



overlapSave($x_m(n)$, $x_{m-1}(n)$, $h(n)$)

for the first iteration, the value of $x_{m-1}(n)$ data will be vector of zeros.

$x(n) = x_{m-1}(n) \parallel x_m(n)$
 $N = \text{length of } x(n)$

Make the length of $x(n)$ to be power of 2.
(Append 0 if required)

$y = \text{overlapSave}(x(n), h(n))$

This is a traditional overlapSave method explained in the subsequent section

Discard $x_{m-1}(n)$ related data from the output y

$x_{m-1}(n) = x_m(n)$

Repeat the procedure until the end of the sequence