Signal and System Project 1

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1 Problem 1

1.1 Making Continuous-Time Pole-Zero Diagrams

(a)

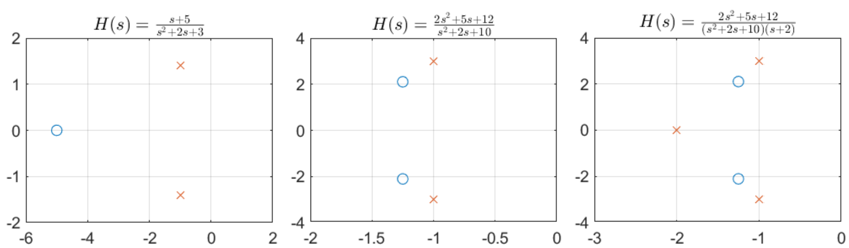
use the following code to make the pole-zero diagram of the system

```
%% Example
b = [1  -1];
a = [1  3  2];
zs = roots(b);
ps = roots(a);
figure(1);
subplot(2,2,1)
plot(real(zs),imag(zs),'o');
hold on;
plot(real(ps),imag(ps),'x');
title('Example')
grid;
axis([-3 3 -3 3])

%% Exercise a
% Exercise a1
a = [1  5];
b = [1  2  3];
```

```
aroot = roots(a);
broot = roots(b);
subplot(2,2,2)
plot(real(aroot),imag(aroot),'o');
hold on;
plot(real(broot),imag(broot),'x');
title('$H(s)=\frac{s+5}{s^2+2s+3}$','Interpreter','
    latex')
grid;
axis([-6 2 -2 2])

% Exercise a2
a = [2 5 12];
b = [1 2 10];
aroot = roots(a);
broot = roots(b);
subplot(2,2,3)
plot(real(aroot),imag(aroot),'o');
hold on;
plot(real(broot),imag(broot),'x');
title('$H(s)=\frac{2s^2+5s+12}{s^2+2s+10}$','
    Interpreter','latex')
grid;
axis([-2 0 -4 4])

% Exercise a3
a = [2 5 12];
b = [1 4 14 20];
aroot = roots(a);
broot = roots(b);
subplot(2,2,4)
plot(real(aroot),imag(aroot),'o');
hold on;
```

```
plot(real(broot),imag(broot),'x');
title('$H(s)=\frac{2s^2+5s+12}{(s^2+2s+10)(s+2)}$','Interpreter','latex')
grid;
axis([-3 0 -4 4])
```

Then we can get the following pole-zero diagrams



(b)

A system is stable when the ROC includes the imaginary axis.

The poles of $H(s) = \frac{s+5}{s^2+2s+3}$are $s = -1 \pm j\sqrt{2}$, the system is stable so that the ROC is $Re(s) > -1$

The poles of $H(s) = \frac{2s^2+5s+12}{s^2+2s+10}$are $s = -1 \pm j\sqrt{3}$, the system is stable so that the ROC is $Re(s) > -1$

The poles of $H(s) = \frac{2s^2+5s+12}{(s^2+2s+10)(s+2)}$are $s = -1 \pm j\sqrt{3}$and $s = -2$, the system is stable so that the ROC is $Re(s) > -1$

(c)

Do the Laplace transform of the following equations

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} - 3y(t) = \frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2} + 2\frac{dx(t)}{dt} + x(t)$$

we can get

$$sY(s) - 3Y(s) = s^2X(s) + 2sX(s) + X(s)$$

so that

$$H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{s^2+2s+1}{s-3}$$

The poles of $H(s) = \frac{s^2+2s+1}{s-3}$ are $s = 3$,and the zeros are $s = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$

we can draw the following pole-zero diagrams

(d)

In the function pzplot,it use the function roots to find the poles and zeros of the system, and then plot the poles and zeros on the complex plane. for every pole, if the pole is on the left side of the given point,the ROC should contain the right side of the pole, and if the pole is on the right side of the given point, the ROC should contain the left side of the pole.

