' )
43
44 // Enter the System Equation : 0.2*sin(0.3*n).*cos
    (0.2*%pi.*(n-1))
45
46
47 // The summation value is .....:
48
49 //    0.5909252
50
51 // The System is stable

```

---

# Experiment: 9

## Gibbs Phenomenon Simulation

Scilab code Solution 9.1 Verifying the Gibbs phenomenon

```
1
2 //Experiment Number: 9
3 //Write a program to verify the Gibbs phenomenon
4 //Basic Simulation Laboratory
5 //B.Tech II Year I Sem
6 //Student Name:                               Enrolement Number:
7 // Course Instructor: Dr.Kantipudi MVV Prasad ,
8 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technlogy ,
   Hyderabad.
9 //


---


10
11 // OS : Windows 10.1
12 // Scilab 6.0.2
13
14 clc;
15 clear all;
16 close ;
```

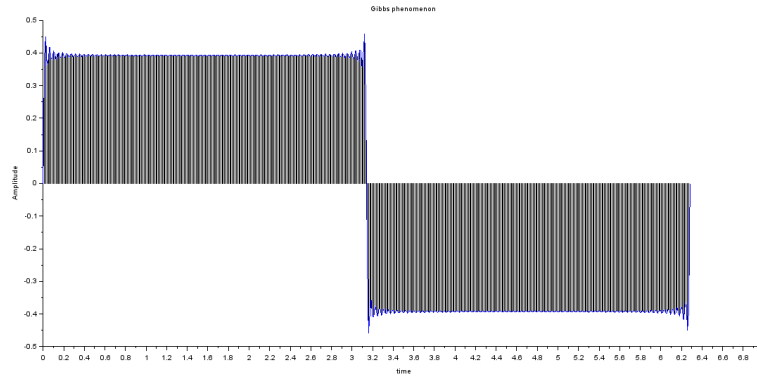


Figure 9.1: Verifying the Gibbs phenomenon

```

17
18 J= 500 //number of points
19 x=linspace(0,2*%pi, J);
20 f= sign(x); //returns array same size as x
21 kp=0.*x; //multiplies everything by x starting with
    0
22 t=150
23 for k=1:2:t
24 kp=kp+(1/2)*sin(k*x)/k;
25 end
26
27 plot2d3(x, kp);
28 plot(x, kp);
29 xlabel('time');
30 ylabel('Amplitude');
31 title('Gibbs phenomenon');

```

---

## Experiment: 10

# Finding the Fourier Transform of a given signal and plotting its magnitude and phase spectrum

**Scilab code Solution 10.1** To find the Fourier Transform of a given signal and plotting its magnitude and phase spectrum

```
1 //Experiment Number: 10
2 //Write a program to find the Fourier Transform of a
   given signal and plotting its magnitude and
   phase spectrum.
3 //Basic Simulation Laboratory
4 //B.Tech II Year I Sem
5 //Student Name:           Enrolement Number:
6 // Course Instructor: Dr.Kantipudi MVV Prasad ,
7 // Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technlogy ,
   Hyderabad.
```

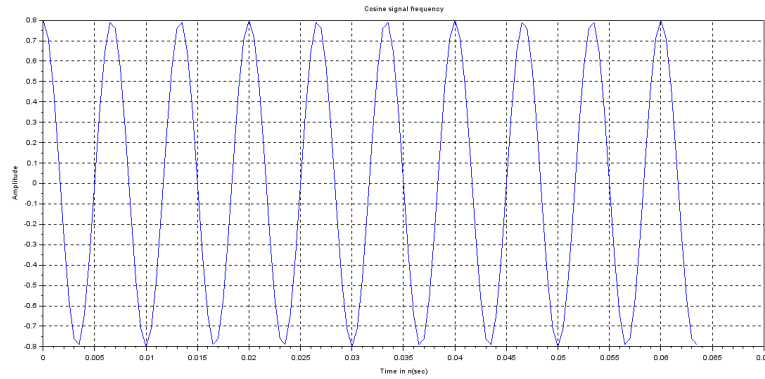


Figure 10.1: To find the Fourier Transform of a given signal and plotting its magnitude and phase spectrum

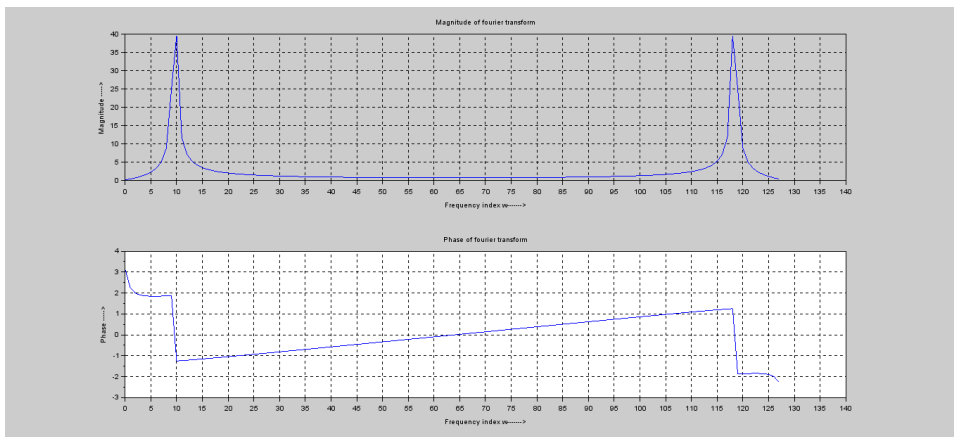


Figure 10.2: To find the Fourier Transform of a given signal and plotting its magnitude and phase spectrum

```

8 //


---


9
10 // OS : Windows 10.1
11 // Scilab 6.0.2
12
13 clc;
14 clear all;
15 close ;
16
17 f=150 //(' Frequency in hertz ');
18 Fs=2000 //('Samplinf freq in khz ');
19 Ts=1/(Fs);
20 N=128 //('DFT sequence ');
21 n=[0:N-1]*Ts;
22 x=0.8*cos(2*%pi*f*n);
23 plot(n,x);
24 set(gca(), "grid", [1 1]);
25 data_bounds=( [0 -1 ; 0.05 1]);
26 title(' Cosine signal frequency ');
27 xlabel(' Time in n(sec) ');
28 ylabel(' Amplitude');
29 Y=fft(x);
30 w=0:N-1;
31 figure;
32 Xmag=abs(Y);
33 subplot(2,1,1);
34 plot(w,Xmag);
35 set(gca(), "grid", [1 1]);
36 title(' Magnitude of fourier transform ');
37 xlabel(' Frequency index w————> ');
38 ylabel(' Magnitude ———> ');
39
40 Xphase= atan(imag(Y),real(Y));
41
42 subplot(2,1,2);
43 plot(w,Xphase);

```

```
44 set(gca(),"grid",[1 1]);
45 title(' Phase of fourier transform ');
46 xlabel(' Frequency index w————> ');
47 ylabel(' Phase ———> ');
```

---