#### Class works:

### Task 1: To perform IIR system using MATLAB

#### Code:

```
%IIR system
clc;
clear all;
close all;
Nx=51;
b=[0.5,0.7,0.6,0.4];
a=[1,0.4,-0.3,0.2];
n = (0:Nx-1);
x=sin(2*pi*0.125*n);
y=filter(b,a,x);
figure(1)
stem(n,x),xlabel('Sample index k'),
ylabel('X'),
hold on
stem(n,y),xlabel('Sample index k'),
ylabel('Y'),
```

#### Output:

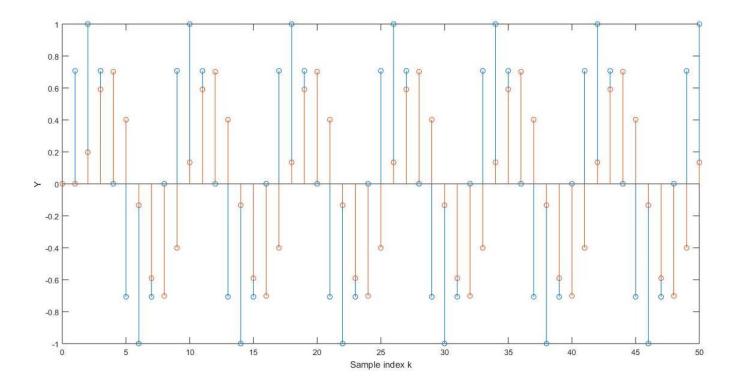


Figure 4.1: to perform IIR system using MATLAB

# Task 2: To perform FIR system using MATLAB Code:

```
%FIR
Nx=51;
b=[0.5,0.7,0.6,0.4];
a=1;
n=(0:Nx-1);
x=sin(2*pi*0.125*n);
y=filter(b,a,x);
figure(1)
stem(n,x),xlabel('Sample index k'),
ylabel('X'),
hold on
stem(n,y),xlabel('Sample index k'),
ylabel('Y'),
```

### Output:

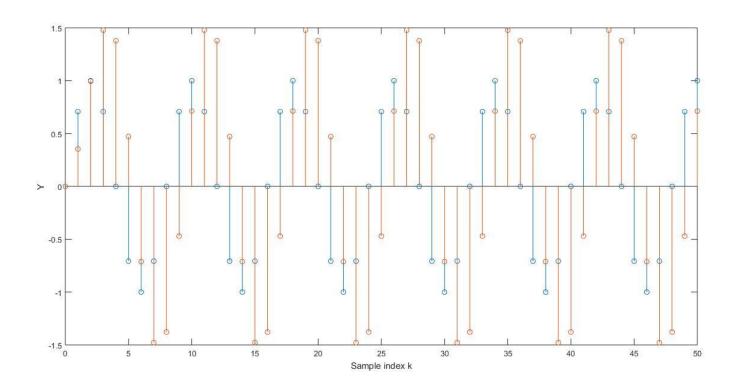


Figure 4.2 : to perform FIR system using MATLAB

## Task 3: To perform FIR cascade form for the LTI system of transfer function

#### Code:

## Task 4: factorization of a cascade realization for IIR Transfer Function Code:

```
format long
num=input('Numerator coefficient vector=');
den=input('Denominator coefficient vector=');
[z,p,k]=tf2zp(num,den)
sos=zp2sos(z,p,k)
Output:
Numerator coefficient vector=[0 .5 .77 0 .8]
Denominator coefficient vector=[1 2 0 3 -5]
 -1.957540408099285 + 0.00000000000000000
  0.208770204049642 + 0.879640394007509i
 0.208770204049642 - 0.879640394007509i
p =
 -2.678405406629794 + 0.00000000000000000i
 -0.119284504658155 + 1.421821927645391i
-0.119284504658155 - 1.421821927645391i
  0.916974415946106 + 0.0000000000000000i
k = 0.500000000000000
sos =Columns 1 through 2
                     0.500000000000000
   Columns 3 through 4
                      1.0000000000000000
   0.978770204049642
   0.817352220868614
                     1.000000000000000
 Columns 5 through 6
   1.761430990683688 -2.456029233411247
  0.238569009316309 2.035806386984795
```

## Task 5: parallel realization of an iir transfer Function Code:

```
num=input('Numerator coefficient vector=');
den=input('Denominator coefficient vector=');
[r1,p1,k1]=residuez(num,den);
[r2, p2, k2] = residue(num, den);
disp('Parallel form I')
disp('Residues are');disp(r1);
disp('poles are at');disp(p1);
disp('Constant value');disp(k1);
disp('Parallel form II')
disp('Residues are');disp(r2);
disp('poles are at'); disp(p2);
disp('Constant value');disp(k2);
Output:
Numerator coefficient vector=[2 3 .7 8]
Denominator coefficient vector=[4 9 .2 3]
Parallel form I
Residues are
  0.056496083611412 + 0.0000000000000000i
 -1.111581375139039 + 0.103230326430492i
 -1.111581375139039 - 0.103230326430492i
  disp('poles are at');disp(p1);
poles are at
 0.056571662715245 + 0.560511856507696i
  0.056571662715245 - 0.560511856507696i
Constant value
   2.666666666666667
Parallel form II
Residues are
 -0.133508342899272 + 0.00000000000000000
 -0.120745828550364 - 0.617214629029749i
 -0.120745828550364 + 0.617214629029749i
poles are at
 -2.363143325430491 + 0.00000000000000000
  0.056571662715245 + 0.560511856507696i
```