1.2 Making Discrete-Time Pole-Zero Diagrams

Note

In the M-file dpzplot.m, it use the outdated function **clg,in order to inform that the function works well,we use the function clf instead of clg.**

```
%clg;
```

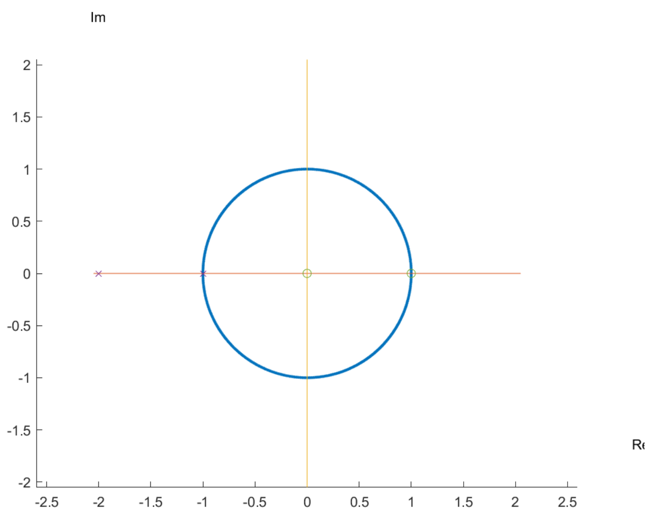
```
clf;
```

(a)

use the following easy code to make the pole-zero diagram of the system

```
b = [1 -1 0];   % 分子系数
a = [1 3 2];    % 分母系数
dpzplot(b, a); % 绘制零极点图
```

Then we can get the following pole-zero diagrams



(b)

Do the Z-transform of the following equations

$$y[n] + y[n-1] + 0.5y[n-2] = x[n]$$

we can get

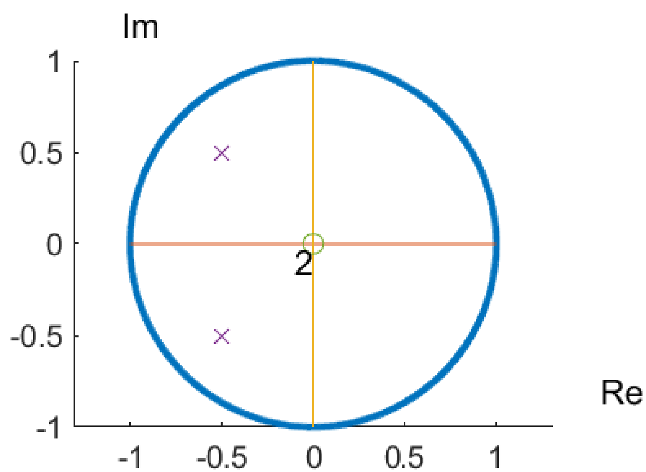
$$Y(z) + Y(z)z^{-1} + 0.5Y(z)z^{-2} = X(z)$$

so that

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1}{1+z^{-1}+0.5z^{-2}} = \frac{z^2}{z^2+z+0.5}$$

use the following code we can get the following pole-zero diagrams

```
b = [1 0 0];          % 分子系数
a = [1 1 0.5];        % 分母系数
dpzplot(b, a);        % 绘制零极点图
```



(c)

Do the Z-transform of the following equations

$$y[n]-1.25y[n-1]+0.75y[n-2]-0.125y[n-3]=x[n]+0.5x[n-1]$$

we can get

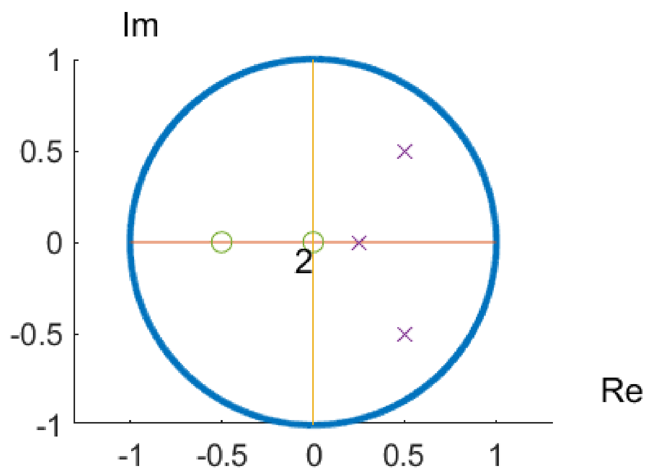
$$Y(z)-1.25Y(z)z^{-1}+0.75Y(z)z^{-2}-0.125Y(z)z^{-3}=X(z)+0.5X(z)z^{-1}$$

