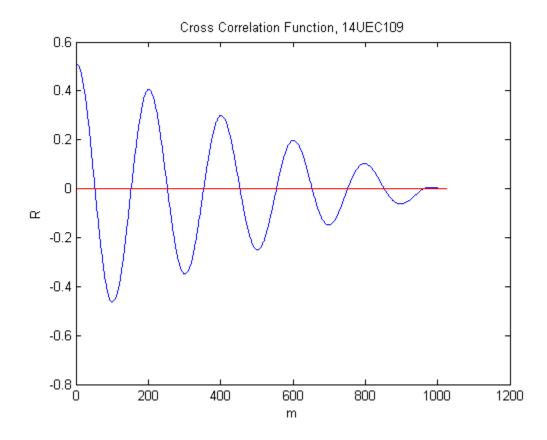
```
%Write a simple MATLAB program to perform the CCF. Use your routine to plot
%the crosscorrelation of given signal
close all; %close open figures and windows generated by running MATLAB code
clear all; %clear the workspace
            %clear the command window
clc;
f = 1;
                 %Frequency of given signal x(t)
Fs = 200;
                 %Sampling Frequency
N = 1024;
                 %Total no. of samples
m=1:1:N+1;
                  %Sampling index
n=1:1:N-m+1;
                  %represets time for discrete sampled function
%For two wide sense stationary (WSS) processes x(t) and y(t),
w = randn(1,N);
                   %A zero-mean, unit variance of the Gaussian random process
x = \sin(2*pi*f*n/Fs);%One of the given functions the CCF is being found for
                       %The other of the given functions whose CCF is needed
y = x + w;
                       %Initialising the CCF matrix
R=zeros(N+1);
%Finding Cross Correlation Function
for m=1:1:N+1
                              %Loop running over sampling index m
    for n=1:1:N-m+1
                              %Loop for summation for a fixed discrete time n
       R(m)=R(m)+(x(n)*y(n+m-1))/N; %Sampled Cross correlation function
    end;
end;
%Plotting samples of CCF vs. sampling index m
m=1:1:N+1;
                      %Sampling index
figure
                      %Will open a new figure
                      %Plot R vs m
plot(m,R);
xlabel('m');
                     \mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{\$Y}}} axis represents m, the sampling index \mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{\$Y}}} axis represents R, the sampled CCF
ylabel('R');
title('Cross Correlation Function, 14UEC109'); %Title of the plot
```

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Published with MATLAB® 7.9