0.056571662715245 - 0.560511856507696i

Constant value

0.500000000000000

### Task 6: Spectral analysis of signal

```
Code:
clc;
 clear all;
 close all;
 f1=30; % signal freq
 fs=128; %sampling freq
N=256;%no. of samples
N1=1024; %no. of FFT points
 n=0:N-1;% index n
 f=(0:N1-1)*fs/N1; %defining the frequency points [axis]
 x=cos(2*pi*f1*n/fs);
XR=abs(fft(x,N1)); % magnitude of FFT using no windowing
 xh=hamming(N); %hamming samples
 xw=x.*xh'; %window the signal
 XH=abs(fft(xw,N1)); % magnitude of windowed signal
 subplot(2,1,1);
plot(f(1:N1/2), 20*log10(XR(1:N1/2)/max(XR)));
 title('spectrum of x(t) using rectangular windows');
grid;
 xlabel('Frequency, Hz');
 ylabel('Normalized Magnitude, [dB]');
  subplot(2,1,2);
 plot(f(1:N1/2), 20*log10(XH(1:N1/2)/max(XH)));
 title('spectrum of x(t) using rectangular windows');
 grid;
 xlabel('Frequency, Hz');
 ylabel('Normalized Magnitude, [dB]');
```

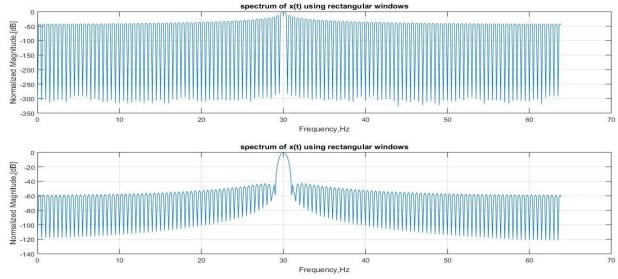


Figure 4.3: Spectrum analysis using rectangular window

#### Home works:

### Task 1: To perform IIR system using MATLAB

#### Code:

```
Nx=51;
b=[0,.28,.44,.09];
a=[.6,.5,.19,-.5];
n=(0:Nx-1);
x=sin(2*pi*0.125*n);
y=filter(b,a,x);
figure(1)
stem(n,x),xlabel('Sample index k'),
ylabel('X'),
hold on
stem(n,y),xlabel('Sample index k'),
ylabel('Y'),
```

#### Output:

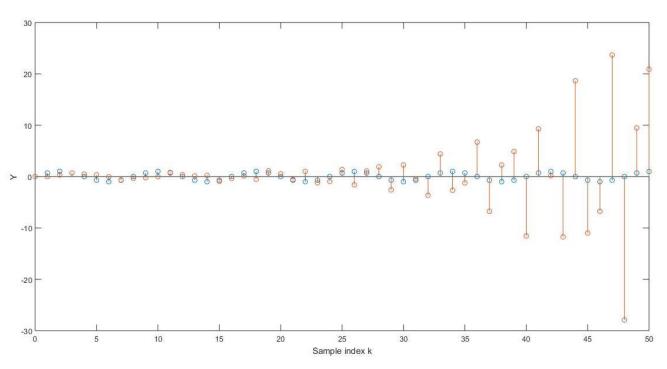


Figure 4.4: to perform IIR system using MATLAB

#### Task 2: To perform FIR system using MATLAB

#### Code:

```
Nx=51;
b=[0,.28,.44,.09];a=1;
n=(0:Nx-1);
x=sin(2*pi*0.125*n);
```

```
y=filter(b,a,x);
figure(1)
stem(n,x),xlabel('Sample index k'),
ylabel('X'),
hold on
stem(n,y),xlabel('Sample index k'),
ylabel('Y'),
```

#### Output:

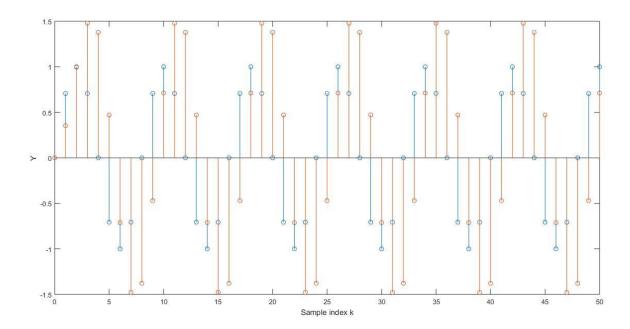


Figure 4.5: to perform FIR system using MATLAB

## Task 3: factorization of a cascade realization for IIR Transfer Function Code:

```
k = 2
sos =Columns 1 through 4
                                             2.0000000000000000
1.0000000000000000
                        1.0000000000000000
                                            2.0000000000000000
                    0
1.0000000000000000
  Columns 5 through 6
  -0.865720125456957
                                         0
   1.465720125456958
                        1.108903410895386
Task 4: parallel realization of an IIR transfer Function
Code:
num=input('Numerator coefficient vector=');
den=input('Denominator coefficient vector=');
[r1,p1,k1]=residuez(num,den);
[r2,p2,k2] = residue (num, den);
disp('Parallel form I')
disp('Residues are');disp(r1);
disp('poles are at'); disp(p1);
disp('Constant value');disp(k1);
disp('Parallel form II')
disp('Residues are');disp(r2);
disp('poles are at');disp(p2);
disp('Constant value');disp(k2);
Output:
Numerator coefficient vector=[15 -6]
Denominator coefficient vector=[3 .5 -.5]
Parallel form I
Residues are
   5.400000000000000
  -0.400000000000000
    disp('poles are at'); disp(p1);
poles are at
  -0.500000000000000
   0.3333333333333333
Constant value
Parallel form II
Residues are
   5.400000000000000
  -0.400000000000000
poles are at
  -0.500000000000000
   0.333333333333333
Constant value
```