so that

$$H(z)=\frac{Y(z)}{X(z)}=\frac{1+0.5z^{-1}}{1-1.25z^{-1}+0.75z^{-2}-0.125z^{-3}}=\frac{z^3+0.5z^2}{z^3-1.25z^2+0.75z-0.125}$$

use the following code we can get the following pole-zero diagrams

```
b = [1 0.5 0 0];          % 分子系数
a = [1 -1.25 0.75 -0.125];        % 分母系数
dpzplot(b, a);        % 绘制零极点图
```


Im
1
0.5
0
-0.5
-1
Re
-1
-0.5
0
0.5
1
2

2 Problem 2

2.1 Smiley

(a)

$$y[n] = (p * x)[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]p[n-k]$$

In order to make y[n] maximized when n=2,we need to make $x[k]p[2-k] = 1$**for** $k = 1, 2, 3$ **and** $x[k]p[2-k] = 1$**for other k.**

So we can get the following p[n]

$$\begin{aligned} p[-1] &= 1 \\ p[0] &= -1 \\ p[1] &= -1 \\ p[n] &= 0, n \neq 0, \pm 1 \end{aligned}$$

(b)

Now let we turn to finding nose.

Using the initial value of white and black pixels,we can notice that the white pixels contribute positive to the answer if they match but the black pixels contribute zero to the answer whether or not match. So we firstly substract 127.5 from the pixel value so that black pixels and white pixels both contribute positively to the answer if they match and contribute negative when they don't match.One step further, we can normalize± 127.5**to** ± 1

Consider above process,the feature of nose is the following matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Consider the two-dimensional convolution and make y[n,m] maximized when [n,m] matches the row and column of the nose,we can get the following p[n,m]

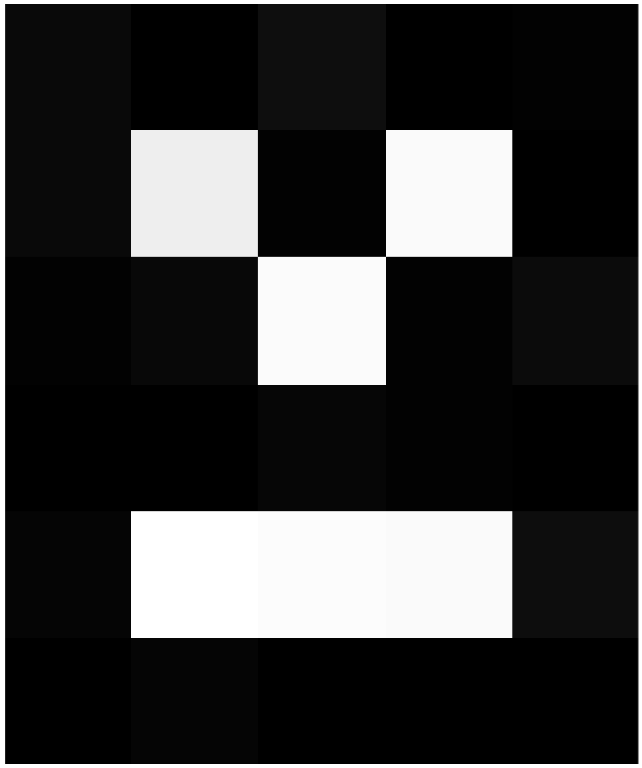
$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

