

The following page has the help file from MATLAB[®] for the FIRLS function. Design a 9th order low pass filter using FIRLS which has a sample frequency of 11025 Hz. The ideal filter to use for the design has a pass band from 0 Hz to 1500 Hz and a stop band from 1800 Hz to $f_s/2$. After doing your design in MATLAB[®] plot the magnitude plot for your filter.

```
>> help firls
```

firls Linear-phase FIR filter design using least-squares error minimization.

B=firls(N,F,A) returns a length N+1 linear phase (real, symmetric coefficients) FIR filter which has the best approximation to the desired frequency response described by F and A in the least squares sense. F is a vector of frequency band edges in pairs, in ascending order between 0 and 1. 1 corresponds to the Nyquist frequency or half the sampling frequency. A is a real vector the same size as F which specifies the desired amplitude of the frequency response of the resultant filter B. The desired response is the line connecting the points (F(k),A(k)) and (F(k+1),A(k+1)) for odd k; firls treats the bands between F(k+1) and F(k+2) for odd k as "transition bands" or "don't care" regions. Thus the desired amplitude is piecewise linear with transition bands. The integrated squared error is minimized.

For filters with a gain other than zero at $F_s/2$, e.g., highpass and bandstop filters, N must be even. Otherwise, N will be incremented by one. Alternatively, you can use a trailing 'h' flag to design a type 4 linear phase filter and avoid incrementing N.

```
% Example of a length 31 lowpass filter.
```

```
h=firls(30,[0 .1 .2 .5]*2,[1 1 0 0]);  
fvtool(h);
```

```
% Example of a length 45 lowpass differentiator.
```

```
h=firls(44,[0 .3 .4 1],[0 .2 0 0],'differentiator');  
fvtool(h);
```

```
% Example of a length 26 type 4 highpass filter.
```

```
h=firls(25,[0 .4 .5 1],[0 0 1 1],'h');  
fvtool(h);
```

See also firpm, fir1, fir2, freqz, filter, designfilt.

Reference page in Help browser

```
doc firls
```