We can use the following code to get the position of nose

```
clc;
close all;
clear;
%read the image
img = imread("F:\School\大二下\信号与系统\project\
    project 1\introduction\Files for Problem2\
    findsmiley.jpg");
[img_row,img_colum] = size(img);
%turn to double type in order to normalize the matrix
img_copy = double(img);
for i = 1:img_row
    for j =1:img_colum
        if(img_copy(i,j)>200)
            img_copy(i,j) = 1;
        else
            img_copy(i,j) = -1;
        end
    end
end
%create the matching matrix
p = [-1 -1 -1 -1 -1;
    -1 1 1 1 -1;
    -1 -1 -1 -1 -1;
```

```
    -1 -1 1 -1 -1;
    -1 1 -1 1 -1;
    -1 -1 -1 -1 -1];
sum = 0;
sum_max = 0;
nose_row = 0;
nose_colum = 0;
%do the convolution
for i =3:img_row-3
    for j=3:img_colum-2
        img_matrix = img_copy(i-2:i+3,j-2:j+2);
        for k = -2:3
            for l =-2:2
                sum = sum+img_matrix(3+k,3+l)*p(4-k,3-l);
            end
        end
        if(sum>sum_max)
            nose_row = i;
            nose_colum =j;
            sum_max = sum;
        end
        sum = 0;
    end
end
%show the image
smiley_img = img(nose_row-2:nose_row+3,nose_colum-2:nose_colum+2);
imshow(smiley_img,'InitialMagnification','fit')
```

Run the code and we can konw that the row of nose is 124 and the column of nose is 900 and we can get the following image



(c)

The problem requires us to add noise to the image and use the same metheod to find the nose.But I found that the noise already exists in the image,so I firstly clean the noise and then add noise to the image in order to use the function normrnd.

We can get the smiley without noise by the following code

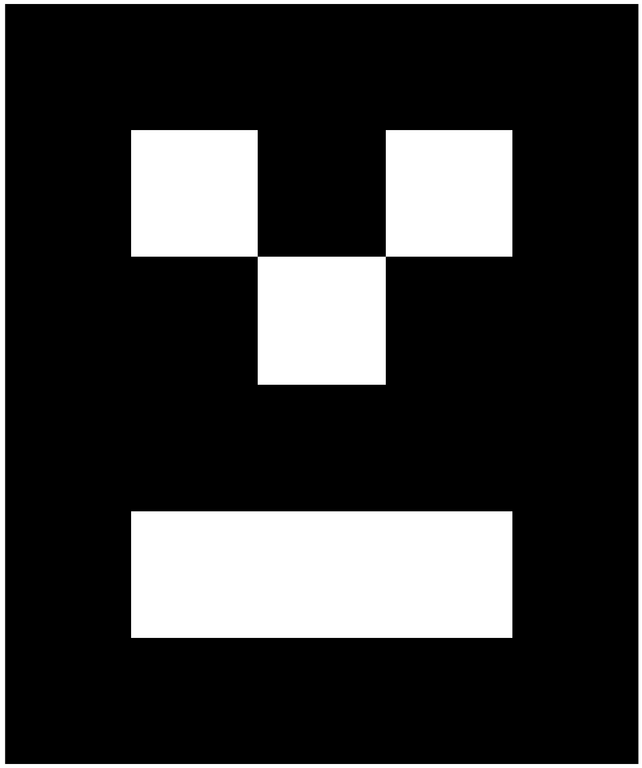
```
clc;
close all;
clear;

%read imag
img = imread(”F:\School\大二下\信号与系统\project\project 1\introduction\Files for Problem2\findsmiley.jpg”);
```

```
[img_row,img_colum] = size(img);
img_copy = img;
% clean the noise
for i = 1:img_row
    for j =1:img_colum
        if(img_copy(i,j)>200)
            img_copy(i,j) = 255;
        else
            img_copy(i,j) = 0;
        end
    end
end
%save imag
imwrite(img_copy,'F:\School\大二下\信号与系统\project\project 1\asset\smiley_without_noise.png')
```

Now let us process the image without noise.

Because of the noise,we can't normalize$\pm 127.5$to ± 1, so I just substract 127.5 from the pixel value.

Use the similar code(more detail in 2c code segment in problem2.m) , we can get that the row of nose is 124 and the column of nose is 900 and we can get the following image



We can see that the method works well even if the image has some noise.

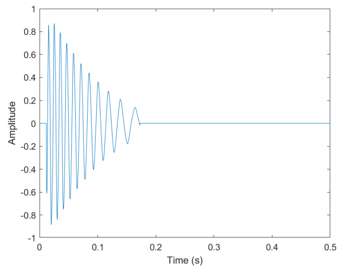
3 Problem 3

3.1 Use the Sounds in Matlab

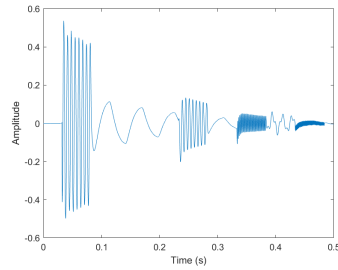
Using the following code, you can get the wave of the sound and play it.

```
clc;
close all;
clear;

% read .wav
[y, Fs] = audioread('snare.wav');

% draw the wave
t = (0:length(y)-1)/Fs;
plot(t, y);
xlabel('Time (s)');
ylabel('Amplitude');

% play the .wav
sound(y, Fs);
```

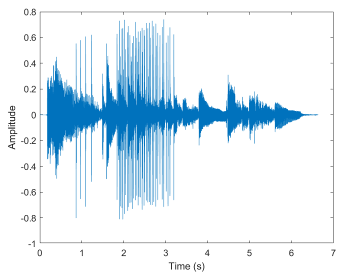
Some sound is too short to be listened clearly,but the sounds that can be listened clearly roughly meet my expectation.Now I put the wave of the sound.



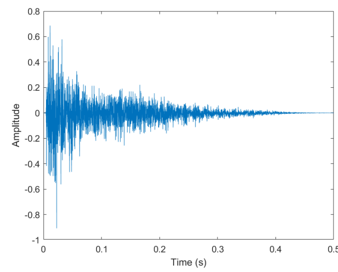
bassdrum



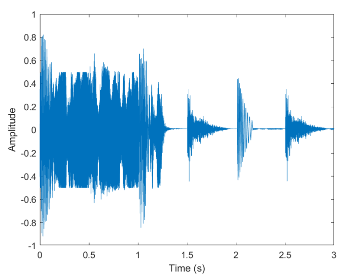
bleeep



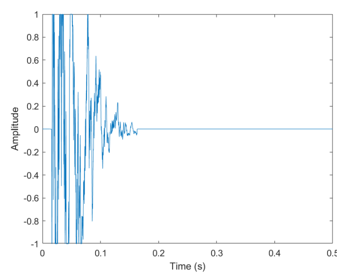
castanets44m



hatclosed



mixed



snare

A.Time-reverse & Timescale

The sound vector is a column vector, so we can use the function flipud.

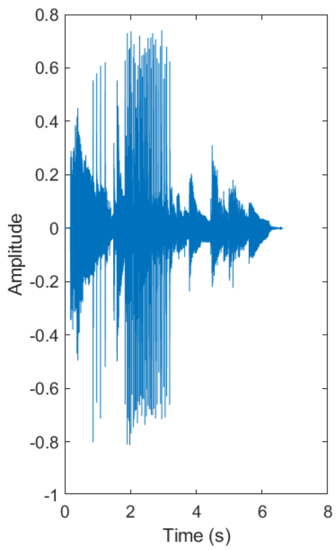
In TimeReverse.m

```
function sound_rev = TimeReverse(y)
    sound_rev = flipud(y);
end
```

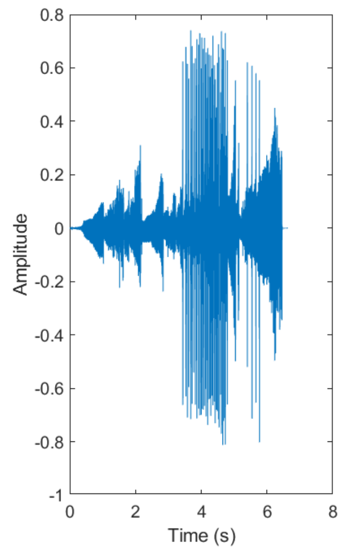
In problem3.m

```
clc;
close all;
clear;

[y, Fs] = audioread('castanets44m.wav');
y_rev = TimeReverse(y);
% draw the wave
t = (0:length(y)-1)/Fs;

figure(1)
subplot(1,2,1)
plot(t, y);
xlabel('Time (s)');
ylabel('Amplitude');

subplot(1,2,2)
plot(t, y_rev);
xlabel('Time (s)');
ylabel('Amplitude');

% play the sound
sound(y_rev, Fs);
```

We can get two compared wave of the sound.



origin wave



reversed wave

When use the function timescale,the pitch changes with the change of the frequency of the sound.

B.Fader